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A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

Either we have no power of expressing our thoughts—which, however lamentable, is possible,—or our contemporaries both here and in China are in a conspiracy against us—which is improbable,—or they read us more carelessly than we should like—which, though very uncomplimentary, is both probable and natural. But one and all persist in saying that our attitude in regard to the Press-laws is wholly changed. The *Japan Herald* says we are pursued by a monster of our own making, and repent us of our impious deed; the *Hiogo News*—a paper which pays us at least the compliment of constant and sometimes very flattering notice—thinks we have come round to its own way of thinking on this subject; while the *Celestial Empire* says we have faced right about, and, with some kindly pity, expresses its satisfaction to find that we have at last come to our senses, though it wonders we have been so long on the road. We have no cause for complaint against our critics; indeed, all things considered, they treat us with something of the tenderness shown to the lost sheep that was restored to the fold, or the lost piece of silver that was found. Or, at all events, if not exactly this, they come together as friends and neighbours, to rejoice over the fact that they have been so wise and we so foolish—that, in opposing the Press-laws *in toto*, they have shown such foresight, and that, in supporting them, we have shown so much blindness. If they do not joy, like the angels, over our repentance, they chuckle, like men, over our supposed conversion or change of front, peradventure with some self-gratulation at their own deeper insight and foresight. We fear, therefore, that they will think worse of us than ever for saying that we have not changed our ground, attitude or front by the breadth of a barley-corn, the relaxation of a muscle, or the second of an angle. We are as convinced as ever of the necessity for the Press-laws, which, as the *Hiogo News* justly says, we alone upheld from the first against all other opinion. And indeed, if the truth must be told, we are sadly elated to think that we stood alone. With Lucretius we feel that "It "is a pleasure to stand upon the shore, and see ships tossed "upon the sea; a pleasure to stand in the window of a castle, "and to see a battle, and the adventures thereof, below; but "no pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage "ground of truth, and to see the errors, and wanderings, and "mists and tempests, in the vale below." We are incorrigible and even shameless. We deny the conversion, and, far from crying *Peccavimus*, insist that we are hardened sinners, beyond the reach of remorse or the possibility of repentance. To speak truly also, we derive an extreme of satisfaction from being in a minority of one. It is so clearly useless to hold opinions which all the world holds. What is existence under such circumstances but a superfluity? Might we not make room for a prophet, whom to nourish demands no more aliment—not so much indeed—as would sustain one of the "tag-rag people" as cynical Casca calls them? Why should one of a mob cumber the earth any longer? Hath it more need of those who come before, or those who stand after, the decimal point?

Yet, seriously—for humility is our forte—it has been extremely gratifying to us to see how entirely our views on the Press question have been supported in the home journals most relied on for opinions at once sound and liberal. It really requires some courage for an Englishman to argue for restrictions of the Press. It is so much easier to hoot, and clap hands, and throw up night-caps, and cry out "Liberty for ever." You are sure of sympathy, sure of a chorus, sure of applause. But some of us always dread the question the the old Greek put to himself, "What have I done amiss that the people applaud me?" and hereon arise searchings of heart.

Yet when Hector asks Troilus

> Is your blood
> So madly hot, that no discourse of reason,
> Nor fear of bad success in a bad course,
> Can qualify the same?

Troilus rejoins

> Why, brother Hector,
> We may not think the justness of each act
> Such and no other than event doth form it.

And this applies exactly to the whole question. We have no manner of doubt whatever that the Press-laws were necessary, and a large majority of the most sagacious men with whom we have had the advantage of discussing the question, has sided with us. What we did not foresee, we have frankly confessed, is that these laws would be enforced with such merciless rigour. But, be it remarked, our critics and the opponents of the code equally failed to foresee this. Their argument was, "The Press-laws are bad in themselves—arbitrary and unnecessary, certain to do far more harm than good." They did not say, "These laws will be mercilessly administered, and therefore there should be no such laws"—a very illogical position even had they assumed it. They desired an altogether uncontrolled expression of public or individual opinion, limited only, we will do them the justice to assume, by laws against slander and sedition. And, so far, they seem to us to have erred much more seriously than ourselves. The corrective to our own want of complete apprehension of all the bearings of the question, lay in urging a milder interpretation and administration of the code, and this we have constantly done. But *their* views, if acted upon, would, in our humble opinion, have brought anarchy upon the country. It is very difficult to know what a judge in Japan can or can not say to a person brought before him for violating the Press-laws. A judge in Europe or America could, at a small expenditure of weighty words, lay down a few comprehensive and philosophical principles in rebuking excessive zeal or intemperate expression, which would have a great influence upon all public writers, and place such excess and intemperance clearly in the wrong. Lord Stowell, by one single charge, did more to make the people in England who were or are unhappily married,

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patient of their lot, than all the philosophers and divines who ever talked, wrote or preached; and a few wise and practical remarks made to the public writers by one or two judges, while leniently administering the Press-laws during the early days of their imposition, would have prevented nearly all this trouble and scandal—for such it certainly is.

The public must not be impatient with us for recurring so perpetually to this question. Much of the future welfare of this country, and of every foreigner in it, depends upon the manner in which the problem is solved, and an earnest desire for the good of both has animated every word we have said on the subject. Governments which claim exemption from legitimate criticism on the ground that they know better what is good for the people than the people themselves, are utterly wrong in their conception of the true relations which ought to exist between a nation and its rulers. A Government may well lead a nation, but must not drag it. The Government of Japan has undoubtedly been well in the van of its people in most things; but it has a tendency to drag them along, and to suppress their remonstrances against the process. Hence all this struggling and harshness of treatment, this friction, want of harmony, loss of effective power and sense of oppression. It is the development of a more harmonious relation between the Government and the people that we so earnestly desire to see, and towards this we have incessantly pointed in treating this subject. If the people of this country are to be built up into a strong race, capable of united action in the direction towards which their leading men have set their faces, more scope must be given to the expression of public opinion than is now possible under the severe administration of these Press-laws. A race of cowed and oppressed men can never absorb and enjoy a civilization developed by free men. They may accept its externals and imitate its modes and accidents, but more than this they cannot do, and it is on this account that we have paid such unceasing attention to the Press question. If our contemporaries would only give a little more heed to what we actually have said upon it, and join us in remonstrating against all that harshness and severity to which we have so often called attention, some real good might be done. But they do far more harm than good at present by protesting against laws which are absolutely necessary in the present condition of this country, and by misrepresenting—however unintentionally—the only line of argument—we speak with submission yet in all confidence—which has a chance of being listened to or adopted.

The following are the text of the new Shooting License and Covenant to which those who take out a license have to subscribe, both of which are referred to elsewhere:—

"FORM OF LICENSE.

"Nationality .....
"Name .....
"Age .....
"Resident .....

"This license is only for the present shooting season, viz.: from the day on which it is issued, until the 15th day of the 4th month of the 10th year Meiji (April 15th, 1877). The sum of ten gold yen has been paid for this license, and conditions upon which it is issued are as follows.

"I.—That the above named.....shall not shoot or pursue game between sunset and sunrise, nor wantonly shoot and kill, merely for amusement, birds not used for food.

"II.—That he shall not at any time shoot in any of the following places, viz :—

"In any city or town, or in any place where there is a collection of people.

"In any place where there is fear that the projectile may reach any dwelling house.

"In any place outside of the treaty limits.

"In any place where a notice prohibiting shooting is posted up, such notice showing two fowling pieces crossing each other, and over them four Japanese characters signifying "shooting prohibited here."

"In any place covered with standing crops.

"In any enclosure around any temple, or in any other place surrounded by a cord or temporary fence."

FORM OF COVENANT.

"E. B., citizen or subject of....., hereby convenants and agrees to, and with the Kenrei of..... (in Tōkiō, with the Chief of Keisicho), in consideration of a license to shoot, granted this day to him, the said E. B., by the said authority of....., that he, the said E. B., will strictly observe the following conditions, to wit :—

"I.—That he shall not shoot or pursue game between sunset and sunrise, nor wantonly shoot and kill, merely for amusement, birds not used for food.

"II.—That he shall not at any time shoot in any of the following places, viz. :—

"In any city or town, or in any place where there is a collection of people.

"In any place where there is fear that the projectile may reach any dwelling house.

"In any place outside of the treaty limits.

"In any place where a notice prohibiting shooting is posted up, such notice showing two fowling pieces crossing each other, and over them four Japanese characters signifying 'shooting prohibited here.'

"In any place covered with standing crops.

"In any enclosure around any temple, or in any other place surrounded by a cord or temporary fence.

"III.—That on the demand of any Japanese officer, he will exhibit the said license for inspection and will not allow the use of the said license to any other person, and will not use the said license himself after the 15th day of the 4th month of 10th year Meiji (April 15th, 1877), but will, within 20 days after that date, surrender the said license to the authority from whom the same has been obtained; and he, the said E. B., further covenants with the said authority of..... that for the violation by him, the said E.B., of any of the aforesaid conditions, he shall pay to the said authority of.....the sum of ten dollars, and thereupon the license shall become null and void.

"..... day of..... month
"of..... year Meiji."

The P. & O. Company's steamer *Khiva*, with English mails on board to the 24th November, left Singapore on the 25th ultimo at 5 p.m., and should the weather prove favourable we may look for the arrival of the *Malacca*, with the Yokohama portion of this mail, some time on Wednesday next, the 10th instant.

We would remind our readers that the Amateur Dramatic Corps give their next performance on Wednesday evening next, the 10th instant, when *The Critic* and Arthur Sullivan's *Cox and Box* will be represented. The merits of both pieces lead us to hope that the Amateurs will have a good house on the occasion, which we have no doubt their acting will itself deserve.

The first number of the *Tōkiō Times* made its appearance this afternoon, and we ought not to deny it a cordial welcome because we have recently expressed the opinion that there are far too many newspapers here already. Of the talent of its conductor the paper gives ample evidence, for the writing is smooth and easy, and of excellent texture. So far as we can judge, from the key-notes already sounded, of the views which will probably be urged by the journal, it will lay stress upon the excision from the treaties of the extra-territoriality jurisdiction clauses, and the necessity for basing the trade of the country upon a system of purely protective duties. In regard to the first point, we sincerely wish the time had come for this desirable consummation, or, to place the matter in a more practical form, for the establishment of mixed courts into which, with sufficient guarantee to the foreigner, cases between ourselves and the Japanese might be brought with confidence. (That cases between foreigners and foreigners will ever be entrusted to even a partly Japanese jurisdiction, we can hardly think). But experience so far has decided that these mixed courts work very badly, and anything like purely Japanese jurisdiction is not to be thought of for an instant during the existence of this generation. In regard to the second question, the *Economist* has lately analysed, with its usual ability, the question so much discussed lately in England of the result of the protective system as applied to America, and has disposed of the arguments put forward by the supporters of that system, by showing that although America has undoubtedly got the command of her own markets by its means, there is not a tittle of evidence to show that she can support competition with England in other parts of the world, and meanwhile, of course, she has been paying very extravagantly for everything which she might have had very cheaply. It is certain that the free-trade party is growing rapidly in the United States, and equally certain that some of the most eloquent and powerful refutations of the fallacies underlying the whole protective system, have been from Americans. We shall not pretend that these facts determine the question at issue. But we do assert that they should induce any thoughtful man to take the greatest care lest he lead away a young country into paths which *the greatest economists of all nations* have shown to be beset by fallacies equally seductive and ruinous.

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The volcano on Vries Island is reported to be in a state of activity.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Wednesday, 3rd.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company informs us that communication between Nagasaki and Shanghai was re-established on the 1st instant.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A letter from Kaga dated the 21st ultimo states that a feeling of dissatisfaction exists among the farmers of the province of Yettchu, though they have not yet committed any act of violence.

From the same.

A lecture hall has been established in the *Kaisei Gakkô* where lectures will be delivered during the year.

Thursday, 4th.

Nagasaki is not to be outdone by Kiôto, as an Exhibition is to be opened at the former place on the 15th March next, and remain open for 100 days.

The *Mary Fraser* went on the slip at Nagasaki on the 29th ultimo. On examination it was found that she had sustained no damage by going ashore in Akashi Straits beyond losing about half of her false keel and having her timbers somewhat scratched.

Friday, 5th.

A letter has been sent by the Hon. Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association to the athletes of Hongkong, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, inviting them to compete in athletic sports to be held in April next, immediately after the Interport Boat Race. The following will be the programme for the occasion :—

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF YOKOHAMA.

Proposed programme for Spring Meeting, to be held on Thursday and Friday, 21st and 22nd April, 1877.

1.—100 Yards Flat, Members' Handicap.
2.—150 „ „ Interport.
3.—150 „ „ Members' Handicap.
4.—440 „ „ Interport.
5.—Race for Boys.
6.—High Jump. Interport and Members' Handicap.
7.—880 Yards (or 600 Yards) Members' Handicap (Ladies' Purse).
8.—100 Yards Flat (Final Heat, Members).
9.—Hurdle Race, 120 Yards, 10 Flights (open, no Handicap).
10.—One Mile Walking, Interport and Handicap.
11.—100 Yards Flat, Interport.
12.—150 Yards Flat (Final Heat, Members).
13.—Long Jump, Interport and Members' Handicap.
14.—440 Yards Flat (Challenge Cup, no Handicap, Members only).
15.—Throwing Cricket Ball (open, no Handicap).
16.—Half Mile Interport.
17.—Pole Jump, Interport and Members' Handicap.
18.—Honorary Members Race, 150 Yards Handicap.
19.—Consolation, 440 Yards, Members only.
20.—Steeple Chase, Interport and Members' Handicap.

E. FLINT KILBY,—*Hon. Secretary.*

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

NOTIFICATION No. 161.

It is hereby notified that the land tax for Yezo will for the present be settled at 1 per cent per annum on the value of the land.

SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

December 28th, 1876.

From the same.

Two cadets of the Naval College have been allowed to enter on board in the German man-of-war *Vineta* for instruction.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

His Majesty the Mikado presided over the opening of the *Daijôkuan* on the 4th instant.

From the same.

Mr. Tachibana, the editor of the *Tôhoku Shimbun* published at Sendai, has been fined 20 *yen* for having violated the 4th article of the Libel-laws.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A person named Hirobe is about to employ a Chinaman and open a school at Owari-chô, Tôkiô, and will also publish a magazine entitled the *Nissei Shinpô.*

From the same.

It is rumoured that some disturbance has occured in Kôchi *ken* (Tosa) and that the Governor has fled to escape the violence of the rioters.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The duty received at the Yokohama Custom House during last year amounted to about 1,534,200 *yen.*

Saturday, 6th.

A fire broke out at Bakuro-chô, Tôkiô, at 3.30 a.m. on the 5th instant, which was not extinguished for about three hours nor until it had destroyed upwards of 400 houses. It originated in the breaking of a kerosine lamp—the fruitful source of so many such disasters.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

NOTIFICATION No. 159.

It was made known by Notification No. 202, issued in December 1875, that the redemption of the old *satsu* by new would be deferred until December 1876, and it is now promulgated that such redemption is further postponed until December 1877. The taxes due the Government will therefore be still received in the manner set forth in Notification No. 93, of September 1874.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

Tôkiô, December 28th, 1876.

From the same.

Some portion of the Nagoya barracks was destroyed by fire on the 30th ultimo.

From the same.

Business during the past year was worse than it has ever been since the Restoration, and only amounted to three-fifths of that of the previous year.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The Chinese authorities have requested and obtained permission from our Government for H. I. C. M.'s ship *Kaian* to cruise about the coast of Japan.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Coral is obtainable in large quantities on the coast of Tosa, but there have lately been few purchasers for it, which caused great distress among the coral divers. Lately, however, to the great benefit of all concerned, a Chinaman bought up all the coral which was on the market.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

KOBE, OSAKA AND OMIYADORI STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 24th December, 1876.

Passengers	Yen 6,760.165
Luggage, Parcels, &c.	„ 276.100
Goods	„ 609.176
Total..	Yen 7,645.441
Corresponding period last year	Yen 4,096.411

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING DECEMBER 1876.

Class of Patients.	Remained Nov. 30th.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Dec. 31st.	Total Treated.
1st	1	—	1	—	—	1
2nd	2	3	4	—	1	5
3rd	4	11	4	—	11	15
4th	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charity	3	1	2	—	2	4
Total	10	15	11	—	14	25

STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.
Surgeon-in-charge.

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REPORT OF THE POST-MASTER GENERAL.

THE POST-MASTER GENERAL's Fifth Report has been issued to meet the opening of the New Year. It records the work done by his department between the 1st July 1875 and the 30th June 1876, and contrasts it with the proceedings of previous years.

The proper revenue of the department, from all sources, amounted to *yen* 595,201, while the total expenditure amounted to *yen* 713,244—an excess of about 20 per cent, a fraction of which, however, is due to the fact that the salaries of officers and other expenses of the Marine Board, which is under the direction of the Postal Department, and of other sections whose duties are not connected with the Post Office proper, are included for convenience in the accounts. It is satisfactory to observe that the actual revenue of the department exceeded the estimated revenue by *yen* 25,201, while the actual disbursements fell short by *yen* 1,000 of the estimated disbursements.

Compared with the revenues of the previous year, those for the period under review show an increase of *yen* 146,674 or 32.7 per cent; and, compared with the year ending 30th June 1874, an increase of *yen* 302,875 or 103.6 per cent.

The increase of expenditure, on the other hand, is only 20 per cent over that of 1875, and 101.6 over that of 1874, showing that the increased work which brings augmented revenue is done at a decreasing ratio of expense. From this we may infer that when the revenue has risen to a certain point, which need not be very distant, the department will become self-supporting, and as the revenue still continues to rise, the Treasury will derive a profit from the Post Office, as it certainly should do. If we cite the example of England in this respect, it is only because we are more familiar with the figures than with the statistics of other countries, but the British Government derives a clear revenue of £4,000,000 annually from the Posts and Telegraphs, and there is no reason why Japan should not make this department a source of regular yearly income.

The estimated revenue for the year ending 30th June 1877 is *yen* 654,517 or 10 per cent of increase over that of last year; the estimated expenditure for the same period is *yen* 786,096, also showing an increase of about 10 per cent. It will be satisfactory to find hereafter that, as in the case of the past year, the actual revenue exceeds the estimated revenue, and the actual disbursements fall below the estimated disbursements.

In connection with this branch of the subject, Mr. MAYESHIMA says:—

> While upon the subject of revenues and expenditures it is proper to say that the subsidy paid to the Mitsu Bishi Steamship Company is not included in the expenditure of the Department, inasmuch as it was granted for the purpose of affording to the business community and general public the convenience and advantage of regular steamship communication between the different ports of Japan, and between China and Japan, although the direct expenditures have been greatly reduced in consequence of the free transportation of the mails, in return for the said subsidy.

The table of revenues shows that postage stamps have contributed *yen* 518,288, postal cards *yen* 42,146, and fees for money orders *yen* 21,137, towards the sum total of the receipts.

In the table of expenditure the following are among the recorded items:

Salaries of post-masters	*yen*	72,408
Salaries of officers and native employés...	„	103,991
Mail carriers	„	318,769
Foreign employés	„	27,742
Expense of manufacturing postage stamps, postal cards, &c. ...	„	15,856

The subsidy paid to the Mitsu Bishi Company is *yen* 187,500, while *yen* 8,750 are paid for the establishment and maintenance of the Marine School.

The aggregate number of letters, newspapers, books, patterns, &c, transmitted in the mails during the year, was 30,162,614, showing an increase of about 30 per cent over the work of the previous year, and 98 per cent over that of 1874. The large and steady increase is an excellent sign of the benefits conferred by the institution, but these figures point unmistakeably to a very low commercial, economical and intellectual condition of the country. An average man in a large European city will write from five to twenty notes or letters daily, and even in this little settlement few of us fall below the smaller number and constantly go a long way beyond it. But the figures under review show that there is not quite one letter annually written per head by the whole population. It is gratifying to find that 5,409,415 newspapers were transmitted through the post, an increase of 48 per cent over the figures of the previous year, and of 264 per cent over those of 1874. The POST-MASTER-GENERAL remarks upon the small business of the Post Office relatively to the population of the Empire, but quite justly contends that the system is yet in its infancy, and that as it attains greater efficiency it will be of great service to the public and "a source of high honour to the general Government." We are not so solicitous regarding this last point, though we do not wish to undervalue it. The object should not only be honour to the Government, but revenue to the Treasury.

The mail routes in operation at the close of the year aggregated 32,902 English miles, or an increase of 23 per cent over those of the previous year and 30 per cent over those of 1874. The distance of total annual transportation shows a corresponding increase, and the same may be said of the receiving and stamp agencies and street letter-boxes.

The number of letters despatched to foreign countries was 109,835, and the number of newspapers is stated at 73,039. Can these latter figures be correct? The number of native papers sent abroad must be very small, and if we put down the total foreign newspapers at 25,000 or 30,000, it is a liberal estimate. We should have imagined that for every newspaper which leaves this country, at least five or ten must be brought into it. Yet we find that 93,423 only were received from foreign countries against 73,039 sent out. Nor can this be due solely to the fact that the bulk of the papers come in through other agencies. We cannot understand the relations between these two sets of figures. Regarding this part of his subject, Mr. MAYESHIMA says:—

> The number of articles dispatched to, or received from, Foreign Countries during the past year cannot be compared with the actual number dispatched or received during the year preceding, as the Foreign mail service was not in operation until the 1st of January, 8th year of Meiji (1875). However, if an estimate for the whole year ended June 30th, 8th year of Meiji (1875) is made by doubling the actual number dispatched or received, from the 1st January to the 30th June, which gives 157,648, for the number of mails dispatched, and 143,894 for the number of mails received, and if a comparison is made with that estimate, it shows an increase of 25,226 in number of mails dispatched over the estimate for the preceding year, and an increase of 18,757 in number of mails received.
>
> This gain is not unreasonable, and may be readily explained. It was not from any increase of the foreign population in Japan, nor of the number of Japanese abroad; nor were the business interests in this country more prosperous than last year; but when the foreign service was first placed in operation, there was considerable prejudice against it in the minds of Foreigners, and some fear that it would not be properly conducted, or that our mails would only be received in the United States. However groundless these fears and prejudices were, they undoubtedly affected the mails for some time. To a greater extent the increase is due to the reduction in postage, and to the better facilities for the communication afforded by the establishment of a Japanese Postal Agency at Shanghai,

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which has led to the transmission, by way of Japan, of a fair proportion of the correspondence from China, addressed to America and Europe. There has also been a very considerable increase in the number of communications between Japanese residing abroad and their friends and relatives at home.

On the subject of postal relations with other countries, Mr. MAYESHIMA says:—

Our present postal relations with other countries, though still restricted, present an agreeable contrast to the entire absence of such relations a few year since. Until very recently all correspondence dispatched from, or received in Japan, was entirely under the control of Foreign Governments. Now, however, besides our regular exchange of mails with the United States and other countries *via* the United States, a line of steamers has been established between Japan and China, which conveys the mail in either direction under the Japanese flag, and an Agency has been established in a foreign country. So that, in addition to the management of our own mails, we are assisting in furnishing a postal service for our neighbouring Empire, China.

We trust that the restrictions to which he refers will shortly be removed. They have had two good effects, however, which must not be overlooked. They have stimulated the Department to exertions and the exercise of peculiar care, which could hardly have been expected but for them; and have protected interests of vital moment from being prejudiced during its inchoate condition.

The reduction of the postage to the United States to 12 and subsequently to 5 *sen* affords a great boon to the foreign community in Japan. Every year sees an increase of the European correspondence transmitted from Japan through the States, and the low rate charged, in addition to the diminished time of transit, will secure to this route the practical monopoly of the work.

The number of letters and packets stolen during the year was 1,759, of which (too large) number 1,356 were, however, regained and delivered intact. The shortcomings of the Department therefore involve no serious reflections upon it, and it were well if we could all go to confession with so little to answer for.

The Postal Money Order system also affords room for congratulation to the Department, and has been found so useful that it is insufficient to meet the wants of the public. The extension of it is promised so soon as the responsibilities it involves can be safely assumed.

The Post Office Savings Bank system also shows a marked increase in public favour.

The latter part of Mr. MAYESHIMA's Report is devoted to the question of the control of the Mercantile Marine, which has been placed, for apparently sufficient reasons, under his care. Of the subsidy and loan to the Mitsu Bishi Company he says:—

Eighteen steamers purchased from the National Mail Steamship Company, at the request of that Company, and thirteen steamships already in the possession of the Department, were freely made over to the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company, to which Company a subsidy of Yen 250,000 per annum was granted by the General Government, and a loan of Yen 810,000, in order to enable it to purchase the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's branch line of steamships, thus increasing and facilitating communication between the different ports of Japan, and between China and Japan, and securing it almost entirely to the Japanese flag.

In order to train and educate officers in the mercantile marine service, Yen 15,000 per annum were granted to the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company for the establishment and maintenance of the marine school, which is also under the superintendence of this Department.

The number of ships of native and foreign construction wrecked and missing during the year 1875 was 457, including 3 steamers, and Mr. MAYESHIMA expresses regret over this serious tale of untoward accidents. Without a knowledge of the total shipping under the control of the Department, however, it is impossible to form any fair opinion as to whether the sum of these casualties is excessive.

The publications of the Department also demand notice: 1°, maps showing the mail routes throughout the country; 2°, postal guides have been compiled, showing all the details of the business transacted by the Department; 3°, a postal history of Japan; and 4°, a directory (not yet completed) giving the names of streets, villages and other localities. In order to improve the Postal Laws and Regulations a selection has been made from those hitherto in use here and those of the western nations. The draft is nearly completed and will shortly be submitted for approval to the central Government.

The Report is an excellent one, and the Department may justly be congratulated upon it. It tells a story of steady and yet rapid advance, of method, order and enterprise, and the good fruits which spring from these.

THE SHOOTING REGULATIONS.

"BETTER late than never," says the old adage, and the Shooting Regulations are out at last. At this time of the year they come almost like snow in hasvest, for the season is half over; but they are welcome for all that, because they show us where we are on the whole question, and the sportsmen can now go a-field with a belt of cartridges and a good conscience, void of all fear that he will be the cause of a war. Of the right on the part of the Government to demand that he shall be furnished with a license to shoot, we have never felt any doubts; nor, truth to tell, have foreigners ever been indisposed to accept this position. The Englishman specially bows to it, for at home he has not only to provide himself with a sporting and gun license, but has to rent his own shooting pretty dearly, or wait for invitations from a friend to "clear the covers," and these do not come to every man who has yet made many a bonnie bag in the East.

The Regulations will be accepted, we think, with satisfaction by all sportsmen. It is obvious that penalties must be affixed to the violation of agreements, but after all the protests recently made here against an excessively severe interpretation of laws, we doubt whether the LAW-SECRETARY, even in his sternest and most conscientious humour, would dare to inflict a penalty of a month's imprisonment with hard labour, on a delinquent arraigned under Sir HARRY PARKES' notification.

The 'form of license' calls for a few words.

That it should demand the name and nationality of the licensee is not only natural but necessary; that it should demand his age is owing, we presume, to that love of the rack in one form or another which characterises all oriental proceedings of an official nature. Possibly, however, the object is to prevent Cupid from using the bow of Hercules, so that if either of them wishes to shoot, though at different times, each must take out his own license—which is fair enough.

It is observable that the license extends to the 15th of April, which in our opinion, is a full month too late, except, for snipe, woodcock and migratory birds, indeed, the 1st of March might fairly be made the limit. The birds begin to pair at about that date, and no housekeeper with a really good conscience and serious views will place a pheasant on her table later than a week afterwards. We allow a week for the same reason that the old law allowed the three days of grace on bills of exchange—a kindly concession to human frailty. True it acts against the poor bird; but the guest has prior claims—at least in the court in which the former neither sits as judge nor pleads as advocate.

The restrictions against shooting between sunset and sunrise will prevent duck-shooting at night; but practically this is no hardship, for it is rarely done, and has no special flavour unless one is given to it by this very pro-

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hibition. Those imposed upon the destruction of birds not used for food, will save the life of many a little songster, or, perhaps rather, twitterer, a good friend to the farmer, and of but small estimation in the kitchen.

The prohibition against shooting in cities, towns, or where there is any collection of people, in any place where there are standing crops, or where any projectile may reach any dwelling place, is perfectly reasonable, and, unfortunately, quite necessary. From a real sportsmen nothing of this kind is to be feared; but everything may be feared from a man with a gun who has neither the instincts nor experience of a sportman. Cases have been observed in this country where a suspension of their work among the standing crops has been forced upon the peasants by foreigners out shooting, and this warrants the severest condemnation. The standing rice also affords good snipe shooting, which cannot be pursued without injury to the crop, and against this the farmer will now have ample protection.

The license fee is small, and we suspect that the more ardent sportsmen would willingly have seen it increased, because the more men there are a-field, the less is the chance for any individual gun. But they would certainly not press this argument seriously, and, as we urged a short time ago, their less wealthy brethren who carry horns have indisputable claims. The undue repression of the sylvan and musical instincts of the latter class would be ungenerous—nor, if the truth be told, have any but infant pheasants much to fear from this class of forester.

But we have not yet come any nearer to a close season in the market, and this is what is really wanted to ensure good shooting. So long as the town is supplied with game during the months in which the birds are breeding, so long will they be eaten in the hotels and restaurants, where variety tells in favour of the establishment which provides it. We have even known a *salmi* of pheasants served—with closed doors—during the sacred months, in houses of severe reputed orthodoxy. The stealthy glass of surreptious Tokay has before now prevailed with the Mussulman, much more the prohibited bird with the *gourmet* We do not see any serious objections to a close season, and certainly without this the shooting will never be what it might be. But we cannot expect it until or unless the Japanese themselves become sportsmen, in our sense of the word, and think that it is desirable to make such rules for the preservation of game as exist among the more advanced nations.

We have turned up the number of the *Singpao* in which appears the statement previously referred to in an English article in the same paper, to the effect that foreigners acknowledge themselves indebted to the Chinese for the use of coal as fuel. The passage occurs in the issue of the 21st instant, and is as follows:—"Formerly Western nations "were entirely unacquainted with coal. During the Sung "and Yuen dynasties, a man named Po-lo Fu-tsze [Ser "Marco Polo] who came to China, announced that, in "China, there was a black stone called *mei* [coal] which could "be used instead of fire-wood. Europeans therefore searched "for coal in all directions, and in a few years there was not a "place without coal-mines or without coal." This is headed 'Translation from the French *P'i-wén Pao*'—a publication, however, that we have not been able to identify.—*Shanghai Courier.*

We hear that the Russians are fortifying Vladivostock, and collecting several thousand troops there. The Russian men-of-war are said to be leaving for San Francisco.—*Shanghai Courier.*

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Reflections on the Past Year.

("*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*," 29*th December*, 1876.)

Time flies with wonderful rapidity! The year is just at its close, a few days only of it are left, and men will be, as usual, occupied during the remainder of it in their several callings. Our own pen will be laid aside to-day, and when we resume it the 10th year of Meiji will have opened.

Many are the changes and reforms which the year has seen, and the newspapers have stood their ground well. The public writers have used many arguments in order to advance the welfare of the country, many questions have been asked by their means, comments on and answers to them have been freely circulated, and in this manner they have striven to do their duty. Some have contended for an extension of liberty, others for representative institutions or local assemblies in the *ken*, for the promotion of education, for localization or centralization, for the freedom of the Press, etc.

But let us as ask what effect has been produced by these ample and varied contentions; what good to the nation has actually been done by the Press? It must be confessed that a large amount of labour has been performed with very little result.

The extension of the rights and liberties of the people has been urged, but without any perceptible increase of them; the same may be said in regard to representative assemblies; the treaties have not been revised, nor have the extra-territoriality jurisdiction clauses been expunged from them. It may therefore justly be said again that a large amount of labour has been expended to very little purpose.

How is this? Does the fault lie with the Press? This is not the case. Is the writing which appears that of visionaries or madmen? Assuredly not. Is the Government indifferent to public opinion? Certainly not. Do the officials read the newspapers? Surely they do.

How is it then? We are inclined to believe that the general condition of the people makes them indifferent to what is urged on their behalf, and we trace this condition to the fact that they have been so long impressed with the idea that they have no concern in the doings of the Government. In consequence of this a wide gulf separates them from their rulers, and they have but a faint conception what the Government is. But this is no reason why the Press should be in the slightest degree discouraged, for it is the means by which the opinion of the nation is gradually formed, it renders great and direct service to the Government, and, in civilized countries, it wields the enormous power of forming, reflecting and guiding public opinion.

Our own country is now in a state of transition, and therefore no epoch can be more important for the Press than the present. It has done well in contending for reforms, and must set aside all thought of smiles or frowns, arguing alone for what promises to be beneficial to the nation and thus trying to do it all possible service. We must not throw down our pens in despair at seeing the trifling results produced by our labours. The direct reverse of this must indeed be our course, and with unceasing determination we must continue to labour.

We therefore entreat all our brethren to be ready to take the field next year.

A Plea for the Press.

("*Choya Shimbun*," 4th January.)

Every house is now enchantingly decorated with branches of pine and bamboo, and as the pleasant sun shines into it, we see the inmates celebrating and enjoying the happy new year. This tends to show that the people are free from all anxiety, in a condition of happiness, and for the moment reposing from the labours of their respective callings.

Our own duties lie neither in the management of the affairs of Government nor in tilling the fields. We are one of the units which go to compose the nation and have made it our duty to write. Thus we shall not meddle with the Government nor with the farmers. Knowing, as we do, that an upright administration of affairs by the Government and a consequent contentment of the people are the means by which civilization, peace and prosperity are promoted, our duty is to see whether the public opinion expressed in our journal is heeded by the Government or not.

Glancing back upon the year just now closed, we cannot fail to remember that many of the editors and writers for the newspapers—our own as well as those of our contemporaries—have been punished for faults held to be violations of the Press-laws. Of

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course the writers infringed the laws and brought disgrace upon themselves. It is they who are at fault, and they can accuse no one of injustice.

Yet it should not be forgotten that the punishment of so many men connected with the Press does not speak well for the Government.

The first request we would now make in this 10th year of Meiji, is that the public writers will be more careful in future, and try to keep within the boundaries of the laws, even while arguing and maintaining their opinions with determination, courage and straightforwardness, as demanded by the interests of the nation. On the other hand, we trust the Government will give good heed to the voice of public opinion, and should it find the Press criticising its course of action, that it will act as the people desire, and not inflict heavy punishments upon the public writers for trifling offences, but show as much leniency as possible, and give to the Press all reasonable freedom for the expression of public opinion.

It is a proved fact, and has been so from the most ancient times, that countries have thriven and prospered whose Governments have been submitted to free criticism, while Governments which hear nothing but flattery soon bring a country to ruin. All history shows this, and proves that such harm as the Press may sometimes do in commenting on the action of Governments is more than compensated by the good it effects.

When laws are first issued they seem simple and mild, but when put into operation they may become complex and severe, and the ardour of the people to procure the abrogation of such laws increases proportionately. This leads to a violent action of the popular mind, and hence arises strife between Government and people. The punishments for violations of the law become more and more severe, and as this goes on, serious dangers arise. From olden days downwards eminent writers have inculcated these doctrines, and we must try to guard against the evils which they have connected with this policy of repression.

We therefore earnestly entreat the Government to show the greatest mildness in its administration of the law, and ask the people, on the other hand, to keep within its bounds. In urging this we would not for a moment be thought to be pleading a case to suit our own convenience. No, as before stated, we write in order that the public welfare may be advanced, and for this reason we have taken up this most serious question at the opening of the year, in the ardent hope that the Press prosecutions may cease, or, at least, be greatly diminished during this happy new season.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A regular meeting (deferred from December 27th, 1876), was held on Wednesday, the 3rd January, 1877, at the Society's Library, Tôkiô; the President, Sir Harry S. Parkes, in the Chair.

After the usual reading of the minutes, the names of the following new members were announced:—Messrs. Geo. Cawley, John Hunt, H. R. Elliott, W. N. Whitney, F. B. Walsh and Wm. Bramsen.

The Library Committee reported a considerable number of books as absent from the shelves, and that some one had taken the liberty of cutting out a portion from the Society's book of scientific extracts.

The Secretary *pro tem.* presented a request, made through Mr. Wilkin of Yokohama, from an antiquarian friend in England, asking for a collection of Palœolitic Flint implements, if to be found in Japan, the search for these memorials of the remote past having been renewed of late with great earnestness.

Mr. Longford then read his translation of a Japanese account of the Island of Hachijo; explaining that it was little more than an outline of a fuller account which the native author was about to publish, giving details of his residence of two years at this remote settlement.

The President remarked that the subject of the paper had great interest on many accounts; as exhibiting a condition of things very unlike what appears in other places under Japanese jurisdiction; as illustrating the policy of making penal settlements on the outlying Islands; as a place laid down on our Admiralty charts by the name of "Fatsisio—place of exile "for the grandees of Japan," &c. It is the last of a chain of Islands extending southwards from Vries (Oshima) and is seldom visited: the *Actæon* visited it in 1861 and reported unfavourably of the anchorage. One would wish to know whether the frightful punishments described were things of the past, or were still practised, and if so what could be the necessity for them.* It is to be hoped, therefore, that we may soon have access to the large work promised by the author.

Prof. Grigsby doubted whether it was desirable to publish the account, as we now have it: it might be better to wait until fuller, and perhaps more reliable, statements were before the members.

Mr. Hodges read, as illustrating the subject, some interesting notes he had made of a visit to Vries Island.

The President remarked that the similarity of some of the customs decribed by Mr. Hodges with those observable in Loochoo, added additional interest to the subject of the condition and ethnology of the people living in these various islands.

Mr. Bramsen said that we might even hope to gain more information on this subject, as the Japanese Government were understood to be about establishing communication with the Bonin Islands, by steamers which would probably touch at Hachijo *en route*. He had heared descriptions of this latter island very diverse from that given in the paper.

Sir H. S. Parkes stated, with reference to the second paper which had been announced,—on the monastery of Koya Zan—that the lateness of the hour, and the extent of the subject deterred him from entering on its consideration at the present time. He gave, however, a general outline of the topic, showing its interest and importance.

By a unanimous vote of the meeting the President was requested to favour the Society with a fuller discussion of the subject at his earliest convenience.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held at No. 114, Creek, yesterday morning, concerning the death of Thomas Baker, before Russell Robertson Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, Coroner, and Messrs Andrew Jaffray, Edward Powys and Thomas Rose, as Jurors.

The Jury, after having been sworn, viewed the body. The evidence of the following witnesses was then taken.

Tone, a Japanese woman, cautioned, stated:—I am a hair-dresser, residing at Onoye-cho, Ichome. I have been engaged as hair-dresser for seven years past by a woman living at No. 171. Deceased lived with Jimmy at 161 for some two years past, and I have known him for about that time. On the 31st ultimo I left the house on my usual round of duty, and was going into a photographic shop at 5 p.m. when a woman in my employ came up to me and asked me to return home at once. I went back with her, and when we entered the house I saw a foreigner lying apparently dead. I was told my husband had gone out before four o'clock. He returned at 5.20, and left immediately he saw what had occured. He came back after a little while in company with the police. I knew deceased from seeing him pass the house several times, and exchanging greetings. I did not examine the body closely. I saw blood flowing from a wound.

I have seen the body, and identify it as that of the man whose body I saw in my house on the 30th.

Edwin Wheeler, M. D., sworn:—On Saturday, the 30th, I was called to see a man who had shot himself near the public gardens. I found the body of a man lying on his back with blood over the face. On examination I found a pistol wound about an inch and a half above and two inches internal to the left nipple. He also had another wound on the right temple. The body was scarcely cold. On Sunday afternoon I performed a post-mortem on the body. Upon opening the thorax, I found that the ball entered that cavity through the cartilage of the third rib, at its junction with the bone, passed through the portion of lung overlapping the heart, entering the heart at the septim between the right and left ventricle. After traversing the ventricle I found the bullet had passed through the third intercostal space, behind which I found the bullet lying in the loose cellular tissue below the skin. The other bullet wound was through the right temple. It had entered the cranium about one inch behind the external angular process of the frontal bone, piercing the right anterior lobe of brain, and also the left anterior lobe. I found this bullet lodged in one of the commissures of the left anterior lobe I may mention that the membranes of the brain and the brain itself were

* The President has since ascertained that these severe punishments have been discontinued.

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slightly congested, but nowhere did I find any adhesions of membrane.

To the Jury:—I think the wound in the heart was the first inflicted.

To the Coroner:—Habitual intemperance would produce the condition of brain I have mentioned above. The wounds are such as the man could have inflicted himself.

Nobu, a Japanese woman, warned:—I am the servant of a Chinaman. I was in the house working at 4 p.m. on the 30th. A tipsy foreigner came in and asked leave to sleep there. I refused to allow him. He insisted, however, and prepared to go to sleep. I had to give him a pillow and a covering. He then asked for a screen, which I gave him. My little sister was the only other person in the house, and I resumed work at once. Suddenly I heard a report, but on looking round I could see nothing out of order, so I continued working. All at once another and louder report was heard. I was frightened and ran out of the house to call my mother. We returned together but did not venture near the screen. My father then came in, and looked at the body, and went for the police. I knew the man's face from seeing him pass the house often and my mother visiting the place where he lived.

Oba Mankichi, Police constable No. 347, warned.—Nakiji Shunkichi came and reported to me on the 30th about 6 P.M. that a foreigner had come to his house whilst he was absent and had gone to sleep there. That after a short time two reports of a pistol were heard; that his daughter immediately ran out for her mother; that he, the father, returning home and seeing what had happened went for the police. I then went with Matsushima, another policeman, to the house, and found deceased lying dead on the floor.

The above mentioned police constable, Mutsushima, then certified to the truth of his companion's statement.

James Donald, sworn, stated: The last time I met deceased was on the 25th ultimo, when I met him by appointment at the "Railway House." I saw and recognised his body on Sunday. A note was sent to Mr Bonneau by deceased, making the same appointment at the Railway, but Bonneau did not go. When I met deceased I told him I would have nothing to do with him further. Our conversation occurred at the "Railway House." The pistol is that of Mr. Bennett.

P. C Hazell, sworn, stated.—I was called by the Japanese police on Saturday afternoon to go to a Japanese house where a foreigner had shot himself. A Japanese woman belonging to the house showed me the body. Deceased was lying on his left side. On the 28th he had come to the station during the night asking for a bed, and on searching him as he lay in the cell I did not find a pistol. He had no money, only a big pocket knife.

Consular Constable White, sworn: On the 30th December, by order of the Consul, I went to a Japanese house near the market, and there found the body of deceased lying in a pool of blood. I recognised Thomas Baker at once. I went for Dr. Wheeler, who came and examined the body. The last time I saw Baker alive was on the 28th, as he was sitting before the fire at the "Brooklyn Hotel." After the examination the body was removed to No. 114. Deceased was habitually intemperate.

Wm. Wood, sworn, deposed:—I knew deceased. He came to my place on the 28th asking for advice with regard to some quarrel existing between him and James Donald. I would not speak to him, so he left. I saw him next morning near the market. He was looking rather downhearted.

James Donald was here recalled and asked to explain this quarrel, and also a telegram found on deceased asking him to return "as Donald is dead" Witness acknowledged having sent the telegram himself, but declined to give any further information. He was informed that he would become liable to a charge of contempt of Court, and at last agreed to give this evidence within closed doors. The Court room was accordingly cleared.

VERDICT.

Thomas Baker, not being of sound mind but lunatic and distracted, did on the 30th of December last put a certain pistol loaded with gunpowder and two leaden bullets, which pistol, he, the said Thomas Baker, then held in his right hand, to and against his body, did shoot off and discharge, by means whereof the said Thomas Baker did then give into himself with the two leaden bullets aforesaid, in and upon the body of him, the said Thomas Baker, two mortal wounds, he, the said Thomas Baker, then and there instantly died. And so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that the said Thomas Baker, not being of sound mind, memory and understanding, but lunatic and distracted, in the manner and by the means aforesaid did kill himself.

Law & Police.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before H S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Wednesday, January 3rd, 1877.

COPELAND & WIEGAND *v.* M. M. SCOTT.

(Continued from yesterday.)

This was a claim for $38, value of beer sold and delivered to defendant.

Mr Wiegand appeared for plaintiffs; defendant appeared personally.

Plaintiff in opening his case produced a number of chits signed by defendant, acknowledging receipt of the beer

Defendant acknowledged all except those signed initially "M. S." The value of the beer he acknowledged having received was $11.

Defendant to plaintiff:—Two of the receipts in your hand I acknowledge. The third, only signed "M. S." I do not acknowledge. I always sign my name in full "M. Scott." "M. S." signifies my name but is *not* my name. I sign all the receipts I give to merchants in Yokohama with my full name.

Plaintiff to Court:—I have witnesses to prove that these signatures are correct. I did not expect defendant to deny them.

Court adjourned till this morning at 10 a.m., to allow both parties to call their witnesses.

Thursday, January 4th, 1877.

Plaintiff called as witness,

Theodor Wilhelm Helm, who was sworn, and stated:—I am salesman at 123, Bluff. I delivered the beer at defendant's request and he signed these receipts in my presence. I saw him write his initials. I dont know that any one else saw him besides myself. I delivered the beer myself, and saw it put into defendant's place. I also delivered the vinegar. The driver can speak as to the delivery of the beer, but he is not here.

Cross-examined by defendant:—On one occasion the vinegar was put into a demijohn.

Defendant to Court:—I acknowledge having received the vinegar named in these chits (produced.) I did not initial these chits (shown). It is untrue that the last witness saw me write these initials. I keep no account of the beer I receive. The last I received was from Wilkin and Robeson, through Mr. Lewis. I think the last beer I received from Copeland and Wiegand was about three months ago. I receive everything that comes into my place. I pay on production of receipts with my signature. I did not sign or initial these chits for the vinegar. I received two gallons of vinegar altogether. It was paid for long ago Since July last I got beer from Mr. Wiegand. I cannot say if I have paid for the two ten gallon casks. I can produce the last bill I paid to Copeland and Wiegand. I know I have not paid for these two last receipts. I think it was in October I paid my last bill.

Court adjourned till 1.30 p.m. and on re-assembling

Defendant, when asked to produce his vouchers, said he could not find the accounts he wanted, but had brought several to show his Honour how often he had dealings with plaintiffs and how payments had been made. He could find no later accounts than July.

His Honour said that it was beyond all doubt that the beer in question had been delivered to and received by defendant, and that defendant had signed all the chits produced, those initialled as well as those signed in full. He had made himself liable to a charge of perjury, though His Honour, considering all circumstances, would not institute proceedings against him.

Verdict in favour of plaintiffs for full amount claimed. Defendant to pay besides $11 costs.

A Frenchman proposes to reach the North Pole by means of a balloon. All other methods of travelling in the Arctic regions having failed, re. course, he says, must be had to aerostation. By this means alone can the hitherto insurmountable difficulties experienced in attempting to traverse the mountains of ice which bar the way to the desired object be overcome. Captain Nares, he maintains, might have reached the Pole in a very few hours had he been provided with aerostatic appliances. Whether it would have been prudent of him on reaching the Pole to have effected a descent is another question, for some difficulty of a serious nature might have arisen as to the return journey; but he might at all events have passed over it and taken observations which could hardly fail to have been of great interest and value. Mr. Stott under the circumstances should consider whether, instead of attempting to sell his ingenious invention to Prince Bismarck, it might not be worth his while to prove its utility by a voyage to the Pole in the first instance.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

(Straits Times Extra.)

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—The Grand Duke Nicholas has started for Kischeneff, to assume command of the Russian Army Corps.

Russian papers assert that extensive armaments are being made among the Affghans.

Obituary.—The Right Hon'ble Edward Horseman, M.P. for Liskeard.

London, Dec. 2nd.—At the consecration of the Bishop of Calcutta the new title of "Empress of India," was used for the first time.

Berlin, Deccember 4th.—In a speech at a Parliamentary dinner given to him yesterday, Prince Bismark said he did not yet despair of peace, but he thought that war was probable.

It would be inopportune for Germany to counsel Russia at the present time, but he thought, that when Russia and Turkey dread (?) fighting, Germany would be best able to mediate.

He hoped that England would not openly go to war against Russia, but at most indirectly, similar to the Russian action in Servia.

Should Austria be drawn into war, and danger threaten her existence as an empire, it would be the duty of Germany to come forward and support her.

Austria possessed greater vitality than many thought, and he had told Lord Salisbury so.

London, Dec. 4th.—The home press is unanimous in the opinion that Russia must not be permitted to take Constantinople; otherwise it is adverse to helping Turkey.

Great importance is attached to Bismark's remarks regarding Austria, and it is believed they will tend to localise a war.

The Porte is hastening to promulgate the constitution, which it proposes to give, before the Conference.

The Great Powers have notified that they disapprove of such action.

London, Dec. 4th.—General David Elliott Mackirdy is gazetted Colonel of the 54th, *vice* Colonel Studholme Hodgson, transferred to the 4th.

Paris, Dec. 4th.—The French Ministry has resigned owing to adverse votes of the Chambers.

[The paragraph in the original telegram in which the most important correction is made reads as follows:—"He [Prince Bismark] hoped that England would not openly go to war against Russia, but *almost* [at most] indirectly, similar to the Russian action in Servia." The word "special" referred to the Parliamentary dinner given to Prince Bismark, which was not special—Ed. C. O.]

The above corrections were received by Reuter from the Eastern Telegraph Company.

Berlin, Dec. 6th.—In a speech of Prince Bismark's to the Reichstag, he said: "Russia seeks not great conquests, and asks us only to co-operate in the Conference to ameliorate the condition of the Christians in Turkey. The triple alliance subsists. Germany's friendship for England is equally traditional. I believe the differences between England and Russia may be arranged. Our task is to mediate between the Powers and to localize war. If our efforts are futile I cannot conjecture the future."

London, 6th Dec.—The Home Press publish leaders on Bismark's speech and consider it reassuring.

Constantinople, 6th Dec.—Lord Salisbury, accompanied by his staff, arrived yesterday.

The Conference commences its sittings on Saturday.

Washington, 5th Dec.—A message from President Grant, to Congress, recommends a change in the system of presidential election.

The latest report from Louisiana states that the Returning Board, rejecting returns of votes of several districts, declared the R publican candidate elected.

Philadelphia, 7th.—Contrary to expectation, a Republican majority is declared in Florida, thus securing the election of Hayes.

The electoral colleges met yesterday, and formally recorded the votes according to the results announced, except in regard to Oregon, where the Governor gave a Democratic, instead of a Republican elector right of vote, thereby giving to Tilden the single vote needed to secure the election for the Republicans.

The electors of Oregon voted despite the Governor.

Mr. Secretary Bristowe recommends the silver coinage to be increased by eighty millions of dollars.

The Brooklyn theatre has been destroyed by fire and 289 persons have perished.

London, December 8th.—Sir George Campbell has published the results of his observations during his visit to Turkey. He ridicules the idea of religious connection between the Sultan and the Indian Mussulmans, any interest the latter may feel being confined to a limited class.

General William Munro has been appointed Colonel of the 63rd, vice General Greeman Murray transferred to the 60th Regiment.

The Transport *Crocodile* has arrived home.

England has admitted the American reading of the extradition treaty, as the correct rendering.

London, 9th Dec.—A conference was held at St. James's Hall, yesterday, under the presidency of the Marquis of Westminster.

There were also present the Earl of Shaftesbury, and many members of Parliament, besides upwards of a thousane delegates from different parts of the country.

The speakers, including Mr. Gladstone, condemned the present ambiguous policy of Government, which, it was said, must be made to understand that the English nation is unanimous against defending Turkey.

The speakers urged England's cordial co-operation with Russia on behalf of the Christians.

London, 9th Dec.—Parliament is convoked for the 8th of February.

Constantinople, 9th Dec.—The Marquis of Salisbury had a long interview with General Ignatieff yesterday.

THE *GOLOS* ON LORD BEACONSFIELD.

(Economist.)

The article from the *Golos*, which accused Lord Beaconsfield of pursuing a stockjobbing policy, deliberately conceived with a view to make a fortune for himself as a sleeping partner in the firm of Erlanger, has created nothing but amusement in England. But we can well imagine that in Russia this would be regarded not only as a conceivable, but almost a probable, explanation of the vagaries of any statesman whose character did not stand above the slightest breath of suspicion. Doubtless the editor of the *Golos* was not aware that whatever have been Mr Disraeli's political defects, no one in England has ever imagined him to be avaricious, while the development of avarice so late in life in a peer who has no heir to his peerage would be a much odder event than the caprices of policy which the *Golos* supposes that it has explained. But even though the inventor of this extraordinary explanation had been quite ignorant of the estimate in which Lord Beaconsfield is held by English politicians, he might still have avoided finding this very elaborate mare's nest, if he had but acquainted himself a little better with the English political system. The explanation of an eccentric policy which the *Golos* furnishes might, perhaps, be a plausible one in many of the continental States; but in England it is not even a plausible explanation of such caprices. And the reason is to be found in the strength and intensity of our Parliamentary freedom. It is not in every country that even representative institutions have produced this effect. In the United States, for example, such a charge as the *Golos* has made against Lord Beaconsfield, would not be, on the face of it, wholly absurd. Charges similar, in kind at least, have quite recently been made against very high and responsible officials indeed, and in some of them, as we know, there was found to be a very large amount of truth. And this was so in spite of the most perfect freedom of the press, and a Congress possessing the most ample power to ferret out such misconduct. But the difference between the condition of the two countries is this: that in the United States politics have been too much of a profession, and a profession in whose doings the popular interest is often very slender, while in England politics constitute the crowning interest of all practical life. The difference is no doubt partly due to the maturity and slow growth of our political system, partly also to the greater centralisation in Parliament of political interests which in the States are diffused through a great number of local Legislatures. But the result is that Parliament not only has as much power as Congress to ferret

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out all instances of political corruption, but affixes in addition an indelible social stain to any name to which corruption appears to attach, so that it is not only all but certain that any immorality, such as the *Golos* ventures to attribute, would be soon found out, but would be visited, when found out, with such crushing penalties that no man with a political ambition at all would ever think of incurring them. And both these results are really due ultimately to our political freedom, and the great influence it has had over English life. No doubt you may have the same amount of political freedom, and yet, as in the United States, it may not play anything like the same important part in the national life; and when that is so, it will not produce the same powerful effect in preventing political profligacy. But then that is only saying that though the freedom has been as great, it has been half unused,—has not had nearly so great a history, or embodied itself so entirely in the mind and thoughts of the people. A profession—and in the United States politicians form almost a profession—may be quite as effective as private persons for the purpose of unmasking what is bad, but it is never so effective for the purpose of making the people feel how bad it is. When the people think, or are apt to think, that if the balance of parties had been the other way, the unmaskers would have been the unmasked, and the unmasked the unmaskers, they are apt also to treat political immorality with a certain impatient scorn, and that is, we fear, the true secret of a good deal of the indifference of popular opinion in the United States. It is not that the instrument with which these practices are brought to light is less effectual, but that the social reprobation which meets them when brought to light, and which alone supplies any high motive for those who bring them to light, is less hearty. Indeed were it otherwise the free representative system of the United States would put an end to this sort of political jobbery as completely as the free representative system of England. In neither country, probably, could such infamy as the *Golos* imagines remain unexposed; but the difference is this, that in America, though it would certainly be exposed, it might *occur*—partly from the lower tone of politics, partly from the comparative apathy of the general public—while in England it could hardly occur at all; the man who had run Mr Disraeli's career could hardly conceive of such a crown of disgrace for it as compensated for by any conceivable gain which it might be in his power to get together.

Indeed, from a variety of causes of which the thoroughness of our political freedom and the value attached to its exercise by the general public, are the chief, there is probably at the present time no country in the world in which there is so little political corruption, and so little reason even to suspect it, as in England. With a public opinion which regards politics as the noblest sphere of practical life, and six hundred and fifty men on the look-out for questions which shall prove to their constituents their zeal for the public service, and their acuteness in laying bare any evils which affect it, it is quite impossible that any scandal should arise without being traced, and without bringing at once great credit on those who thus trace it, and great disgrace on those involved in it. The real defect of Parliament is that its members find too many mare's nests in their zeal to discover something which wants exposure, and so waste the public time which might be used for remedying the evils which exist. If half the skill which is devoted to ferreting out scandals could be secured for the work of carrying through good legislation and exposing the blunders of bad legislative proposals, we should have a great deal fewer fussy measures which do little but mischief, and more sound laws based on principle than we have. If the *Golos* wants to help Englishmen to better their political system, it should not try to excite in us that preternatural suspicion of our leading men which seems to pervade despotic countries, but rather show us how to get members who at once adequately represent public opinion, and are qualified for nobler work than asking disagreeable questions, which the answers prove to have been quite needless. The truth is that political inquisitiveness, though a most useful thing in such a state of politics as that to be found in the United States, admits very easily of being abused and exaggerated in a country like England, and of absorbing energy which is much more needed in other directions. The number of questions asked in Parliament is yearly on the increase, and of the questions asked probably one-half are quite redundant. It is the chief danger of a political system which has attained such maturity as ours that we get more and more men capable only of keen political interrogation, and not capable of wise political construction. England needs no greater activity of the life of political suspicion than there is at present amongst us. What we do need is the exchange of a little of that superfluous suspicion for statesmanlike initiative and deliberative power.

THE WAY TO THE NORTH POLE.

(The Spectator)

Another daring assault has been by man upon one of those regions of his so-called domain into which he would seem forbidden to enter, and once again he has suffered defeat. This defeat, however, is accepted as much more complete than it is, for setting aside the possible invention of methods of locomotion, other than sledging, over the rugged and shifting ice-masses which cover the Polar seas (as, for instance, the adaptation of the lifting-power of buoyant gases to this work), only one of the many routes has as yet been shown to be "impracticable."

It must be remembered that supposing there is a practicable route to the North Pole, no experience yet obtained can enable Arctic voyagers to form any clear idea as to the probable position of that route, so far as those parts of it are concerned which have not yet been reached, and so far as the difficulties depend on the arrangement of land and sea. It is important to notice this, because in the discussions which took place before the last expedition started, a tone was adopted which seemed to imply that the experience of Arctic voyagers as to the regions they have passed over entitled them to pronounce on the probable nature of the regions into which they had not penetrated. The theory that the land on the western side of Smith's Sound and Kennedy Channel extends northwards as far as the Pole, or beyond it, was advocated as confidently by some, as though Kane, or Hayes, or Hall had actually seen the whole of this Polar continent. It turns out that the land supposed to have been seen by Hall far to the north of his most northerly position has no real existence. But if President Land had existed, nothing would yet have been known respecting the three or four hundred miles intervening between that supposed land and the Pole. Yet it was on the hope of land existing farther north that the plans of the last expedition were based, and it was again in this expectation chiefly that the expedition left the line of attack which Nature indicates.

We say that Nature indicates a certain line of attack, and we think we can justify the assertion. It must be admitted that the one great cause of difficulty in advancing towards either pole is the extreme cold. Other circumstances operate, no doubt, to modify the dangers and difficulties of various routes, just as other circumstances render various routes over the accessible parts of the earth more or less difficult or dangerous. But what hitherto has rendered the Polar regions actually inaccessible has been the excessive cold. Consequently, the route which Nature indicates as the safest and easiest, or rather, as the least dangerous and difficult, is the route along which the cold is least intense. Captain Nares's expedition, on the contrary, was directed towards the very spot where it was known long before that the greatest winter cold and almost the greatest summer cold must exist. They made for the Pole of greatest cold, rather than for the Pole of the earth, and truly they seem to have found what they sought. A temperature of seventy-three degrees blow the freezing-point has not yet been recorded by man, nor a fortnightly average of nearly sixty degrees blow the freezing-point. It is singular, indeed, how directly opposed to the evidence of nature were the proceedings of the expedition as planned at home. From the shape and position of the isothermal lines, it appears that there are two Poles of extreme winter cold, and that one of them lies not far from the place where Hall marked President's Land (the other lying to the north of Siberia). It was not very far from this American pole of cold that Captain Nares was instructed to winter. As summer advances this pole of cold shifts eastwards to the extreme north of Greenland (as defined by Nares's easterly sledging party), lying still close by the route along which the expedition was to have voyaged towards the Pole. Both in winter and in summer, therefore, Nares's party were probably as near as they could well be to the respective poles of extreme winter and summer cold.

So far, then, as Nature herself can point the way, it would seem that, despite certain promising circumstances about the first portions of the route followed by the American Kane, Hayes, and Hall, and now by Nares, scarcely any route threatens greater difficulties in the long-run, and specially in the part where the struggle must, in any case, be most critical. Even a route past the Parry Islands would be less directly opposed to the evidence given by the isothermal lines. Indeed, in midsummer the region near the Parry Islands is not so cold as the region from which Nares's party made their nearest approach to the Pole. The route again, by Behring's Strait, directly polewards, promises better than the one Nares followed, if only the cold barrier in the north

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ern parts of the Strait could be crossed early in the summer season, for from thence for a great distance northwards (how far is not known) the cold in summer steadily diminishes. That region also, it may be noted, is of special interest at present, since the northern magnetic Pole has passed from the position determined by Ross in 1833, to some as yet unknown part of this region.

But unquestionably the route towards the Pole which the isotherms indicate is that to which the German geographers have long since pointed; and we believe that if German sailors had as much experience and endurance as our Arctic seamen, they would ere this have made a nearer approach to the Pole along one or other of the three routes between Greenland and Norway than has been made by Captain Nares's expedition. The history of Arctic travel fully bears us out, we think, in this opinion.

We know that Sir E. Parry, following the central route by the north-western shores of Spitzbergen, was able nearly half a century ago to reach north latitude 82° 45′, and was prevented from advancing further by mischance rather than by any insuperable obstacles. For it cannot be supposed that the drift of the whole ice-field southwards before the wind, by which his party were carried southwards, is constantly taking place in those seas. On the contrary, it is probable that the southerly drift is at times replaced by a northerly drift. Again, Parry's party was not nearly so well provided for as Nares's. Had they been so, they would certainly have been able to push fifty or sixty miles farther northwards, so attaining a higher latitude along their route than Nares's party along theirs. Quite possibly they might have carried their sledge-boat to the edge of the great floating ice-field, finding open channels by which they could have approached the Pole still more nearly. The Swedish expedition of 1869 made a very successful effort to reach high latitudes in this direction without leaving their ship, attaining with comparative ease nearly the same latitude which was reached by Captain Hall in 1871 along the Smith's Sound route. But the success of Hudson in 1607, and Scoresby in 1806, in attaining very high latitudes along the Spitzbergen route, shows what might be expected from a well-found expedition in our times, aided by steam, and by numerous other appliances of modern science available against the difficulties of Arctic travelling.

Of the route along the eastern shore of Greenland less can be said than of any of the three between Greenland and the Scandinavian peninsula. Yet the pioneers of the 'Germania' advanced in their geographical expedition (that is, taking observations all the time of the Greenland coast-line) to the 77th parallel, and stated that "nothing but the want of provisions prevented them from extending their sledge journey indefinitely," Along this coast also the Dutch travelled nearly to the 80th parallel more than two centuries ago.

The third route, between Spitzbergen and Novaia Zemlia, is, in some respects, the most promising of all; and a journey along this route seems also more likely than others to be rewarded by results of material value. Payer and Weyprecht pursued this route in 1871, penetrating 150 miles farther north than any of their predecessors along that route. Beyond the 76th degree they still had open sea, the temperature of the surface varying between 5° and 7° above the freezing-point. Want of provisions obliged them to return. But they set forth again along the same route in 1871, aiming, however, not to reach the Pole, but to round the northernmost cape of Asia, and so reach Behring's Straits. Failing in this, and indeed getting their ship so imprisoned amidst ice in attempting the task that they had to leave her, they made sledging excursions towards the north, reaching under exceptionally unfavourable conditions the same latitude which Hall had reached by the Smith's Sound route. They saw beyond the expanse of sea in front of them a stretch of land extending eastwards beyond the 83rd degree, and (now that President's Land has been found to be a mere geographical myth) the most northerly land yet seen, or at least quite as far to the north as the land in 83° 7′ seen by Nares's westerly sledging party.

We believe that along two, at least, of these routes, Captain Nares would have been able to approach the Pole more nearly, and would have encountered fewer dangers and difficulties than along the route which he was instructed to follow.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says that travellers through the interior of Servia give harrowing descriptions of the population. Distress in the west is fearful. The Vienna journals publish reports that lawless bands of insurgents in Western Bosnia are devastating the country, pillaging, burning and not sparing even the Roman Catholics, because the latter are peaceful.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BISHOP STROSSMAYER.

(Saturday Review.)

It is probable that not a dozen men in England ever heard of Bishop Strossmayer before the Vatican Council, when he became known not only as a powerful opponent of the doctrine of Papal Infability, but also as an eloquent extempore orator in Ciceronian Latin. It is said that he scandalized some of the venerable Fathers one day by prefacing an eloquent passage with the exclamation, "Per deos immortales!" The story may be only *ben trovato;* yet, whether true or not, it illustrates in an amusing way his easy familiarity with classical literature. But, unknown to English fame as Bishop Strossmayer may have been before the Vatican Council, he has been a long time one of the most prominent figures in the Austrian Empire. Born in 1815 in the Slavonian town of Essek, he received his education at the Universities of Vienna and Padua, and before he reached the age of thirty his reputation was established as the first preacher in Vienna. He became a special favourite with the Emperor, who appointed him Chaplain to the Imperial family and Court preacher. In 1850 he was nominated, at the early age of thirty-five, to his present see of Sirmio and Bosnia, and the eloquent Court preacher of Vienna soon became as known as a political orator and leader. He has been, indeed, for years the recognized and trusted leader of the Slavonian population of Austria; a fact which probably accounts, at least in part, for the comparative indulgence with which his opposition to the dogma of Infallibility has been treated at the Vatican. A weakness in the chest has obliged the Bishop to spend the winters of the last few years in Rome and when he pays his respects to the Pope it is said that they have a pleasant talk about things in general, but never a word about the Vatican dogma. This is wise, no doubt; for discussion might disclose serious differences which it might it might be difficult to pass over; and there would be some risk in pushing matters to extremes with the adored leader of some millions of Slavs who, stout Catholics as they are, have no sympathy with Ultramontane policy. The Bosnian portion of Strossmayer's diocese is of course under the political government of Turkey; so that the Eastern question has for him a very practical reality. He has been face to face with it for six-and-twenty years, and during that time it has occupied the uppermost place in his thoughts. It will be easily understood therefore that two Englishmen, who had started for the East to learn what they could for themselves about the great question of the day, should have accepted with alacrity an invitation from Bishop Strossmayer to visit him at Diakovar (pronounced Djakovar).

But where was Diakovar? Near Agram—so they were told in Vienna by everybody whom they consulted. To Agram accordingly they went, leaving Vienna at 7 A.M. by express train, and arriving at Agram at 8 P.M. Before retiring for the night they deemed it prudent to make arrangements for the morrow by engaging a carriage to take them over the six hours' drive which, according to their information, separated Diakovar from Agram. Their surprise may be imagined on learning that they had come a whole day's journey out of their way, and were, in fact, practically more distant from Diakovar at Agram than they had been at Vienna. However, there they were, and there was nothing for it but to make the best of the situation. As it happened, this turned out to be no difficult achivement; for Agram proved to be so interesting a place that they felt grateful for the accident which had led them to it. It is finely situated at the foot of a richly wooded range of mountains, and is divided into three parts—the free, or upper town; the lower, or chapter town; and the Bishop's town. The first crowns a hill which in Croatian is called "The Bear," and from any point of which the eye wanders over a wide extent of varied landscape, the horizon eastward being bounded by the hills of Bosnia, draped in a veil of purple haze. But perhaps the most attractive sight in Agram to a stranger with an eye for the picturesque is the market-place, especially on a Sunday, when the country people flock into it in their gala costume. And that costume who shall describe?—its brilliancy, its variety, the quaintness of its patterns and devices, and its harmonious blending of colours. We have seen the costumes of most places in Europe, but never have we seen anything so unique and picturesque as the market-place of Agram on a festal day.

As the travellers had come so much out of their way, they judged it best, on the whole, to go straight to Servia, and take Diakovar on their way back. The second attempt was more successful. Leaving Semlin at six in the morning by one of the fine Danube steamers, they reached Vukovar about four in the

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afternoon. Vukovar is some twenty-seven miles from Diakovar, and they anticipated a pleasant drive the following day to Bishop Strossmayer's enchanted palace; for such it seemed to be, since nobody, east or west, north or south, appeared able to give precise and accurate directions where to find it. They stopped at Vukovar in obedience to the "best information," and there discovered that they should have gone on to Essek, Strossmayer's birthplace. At Vukovar they allowed the porter of the hotel to engage a carriage for them overnight. The carriage, he assured them, was good, the horses still better, and the cushions best of all. It was to be at the door at nine o'clock the following morning; and at nine o'clock accordingly they were there to meet it. But they saw nothing answering to the description of the vehicle which they had engaged overnight. So they walked in the shadow of the trees till the carriage with the beautiful cushions should appear. Getting impatient at last they made inquiry, and were told that their carriage had been waiting for them for more than half an hour. On asking where, they were pointed to a thing on four wheels in front of them. It was, in fact, a bad specimen of one of the ordinary country carts; a basket on two poles, poised on four wheels, but innocent of anything approaching to a spring. The beautiful cushions consisted of two sacks stuffed with hay, and the steeds were a pair of shaggy ponies, which proved much better than their appearance. In short, the porter had taken them in; but it was a beautiful day, they were in good spirits, and agreed to forgive the porter and to regard the affair as an amusing adventure. And so they started at full gallop through the main street of Vukovar, in about as queer a vehicle as any two Englishmen ever travelled in. There had been unusually heavy fall of rain before their arrival, and the country, which is very flat, was here and there under water. The road from Vukovar to Diakovar is bad at its best, and it was now at its worst. It was only by a stretch of courtesy that it could be called a road at all in some places. For miles it consisted of deep furrows, and the wonder was that the ponies were able to get along at all, even at a walking pace. Their powers of endurance proved greater than that of the "carriage," for one of the wheels came off three miles after starting, and the machine had to be taken to pieces at a village smithy, which luckily happened to be near. This mishap wasted an hour and a half; but the journey came to an end at last, and the palace of Bishop Strossmayer was reached before it was quite dark. It is unnecessary to speak of the hospitable welcome which the strangers received, or of the views which he expounded on the engrossing subject of the day. Bishop Strossmayer is undoubtedly a born orator, whose great natural gifts are disciplined to perfection. Not the least of these gifts is his voice, which is powerful but admirably modulated, so that its tones as well as its words are eloquent. Now and then one catches an undertone of wailing musical sadness in it which is full of pathos. He is full, too, of fun and humour. It was delightful to hear him interpret the conceptions of the artist who is covering the walls of his new cathedral with frescoes of Old and New Testament subjects. Were he to leave no memorial behind him but this splendid Cathedral, his episcopate would well deserve to be remembered. He has been fifteen years building it, and it will not be ready for consecration for five years more. It would be rash for any one who is not an architect to hazard an opinion as to the probable cost, but it would certainly have to be reckoned in hundreds of thousands of pounds. The frescoes alone will cost a fortune. And the bulk of all this comes out of the Bishop's own pocket. He has indeed princely income, and he spends it like a prince. Nor are his benefactions confined to his own diocese. Is help required for the establishment and endowment of a scholastic institution in Agram? Strossmayer is appealed to, and sends 18,000 gulden. Is money needed in Servia for the wounded, or for the thousands of half-naked and famishing refugees from Bosnia and Bulgaria? Strossmayer sends 3,000*l.*

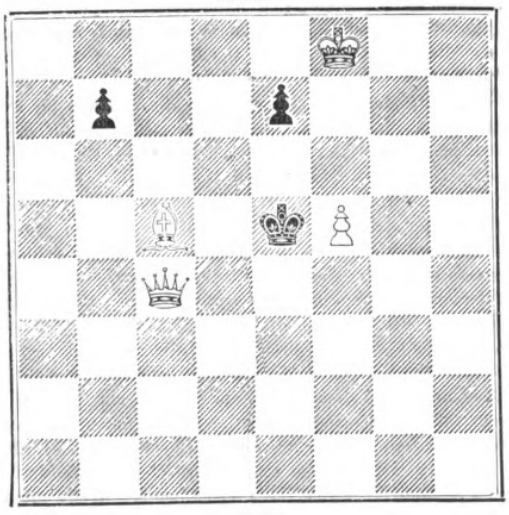
Strossmayer interprets very literally the Apostolic precept which says that a bishop should "be given to hospitality." Dinner is provided in his palace every day for forty or fifty poor people, and his own table seems to be free to all comers. His grounds are open to the public, who avail themselves freely of the liberty, not merely for the sake of the recreation, but in the hope of meeting the genial Bishop, who has a kind word and a bright look for all. People sometimes drive or walk from a distance for the sake of this pleasure, and then are pretty sure to receive an invitation to dinner. A polyglot party of between thirty and forty, French, German, Italian, and Croatian, met at his table in amicable confusion, while in an adjoining room a Zingari band discoursed wild Rommany music, varied occasionally with the strain of some modern air. One of the most picturesque features of the entertainment was a handsome black-bearded official, gorgeously apparelled in semi-Oriental costume, whose duty it was to exercise a general supervision, and see that there was no hitch. His official designation is Harem Pasha, a somewhat incongruous one in the domestic establishment of a prelate who is not only a celibate, but a man of ascetic habits in addition. It is of course a relic of the olden time when the Turk ruled in Hungary and Croatia. Nor is it the only relic. The people still come to church at Diakovor with a square piece of cloth which they spread out on the floor to kneel upon during their devotions; and close to the Bishop's new Cathedral is an ancient mosque, now used as a church. After dinner the Bishop took his guests over his spacious apartments, and undertook the duty of cicerone in explaining his art treasures, which are all of his own collecting. All schools of painting are represented on his walls, and among his modern pictures there is one fine portrait to which he specially called attention. It was the portrait of the handsome Jellacic, the Ban of Croatia, who played so conspicuous a part in the Austro-Hungarian war of 1848-9. Strossmayer and he were intimate friends.

Perhaps what strikes a stranger most in Strossmayer is the scrupulous equity of his character—that charity which "thinketh no evil," but "hopeth all things, believeth all things," of men and parties of opposite views and principles to his own. He is careful to look at all questions from the point of view which is not his own, and to make every possible allowance for those who differ from him. It is impossible not to feel, with a sigh, that if all Churches were blessed with bishops of the type of Strossmayer, the aspect of Christendom at this moment would be very different from what we see.

PROBLEM

By W. H. T., Yokohama.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Solution of Mr. H. A. Giles' position of last week.

Black.	*White.*
1.—R to Q B's 5th, ch.	1.—Q takes R
2.—R takes Kt, ch.	2.—K to Q B's 3rd
3.—R to Q B's 7th, ch.	3.—K to Q Kt's 4th
4.—Q takes Q, ch.	4.—K to R's 3rd or 5th
5.—Q mates,	
Or:—	
2.—R takes Kt, ch	2.—K to Q Kt's sq.
3.—R takes Q Kt's P, ch.	3.—K to Q B's sq.
4.—Q to her 7th, mate,	
Or:—	
3.—R to Q B's 7th, ch.	3.—K to Q's 4th
4.—R takes Q, ch.	4.—K to Q's 5th
5.—Q to her 6th, mate.	

Correct answer received from W.B.M., Tokiô.

Solution of W. H. T.'s problem of last week.

1.—Q to Q Kt's 3rd.	1.—R takes Q.
2.—B to K B's 8th.	2.—K to Q 5, or *A*
3.—Kt takes P, dis. ch.	3.—K to Q B's 6th.
4.—Kt to Q R's 4th, mate.	

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A

2.—R takes P.
3.—B takes P, ch. 3.—K to K's 5th.
4.—Kt to Q B's 3rd, mate.

If 1.—R to Q B's 8th.
2.—P to Q 4th, ch. 2.—K takes P.
3.—Kt takes R, dis. ch. 3.—K moves.
4.—Q mates at Q's 5th, or K's 5th.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 30, *Dragon*, British steamer, Grevatt, 472, from Hakodate, General cargo, for Shanghai.

Dec. 31, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Christensen, 896, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Jan. 1, *Mary Jame*, American schooner, Brinkmeir, 156, from Kobe. General, to E. C. Kirby & Co.

Jan. 1, *Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Thompson, 656, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Jan. 4, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, from Shanghai and ports, Dec. 28, 1876, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Jan. 4, *Stonewall Jackson*, American barque, Arbican, 1,103, from New York, General, to Isaac, Brother & Co.

Jan. 5, *Willard G. Patten*, American 3-masted schooner, Connor, 516, from Nagasaki, Coal, to Order.

Jan. 6, *Menzaleh*. French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,503, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Jan. 6, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Christensen, 896, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 3, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 890, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Jan. 3, *Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Drummond, 1,325, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Jan. 3, *Killarney*, British steamer, O'Niell, 1,701, for Kobe, General, despatched by Strachan & Thomas.

Jan. 3, *Vineta*, German frigate, Captain Count von Montz, 19 guns, for Hongkong and Manila.

Jan. 3, *Tibre*, French steamer, De Gerard, 1,726, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Jan. 3, *Paul Marie*, French barque, Gaillard, 324, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Jan 4, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Conner, 1,914, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Hiogo Maru* from Hakodate :—J. Albenson, Esq

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* for Hongkong :—Prince de Montenuovo Prince Liechtenstein, Messrs. De Gasquet, J. Raud, J. Presse Vannier, Duclos Eloy, P. Sacconi and 12 Marines.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports :—Messrs. J. J. Anderson, J. Pitman, Alexander, G. Hamilton, J. Christison, Diack, Sharp, Hunter, and 12 Japanese in the cabin; and 77 in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports :—Mrs. Goodwin and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Rymer Jones, Messrs. Honaston, Kleinwort, Sisley, Captain Bridgeford, Niwa, Tanda, Maiusha, Hirooka, Okatono, Machida, Yamamota, and 1 Japanese lady.

Per American barque *Stonewall Jackson*, from New York:—Mr Meyers.

Per Steam-ship *Menzaleh* from Hongkong .—Messrs. Playfair and Yoshida.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France	80	bales
England	169	,,
Total	249	bales
Waste Silk...	41	bales
Cocoons	99	,,
Total	140	bales

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure	$10,000
,, ...	*yen* 51,285

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports —

Treasure	$22,600

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hakodate ...	Hiogo Maru ...	M. B. Co.	... 6th Jan.
Hongkong ...	Sunda	P. & O. Co. . .	... 9th Jan.
Shanghai ...	Tokio Maru ...	M. B. Co. ...	...10th Jan.
San Francisco	Belgic	O. & O. Co. ...	...12th Jan.
San Francisco	City of Tokio	P. M. S. S. Co.	...23rd Jan.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

		Destination
Chili Maru	... ...	...Laid up.
Courier	... ...	...Laid up.
Hiogo Marn	Christensen ...	...Hokodate
Mussilia	... ...	...Laid up.
Meiji Maru	Peters	...
Niiguta Maru	... ...	...Yokoska.
Sea Gull	Acfort	...
Sunda	Reeves	...Hongkong.
Tanais	Reynier	...
Toyoshima Maru	Thompson	
Tokio Maru	Dunn	...Shanghai.

SAILING SHIPS

Caroline	35	Müller	...
Charles L. Pearson ...	666	Swain	...
Devana	850	May	...Kobe.
John Mackean... ...	198	... ...	...
Jupiter	36	Hoffman ...	...
Lottie	25	Johnson ...	...
Mary Jame	156	Brinkmeir ...	...
Rupak	100	Gall	...
Stonewall Jackson	...1103	Arbican... ...	...
Tori	55	Williams ...	...
Willard G. Patten ...	516	Connor	...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOR.

H. B. M. corvette ... Modeste ... Captain Buller.
French corvette ... La Clocheterie. Captain Brennier.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours :—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.5	11.20

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours :—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.			
7.1	8.19	9.34	10.49	12.4			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.19	2.34	3.49	5.4	6.19	7.34	10.9	11.25

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.
WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.
FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
,, F. Algar, 8 Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
,, Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK ..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO .. White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street,
HONGKONG ..... Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI..... Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA... F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

September 2, 1876. 26ins.

TRAVELLERS, MISSIONARIES & others, may employ their leisure time *pleasantly & profitably*, by collecting *rare butterflies*. Forward (freight unpaid,) folded up separately in paper, in cigar boxes. Best prices remitted for perfect specimens. Collecting apparatus sent *free* to those who furnish reference to D. G. RUTHERFORD, *(Horniman's Museum.)* Forest Hill, LONDON. [ADVT.]

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—There is no change to report in our market; the business done has been very small owing to the holidays, and prices remain unchanged.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	30 in.	per pce.	$1.50 to $1.80	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce. 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.90 to 2.40	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb. 0.72½ to 0.90
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	30 in.	,,	1.60 to 2.40	Black Velvets		7.25 to 8.50
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.25 to 2.70	English Drills 15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in. 2.60 to 2.70
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1.60	Taffachelas	12 yds,	43 in. 2.00 to 2.25
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25			

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul,	$29.00 to 32.50	No. 38 to 42 per picul... $38.00 to 40.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$30.00 to 36.00	Reverse Twist 16-24 ,, .. $31.00

Woollens.—The past week having been entirely devoted to the usual New Year's holidays, business has been completely suspended and we have therefore no change to report.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	4.75 to 6.75	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.25 to 0.30
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25 to 5.25	Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.	0.30 to 0.36
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.00 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.		0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in.	0.24 to 0.33	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.		0.75 to 0.80
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in.	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.45 to 0.60
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in	16.50 to 17.50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0.60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb	0.42 to 0.48
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.17 to 0.19				

Sugar.—The market has of late been very quiet and prices have declined considerably.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$4.10	China No. 4 Kook-fah ,, $5.40
,, in basket	,,	$3.90	,, No. 5 Kong-fun ,, $4.80
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$3.95	,, No. 6 E-pak ,, $4.10
do. in basket	,,	$3.75	Swatow Brown ,, $3.50
China No 1 Ping-fah	,,	$7.40	Daitong ,, $3.50
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$6.70	Japan Rice $2.10 to $2.25
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$6.00	Kerosene Oil $5.00

Kerosene Oil is quoted about $5 but we have no transactions to record.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The first telegrams of the New Year bring good news from the home markets; they have imported new activity to the demand, and prices, on which we have to report an advance of fully $30, are tending upwards.

Since the 23rd ultimo arrivals are 525 bales, and settlements may be estimated at about 650 bales.

We quote:—

Hanks.—Best	No. 1 and 2	$850 to	$890
,, Good	No. 2	$840 to	$850
,, Medium	No. 2½	$800 to	$830
,, Common	No. 3	$700 to	$780
,, Inferior	No. 4 and 5		
Oshiu.—Best		$800 to	$830
,, Medium to Good		$730 to	$780
Kakeda.—Best		$960	
,, Medium to Good		$850 to	$900
Filature Silk		$900 to	$1,000

Tea.—Businesss during the closing week has been very restricted owing to the general observance of the New Year's holidays, but a little more activity was evident yesterday. Settlements amount to 750 piculs, at unchanged rates. Arrivals have been very small, and stocks in Yokohama almost nominal.

Common	$10.00 to 12.00	Fine	Nominal.
Good Common	13.00 to 15.00	Finest	
Medium	16.00 to 18.00	Choice	
Good Medium	19.00 to 22.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been very little doing during the week, as was expected, but in consequence of higher rates in China there has been a corresponding advance here.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 3½d.	On SHANGHAI—Bank sight	74
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 2½d.	,, Private 10 days sight	75
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 4¼d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	101½
On PARIS—Bank Sight	5.30	,, 30 days sight Private	103½
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.40	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	102
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.52½	,, 30 days sight Private	104
On HONGKONG—Bank sight	par.	Kinsatz	403
,, Private 10 days' sight	1% dis.	Gold Yen	403

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the **IMPROVED-BREECH,** STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN JANUARY.

PRICE 2 DOLLARS.

The Ladies' Directory,

FOR YOKOHAMA AND TOKIO.

INDEPENDENTLY of the general Directory which forms the indispensable requisite of the Merchant's office, the want has long been felt of one more exclusively devoted to social purposes, and containing such useful local information as the demands of daily life involve. The Ladies' Directory, now about to be published, claims to supply that want.

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, December 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

"SCHWEIZ"

Marine Insurance Company in Zurich.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed Agents at Yokohama for the above Company and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at current rates.

VALMALE, SCHOENE & MILSOM.

Yokohama, December 6, 1876.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876 52 ins,

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Composed of the purist articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the cure of

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are prepared by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.



TRADE MARK.

September 30, 1876. 26ins.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876 1-f. 13 ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters.

BY APPOINTMENT TO



H. M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52ins.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ms.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII.—No. 2.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person bv whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The announcement of the vast reduction made in the land-tax and the taxes for local purposes hitherto levied upon the farmers, reached us too late for comment last week, and we must even now plead that the time necessary for a full consideration of the measure by which this has been effected, has not been at our disposal during a week broken by the work imposed by the departure of the American mail, and the preparation of such part of the summary of the events of the past year as will be found elsewhere. But the measure is one of vast importance and will relieve the land of annual burdens amounting in all to about 16,000,000 *yen*—8,000,000 of land-tax, and a similar amount of taxation for local purposes. Undoubtedly it may be traced to the late serious disturbances among the farmers all over the Empire, and it will be acknowledged that the promptitude with which their remonstrances have been met is alike creditable to the Government and strong testimony to the justice on which they were based. It is certain that the concession could hardly have been made but for the measure of last August capitalizing the hereditary incomes of the nobles and gentry, so that circumstances *ex post facto* have brought with them something like the justification for it which we stated to be necessary at the time it was passed. Yet we may hardly suppose that the saving afforded by it was entirely available for the reduction of taxation announced last week. Rather may it be suspected that the eight millions of *yen* thus annually saved were to be devoted to the maintenance of the new institutions by which the Government has sought to advance the progress or gratify the ambition of the country, so that reductions of many kinds must now be effected to enable the Finance Minister to make his estimates of revenue and expenditure for the next year balance each other. The greatest commotion exists in Tôkiô in consequence of the contemplated reductions of expenditure, and thousands must be in doubt at this moment whether or not they will dismissed from public employment. The landed interest ought to be thoroughly pacified and contented, and—much more than this—should, under the influence of liberal commercial legislation, extend its area and power of production. We fear that the extension of the roads will suffer, and that the additional sections of railway towards which we looked forward with some confidence, will have to be postponed. But we shall have internal peace and contentment, the land better disposed than of yore towards the Government, and less danger of any disturbance from the *samurai* or other discontented classes.

Since the above was written, an estimate, which will be found elsewhere among the items from our daily issue, has been made of the reductions of expenditure imposed on each department, and from this much may be inferred regarding the direction of the contemplated economies.

The native newspapers have lately contained many portents of troubles in the Kagoshima *ken*, but an authority to whom we can refer with every confidence, both for the extent of his information and the intelligence with which he generalizes it, reports that everything is quiet in the *ken*, and promises to remain so.

A very capable critic has opportunely taken off our hands this week the task of criticising the performance at the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday evening last. His letter will be found elsewhere, nor shall we doubt that our readers will be glad of a change from the rather serious cast of our own remarks to the more entertaining manner of our correspondent.

A very entertaining and successful Fancy Dress Ball was given on Friday evening last by the members of the Yokohama Fire Brigade, at which a large number of the Residents were present.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 8th.

The *Taihei Maru* returned on Saturday from the Bonin Islands, and reports that on the way down from this port the vessel stopped at the island of Fatsisio to land the Governor, but experience some difficulty in finding a suitable spot for doing so, as there are no good anchorage to be found there, nor a convenient landing place.

During their stay at the island the Russian gun-boat *Haidamak* put in disabled, having encountered a cyclone about 500 miles to the eastward of the islands, during which she lost her masts and sustained other damage, besides having used up the greater part of her coal. She left again for Shanghai, having taking in a quantity of firewood and after some few days detention.

At the Bonin Islands the *Taihei Maru* landed some forty Japanese officials and others who went there to take formal possession on behalf of the Japanese Government, and to form the nucleus of a colony.

The increasing use of ice during the summer months by the residents of the capital has developed a new form of industry in the neighbourhood. All over the country between this port and Tôkiô may be seen small ponds specially arranged for the collection of ice. They are screened from the sun by straw mats, so that ice to the thickness of two or three inches speedily forms, which is sawn into slabs about 18 inches square and stored in ice-houses until there is a demand for it. As the pond water of which this ice is formed is none of the cleanest, it is more than likely that the consumption of it will propagate disease in some form or another, but it is, unfortunately, much more likely that no amount of warning will prevent the Japanese from consuming it.

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From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Some disturbance is reported at Takasaki, in the province of Jôshu, on account of the land-tax, and there is also a rumour of some discontent being shown in Nagano *ken*, arising from the same cause.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

His Majesty the Mikado presided over the opening of the *Daijôkuan* on the 4th instant.

From the same.

Many officials of the Imperial Household left by the *Nagoya Maru* for Kobe on the 4th instant, in order to proceed thence to Kiôto and make preparations for the reception there of His Majesty the Mikado.

From the same.

The Coreans who were wrecked on the coast of Satsuma some time ago have been sent back to their country.

Tuesday, 9th.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

NOTIFICATION No. 1.

It is hereby made known, that in accordance with the decree of His Imperial Majesty the Mikado, the land-tax throughout the country from and after this date is reduced to 2½ per cent. on the value of the land.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

Tôkiô, 4th January, 1877.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Almost immediately after the Restoration, duties of a novel nature, and many needful improvements were undertaken by the Government both at home and abroad, which necessarily greatly increased the national expenditure. The burden of this fell upon the people and was hard to be borne for which reason We ordered that the mode of taxation should be re-modelled and settled at 3 per cent on the value of the land, thinking thus to afford relief to Our people. But having recently visited various parts of Our dominions, We have carefully observed the agricultural population, and, sympathizing with their condition, have determined to still further reduce the land-tax to 2½ per cent on the value of the land. We therefore order all officials to act in accordance with Our will, and to be as economical as possible in the public expenditure.

4th January, 1877.

NOTIFICATION No. 2.

His Imperial Majesty the Mikado having decreed that the land-tax should be reduced, and that as much economy as possible should be observed in the expenditure, it is hereby declared that the tax for local purposes to be levied upon the people, as made known by Notification No. 272 issued in July 1873, must not exceed one-fifth of the amount of the land-tax.

SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

Tôkiô, 4th January, 1877.

NOTIFICATION No. 3.

His Majesty the Mikado was to set out for the province of Yamato and city of Kiôto on the 14th instant, but His Majesty's departure has been postponed until the 22nd instant. The departure of H. M. the Empress Dowager was to have taken place on the 8th instant, but has also been postponed until the 11th instant.

SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

6th January, 1877.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Branch offices of the Army Department are to be established at Misaki and Honmoku, and telegraph wires are to connect them with the chief office at Tôkiô.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

There a rumour afloat that Messrs. Shimadzu and Saigo of Satsuma intend to visit the capital, accompanied by seventeen battalions of Satsuma troops, and they are said to be due about the end of this month. We can hardly believe this is true, but yet, strange to say, the price of rice has risen in consequence.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

New pumping machinery having arrived from England for the Takashima coal mine, it is expected that all the water with which the mine was flooded some time ago to extinguish the fire then raging in the old unused galleries, will now speedily be pumped out, and that by the month of March the mine will be in the condition that it was before the fire took place.

From the same.

A residence for the *Daijô Daijin* is to be built at Iwaida-chô, Tôkiô, at the Government expense.

From the same.

A fire occured at Numadzu, a town on the Tôkaidô, at 1.20 a.m. on the 8th instant which destroyed 200 houses.

Wednesday, 10th.

The Foot Paper Chase yesterday afternoon was very well attended, there being a good number both of resident and naval competitors. The run lasted about 50 minutes, A. H. Dare coming in first, closely followed by J. J. Dare; but the first prize was awarded to Thomas Finley of the *Modeste*, and two other sailors obtained second and third prizes.

The law of conscription is to be applied to the Japanese inhabitants of Yezo, and the head quarters of the troops so enlisted will be at Hakodate.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A fire broke out at Shiwodome-chô, Hakodate, at 2 a.m. on the 6th instant, which destroyed twenty houses.

From the same.

The Government officials are busily engaged in devising plans for retrenchment in their respective departments, in order to meet, as ordered by His Majesty the Mikado, the late reduction in the land-tax.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

For the future all postal business at Shanghai will be conducted at the Japanese Consulate there.

From the same.

Mr. Ogi, the Minister of Justice, will visit Yokohama shortly to investigate the case of the recent fight between the natives and the sailors of the German man-of-war *Vineta.*

From the same.

The Paper Money Department is now occupied in making, with all possible haste, the new pension bonds, with the view of having them all handed over the *kuazoku* and *samurai* by June next.

From the same.

There are many rumours of late concerning the *samurai* of Kagoshima *ken* (Satsuma). From a report which was current at the end of last month we judge that Shimadzu, Saigo, and the members of the Bôron party all differ in opinion, and that the latter recommend proceeding to the capital, which causes great anxiety to Mr. Saigo.

From the same.

Some discontent prevails among the *samurai* of Shônai.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The steamer *Takao Maru*, in which the Mikado will proceed to Kobe *en route* to Kiôto, has been thoroughly prepared for the reception of His Majesty, and left Yokosuka for Yokohama on the 7th instant.

From the same.

A newspaper will shortly be published at Kiôto called the *Saikiô Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The *Hôchi Shimbun* has given 50 *yen* to the sufferers by the late fire at Bakuro-chô, Tôkiô.

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Thursday, 11*th*.

The Japanese men-of-war and merchant vessels in the harbour are all dressed with flags on account of the departure of H. M. the Empress Dowager from Tôkiô to-day, on her journey to Kiôto.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

In regard to the rumoured trouble in the Kagoshima *ken*, we now hear that six officials belonging to the *Saibansho* of that *ken* left for the capital on the 6th instant, and complications of a very grave nature are said to exist in Satsuma. Saigo is reported to have left for Tôkiô on the 5th instant, and may therefore be expected to arrive in a few days.

From the same.

A magazine, called the *Moshio-gusa*, made its appearance on the the 9th instant at Tôkiô.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

We hear that a Chinese firm is about to run a line of steamers between Kobe and Shanghai.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Mr. Itô, the editor of this paper, has been summoned to appear at the *Saibansho* on the 10th instant, this being the first prosecution in the Tôkiô Court this year for a violation of the Press-laws.

Friday, 12*th*.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Tibre*, with French Mails on board to the 3rd December, will leave Hongkong to-morrow, Saturday, the 13th instant, at mid-day.

We are glad to observe that the *Kenrei* is at length about to undertake the long wished for dredging of the Creek, which will be closed to traffic between the first and third bridges during the progress of the works, commencing on the 16th instant.

The Committee of the Kiôto Exhibition, which will be held for a 100 days from 15th of March next, seem to be anxious to obtain foreign exhibits, and, in a circular they have issued, promise that "an award of the articles will be made and prize medals given to the most deserving in their respective classes."

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The new building for the *Dashin-In* having been completed, will be opened for business on the 15th instant.

From the same.

As the farmers of Nosé, near Osaka, have evinced a disposition to create some disturbance about the land-tax, a force of fifty police constables has been sent there to prevent a breach of the peace.

From the same.

Several officials of Kagoshima *ken* have disappeared from the capital, and as it is thought they may try to take passage to their native province by the mail steamers, several police men from Tôkiô are stationed at the Yokohama hatoba to arrest them if they should appear.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

We hear that great changes are to take place in the various Government departments.

From the same.

The Italian Consul at Kobe requested the honour of a visit from the Mikado when he arrived at that place on his way to Kiôto, but as His Majesty would go on to Kiôto without stopping at Kobe, if possible, the invitation was graciously declined.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The Government officials seems to be very busily occupied. The *Sangi* remained at the *Daijokuan* during the afternoon of the 10th instant instead of proceeding as usual to their several departments.

From the same.

Since the 8th instant a special Court has been sitting for the purpose of trying Nagaoka and others, who murdered the policemen at Shinbashi, Tôkio, last October.

Saturday, 13*th*.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

In order to carry out the economical changes which have been ordered in the various Government Departments, the annual expenditure of each office has been reduced as follows:—

Sei-In	300,000	instead of formerly	494,000
Genro-In	150,000	,,	207,000
Gaimusho	180,000	,,	185,600
Legations & Consulates	500,000	,,	548,300
Naimusho	2,520,000	,,	3,699,812
Okurasho	1,300,000	,,	1,798,600
Rikugunsho	6,000,000	,,	7,250,000
Kaigunsho	3,300,000	,,	3,549,700
Mombusho	1,200,000	,,	1,704,800
Kobusho	3,000,000	,,	4,900,000
Shihosho	1,280,000	,,	1,420,500
Kunaisho	280,000	,,	316,000
Chiri-kaisei-kioku (the office for regulation of land-tax)	150,000	,,	471,000
Keishicho	1,100,000	,,	1,195,000
Kaitakushi	1,525,660	,,	1,905,660
Total	22,785,660		29,617,972

Total reduction.....6,832,312

A reduction in the salaries of officials has also been made. Those of the 1st and 2nd class remain as before, but are liable to a tax of $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, while the salaries of those of the 3rd class is reduced to 280 *yen* per month, with a tax of $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent; the 4th class to 200 *yen*, the 6th to 100 *yen*, and 7th to 80 *yen* per month, all liable to a reduction for tax of $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

We hear that the *Daijôkuan* has issued a notification to the effect that the *Kiobusho* (Department of Religion) and *Keishicho* (the Bureau of Police) have been abolished, and the affairs formerly transacted in those offices will now be transferred to the *Naimusho* (Home Department). We also hear that other changes have taken place in the Government Departments, but are yet unable to obtain particulars.

From the same.

A fire broke out at Kurôyemon-chô, Osaka, at 5 a.m. on the 11th instant, which destroyed forty houses.

From the same.

The *Kaitakushi* has purchased the schooner *Rupak*, which will be towed up to Shinagawa on the 11th instant.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

We hear that a Russian naval depôt is to be established at Inasa, Nagasaki.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 24th December, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,584.64
Merchandise, &c.	$ 636.98
Total	$7,221.62

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,831.30
Merchandise, &c.	$ 533.97
Total	$7,365.27

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 31st December, 1876.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,772.70
Merchandise, &c.	$ 664.59
Total	$7,437.29

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,974.00
Merchandise, &c.	$ 620.56
Total	$7,594.56

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1876.

THE year which has just closed upon us has, on the whole, been a period upon which both the Government and people of this country may look back with pride and satisfaction. It has not been free from troubles, anxieties or even convulsions, nor can its record confer a title to unqualified praise upon those at the helm of the national affairs. But neither does it involve many severe adverse reflections on them; while, on the other hand, much which has been done establishes a fair claim to commendation, and that Power in whose hands are the issues of prosperity and adversity, has abundantly blessed the land.

We closed our Summary of the events of 1875 with a short reference to the unsatisfactory condition of the relations then existing between the Government of this country and that of Corea. Nor was it alone between the Governments of the two nations that unpleasant feelings existed. On both sides the people were irritated and defiant; the Coreans had assumed an attitude of irritating and gratuitous insolence, the Japanese one of increasing determination that insults which had passed from words into deeds, must be atoned for and punished. In the same issue which contained that Summary, we published and drew special attention to a document, taken from the *Hiôron Shimbun*, in which the intentions of the Japanese Government in sending an Envoy to Corea—a course which had been previously determined on—were laid down with great clearness and circumstantiality, and it is only just to the Japanese to say that the line of conduct recommended in that excellent minute, was carried out with an admirable union of fidelity to its spirit and ingenuity in interpreting its letter. The Envoy chosen to carry the demands of Japan to Corea was KURODA, an officer of high rank, with a solid reputation for vigour and firmness—although not apparently a good departmental chief—and with him was associated INOUYE BUNDA, formerly Finance Minister, a Chôshiu man, of somewhat irregular orbit, but clear-headed, sagacious and of undoubted ability. They were supported by a squadron of eight steam-vessels and arrived at Fusan on the 15th January. Some apprehension had been previously felt by the Japanese Government regarding the attitude which China might assume towards these proceedings. The Emperors of China had long regarded themselves as suzerains to the rulers of Corea, and it was not unnaturally suspected that the Court of Peking might resent a demand for explanation and redress preferred to its tributary and not to itself. But, far from taking this view, the Chinese are believed to have acquiesced immediately in the Japanese proposals to negotiate directly with Corea, and to have expressed a very decided opinion that the outrage for which redress was sought would be best punished by such direct application. All misgivings on this head having been removed, the Envoys proceeded to their work. Their squadron, though quite as numerous as the occasion demanded, was one of small actual warlike efficiency, and many were the ingenious stratagems employed to persuade the Coreans that any resistance offered to it would be alike unavailing and terribly punished. During the suspense which occurred between the arrival of the Envoys at Fusan and the receipt of intelligence from them, active preparations were made here to throw a body of troops into Corea in case of necessity with the least possible delay. Artillery, small arms, ammunition, provisions and transports were rapidly brought into an advanced state of preparation, the popular mind was excited at the anticipation of possible war, and, as in the Formosa affair of the previous year, the people stood steadily by the Government. The negotiations were very protracted, and might have been less successful but for the activity constantly maintained by the squadron, which, without doing a single act calculated to irritate the Coreans, kept up a constant bustle and show out of all proportion to the force it represented. The sides of the transports had been painted so as to look like men of war with guns behind the imaginary portholes, and boats plied actively between the various vessels, which were also constantly employed in exchanging signals. Nor can it be doubted that these *ruses*, legitimate enough under the circumstances, and hardly likely to meet with objections from the countrymen of COCHRANE, made an impression upon the Coreans which was not without value and effect. Many of their leading men must have had a clear recollection of events not so far distant but that the efforts and loss they cost the nation, though sources of some pride, were such as to render the repetition of them undesirable. No radical antagonism existed between the two nations. If Japan remembers with pride the laurels she won in Corea, under perhaps the only genius of a high order she has ever produced, Corea may also reflect that she tore them from the brow of his son; nor will a nation which, in spite of all its present decay and degradation, yet harbours the high instinct which gives to letters the precedence over commerce, be likely to forget that she was the channel through which learning and religion were conveyed to the Japanese.

Be these things as they may, the Envoys were successful. A treaty of peace and commerce was signed on the 27th of February, and the squadron returned immediately to Japan. For reasons which have never been satisfactorily explained, the treaty was not published until it had been in the hands of the Cabinet something like three weeks. But it was received generally with decided approbation both by natives and foreigners. The independence of Corea was wisely acknowledged, somewhat to the disappointment, however, of the politicians of the old school, whose pride was gratified at the thought that Corea was still in some sense a tributary of Japan; provision was made for the opening of three ports to trade within a given time; for the survey of the Corean waters by Japanese ships; for the protection of shipwrecked crews—extended subsequently to the ships of all nations; and for the jurisdiction of their own authorities over Japanese subjects. The small trade which had previously existed between the two countries has been somewhat extended by this instrument, steam communication has sprung up, and postal facilities have been established by the Japanese Government. But it is absurd to cherish any illusions with regard to Corea. It may have attractions for the lettered antiquary as one of the cradles of learning, if the word may be applied to the ingenious, but idle speculations of a people without the rudiments of positive knowledge or the possession of any method by which it may be acquired. But it is an extremely poor country, the majority of its people live in contented filth and abject poverty, the comforts of life are unknown, its decencies ignored if even speculatively acknowledged, and the advantages likely to arise to Japan from the restoration of good feeling between her and her neighbour, will probably to be rather sentimental than economical. Not the less, however, is the episode of the Corean expedition and treaty one which may be remembered by the nation with reasonable satisfaction and pride.

The events to which we have just now referred were

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so inseparably interwoven with those of the previous year, that though they have carried us over the first quarter of 1876, we could not but give them precedence over all others. But we must revert to the opening of the period under review in order to glance at a matter which has far more important bearings upon the welfare of the country than any relations with Corea, whether disturbed or pacific, can possibly have. We allude to the position of the national finances.

On the 22nd December 1875, the FINANCE MINISTER presented his Estimates of Income and Expenditure from the 1st July 1875, to the 30th June 1876, to which a prefatory memorandum was affixed, showing the general principles and strong determination by which he was guided and animated in the management of the all important department under his control. The following extract from this memorandum deserves special notice at present, because it may be presumed to embody these.

Mr. OKUMA said :—

It is my opinion that any fixed system of finance is difficult to establish and easy to be destroyed, that it is difficult to preserve pure in its springs, and liable to become polluted in its course. Estimates are necessary in order to prevent irregular expenditure, and to strengthen habits of economy. If this object is not attended to, and this evil repressed, the projects of officials will be allowed free scope, their minds will become relaxed, requests will be granted which ought not to be granted, and there will be an increase of expenditure which ought to have been curtailed. If this evil overflowing from above should find its way below, and the amounts fixed here should be exceeded, these tables would be no better than books on a shelf, and in the end no good result would be attained by them. My apprehensions are no doubt excessive, but I have felt bound to state my honest opinion and therefore, in presenting these tables, I have set forth my humble ideas and invite your judgment upon them. It is my hope that they may in some small measure facilitate the work of administration.

In attempting to bring this department under such regulation as satisfies foreign critics, the FINANCE MINISTER has done well in resorting to those mechanical appliances without which any finance administration, however well-intentioned or honest, must remain without any solid guarantee for effectual control. Besides the estimates which have now for some years been furnished by the Department, Mr. OKUMA has inaugurated a system of book-keeping by means of which the accounts of the Empire are kept with all the clearness and regularity of one of the governments of the West, nor can there be a doubt that the country is much his debtor for the introduction of this improvement. How much it was required is shown by the fact that, up to this very moment, the accounts of the old *Han* are not yet closed, and the Government is, in consequence, in doubt as to the total quantity of paper money for which it is responsible, though it is only right to say at the same time that this promises to be considerably below the old estimate made of it. Nor was this new system introduced before it was required. It is very obvious that the Imperial accounts have, up to a very recent date, been in a state of great disorder, a fact demonstrated by the estimates under review. For instance: the estimated sum derivable from the Land-tax from the 1st July 1875 to the 30th June 1876, was stated at *yen* 51,500,000 as against *yen* 44,600,000, not indeed for the exactly corresponding previous period, but for the year ending the 31st December 1874, up to which date the accounts had hitherto been made. When an explanation of this enormous discrepancy was sought, it was found to lie in four facts, three of which distinctly inculpate the old system of accounts which the FINANCE MINISTER has now happily abolished.

As these estimates had a new point of departure and a new terminus, owing to the change which had been made in the financial year, it was impossible to deduce from them any very certain conclusions regarding the condition of the finances. But the resources of the previous period had been much strained by the Formosan affair, and therefore no great surprise was felt that the estimated balance of revenue over expenditure only amounted to *yen* 89,760,—in other words, that even if real, it was practically nominal. There had also long been a growing conviction in the minds of all critics who had narrowly watched the condition of the country, that the rate of expenditure which had been maintained for some years was out of all reasonable proportion with its resources, and wholly incompatible with the welfare and progress of the agricultural classes, who are almost the sole source of its wealth. How the financial equilibrium was restored, we shall see when we arrive at a rather more advanced period of the year.

On the 28th March a short notification was issued by the Prime Minister to the effect that no person was thenceforward permitted to wear a sword, except when in court dress, or if a military, naval or police officer. The practice of carrying swords had for some time been falling into disuse. The Japanese gentleman who had been abroad scorned any longer to wear a weapon which the races he aspired to imitate had long discarded, except on occasions of ceremonial, and he had already willingly fallen in with the permission to lay it aside issued some years previously—the utmost the Government could then do to discountenance a practice which had too often led to outrages upon foreigners. In the main, too, it must be confessed that the upper classes of society, and therefore those who were regarded as examples by the lower *samurai*, had so completely identified themselves with the intellectual movement which was carrying the nation away from its old customs and traditions, that the appendage they had been accustomed from childhood to regard as a source of pride and a badge of gentle birth, had become to them a relic of days from which they rejoiced to have escaped. Of course, in the more remote provinces of the Empire, where the force of this intellectual movement was less felt, or where there existed a tendency to oppose it, the edict was received with strong opposition, not the less deeply felt because suppressed. An isolated case or two occurred in the capital itself of men appearing in public with the old cherished badge of their rank, but they were at once disarmed by the police without venturing to draw it. Others, and especially those who were travelling between the coast ports in the steamers of the Mitsu Bishi Company, carried their swords, or had them carried by servants or old retainers, in wrappers which but ill-disguised their contents. These covert protests, however, were derided by the populace, and, as might have been expected, soon disappeared before the will of the Government and the force of public opinion. The feeling which gave rise to them was destined to show itself openly and seriously once more, as we shall find later in the year. But it then received a further blow, as we shall also see, and may be considered now so entirely extinguished that the Government has nothing more to apprehend from it.

In May an official announcement was made by the Prime Minister that His Majesty the MIKADO had resolved upon making a tour in the northern part of his dominions, and a short code of instructions was issued at the time to the local authorities of the districts through which he purposed to pass, in regard to the forms and mode of his reception. These instructions were characterized by the greatest simplicity. His Majesty had resolved that his presence should entail the smallest possible burden upon his people, while pains were to be taken to discover and

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occasion to reward those special cases of unobtrusive merit among his humbler subjects which might be brought under his notice. The simplicity of these preparations was advantageously contrasted by the Press with the ostentatious and costly pageants which attended the movements of the Shôgûns, and praise was lavished upon the paternal tenderness and consideration which promised to make His Majesty's presence a source of unalloyed pleasure to his faithful people. Early in June the MIKADO took his departure from the capital, attended by the EMPRESS and her suite, the great officers of state, and an imposing military escort. But after having partaken of refreshment at the first halting station, His Majesty took leave of his august Consort, dismissed such of his Ministers as could not be spared from their duties to accompany him, and proceeded on his journey. The simple programme laid down for his progress was strictly observed. Wherever he went he was received with exhibitions of respectful loyalty and affection, and foreign travellers who passed through the towns and villages on his route coincidently with him, saw with pleasure and admiration the simple yet effective decorations which the Japanese employ so happily on these and similar occasions. Lanterns and banners, gay dresses, arch and smiling faces, holiday looks and holiday tones greeted His Majesty everywhere along his line of march. The old prohibition enforced against looking upon the face of the Sovereign had left no traces of its existence, the closed and sealed lattices of former times were replaced by open slides withdrawn from before happy faces, and no check but that which their own curiosity or respect imposed, was placed upon the movements of the people, who had been enjoined to pass to and fro and pursue their occupations according to their wont. As His Majesty went along, enquiries were made into the condition of the peasantry and farmers, some of whom were summoned into his presence, questioned regarding their state, or congratulated upon the improvements they were reported to have effected. Rewards were conferred upon the deserving, benevolences dispensed to the distressed, schools and manufactories were visited and garrisons reviewed. His Majesty proceeded as far northward by land as Awomori, whence he was conveyed in a steamer, with a suitable escort, to Hakodate. Whatever satisfaction he may have here received from the growth and prosperity of the town, was not destined to be damped by a sight of the artificial and lifeless capital, some hundred and thirty miles to the northward, which has been created by the lavish expenditure and visionary projects of one of the public departments, and after remaining a few days in the Island of Yezo, he embarked again for the capital, where he arrived on the 21st July. It cannot be questioned that his journey was of signal service to the Government and the country.

The arrival of the Corean Embassy just previous to His Majesty's departure permitted of the presentation at Court of the members of an interesting but unsavoury mission from a people with whom we have never been able to feel much sympathy. The spirit which induces a nation to withdraw themselves from the rest of the world and exclude all foreigners from their territory, may have some element of respectability in it if they are persuaded that conquest will be the inevitable result of foreign intercourse, and doubtless the Coreans are animated by this fear. But their ignorant disdain of the civilized nations, their inhospitable treatment of neighbours, or those whom misfortune has hitherto cast in distress on their coasts, their arrogance and contumacy, their preference for dirt and aversion to decency, have placed them beyond the pale of our imperfect sympathies. There is no reason to think that the members of the Mission were at all superior in these various respects to the mass of their countrymen, and it is not in human nature to feel any active sympathy with people for whom you experience a contempt which is only exceeded by that with which you inspire them. Th commerce of pioneers is not fastidious, and it is possible that were the country opened up to foreign trade it might attract a few Europeans or Americans, and yield some small advantages. But they could at most be of a trifling nature, and nothing that we have recently learned of the country gives the least ground for believing that the opening of it to foreign trade is even remotely desirable.

About the time of the year at which these events occurred, a commercial movement took place in this country of which mention must not be omitted even in a Summary usually devoted exclusively to political events.

Towards the end of May reports began to arrive from Europe of a great apprehended deficiency in the silk crops of France and Italy. Prices were still low, such advance as was demanded by the Japanese was paid without serious reluctance, and the market was immediately swept of every bale of workable silk. But as telegrams came in day by day announcing the confirmation of the earlier suspicions regarding the European crops, prices rose amain, and an advance of 38 per cent was established in the course of 22 days. A low and declining rate of exchange favoured the movement, although buyers began to hesitate regarding the prudence of continuing to purchase at rates which seemed so extravagant in relation to those of the previous twelve months. But still more encouraging news raised prices higher and higher day by day, and an ever increasing avidity was shown to secure every bale which the Japanese brought to market. The movement continued until silk which a few months previously had only been worth $450 per picul, realized nearly $1,200, and meanwhile the Japanese had ransacked every corner of the silk districts for the wherewithal to supply this profitable and unusual demand. By the middle of October 14,000 bales had been shipped against about 4,000 in the previous year, and, roughly speaking, this largely increased quantity had brought on an average twice as much money per picul as the crop of 1875. The paper currency was so strained to provide means for carrying on the trade, that it rose to about 7 per cent premium, and only declined to its normal rate when the pressure for remitting money into the country had subsided. The movement itself was of vast benefit to the country, the commercial condition of which revived under it to an extraordinary degree and from a point of most severe depression.

Early in August a notification was issued by the Prime Minister which fell like a thunderbolt on the country, extorting, indeed, the gratitude of the masses of the people, but inflicting an irrecoverable blow upon the privileged classes. It embodied a measure for the capitalization of the hereditary incomes and life-pensions of the nobles, gentry and lower *samurai*, and their conversion into interest-bearing bonds for the capital, at from 5 to 14 years purchase, in definite proportion to the amount of such income or pension, the larger annuities terminating in the shorter period, and *vice versâ*. Thus, incomes of 70,000 *yen* and upwards were to be exchanged for bonds, bearing 5 per cent interest, for five years purchase of the annual amount; and as the amount of the hereditary income or pension was less, so the number of years purchase, and the rate of interest borne by the bond, were greater. The incomes of the greatest nobles would therefore be

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first extinguished, and those of the lowest *samurai* last.*

It should be observed that steps in this direction had long before been taken by the Government, by a preparatory and permissive measure, which enabled the members of the pensioned classes to sell their terminable or perpetual annuities for a sum representing from 5 to 6 years' purchase of their annual amount. For this purpose the sum of £2,400,000 had been borrowed in London in the year 187 , and was soon entirely paid away to applicants desirous of availing themselves of the privilege offered by the measure. The sum annually charged to the revenue on account of hereditary incomes and pensions immediately fell in the accounts of the succeeding year from *yen* 19,484,911 to 17,805,366, and a very easy calculation will show that the redemption on this basis of claims, some of which were perpetual, while others had long terms to run, was profitably effected by money borrowed for the purpose at about 7 per cent. The Government was at special pains to prevent a misuse of the privilege offered by the measure. It foresaw that many applicants for the commutation of their pensions would avail themselves of it with less seriousness of purpose than a proper consideration of their responsibilities to others would justify, and it dreaded the creation of a class of needy and disappointed men who had sold their birthright lightly, and would squander the proceeds in idle and demoralizing dissipation, or in the pursuit of visionary schemes, to return afterwards in poverty, discontent and unsettled habits upon the hands of the provincial authorities. It therefore took measures to guard against the evil, and strict enquiries were made of all applicants as to how they proposed applying the funds placed in their hands. In spite of this care, however, it is certain that a large proportion of those who thus parted with their claims on the state made but an unsatisfactory use of the money for which those claims were commuted. Unaccustomed to business, and greatly incapacitated by their previous habits or occupations for acquiring any practical knowledge of it, they easily became the prey of the designing, or the dupes of their own visionary projects. Abundant references will be found in the translations from the native papers which have appeared in these columns, to their inexperience of life and their failure in business or associated enterprise, and it is much to be feared that though the state has been relieved of much of the burden their maintenance formerly entailed on it, it has not greatly profited by their conversion into more independent and wealth-producing subjects.

It is needless to say that the important measure now under consideration was extremely acceptable to the mass of the people and greatly extolled by the native Press, which had long made the idleness of the privileged classes and their dependence upon the agriculturists, the theme of abundant reproach. But foreigners, whose views of the indefeasibility of private property and the limitations of the power of the state over it, are much more serious and scientific, if we may use the term, than those of the Japanese, could not be expected entirely to waive them in favour of a measure which was in its essence deeply tainted with spoliation, and the necessity for which was directly and distinctly traceable to the large expenditure of the Government since the time of the Restoration. The scheme was therefore criticised with some severity by the foreign Press, as one which tampered with the great principles on which property, as the basis of society, exists; nor can it be pleaded that such criticism was wholly devoid of force. But it was contended on the other hand in these columns that if ever there was a case in which the apophthegm '*salus populi, summa lex*' was applicable, it was this. Int he old condition of affairs thirty millions of people were kept in enforced poverty from which there could be no escape so long as the enormous burden represented by the hereditary incomes remained on their shoulders—a burden not repudiated by the measure, but simply reduced in weight and by this means gradually removed altogether. The nation was charged with the payment of some £27,000,000 spread over thirty years, to redeem a perpetual annual burden of about *yen* 18,000,000, and though the disproportion between these amounts will forcibly strike foreign readers, they should always remember that the normal rate of interest in this country in fully three times as high as the average rate in wealthy countries like England or Holland. It may indeed be a question whether the Government actually intended to give the annual saving effected by this measure—8,000,000 *yen*—to relieve the burdens on land; indeed we believe that it was not so. But circumstances, quite unforeseen when it was passed, have since secured this large boon to the agricultural interest, as it was our strong hope would be the case. Indeed, nothing but the belief that it would be thus disposed of reconciled us to the measure which had in it, as was confessed even by those who conscientiously supported it as necessary for the existence of the country, more taint of repudiation than it was at all desirable to find in a measure so clearly representing the mind and principles of the Government.

But the measure has a great political as well as financial bearing, and here we are less favourably disposed towards it. It must necessarily produce the ultimate extinction of the landed aristocracy, and this is a source of grave danger to a monarchy which must year by year part with much of the support it has hitherto received from purely superstitious considerations. No monarchy is safe without an aristocracy standing between itself and the people. The monarch represents the unity and permanence of a nation and the stability of the government; the aristocracy, the divisional exercise of power under the monarch and the territorial soil of the kingdom. We have no desire to see in this country a certain number of families in the exclusive enjoyment of all the powers and privileges which belong to aristocracy as an institution, because this inevitably prevents the organic growth of society, fixes in perpetuity what nature has made, and what progress demands should be made, variable and expansive, and substitutes the accident of birth for the prominence due to the intelligence of a nation. We have no desire to see a government of nobles alone, with caste made the criterion for office and power, and impassable barriers erected between the privileged and unprivileged. Under such circumstances, indeed, society falls into a condition which nature cannot tolerate, the strength and vigour of the commonwealth disappear and cannot be renewed, growth is arrested, expansion is impossible, the edifice of the state falls into ruin, and the value of its dignities disappears. But we desire to see some institution representing the fixed property of the soil, as territorial wealth must always exercise its influence, directly or indirectly, and an adjunct of the first political importance in the machinery of government may be founded on this ultimate fact. An aristocracy is required, in countries monarchically governed, to fulfil two separate and antagonistic functions, both of which, however, may legitimately be entrusted to it; to stand, on the one hand, between the

* The full particulars of the measure will be found in the *Japan Mail* of August 22nd, 1876.

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Throne and the people, in case the former unduly stretches its prerogative, and, on the other hand, in case the passions of the people threaten the existence of the Throne, or their will assumes to itself the ultimate decision with regard to what is either political wisdom or political rectitude. The measure which must eventually extinguish the aristocracy of this country, or dissever it from the influence which attaches to the possession of the soil, was based on purely financial considerations regarding which there may fairly exist differences of opinion. But there will be no such difference of opinion regarding its political effects among men who have paid any attention to government as an experimental science resting upon the constitution of human nature as its ultimate support, and if this view—expressed not by any means now for the first time in these columns—should lead to the fuller consideration of this great question among the more thoughtful of the men at present entrusted with the destinies of this Empire, we are persuaded it will not be without service to the country. All history, and the teachings of the profoundest political philosophy, bear testimony to its truth and universality, and a disregard of it will assuredly be followed by convulsions, in comparison with which financial considerations will disappear as of small and momentary importance.

(To be continued.)

BRITISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Annual General Meeting of this establishment took place in the British Consulate yesterday afternoon, the subscribers present being Messrs. A. J. Wilkin, J. Mackrill Smith, W. W. Cargill, J. Rickett, Jr., M. Kirkwood, H. Barlow, J. J. Keswick, G. P. Ness, F. S. James, and C. D. Moss.

Mr Russell Robertson took the chair and briefly stated the business before the meeting. He remarked that instead of the two usual meetings in December and January there was only one this year. The following report was then read:—

YOKOHAMA, JANUARY 9TH, 1877.

GENTLEMEN,—The Church Committee beg to submit their Report, together with the accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1876.

ACCOUNTS.

	Dr.
To amount of subscriptions from seat-holders received during 1876	$2,852.08
Special subscription (collection)	110.50
Sustentation fund (as per list)	1,187.00
Balance due Treasurer 31st December, 1876	82.28
	$4,231.86
By balance due Treasurer 31st December, 1875	$ 790.10
Incumbent's stipend, 12 mos. at $200 per month	2,400.00
Premium on Fire Policies, Church, Parsonage, and Organ for $10,000	260.00
Sundry repairs during 1876	87.25
Incidental expenses during 1876	694.51
	$4,231.86
1876, December 31st, by balance	$ 82.28

The small amount of the Balance due the Treasurer, while a matter of congratulation to subscribers, is attributable, it should be borne in mind, to the exceptional aid derived from the sustentation fund. An amount of $1,187 was so obtained, and the Committee gladly record their acknowledgment of the generous assistance thus afforded.

The income derived from pew rents and sittings during 1876, compares favorably with that of 1875, and there is reason for believing that the income from this source will remain steady for the present year.

In May last Mr. W. G. Howell resigned the direction of the choir, and his place at the organ. The Committee, in accepting Mr. Howell's resignation, expressed their sense of the obligation the congregation was under to him for his kind and able services, and the acknowledgments of the Committee were conveyed to Mr. Howell.

Mr. Griffin consented to fill the vacancy thus caused, and Mr. Henley continues also his kind assistance.

It having been intimated early in the past year that the Ladies' Benevolent Society did not charge themselves with the working of the school situated on the Church compound, its management was taken over by the Rev. W. F. H. Garratt at the request of the Church Committee.

The Committee beg to tender their thanks to those ladies who have taken such kind interest in, and give such effectual aid to the choral services of the church, as also to those who assisted at the Christmas decorations.

We remain, gentlemen,

Yours obedient servants,

RUSSELL ROBERTSON.
J. MACKRILL SMITH.
JAMES J. KESWICK.
GAVIN P. NESS.
W. W. CARGILL.
F. S. JAMES, Treasurer.

Mr. Rickett moved that the accounts be adopted; Mr. Wilkin seconded the motion, which was carried.

With regard to the election of the committee for the current year, Mr. Cargill remarked that with the exception of himself all the other members of the out-going committee were willing to be re-elected. He therefore proposed that the following gentlemen be elected, Messrs. Ness, Keswick, James, Smith and Rickett. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Cargill now, in a few remarks, urged upon the subscribers the necessity of continuing the sustentation fund, as without it, the Church's income was not sufficient to meet the expenditure. It would be advisable, he said, to send round the subscription list again this year. Over $1,000 were collected last year.

The Chairman then read over the list of subscribers to this fund. Also a letter sent to Mr. Howell on the occasion of his retiring from the management of the choir. The answer was not at hand.

This terminated the proceedings.

Correspondence.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL,'

January 11th, 1877.

SIR,—The last time I was present at an Amateur Dramatic performance here was in' 66 or' 67, nearly ten years ago, and your predecessor in the editorial chair asked me, as an ancient theatrical critic, to report for him upon the performance of a comedy then being presented to a Yokohama audience. Accustomed to such work in a larger metropolis, and seduced by overhearing the reiterated laments of the actors that the local press was incompetent to judge of their performances, exercised no "discrimination," but abundance of "partiality"—I thought I should please both actors and public by using the freedom of a critic, *bonâ fide*. I "discriminated" and I was perfectly "impartial." I told the old gentleman of the piece that he was quite as good as Emery, but I had to hint to the accomplished, polished, gentlemanly swindler—that it was not usual in good society in London to wear a hat in a drawing room in the presence of ladies, and that a prejudice existed among students of English elocution in favour of the letter H; and to the quiet unobstrusive husband, who defeats the machinations of the villain, that a face without either paint or expression, and a voice symptomatic of serious and exhausting illness, were not the aids which Wigan habitually gave to the author's dialogue, intended to indicate repressed and reserved power. Hapless innocent! Guileless globe-trotter!! The morning after the publication of my criticism, my friend the Editor came to my bedside hurriedly with :—"Arise, and flee for thy life." The enraged amateurs were going about to take me. Accustomed to *notices* of their performances, similar to those in Miss Snevellicci's scrap book, my confidence in their wish to be *criticised*, and my criticism of their work, were alike misplaced. It appeared that my "discrimination" was to have been exercised, by picking out something to praise in each actor's reading of the character, personal appearance, or at least his dress; my "impartiality" by buttering every body all round, even to the footman who brought in the muffins. The consequences of my error were serious. Mr. Lenville was waiting for me at the club to inflict summary vengeance; Mr. Folair had gone to the *Japan Times'* office to insist on the

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Editor's giving up my name; nobody was satisfied but Mr. Crummles. What the Editor did I have never heard—I had gracefully made my exit, and have not since, until lately, revisited Japan. (In fact, I am not sure that the original "VIATOR" is.....but—to proceed).

VIATOR returns to Japan; he finds another Mr. Editor, other actors, and other pieces; a repetition of history takes place, the artists are just as desirous of discriminating criticism; the newspaper as greedy for copy; the regular reporter as glad to get his work done for him. But he finds a change. Happily for the Queen's peace, two well-known, well-rehearsed, well-played pieces are tendered to his inspection—a sympathetic, intelligent audience stimulates all to do their best;—discrimination can find no fault, impartiality has all to praise;—and Miss Snevellicci's scrapbook can conscientiously be emptied into your column of dramatic news.

It was my good fortune never to have heard *Cox and Box*, and I naturally enjoyed it probably better than thé large majority of the audience. *Box and Cox* was always admirable fooling, though a most trying piece of work for amateurs—absolute knowledge, to the letter, of the parts, long experience of stage business, and complete self-command, being only to be hoped for in such old actors as those for whom the piece was originally written. The conversion of the farce into a burletta brings it far more within the grasp of amateurs. The libretto of the music is so skilfully written; in the same key, so to speak, as the original dialogue, that there is only so much interruption of the fun and bustle of farce as is needed by amateurs; with the advantage of these pauses, Mr. Newcome and Mr. Fredricks did very well indeed: the former was as hare-brained and light-hearted as a coxcombical young hatter should be; the latter as grimy, dishevelled and morose as any typical, touchy compositor on a morning paper. The first's costume, that of the hatter in 'Alice in Wonderland,' was the outcome of a happy reminiscence; the soiled linen, dirty apron and unshaven chin of the printer evidenced careful study of the "Real" which we know is also the "Beautiful" and the "True." Mr. N. Lee will, doubtless, make more of his part on another occasion; and I think I am giving high, but not undeserved, praise to the whole cast, when I say that, with about ten more dress rehearsals, they might play the original *Box and Cox* as well as any amateurs and a great many professionals.

I have been obliged to ask a musical friend to add a postscript to my letter with reference to the way in which Sullivan's beautiful music was rendered: my last attempt to criticise musicians was not quite graciously received. It was on board a small steamer which plies on the ten miles of river between Totness and Dartmouth. As I had not for years enjoyed the exquisite scenery of the "English Rhine" I was anxious to do so, undisturbed by any inharmonious titillation of another sense than that of sight, and, therefore, remarking that a band, comprising the orthodox steamboat instruments,—a cornet, a harp and a flageolet, were preparing their apparatus of torture as we left the wharf at Totness, I entered into conversation with the leader of this orchestra and enquired, casually, what might be his average 'take' of coppers on the trip. A rapid calculation, and a glance at the passengers, (all except myself and the one sweet spirit who was my minister, being simple market-folk) convinced this hero that, unless some such "distinguished patron of the arts" as myself, would "go as high as sixpence," eightpence halfpenny would be his probable receipts. I suggested that perhaps eighteenpence and a couple of bottles of the steward's stout might meet his views as an inducement—*not to play*. His reply I shall not easily forget:—"Sir," said this outraged musician:—'my poverty, and not my will, consents'—but, Sir, you must excuse me when I remind you that Shakespeare says:—

> 'He that hath no music in his soul,
> And is not moved by concord of sweet sounds,
> Etcetera, etcetera,
> Let no such man be *trusted*'—

and therefore, Sir, we must stipulate, for the porter at least, in advance."

I pass to the few remarks I have to make on your amateurs' performance of *The Critic*.

This more ambitious effort deserves more detailed notice than I shall give it, as I am told it has recently been produced on the same boards. But as I hear that many of the parts were filled, on this occasion, by actors to whom they were new, I cannot condense my criticism into Mr. *Puff's* own 'puff direct':—"Mr. Dodd was astonishingly great in the character of *Sir Harry*. That universal and judicious actor, Mr. Palmer, perhaps never appeared to more advantage than in the colonel; but it is not in the power of language to do justice to Mr. King"; and so on. A little more particularity is needful.

Everyone knows the difference between an 'acting' and a 'closet' edition of a play. And all are ready to admit that most authors require the assistance of the stage-manager and the carpenter, to make their plays presentable to an audience. But of the exceptions to this rule Sheridan is a prominent one. And *The Critic*, especially, written while he was manager of Drury Lane Theatre, one of his latest dramatic works, composed with full knowledge of his company and their force, his stage and its capacities, *The Critic* requires, less than any other even of his works, interference at the hands of the practical men of the theatre; while it is so familiar to us all, that excision of any of the "household words" in it, or any embroidery of "gag" upon it, ought only to be ventured on after grave consideration, and with the fear before the adapter's eyes of the just indignation of the defrauded audience. I suppose hardly any amateur company is strong enough to give it entire, and therefore the excision *must* be forgiven of the scene in the Squire's Justice Room. Yet I missed sadly, last night;—

"*Sneer.*—But, Mr. Puff, I think not only the Justice, but the clown, seems to talk in as high a style as the first hero amongst them.

"*Puff.*—Heaven forbid they should not in a free country! Sir, I am not for making slavish distinctions, and giving all the fine language to the upper sort of people.

"*Dangle.*—That's very noble in you, indeed,"

And the climax,—

> "Hence may each orphan hope, as chance directs,
> "To find a father—where he least expects!"

I also regretted the absence of Thames with his Banks, all three characters which, being dumb, might surely have been got for a dollar apiece:—

"*Puff.* Yes, one crowned with alders, and the other with a villa!—you take the allusions?—But, hey! what the plague! you have got both your banks on one side.—Here, Sir, come round.—Ever while you live, Thames, go between your banks!"

As for the additions to the text,—however happy as local hits, or however well calculated to suit the taste of the 'groundlings,' I cannot yield my belief that, until another Sheridan assumes the post of stage manager in Yokohama, Richard Brinsley Sheridan's text is best left alone. One feels much inclined to say of interpolations, inverting *Sneer's* criticism of *Sir Fretful's* 'tropes and flowers,' that they suit the general brilliancy of the style, as "linsey woolsey sprigs would a ground of tambour work," and I am of opinion that your Yokohama audience would have been better pleased, had the compliment been paid to them of omitting the London 'gag.'

The actors in the first part of *The Critic* will have to pardom me for taking exception to their dressing; an error into which the "acting" edition led them. The 'acting' edition, they failed to bear in mind, was compiled for London actors; and, in *their* case the audience, accustomed only to see them in the disguises of the stage, enjoys with the keen zest of gratified curiosity, the opportunity of seeing them 'in their habits as they live.' With amateurs, and especially so in a small community, the case is precisely the reverse; public curiosity has long been habituated to the personal appearance of social favourites; Mr. Spurgeon's genial voice and hearty laugh may be heard any morning, just before tiffin time, on the 'Rialto,' as he facetiously calls the muddy Main Street; Mr. Newcome's courtesy is fully appreciated at afternoon tea; and eligible opportunities occur for admiring Mr. N. Lee's morning coat in his office. Dressing the part in modern costume is, anyhow, totally illegitimate, even in London. It does not suit the dialogue—the 'vastly well'—the 'give me leave to tell you'—the 'zounds' and 'what the plague'—and, if not dressed to Sheridan's own generation, at any rate the costume-man should not go back beyond our grandfathers. Ama-

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teurs, acting before an audience of personal friends, wilfully throw away a chance, when they appear in any thing resembling their ordinary dress, and it was his departure from tradition in this respect which, to my mind, gave to Mr. Toddles the palm he deserved to win, in the first act, in the part of *Sir Fretful Plagiary*. Not to this alone, of course;—he added to it, careful study of his character, and 'letter perfectness' in the text, he has considerable facial expression, and can only improve his reading by a little more restlessness in his limbs, while writhing under *Sneer's* impromptu quotations from the 'paper of Thursday.' He thoroughly deserved the applause which followed him as he left the stage.

Handicapped by modern costume, it was generous in such a good actor as Mr. Spurgeon to give up the part of *Sir Fretful*, which is generally doubled with his own; and which would have given him so brilliant an opportunity of exhibiting his versatility and power of impersonation of character. Depend upon it, Mr. *Puff*, Charles Mathews' reason for originally combining the characters, was because he agreed with my view, (like yourself and Shakespeare) and found himself crippled by the traditions of the stage. I can add nothing to the praise universally bestowed on your acting, and look forward to seeing you in some part where you will not be so readily recognizable as Mr. Spurgeon.

Mr. Lee's part is, at best, a thankless one, and, unless aided by careful make-up, as a middle-aged, fatuous, one-idead noodle, offers little scope to the actor; but Mr. Newcome suffered most from these confounded traditions of the stage. With the *rictus politicus* well marked on each side of his mouth, and the dress of *Sneerwell* in the *School for Scandal*, this versatile actor has only to study a little, Darwin's 'Expression of the emotions,' and give a little more emphasis to the malice of his part, to present as good a *Sneer* as one would wish to see. Last night, he gave us far more of *Will Honeywood* than of *Croker*.

But, I am occupying too much space, I fear, in so serious a journal as the *Japan Mail*, and I cannot go through the whole cast of so populous a play as *The Critic*. I must rather hurriedly touch the characters of the burlesque. Of Don Whiskerandos' part there is no dress tradition. and Mr. Vernon, by making up as anything but an attractive Lothario, fully justified Tilburina and the nieces, for falling in love with him, for the sufficient female reason, that he was the last man in the world by whom they should have been captivated. *Lord Burleigh*—a great part,—was rendered to perfection; the Governor acted the 'fine old English gentleman' to the life; the two walking gentlemen's parts, Sir Christopher's and Sir Walter's, were most respectably filled; the sentinels slumbered with commendable discretion, and all the other minor parts were equally well acted. Irving himself could not speak *Leicester's* speeches (and there is far more in them than most people see) subject to the abominable interruptions of the exacting *Puff*, and Mr. Home must wait for a better opportunity of displaying the stuff he has in him. I must leave criticism of the ladies' acting to feminine Yokohama, and have only, therefore, to add a word of unqualified praise of the scene-painter, property man and stage-manager, each and all of whom had done their work so well, that everything went far better than I ever saw a piece go, on a first night, at any London Theatre, except the Prince of Wales' and, perhaps, the Vaudeville.

I congratulate Yokohama on the possession of the Gaiety Theatre and its talented *corps*, and remain,

Yours faithfully,

VIATOR.

P.S. by my musical friend.

"Mr. Sullivan's music is throughout lively, sparkling and extremely ingenious, here and there—as in the 'Lullaby'—full of pretty sentiment, and elsewhere of dramatic force and variety. The overture—arranged for the little orchestra by Mr. Griffin—was played with great spirit, as were the accompaniments throughout, by the same gentleman, with accuracy and sympathy. Bouncer's *Rataplan* wanted a little more force, but was nevertheless effective; Mr. Frederick's sympathetic voice gave to the 'Lullaby' all the sweet character which belongs to it, while the duet which announces and illustrates the musical proficiency of the two fellow-lodgers was most happily and humorously rendered. Indeed the three performers throughout did themselves full justice, and sustained their parts with exceptional skill and success."

V.

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before Russell Robertson, Esq., Consul.

Monday, January 8th, 1877.

E. S. Smith *v.* R. Lilley.

This was a claim for $16.25.

Defendant did not appear.

George Hodges, Consular-constable, sworn:—I served the summons against defendant this morning on board the *Sunda*. I saw him on board. He said he was sick.

Edwin Schenck Smith, sworn:—I am manager of the International Hotel. Defendant came day after day and signed chits for refreshments amounting to $8.25. He then asked me for $8 in cash, promising to return it next morning. Next day I heard that he owed money in other places and that he could not pay. I went to see him myself. After repeated attempts to get the money, on the occasion of the *Sunda's* last trip, I said I would summon him. He then sent me an order on Mr Bevin. On that gentleman's arrival from San Francisco, he refused to pay, saying that defendant had made similar demands upon him, although defendant owed money to him. I then applied for a summons.

Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General.

Wednesday, January 10th, 1877.

Akanuma Tsunekatsu, Tôkiô *Fu Chusai Kan, vs.* J. M. Batchelder.

A motion was made, on the part of plaintiff in this case, for a new trial. He was represented by Mr F. V. Dickins. Defendant appeared personally.

Mr Dickins said that this was a motion under Sections 76, 77 and 78 of the Regulations of the Court. He then read plaintiffs' affidavit and statement attached thereto, and continued:—According to the rules of the Court I have made this affidavit of as general a nature as possible. It now remains for me to speak more fully with regard to the reasons for making this motion of appeal. I need hardly remark upon the importance of this case; we all know the importance of the question at issue, and it is a very large one. It deals with the rights of foreigners resident in Japan on the one hand, and the rights of the Japanese Government on the other. The Court will take into consideration the fact that plaintiff is really the Government itself and that defendant represents those foreigners who enjoy the hospitality of that Government. I will now proceed to review the particulars of the case. This ground in Tsukiji was rented by defendant at the land sale held according to the regulations posted at that time. Defendant did not pay more than one year's rent and plaintiff endeavoured to recover the balance due. In the case as brought before your Honour, plaintiff did not produce, through his ignorance, certain evidence which was of importance to his case; nor did he question certain evidence which was adduced, simply because he did not understand the language nor the proceedings of the Court. I think it only fair that the Court should, for this reason alone, think fit to grant a rehearing. But I have another reason to give. Plaintiff has some new evidence to bring forward which he could not well have done at the time of the trial, and which will serve to show the whole case in quite a different light to the Court. This fact alone is sufficient ground for an appeal. Defendant admits having purchased the ground, and I shall be able to prove by the very question of law that the Government, or plaintiff, is entitled to payment of this ground rent.

The Court here remarked that the question of holding the land had never been under consideration.

Mr Dickins said that was quite true, but though not expressly stated it was implied. The ground rent of Tsukiji was insufficient moreover, to pay expense of repairs and improvements in the settlement, so that defendant receives more than the pays for, and has noright to claim any damages. I have now additional evidence of documentary and other kind. The next ground of objection I have is the 4th, and that is to the excess of damages claimed.

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His Honour here read from the regulations, to show that the learned Counsel had no right to comment upon more than the first three parts of the appeal. There was a statement wanting.

Mr Dickins replied that he thought it would be useless work to write out a full statement of the evidence already before the Court. The grounds he went upon were the insufficiency of the evidence to support the reasons given in the judgement. The evidence did not support the decision. He did not propose to go to any length into the question whether the judgment was wrong in point of law or not. The judgment appeared to him not only wrong in point of law but was against all reason, all logic. He would call attention to the answer to the petition. How were the Japanese to understand it, seeing how vague it was? How were they to know what defence to make, what evidence to bring forward? They could not know the nature of the defence. And then, in the judgment, defendant was awarded some three or four thousand dollars more than he asked for. He was granted the whole amount of ground rent sued for by plaintiff. In an action of this nature, when a landlord sues his tenant for rent overdue, there can be only one defence. Defendant must prove some breach of contract. And at the beginning of the trial this sum should have been deposited in the Court, to await the decision. This case really began in 1871 or 72, when the first year's rent had been paid and the second was becoming due. Defendant had some complaint against the *Fu* and lodged the rent in this Consulate pending a settlement of the dispute. This money had never been paid to plaintiff, but was used to settle with some private Japanese who had some claim against defendant. This shows that if the ground was held under any condition, this condition was waived. But I deny that there was any condition precedent. The motives for giving a verdict in favour of defendant do not sufficiently uphold the judgment. It is true that the Government allowed foreigners to live inside Tsukiji, but this does not hinder the Government allowing foreigners to live *outside* Tsukiji. I will now ask, on these grounds, that the appeal for a re-hearing be granted. With regard to the deterioration in the value of land in Tsukiji, that was consequent upon a falling off in trade in Japan generally, and lots of land in other open ports are of less value now than they were some time ago.

Defendant now applied that the petition be dismissed, and commented upon several of the arguments used on the other side. With regard to plaintiff not being represented by Counsel, he said they met on equal terms, for he had not employed a lawyer. He had as much right to object to this re-hearing because plaintiff had a lawyer and he had not. Plaintiff had had ample time to engage one, for there was no surprise in the matter, and some forty days elapsed between presentation of the petition and the hearing of the case.

Mr Dickins in reply said: Plaintiff is a Japanese and does not understand a word of English. The defendant's argument is plausible at first sight, but I maintain there was a surprise, for plaintiff could not, from the nature of the answer to the petition, understand what the defence was to be, not could he come to Court with proper evidence to meet it. Plaintiff might have been defended by a lawyer, but, as I said before, he looked upon it as simply an indisputable claim for rent and not as a touchy point of law. New evidence can be brought forward which could not be got then. The only question really at issue is, was there a condition precedent to the sale? Plaintiff declared it did exist. I am prepared to show that it did not exist.

His Honour said he doubted if the papers used in this motion were sufficient. He was clear that, so far as surprise was concerned, there was none. The great fault is that the regulations do not distinguish between one party and another. There was no distinction shown between Americans, Britons, or Japanese sueing in this Court. All were supposed to know what was being said and what was going on. With regard to this new evidence, with due attention to the law, it should be set forth clearly in the petition what this new evidence is, whether it will affect the case—in fact, whether it is new, material and not accumulative, and of such a character that it will present the case in a totally different light to the Court. His Honour deferred his decision.

Friday, January 12th, 1877.

Robert Thompson, second mate on board the American ship *Stonewall Jackson*, was charged with having abused the men, and attempting to raise a mutiny during the voyage from Boston to this port.

His Honour read the affidavit to the accused, and asked what he pleaded in defence.

Prisoner said that as for abusing the men he pleaded clean guilty. With regard to trying to incite a mutiny on board, it was false.

His Honour said that the affair having occured at sea, this was not a trial, only a preliminary examination.

H. P. Arbecam, master, sworn:—Shortly after leaving New York, as I had done probably a year ago on board the barque *William S Thornbent*, I spoke to Mr Thompson, saying I could not have any trouble on board my ship; he must not raise a hand to strike any one. The mate was the first to inform me of the accused striking the men. Mr Thompson himself came to me at the breakfast table in the presence of the carpenter of the ship. He said that he had disobeyed my orders and struck John Borrison with a belaying pin. I afterwards heard he had also struck the boatswain. I then gave the accused particular orders not to strike a soul on board the ship. I afterwards heard that he had been purloining the boy's clothes and that he had struck the boy. The boy cried when Thompson told him he had "nigger blood in him." I got the boys' shoes, handkerchiefs and other things back. I then reiterated my orders about striking, and requested that should be the last instance. I had no complaints from the men up till this time. Shortly after this the carpenter to'd me prisoner had struck Frederic Worn, and stood over John David, seamen, threatening to knock his brains out. I sent for Worn and David to get their statements; then for the carpenter and the boy George Bulley. Worn confirmed the statement made by the carpenter. Mr Thompson came aft then and wished to have some conversation with me. I told him our conversation should be before all hands at 12 o'clock. I intended to send him to the forecastle. I afterwards concluded to talk with him privately in the cabin. I told him I knew of his conversation with the men in reference to my command of the ship, that I was incompetent, and of his insulting language with regard to my wife and myself, and of his abuse of these men, but not wishing to disgrace him in the presence of all hands, I gave him friendly warning once more and allowed him to continue his duties as second officer, he promising to act rightly: He only moderated a statement with regard to my wife. He returned to duty. I heard soon after, through the carpenter and boy, that he had resumed his insulting and slanderous remarks, accusing me of incompetency and so forth, and also of the mate. I took no notice of this. On the ship approaching port, on the 31st December, I went on deck and found prisoner clenched with the chief officer. Knowing that he had threatened to whip the chief officer, I took him by the hair of the head, and finding a belaying pin in his hand I took it away and struck him several times on the head, reduced him to submission and put him in irons; considering it for the safety of the ship and the lives of all hands. I made this statement on my arrival at Yokohama. It is entered in the log, signed by myself; D. Hyde, chief officer; A. MacCallister, carpenter; F. Worn, seaman; T. Kelly, boatswain; S. M. Kundson, seaman; C. Smidt, seaman, and John Daly, by mark. I hold the log in my hand and produce it in Court. It was read by me to accused at noon on the 31st December, in the presence of all hands. The fact of the reading is entered in the log.

The accused had no question to ask witness.

Alexander MacCallister, carpenter, sworn:—That is my signature. I know the statements made in the log with regard to defendant. I know all the facts in which I was concerned to be true. I saw the second mate strike Borrison, the seaman. Accused ordered him to go aloft, and as he came out of the forecastle struck him on the head with a belaying pin. I saw no cause for it. It did not knock him down. He went aloft. I heard accused threaten John Daly, called "Andrew." I have heard him speak in disrespectful terms about the captain and mate. The mate had always sailed in small craft, he said, and was unfit for the position he was in. He called the mate by a nickname. He said the captain could not sail the vessel; it was always in bad weather. The ship was taken the wrong way. If *he* had had command he would have taken it another route. In fact he sported the captain before the men, at different times. I heard him threaten the steward and passengers. He ridiculed the captain in bad weather on deck. He had a way of mimicking the wind whilst speaking of the captain. He cried "whew, keep her north; whew, keep her south." He spoke disrespectfully of the women on board.

To the accused:—You struck Borrison when he came out of the forecastle to go aloft.

John Borrison, seaman, sworn:—I complained to the captain of the second mate's abuse. I don't remember the date exactly. It was in September or October, I believe. We were all hauling a rope aft when he came up and struck me on the back with a belaying-pin. I slewed round, and he again struck me on the shoulder. I had not done anything wrong. I have seen accused

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insult all the men forward. I did not see the fight with the first mate. I have heard him pass remarks on the first mate.

The steward and mate not being present, the boatswain was next called.

Thomas Kelly, sworn:—I am now acting second mate on board the *Stonewall Jackson*. I shipped as boatswain. Accused struck me on one occasion, some time in September. I was sick at the time and he pushed me down on deck; for what reason I can't say. I have seen him hit Worn. He struck Worn with his fists; I don't know what for. I saw the mate and he go for each other, but what followed I did not see. I have heard accused speak disrespectfully of the mate.

Frederic Worn, sworn:—That is my name in the log. Accused struck me with a belaying pin and a capstan bar. He said I was not quick enough. He has struck me five or six times. I have seen him strike others. I saw him strike the boy. I have heard him speak insultingly of the captain and mate. He promised to square accounts with the mate when we got into Yokohama. I saw the fight between him and the mate.

To the accused:—I did not see the captain strike you.

Court adjourned till 1.30 p.m. on Monday.

PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(The Economist.)

A prolonged and rather unprofitable controversy has been carried on in the *Times* as to the limits to which Protection in the United States is likely to be carried, and the probable consequences, in the long run, of the system which the manufactures of America have built up. Captain Galton, who has lately been visiting the Philadelphia Exhibition, was greatly impressed with astonishing results there displayed of the progress of the manufacturing industries of the Union within the past twenty years. It is stated by Captain Galton, and confirmed by other witness, that the advance upon what was possible before the Republican party came into power, and Protection was accepted as the official doctrine of the American Government, is almost beyond belief. It is certain that at Philadelphia the representation of American industry outshone the inadequate exhibition of the English and other European manufactures, and it is probably time that the mechanical genius and the commercial instincts of the American people, working in combination, have actually approached, and threaten to equal, the most admirable industrial efforts of the Old World. Captain Galton goes so far as to assert that British manufacturers have hopelessly lost their hold upon the markets of the United States. Other observers go further, and picture the disastrous consequence of the removal of protective duties in America, which will bring American manufacturers into ruinous competition with us, we are told, in the open markets of the rest of the world. We think that all these apprehensions are either absolutely unfounded or grossly exaggerated. They point to an unsteadiness of conviction in the minds of the industrial classes in England, which would be dangerous were there ever to be—which is quite possible—a foolish democratic outcry among the English working classes. Such fears may possibly do some good by making our manufacturers perceive the truth—already sufficiently obvious—that the industrial supremacy of this country cannot be preserved without continual efforts to improve the quality and cheapen the cost of manufactured articles; but they are much more likely to do mischief by suggesting impracticable or ultimately ruinous remedies.

What is the actual state of the case in the United States? American industries have vastly improved in the character of their products, and as this improvement has gone on under a Protective system, those products have, by degrees, forced themselves upon the American markets to the exclusion of European commodities. Protection made the latter artificially dear, and as in time the American manufacturer began to produce something which could fairly stand comparison with the European, and which, though costly also, was not so costly as the European article, weighted with the duty, had become, the state of things came about on which Captain Galton looks with admiring amazement, and the representatives of some English industries with undisguised dismay. But what has been the result to the American manufacturers themselves? They may command their own home markets, but they do so at something approaching to an absolute loss. Protection has been followed by excess of competition and by over-production, almost unparalleled, it is said, in the history of trade. To this is attributed the present prostration of the leading American industries. This would not seem to furnish any very striking arguments in favour of the Protective system; but the fears of the manufacturers, who write in doleful language to the *Times*, use the very failure of the system as a proof that having done the maximum of mischief to English industry in one way, the policy of the United States will now be turned about, and will do us equal or greater injury in the opposite direction. It is argued that the American manufacturer, unsuccessful as he has been in making large profits of late years, has succeeded at any rate, in doing two things—in beating England and Europe out of the American markets, and in placing American manufacturers, at least, on a level in point of excellence with those of Europe. The latter fact, we are assured, will be proclaimed to the world by the Philadelphia Exhibition, and the world will be ready to receive the information eagerly. But the American manufacturers, already able to lower their prices by the diminution in the rate of wages, will be still more relieved by the operation of the late crisis, which has transferred factories and machinery into new hands at a comparatively trifling cost. The manufacturer who has come into possession of his buildings and plant at one-fourth of the original outlay, and who pays his workmen 40 per cent. less than he would have been obliged to pay them four years ago, is plainly so much the better able to enter into competition on the ground of cheapness as well as of quality. Why, then, should he not compete abroad as well as at home? Why should not American manufacturers challenge the supremacy of English in the markets of continental Europe, of the East, and even of our own colonies? The prospect, it is said, is tempting the American manufacturers to the side of Free-trade. They find that the tariff which doubtfully protects them at home, for prices artificially raised are devoured by competition and over-production, prevents them from entering into anything like equal rivalry with England abroad. This conviction, according to some shrewd observers, has given the death-blow to Protection, and Free-trade will soon, we are told, be the accepted policy of the American Government. Then we shall find that America will step forward as a formidable competitor in every foreign market, and if we do not take care we shall find it hard to hold our own.

By all means let us take care, but in truth, if we cannot hold our own in the conditions stated, we deserve to be beaten. The course of events indicated is precisely what we have always contended the question of the tariff in the United States would develop. There, as elsewhere, we felt certain that the over-impatience of consumers against high prices would never make Free-trade a political question of the first order; but that when the producers themselves began to feel the system pinch them the solution would soon be reached. If it should be, we have no fear of the industrial pre-eminence of England. Granting that the Americans have made progress astonishingly in the last twenty years, we have the traditions and the habits of a period ten times as long, and our national energies have not assuredly lost their elasticity and adaptive power. It is absurd to suppose that the present "shrinkage" in the value of American factories and machinery can be taken as a permanent element in the competition between the manufacturers of the United States and those of the Old World, and still less justifiable is it to count upon the recent fall in wages as a deduction from the burdens on American industry. As yet the Americans have never been able to stand up before us in the open field of competition, and the conclusion that they will be able to do so, because under Protection they have improved production and got the command of their own markets, is a wholly illegitimate inference.

THE 'FRANCONIA' JUDGMENT.

(The Spectator.)

The judgment in the 'Franconia' case, which denies that English Courts have any criminal jurisdiction over foreign ships passing within three miles of our coast, involves not only a very considerable number of somewhat nice points of law, but a great question of policy. On the legal points we are content to take the judgment of the majority of the Judges,—indeed of more than a bare majority, if the opinion of the late Mr. Justice Archibald, who held with the majority, and whose opinion was one of great weight, be included,—as authority enough for us. It is admitted that the sea for three miles out from our shores cannot be territory in the ordinary and fullest sense of the word,—that we could not forbid the ships of all foreign nations access to our ports; that we could not enforce Customs duties on ships entering within the limits of such a belt of sea, whether the goods on which they were to be paid were or were not to be landed; that we could not even forbid anchorage within such a belt on the ground that the bottom of the sea by which the anchor

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would necessarily hold, was British territory. Whether or not the majority of Judges are right, it is perfectly certain that the three miles' belt of sea next to the shore is subject to the jurisdiction of English Courts in a very much more limited sense, and subject to much more serious restrictions, than the land itself. That is not in fact, denied by the minority of the Judges. While maintaining the criminal jurisdiction of English Courts within these limits, they would concede that we have allowed the right of passage to foreign vessels, and indeed that for most purposes, though the three miles limit is a margin within which the English Government exercises a limited authority, a foreign vessel is more controlled by the law of the country to which it belongs than by that of the country near to whose coast it is sailing. For example, in France the rule is, even in ports and harbours, not to claim jurisdiction over crimes which affect only the internal discipline of the ship, but to leave that jurisdiction to the national Courts to which the ship belongs. It is obvious, therefore, that within the three miles limit the question cannot be one of an exclusive criminal jurisdiction, but at most only one of an alternative jurisdiction. And as a matter of fact, it is quite obvious that a foreign vessel will rarely be stopped *in transitu* while passing the shore of another country only to assert and exercise a criminal jurisdiction over it by the tribunals of that country. If criminal justice is to be done at all on the crew or a passenger of a ship for crimes committed when within three miles of a foreign land, it must usually be by the tribunals of the country to which the ship belongs, and not by the tribunals of the country which the ship happens to be passing. Hence, even if the criminal jurisdiction of the English Courts over foreign vessels within three miles of our shores had been maintained, instead of ignored, that jurisdiction would have been very rarely appealed to, and would have been comparatively speaking inoperative. On the other hand, the judgment delivered does not in any way interfere with the right of any country to enforce within the three miles' limit such regulations as may be requisite for the purposes of the police of the seas,—for keeping order, ensuring a conformity to sound rules requisite for the safety of ships, and punishing breaches of such rules. This is as freely granted by the majority of the Judges, as the various large restrictions on the absolute territorial right over the belt of sea within the three miles' limit, is conceded by the minority. We may assume, then, not only that the decision of the Court is good law, but that it does not quite involve all the vast consequences which some writers seem to imagine,—that though legally the distinction between the view of the majority and that of the minority of the Judges is very clear and important, yet practically it does not quite involve all the consequences which might at first appear.

Nevertheless, we conceive that the *policy* of the judgment is at least not less clear, probably even clearer, than its legality. For the consequence of claiming criminal jurisdiction over the crews and passengers of vessels *in transitu* would in general be almost purely mischievous. In the first place, a crew of one nationality cannot be expected to know the law laid down for regulating their actions by another nation, and yet in merely embarking on board of one of their own ships, they never dream that they are in need of the kind of circumspection and deliberate accommodation of their actions to new habits of life, which a man who lands in a foreign country must always be well aware that he has need of. If an English crew, for instance, were led to suppose that in taking service in an English ship they were running the risk of having their acts judged by the criminal law of any country—France, Spain, Italy, Turkey—within three miles of whose shore they might happen to coast, they would hesitate very much and very justly before taking such service at all.

Again, we must remember that such a rule as the subjection of coasting vessels to the criminal law of the country by which they were coasting, would operate very much more hardly on the inhabitants of a great maritime country than on the inhabitants of a country with but a small maritime population. We should have many Englishmen subjected to the Spanish or Turkish criminal law for every Spaniard or Turk who was so subjected to the English criminal law, and the balance of injustice would be very unfavourable to Englishmen. Moreover, we must remember that the assumed three miles' territorial belt is a very elastic kind of distance. It arose out of a theory that the old artillery could command a distance of three miles from the shore, and now Spain has extended it to the new range of the modern artillery, and holds it is within a six miles' belt, not within a three miles' belt simply, that the jurisdiction extends. If, then, we are to make a precedent for holding that our Courts have criminal jurisdiction for three miles from shore, Spain would use it as a precedent for claiming such jurisdiction within six miles from shore, and within the whole of that distance we might find our sailors in Spanish waters subjected to the very rude criminal code of a nation the great vices of whose legal system are constantly brought before the world. Indeed, the great maritime nations being for the most part the most civilised, the rule would operate to bring a great many more subjects of a civilised State within the criminal jurisdiction of a relatively uncivilised State, than it would to bring subjects of an uncivilised State within the criminal jurisdiction of a relatively civilised State. And considering that even a ruder code, if well known to the persons who are liable to be tried by it, is juster than a far more refined and just code not so known, the exchange even in the latter case would be for the worse, while the exchange in the former case would be greatly for the worse.

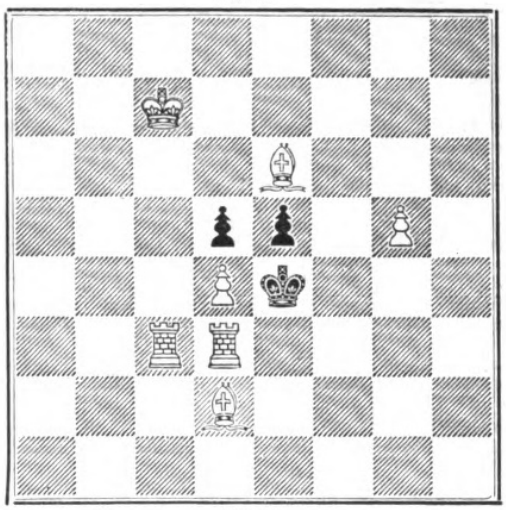
Again, it is clear that it is always impolitic to claim a jurisdiction likely to give rise to petty and yet irritating international disputes, and unquestionably this must be the tendency of claiming to apply English criminal law to persons on board a foreign vessel who never, perhaps, entered England, and never contemplated entering it. The Americans, for instance, seem to impute criminal negligence much less easily than we do; hence we can easily conceive what wrath might well be caused by our finding an American guilty of criminal negligence on our coast, just after some Englishman had been acquitted of criminal negligence, perhaps with a much stronger case against him, on the American coast. It is always wise to try men as far as possible by the law to which their habits and customs have given birth; and if for that reason only, it seems to us very fortunate that our Court has decided that foreigners are not to be criminally liable to the English law for offences committed within three miles of our coast, in spite of their complete ignorance both of the law which they may have transgressed, and of the habits and customs which gave birth to that law. On the whole, we regard the judgment in the 'Franconia' case as, in policy, a very fortunate, no less than, in all probability, legally a very sound decision.

PROBLEM

By J. N. Keynes.

From the Westminster Papers.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Solution of W. H. T.'s problem of last week.

White.	*Black.*
1.—B to K's 3rd.	1.—K to Q's 3rd.
2.—B to K B's 4th.	2.—P to K's 4th.
3.—P takes P. en passant, dis. checkmate.	

If 2.—K to Q's 2nd.
3.—Q to Q's B's 7th, mate.

If 1.—K takes P.
2.—K takes P. 2.—Anything.
3.—Q mates at K's 6th, or at K B's 7th.

If 1.—K to K B's 3rd.
2.—Q to K B's 7th ch. 2.—K moves.
3.—Q to K's 6th, mate.

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Correct answer received from W. H. S., and W. B. M., Tōkiō; C. B., Yokohama.

A correct answer to W. H. T.'s problem which appeared in our issue of December 30, 1876, was received from W. H. S., Tōkiō, but too late for acknowledgement in our last issue.

The following game, taken from the *Illustrated London News* of many years ago, was played by Messrs. Anderssen and Wyvill, and will well repay the chess student's attention.

(Sicilian opening.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	14. Q to K Kt 4th	Kt to K B sq
2. K B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3d	15. Kt to K B 3d	K B to his 3d
3. Kt to Q B 3d	P to K 3d	16. Q Kt to K 4th	P to Q Kt 4th (*b*)
4. P to Q 3d	Kt to K 4th	17. K B to Q B 7th (*c*)	Q to K 2d
5. Q B to K B 4th	Kt takes K B (*a*)	18. Kt takes B (ch)	Q takes Kt
6. P takes Kt	P to Q R 3d	19. R to Q 6th (*d*)	Kt to K 3d
7. Q to K 2d	Kt to K 2d	20. P takes Kt	Q P takes P
8. Castles	Kt to K Kt 3d	21. K R to Q sq	Q B to Kt 2d
9. Q B to K Kt 3d	K B to K 2d	22. Q R to Q 7th	B to Q B 3d
10. P to Q B 4th	Castles	23. B to K 5th	B takes Kt
11. P to K B 5th	K B to K Kt 4th (ch)	24. Q to K Kt 3d (*e*)	Q to K Kt 3d
		25. Q takes B	P takes P
12. K to Kt sq	K P takes P	26. Q takes Q R	
13. P takes P	K R to K sq	And Black surrenders.	

(*a*) Better, perhaps, to have played K to K Kt 3rd.
(*b*) Black's men are deplorably cramped.
(*c*) Finely played.
(*d*) Winning a piece at once.
(*e*) All this is in the best style.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 6, *Taihei Maru*, Japanese steamer, Hubenet, 600, from Bonin Islands, to M. B. Co.

Jan. 6, *Flintshire*, British steamer, Thomas, from Hongkong, Dec. 28, 1876, General, to Wilkin & Robison.

Jan. 8, *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidley, 2,656, from San Francisco, Dec. 16, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Jan. 8, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Burdis, 1,917, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Jan. 8, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 890, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Jan. 9, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,652, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

Jan. 10, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Jan. 11, *Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Drummond, 1,325, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Jnn. 12, *Malacca*, British steamer, Edmond, 1,709, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Christensen, 896, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Jan. 9, *Sunda*, British steamer, Reeves, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Jan. 9, *Gaelic*, British steamer, Kidley, 2,652, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Jan. 10, *Tokio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Dunn, 2,119, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Jan. 11, *Genkai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Burdis, 1,917, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Jan. 12, *Belgic*, British steamer, Metcalfe, 2,652, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

Jan. 12, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 890, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Jan. 12, *Tsuruga Maru*, Japanese steamer, Moore, 680, for Sabesawa, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Menzaleh* from Hongkong :—Messrs. Playfair and Yoshida.

Per Steam-ship *Gaelic* from San Francisco:—A. Sagel and wife, Messrs. E. R Smith, G. B. Thompson, A. Crossley T. H. Terry, E. S. Hyde, M. Bair, J. Abe, G. Singer, M. Leverkus, Tanaka and wife, S. Tejima, E. Beel, R. H. Simonds, G. Singai H. Arui, M. Ohta, T. Niyein ; and 1 Japanese, 1 European and 2 Chinese in the steerage. For Hongkong ; 392 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda* for Hongkong :—Miss F. Dare, Col. Moggeridge, R.E., Messrs. Hunter, Macpherson, and 12 in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Belgic*, from Hongkong.—For San Francisco. Mr. C. J. Gardner. Steerage, 1 European and 195 Chinese.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. Watanabe, Governor of Osaka, Mr. Fukushima, H. I. M's Consul at Shanghai, Mrs. Fukushima, Mr. and Mrs. Yano, Messrs. J. W. Smith, Gubbins, G. Allen, C. J. Strome, E. C. Kirby, Alexander, and 14 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports :—Mr. and Mrs. Hellyer and child, Miss Gilbert, Messrs. R. Macomber, T. F. Cruikshank, Stroning, F. Low, O. Smith, W. S. Lockhardt, and 17 Japanese in the cabin ; and 4 Europeans and 133 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Belgic* for San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. Hellyer, Dr. Tobin, Messrs. Gustave Oelke, W. N. Macomber, John Anderson, G. R. Ramsey, G. W. Richardson, N. Schoning, F. Low, E. Palmiero, Geo. F. Porter, W. H. Taylor, C. J. Gardner, and one European in the steerage.

Per Steam ship *Malacca* from Hongkong:—Mr. Whitfield and 1 Chinese.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda* for Hongkong.

Silk to England	99 Bales.
France	46 „
Total...	145 bales.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.

Treasure	$16,000

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports.

Treasure	*yen* 102,091 50

REPORTS.

The Steam-ship *Belgic* reports: Left Hongkong on Tuesday the 2nd January, at 3.15 p.m. Had strong monsoon to 28 North Lat., thence to this port strong to moderate Northerly and N. W. winds, with very fine weather. Arrived 7.50 p.m. January 9 1877.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco	... Belgic	O. & O. Co. ...	...12th Jan.
Shanghai	... Hiroshima Maru ...	M. B. Co. ...	...19th Jan.
San Francisco	... City of Tokio ...	P. M. S. S. Co.	...23rd Jan.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

			Destination
Chili Maru		... ...	...Laid up.
Courier		... ...	...Laid up.
Flintshire...	Thomas ...	...	...Kobe.
Hiroshima Maru	Furber ...	...	...Shanghai.
Kanagawa Maru	Drummond ...	...	
Massilia		... ...	...Laid up.
Meiji Maru	Peters ...	... ...	
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	... ...	
Malacca	Edmond	... ...	
Niigata Maru		... ...	...Yokoska.
Sea Gull	Acfort ...	... ...	
Tanais	Reynier ...	... ...	
Toyoshima Maru	Thompson	... ...	
Taihei Maru	Hubenet	... ...	

SAILING SHIPS.

Caroline	35	Müller ...	... ...
Charles L. Pearson ...	666	Swain ...	... ...
Devana	850	May ...	... ...Kobe.
John Mackean... ...	198	...	... ...
Jupiter	36	Hoffman	... ...
Lottie	25	Johnson	... ...
Mary Jane	156	Brinkmeir	... ...
Rupak	100	Gall ...	... ...
Stonewall Jackson	...1103	Arbecam	... ...
Tori	55	Williams	... ...
Willard G. Patten ...	516	Connor ...	... ...

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOR.

H. B. M. corvette ... Modeste ... Captain Buller.
French corvette ... La Clocheterie. Captain Brennier.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours :—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.5	11.20

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours :—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.			
7.1	8.19	9.34	10.49	12.4			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.19	2.34	3.49	5.4	6.19	7.34	10.9	11.25

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

TRAVELLERS, MISSIONARIES & others, may employ their leisure time *pleasantly & profitably*, by collecting *rare butterflies*. Forward (freight unpaid,) folded up separately in paper, in cigar boxes. Best prices remitted for perfect specimens. Collecting apparatus sent *free* to those who furnish reference to D. G. RUTHERFORD, *(Horniman's Museum.)* Forest Hill, LOND N. [ADVT.]

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Our market continues dull and most quotations are nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—							
7 lbs.	38½	yds.	39	in.	per pce.	$1.40	to $1.80
8 lbs.	38½	yds.	44	in.	,,	1.90	to 2.40
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½	,,	39	in.	,,	1.60	to 2.40
9 lbs.	38½	,,	44	in.	,,	2.15	to 2.65
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24	,,	32	in.	,,	1.40	to 1.60
,, 6lbs.	24	,,	32	in.	,,	1.10	to 1.25

White Shirtings:—							
60 to 64 reed	40	yds.	35	in.	per pce.	2.20	to 2.40
Turkey Reds	24	yds.	30	in.	2—3 lb. per lb.	0.65	to 0.95
Black Velvets						7.50	to 8.75
English Drills 15 lbs.	40	yds,	30	in.		2.55	to 2.65
Taffachelass	12	yds,	48	in.		1.90	to 2.10

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$28 00	to 32.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$30.50	to 35.50
No. 38 to 42	...per picul...	$36.00	to 40.00
Reverse Twist 16-24	,,	$31.00	

Woollens.—There has been lately a slight improvement in the condition of our market for some days past, and *Mousseline de Laines* seemed to be attacting more attention from our buyers, but prices have not recovered sufficiently to decide holders in effecting fresh sales, and are even weaker again at the close. *English Goods* remain also very dull, with the exception of good *Black Italian Cloth* and light weight *Blankets*, which finds buyers at prices quoted below.

Plain Orleans	40—42	yds.	32	in.	4 75	to	6.75
Figured Orleans	29—30	yds.	31	in.	4.25	to	5.25
Shimagoro	30	yds.	30	in.	4.00	to	5.25
Italian Cloth	—30	yds.	32	in.	0 24	to	0.33
Camlet Cords	29—30	yds.	32	in.	5.75	to	6.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58	yds.	31	in.	16 50	to	17.50
Lastings, Japan	22—30	yds.	32	in.	12.00	to	13.00
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30	yds.	30	in.	0.17	to	0.19

Figured Mousseline de Laine	...30	yds.	30	in...	0.25	to	0.30
Multicolored ,,	...30	yds.	30	in...	0.30	to	0.36
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	...48	in.	to 52	in...	0.80	to	1.20
Presidents	...54	in.	to 56	in...	0.75	to	0.80
Pilots	...54	in.	to 56	in...	0.45	to	0.60
Union	...54	in.	to 56	in...	0.60	to	0.75
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.			....per lb	0.42	to	0.48

Sugar.—The market is dull, as there is no enquiry of any moment, but prices remain unchanged.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	...per picul...	$4.20	
,, in basket	,,	$3.90	
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$3.95	
do. in basket	,,	$3.75	
China No 1 Ping-fah	,,	$7.50	
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$6.80	
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$6.10	

China No. 4 Kook-fah	...per picul...	$5.50	
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$4 90	
,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$4.20	
Swatow Brown	,,	$3.10	
Daitong	,,	$3.50	
Japan Rice		$2.10	to $2.25
Kerosene Oil		$4.70	

Kerosene Oil.—Stocks are over 50,000 cases, and 25,000 are reported shipped and shipping from Shanghai. Native stocks having run down, hand to mouth operations continue at quotations.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our last fortnightly report, dated 11th instant, was to the following effect:

The advices received from Europe since the 26th ultimo had continued favorable, when a telegram, dated London, the 8th instant, reported business quiet, and disappointed the anticipation of increased firmness at home for the beginning of the year. Transactions on this side, notwithstanding the New Year's festivities and puzzling fluctuations in the rate of exchange, have been fairly active, and prices have advanced fully $30. Settlements are about 400 bales of Hanks and 200 of other sorts, leaving a stock of 2,000 bales.

The shipments of the fortnight are 729 bales, making the total export since 1st July 18,579 bales, against 9,664 last year for the corresponding period.

	At Exchange 4/2¾ in London.	*At Exchange 5.37 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Hanks.—Best No. 1 & 2	$870 to 890	32/5 to 33/1	90 to 92
,, Good No. 2	$840 to 860	31/4 to 32/1	87 to 89
,, Medium No. 2½	$800 to 830	29/10 to 31/	83 to 68
,, C'mon. No 3 / ,, Inferior No 4 & 5	$700 to 780	26/4 to 29/2	73 to 81
Oshiu—Best	$800 to 830	29/10 to 31/	83 to 86
,, Medium to Good	$740 to 780	27/8 to 29/2	77 to 81

	At Exchange 4/2¾ in London.	*At Exchange 5.37 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Hamatski No. 1 & 4 nom.	$520 to 620	20/ to 23/6	55 to 65
Kakeda—Extra	$950	35/3	97
,, Best	$900 to 930	33/6 to 34/6	93 to 96
,, Medium to Good	$830 to 860	31/ to 32/1	86 to 89
Filature Silk	$900 to 1000	33/6 to 37/	93 to 102

Silk Worms' Eggs.—Final statistics regarding the total export of this season will appear in our next. Meanwhile we may confidently state that they will not materially differ from the figures given in our report of the 26th ultimo. Shipments since that date have been quite insignificant.

Since the above was written arrivals have been 75 bales, and deliveries 190 piculs, a large portion of which has already been rejected after inspection. Prices have receded $30 to $50, and they are tending further downwards.

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Tea.—The market for the closing week has been quiet, though rather more business has been done than during the previous week. Prices remain much the same, but some amount of irregularity exists owing to the exigencies of holders.

Settlements amount to 1,200 piculs, and arrivals somewhat under that quantity.

Stocks are light and mostly composed of low classes, but it is possible that some amount of *Finest* and *Choice* Teas have been held back, under the idea of obtaining fancy prices a little later on in the season, but yet little or no chance remains that rates for these can rule higher than current during October and November, and thus native dealers will have overheld the market.

Common	...$10.00 to 13.00	Fine	Nominal.
Good Common	... 13.00 to 15.00	Finest	
Medium	... 16 00 to 18.00	Choice	
Good Medium	... 19.00 to 22.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Rates during the past week have been pretty steady, with, however, but very little doing.

Rates close as follows :—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 3d.
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 2¼d.
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 3⅛d.
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	5.25
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.37½
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.45
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	par.
,, Private 10 days' sight	1 % dis.
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	74
,, Private 10 days sight	75
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	100¼
,, 30 days sight Private	102½
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	101
,, 30 days sight Private	103
Kinsatz	405
Gold Yen	405

INSURANCE.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Content in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at curren rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

Scottish Commercial Insurance, Company.

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of $10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

Yokohama, July 12 1871.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

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INSURANCE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

A.D. 1720.

THE ndersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS.....12 Months...1½ per Cent.
" " ..... 6 " ...1 "
" " ..... 3 " ... ¾ "
" " ..... 1 " ... ½ "
" " .....10 Days..... 1/12 "

They now Charge, viz:—

DWELLING HOUSES in the Settlement { FIRST-CLASS P. A .....2½ per Cent. SECOND-CLASS " .....3 "

DWELLING HOUSES on the Bluff..... { FIRST-CLASS P. A. .....1½ per Cent. SECOND-CLASS " .....2 "

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16, 1871.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

INSURANCE.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

"SCHWEIZ" Marine Insurance Company in Zurich.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed Agents at Yokohama for the above Company and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at current rates.

VALMALE, SCHOENE & MILSOM.

Yokohama, December 6, 1876.

LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Yedo Agency.

F. C. HAYES,
Sub-Agent,
8, Owari cho, Nichome.

Yokohama, December 1, 1876. 2ms.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN JANUARY.

PRICE 2 DOLLARS.

The Ladies' Directory,

FOR YOKOHAMA AND TOKIO.

INDEPENDENTLY of the general Directory which forms the indispensable requisite of the Merchant's office, the want has long been felt of one more exclusively devoted to social purposes, and containing such useful local information as the demands of daily life involve. The Ladies' Directory, now about to be published, claims to supply that want.

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, December 21, 1876.

Reuter's Telegram Company, (LIMITED.)

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive messages for transmission to any part of the World to which there is telegraphic communication from Japan. Passengers wishing to telegraph their safe arrival in Europe from this, can do so on payment at this office of the sum of $6. Arrangements are being made to extend this system to other countries.

E. L. B. McMAHON,
Agent, No. 32.

Yokohama, April 25, 1874. tf.

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INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of he Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710

THE Managers of the Sun Fire Office have constituted and appointed the Undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE, on BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, and other property in this settlement and on SHIPS in harbour, to the extent of $20,000 on first class risks, and to adjust Claims which may accrue on the same.

WILKIN & ROBISON.

Yokohama October 10, 1871.

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INSURANCE.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1878. 12ms.

Staffordshire Fire Insurance Company (Limited.)

THE UNDERSIGNED has appointed Mr. J. L. O EYTON sub-agent at Tokio for the above Company from this date.

E. L. B. McMAHON,
Agent.

Yokohama, June 20, 1876. 1w.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements of the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capita of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1879.

La Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes. (Limited.)

Incorporated with le Lloyd Francais and la Compagni Francaise d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs. 17,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, at current rates.

No Policy Fees charged.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.

Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between EDWD. Z. HOLME, CHARLES RYLEY, FREDK. RINGER and J. CARRICK SMITH, under the name of HOLME, RYLEY & Co. London, and HOLME, RINGER & Co. Nagasaki, has this day been dissolved by efflux of time.

HOLME, RINGER & Co.

Nagasaki, 1st January, 1877.

REFERRING to the above, the undersigned will carry on business in Nagasaki from and after this date under the style and name of

HOLME, RINGER & CO.

FREDERICK RINGER.
J. CARRICK SMITH.

Nagasaki, 1st January, 1877. 4w.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,

WILDEN WORKS,

STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED
"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB WH" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"

"ARLEY," "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.

January 13, 1877. 52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Composed of the purist articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the cure of

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

KEATING'S COUGH LONZENGES are prepared by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.



TRADE MARK.

September 30, 1876. 26ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876 52 ins,

ASTHMA AND
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
The most effectual remedy will be found to be
DATURA TATULA,
prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 24, 1876. 1f. 26ins.

THE
BEST SEEDS
ARE GROWN AND SUPPLIED BY
SUTTON & SONS

VEGETABLE SEEDS
FLOWER SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
GRASS SEEDS
BEST QUALITY ONLY.

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PORT IN ENGLAND
PRICED LISTS POST FREE.
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
NO AGENTS.
SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET
A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EVERY ORDER
PROMPT DISPATCH GUARANTEED.

PACKETS SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR EVERY CLIMATE.

VEGETABLE SEEDS 21/- 42/- 63/- 105/- 210/- EACH
FLOWER SEEDS 10/6 21/- 42/- 63/- 105/- EACH
FARM & GRASS SEEDS 84/- 105/- 200/- 400/- & UPWARDS

EACH ASSORTMENT CONTAINS BEST AND MOST SUITABLE KINDS.

SUTTON & SONS THE QUEENS SEEDSMEN
READING. NEAR LONDON. ENGLAND.

N.B.—Messrs. SUTTONS' Catalogues may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

July 15, 1876. Once a month. 20ins,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO



H. M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52ins.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII.—No. 3.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

MARRIAGE.

On the 16th instant, at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. W. F. H. Garratt, assisted by the Rev. John Piper, GAVIN PARKER NESS, Barrister of the Middle Temple, to FRANCES DRUMMOND, eldest daughter of William Walter Cargill, Esq.

Notes of the Week.

The greatest commotion has been caused among the employés of the Government by the recent measure dismissing the greater part of them. A large proportion will necessarily be re-appointed, but the above course has been adopted in order to facilitate the reconstruction of the public departments on a reformed scale.

In our issue of the 16th December we called attention in a short note to the hardship under which the farmer labours in having to dispose of his rice within a certain limited time, and in such a market only as the circumscribed means of transport at his command will enable him to avail himself of, whereby he is forced to sell his grain at such disadvantages as make the payment of the land-tax in money, as recently ordered by the Government, a greater burden upon him than was ever contemplated, and one naturally likely to give rise to great discontent and a sense of injustice inflicted. At that time we suggested that some means should be devised by the Government for extending financial assistance to the farmer, by offering him facilities for storing his rice in Government establishments until opportunity should offer for disposing of it on favourable terms, after having obtained such an advance on it as should enable him at once to pay the tax due. We are happy to learn from the native papers that some such arrangements have been made within the last few days, by direction of the Government, and a branch office instituted, under the supervision of the Finance Minister, for providing establishments for the reception of grain on storage, on which the requisite advance in money can be made.

It is important that the issues connected with the case lately tried by the U. S. Consul-General—the Tôkiô *Fu v.* J. M. Batchelder—should not be complicated by any misapprehensions regarding the facts. In its last issue the *Tokio Times*, commenting upon the case, says:—

> A plan was devised by which, it was thought, the underlying difficulty could be effectually swept away, and the particular interests of all parties conserved. It was agreed to by the Ministers, and was submitted to the Foreign Department of the government. Its provisions were simple. The full amount of rent due was to be paid, up to a fixed date. A reduction of fifty per cent. was afterwards to be allowed to the present holders of premises in Tsukiji.* The agreement of 1870, and all other kindred agreements were to be considered at an end, so that the government should be subject to no question or remonstrance, for the future, as to its right to admit foreigners to residence in any place.

This is quite a mistake. No such plan was ever submitted to the Ministers, and even had this been the case, there is the gravest reason for doubting whether they would have accepted it, as the general conditions on which foreigners occupy land in Japan are moderately satisfactory, and extremely so at Kobé.

It is with sincere regret that we have to record the death of Commander C. W. Jones, R.N., Director of the Imperial Naval College. His health had for some time been such as to cause considerable anxiety to his friends, and he was seized about three weeks back with an attack of paralysis. Grave as it was, there seemed grounds for hoping that he could regain his strength. But the disease gained the mastery and he died on Monday last. He was held in high esteem by the Japanese authorities of the department in which he served, and regarded with sincere affection by all whom he commanded. He was zealous in the discharge of his duties, and his amiable disposition endeared him to the large circle of friends who now mourn his early death at the age of thirty-four. He was attended to the grave with every token of respect which his character, position and the occasion demanded.

We sincerely hope the Japanese will not be misled by the sentimentalisms of an entirely false and exploded political economy in their endeavours to improve the condition of this country. If they are taught to believe, and should believe, that a nation forfeits its right to independence because it cannot supply itself with everything which it requires, they will soon get into a hopeless state of muddle. Has the commercial system of any country in the world had the success of that of England? England at this moment is bursting with wealth, prosperity, security, independence and everything which can render the life of a nation desirable, and yet importing eatables—the actual necessities of every day life—to the extent of over £30,000,000 annually. Tell Englishmen that they have thereby forfeited their right to independence, and they don't argue about it. They simply laugh.

In a comparatively recent number of the *Economist*—which however we have vainly endeavoured to find—there was an article showing wherein lay the fallacy of the well-known exception J. S. Mill made to the doctrines of free trade of which he was one of the chief apostles. In this exception he argued that, in the early history of a nation's trade, a protective tariff might legitimately be resorted to in order to foster the growth of its manufactures. The editor of the *Economist* disputes and disproves this, and there is hardly a higher living authority. We will endeavour to reproduce the argument next week.

Mr. McMahon, Reuter's Agent at this port, has prepared a circular which he is about to issue to the mercantile community and others of Yokohama and Tôkiô, inviting subscriptions for the purpose of reviving the service of

* Not a reduction of fifty per cent. on ground rent in Tsukiji generally, but a reduction only for grounds already occupied.

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political telegrams which was discontinued on account of the great loss involved in supplying such news. We can only hope that Mr. MacMahon will be successful in his efforts, as the want of the latest telegraphic news from the world outside Japan is sincerely felt by all residents here, especially at such an important political crisis as at present prevails in Europe.

The state opening of the section of railway between Kiôto and Osaka will take place early next month under the immediate auspices of the Mikado. Invitations to join in the ceremony have been issued to the Foreign Ministers. His Majesty leaves for Kiôto on or about the 22nd instant.

Particulars will be found elsewhere of a fire which broke out on Sunday morning last and destroyed several buildings in the Main Street, including the store occupied by Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co. The Insurance offices suffer to the extent of about $170,000.

Dr. Dresser, on whose mission to this country we made some remarks in a recent issue, was presented to His Majesty the Mikado this afternoon.

The departure of the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Co.'s steamer *Nevada* for Shanghai and ports has been postponed from Wednesday, the 24th, to Friday the 26th instant.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 15th.

At half-past one on Saturday night smoke was observed to issue from the house on lot No. 59, the lower story of which is occupied by Messrs. Kelly & Co. and Mr. Geffeney, and the upper story by the Chamber of Commerce. An alarm was immediately given, and the bell of the Roman Catholic Chapel at once summoned assistance. When the engines arrived on the spot it was found that the fire had obtained a complete hold on the building where it had originated, and was spreading to the adjoining one in the occupation of Messrs. Stillfried & Co., the photographers. This it soon became apparent was doomed, so efforts were directed to endeavour to save Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co's store, and to prevent the fire extending in the opposite direction to the No. 28, and across the street to the Chartered Mercantile Bank and the building formerly occupied by the Deutsch Bank. The heat was so intense that at one time great fears were entertained for all these buildings, and more than once Messrs. Wetmore & Co.'s house at No. 28 was on fire, but fortunately the flames were prevented from taking a hold on that building or extending across the road. By this time sailors from the *Modeste* and Japanese men-of-war in the harbour were landed and rendered most efficient service in salving property, and doing all that was possible to prevent the fire spreading. No efforts, however, could save Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co's. The windows of the upper story of the store and the office soon caught fire, and quickly spread to all parts of the building, while the bakehouse and outhouses rapidly caught fire and were destroyed. All the books, papers, etc., belonging to the firm were saved, and much of the stock, which was carried to Lot No. 9. The new fire well at the Roman Catholic Chapel was found to be of great service, as from it the principal supply of water was obtained, while a section of hose was led down to the sea for a further supply. About three o'clock Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co's large building was one mass of flame, and as the interior of the building was consumed the stone walls at the sides and back fell with a crash, but the front wall was left standing by itself—a source of danger to all who had occasion to pass,—while every now and then an explosion—whether of gunpowder, spirits, or kerosene oil is uncertain—would take place. The large two storied godown at the rear of the store next caught fire, and as it was impossible to bring the engines to bear on it, the fire had its own way unchecked, but was fortunately prevented from spreading beyond this building, and by half-past four all serious apprehensions of it extending further happily ceased. At one time great fears were entertained that Messrs. Ahrens & Co.'s premises on lot No. 29 would catch fire; and Messrs. Reiss & Co.'s buildings on lot No. 30 were also in danger, and it was found advisable to remove the books of the firm to a place of safety. Fortunately a judicious use of water, and the employment of coolies to extinguish the flakes of fire which were flying about, averted this danger, and the direction of the wind prevented the flames communicating to the row of new buildings on Lot No. 60. At the Chartered Mercantile Bank a small private engine was brought to bear on the dangerous wooden eaves of that building, except at such time when the inexperience of those handling the hose led them to play on the crowd in the street, and a stream of water was now and than directed on the blistered front of the old Deutsch Bank. The front wall of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s store did not fall until after six o'clock, and although the fire might have been considered as then subdued, it was yet necessary that the engines should continue to play on the mass of fire which was still raging beneath the debris of the fallen buildings. Indeed, this was done all yesterday, and even now the fire is not entirely extinguished.

All the buildings which were destroyed were insured, as was also Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s stock, and the property of the Chamber of Commerce other sufferers by the fire, and the total amount of the loss cannot be under $200,000. The offices on whom the principal share of the loss will fall are the Phœnix, North British and Mercantile, Manchester, Scottish Imperial, China Fire and Staffordshire. Messrs. Stillfried & Co. succeeded in saving some few things, and the safes of the Chamber of Commerce were secured the next day, but all the stock and effects belonging to Messrs. Kelly & Co. and Mr. Geffeney were lost.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The use of native oil for lamps in the soldiers' barracks has been substituted for kerosine, as experience in the use of the latter has proved it to be dangerous.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

On the 15th instant the Emperor will perside over the *Genro-In,* on the resumption of business for the present year.

From the same.

We hear that several changes will take place among the local officials.

From the same.

Twelve telegrams were received from Kumamoto by the Government on the 12th instant, but as to what they refer is unknown.

From the same.

We have received telegraphic advice that some trouble has arisen in the province of Mino, but that a force of police has been despatched to suppress it.

Tuesday, 16th.

It appears that the fire at Isechô, Tobé, which broke out at 6.25 p.m. on the 14th instant, destroyed twenty houses before it was extinguished.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The insurgents of Kumamoto, Akidzuki, and Yamaguchi who were sentenced to hard labour exceeding the term of five years, in number about 60, will shortly be sent to Sapporo in the Island of Yezo, for the purpose of being employed in making roads, and other labour required for opening up the country.

From the same.

A laboratory for the assay of metals having been erected at the Kaisei Gakko, the upper students in chemistry are now studying that process.

From the same.

The *Kogaku-rio* and the *Seisaku-rio,* belonging to the *Kôbusho* Department, have been amalgamated under the denomination of the *Kosaku-kioku.*

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The sulphuric acid manufactured at the Osaka Mint is gradually finding an increasing sale. Not long ago five thousand jars were sold in China, and moreover there is large demand

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for it in various parts of the country. The monthly sales now average a value of 80,000 *yen*.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The various *Rio* (sub-departments) are to be abolished, and the business that was hitherto transacted by them will hereafter be done at such *Kioku* (bureau or office) as the Cabinet Ministers may be pleased to direct. All officials below the rank of *Daijo* will now be dismissed, but certain of them will be selected for re-appointment to the posts of *Shoki-kuan* (secretary) and *Zoku-kuan* (under secretary). Government officials will now rank as follows:—The *Dai Shoki-kuan* will be an official of the 4th class, with a salary of 200 *yen* per month; the *Gon Dai-Shoki-kuan* will be of the 5th class, with a salary of 150 *yen* per month; the *Shô-Shoki-kuan* of the 6th class with a salary of 100 *yen* per month, and the *Gon Shô-Shoki-kuan* of the 7th class with a salary 80 *yen* per month. These are followed by the *Zoku-kuan*, of whom there are ten classes, the first being of the 8th class with a salary of 60 *yen* per month, and the lowest being of the 17th class with a salary of 12 *yen* per month.

Wednesday, 17th.

The funeral of the late Commander C. W. Jones, R. N., Director of the Imperial Naval College, will take place to-day at the cemetery. The funeral party will leave Shinbashi station by the 12 o'clock train. Friends are invited to attend either at the Railway Station or the French hatoba.

Dr. Murray, of the *Kaisei Gakko*, is to be honoured by an interview with the Mikado to-day.

A small skating rink has been formed close to the Athletic Grounds at the end of the Rifle Range, but it not only labours under the disadvantage of being too small for the purpose, but proper attention has not been paid to it, so that the ice is in bad condition. As these skating rinks are well supported by foreigners, and involve little or no outlay for their construction, and are, also, easily kept in order when once made, it is a matter for wonder that some of the farmers have not endeavoured to establish a rink which would be attractive from its size and condition, especially as the investment on their part would, without doubt, prove remunerative. The state of the weather is such that it would certainly be worth while for those foreigners who enjoy skating to take the matter in hand, and construct a commodious rink, which, moreover, if protected from the sun, as it might easily be done, would day by day afford a source of enjoyment to many ladies of this settlement.

The line between Kobe and Kiôto is to be officially opened on the 2nd proximo in the presence of His Majesty the Mikado, and it is expected that several of the Foreign Ministers will be present at the ceremony.

We have rarely seen so marked an improvement in amateur acting, as was to be noticed last night at the Gaiety Theatre, on the second performance of *Cox and Box* and *The Critic*. The fact that twenty-five minutes were saved in the time of representation would be alone, to an *habitué* of the theatres who had witnessed the first performance, sufficiently indicative of the direction in which advance had been made, and he would not be in error. Both pieces were played with a *verve* and *aplomb* which is wanting, even among professionals, on first nights; and as no improvement was possible in the practical departments of the stage, it is simply to the actors that last night's improvement was due. We must not be thought partial in giving special mention only to a few,—a correspondent has, lately, so amply reviewed the acting of all, that it is only necessary for us to say of most, that their performance was fully up to last Wednesday's dramatic triumph.

Mr. N. Lee, in *Bouncer* in the first piece, and as *Dangle* in the second, made a most remarkable advance. In *Cox and Box* he sang and acted with confidence and spirit; in *The Critic*, he was an absolutely different and totally unrecognizable *Dangle* from that of Wednesday, and made a great deal more of the part. Messrs. Newcome and Fredericks could hardly sing better than on the former occasion, but last night, they bustled through the 'business' with much more liveliness, and Mr. Newcome, particularly, gave us some excellent additions to his by-play. The exquisite 'Lullaby' floated into every cranny of the house, and the execution of the two very difficult duets 'Who are you, Sir,' and 'Sixes' was simply perfect.

Sneer, like *Dangle*, was an advance on the first performance; *Puff* was only not better, because he was just as good. In the burlesque, where all seemed more at ease, the specially noticeable improvement was in the performance of the gentleman who took the part of *Leicester*. He and the gallant *Raleigh* both looked, moved, and spoke like their prototypes and well deserved the thanks of their stage manager. *Tilburina* was as pathetic, tender, and love-lorn a maiden, her *confidante* as faithful a shadow as ever—the two amatory nieces as desperately jealous. *The Beefeater*, doubled with the part of *Sir Fretful*, being played by a veteran, hardly admitted of improvement on Mr. Toddles' presentation of Wednesday; both parts were quite as well done as then. The audience seemed thoroughly to enjoy the piece, the first act quietly, the second more boisterously; and by midnight, the theatre was emptied of a crowd who went away thoroughly pleased with their night's amusement.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A foreigner has asked the Government to grant him permission to form a Company in Tôkiô, to be called the *Hokensha*, with a capital of 1,000,000 *yen*, for the purpose of constructing fire-proof warehouses at the five open ports, in which to receive goods for safe deposit.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

On account of the near departure of the Mikado for Kiôto, five *kuazoku* will start on the 17th instant from the capital for that city, for the purpose of making preparations for the reception of His Majesty.

From the same.

The Primary School of the Army Department has been abolished, and the students transfered to the Military Officer's School belonging to the same department. The usual annual addition of students will, for the present, be discontinued.

From the same.

Although the Government has taken immediate steps to reform the various public departments, the changes effected will not be sufficient to complete the decrease of expenditure rendered necessary by the late reduction of the land-tax, so that it is expected that a further change will be made in the number of the *ken* in the empire, twelve more of which will be abolished or amalgamated with others.

From the same.

Less change has been made in the Post Office than in any other Government department, as only seven or eight officials belonging to it have been dismissed, though the salaries of all have been reduced, as elsewhere.

Thursday, 18th.

The funeral of the late Commander C. W. Jones R.N., Director of the Naval College at Tôkiô, took place at the cemetery yesterday afternoon. The funeral procession proceeded to the Shinbashi Station at Tôkiô for departure by the mid-day train, but owing to the unavoidable delay caused by the necessity of providing extra carriages to accommodate the large number of friends, Naval officers, etc, who accompanied the remains, the train did not start until long after the usual time, a fact which made subsequent trains throughout the day half-an-hour late. On arrival at the Yokohama station the procession was formed in order. First came the band of the Imperial Marines, playing the Dead March in "Saul," then the coffin covered with the Union Jack, and placed on a gun carriage which was drawn by non-commissioned officers and men of the Naval Mission. Immediately following the coffin were a large number of friends of the deceased, among them being the British Minister, and then a large body of cadets from the Naval College and Japanese Naval officers in full uniform, and finally Admiral Kawamura, Vice-Minister of Marine, and Admiral Nakamuda in a carriage. The procession proceeded along

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Honchô-dori and the bund, and at the French hatoba was joined by Capt. Buller C.B. and several officers of H.M.S. *Modeste*, together with a firing party from that vessel, who marched with reversed arms. The Rev. A. C. Shaw, of Tôkiô, who was waiting at the cemetery, read the burial service, and after the coffin had been lowered into the grave three volleys were fired over it.

H. I. H. Arisugawa no Miya, President of the *Genro-In* and other members of the Imperial family, together with many officials of the Imperial Household, left for Kobe in the *Hiroshima Maru* yesterday afternoon *en route* for Kiôto, where they proceed to be in readiness to receive His Majesty the Mikado later on.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Messrs. Shishido and Okubo Ichio were yesterday appointed to the office of *Gikuan* of the *Genro-In*.

From the same.

The building formerly occupied of the Horaisha at Honchô, Tôkiô, is now used as a school.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Their Excellencies Sanjô and Iwakura received a decoration of the first class on the 13th instant, in recognition of ten years continual public service.

From the same.

The drivers of the mail carts between Kiôto and Tôkiô have been permitted to carry pistols in case of their being attacked.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

A few of the cadets of the Imperial Naval College are to be placed on board the Mitsubishi Company's Mail steamers as midshipmen.

From the same.

Nagaoka, the leader of the party of *samurai* who cut down some policemen at Shianbashi, Tôkiô, died in prison on the 12th instant from a wound that he received when being arrested.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

Mr. Makita, the editor of the *Hôchi Shimbun*, was released from jail on the termination of his sentence of imprisonment on the 4th instant, while Mr. Takase, the editor of the *Kôfu Shimbun*, was sentenced on the 12th instant to imprison- for fifty days for a breach of the Press-laws.

Friday, 19*th*.

The *Chôya Shimbun* gives the following account of changes which have taken place among the officials of the Chiba *ken*, which will give some idea of the plan of reduction of expenditure which, it may be expected, will be adopted generally throughout the country. The *Chôya* adds that the announcement of the changes was received by the populace with lively demonstrations of satisfaction. "Officials of the 8th class, hitherto in receipt of 70 *yen* per month, are to be reduced to the 9th class with a salary of 50 *yen*. Those of the 9th class who were formerly in receipt of 50 *yen* per month, are to be reduced to the 10th class with 40 *yen* per month; those of the 10th class in receipt of 40 *yen* per month to the 13th class with only 30 *yen*; those of the 11th and 12th classes, hitherto in receipt of 30 and 25 *yen* per month respectively, to the 15th class with 20 *yen* per month; those of the 13th class with 20 *yen* to the 16th class with 15 *yen* per month, while those of the 14th and 15th classes, hitherto in receipt of 15 and 12 *yen* respectively, have been reduced to the 17th class with a monthly salary of 12 *yen*."

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

NOTIFICATION No. 5.

It is hereby made known that when any one is prevented by sickness or any like cause from appearing when summoned by the *Saibansho*, he must make the same known before the appointed time for his appearance. Any one failing to comply with this order, will be fined an amount not less than five *sen* and not exceeding ten *yen*.

SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

Tôkiô, 17th January, 1877.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The position of officials of *Fu* and *Ken* has been settled in the following manner:—

FU, KEN.

Chiji, *Kenrei*...will be of the 4th class, with a salary of 250 *yen* per month.

Gon-chiji, *Gon-rei*..will be of the 5th class, with a salary of 200 *yen* per month.

The office of *Sanji* has been abolished in favour of *Daishoki-kuan* and *Shoshoki-kuan*. The former will be of the 6th class, and the latter of the 7th class.

From the same.

A large body of police constables, in charge of two sergeants, will start for Kiôto on the 19th instant.

From the same.

In the Judicial Department on the 17th instant, about twenty-five of the lower officials were re-appointed to their posts.

From the same.

All the officials of the Tôkiô *Fu*, with the exception of the *Chiji* and *Sanji*, have been dismissed, and such as are required for the business of the *Fu* will receive re-appointments under the new regulations.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The officials of the *Kaitakushi* below the seventh rank have had both their rank and salaries reduced, as in other departments.

From the same.

Mr. Mutsu Mumemitsu has been appointed to act as the *Gicho* of the *Genro-In* during the absence of H. I. H. Arisugawa no Miya. The *Genro-In* will commence its sittings on the 19th instant.

From the same.

Three more newspapers are announced to appear shortly in Tôkiô, the *Kôfu Nippo*, the *Konoha Shimbun* and the *Kansai Shimbun*.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

A number of farmers have assembled together in the Chiba destrict of the Tôkiô *Fu*, on the plea of getting up a petition to the Government for a reduction of the land-tax, and it was apprehended that some disturbance might take place.

From the same.

Our former acting editor, Mr. Arai Kôzaburo, was summoned to the *Saibansho* on the 17th instant, and there made to sign a statement of the proceedings of the trial he had recently undergone, so that it is probable that he will shortly receive his sentence.

From the same.

We hear that small-pox is prevalent in Tochigi (Kadzusa), Ishikawa (Kaga), Fukuoka (Chikuzen), and Kumamoto (Higo) *ken*.

Saturday, 20*th*.

By the courtesy of Reuter's Agent we were yesterday put in possession of the following telegram, which we issued as an extra:—

London, 17th January, 1877.

Constantinople conference expected failure. Turkey resists demands. Porte's final reply expected on Tuesday. Aspect of affairs threatening.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Messrs. Nakajima and Ogai, of the *Akebono Shimbun*, were summoned to the *Saibansho* on the 18th instant, for examination about an article published in No. 935 of the issue of that paper.

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From the same.

The Bureau of Police has published a work upon the mode of restoring those who have attempted to destroy themselves by hanging, and those who have been rescued in an insensible state from drowning, and copies of this work are to be furnished to the various police stations throughout the country.

From the same.

We are happy to hear the rumour that the Press-laws are to be administered with much less severity than has hitherto characterized them. It is now said that offences against these laws will no longer be punished by imprisonment, but only by fine.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

As the Mikado will leave the palace at 7.30 a.m. on the 22nd instant, all the officials who are to compose the Imperial suite are to assemble there at 5.30 a.m., and at 6 a.m. the members of the Imperial family, *Daijin*, *Sangi*, and other high officials will present themselves to take leave of His Majesty, and accompany him to the Shinbashi station.

From the same.

The *Sei-In* has been abolished, and the officials hitherto employed therein have consequently been dismissed. The rank and salaries of all officials of the *Daijô-kuan* were, on the 18th instant, reduced as in other Government Departments, and on the same date a large number of officials employed in the *Genro-In* were dismissed.

From the same.

About ten of the Yamaguchi insurgents who were condemned to hard labour have been sent to Osaka, to work out their sentence there.

From the same.

On account of the departure of the Mikado for Kiôto on the 22nd instant, the various government offices will be closed on that day.

From the same.

The *Daijô-kuan* has notified that all officials down to the eighth rank, being those in receipt of a salary of, or above, 80 *yen* per month, will have to pay an income tax of 5 per cent. Military and Naval officers do not come under this regulation, but only those of the Civil Service.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 7th January, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,268.92
Merchandise, &c.	$ 373.49
Total	$6,642.41

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last week.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,624.73
Merchandise, &c.	$ 466.53
Total	$7,091.26

Kobe, Osaka and Omiyadori Station.

Statement of the Passenger Traffic for the week ending 31st December, 1876.

Passengers	Yen	6,344.565
Luggage and Parcels	,,	247.001
Goods	,,	1,444.490
Total	Yen	8,036.065
Corresponding period last year	Yen	3,440.949

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 7th January, 1877.

Passengers	Yen	4,932.725
Luggage, Parcels, &c.	,,	163.130
Goods	,,	424.137
Total	Yen	5,519.992
Corresponding period last year	Yen	3,668.669

1876.

(Continued.)

TOWARDS the end of August a notification was issued by the Prime Minister embodying a measure for the re-division and enlargement of the *kens*. Whether the end sought to be attained was a more healthy localization of the administrative power, greater economy, or increased centralization—as one or two of the native papers appear to have imagined—we cannot accurately say. But the tendency of the measure seemed distinctly towards a diminution of the extreme centralizing spirit which had grown up, almost inevitably, since the Restoration, and of which the evils have often been pointed out in these columns ; nor do we see any reason to doubt that this must be the direct result of it.

On the 26th of October rumours reached the public that an *émeute* of a serious character had broken out in Higo, a province in the island of Kiusiu. On the night of the 24th about 200 of the *samurai* of Kumamoto, the chief town of the province, made an attack upon the barracks of the local garrison, killed the sentries, and rushed in upon the panic-stricken soldiery, cutting down all whom they met in flight or surprised at rest. The barracks were quickly in flames in several places, fire was put to the offices of the local government, and loud reports showed that the insurgents had obtained temporary possession of the guns and small arms of the garrison. The telegraph office was forced, the machines destroyed and the wires cut. But long before noon of the next day the tide had turned, many of the *samurai* had been killed by the pursuing soldiery, others had committed suicide, and active measures were being taken to bring the remainder to punishment. Similar movements in other places, however,—Fukuoka, Kokura and Amaki-machi—showed that the rising of the Kumamoto *samurai* was only one sign of much general disaffection among the whole class. The central Government acted with great vigour. Telegraphic communication was quickly restored, and steamers available for the purpose were at once despatched with considerable bodies of troops and police, to the disturbed districts or the ports whence they could be most easily reached. As information regarding the movement became more precise, the figure of one man drew into increasing prominence, and assumed day by day a more accurate definition. This was the figure of Mayebara, whose manifesto inciting the *samurai* was published in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the 13th November.

Mayebara had taken an active part on the Imperial side in the events which brought about the Restoration. The bent of his genius was military ; he was brave, vigorous and astute in the field, nor need there be any doubt that, at one time at least, the flame of his patriotism burnt with a pure and bright light. When success had crowned the efforts of the Mikado's party, he was rewarded with high office and entrusted with the administration of one of the public departments. But for this he was unfit. The ability and firmness which the dangers of the field only served to call into more active exercise, deserted him when he approached the portfolio. The last man who had his ear determined his decision. He was weak, vacillating and unpractical in the work of his department, yet stubborn, uncompliant and impracticable in council. To have retained him in office would have been to cast sand, instead of pouring oil, upon the wheels of the administration, and he was dismissed. But he was rewarded with a pension, and

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allowed to retain the rank he occupied while in office, with an honorary title denoting his former distinction. He retired from the capital to his native province, where, had he been wiser, he might have passed the remainder of his days in comfort and honour. But an envious eye converted his former colleagues into rivals and enemies. He lacked that innate generosity of heart which enables a man to rejoice in the unshared prosperity of friends, and can contemplate their elevation with something of the pride which similar good fortune would have produced in himself. For eight years he fed upon his heart, far away from the capital or any associations which could have reconciled him to the course into which the force of circumstances, and their own acceptance of its impulse, were forcing his former friends. Everything that was done seemed to him done amiss; everything that was omitted seemed of imperious necessity. He thought the nation was being denationalized, demoralized and hurried to destruction. One after the other he saw the old customs, traditions, and what he imagined to be safeguards, disappearing. The swords of his class had gone, their pensions were threatened, and the absolute will of the Sovereign was or could be thwarted by his Ministers. Long he kept silence; but, as he mused, the fire kindled, and at last he spoke. "I have lived in retirement," he said, "dur-"ing the past eight years. My anger burns to see His "Sacred Majesty kept in imprisonment, and * * * *† "acting just as it pleases him. Inspired by gratitude for "favours formerly received from his Sacred Majesty, I "now, in all loyal fidelity, take up arms on his behalf. "When I heard of the action of the Higo men, I "could no longer restrain myself. I rose, and they "gathered around me in crowds. Here in this district "of *San-in*, there has not been found one to resist us, "and, be the result of this act what it may, I call on the "whole nation to sustain us in it. Let all who side with "me arm themselves and advance towards the north. "Destroy the wicked officials of the capital and release the "Emperor from confinement. If we allow this opportuni-"ty to slip by, another may never arrive. Give no lengthy "consideration to this question; time is short and punish-"ment will overtake those who hesitate. Delay not. The "laws and our Emperor are our guide and strength, and "by them shall our conduct be judged."

Thus it was that he incited the *samurai*.

But his cause was espoused by another party, and from its tenets we may fairly infer something regarding his fitness to judge of the Government he conspired to destroy. The *Jimpu* party was headed by an obstinate fanatic, seventy years of age, Uyeno by name, and immediately subordinate to him were two men respectively named Kaya and Ono. Their loyalty was a form of the lowest superstition, inflamed by a burning hatred of foreigners. Japan was to them the land of the gods. But it had been invaded by devils, and, worst of all, the children of the gods were imitating the ways of the invaders. The new mode of dress and of wearing the hair, the discarding of the sword, the foreign books and foreign ideas were so many forms of defilement which provoked and justified the anger of heaven, nor could this be appeased until foreigners were swept from the country and the land throughly purged of their presence. It is only just to the Japanese people to say that this party is very small, and that its tenets, at least in this extreme form, are repudiated by the intelligence of the country. There is doubtless a considerable party, ignorant of the pernicious effects of its exploded and now ridiculous creed, which would be glad to see Japan so far independent of foreigners as to be able to supply itself, regardless of price or loss, with those commodities which its contact with the western world has taught it to appreciate and desire. But, far from despising foreigners, they are desirous of learning from them, and we may fairly infer that with an extension of their intelligence the delusion referred to will disappear from their minds.

Yet there was one grievance among those enumerated by the insurgents which deserves a special word of notice. It appears that in one of the disaffected districts, some place where the inhabitants had been in the habit of meeting for the purpose of discussing imperial or local affairs, had been forcibly closed, and this act had excited fierce opposition. We shall only say here that in this course we see an evidence of that disposition on the part of the Japanese Government which prevents its appreciating the true and inevitable results of the progress it has inaugurated. This progress will necessitate better means than now exist for giving expression to the ideas which are its natural fruits, and unless such means are found, recognized, and permitted to have an effectual bearing on the condition of the people and their relations to the Government, serious trouble is in store for this Empire.

By the end of November the insurrection was quelled, MAYEBARA taken, and order restored throughout the country. The MINISTER of JUSTICE immediately went southward with a sufficient staff of assistants to try those who had been implicated and captured. MAYEBARA and a small number of the ringleaders were excuted, while all of them were deprived of their rank, and some were sentenced to longer or shorter terms of imprisonment or transportation to Yezo with or without hard labour. It is said that those who suffered capitally expended their latest breath in strong denunciation of the course pursued by the Government, as certain to lead to the degradation and even destruction of the Empire. There is no reason to think that the punishments awarded were in any sense excessive.

And it may be well for the Japanese to take to heart one or two reflections which this occurrence and the unhappy fate of MAYEBARA suggest, in order that their minds may dwell more seriously on those large questions of government which are certainly beginning to call for practical solution in this country.

The measure in which all shades of opinion can find expression, and claim the right at least of reaching the ear of the government of a country, may be accepted as one great test of the quality of that form of government. Let us for a moment contrast what has recently occurred here with what would have occurred in England, for example, under circumstances as similar as the condition of that country permits. Let us suppose a dissatisfied section of the community, led by a man of mark, labouring under the fear that the course pursued by the administration was prejudicial to the welfare of the country, having definite views and aims, and capable of supplying the place of those they attempted to supplant. What would happen? In the early stages of the movement attempts would be made to operate on the popular mind through the press, by meetings, and by agitation in the forms abundantly provided by the constitution. Those who espoused the cause in Parliament would call the attention of the Government to it, and any arguments adduced in its favour would have to be met by direct replies from members of the Cabinet. The whole question would be brought into the arena of public discussion. It would be turned over and examined from every side and in every light

† It was thus that he referred to the special object of his bitterness, whoever he may have been.

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by writers and speakers. Minds of all classes would pronounce on it; serious men with earnestness, witty men with caustic allusion and happy analogy, humorists with ridicule, ardent partisans with fire, invective and sarcasm against its opponents, ardent adversaries with the same weapons drawn against its supporters. By these means public opinion throughout the country would be educated on the question, and gradually moulded and formed. Presuming that the doctrines of the party were capable, from their inherent merit and applicability to the wants of the nation, of maintaining their ground, an ever increasing majority would pronounce in their favour, and they would eventually assume the force of law. If they could not stand this test, they would disappear under the exhaustive process of critical analysis to which they had been submitted.

But what happens in this country? A brave and, in some respects, capable man is animated by strong opposition to the course pursued by the Government. His views are shared by a considerable section of his countrymen. Whether better or worse, they have a certain force, and demand a hearing from the country itself. But there is no such thing as permitted agitation, no public meeting can be called to discuss the question, a severe administration of the Press-laws pronounces as seditious all argument in its favour, no advocate can bring it before a representative assembly, and no member of the Cabinet can explain to the country the grounds on which he and his collengues resist it and consider it detrimental to the national interests. The agitation, therefore, which, if open, would be healthy, becomes perforce seditious. Brave men are reduced to secret conspiracy and become more or less demoralized by the process. Subterfuge becomes the necessity of the occasion, suspicions usurp the place of manly confidence in united action, and the virtue of enterprise is stained by the means it is compelled to employ.

> Between the acting of a dreadful thing
> And the first motion, all the interim is
> Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream:
> The genius and the mortal instruments
> Are then in council; and the state of man,
> Like to a little kingdom, suffers then
> The nature of an insurrection.

Political morality is thus destroyed, what would otherwise be patriotic virtue becomes violent sedition, the public mind is not guided or advanced, and what should be a healthy flame giving warmth and life, smoulders unsuspected, to break out no one knows when nor where. Then comes the day of trial. A midnight outbreak; men who are the mere passive instruments of the state slaughtered in their beds; hideous scenes of murder and suicide; the sky red with flames; the fruits of painful and poorly-requited labour destroyed; wailing women and fatherless children; brave yet misguided men led to execution or sent off into banishment.

From the repetition of such scenes this country can only be saved by an improvement in its form of government, and the first step towards this must be, greater freedom in the expression of public opinion. Though we regard the recent insurrection as a late—let us hope it may be the last—convulsion of expiring feudalism, we do not think it need have occurred, and certainly neither the civil nor military authorities can be absolved from blame for the absence of that vigilance which would have prevented it altogether, or greatly reduced the deplorable accidents which attended it.

The month of December was characterised by serious agrarian riots extending over large sections of the country, and giving evidence of great discontent among the agricultural class. The change in the mode of levying the land-tax, from kind to money, seems chiefly responsible for this, and, as we have recently shewn, the want of roads and banking facilities is a serious obstacle to the satisfactory working of a measure which has otherwise much to recommend it. These riots were suppressed without much difficulty, but they betokened such a serious condition of feeling against the scale of taxation hitherto imposed on the country, that they have brought about a modification of that scale which amounts to a financial measure of enormous proportions. The particulars and effects of that measure, however, belong to the economy of the present year, upon the history of which we must not now trespass. Suffice it here to say that the measure will call for a corresponding diminution in the expenditure of the public departments, and a healthy reduction of the clumsy and costly machinery by which they were managed. It may safely be asserted that this reduction could be carried to two-thirds of the employés, besides a diminution of the salaries of the remaining third, without prejudice to the efficiency of that machinery. Special means—an Audit Office would be among the best—should be taken, however, to prevent the growth of official corruption, which is the invariable result of underpaid service. Of course, this is a prodigious change, and must involve a great deal of temporary hardship and distress. But it is necessary, and its accidents must be faced with fortitude and determination. Let us trust—and we may fairly do so—that it will have a beneficial effect upon the whole country—upon the land first, and afterwards upon those whose enterprise may be stimulated by their temporary misfortune.

Amongst the most serious causes which the foreign critic must find for adverse reflection on the proceedings of the year, the severe manner in which the Press-laws have been administered certainly deserves the first place. Had the editor of this journal been animated with no more serious views than the supply of news to the public or its mere entertainment, he would long ago have ceased—could he indeed for a moment have so derogated from the position it has been his ambition to occupy—to write upon a question which must have become wearisome to all those of his readers who think that the object of a newspaper is attained when it has subserved these purposes, and even to those more seriously inclined who do not know how much long, steady and persistent effort is required to ensure the triumph of the cause involved in this question. But he has ever regarded the Press as one of the most important and valuable of all the instruments which modern life has constructed or employs in the great work of human progress, and, above all, in the extension of human liberty, nor have its errors, its license, its excesses, or even its too frequent prostitution to base purposes, ever produced in his mind more than a transient scepticism with regard to its value and the paramount importance of the office it discharges. What one man can do in a sphere so small as that in which he has worked, is little indeed, even were his abilities, industry and adaptability for his task a thousand times greater than such modicum of these as he has brought to his task. Not the less, however, has he felt that no weariness of his readers, no iteration or reiteration of arguments and explanations and reasons known to them as well as their own names, must prevail for a moment in deterring him from the most constant recurrence to this question. And this, not only because of the sacredness of the cause at stake, not only on account of the sufferings of the many men who are at this moment undergoing punishment in this country for the expression of their

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opinion; but because the extension of freedom, here as elsewhere, involves the extension of the happiness and and welfare of man, the cause of order, contentment and good government, of an advancing instead of a stationary civilization, that advance coming by the people and through the people, and therefore conforming itself to their natural genius instead of being forced upon them. We are quite persuaded that the punishments awarded under the Press-laws have been excessive, and therefore ill-advised. We have drawn constant attention to them in no hostile spirit to this Government, with which, indeed, we have ever felt, and still strongly feel, a sincere sympathy. Its task has been enormous, its perplexities unceasing and harassing, its successes not inconsiderable, and if there be something with which to reproach it, there is abundance for which to praise it. But we have no commendations for it in this section of its administration, which has been harsh, short-sighted and illiberal.

Notably otherwise, speaking generally, has been the attitude of the Press. To its occasional excesses we have drawn attention, always with pain, but always with severe rebuke. We shall confess that there are forms of liberty, of which indeed the western world gives us abundant specimens, which, far from offering attractive examples, or constituting acceptable sacrifices, are to us repulsive and loathsome offerings. When the great cause of freedom has been gained, nothing is more common and more easy than its abuse. But no man fully knows its value or its beauty who cannot subordinate the blessings it brings to the general well-being of society, and, in order to do this, he must part with a share of it in exchange for the advantages which society in its collective capacity confers upon him. His obligation then changes from the right to do as he likes—of course within the bounds of law—to do as he should in furtherance of the highest interests of society, and it may be doubted whether man can guide his actions by a more perfectly unselfish and beneficent law than this. Of course the measure of individual liberty in this country is far too small for any such lesson as this to be of use to the mass of the community. The Japanese have yet to acquire personal and political rights, nor will they attain them without a severe and long protracted struggle. The idea of freedom being conferred upon men at the hands of a government is, as we have always strenuously argued, purely visionary. Liberty given is no true possession. It will be withdrawn again whenever it suits the convenience, or falls in with the caprice of the donor, to do so. Wordsworth more rightly judged the worth, or rather the worthlessness, of a gift such as this when he wrote—

> A gift of that which is not to be given
> By all the blended powers of earth and heaven.

The country has been blessed this year with a most bountiful harvest, and its surplus production of grain, whether of the stores of previous years or of this season, has been, and is still being, exported to some extent, and it is probable that this export will be steadily continued. But it is not done according to the best method, and this demands a few words. Some years ago similar shipments were made by the Government under somewhat similar circumstances, that is, by private intervention, instead of public sale. We drew attention to the facts at the time, and argued warmly that the Government was placing itself in a false position in every way by undertaking responsibilities and incurring risks which experience has shewn to be within the special province of private mercantile operations, but beyond the proper province of Governments, which would do better in the long run to act upon this broad principle, and abandon at once and for ever operations on account of the country which deprived it of the benefit of that competition of which every seller should try to get the full advantage. If we recollect rightly, these shipments were discontinued shortly afterwards on the ground that the export of rice was no longer expedient or desirable. But they were resumed about a year and a half ago, and we have been reproached on one or two occasions for having made no protest against a repetition of the system to which we had formerly taken exception. It was even supposed that because the operations were conducted in one case by an American, and in the other by an English, house, a little national partiality was the cause of our silence. We can assure our readers that nothing of the kind was the case. The simple fact was that after much investigation there seemed many very sufficient reasons—too long for enumeration here—for temporarily pursuing the old course or something analogous to it. But the force of those reasons seems now to have expended itself, while the probabilities are that the export of grain will henceforward constitute a prominent feature in the business of the port. We have no hesitation therefore in again urging that this business should be thrown open to public competition as the best method of conducting it. We shall not deny that, at times, the Government may, by following its present course, secure for itself profits which, under the system we recommend, would go into the pocket of the merchant. But systems must be judged by their operation when extended over wide fields of experience, and we doubt whether any European Government guided by sound economists would for one moment think of resorting to the system now pursued in the export of rice by the Government of this country.

The little principality, or kingdom as we ought perhaps more rightly to call it, of Loochoo has been the cause of some serious discussion during the year between the Government of China and that of Japan. The two Empires claim the allegiance of the Loochooans, and apparently have done so for many generations. But Japan has lately contended that this double allegiance must cease and be yielded to herself alone. The Chinese dispute the contention, and the poor simple Loochooans, who regard the two Empires in the light of father and mother respectively, cannot find it within the limits of their philosophy, or consistent with their safety and perhaps their feelings, to abandon the one for the other. Into the merits of the case we shall not now enter. Suffice it that Japan has taken measures to substantiate her claim, and, perhaps a century hence, China will feel the necessity for doing something in the matter. We may safely leave it meanwhile to our descendants or successors.

The Bonin Islands present no such difficulty, though other claims to them might have been urged had there been any disposition to advance them. The Japanese have resumed an occupation of them abandoned at the time of the late civil war, and may be congratulated upon the possession of a whaling station in anticipation of an increase of their enterprise in that direction. The epicure must envy any nation a clear title to a group of islands abounding with the finest turtle, and the Japanese may dismiss all the doubts they at present entertain regarding the lawfulness of this animal as an article of food, seeing that the kindly designs of nature have blessed the group with an equally rich supply of lemons.

The establishment upon a sound basis of the Mitsu Bishi Steamship Company has placed the Japanese flag on the waters surrounding these islands and those of China under

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the auspices of an important commercial enterprise. The business of the Company is daily increasing, and it appears to be transacted with vigour, efficiency and success.

There are many other topics connected with the progress of this Empire during the past year which claim our attention—reforms in the law and the judicial and executive machinery of the Government; the reduction of the practice of torture (which ought to be absolutely swept away, and for the continued existence of which we saw, with something more than regret, an apology in a recently established foreign journal published in the capital); the progress of the educational establishments in Tokio under foreign direction; of the Army and the Military school under French direction, upon which competent judges have passed high encomiums; of the school of the Kaigunsho, and the Naval College. But, with however much regret, we must pass them by, and trust that they will receive their due share of attention at some other time.

The year which has just opened on us has much in it of good augury in view of the great financial measure lately passed for the relief of the land from the execessive burdens hitherto imposed on it. Yet there is cause for considerable anxiety regarding the disposition of the *samurai* towards the pension-bonds which they will be called on to accept about the middle of the year, and their acceptance or rejection of which will denote their final resolution upon the measure passed in August last for the capitalization of their hereditary incomes or life pensions. We have not yet seen the end of this measure, though we trust and believe that it will be a peaceable one.

There yet remains one duty which we are called on to discharge, and which we approach with feelings too complex to be analysed, too strong to be altogether suppressed, yet permitting of but reticent allusion.

This week seven years ago the founder and editor of this journal took up a wholly inexperienced pen to do what in him lay towards the task from which he now retires. If sincerity of purpose may be pleaded as an excuse for the presumption, he offers it in all good conscience, and hopes—he may even venture to say believes, that his plea will be allowed. During this not inconsiderable period—which has witnessed the passing away of one generation and the advent of another, as time is reckoned in an eastern settlement—he has stood face to face with his readers at the close of each week, with no disguise to his mind, expressing opinions upon many various subjects, and holding views which must have often conflicted with the interests, and what is often more sensitive, the *amour-propre*, of some of his readers. The inestimable advantage of impersonality, enjoyed by the conductor of a great journal at home, is denied to a journalist here. He may be the personal friend of the man on whose public conduct his sense of duty calls on him to reflect adversely. The obligation imposed by private partisanship to support his friend even when in the wrong, so far as comports with obligations more sacred still, has for him no existence. Every opinion he expresses must seem superficial or trivial to some specialist whose province it invades. The conditions under which his labours are prosecuted necessitate the formation and expression of rapid judgments, which the limitation of human vision, the fallibility of human judgment, and the strength of human prejudice, unconsciously to its victim, often combine to render weak or erroneous. Called on to express decisions on all those subject or occurences, at least of local import, which affect or interest his readers, some of them perhaps very deeply, what wonder if he falls short in reflecting their varied sentiments, hopes and objects? And if this is so in journals which trust for their acceptance to the fidelity with which they express the opinions of their readers, how much more difficult is the task of one who has sought rather to be of service by making his journal the organ of his own mind, fortified, instructed and corrected by the best advice and opinion at his command?

Yet society is gracious to what it believes to be sincere endeavour, however poor may be its fruits; and to this fact the retiring editor of this journal attributes such acceptance as it has found among this community and elsewhere. Of the failings, defects and deficiencies which he has abundantly shewn, no one has so keen a sense as himself, as no one can deplore them so heartily. But a man must be taken and judged of in his totality. If he has fought on the side of right and justice and liberty, if he has guarded, so far as his range and power extended, those great principles which constitute the foundations of human society and the guarantees for human advancement, his weaknesses, shortcomings and errors will be regarded with a kindly forgiveness, and in this faith—in which he has so strong an interest—the editor very gratefully and cordially bids the readers of this journal farewell.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Reduction of the Land-tax.

("Hôchi Shimbun," 6th January.)

Let us consider the Imperial decree of the 4th instant. According to the order therein contained, the Government ash already reduced the land-tax from 3 to 2½ per cent. per annum on the value of the land, and the tax for local purposes which was formerly levied to the extent of one-third of the amount of land-tax, must not now exceed more than one-fifth of that amount.

Is it not a good omen that the 10th year of Meiji opens with such a decree, and the consequent Government notification that its orders have been complied with? Such actions show, moreover, the deep interest which both the Mikado and his Government take in the condition of the people; and we trust it will be our good fortune to chronicle hereafter many such instances of consideration for their welfare. We hear that the reduction of one-half per cent. of the land-tax will diminish the annual revenue by about eight millions of *yen*, which, if a reliable statement, is also a startling one, as the amount involved is more than sufficient to cover the annual expenditure of any one of the Government departments. The reduction of the revenue to so serious an extent can only be ascribed to the love of the Mikado for his people, and such an act is therefore deserving of the highest praise.

But, after all, the greatest difficulty does not lie in the reduction of the taxes, but in making the revenue, after the taxes are so reduced, cover the expenditure. Herein is the difficulty, which can only be rightly grappled with by the strictest and most uncompromising economy in all branches of the Government—all useless officials must be dismissed, and no expenses incurred which are not absolutely necessary. By the notification of the Government we are aware how the revenue is decreased by the reduction of the land-tax, but it yet remains to be seen how the Government will set about a reduction of the expenditure, and what immediate steps will be taken towards that desirable end.

The Mikado has shown his love for his people by his decree as made known to us in Notification No. 1, which will, in a great measure, relieve the people of their hardships; but the welfare of the people will only be properly assured if the Government does its duty thoroughly by at once reducing all unnecessary expenditure.

But there is yet another point which should be taken into consideration. The new mode of levying the land-tax was ordered by the Government in order to relieve the people of unjust burdens which they had long borne, by having to pay taxes which were not uniform throughout the country. Doubtless the officials who were employed to assess the value of the land for this purpose were actuated by a desire, in justice to the people, to do their work

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honestly and correctly, and therefore there ought not to be any reason to doubt the results of their labour. But at the same time we fear errors may have been made in valuing the land, through haste or press of work; and as the Government has always shown a praiseworthy desire to effect any necessary reforms, it would confer undoubted benefit on the agricultural classes by ordering a careful revision of the land assessment, as it will be evident that the advantage to be derived by a reduction of one-half per cent. of the land-tax will be quite nullified if the value of the land is assessed excessively high.

It will, perhaps, be said, that any concession on the part of the Government is bound to lead to further unreasonable demands being made upon it, and some may think we are asking too much by advocating a reform in the direction that we have done; but we were led to do so by the joy which the notification of the reduction of the land-tax caused us, believing that a re-assessment of the land would, as it were, complete that beneficial measure.

We think, however, that we have now sufficiently ventilated this question, and shall therefore conclude our remarks by offering our thanks to the Government for the great change which it has happily effected, and hope that it will be our good fortune to record many more such desirable reforms.

"IT'S AN ILL WIND WHICH BLOWS NOBODY GOOD."

("*Hôchi Shimbun*," 16th January.)

The Government having arrived at the conclusion that economy is of primary importance, has ordered a reduction of the allowance for expenditure to each and all of the public departments. In order to carry out this reform many officials have already been dismissed, but, in our opinion, to properly meet the reduction of expenditure ordered, this dismissal will have to take place to the extent of two-thirds of those formerly employed.

Should it now be ascertained that the same amount of public work can be efficiently performed by a reduced number of officials, it becomes apparent that among the larger number there must have been many who were but useless incumbrances. But if the contrary should prove to be the case, then the Government will be obliged to reduce the amount of work undertaken by two-thirds, in order that the remainder may be accomplished by the reduced staff, in which case it would be clearly evident that the dismissed officials had not been idle and useless office-holders. The result, however, will prove this, but at all events the dismissal of a large number of officials from their posts cannot be anything but a great gain to the people, for the reasons which we how adduce.

All of them being men qualified to hold office under the Government, must undoubtedly have possessed great talents, which will now be as useful to the people as they were formerly to the Government. These men, moreover, belong as a rule to the upper classes of society, and when they received their Government appointments were chosen on account of their capability for managing the affairs of the nation, so that although the Government suffers a great loss by being deprived of their valuable services, the people gain by the return of these men among them. Indeed, not only are the people relieved to the extent of 8,000,000 *yen* by a reduction of the land-tax, but they further gain a similar sum by the value of the services of these dismissed officials, which are now transferred from the Government to the people. Men are not dispossessed of their talents and abilities by a change of occupation, and although the dismissal of these officials may prove a matter of sorrow to a few who are specially interested in their retaining Government employment, yet, for the reasons we have stated, it may be looked upon by the nation at large as a subject for sincere congratulation.

The great eagerness with which some persons have been ready to sell themselves to Government has long been a source of grief to all right-minded men, who despised the office-seekers who were everlastingly plotting to obtain some comfortable and lucrative post, and who never gave a thought to the welfare of the people, nor cared to exercise any abilities which they possessed for the public weal. Night and day their thoughts turned to Government appointments only, so that the sweeping changes now inaugurated will be beneficial in turning their thoughts in a more worthy direction, and causing them to seek for some other honourable means of supporting themselves and their families. Therefore this great good, at least, will be effected by such prompt and determined action of the part of the Government.

The officials who have been dismissed will, perhaps, be somewhat perplexed at first to determine on what employment they should fix. Being men belonging to a good class of society, the majority will doubtless turn to the arts and sciences, or even commerce and trade, while perhaps those who had the management of agricultural affairs when in Government employ may follow agricultural pursuits, and thus give the farmers the benefit of their vast experience. By all this the nation will gain, because the people will have among them men of ability following the same pursuits as themselves, yet with all the practical experience of the art of governing a nation.

But even further benefit may result from these changes by the Government being led to adopt some satisfactory method of filling official posts, for should the old system of selecting officials be continued, the good effected by the reforms now undertaken by the Government will be destroyed, and the present dismissal of officials will be of no lasting benefit. It will be like chasing flies from a rice bowl, which are bound to return in a few moments. We therefore hope that serious attention will be paid to this very important matter.

THE VICTORIA FIRE BRIGADE FANCY BALL.

There is a pretty, fanciful picture in one of the illustrated editions of Shakspeare's works—Staunton's we rather think—in which the poet is seen standing, in the attitude of his well-known statue by Nollekens, but resting against one of the columns of a vast hall, through which his various creations are trooping in something of the order they have assumed in the minds of his readers. The philosophic young prince and the distraught maiden who died of his honied words; the old heart-broken king; the noble but too jealous Moor; the ill-fated lovers of Verona; the conscience-stricken thane and his dauntless wife: the banished duke, his dainty daughter and the still more dainty spirit which did his bidding; the lovers of the Athenian wood and the fairies who befooled them; the Merry Wives and their witty dupe; "Sweet Anne"; the cross-gartered steward and his "most excellent and accomplished" mistress; the traduced Imogen; the weird sisters; queens, kings, princes, Romans, Greeks, senators, soldiers, churchmen, clowns, fools, tapsters,—all are passing in review and mingling together irrespective of country, date, occupation, station or congruity of time or place.

There is something extremely entertaining in all this; but it is the entertainment of a dream, a romance of Wonder-land, an evening spent on the other side of the cold river, a symposium in the Elysian fields. "You are going into good company, Madam," said the famous Simeon to a dying lady of quality. "You will see the patriarchs, prophets and martyrs; Moses you will recognize at a glance, and you will be delighted with Enoch."

A fancy dress ball has in it something of these surprises. It involves, as it were, a translation of oneself into another period, nationality or language; nor, trust me, dear madam, are the handsome accidents of the transformation without very traceable results on these occasions upon your spirits, and therefore upon your eyes and your wit. The lustre of the former last Tuesday week was not wholly due to the powder in your hair, or to the touch of carmine which methought I saw when I paid my accustomed respectful homage.

"Indeed, sir,—

"Nay, forgive me, madam, and do not imagine there was the most distant thought of reproach in my reflection. Your adoption of the dress of the last century amply justified that delicate rivalry of nature, nor can I affect to regret an allusion which has produced at this moment the lovely symptom of confusion which——

"Forbear, sir, I command you."——

Yet is there something of unaccustomed elation brought about by this change of dress and character. Some of the cares and cobwebs which cling more or less about the most light-hearted are banished and swept away for the nonce. The key is turned on the skeleton-cupboard. The sigh with which perchance the day began—let us hope, dear madam, it had no deeper source than misgiving whether some other character than that which you have assumed would not better have become you—has slowly changed into a settled smile of happy contentment, and with the discarded dress of every day life many of its cares and vexations have been laid aside for the hour. When A., for instance, dons his slashed satin doublet, adjusts his frill, clasps round his neck the gorget of cameos which marks his rank as a noble of medieval Italy, and buckles on his sword, do you think that he is the same A. whom you have seen

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many a day working away at a desk covered with letters and papers and fretting over a fall in exchange? No, he is another man for the evening. The dignity of his dress has somehow crept into his imagination, and promoted him to fancied honours which are almost as real as dreams while we are dreaming. His salutation as you greet him is more calm than usual, and perhaps even has something of courtliness in it, his step is somewhat slower, his air more distinguished. He has come from his palace, down the marble staircase with parcel-gilt balustrading. An illusion of ancestry has seized him, and, as he passed through the banqueting room, faces made immortal by the brush of Titian or Tintoret have smiled on him. The humour of the evening has grown on him with every item of the unaccustomed dress he has assumed, and he is almost hurt at your "Ah, A, is that you?" He thinks that "Good evening to your Grace" would have better become you.—"Let us play at being grown-up" say the little ones."

"All this is vastly well, Sir, but I cannot see how at this rate you will ever come to *my* character, which is the only thing I really care about in your sketch of the ball. The wholesome distrust of your powers which appears to have seized you, would have been best shewn by your declining your task and entrusting it to a stronger hand. Methinks your reflections and fancies are idle enough where you should be descanting on the fashion of velvets, the shimmer of diamonds, the brilliancy lent to the eye by powder, the grace of the minuet—above all, the impression left on your mind by the dresses of my sex."

"Have patience at least, lady, nor forget that my subject does not admit of this kind of treatment. Though in all things your humble servant, I cannot force my pen from its measured pace. Recollect that we are among the great, and, truth to tell, I was ever partial to good company."

But, hush! Who is this in the black velvet doublet, slashed with violet satin, the ample and laced square linen collar falling over the shoulders and chest, the trunk hose and shoes of Elizabeth's time?

"I protest, Sir, it is most ungallant to begin with your sex, be its representative who he may. Since the days of chivalry was it ever heard that women took the second place? I protest against this violation of all the propriety of precedence."

"Madam, there lives not a more devoted worshipper of your sex than myself, nor one who better knows how to bow to its claims. But if the recollections of the parish church of Stratford hold good in my mind, yon figure bears a striking resemblance to the bust above the grave of one William Shakespeare, and now that I look more narrowly, it is surely he whom this figure is intended to represent. In all else but this, madam, I submit to your dictation; but, forgive my bluntness, neither to you, nor all of you, nor if there were a hundred fold as many of you as there are, and—were it possible—you could be more to us than you are, will I for one instant yield on this point. Nor, indeed, if you knew him well, would you resent my preference; for no one has ever painted your sex as he has done, no one has so prodigally lavished the loveliest flowers of poetry upon you, or adorned you so royally with the dazzling brilliants, cut by nature's own hand, which lay in rich and unexampled profusion in his own matchless mind.

I protest, too, that he does not head the procession so inappropriately, for, surely, there are some of his creations in the room. That can be no one but Olivia, in black velvet and pearls, fit attire for "a rich countess." She has indeed drawn the veil which at first concealed her face from Viola, and we may take, in her own words, "the inventory and divers schedules of her beauty." There is Maria, too, looking as merry as if she had come from the conspiracy against Malvolio or were enjoying the laughter it had caused. But where is the steward? What! Olivia and Maria, and no Malvolio! Come hither, Laertes, and doff thy dress. Thou art in no humour to grapple with the Dane at thy sister's grave. Get thee cross-gartered. Thou hast of late "had greatness thrust upon thee." "Cast thy humble slough, let thy tongue tang with arguments of court. Go to, thou art made, if thou desirest to be so."

Here comes the Princess of France—"I do affect the very ground her shoe doth tread." Petruchio, too! But alas! Where is Katherine? What, not here? "Oh, the pity of it! the pity of it!" Surely, too, that must be Rosaline—not mistress Rosalind, mark you—but she who imposed her commands on Biron. There goes Prince Hal, and with him Poins, "as merry as crickets;" Sebastian, sweet Viola's brother, and the Duke of Illyria.

And now we may leave our favourite and his creations and make a low bow as four sisters pass dressed as the four queens of clubs, spades, hearts and diamonds, with one king and four sturdy knaves to match. A peasant girl of Lombardy dances by so winsomely that we would live nowhere but in Lombardy were all her sisters such as she. That Polish lady with the splendid *chevelure* recalls the sorrows of a noble race and the fascinations of a brilliant society. There goes a winning Shepherdess; there, Little Bo-peep, and there again Little Red Riding-hood—a faultless presentation. Winter disarms us of all thoughts but those which spring from the heart's best emotions, Night glitters with a thousand stars, and witchcraft loses all its terrors by bewitching. Rebecca and Prince Charles Edward are the only characters of Scott's we see in the room, unless indeed that pretty Puritan has walked out of the Woodstock gallery, but the more southern latitudes give us a Normandy *bonne*, an Italian and a Swiss peasant girl, a Greek lady and two beauties of the French court of the middle of last century. Miss Thackeray doubtless suggested Angelica Kaufmann, and would have been content with the presentation of her charming character.

A very striking constellation was formed by a numerous "Centennial party," brilliantly dressed in the costume worn in America a hundred years ago, and a good example was given of the garb in which we are accustomed to picture Washington to ourselves. The effect of this combination was singularly excellent.

Among the historical characters were Sir Christopher Hatton and Sir Walter Raleigh. Goethe furnished us with Faust and two examples of Mephistopheles, while for half an hour a Satanic imp flitted about—a pocket edition of 'Old Hornie' himself. The civil costumes of the times of Queen Anne and the early Georges were well represented, as were the military costumes of France and Germany of the early part of the last century. Sheridan gave us Don Whiskerandos; a handsome young Spaniard a knight of St. James. Old Japan gave us two *No* dancers; a Turk and a Bulgarian were seen in friendly intercourse, a Neapolitan fisherman jostled side by side with Puss in Boots, and a Picador danced in the same quadrille with an ingenious presentment of Lawn Tennis. The law took to Japanese dress, a Jack tar danced toe and heel with unfailing vivacity, a Canadian chieftain in pacific humour formed a striking figure, while pages, courtiers, and officers of many various uniforms and periods made the room gay with their colours or decorations. Nor must the pretty dress of the Fire Brigade itself be unnoticed. It was numerously represented, as became the occasion, and afforded a ground work harmonizing the thousand shades of colours presented by the other costumes.

And thus much for the Victoria Fire Brigade Fancy Ball of 1877.

The *Lancet's* correspondent in Rome writes:—"The death of Cardinal Antonelli has told severely on the Pope. For some days he has been in a state of extreme dejection of mind, and his physicians entertain serious misgivings as to his health. By their orders he has reduced his business cares to a minimum, and every precaution is taken to obviate a recurrence of those epileptoid seizures which in his present condition might have the gravest consequences."

The Master of the Rolls had before him on the 17th inst. the case of "Stewart *v.* the Sultan of Turkey and others," in which the plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all other holders of Egyptian Tribute Bonds (1871), seeks to restrain the Bank of England from parting with funds in the Bank applicable to the payment of these bonds. An application was made yesterday for leave to serve a writ of summons on the Sultan, by delivering the same to the Turkish Ambassador in London. His lordship said it would be against the comity of nations to accede to the application.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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MINETARO.

An Episode of Yesterday.

Chap. I.

PROLOGUE.

Now, who would imagine that among so many queer, old houses—which in themselves do not inspire jollity—there would dwell so many bright eyes and laughing lips? For, although Asakusa is very pretty upon a holiday, when crowds flock to the great temple of Kuannon, to feed the sacred pigeons and to pray; when the patter of the maidens' *geta* on the stony pathway sounds like music to a lover's ear; when the sunbeams play bo-peep upon the pavement and the incessant hum of voices from within the temple only makes you think what a good business Kuannon Sama is doing; when the lotus and chrysanthemum are in full flower, or the new year carnival brings its admiring thousands to the scene—although on such occasions, I say, Asakusa will live in our minds as all that is gay, good and beautiful—are there not times when a solemn sadness seems to hover around the ancient temple and its precincts?

But why should there be, you may well ask. Pray listen to my story. Perhaps you did not know little Minetaro, nor the dingy old street which suggested my initial query. Perhaps you did not know that the most dazzling of the many dazzling eyes; or the very sweetest of the many sweet mouths; or the most graceful neck and most melodious voice of any in the good city of Tôkiô, used once upon a time to dwell there. And perhaps, you never even saw the little house, through which she used to flutter, like the sunbeams playing on the temple steps? For Minetaro is Minetaro no longer, and were I to tell you all about her modest dwelling, the parental Government of Japan would assuredly make a shrine of it, with a very large box in front for the spare cash of all devoted lovers! But I am anticipating.

Chap. II.

LOVE.

Minetaro was a singer, and if her name does not sound familiar to you as being one much sought after, or if her portrait has never adorned the shop windows of the capital, it is not because her charms were unworthy of either honour—rather because her innate modesty prevailed over the tendency to use those arts with which her sex are so well endowed. But Minetaro had her admirers, especially amongst those middle-aged gentlemen with rubicund, jovial countenances, and—it is sad to confess it—wives at home, who enjoy their cup of *saké* when a young, fair, beaming, innocent face and an elegant and bewitching figure is the presiding genius. Not that they think their better-halves do not possess those qualities—certainly not! Besides these, she had her lovers, and it is with them we have to deal. They were two—of course, rivals.

Chozaburo was the favoured one, a strapping fellow, fully five feet eight inches in his socks; good-natured, pleasing in his manners, with a fine swinging gait that would have set off his two swords to advantage had the old custom been then in vogue. He affected the foreign fashion of wearing a moustache, and though his friends teased him upon his resemblance to the great Napoleon, he was not to be caught in that manner, especially as his Minetaro had declared, long before it had reached its present dimensions, that she would not be afraid of it. I shall neither describe his rival nor give his name, you will know quite enough of him very shortly.

It will serve my purpose to call him A ——.

Now, it was gall and wormwood for him, you may well conceive, to discover how coldly Minetaro received his advances. Once or twice, to my knowledge, he called on her, only to find her singing before Chozaburo, and to see how the eyes of her lover glowed with animation as she sang to him that verse from the *Dodo-itsu*,—

> My maiden shame forbids me own
> How much I love him; but in spite
> Of all this fond pretence, alone
> His image haunts me day and night.*

And once or twice, too, to be told that she was poorly, when, to my knowledge also, she was as lively as the children outside playing battledore and shuttlecock. Oh! Minetaro! But all is fair in love and war. His time, however, was not far distant.

It came about in this wise. Chozaburo suddenly disappeared—no one knew whither—not even the little singer. And, strange enough, one only professed to know, and that was A ——. Was there not something suspicious in this? Poor Minetaro was sadly disturbed in spirit. Had she been deserted? Was the little heart that then fluttered so wildly—like the wings of a bird set loose from its prison home—to be left scarred and torn and a prey to those tempestuous feelings hidden within the bosoms of the most gentle of Eve's daughters? She would not believe Chozaburo could be cruel, for had he not often told her the story of Gompachi and Komurasaki, with an eloquence no actor could attain? And she knew too, his spirit was as bold as that of Kuronosûké himself. No! some accident had befallen him, and she would visit Kuannon to pray for his speedy recovery. Day after day passed, but still the same ominous silence, when just as the last rays of hope were struggling within her, she was summoned before the man she, if not hated, certainly despised. For though Minetaro was not entirely mistress of herself, her heart was undoubtedly her own. Others might claim her voice and her presence, but her heart might be far, far away. She observed the smile of satisfaction upon the face of A——. as she made her appearance. Now, Minetaro had that admirable self-possession so characteristic of the Japanese race; she felt that the man before her could relieve the anxiety about her lover; she determined to watch and wait. Soon the fun waxed fast and furious; the *saké* cup was drained to the utmost; merriment reigned supreme, save in one small spot. A——. and his friends were in that gay delirium which robs us of ourselves, and no one would have thought Minetaro capable of resisting the general contagion. The conversation changed. Names the highest and the mightiest in the land began to be bandied to and fro in a manner not the most pleasing, strange schemes of which Minetaro could divine but little were excitedly discussed. What could she understand of political economy or the capitalisation of the incomes? True, vague rumours of quarrels had penetrated the confined precincts where she lived, but that was all. What was to be the end of this? Why did a cold feeling of dread overtake her at that moment? And as she recovered from it, the voice of A—— struck harshly on her ear.

"You remember Chozaburo; he has been degraded "from his office. They might have saved themselves the "trouble, for I hear that he joined the Yamaguchi *skizoku* "on the 30th October, and was killed next day at Hagi." Oh! it was cruel, cruel. The *saké* cup dropped from the quivering hand, and the little maid fell senseless on the floor.

Chap. III.

WAR.

The scene must now be changed, and so as to show the machinations of A —— in their true light, make a slight retrogression. The period at which my story dates is that of the brief but determined rising of the rebels, begun at Kumamoto and ended with the defeat of Mayebara. Fortunately for the ruling powers, mismanagement early set in; the Kumamoto men broke out before the prearranged time, and the advantage gained by them upon the garrison only had the effect of counteracting the scheme laid down by the leader. From subsequent events, there seems little doubt that this untoward step of the rebels—sad as was the result to all concerned—at once gave the deathblow to any hopes the insurgents might have entertained of a revolution, by giving the Government time to take deliberate action. And with the resources at their command what could a few men, badly armed, hope to achieve? It was a dying struggle, a convulsive effort of the Old Life against the New. Can you blame them? Is it not human nature?

But to our story, for it pains me to leave you under the impression that Chozaburo could possibly be one who disapproves of the conduct of the enlightened men who direct the affairs of this Empire. Certainly, as the old priest

* *Horewa seau to wa hitomai bakari hiru wa maboroshi yoru wa yume.*

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says in his sermon, there are such men in China and India!

It will relieve you to know Chozaburo is not dead, and, matter of fact as the truth is, out it must come. His aged mother, long an invalid, became so low, that life being despaired of, her only son was ordered to return to his father's house in the province of B——. Filial obedience is the lode-star of the Japanese youth. Within an hour he had left the glare and the turmoil of Tôkiô far behind him. His route lay through one of the disaffected districts, where a scene of excitement awaited him. Police in groups patrolled the usually quiet streets; there was a sound of unrest in the air. Whilst halting for a time at the hotel, Chozaburo received a request to appear at the *Kencho*; a plot had been discovered in which an attack on the officials was threatened, and he was asked as a loyal *samurai* to assist in the maintenance of peace—an appeal that did not fall on deaf ears. At midnight the expected attack was made, but the officials were on their guard. The rebels were clad in the old warrior fashion, some wore armour and brandished long spears, others clutched with an energy that denoted the passions raging within them, the swords they had worn in their youth; only a few possessed foreign fire-arms. A desperate fight followed, in which Chozaburo was always in the thickest. Bravely, however, as the *Kencho* officers defended themselves they were greatly outnumbered, and but for a fortunate incident just as matters were approaching a crisis, this little drama might have had a different ending. Troops had been telegraphed for two days previously; they were now overdue, and the devoted servants of the state waited for them as eagerly as Wellington did for Blucher at Waterloo. Not in vain, either, for the bugle notes of the Imperial troops were borne on the wings of the wind in time to save a repetition of the massacre of Kumamoto.

Chap. IV.
EPILOGUE.

In a sense, my pleasantest and my saddest duty is now at hand. *Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum.*

Perhaps you read the subjoined paragraphs in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* lately; if so, a re-perusal now may throw a new light upon them.

"We hear that rewards were given yesterday to "those officers who assisted in the defence of the "I——— *Kencho*; special notice being taken at "the same time of the gallant conduct of Mr. Cho- "zaburo on that occasion."

* * *

"On the 14th instant A———, a *shizoku* of Ya- "maguchi *ken*, who was recently arrested in Asaku- "sa as the agent of a secret society for conspiring "against the Government, was sentenced to five "years imprisonment."

* * *

Few more words are necessary. Papers were found upon the rebels captured at Hagi implicating A—— and his companions in questionable transactions, and from further information privately given by a maid of whom we already know something, all the conspirators fell under the ban of the law.

Yet one more picture.

I stood the other day upon the steps of the large temple at Asakusa, musing upon the moving panorama around me. It was a *fête* day. In the endless procession of old and young, are all strangers alike to us? See! amongst the worshippers there are two who advance together to pray. We have met them before, but never have we seen so lovely a radiance upon the sweet face of the one, or so manly a portrait of the other. Ah! it is Minetaro—to us Minetaro no longer—and Chozaburo. They descend the steps, they pass among the sacred doves, through the great gate-way—out into the vast city beyond. Asakusa knows Minetaro no more. And that is how I think there is a sadness there—as of one who has brightened our existence for a time and suddenly faded for ever from our sight.

M.

The detailed account of the Austrian Arctic Expedition of 1872-74, by Lieutenant Payer, one of its commanders, will be published shortly. In the introduction, the *Academy* says, an attempt will be made to compare the results of the English and Austrian expeditions, and to show that perhaps even yet further discovery may be possible.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The following "Notes of a Trip to Vries Island in July, 1872" were read by the author, George J. L. Hodges, Esq., of H. B. M.'s Consulate, at the meeting of the Asiatic Society which was held at Tôkiô on the 27th December last.

On my arrival at Misaki from Yokohama I commenced to make enquiries about the best means of getting to Oshima, or, as it is generally styled by Europeans, Vries Island, and was informed that the distance to it was eighteen *ri*, and that I could reach it either in a ***bin-sen***, or a passenger boat hired by a number of persons, which might be starting in a few days,—or by a ***shi-tate***, or express boat of my own,—***when the wind changed.*** The wished for change, however, did not occur till the following morning, when not being able to find a boat ready to start, I was obliged to charter one on my own account for six *riyôs* and a half, and started in the grey dusk for Ôshima with six sturdy boatmen and a large boat.

After a pleasant sail of about six hours we came within about a couple of miles of the coast, and from this time our progress became slow in the extreme, and the current, which here runs at the rate of a mill-stream, required my boatmen to use their best exertions to make any headway against it. At the same time, the swell caused by the current meeting the waves raised by the wind rocked our boat about in rather an unpleasant manner. Seen from this point, Ôshima presents a bold and rugged appearance, the volcano, however, is not visible.

After a severe struggle my boatmen managed to gain the channel, and keeping in close to the western shore of Ôshima, to avoid the current, sculled slowly on through a sea as unruffled as a mirror. The coast of the island, now on our left, is here low and dark in colour,—shewing evident traces of volcanic action,—but at the distance of a mile or so inland rises the range in which the volcano lies. Fish seem to be in abundance. For not only are they leaping out of the water near our boat, but all along the shore every rock seemed provided with a man and fishing-rod.

At about 1.30 p.m. we at last arrived opposite to the village of Motomura, which from the sea does not present a very populous aspect. There is no regular harbour or landing place, but the water is deep close up to the shore, and we easily gained *terra firma* once more. Here, however, my difficulties commenced. I in vain enquired for an inn or place of refreshment, but was informed there was nothing of the kind on the island. I then betook myself to the *nanushi*, or headman of the village, Mr. Seizayemon, who at first declared he could not receive me, and that his duty compelled him to send me back to Yedo, as foreigners were not permitted to land on the island. On representing, however, that I had only engaged the boat to come here, that the wind was adverse,—and perhaps mollified by some other soothing influence—he at last yielded, and consented to house me himself till I should obtain a boat to proceed to Shimoda. Once having relented he proved a most attentive host; the greatest kindness was shown me by himself and family, and on my departure he refused to accept the slightest remuneration.

Motomura, the village in which I had thus succeeded in establishing myself, is the largest of the six upon the island. The names of the others are respecting Ôkata, Sendzu, Nomashi, Sashijiji, and Habu. The last named has a picturesque and landlocked little harbour. The population of the whole island is about four thousand. It, and the other six islands in the same group, are under the jurisdiction of the Ashikara *ken*. They are named Tô-shima, Miake, Nijima, Hachijô, Mikura and Kôzu. All are populated. Ôshima is the most northern of the group. It is about eight miles in length and five in breadth.

On first landing on the island my attention was immediately arrested by the appearance of the inhabitants, especially the women, who differ in many respects from the people of the mainland. They seemed to me to be taller, fairer in skin, and better favoured. The women dress their hair in a different manner. It is never shaven, even in youth, but simply thrown back from the forehead and tied in a knot behind; the married women thus forming one long chignon which

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is generally worn to the side of the back of the head, the remainder of the hair flowing part of the way down the neck; while the unmarried women tie the knot in the middle, so as to make a bow, with the ends sticking out at both sides of the back of the head. The women also wear a peculiar embroidered band or cap on the head. This is generally of a blue color, and has a white or coloured crest in front. They also have a kind of petticoat, round the skirt of which the same embroidery, etc., is worked. The dress of the men however, does not differ from that of ordinary Japanese, and their hair is worn in the same fashion. It is also worthy of remark teat the women, married or single, do not blacken their teeth; that there is not a single *samisen* or musical instrument on the island; that dancing is unknown; that there are no public baths, etc., and that concubinage does not exist. That the inhabitants are peaceful may be argued from the fact that they possess neither swords or fire-arms; and that their habits are simple may be concluded from the circumstance that in the only semblance of a shop in the village of Motomura, the greater part of the business was carried on by barter, and money seldom used. They live by fishing, and exporting cherry-tree wood to Yedo. There is no rice grown, and the only crops grown are a little corn and sweet potatoes. The soil is dark, or dark-red, and evidently pulverized volcanic rock. Indeed the very stones on the sea-beach are of the same material, and closely resemble those I afterwards saw on Fuji-san. The country is well wooded, but not many of the trees are of any size. The general work seems to be done in great measure by the women, who, curious to say, carry all burdens on the head. On the evening of my arrival I was much amused to see them coming down in troops to draw water from the well (of which there is only one in the village), each one with her pail balanced jauntily on her head, and her blue cap, set perhaps a little to one side, giving her a coquettish appearance. On the morning of my departure, too, a junk was being loaded with cherry-tree wood for Yedo, and the beach was covered with women and girls bearing down the bundles upon their heads, then skipping lightly along the plank between the vessel and the shore, and, with a graceful motion of the neck, tossing them on board.

Above the village, and near the centre of the Island, is the crater of Mihara-yama. This is a volcano still in partial action,—that is, from to time smoke issues forth, and a smell of sulphur is perceptible. At night, too, the glare at its summit occasionally serves as a beacon to the sea-farer. It is situated about three miles from Motomura, and the ascent is rather difficult; not only is it very steep, but the debris of former eruptions renders walking a very tiring operation. In height I should judge it to be about 2,500 feet. The crater itself is oblong in shape, and from 800 to 1,000 yards in length, by about 50 or 60 yards in breadth. There are marks of the lava having extended in three directions. I could not distinguish anything inside the crater but a mass of seething vapour, with what the Japanese accompanying affirmed to be smoke.

On descending from the mountain, I was carried off by my host to witness, not a bull-fight, but what might be termed a "bull-wrestle," which seems to be a favourite amusement at Oshima. Two bulls were brought down to the beach, and stationed on little hillocks, facing each other. At a given signal they were let loose and rushed down to the encounter. They met in the centre, where they locked their horns together, and pushed and struggled in the most scientific manner, to the great delight of all the inhabitants of the village. The conflict ended by one of the bulls pushing the other over, when they were with difficulty separated. I should mention that there are numbers of good cattle on the Island—there are also some horses, and three dogs which have lately been introduced.

The dialect used by the people differs very considerably in pronunciation from that of Yedo or the neighbouring mainland of Idzu, and in sound, when spoken, one is reminded of Chinese, as there is a sort of sing-song about it not heard in Japan. The last word of the sentence is also prolonged, and the voice seems to rise towards the end.

Oshima is said to be the Island to which the mighty bowman Minamoto Tametomo was banished by Yoshitomo, and here he performed his famous exploit of sinking by his arrows one of the vessels of Kanô no ské, who had been sent to attack him. From Oshima Tametomo is said to have gone to Liukiu, and from this fact some persons trace a connection between the inhabitants of this group of islands and the Liukiuans.

July 4th, 1872.

Correspondence.

THE PROBLEM OF TAXATION.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, January 16th, 1877.

Dear Sir.—In the very interesting review of the past year contained in your issue of the 13th instant, as you refer to the recent reduction of the land-tax, I notice that your language seems to imply the opinion that this tax has not only been too high, to which all would doubtless assent, but that it has been too high as compared with other taxes.

Similar expressions are used also in the *Japan Mail* of August 12th, 1876. In both passages you speak of the tax as exerting a depressing influence upon agricultural interests.

That the tax has exerted a depressing influence upon the country, there can be no doubt, but that it has been felt with special force by the agricultural class, is to my mind by no means so certain.

Having travelled during the past eighteen months, in three excursions to different parts of the country, an aggregate of about 2,500 English miles, I think I may safely assert that agriculture in Japan is in a state not less forward than that of other departments of industry. It is my impression that a larger number of *shizoku* are turning their attention to agriculture than to any other single pursuit. Statistics show that the production of tea and silk has enormously increased during the past few years, and the number and extent of the young plantations, both of the tea-plant and the mulberry, indicate a still further increase within the next three or four years, while the fact that in both cases the new plantations are very largely set out upon land reclaimed for the purpose, would seem to warrant the belief that, this increase is not offset by a corresponding diminution of production in other branches, but represents a real growth in the agriculture of the country.

If we look at the matter in a speculative way, is there any reason for supposing that a tax upon the land will exert a depressing influence upon the agricultural interests? On the contrary is it not generally conceded by political economists, that taxes of all sorts tend to adjust themselves equally upon all classes, even though assessed upon one class alone—just as water seeks its level—provided only that the industry of the class concern itself with the production of some one or more staple commodities, and that the tax be uniformly assessed within that class?

If this theory be correct, as I believe it to be, the great problem is to secure uniform assessment within the range fixed upon. Under any complicated scheme for the taxation of personal property, this is practically impossible, for the reason that large amounts of property will almost inevitably escape taxation, either through defective machinery, or the criminal intent of the owners.

A tax upon real estate does not have this disadvantage. Real estate can not be concealed, or its money value be seriously misrepresented.

It would seem, therefore, that a tax upon land, would, so far from exercising a depressing influence upon the agricultural interests, be the most equitable method of raising a revenue. It has for this reason, always seemed to me a happy circumstance that the Japanese should have received by inheritance from a barbarous antiquity, a system of taxation more fully in accord with the investigations of scientific men than that adopted by most countries of the West.

In view of the healthful influence which I am sure your journal has ever exercised upon Japanese politics, you will, I trust, pardon me the hope, that after a more

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definite expression of your views, that influence may be found on the right side of this important question.

I remain, Yours truly,

D. C. G.

We thank our Correspondent for his suggestive letter, which, however, demands a more careful reply than we can possibly find time for this week.—[Ed. *J. W. M.*]

Law Reports.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General.

Monday, January 15th, 1877.

Robert Thompson, second mate on board the American ship *Stonewall Jackson*, was charged with having abused the men, and attempting to raise a mutiny during the voyage from Boston to this port.

(Continued from 12th instant.)

Albert A. Meyers, sworn:—I was passenger on board the *Stonewall Jackson*. I had occasion to notice the behavior of the accused during the voyage. I saw him strike the men with belaying pins. At first I knew nothing of the decipline of a ship and thought it necessary, and laughed at it. The captain reprimanded me and asked me not notice such things. One morning I opened the window of my cabin to let in some fresh air and the sea happened to come in. The accused swore at me and threatened to whip me. I saw no cause for the striking of the men with belaying pins, especially as the captain had given orders against such conduc'. Accused made remarks to me about the captain's incompetency to command a ship. Accused used to call the mate "Hydavis" and I could not help laughing at the way in which he expressed himself. One morning whilst I was washing myself accused abused me very much. I told the mate to reprimand him for his language, as I was not a fighting man and did not want to have any disturbance on board. One night, whilst standing in the pilot house, I heard accused use insulting language about me to one of the boys. He threatened to "fix me up" when we arrived at Yokohama. He said "never mind, I'll cook your goose for you when we get there." I thought I would say nothing of this to the captain till we got here.

To the accused:—The captain did accuse me of carrying tales from the boatswain's room to the cabin, but I was then unaware of the harm I did in mentioning at table anything I had heard or noticed on board the ship. It was the first ship I had been on board of. I saw you strike and mark one of the men, a stowaway Japanese. One night I had occasion to go on deck during your watch, and saw you fling a belaying pin right at a crowd of men pulling at a rope, and strike this Japanese. I saw his finger the day after.

Andrew Anderson, sworn, stated:—I am seaman on board the *Stonewall Jackson*. I have been assaulted by accused. I saw him assault John Bailey at the forecastle door. He kicked him twice. He did not say why he kicked Bailey. Accused struck me over the shoulder with a belaying-pin. He has kicked me and hit me with belaying pins at other times. I have the mark of a belaying pin on the back of my head yet. He said he would knock my brains out. He struck me with his first at the wheel. I have heard him say the captain was a bad man. He was to square with the mate when we arrived at Yokohama.

Accused had no witnesses to call. He said:—For myself I have only to say that before joining I was told the captain always ran the 2nd mate out of the ship in some way or other, and that I need not join her. As for saying the captain did not take the ship the right way, the mate asked me one night where the ship was, and I said too far to the westward.

His Honour said it was evident from the testimony that accused was a man of ungovernable temper. The evidence clearly showed that he had been in the habit of abusing the men, and trying to raise disturbances on board. He was unfit for the position he had held, as he could not govern his temper.

Accused, in reply, said he pleaded guilty to abusing the men, but denied the rest of the charge.

His Honour ordered that he should be put on board the vessel, and returned to America as a prisoner, to be tried on this charge there.'

The captain here remarked that he had promised accused the berth of mate on board one of his own vessels if he behaved himself.

His Honour said that had nothing to do with the matter in hand. It did not alter the evidence, which showed how reprehensible accused's conduct had been.

IN THE KANAGAWA SAIBANSHO.

Before Asaina Kansui, Esq., Vice-President.

Tuesday, January 16th, 1877.

Rose & Co. *v.* Fujikura Zenpachi.

This was a claim for $1,000, value of boiler and engine sold to defendant, with 10 per cent. interest. Plaintiffs were willing, they said, to accept $200 damages for breach of contract, if defendant would acquiesce, and so cancel the contract.

In the former sitting on the 9th instant, the Court had heard the following evidence.

Thomas Rose stated:—I am plaintiff in this case. Defendant came to me on the 14th September last and spoke about purchasing a boiler and engine I had. We did not agree about the price at the first interview, but subsequently, on the 16th, we came to a settlement. The value of the machinery and boiler was $1,000, and defendant paid me $100 as bargain money and promised to let me have the balance within sixty days. I made out an agreement and gave it to him; but he gave me nothing in writing in return. During the following month I had an offer of $1,500 for the boiler and engine, but considering my contract with defendant as binding, I could not accept it. Defendant came some four days after the time for delivery had expired and asked for forty days longer. He promised to give me $100 extra if I would grant him that time. He was to bring that sum the next day, but he did not come, and I have seen nothing of him since. I was told by another man that he had advanced $600 to defendant on the boiler and engine, and wondered why he had not received them. I did not keep a copy of the agreement but sent a summary of it in my complaint to the Consulate. I have entered the transaction in my books.

Okamoto Tenzo, defendant's lawyer, then testified that the document which plaintiff had received from defendant was not duly signed, and therefore could not be received as legal evidence.

Yusutaro was next examined and his evidence was taken note of by the Court, but was not translated.

Plaintiff said he had no further witnesses to call, but showed an entry in his books in support of his own testimony. In answer to the Court he stated that the amount he claimed, $200, was as damages for breach of contract. He had received an offer of half as much again for the articles in question, and surely he was entitled to some compensation for his loss. If defendant were willing to take delivery, then he would claim $900, with 10 per cent interest. Dollars were at a high figure at the time of the contract, being worth 4s. 5d., now they did not bring more than 4s. 1d. He had to look after the machinery, and that caused expense.

The Court requested plaintiff to bring, at the next hearing of the case, the document spoken of by his last witness. This document was from defendant to another man stating that he had bought the machinery for $1,500.

Plaintiff promised to do so, and the Court adjourned till yesterday morning at 10 a.m.

Yesterday, the Court having waited till past eleven o'clock, and defendant not appearing, plaintiff was notified that defendant had, through his absence at both sittings, lost his right to defend the case. The Court therefore resolved to give a verdict on Wednesday, the 17th instant, reserving to itself the right of giving judgment as it might think proper.

Plaintiff thanked the Court, and asked leave to put into its hands the document alone referred to. This was the letter from defendant to one Okawa, in Tôkiô, stating that he, defendant, had purchased a boiler and engine from Rose & Co. for the sum of $1,500. Upon the strength of this letter Genyaimon, who was the real purchaser, paid defendant, his broker, $600, out of which $100 onlyhad been paid to plaintiff, though defendant reported that he had paid $300.

Thursday, January 18th, 1877

JUDGMENT.

(Official Translation.)

Defendant has forwarded in answer, on the 27th of 12th month, 9th year of Meiji, his objections and remarks against the claim brought against him by plaintiff for non-fulfillment of contract for the purchase of a boiler and machinery, but defendant not appearing in the sitting held on the 8th of 1st month of 10th year of Meiji, neither in that held on the 16th of same month, has lost through so doing the entire right of defence and is considered as accepting the entire claim of plaintiff. Consequently defendant is hereby condemned to pay to plaintiff the balance claimed of $900 with interest from off the day such should have been paid and to take delivery of the boiler and machinery, or in case of his unaptness to do so, to pay then as indemnity to plaintiff's firm the sum of $200.

YOKOHAMA SAIBANSHO.

18th of 1st month, 10th year of Meiji.

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THE CZAR'S PROMISES.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

In the *London Gazette* of Tuesday some important correspondence on the Eastern Question appears. The most interesting part of it relates to a certain statement made by the Czar to Lord A. Loftus. It is printed at the request of the Russian Government, as appears from a despatch from Lord Derby to our representative at St. Petersburg. His lordship says, "The Russian Ambassador has called upon me and said that he is instructed by his Government to request that the report of your Excellency's conversation at Livadia with his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia should be made public, as it contained assurances which were of a nature to tranquillize public feeling. The answer to Count Schouvaloff was that, although the production of documents of this kind relating to a negotiation actually in progress was not customary in England, Lord Derby could not, under the circumstances, hesitate to make an exception. Accordingly, the despatch in question is now published. And this is the gist of it.

Lord A. Loftus had an audience of the Czar at Livadia on the 2nd instant, at which his lordship observed "on the sudden change" which had taken place between the Sunday when he had seen the Chancellor and the following day, when the ultimatum was despatched to General Ignatieff. Thereupon his Majesty said that this had been caused by the intelligence he had received of the complete discomfiture of the Servian army, and his fear that it might be followed by similar atrocities to those which had occurred in Bulgaria. He further said that he had decided on addressing an ultimatum in order to prevent further unnecessary effusion of blood, and he observed that "no one was more astonished to receive this instruction than General Ignatieff himself." This seems to show that his Majesty is capable of taking grave measures on sudden impulses. The complete discomfiture of the Servian army ought to have been foreseen; whether or no, when it actually happened it seems to have thrown the Czar's mind off its balance—a circumstance worth noting.

From this point his Majesty proceeded, "with great calmness and lucidity," to enter upon a review of past negotiations, and to make a variety of solemn pledges and promises as to the future. The outcome of his retrospective survey is, that the diplomatic conduct of the Porte has exhausted his Majesty's patience. He regards the refusal of an armistice of six weeks as "a *soufflet* given to the Powers;" of which, however, only one seems to have been disconcerted by the blow. The counterproposal of the Porte for an armistice of five months was still more offensive to the Czar; who said that "if Europe was willing to receive these repeated rebuffs from the Porte, he could no longer consider it as consistent either with the honour, the dignity, or the interests of Russia." He further said, in the spirit and almost in the words of his Moscow address, that while he was anxious not to separate from the European concert, he yet regarded the present state of things as so intolerable that "unless Europe was prepared to act with firmness and energy he should be obliged to act alone." And we see that, so far, he is making vast preparations to redeem his word, twice given.

We now come to certain declarations which are sure to be discussed with much liveliness on all sides. His Majesty spoke of England. He said he regretted to see that there still existed in in this country "an inveterate suspicion of Russian policy, and a continual fear of Russian aggression and conquest." He "deeply deplored" this distrust of his policy, and the evil effects it produced; "and he earnestly requested me to do my utmost to dispel this cloud of suspicion and distrust." And so do we all deplore this distrust. It is at any rate no satisfaction to any creature in England, but a source of great disquietude and of constantly recurring embarrassment. But that it exists is no fault of ours. There are countless reasons for it, but these reasons are not of English growth: they are supplied, and supplied almost from month to month, year after year, by Russian generals, Russian statesmen, and the Russian Emperor. In this, however, the Czar insists that we are altogether mistaken. He reminds us (not that it was needful) that he has "on several occasions given the most solemn assurances that he desired no conquest, that he aimed at no aggrandizement, and that he had not the smallest wish or intention to be possessed of Constantinople." And "intentions," said his Majesty, "are attributed so Russia of a future conquest of India. Can anything be more absurd? It is a perfect impossibility." So we believe. But we know—it is not a matter dependent on explanations, protests, promises, on any side—that the Russian Government has made for years past, and at this hour is making, large and subtle preparations to *disturb* our rule in India, whenever occasion serves: and that is enough for us. It may be true that all that has been said or written about a will of Peter the Great and the aims of Catherine II. are illusions and phantoms; but there is nothing phantasmal in the military and diplomatical operations of Russia in Central Asia—there and elsewhere. However, we are not to believe our eyes, but to rely entirely on the word of the Czar that what is is not, or that, existing, in has neither purpose nor meaning. As with India, so as to Constantinople.

His Majesty pledged his sacred word of honour, in the most earnest and solemn manner, that he had no intention of acquiring Constantinople, and that, if necessity should oblige him to occupy a portion of Bulgaria, it would only be provisionally and until peace and the safety of the Christian population were secured.

And, says Lord A. Loftus, speaking of a later point in the conversation, "his Majesty charged me to convey to her Majesty's Government the solemn assurances he had repeated to me."

Lord Derby believes the publication of the despatch containing these declarations may be opportune, "since the last few days have brought us the intelligence of the mobilization of a considerable Russian force and of the emission of the new Russian loan for a hundred millions of roubles." There is much point in this remark. But more remains to be said about the Czar's promises. We know beforehand that a vast deal will be made of these solemn pledges: the protest of the Emperor's word of honour will be held conclusive as to the aims and intentions of his Government. That they do not include the occupation of Constantinople at present we are ready to believe; because that event has not yet come within the range of actual possibilities. But they include an approach to the doors of Constantinople; and as for the Czar's pledges—it is true, as his Majesty said, that this is not their first presentation to grievously suspicious England. On another occasion his Majesty gave "the most solemn assurances that he desired no conquest, that he aimed at no aggrandizement, and that he had not the smallest wish or intention to be possessed of"—Khiva. In 1873 the British public was startled by an announcement to the effect that its Government, (even the Gladstone Government) had ventured to hint a strong objection to certain schemes of conquest projected by Russia. It was said that Lord Augustus Loftus had delivered a Note to Prince Gortschakoff declaring the resolution of the British Government" to refrain from all interference with Russian progress along the Amu and Sir, so long as it does not menace Afghanistan or the Principalities on the Upper Amu, and others, situated between Khiva and Afghanistan, claimed by the Ameer of the latter country. So much concerned was the Russian Cabinet at our uneasiness, that the Emperor sent a special envoy to England for the purpose of offering our Government "his Majesty's most conciliatory assurances." The mission was a great success. The apprehension and the opposition of Lord Granville were set at rest by the solemn promises of the Czar. His lordship read to the House of Lords a despatch addressed by himself to Lord A. Loftus, in which, recording a conversation with Court Schouvaloff, Lord Granville says the Russian envoy made the following declaration: "The object of the expedition to Khiva was to punish acts of brigandage, to recover fifty Russian prisoners, and to teach the Khan that such conduct on his part could not be continued with the impunity in which the moderation of Russia had led him to believe. Not only was it far from the intention of the Emperor to take possession of Khiva, but positive orders had been prepared to prevent it, and directions given that the conditions imposed should be such as could not in any way lead to a prolonged occupation of Khiva." Lord Granville expressed his implicit belief in the Czar's promise, saying that, "considering the form of the Russian Government, he attached as much value to the assurances he had received (through Count Schouvaloff) as he should to a formal engagement." On this occasion, too, the Czar deplored the distrust of his policy so prevalent in England. "Count Schouvaloff (Lord Granville went on to say) repeated the surprise which the Emperor felt at the uneasiness which it was said existed in England on the subject; and he gave me most decided warrant that I might give positive assurances to Parliament on the matter."

This conversation was reported to the House of Lord when Parliament met in the month of February. By August the Czar's promise was completely falsified; and the occupation of Khiva remains to this day standing evidence of Russian sincerity and good faith.

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AMERICAN HOSPITALITY.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

(The Times.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.

When in a recent letter I referred, in a purely disinterested spirit of admiration, to the grand scale on which the Americans delight to exercise hospitality, I had no idea that I should have so soon an apportunity of witnessing an unusually striking specimen of it. But I do not think I am guilty of more than the Briton's inevitable arrogance when I say that American hospitality, though, doubtless, universal—as the many-nationed guests of Philadelphia can testify—is never so hearty and open-handed as when its object is an Englishman. After all, in spite of the occasional disputes and unpleasantness to which international complications and blundering statesmen will give rise, just as quarrels will happen in the best-regulated families, blood is thicker than water, and the genuine American, even in his moments of irritation against English policy, cannot help feeling a specially warm and friendly interest—a peculiar sentiment, for which one may search all history in vain for a parallel—in a visitor from a distant land who is, in one sense, a stranger, with a stranger's claim to courtesy and hospitality, yet, in another sense, is as closely bound to him as his own blood relations by all the strong ties of race, religion, language, literature, joint heir with him to the same glorious history which has already given the Anglo-Saxons their place of pride in the foremost rank of civilization, and bids fair to make them masters of the world. Among cultivated minds there is in the literature alone a magic spell and bond of union. There are few things more pleasant to an Englishman than to hear Americans describe the delight with which, on their first visit to England, they found themselves actually living in places familiar and sacred to them from childhood as the haunts of favourite heroes and heroines, whether of history or fiction; and to the many Americans who cannot make this visit the people who come from these classic spots are, as it were, pilgrims from a holy land, however prosaically unconscious themselves of the halo which surrounds them, however ignorant of the subtle spell hidden in names which they may have asociated with no other literature than bankers' books and tradesman's bills. To a certain extent, no doubt, this literary sympathy may extend to visitors from any scenes which great writers or great deeds have made classical, but to nothing like the extent, I take it, in which it applies to stories read in childhood of the mother country in the mother tongue. The literature of the present is a scarcely less potent link in the long chain of sympathies than the literature of the past. It is a mystery to me, to take this one ground alone, how an Englishman can feel as if he were in a foreign land, can feel as he always must feel, even among his best friends, in Germany or France, when he is with people on whose shelves Tennyson and Longfellow stand side by side as they do on his, to whom the heroes of George Eliot and Hawthorne are quite as real and familiar personages as to himself.

All these and many similar influences, to which it would take a volume to do justice, create between Englishmen and Americans, despite other counteracting influences, a peculiar feeling which cannot, perhaps, be exactly described, but of which the nearest description I have heard was given me recently by a distinguished Englishman, himself the recipient of endless American kindliness and courtesy, when he said that coming to America was like coming by marriage into a family hitherto unknown, the members of which were somehow at the same time strangers and intimate friends. I believe that among genuine Americans, sound in heart and strong in head, this feeling underlies the very moments of their bitterness towards England, perhaps even accentuates them, just as the fiercest quarrelling is that of friends; and if any one wants a touchingly quaint illustration of this, let him read again Mr. Lowell's essay "On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners," and mark how the writer, in the very midst of his angry talk about Alabamas and "airs of patronage" and his bated breathings of war, can no more refrain from the kindest heart-utterances about Englishmen than Balaam could help blessing the children of Israel. It may be said that there is a good deal of anti-English writing in the American Press, though I cannot myself say that I have seen much of it, or anything like the amount of what I have seen in praise of England. But, admitting its existence, the greater part of it may, I think, be accounted for by causes which Englishmen at a distance are apt to overlook, and which have really very little to do with any unfriendly feeling towards England. To begin, many of the writers are so accustomed to throw about hard, high-sounding words of abuse that they learn to regard them somewhat as Calchas in *La Belle Helène* regards "*Mon tonnerre*," the only use of which is to stir up the people to bring offerings. Most, too, of the writing is political, and there are ardent politicians here who would think themselves justified in abusing not only their mother country, but their mother-in-law and all their wife's relations if the abuse helped their party to win the Irish or any other vote. Much of the abuse is written by non-Americans, especially Irishmen, whose national aptitude for writing gives them a position on the American Press altogether out of proportion to their numbers. I am sorry to be obliged to add that, though most of the Englishmen who make America their home never lose their affection for the old country, a few become more anti-English than the most prejudiced American. From none have I heard so much said against England as from these gentlemen, partly, one may charitably hope, from the notion that they have a sort of prescriptive family right to abuse a country which is, in a way, their own; partly because they fancy themselves bound to show some reason for having left her; but chiefly, I apprehend, from an ignoble fear of being suspected of lukewarmness towards the land of their adoption if they do not vehemently repudiate the land of their birth.

This feeling which I have been attempting to describe is entertained, I believe, more or less strongly by all classes of Americans towards all classes of Englishmen. I, at least, have found it everywhere, from the grandees of Newport to the roughest street crowd, through which my "English accent" has been a sort of passport, and the experience of nearly all the Englishmen with whom I have compared notes has been the same as mine. On the 3d of July, in Philadelphia, I drove from one end to the other of the immense multitude of all classes and conditions lining the streets, and shall never forget the reception which they gave to the carriages containing the British Commissioners and Judges. But of course the feeling, like everything else, has its flood tides, and is only seen at its best under two very important conditions, the latter of which many Englishmen either forget or do not understand. In the first place, the English guest must be a representative man of mark at home, in whose case the Americans can feel that every tribute of respect they pay him is also a tribute to the country which he represents; in the second, he must fall into the hands of the right American hosts. The best army without good Generals is a mob, and all the hospitality of America is of no avail without the right men to organize it and put it in proper train. If Englishmen of mark return home discontented with their reception in America—though I do not think this often happens—it is almost sure to be owing to their neglect or ignorance of this latter condition. But, when the two conditions are happily combined, the English guest is entertained on a scale of which it is not easy to give people at home any adequate notion, and which I regret to be obliged as a veracious historian to confess, quite puts to the blush all our time honoured notions of hospitality in the Old World. I am not, indeed, at all prepared to admit that Americans as private individuals are one whit more hospitable than we are. But there is certainly no denying that for reasons which I have no time here to discuss, their public bodies and public men somehow contrive to show Englishmen attentions of a far more striking kind than Englishmen ever show Americans. I have before spoken of the occasion on which the Pennsylvania Railway Company carried over 100 guests for a week's excursion through the country, treating them thoughout in princely style, and of the sensation which it would make in England if one of our railway companies did the same thing. But even a big excursion of this kind somehow strikes one less than when one finds similar attentions shown to an individual guest; when the same company, through its chief, Colonel Scott, offers to take him and his family wherever he may like to go over the length and breadth of their enormous line, just as an English host might offer him a carriage for a drive; and when the Pullman Company place a palace car at his exclusive disposal, always ready for him at the moment he wishes to remove from point to point of his tour, no matter how long it may be, and all the time attend so carefully to his comfort and that of his party that they travel 500 miles with less fatigue and trouble than an American in England can usually travel 50. Wherever he stops, he finds the best people of the place all ready on the look-out for him, eager so to do its honours as to make him feel as if he were the guest of the nation, and, as if to complete the illusion, he is perhaps—though I am bound to admit that this is an honour extremely rare and exceptional—formally entertained by the nation's representative, the President of the United States.

As if this general scale of attentions were not sufficient, should it be discovered that there is any place which, on personal or other grounds, he may particularly wish to see, every effort is at once made to provide not only for his seeing it, but for his seeing it in

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some particularly and more than usually pleasant way. It was an occasion of this latter kind, on which I happened to be myself an eyewitness of the way in which Americans treat an English guest whom they single out as worthy of special honour, that suggested this letter, and was, indeed, meant to be the subject of it; but my rash reference at the beginning of it to the general friendliness of Americans towards Englishmen—about which no Englishman who has experienced it feels that he can say enough—has unfortunately tempted me into so long an exordium that I have no time left to say half enough about the occasion itself. It arose from a wish expressed by Mr. Walter, M.P.—who, with Mrs. Walter, Lieutenant Walter, and another son, a little boy, has been for nearly two months on a visit to the United States—to see something of the American namesakes of the English county and town with which he happens to be closely connected. Nearly all our old English names are reproduced, some of them half a dozen times over, in America, and Pennsylvania boast its county Berks, and Berks its town Reading. Mr. and Mrs. Walter were at the time guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Childs, who need no introduction to Englishmen, as it is in England especially that their world-wide hospitality is best known, and Mr. Childs, than whom no one understands better how to make his fellow countrymen follow the example of kindliness and courtesy towards Englishmen which he himself is never weary of setting, immediately undertook to see that the wish of his guests should be gratified in the pleasantest way. As I said just now, American hospitality only wants to be set in motion; the sole difficulty, sometimes sufficiently serious, is then how to stop it. A two days' excursion was decided upon, and the railway companies through whose domains it was to be made—the Philadelphia and Reading and the Lehigh Valley—at once put their lines at the disposal of the excursionists, with special cars, trains, and everywhere unwearying attentions from their most distinguished officers. The presidents of the two companies, Mr. Gowen and Judge Asa Packer, themselves in person looked after the party, and were strenuously seconded by Messrs. Hartshorne, de Keim, Wootten, Morris, Sayre, and I daresay others whose names I do not happen to have been told. Our route lay through the famous coal regions of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Walter, wishing to inspect them more carefully than would, perhaps, have been possible if he had gone at a later hour with the majority of the party, started at 6 o'clock on Monday morning with Mr. Gowen and Dr. Siemens in one of those delightful toy carriages—engine and carriage in one—which are unknown in England, and even in America are peculiar to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. I had the good fortune to come back in it, and could willingly write a column on its charms alone, did not space and time remorselessly forbid. It will whirl you along 50 or 60 miles an hour, while you sit surrounded by open windows, as much at your ease and with as good views of the scenery on both sides as if you were in a postchaise, picking its way cleverly through the many branching lines, slackening or quickening speed, stopping, reversing with better discipline than the best-trained horses. Mr. Walter's party "did" the coal regions, I believe, in the proper style, even to going down a mine. Our party was rather "on pleasure bent," and some members of it did not even see a mine, though others, more privileged, looked down one mine's mouth. However, we had, thanks to the skilful arrangements made by our numerous and watchful hosts, a most delightful excursion through some of the most charming scenery and interesting towns of Pennsylvania.

The Cairo *Raudhatu-'l-Akhbár* announces that, according to the latest intelligence received from Râtib Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the Khedive's Abyssinia expedition, his Excellency had quitted the highlands and was moving towards the plains in the neighbourhood of Massowah, taking with him four battalions, the remainder of the Egyptian forces which had been placed under his command. The Pasha and these troops are to be re-embarked for Egypt as soon as steamers can be provided for their transport, and two fresh battalions are to be sent to relieve them in and around Massowah.

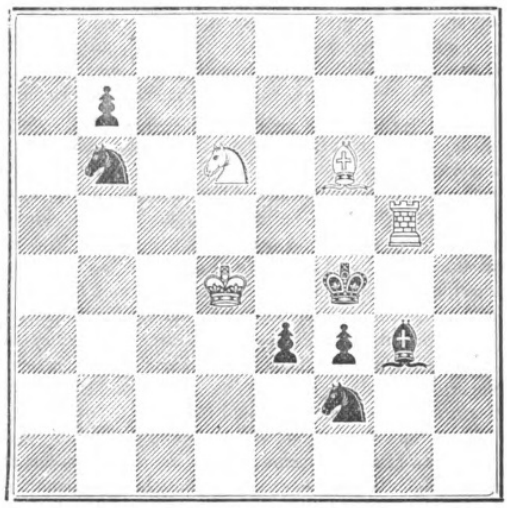
News has been received at Lloyd's that the new screw steamship *Genoa*, valued at about £52,000, with a cargo of maize worth about £20,000, has foundered, it is believed, in the Bay of Biscay. The captain, the first and third officers, boatswain, and one fireman were drowned. Twenty-three of the crew have been landed at Gibraltar by the Italian brig *Zeo*. The *Genoa* was a handsome iron screw steamer of 180 nominal horse-power and 1,216 tons net. Her owners are Messrs. Nelson, Donkin, and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

The death is announced of the Greek monk Nicolara, who followed Canaris through all the campaigns of the Greek war of independence. It was he who blew up the Turkish admiral's vessel in the strait of Scio. After the war he retired again to his convent.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

PROBLEM.

FROM A COLLECTION OF PROBLEMS, BY J. B., OF BRIDPORT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF J. N. KEYNES'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

1.—B to Q B's sq.	1.—P takes P.
2.—R to Q B's 2nd.	2.—Anything.
3.—B or R mates.	

Correct answers received from W. B. M., and W. H. S., Tôkiô; C. B., E. S. B., and Delta, Yokohama.

Game played at New Orleans between Mr. Rousseau and Mr. Schulten of New York.

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)
1. K P two	K P two	18. K to his B 2d	K R to B sq (ch)
2. K B P two	P takes P	19. K to his 3d	K B to R 3d (ch)
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q checks	20. K to Q 4th	K R to Q sq (ch)
4. K to B sq	K Kt P two	21. K to Q B 3d	K B to Kt 2d (ch)
5. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to Kt 2d	22. K to Q Kt 3d	R to Q 5th
6. Q P two	Q P one	23. Q B to his 3d	Q B to Q R 5th (ch)
7. K P one	P takes P		
8. P takes P	K Kt to K 2d	24. K to Q R 3d	R takes Kt
9. Q Kt to K 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th	25. B takes B	Q B takes Q B P‡
10. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to Q 2d	26. Q Kt P one§	Kt to K B 5th
11. K P one*	P takes P	27. K Kt P one	Kt to Q 6th
12. K B takes P	Castles on Q side	28. K R to K B sq	R to K 3d
13. K B tks Kt (ch)	R takes B	29. K R to B 6th	R to K 5th
14. Q takes R (ch)	B takes Q	30. R to B 8th (ch)	K to Q 2d
15. Kt takes Q	P takes Kt	31. Q R to K B sq	Q Kt P two
16. Q B takes P†	Kt to K Kt 3d	32. K R to B 5th	R to Q R 5th (ch)‖
17. Q B to Q 2d	Q B to Q Kt 4th (ch)	33. P takes R	Q Kt P one Mates

* Well played.
† This is not a good move.
‡ Threatening mate next time.
§ The only move on the board to prevent immediate checkmate.
‖ The opening of this game is smartly played by Black; but his opponent contrives to turn the tables on him latterly, and to terminate the contest by a very neat and scientific *coup de grace*.

TRAVELLERS, MISSIONARIES & others, may employ their leisure time *pleasantly & profitably*, by collecting *rare butterflies*. Forward (freight unpaid,) folded up separately in paper, in cigar boxes. Best prices remitted for perfect specimens. Collecting apparatus sent *free* to those who furnish reference to D. G. RUTHERFORD, *(Horniman's Museum.)* Forest Hill, LONDON. [ADVT.]

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—In general our market continues very quiet, and prices are about the same as last reported. *Yarns:*—Only in 16-24 has a moderate business been done at slightly improved rates, whereas 28-32 and 38-42 are neglected. *Shirtings* are in over supply and almost no demand exists for them. Prices are quite nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—					
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.40	to $1.80
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.90	to 2.40
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.60	to 2.40
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.15	to 2.65
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40	to 1.60
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10	to 1.25

White Shirtings:—					
60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.	2.20	to 2.40
Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb.	0.65	to 0.95
Black Velvets				7.50	to 8.75
English Drills 15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.		2.55	to 2.65
Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in.		1.90	to 2.10

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul	$28.50	to 32.25
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$30.50	to 35.50
No. 38 to 42	per picul	$36.00	to 40.00
Reverse Twist 16-24	,,	$31.00	

Woollens.—The same dullness as formerly prevails in this market, there being scarcely anything doing in this staple. Quotations given below are therefore quite nominal.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	4.75	to	6.75
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25	to	5.25
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.00	to	5.25
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.24	to	0.33
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75	to	6.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16.50	to	17.50
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00	to	13.00
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.17	to	0.19

Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.25	to	0.30
Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.	0.30	to	0.36
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in.	to 52 in.	0.80	to	1.20
Presidents	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.75	to	0.80
Pilots	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.45	to	0.60
Union	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.60	to	0.75
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb	0.42	to	0.48

Sugar.—Since our last report a small enquiry has sprung up, but at lower rates.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$3.90			
,, in basket	,,	$3.70			
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$3.75			
do. in basket	,,	$3.60			
China No. 1 Ping-fah	,,	$7.50			
,, No. 2 Ching-pak		$6.80	to	$7.20	
,, No. 3 Ke-pak		$6.00	to	$6.30	

China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul	$5 30	to	$5.60	
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$4 80	to	$5.10	
,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$4.00	to	$4.30	
Swatow Brown	,,			$3.00	
Daitong	,,			$3.50	
Japan Rice	,,	$2.05	to	$2.20	
Kerosene Oil				$4.70	

Kerosene Oil.—The market is quiet at quotations, with only a hand to mouth business.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—This market has remained since the 11th instant under the influence of advices which boded ill for the maintenance of peace in Europe. At the same time the quality of the assortments of Hanks on offer being in most cases unsatisfactory, buyers have had to reject after inspection the greater part of their purchases. In fact, settlements only amount to 90 bales of Hanks, and 60 of Oshiu sorts, Sodai and Filatures. The advance of $30 reported in our last has been fully lost, and the fall in prices cannot but be accelerated by a telegram received on the 19th instant, which reports a rupture between Russia and Turkey as imminent. Under these circumstances the following quotations are to be considered as nominal.

The shipments of the fortnight are 224 bales, making the total export since 1st July 18,803 bales against 10,225 last year for the corresponding period.

The stock, which is mostly composed of Oshiu sorts, is estimated at 2,200 bales.

	At Exchange 4/4 in London.	*At Exchange 5.50 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Hanks.—Best No. 1 & 2	$840 to 860	31/11 to 32/8	89 to 91
,, Good No. 2	$810 to 830	30/10 to 31/7	86 to 88
,, Medium No. 2½	$770 to 800	29/4 to 30/5	82 to 85
,, C'mon. No 3	$720 to 750	27/7 to 28/8	77 to 80
,, Inferior No 4 & 5	$650 to 700	25/ to 26/10	70 to 75
Oshiu—Best	$770 to 800	29/4 to 30/5	82 to 85
,, Medium to Good	$700 to 750	26/10 to 28/8	75 to 80

	At Exchange 4/4 in London.	*At Exchange 5.50 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Hamatski No. 1 & 4 nom.	$500 to 580	19/7 to 22/6	55 to 63
Kakeda—Extra	$925	35/	97
,, Best	$820 to 860	31/2 to 32/8	87 to 91
,, Medium to Good	$760 to 800	29/ to 30/5	81 to 85
Sodai	$550 to 580	21/5 to 22/6	60 to 63
Filature Silk	$870 to 1000	33/ to 37/9	92 to 105

The total export of Silk for the first six months of the season is as follows:

	From 1st July to 31st December, 1876.	1875.
To England	9,066	3,661
To France	8,342	5,707
To United States	62	53
To Italy	715	89
Total bales of 80 catties	18,185	9,510
Average price per picul	$818.22	$445
Total value	$11,903,540	$3,385,560

Silk Worms' Eggs.—The total export for the season 1876-1877 is in round numbers 1,025,000 cards, which at the average price of $1.60 gives a total value of $1,640,000.

This statement is based upon a careful compilation of the Custom House returns, the number and weight of packages, and our weekly market reports.

The total export for 1875-76 was 727,000 cards, giving, at the average price of $0.45, a total value of $327,150.

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Tea.—Rather more briskness has been apparent in our Tea market during the past week, settlements amounting to 1,500 piculs, mostly of the lower grades, although *Fine* Teas have received a little attention.

Prices have, in a measure, become more firm, and an advance of fully $1.00 to $1.50 per picul may be quoted on *Medium* and lower grades.

Arrivals amount to some 600 piculs, but it is difficult to say what amount of unsold stock yet remains in the country. The general impression seems to be that this market will only be supplied as the demand on the part of buyers may require; but experience of late shipments last season should tend to warn intending operators of the almost certainty of disastrous consequences of such purchases.

Common	$11.00 to 13.00	Fine	$24 to 30
Good Common	14.00 to 16.00	Finest	Nominal.
Medium	17.00 to 18.00	Choice	
Good Medium	19.00 to 22.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been but little doing during the past week, with pretty steady rates until at the close, when an advance took place.

Rates close as follows :—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 3½d.
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 2⅝d.
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 3¾d.
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	5.27½
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.40
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.47½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	par.
,, Private 10 days' sight	1% dis.
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	74
,, Private 10 days sight	75
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	101½
,, 30 days sight Private	103
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	102
,, 30 days sight Private	103½
Kinsatz	406½
Gold Yen	406½

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 15, *Parmenio*, British barque, Abbott, 396, from Shanghai, Kerosene and General, to E. Fischer & Co.

Jan. 15, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Christensen, 896, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13, *Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Drummond, 1,325, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Jan. 16, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,735, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Jan. 16, *Flintshire*, British steamer, Thomas, 1,700, for Kobe, General, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.

Jan. 17, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Furber, 1 870, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Jan. 19, *Toyoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, Thompson, 656, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Jan. 19, *Devana*, British ship, May, 795, for Kobe, General, despatched by Kniffler & Co.

Jan 19, *Tokai Maru*, Japanese steamer, Ward, 645, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Jan. 19, *Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Christensen, 896, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Strachan and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Dowson, Messrs. Pollard, T. Davis, Dousdebes, Garaud, L. Cunal, Guinkandy, G. Hoebens, and Mourier.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports :—H.I.H. Arisugawa no Miya, Mr. and Mrs. Godai, Mrs. Strome, Mr. and Mrs. Itsushiro, Dr. M'Carthy, Messrs. J. Creyk, J. Robertson, Pollock, Meyers, E. R. Smith, Hesler, W. P. Mangum, Yamashima, Nakayama, Kagawa, Minatsubone, Ieitsuyi, Matsudaira, Iheda, Date, Kugo, Iwase, Horikawa, Yoshida, Uyematsu, Suwa, Okura, Nakamura, Yamagushi, Isutsiyama, Funatani, Shimadzu, Kojima, Sawaki, Yoshida, Itsushiro, Toda, Ishiyama, Aizawa, Tatsuki, Nakamura, Nakajo, and 1 Chinese.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais* for Hongkong.

Silk for France	142 bales.
England	77 ,,
Total	219 bales.
Frisons	6 bales.
Treasure for Hongkong	$62,000.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.

Treasure	$101,000
,,	...*yen* 3,500

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours :—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.5	11.20

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours :—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.			
7.1	8.19	9.34	10.49	12.4			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.19	2.34	3.49	5.4	6.19	7.34	10.9	11.25

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
Hongkong ...	Malacca ...	P. & O. Co.	...23rd Jan.
San Francisco ...	City of Tokio ...	P. M. S. S. Co.	...23rd Jan.
Shanghai ...	Nevada ...	M. B. Co.	...24th Jan.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

			Destination
Chili Maru			...Laid up.
Courier			...Laid up.
Massilia			...Laid up.
Meiji Maru	Peters		
Menzaleh	Pasqualini		
Malacca	Edmond		...Hongkong.
Niigata Maru			...Yokoska.
Sea Gull	Acfort		
Taihei Maru	Hubenet		

SAILING SHIPS

Caroline	35	Müller	
Charles L. Pearson	666	Swain	...New York.
John Mackean	198		
Jupiter	36	Hoffman	
Lottie	25	Johnson	
Mary Jane	156	Brinkmeir	
Parmenio	369	Abbott	
Rupak	100	Gall	
Stonewall Jackson	1103	Arbecam	...Kobe.
Tori	55	Williams	
Willard G. Patten	516	Connor	

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOR.

H. B. M. corvette	Modeste	Captain Buller.
French corvette	La Clocheterie.	Captain Brennier.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

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AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
,,	F. Algar, 8 Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
,,	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street,
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI	China & Japan Trading Co.

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INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of he Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 *(Times 8th March*, 1864*).*

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

INSURANCE.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1878. 12ms.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent. per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Content in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at curren rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

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INSURANCE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS.....	12 Months...	1½	per Cent.
" "	6 " ...	1	"
" "	3 " ...	½	"
" "	1 " ...	¼	"
" "	10 Days.....	1/12	"

They now Charge, viz:—

DWELLING HOUSES in the Settlement	FIRST-CLASS P. A	.....2½	per Cent.
	SECOND-CLASS "	3	"
DWELLING HOUSES on the Bluff.....	FIRST-CLASS P. A.	.....1½	per Cent.
	SECOND-CLASS "	2	"

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16 1871.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

INSURANCE.

Scottish Commercial Insurance, Company.

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of $10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

Yokohama, July 12 1871.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER

A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710

THE Managers of the Sun Fire Office have constituted and appointed the Undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE, on BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, and other property in this settlement and on SHIPS in harbour, to the extent of $20,000 on first class risks, and to adjust Claims which may accrue on the same.

WILKIN & ROBISON.

Yokohama October 10, 1871.

BROADWELL'S BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between EDWD. Z. HOLME, CHARLES RYLEY, FREDK. RINGER and J. CARRICK SMITH, under the name of HOLME, RYLEY & Co. London, and HOLME, RINGER & Co. Nagasaki, has this day been dissolved by efflux of time.

HOLME, RINGER & Co.

Nagasaki, 1st January, 1877.

REFERRING to the above, the undersigned will carry on business in Nagasaki from and after this date under the style and name of

HOLME, RINGER & CO.

FREDERICK RINGER.
J. CARRICK SMITH.

Nagasaki, 1st January, 1877. 4w.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION $24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874. tf.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876 52 ins

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Composed of the purist articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the cure of

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

KEATING'S COUGH LONZENGES are prepared by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

KEATING, 79, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

TRADE MARK.

September 30, 1876. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,

WILDEN WORKS,

STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED
"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN," "ARLEY," "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.

January 13, 1877. 52ins.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876 1-f. 13 ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

**Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,**

BY APPOINTMENT TO



H. M. THE QUEEN';

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52ins.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Prodnce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ms.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,
in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,
in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. NO. 1.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person bv whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DIED.

Suddenly on Thursday morning, the 25th instant, GEORGE HURLBUT, aged 39 years.

Notes of the Week.

The dollar issue of the "Dai Ni Koku Ritzu Ginko," or Second National Bank—commonly called "The Shosha Notes,"—has for years been a thorn in the side of our foreign bankers and merchants. We find that so long ago as 1873, the Chamber of Commerce called attention to the large quantities of these notes in circulation, and addressed the Directors of the Ginko to point out how desirable it was for all concerned that some information as to the constitution and position of their bank should be given, and suggesting the publication of periodical returns. Since that, there have been the same manifestations of distrust recurring from time to time, while the foreign banks have adopted variously modified precautions in the form of receiving the notes only "for collection." In June last, indeed, three of our banks agreed to refuse to receive these notes at all, hoping thus to be able to drive them out of circulation, but a want of unanimity has rendered this attempt a failure. The continued agitation has not, however, been altogether fruitless. Recently, the Okurasho has ordered the Ginko to publish in one of the native newspapers daily returns of its circulation, which is decidedly a step in the right direction; and if these returns are given loyally and promptly, they will not only be a safeguard to foreign merchants, but of considerable value as an index of the course of trade. We propose to translate them into our daily issue, and hope they will prove of interest and use to our readers. Evidently, a large part of the trade of the place, as between foreigners and natives, is done through the medium of this currency, and the fluctuations in the amount of the circulation indicates the amount of business doing, at least in exports. The modus is just this: The great bulk of the cheques given by foreign buyers in payment for produce find their way to the Ginko, which gives in exchange for them its own notes, at the same time obtaining from the foreign banks cash for the cheques. These notes circulate amongst the native merchants, but also come back to foreigners in considerable quantities in payment for imports. Thus we find that in the early part of July, when purchases of silk were on an insignificant scale, the circulation was returned as under $200,000; while at the end of September, when large business was doing in silk, the circulation reached nearly a million. At present it is something under $500,000 which, considering the general dulness of business, is a high average. Probably more activity in imports, by throwing back the notes into the Ginko, would considerably reduce the amount.

The *Kobusho* has issued invitations to the foreign press to send reporters to the opening of the railway between Osaka and Kiôto, and we believe these have been very generally accepted, so that the ceremony will be fully described both here and in the home newspapers. The representative of the *Illustrated News* is among the invited, so that sketches of the beautiful scenery about Kiôto, and of the ceremonial itself, will not be wanting. We hear that the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the *Hôchi Shimbun* and *Chôya Shimbun* have also had the same offer made to them. Evidently the object of publicity will be attained.

We publish to-day a translation from the *Chôya Shimbun* on the subject of the provision by the Government of *Johei-sô*, or establishments for the storage of rice, on which advances can be made to the farmer, thus enabling him to pay his land-tax when due, without being compelled to sacrifice his grain. We called attention in our last issue to this subject, and we sincerely trust that the Government will fully carry out its most praiseworthy intention. In the present condition of affairs, no step could be taken that would afford more material assistance to a class that most need, most deserve, and will best repay by their gratitude, all the generous consideration it can show them.

Of course it cannot be expected that the Japanese should understand a Fancy Dress Ball, or the feelings which prompt those who attend one to assume costumes of bye-gone ages for a few short hours, but the following account of the Victoria Fire Brigade Ball, taken from the *Mainichi Shimbun*, will at least serve to call to our minds Burn's lines,

> "O wad some power the giftie gie us,
> To see oursels as ithers see us."

"On the evening of the 12th instant, an eccentric performance was played at English No. 1 in this settlement. All the actors were the Foreign gentlemen residing at this port, who apparently gave their minds to every contrivance, some of them dressed in kami shimo and others in large crest Japanese robes with a Japanese hat on; another was dressed in Tigers fur and walked in on all fours mew-mewing. The tastes of the contrivance were more than can be written. Among these the plan which most pleased all was a large bottle with a brandy label on it, which was brought in, as if for a present to the master of the house. No sooner were a few verbal messages delivered, when a glass in the bottle's mouth flew up with a noise like a cannon, and the presenter showed his face from the mouth. About 150 persons were invited to the Ball. Mr. Goto Shojiro was also present.

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Following the summary of the year 1876, which has occupied our columns during the past two numbers, we, in the present issue, publish a translation of a Japanese review of the events of the past year, which many of our readers will find interesting to read and compare with our own.

This morning at twenty minutes past eight, fire was discovered breaking out in the apartment of Mr. House, at No. 67. Fortunately it had not made much headway at the time of its discovery, and the principal damage to the house arises from the cutting away of the roof and the plentiful streams of water directed from the engines which were quickly in attendance. The fire originated from the same cause as that which recently so nearly caused the destruction of the Grand Hotel,—the running of a wooden beam or rafter across the chimney. The architect of these buildings seems to have a special facility for laying such fire-traps, and we would suggest the advisability of the Insurance Companies appointing some one, competent to act, as inspector of chimnies and fire-places, otherwise we are quite likely to have many fires arising from such carelessness or incapacity.

The funeral of the late Mr. George Hurlbut took place on Friday, and the numerous attendance thereat is ample evidence of the general esteem in which he was held, and of the universal regret at his sudden death. He needs no epitaph. It is written in the hearts of all his friends, and is,

> "That best portion of a good man's life,
> His little, nameless, unremembered acts
> Of kindness and of love."

The following is the note from the *Economist* to which we referred last week. Mr. Shaw Lefevre's address to which it alludes will be found in the London *Mail* of the 18th October, and deserves careful study. The great mischief threatened by antiquated and retrogressive views on this subject is that they turn the minds both of rulers and people in a direction exactly contrary to that in which their true interests lie.

PROTECTION IN NEW COUNTRIES.—Mr Shaw Lefevre's address at the Social Science Congress at Liverpool was an admirable defence of Free-trade doctrine, and an exposure of some of the current fallacies of Protection, which unfortunately, notwithstanding all the experience of the last thirty years, still maintain a footing. He pointed out that the comparative freedom from suffering among the working classes in England as compared with similar classes in America, was due to the natural strength and variety of our manufacturing, which was utterly without any artificial stimulus, while in America, "under a system of "Protection, such as the Americans still enforce, native industry is "necessarily limited to its home markets, and a depression of trade in "this one market causes vastly greater suffering than where trade is "cosmopolitan and commerce free and open." And there can be no doubt of the truth of this. In the days of the Corn Laws, when English agriculturists were protected in the home market, they were in frequent suffering from the limited nature of the market, and the liability to excessive production. There is, no doubt, in agriculture a peculiar difficulty in calculating the needs of a market, but the experience of America goes to show that in manufacturing the difficulty is enough to cause great distress at times through the consuming powers of the one market open to the protected industries being over-estimated. The principal fallacy which Mr. Lefevre exposed was, perhaps, that of the necessity of protection in stimulating industries in new countries, the doctrine which Mr Mill most unintentionally countenances by a little unguarded language. The main passage deserves quotation :—

"Mr Mill's admission has been readily laid hold of by Protectionists in every part of the world, and his been held to afford a plausible argument for a vast number of Protective duties. It forms the stock argument of the American Protectionists to this day, in a country where more than half a century ago manufactures were firmly established, and were even then competing with us in markets which they have now lost through their Protective system. It is difficult to conceive the case of the young community to which the argument would fitly apply; one might, perhaps expect to find such a case in our Australian colonies; but experience and a careful comparison drawn between the two colonies of Victoria and New South Wales—the first of which adopted a very Protective system, and the other a very Free-trade system—shows that on this very point the Free-traders have the advantage. In proportion to its population and wealth New South Wales has a greater number of manufactures in those very industries most protected in Victoria. I have already quoted the case of Sweden where the same results are shown. The fact is, that under a system of Free-trade the growth of industries and manufactures is spontaneous, and robust, they are of the wants of the people, and they are not fostered into existence by an artificial process. On the other hand, under a system of Protection, industries taught from their earliest existence not to trust to their own exertions, but to rely upon Protection, are always weakly bantlings. They are ever calling for more protection and higher duties, rather than endeavouring by renewed exertion and by adapting themselves to the tastes and wants of their customers, to meet competition on equal terms. A trade is thus created with interests and hopes antagonistic to those of the rest of the community. It becomes a kind of vested interest. It creates around it a circle of dependent interests, all associated for the same object of maintaining Protection, and of taxing the community for their sake; and long after the time when under the most extreme view industries, having passed through the period of infancy, should walk without assistance, they [illegible] in imposing upon their fellow-citizens the obligation of supporting them." The allusion to the age of manufacturing in some of the alleged new countries will perhaps be new to many, but there is, in truth, something ludicrous in the way that American Protectionists talk of stimulating manufactures in a new country, when in truth their duties protect manufactures in a very ancient manufacturing district—that of New England, not properly a new country at all. We trust Mr Lefevre's address will be widely circulated in "new" countries, where it cannot fail, we believe, to have some effect in exposing the sophistry with which the manufacturer seduces his countrymen to tax themselves for his benefit.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 22nd.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Lombardy*, with English Mails on board to 8th December, left Singapore on the morning of the 12th instant, being then two days behind time. The *Sunda*, with Yokohama portion of these mails, is not expected until Saturday next, the 27th instant.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The police have, for the past few days, been guarding the houses of several of the higher officials.

From the same.

On the 25th and 27th of this month horse races and wrestling will take place at Shokonsha, Kudan, Tôkiô.

From the same.

We hear that a newspaper to be called the *Sôhôjijo* will shortly be published in the capital.

From the same.

We hear that barracks are to be built in the Ano district of the province of Isé, for the accommodation of a division of the Nagoya garrison.

Tuesday, 23rd.

On enquiry we were informed that owing to advices received from Kobe as to the state of the weather, Admiral Kawamura, Vice-Minister of Marine, recommended H. M. the Mikado to postpone his voyage southwards. As far as we can ascertain no definite time has been fixed as yet for His Majesty's departure.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

We hear that about 300 prisoners under sentence of hard labour will very soon be sent to Sapporo in Yezo.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A newspaper to be called the *Sekkai Shimbun* will shortly be published at Kobe.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

At Okinoshima, in the neighborhood of Takashima, coal of good quality has been discovered, and a thorough examination of the bed will be made without delay.

From the same.

The *samurai* at Hagi in the province of Chôshiu still show some feeling of discontent. We hear from a person just arrived from the south that the police are keeping a sharp lookout for suspicious persons, especially as three of their body were assassinated about ten days ago.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

We hear that about 20,000 *yen* are to be spent in constructing an entrance gate to, and railing to surround the *Naimusho.*

From the same.

Mr. Kato, the editor of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, was summoned to the *Saibansho* on the 20th instant and there examined concerning on item of news that was published in No. 582 of the issue of his newspaper, which was considered an offence against the Press-laws. Mr. Kato was permitted to return to his home, but was placed under surveillance.

The P. M. Co.'s steamer *City of Tokio* left for San Francisco early this morning, taking 374 bales of Silk and the following cargo of Tea:—

TEA:

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other cities.	Total.
Shanghai	141	—	—	141
Hiogo	125	383	84	592
Yokohama	687	982	2,968	4,637
Hongkong	172	13	—	185
Total	1,125	1,378	3,052	5,555

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Wednesday, 24th.

The Mikado is expected to arrive at the Yokohama Railway station at a quarter-past nine this morning, and will shortly afterwards embark from the Benten hatoba and proceed on his voyage to Kobe. The wildest rumours have been flying about the capital as to the reasons for the postponement of his departure, which was really owing to the state of the weather, as we announced yesterday. The Prime Minister has issued an official notification to this effect, which will probably have the effect of putting a stop to any further false reports.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Mr. Narahara, the manager of the affairs (*karei*) of the family of Shimadzu (Satsuma) has, it is said, arrived in the capital.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

NOTIFICATION.

The principal roads have been classed as follows, which is now made known for public information :—

Tôkaidô Nakasendo Riku-u-kaido	First class.
Kôshû-kaidô Rikuzen-hama-kàidô Sakura-kaidô	Second class.
Atsugi-kaidô Ôme-kaidô Kawagoi-kaidô Iwaki-kaidô	Third class.

KUSUMOTO MASATAKA,
Vice-Governor of Tôkiô *Fu.*

From the same.

The Minister of the War Department has notified to the various garrisons that whenever a request is made by the local authorities for the use of the troops, such request must be complied with without the least delay.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A part of the troops now garrisoned at Osaka and Himeji are to be sent to Tottori, in the province of Inshu.

From the same.

A magazine has been published in the capital called the *Chiye-no-Semi.*

From the same.

Messrs. Sameshima, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kawamura, the Vice-Minister of the Navy, and about fifty other gentlemen have formed a club called *Suikôkai*, which will be opened for the first time on the 23rd instant.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Hitherto both men and women were employed at the *Shihei Rio* (Paper Money Department) but hereafter the work will be done by men only. The department itself has been converted into a *kioku* (bureau) and placed under the supervision of the Minister of Public Works.

From the same.

Many people attend the wrestling matches now taking place at Ekô-in, Riogoku, Tôkiô, the average daily number of visitors being about five thousand.

Thursday, 25th.

His Majesty the Mikado, attended by the principal officers of state and a numerous suite, left the Shinbashi Station at 8.15 a.m. yesterday, and in due time arrived at the Yokohama Station, where the officials of the Kanagawa *ken* were in waiting. His Majesty stayed for a short time at the Station and then accompanied by Messrs. Sanjô Saneyoshi, Kido, Yamagata and Tokudaiji, escorted by a detachment of Lancers and followed by his suite, proceeded in a carriage and pair to the Imperial Naval Yard at Benten. The band of the Imperial Marines was stationed at the entrance gate and played the national anthem as His Majesty passed. Here waiting to receive His Majesty were Admirals Kawamura and Ito, Captain Buller C.B. of the *Modeste*, Captain Brennier, of the *La Clocheterie*, and the Commanders of the Japanese men-of-war in port. After a short stay in the Admiral's office His Majesty was conducted to his state barge which lay at the steps close by, manned by naval cadets, and was rowed off to the *Takao Kan*, which lay a short distance from the shore. The day was beautifully fine, the water smooth, all the vessels in port gay with bunting, and the yards of the men-in-war in harbour were manned as the Imperial barge left the jetty escorted by numerous boats containing Naval officers in full dress, so that the whole presented an animated and novel sight. As His Majesty stepped on board the *Takao Kan* the Imperial standard was hoisted at the main, and a royal salute fired by the Fort at Kanagawa and all the men-of-war. After about half-an-hour's delay the anchor was weighed and the *Takao Kan* proceeded out to sea, being saluted by the various vessels she passed, and escorted by five Japanese men-of-war and the *La Clocheterie.* A large number of natives assembled to witness the Mikado's arrival and embarkation, and every post of vantage was availed of for this purpose, but the crowd was most orderly, and,—strange enough it seemed to foreigners—perfectly silent. It is worthy of note that as the Mikado's barge passed the end of the jetty which is opposite to the Naval Yard, a few foreigners who were collected there raised as hearty a cheer as possible, which His Majesty graciously acknowledged by raising his hat and bowing, and leaning forward so that his acknowledgment could be seen from under the awning which covered his barge. Of course the majority of His Majesty's suite appeared in what is considered by foreigners to be full evening dress—but why wear such dress, and, oh!—why wear such shocking bad hats? It is high time that the Japanese were aware that the civil official dress they have adopted is not becoming to them, and that it is quite as requisite for appearances' sake that an ordinary dress coat should be as well-fitting as the most gorgeous uniform. His Majesty's black coated suite presented to-day a marked contrast to the neat uniforms of the Naval and Military officers in attendance, and of the police who kept the road.

The *Nevada* has been transferred to the Japanese flag and will now be known as the *Saikio Maru.* For the future the Mail matter from America will be forwarded to Shanghai and the coast ports by any of the Mitsu Bishi Company's steamers as convenience may determine.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The gate keepers of the *Kobusho* are to be dismissed, and the duties formerly undertaken by them will devolve on a detachment of 11 police constables under the command of a sergeant.

From the same.

Mr. Tachibana, the editor of the *Tôhoku Shimbun* published at Sendai, was summoned to the *Saibansho* on the 17th instant and fined 10 *yen* for an infraction of the Libel-laws, in having made some defamatory remarks about some of the hospital doctors.

From the same.

Mr. Sudzuki, editor of the *Aiki Shimbun* published at Nagoya, was summoned to the *Kencho* on the 17th instant and examined about an article which was published reflecting adversely on the Nagoya garrison. Mr. Sudzuki was placed in charge of the ward officials.

From the same.

Only a short time has passed since the school at Riugasaki in Ibaraki *ken* was established, but on examination this winter there was not one among four hundred students who failed to pass satisfactorily.

From the same.

Mr. Shinagawa, the present Japanese Consul at Shanghai, will return to this country about the end of the month, after visiting various ports in China, and the vacancy caused by his retirement is to be filled by Mr. Tomita, late Japanese Vice-Consul at New York.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

We now hear that Mr. Saigo is at his home in Satsuma, where he is quietly carrying on his agricultural pursuits.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Wrestling matches will take place at Kanda, Tôkiô, commencing on the 2nd proximo and continuing for ten days.

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Friday, 26th.

The settlement was greatly shocked yesterday morning to hear of the sudden death of Mr. George Hurlbut, in the employ of firm of Smith Baker & Co., in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel. Up to the time of his decease he was in the enjoyment of his usual health, with the exception of a cough which gave him no anxiety and little uneasiness. He was with his friends as usual on the previous day, and thus the announcement of his death produced all the greater shock among them. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning he was seized with a fit of coughing which brought on the fatal rupture of one of the vessels of the heart, and he died before medical assistance—even if it would have availed—could reach him. His amiable and kindly nature had endeared him to many friends. No man was more ready to place his time and services of whatever kind at the disposal of the community, and they were as modestly estimated by him as they were highly rated by those who could best judge of their efficiency. He was but thirty-nine years of age.

His funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Tanais*, with French mails on board to the 17th December, will leave Hongkong to-day, Friday the 26th instant, at noon.

Special services will be held on the 27th, 28th and 29th at Shokonsha, Kudan, Tôkiô, in honour of those soldiers of the Imperial army who fell during the late insurrection in the South, and the religious ceremonies will be supplemented by horse-racing and wrestling matches.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Hitherto there were thirty foreign instructors in the employ of the Army Department, but the services of twenty-five of them have now been dispensed with.

From the same.

The wife of a man named Asai, living at Ise-chô, Yokohama, gave birth to three male children on the 20th instant, all of whom are doing well.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

His Excellency Iwakura presented to the Library of the British Museum a work, entitled *Issaikio*, on the founder of the *Shinshu* sect of Buddhists. In exchange Mr. Iwakura was presented with many valuable classical works, globes, etc, for the Public Library at Tôkiô.

From the same.

A person at Ichiwatari, Atami, in the province of Idzu, wishes to know how it is that when eggs are boiled in the Atami hot springs the yolk hardens before the white part.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

We hear that on account of the superior quality of the foreign paper manufactured at Oji, large orders have been received from the American Government.

[The truth of this statement is extremely doubtful. ED. *J.M.D.A.*]

Saturday, 27th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Mr. Narahara, the *Karei* or manager of the affairs of ex-*Sadaijin* Shimadzu Samuro, is in Tôkiô on certain business. On the 25th he went to the *Daijôkuan* wishing to have an interview with His Excellency Iwakura, who, however, did not happen to be at his office at the time.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The Educational Department is about to erect a building for a Library at Idzumibashi-dôri, Tôkiô, on the site where the hospital formerly stood.

From the same.

Thirty-eight of the 647 police constables of Kanagawa *ken* have been dismissed, together with several of the sergeants.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

His Excellency Ito, the Minister of Public Works, starts for Kiôto to-day.

From the same.

On the 23rd instant two fires occured on the Nakasendô,—one at Kuraga which consumed nine houses, and the other at Honjô where 300 houses were unfortunately destroyed.

From the same.

The temples Daiun-In, Shunchô-ji, and Jôkiô-ji at Kiôto, are being prepared for the reception of such of the Foreign Ministers who will attend the ceremony of the opening of the railway.

From the same.

Mr. Arai, of the *Akébono Shimbun*, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of 20 *yen* for a libel on Mr. Nakajima Yasuo in having stated, in No. 953 of the issue of the above paper, that he had unjustly made a man sign and seal a statement of his imputed crime, thereby violating the 4th Article of the Libel-laws.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

KOBE, OSAKA AND OMIYADORI STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 14th January, 1877.

Passengers.....25,727.	Amount...Yen	7,380.435
Luggage and Parcels.....	,,	173.570
Goods,.....	,,	643.975
Total.....Yen	8,197.980
Corresponding period last year.....Yen	4,373.109

Through the courtesy of W. M. Smith, Esq., Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, we have been enabled to obtain a sight of the Imperial carriage made at the Railway works here for the use of His Imperial Majesty the Mikado on the forthcoming State Opening of the line hence to Kioto. The under frame is a combination of teak and iron, the "head stock caps" being really very handsome ornaments in bronze, hand carved, with flowers in relief in electro-plated silver, the frame as a whole being painted in carmine. The bottom of the body is painted in the same tint, the upper part being salmon colour, and the whole length is twenty-four feet, divided into four compartments. The principal one is twelve feet by six and a half, the others being an appartment for attendants, an ante-chamber and a withdrawing room, hot and cold water being supplied to the washhand basin from a tank on the roof. The body of the carriage is of teak, all hand painted and richly picked out with gold, with the Mikado's arms on the central panels; the window frames are of rosewood. A carving of chrysanthemum leaves forms the moulding round the top, and the border underneath is a representation of the *kiri*, in gold. The door handles are all richly carved in silver, the raised parts in gold, having been expressly made at Kioto for this purpose, as is the the case also with all the interior silken decorations and crockery—which is in white and gold. The roof of the carriage is double, or perhaps, to speak more correctly, we should say treble, as the "roof sticks" are covered on the inside. The panels of the interior doors which make communication between the compartments are in silk, printed and embroidered, the lining of the carriage sky blue silk, and the furniture black walnut and dark blue silk rep; a lace border runs round everywhere, in blue, silver and gold, the piping blue and gold. In the roof is a signal worked by hand from the inside of the carriage, and in the saloon are three lamps set together in a silver plated reflector. A very ingenious, useful and tasteful arrangement places all the handles in the centre of the doors, the bolts being at the top and therefore entirely out of the way of catching and tearing anything. The carriage was designed by Mr. Smith, and built under his personal superintendence, nearly everything, including the electro-plating, but excepting wheels and axles, having been made at the works here. The carriage promises—for it yet wants a few finishing touches—to be a really beautiful work of art, and reflects the highest credit on the the Railway staff, both native and foreign. We ought not to omit to add that the precious metal and silk work was superintended by Enouye Masaru, Chief Commissioner of Railways, with regard to whom Mr. Smith expressed himself with grateful satisfaction for the way in which the suggestions he made were taken up and carried out. The engine to be used on the occasion—"No. 20"—is being prepared for the purpose; it has been entirely rebuilt at the Kobe works as a "bogie" engine, and will form to those interested in the development of engineering skill certainly not the least interesting feature in the ceremony.—*Hiogo News.*

At the Meeting of the Municipal Council yesterday we were requested to mention that it would both shew respect to H.I.M. the Mikado and assist the efforts of the Council if residents would make the illumination as general as possible.—*HiogoNews.*

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INTRODUCTORY.

A TASK is imposed upon us by the strong needs of circumstance and locality, which we would we could decline. In larger communities, journals of greater importance can experience a change in their directorate without remark; their proprietors can trust to time for the development of possible advantage,—can realize the full value of experience and tradition, though the venture prove unhappy. We are not so fortunate. A few lines in the number which has closed the last series of the *Japan Mail* have wedded us to stern Necessity; we invoke our readers' prayers that the union may not be barren of Invention.

We are not inclined to accept without question, the *dictum* that 'the inestimable advantage of impersonality, enjoyed by the conductor of a great journal at home, is denied to a journalist here.' This may have been true of a journalist, taking up an inexperienced pen seven years ago, and wishful to educate a rising generation,—to stamp upon it the impress of his own mind,—to guide its progress into safe grooves of thought. But we find our generation educated, seemingly impatient of receiving impressions from the force of any single brain, and, rather, evidencing a certain character of its own, original and many-sided, which fits it no longer to be, but entitles it to demand—a mirror. Content to play the humbler part, the aspiration of the *Japan Mail* of the future will be, that the mirror it may hold shall be parabolic; it may chance that, thus, the collection of many rays into one focus may give light and heat, as strong, and pure, and wholesome, as though they emanated from a single, unassisted flame. The relations of the existing government of Japan to its foreign allies, and its duties and responsibilities to all classes of its native subjects, have long occupied, here and in Tôkiô, the earnest attention of more than one thoughtful mind; to concentrate upon such questions the combined force of these can hardly be deemed a difficulty insuperable;—nor presumptuous the hope that, so strengthened, the *Japan Mail* may sustain, abroad, the reputation and authority it has enjoyed for the last ten years. On questions of purely local interest, and as a record of commercial and general facts and statistics, it is even possible that the journal may benefit, and be rendered more useful, by a change from the autocratic system of government; it only remains for its conductors to promise that no descent into discourtesy in argument, no prostitution of its columns to the uses of malice, spite, or greed, shall lower its tone from the key struck by their predecessors in the editorial seat.

Our views on the many important subjects which demand consideration must be developed separately; in a manifesto such as this we can only indicate the general, guiding, principle which will colour them all. And this is best done by the expression of our conviction, that, in the growth of a polity, rapidity is incompatible with soundness and durability. The natural tendency of a nation, or a party,—after violent disruption, or successful revolution,—is towards radical and unwholesome change, without due consideration of the weight and value of all that has been overthrown; a policy as foolish as would be that of an architect who, rebuilding on an ancient site, should refuse to avail himself of the foundations, or to work up the materials, of the structure which he had undertaken to replace. But the teaching which history and experience has given to us forbids us altogether to despise our forefathers, and has led us to the settled belief that a conservatism which,—while permitting full and free discussion in favour of reform, is yet slow to move—is the safest form of government for the rulers, and the best for the ruled. Holding this opinion,—the line we shall take on one, perhaps the most important, of the subjects now occupying the minds of native and foreign statesmen and publicists, may be predicated with certainty and ease. We thoroughly sympathise with the laudable ambition of Japan to assume, as soon as may be, the port and stature of a member of the family of civilised nations; but we cannot acknowledge that the dignity has been yet attained. We appreciate to the full all that her statesmen have done since 1868, and believe all that we can of their promises for the future; and we have weighed in even scales all that her foreign counsellors can heap up of municipal and international law in counterpoise to the provisions of the Treaties. But the conviction remains, that no prospect of the abolition of the extra-territoriality clause can be held out to the present generation; we cannot advocate it—we must always oppose it—we may even decline to admit it as a possible subject for argument; our assistance in this direction must be limited to an earnest endeavour to educate, so far as is in our power, statesmen, jurists and people, to such a point as will enable them to bequeath to their children a confident hope of emancipation from a restraint which cannot, with safety, be removed from themselves.

No clearer proof is needed of the unfitness of this government to be trusted with the power it seeks to exercise over the lives, liberty and property of foreigners, than its repeated breaches of faith with the dispossessed *samurai*, and its general treatment of the class which raised it to power. No better instance could be adduced of the evil character and effect of that reckless subversion of ancient order which we have condemned. It was not by timid acts of treachery, by broken promises, by confiscating the goods of the weak to pay bribes to the strong, that the House of HANOVER converted the devoted clansmen of its rival into the staunchest supporters of its throne. Not by such arts did JOHN and HENRY LAWRENCE mould the wild swordsmen who had been its bitterest foes, into the army which saved an Empire in its hour of sorest need. Use and long prescription may have alloyed authority with insolence, and the 'girded sword, the living soul of the *samurai*' may have been occasionally shown, as an instrument of extortion to a countryman; it was never slow to leap from its sheath, a weapon of terror to the country's foes. The balance of rank had been disturbed: the power of wealth had been enabled to compel its recognition, by the acceptance of commercial treaties and the admission of foreign trade. The revolution, or restoration, of 1868, while it freed the aristocracy and gentry from the intolerable yoke of the Shôgunate, suddenly and enormously increased the power and wealth of the Mikado. An exhibition of almost superstitious loyalty, and of patriotism bordering on the heroic, astonished foreign spectators of the event, when the Daimios laid their power, their lands, and their arms, at the foot of the Imperial throne. Ill advised, short-sighted, the counsellors of the young Emperor failed to rise to the occasion. They might have surrounded him with an aristocracy, supported him with an army, strong in tradition, numbers, discipline, and long prescriptive title to the natural leadership of the nation. The feudal system, here, was no anachronism, and the influence of foreign commerce and foreign ideas should have been left to work its silent way towards its ultimate and inevitable victory. But 'wait a little, that we may make an end the sooner' was a lesson they refused to

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learn. In what condition stands that throne, now, after nine years of 'progress' and 'civilization'? Rent is the veil of mystery that hid no man knew what of sanctity and power; an Emperor is disclosed, first held to be a fraudulent presentment, now recognized as a mere mortal, displaying no special sovereign attributes to raise him above humanity;—scattered, wasted, gone, the ancient nobility which guarded, while it reverenced, the Son of Heaven in his shrine:—degraded and disarmed the national army, watched by a new one of peasants and policemen, lest, forbidden to defend, it should yet find means to sting. It may be that, aided by its new allies, steam and electricity, the bureaucracy which now rules Japan may go on, for a time, repressing, as they arise, each impulsive, unconcerted outbreak of protest or resistance against successive acts of spoliation. But the strain of constant watchfulness against such a danger is too great for any government to bear, and conciliation of the suffering class appears to us the only safeguard against reiterated and ultimately successful rebellion; and that policy will find a consistent advocate in this journal, though it uphold it,—alone.

Reform in the civil service, retrenchment in the expenses of government, and collateral reduction of taxation, sustension and expansion of the national credit, education, judicious expenditure on public works, encouragement to the inflow of foreign capital, and development of native enterprise,—these are among the problems which the government, the ministers of its allies, ourselves and our countrymen, have a deep and common interest in successfully solving; and to the discussion of these, we shall, from time to time, lend what assistance lies in our power. But it is not possible, within the scope of such an article as this, to do more than name a few of the subjects which it will be our duty, hereafter, to consider in detail. We have been more candid, in fact, than is usual, on such an occasion, in the avowal of decided opinions on two of the most important. In our treatment of others, we shall be equally outspoken, and equally prepared to find our views differing from those held by some of our neighbours; confident that we shall always have it in our power to bring to bear upon their consideration industry, research, and the desire to do right, we must leave our readers to assess the ability with which we discharge our office, and to Time, the inexorable, but impartial judge, to award to us such meed of success as our efforts may deserve.

At 5 a.m. on Monday last, the Mitsu Bishi steamship *Tōkiō Maru*, late *New York*, whilst on her voyage from Kobe struck on a ledge of rocks off the Island of Otata, thirty miles from Nagasaki. At the time it was quite dark, and piercingly cold. The ship hung by the fore part, and as daylight dawned it was evident she had sustained serious damage, and her position was most critical. A boat was immediately despatched to Nagasaki, and in the meantime the forward cargo and coals were thrown overboard, which so lightened her that with the rising tide she floated at 8.30 a.m., and arrived in Nagasaki about noon. A survey was immediately held, and as it was decided that the ship was sufficiently safe, she sailed for Shanghai at 4 a.m. Captain Dunn, officers, and men behaved throughout the trying ordeal with the most praiseworthy coolness. No confusion whatever was apparent, and all orders were carried out with alacrity, and in the most systematic and regular manner. Captain Dunn is one of the most careful and skilful navigators, and is a universal favorite. Having been on deck almost the entire night, he had just laid down for a few minutes when the unfortunate accident occurred. We understand the entire blame rests with the Japanese pilot.—*Nagasaki Rising Sun.*

A JAPANESE CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

WE are indebted to the kindness of a correspondent for the receipt of a prospectus of the Society for the Promotion of Charitable Objects among the Japanese (*Rakuzenkuwai jikeihobo*), which seems so admirable in its intentions, and straightforward in its aim, that we feel it due to the promoters to give it the fullest publicity.

It will at once be seen that it has been drawn up entirely by Japanese, and as our correspondent remarks, there is an earnestness in its composition and an expressed determination to carry it through in a successful and satisfactory manner, which, together with the good names attached, speak well for its future.

We look upon the institution of a society of this nature, as one of the most hopeful and unmistakeable signs of advance that a nation can show. Indulgence of charitable aspirations, obedience to the pure and worthy promptings of the heart can be found in individuals among the most barbarous nations. "There is in man's nature a secret "inclination and motion towards love of others which if it "be not spent upon some one, or a few, doth naturally "spread itself towards many, and maketh men become "humane and charitable." But the exercise of these feelings can only become a national virtue when a people are well advanced on the road to the higher forms of civilization. And of this the promoters of the charity show themselves fully conscious. They recognise it as a duty "that no "efforts should be spared to gain admission for the afflicted "to the fraternity of his fellow men" and for this reason "and because our country is now steadily launched "on the stream of progress, we have formed this com"pany, whose aim is the devotion of all its members' "energies to the consummation of benevolent ends."

The Society, with a view to the best expenditure of the funds entrusted to it, and to prevent their undue dispersion into mere infinitesmal doles, has,—very wisely, we think—determined to confine its efforts, at first, to the amelioration of the condition of deformed persons; and having, we suppose, already prospect of enough support to justify them in making a beginning, propose to commence by the establishment of an asylum for a sub-section of such unfortunates—the Blind. One of the worthiest and most sensible characteristics of their scheme is that their charity should not be simply that of ministering to the mere supply of actual bodily wants; but should take the far higher and more sublimated form of assisting the apparently helpless to help themselves; teaching them that the great happiness of independence is not altogether denied even to such as they, and so giving priceless alms to the soul, as well as the needed sustenance to the body. Those admitted into the Asylum for the Blind are to be called 'pupils' and the only difference made in favour of those in better circumstances,—who may seek instruction, or other advantages, from this institution,—is, that they are permitted to enter without limitation of age: the 'free pupils' not being received over seventeen, when placed in the first class, where they are to receive instruction in literature and the arts; not over forty, when destined for instruction in handicrafts. A serious omission in the plan —we must here remark—appears to have been made, in the absence of any provision for the indigent and aged blind, whose cases are, probably, the hardest of all—the majority of adults being generally able already to do some little matter towards their own support. But this, and other minor faults which are evident in the plan, it is not necessary to dwell upon at present. They will doubtless be soon observed and remedied during the early working of the institution, by the promoters themselves.

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As we intend again to refer to this matter, and shall endeavour to procure all possible information on whatever attempts may have been made in former times, either by the Government or native Guilds, to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted, it is unnecessary at present to do more that request our readers' perusal of the prospectus itself, which we partially reprint below. As the scheme developes itself, and if it is conducted as well as its proposers promise, we shall, on occasion, draw attention to it, and we should think it far from improbable that these benevolent men will find in the purses of foreigners a vein of wealth which they have not perhaps hoped ever to work. In conclusion, we cannot too heartily congratulate them on their laying of a foundation stone on which we trust may rise a noble edifice of national charity and humanity or rather goodness. "For I take goodness in this sense," says an old writer "the af-"fecting of men, which is that the Grecians call Philan-"thropia: and the word Humanity (as it is used) is a "little too light to express it. Goodness I call the Habit, "and Goodness of nature the Inclination. This of all "virtues, and dignities of the mind is the greatest; being "the character of the Deity: and without it, man is a "busy, mischievous, wretched Thing; no better than a "kind of Vermin."

In their own words we wish them success, and sincerely trust that "their noble aims may have fair fulfil-"ment, and their good deeds large developement."

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHARITABLE OBJECTS.

MANIFESTO OF THE SOCIETY.

All men are endowed with the disposition to do good; in this respect the distinctions of educated and ignorant, sage and simpleton no longer hold.

Yet though this disposition exists, its reality cannot be credited unless it assume some form of action, and amongst these many forms none takes precedence of that which goes about to support the indigent and infirm, or to succour and educate the deformed; for those gather from the precepts of piety and patriotism moral strength and heart healing, while these, despite their physical infirmities, taught how to become useful members of society, develope powers of diligence and perseverance that ultimately place them in positions of independence.

Accordingly in all civilized countries, there are poor laws, as well as institutions for the succour of the blind, the mute and the insane, maintained either by the government or by private contribution, so that "the lamp of charity glowing overhead, and the breath of benevolence breathing through the land," the very culminating point of philanthropy has been attained.

Now it has hitherto been the custom in our country to leave to the government the execution of all works of charity. Private contributions have never aimed at more than the celebration of festivals or the achievement of pilgrimages, while the nobility and the wealthy have only subscribed to the building or decoration of the temples. But now in these days of universal reform, the people also must consider what effort they can make to further the good work, and in the same spirit that evoked their contributions for other purposes of old, must set themselves to become active members of the new common-wealth.

It behoves us, who are fortunate enough to be men endowed with hearts that guide us to the good and strength to follow this guidance, not to squander the great gifts of a beneficent Creator, but each in our several spheres to perform the duties that fall to our lots with patience and unflinching perseverance, so that, strong in truth and unanimity, we may achieve the purpose of our nature in the exercise of the right.

Did even those, not a few though they be, who, steeped in indolence and lust, wasting their money in idle pursuits, lulled into an evil dream by the beauty of women, or devoted to quarreling and injustice, know nothing of the priceless pleasures begotten by work and well-doing, did even these turn their eyes honestly inwards and reflect, they would see that the bestowal of one old coat on a beggar gives a finer satisfaction of well doing to the donor, as well as a thousand times more joy to the recipient, than the lavishing of a hundred *riyos* on a dancing-girl.

Western philosophers say that "A man's nature is written in his account-book," and verily it is so!

We then, stirred by the example of the earnest workers of the world, and with the hope that our united action may achieve something for the general good, have formed ourselves into this "Society for the Promotion of Charitable Objects."

Our general aim is to collect funds for charitable purposes, and our especial one to establish an institution for the training and education of deformed persons, a want which is at present entirely unsatisfied.

As the halt and the maimed are a burden and a care to the whole community, so the education that makes them independent, confers a universal benefit. This fact particularly recommends their case to the consideration of thinking men, and ought also to induce us who are blessed with the possession of all our faculties, and who have food and clothes in abundance, to spare a little for the less fortunate by curtailing our own wants. The cripple is indeed physically imperfect, but his moral endowments are none the less complete, and if every ethical code, whether ancient or modern teaches us, that it is the duty of a humane government, by educating these faculties, to gain admission for the afflicted to the fraternity of his fellow men, how much more does such a principle accord with the dictates of that Providence, whose unerring hand, meting blessing for the just and bale for the evil-doer, has written beyond the reach of all doubt this promise, "Virtue toiling in the darkness shall be rewarded in the noon-day"! That this is the creed of all Christian countries it is unnecessary to say, when philanthropy is the main article of the tenets of Buddhism, and charity the cardinal duty of a Mahometan.

For the reasons then, and because our country is now steadily launched upon the stream of progress, we have formed this company, whose aim is the devotion of all its members' energies to the consummation of benevolent ends; and though we cannot at once segregate ourselves from the government, and assume a self-supporting position, we shall not be altogether dependent, but by the aid of general subscriptions will endeavour to achieve some work worthy of the State's reform.

We have held many meetings and have decided to devote our energies to the establishment of a college for the blind, and since we see not a few good men who, with the ability and volition to do well, are yet awaiting some opportunity, we combining our strength, small though it be, have formed this project, hoping nothing more than that it may afford one outlet for the benevolent energy of our country-men.

None who are physically deformed ought to escape our pity, but we elect first the blind, because compared with other countries our own has a particularly large proportion of them, and also because an apt opportunity just now presents itself.

Fellow philanthropists! we pray you, give us your confidence, and entrust to us any money you propose to devote to charity. We shall either allot it immediately in alms, or else put it by as capital, and apply the interest to the education of the deformed, that these becoming useful members of society, and intelligent units of the commonwealth, your noble aims may have fair fulfilment, and your good deeds large developement.

We, eight men, will form the nucleus of this association, and undertake the duties of management month about, but what we most earnestly desire is that all the benevolent persons of our country without distinction of rank or position, should join us and help us where our strength fails, or direct the affairs of the society in our stead.

And now one word in conclusion.

Having put our hands to this work we have sworn solemnly that we will never abandon it whatever calamity overtake us. The proverb tells us, "Money is the handmaid of mercy," and "Heaven the guardian of virtuous aspirations." What fear then that we, lightly misapplying your money, should frustrate the purposes of charity and paralyze the agent of benevolence!

Names of the Members.

S. TSUDA,	H. MAYEGIMA,	G. KISHIDA,
M. NAKAMURA,	M. FURUKAWA,	Y. SUGIURA.
Y. YAMAO,	A. KOMATSU,	

N.B.—The above are given in Japanese alphabetical order.

OBJECTS OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

The aim and wish of the founders of this Asylum is to develope the mental resources of the blind, and teach them arts and sciences which may enable them to become independent members of society. The following is an epitome of the principal practical means proposed for this end.

Item I.—All those admitted to the asylum will be called pupils, and it is to be clearly understood, as a fundamental principle of the institution that it is intended to assist the industrious, not the indolent blind.

Item II.—The heads of instruction will be divided into two classes.

Class I.—To comprise instruction in literature by means of raised type, oral instruction in physics and classics, instruction in singing and playing on musical instruments, Japanese and Foreign, and instruction in trades adapted to the sex and physical condition of the pupil.

Pupils entering this class not to be more than 17 years of age, those who pay their own fees, however, excepted.

Class II.—To comprise, in the main, instruction in handicrafts, with oral instruction in morals every holiday.

Pupils entering this class not to be more than 40 years of age, those who pay their own fees, however, excepted.

Item III.—Food, clothing and all other necessaries will be provided from the funds of the association for the free pupils, but the proceeds of the sales of their work while under instruction, will be added to the capital of the asylum, any surplus being however placed to the credit of the individual, and the aggregate handed to him when he leaves the asylum.

Item IV.—Pupils will be admitted on payment of such fees and honoraria as may be determined by the members of the society; the amounts, however, in every case to be minima.

Item V.—The number of pupils whether free or on payment will be regulated by the decision of the members, in accordance with the capabilities of the building, and the condition of the funds.

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

A Japenese Review of the events of 1876.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun of January 4th, 6th, 8th and 9th, 1877).

Before entering the arena of controversy for the 10th year of Meiji (1877), we must firstly, according to our usual custom, for the sake of our readers take a retrospective glance at the principal events that have occurred during the past twelve months and publish a succinct account of the same. Our reason for this is that the events of the past year contain many circumstances that are of great importance as regards the history of the period of Meiji.

Looking back, then, we find that at the commencement of last year the question of calling Corea to account for her wrong-doing was much agitated in public, and well-informed people were in doubt as to what final arrangements would eventually be made in regard thereto. Even though no attention was paid to the arguments for "a Corean expedition" put forward by temporising persons, which arguments had already been deprived of all influence by general public opinion, it was nevertheless thought that the offences of the Corean Court could not be allowed to pass unnoticed. Our Government therefore specially appointed Kuroda Kiyotaka and Inouyé Kaōru as High Commissioners, and sent them to the Corean seas, accompanied by several steam vessels. The two Commissioners touched at Fusan, then changed their course and so arrived at Kôk'wa. In their treating with the Court of Corea, they urged the advantageous policy of opening the country and the disadvantage of keeping it closed, thus following in the track already observed more than twenty years previously by the American Envoy Perry in regard to our old Shôgunate. Eventually, on the 27th of February, a Treaty of Friendship was signed at Kôk'wa, and the Commissioners returned home having achieved a reputation both for diplomatic success and for personal merit. In connection with this mission both Mr. Nomura Yasushi and Mr. Miyamoto Okazu also showed great zeal in their proceedings, as must be well known to the public in general. After this, the envoy from the Court of Corea, Kinkishu, with a suite of subordinate officials, came to Yedo. Our Government treated him in an especially friendly manner, thereby dispelling from the mind of the Corean Court its feelings of distrust and dislike. Mr. Miyamoto Okazu next went, as Commissioner, to the capital of Corea, and determined the clauses of (the Treaty of) Friendship, and the Trade Regulations, after which he returned home. Upon this, our friendship and trade with Corea were fully established, and means were at last found to clear away from the seas between Japan and Corea the bad feeling that had existed for many years back.

Although friendship with Corea was in this way happily established, the Liukiu *Han*, on the contrary, appeared to be unable to bear openly the severance of all connection with the Court of China, and we heard that they persistently addressed petitions to our Government to be allowed to observe their ancient usage of a double allegiance. This affair being kept very secret, we have been unable to arrive at a knowledge of the particulars, yet it seems that the reason why Liukiu was unable to break off relations with China was not merely owing to the fact of ancient friendship shown to her by the latter, but was really in a certain degree in consequence of certain privileges enjoyed (by Liukiu) in regard to exemption from trade dues. We much regret that we have been unable during the past year to learn what final arrangements were made in respect to this point.

On the 9th of January last year the detention in prison of parties to a civil action was abolished, and on the 10th of June there was ordained the law that offences should be judged according to the evidence adduced, while the system of decision upon the confession (of any one charged with an offence) was abolished. These two points are indeed the greatest advance in judicial matters, and by them was swept away the evil of such "detention" being secretly altered to torture, and of making innocent persons confess to crimes under the influence of torture. The Law of evidence was not, however, as yet established, and there was not any code relating to perjury, and we are therefore unaware of the extent of the law about "according to the evidence adduced." And again, though "detention" has been abolished in regard to civil actions, it is still resorted to, as heretofore, in criminal cases. Thus, then, well-informed persons are exceedingly desirous that this should be properly adjusted, and argue that for the sake of criminals a system of bail should be established, that Counsel should be admitted, and that the Courts should be opened to the public. Public opinion in general takes this view, but although there do not seem to be any who think it undesirable, the march of events in the past year was unable to effect the actual operation of this matter. Over and above this, there were determined Temporary Regulations for Branch Judicial Offices and also Temporary Regulations for Judicial Police Affairs, and rules were issued as to the distribution of Local Courts, from each of which measures we believe that some greater or less advantage will accrue to the people. Now, at the very commencement of the Government measures of last year, His Excellency the Minister for Justice stated that "he had drawn up a Draft of "New Laws and had formed the intention of presenting it to the "Emperor; and that he hoped, if this Draft were referred to a "special committee, and due observation given to the codes of "other lands and comparison instituted with them, so that these "New Laws might be made an established code to circulate openly "before the whole world, that it might come to pass that during "that present year the old might be amended and the new put "into effect." With these words he presented it to the Emperor. Do these expressions "New Laws," and "Established Code," allude to the "Japanese Criminal Laws" which, as we have heard, were laid before the Government by the Judicial Department last year? Even in such case, it certainly did not come to pass, during the term of the year 1876, that the old was amended and the new put into effect.

Upon glancing at the regulation of the *ken*, we note that on the 18th of April last year, the ten *ken* of Ashigara, Nara, Watarai, Iwai, Niikawa, Aikawa, Hôjô, Hamada, Kokura, and Saga were abolished and annexed to other *ken*; and that on the 23rd of August the Chikuma, Hamamatsu, Wakamatsu, Iwamaé, Tsuruga-ōka, Oitama, Tsuruga, Tottori, Shikama, Toyoōka, Minuma, Miyazaki, Kagawa, and Miyôdô *ken* were abolished and amalgamated with other *ken*, whereby the Government of the interior of Japan became divided amongst 3 *Fu* and 35 *Ken*. These are as follows:—Tôkió, Kiôto, Ôzaka, Kanagawa, Saitama, Gumma, Chiba, Ibaragi, Tochigi, Sakai, Miyé, Aichi, Shidzuōka, Fukushima, Miyagi, Shiga, Nagano, Yamanashi, Gifu, Niigata, Hiôgo, Okayama, Shimané, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Wakayama, Ehimé, Kôchi, Fukuoka, Oida, Kumamoto, Nagasaki, and Kagoshima. The jurisdiction of each several *ken* thus became very wide, and as, therefore, the regulations regarding the several Government offices naturally differed from what they had formerly been, the extent of the powers of Branch Local offices was determined, and attention turned to the scheme of dividing out the *ken* government. We, however, cannot, upon seeing this, at once give it the title of decentralization.

The Imperial Progress to Mutsu and Dewa is the most important event of the fortunate period of Meiji, and is indeed a circumstance worthy of special mention in the narrative of great events that occurred last year. The Emperor's excursion to the East and North was to have taken place the year before last, but for certain reasons no orders were intimated in regard thereto, and it was only last year that we heard that directions had been issued for it. The 2nd of June was the fortunate day fixed for the Dragon Car to set out from Yedo, and, after passing through Musashi, Hitachi, Kôdzuké, and Shimotzuké, His Majesty traversed Iwaki, Iwashiro, Rikuzen, Rikuchiu, and Mutsu, kindly enquiring into the hardships of the people, and viewing their toil in regard to agriculture,—and so eventually arrived at Hakodaté. The whole of the inhabitants of the east and north, therefore, shed tears of gratitude, and rejoiced at the kindly nature of the Imperial favour. Next, after the Emperor's return, the Prime Minister and Councillors of State, went again to the district of Mutsu and Dewa, and penetrated even into Yezo, where they observed the manners and customs, and the dispositions of the people. This, again, cannot but be termed a most fortunate event of the past year.

On January 6th, 1876, Mr. Black, a British subject, issued at Yedo the first number of a newspaper called the "*Bankoku Shimbun.*" Although Mr. Black put forward the assertion that being originally a British subject he was not obliged to respect the laws of our country, the local Government nevertheless issued a decided prohibition against the issue of the paper. Black, not assenting to such prohibition, laid a plaint before his Consul, and the affair finally assumed the form of a discussion with the Department. During the following month, however, the British Minister issued a notification to the effect that "no British subjects coming to and "residing in the Empire of Japan could, unless by permission of "the Japanese Authorities, issue a newspaper in the Japanese "language." Thus was prevented a continuation of the issue, at will by foreigners, of newspapers in our language. There did not, however, occur any break in the continuous line of instances from January onwards, of newspaper writers being called to account, in Court, for offences against the newspaper regulations, and at one

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time, in Yedo alone, there were over 30 writers kept in prison Was this not a lamentable affair? It would appear, nevertheless, as though violence of argument did not yet lose force, for on the 5th of July our Government again enacted that "those newspapers, "magazines, or miscellaneous works that should be deemed in- "jurious to the peace of the country should have their issue pro- "hibited, or else be temporarily suspended, by the Home Depart- "ment." Thus, within less than 10 days time, the issue of the *Hiôron Shimbun*, the *Sômô Zasshi*, and the *Kokai Shimpô* was prohibited, and next after them the *Chiugu'ai Hiôron* also received orders for its suppression. Now, although the issue of magazines and small books prospered exceedingly during the former half of last year, the very pulse of such literature, together with the weight of the writers' arguments too suddenly fell, so that at the end of the latter six months the number of periodicals issued for a fixed term fell off considerably and reached only a very small proportion of that to which they had formerly attained. Amongst these, those works treating upon Government matters were not above two or three in number. Alas! how sudden was their rise, how quick their fall! In regard to newspapers, also, the case was the same. They were started and abandoned by turns, and worst of all, there were some whose existence was cut short when they had not published many numbers since their first issue, so that those still keeping on their work were barely one or two in every ten. It must indeed be said that the spread of the formation of newspaper companies seemed, during the year 1876, to be a sort of contagious disease of literary writers. In speaking generally of the force of argument contained in newspapers, we would observe that although it appeared as if violent and heated feeling might be suppressed, and turned again into actual reasonable argument, still, if the matter were regarded from another aspect, it would appear as if some influences assailed us either on the right or left, rendering it impossible fully to argue out proper lines of opinion. As, however, the matter stands thus owing to unavoidable reasons, we cannot, again, fully argue out the causes thereof.

The abolition of wearing swords was actually effected by the notification of the 28th of March. For a long period good public feeling had desired the prohibition of wearing them. Since the issue of the notification of the 8th month of the 4th year of Meiji (1871) which made it optional to wear the hair cut in foreign style and to leave off the swords, the whole of the castle of Yedo seemed to adopt the fashion of discontinuing the wearing of swords, but the *shizoku* of the country districts still arrogantly bore their two swords girt across their loins, and still retained the warlike appearance of ancient times. Thus, then, there were some who feared lest, owing to this decided abolition of the swords by the Government notification, there might be grounds for anxiety that these *shizoku* might be caused to harbour feelings of deep resentment,—but it was impossible to stem the torrent of good public opinion, and so, no matter whether some *shizoku* attached to the old régime cherished some slight ill-feeling in their breasts, the decree abolishing the wearing of swords was carried into effect without awaiting even the dawning of a second day. The fact of the results of this measure having been manifestly beneficial both directly and indirectly, is a matter that was plainly apparent during the past year to all well informed persons;—how, then, can we forbear to say, when we consider this, that it was a most important advance in sound reform?

At the commencement of last year, there was no other flag, with the exception of the Mitsubishi mail-boats, seen running on the line of navigation from Yokohama through the Inland Sea to Shanghai. In February, however, the English P. & O. mail-boat Co. suddenly got ready four steamers, and opened a branch line between the places above-named, and forthwith entered into competition with our mail boats, with the intention of forcibly entering our Inland Sea, and, profiting by opportunity to seize and carry off our power of navigation. The Mitsubishi, however, made up their mind, and having met with this formidable opponent, overcame them in the first instance by celerity of ship-service, and finally achieved a complete victory by means of low rates. But as the P. & O. Co. were from the first one of the most powerful Companies on the face of the globe, they relied on their own powers, and did not withdraw. For about half a year's time the two disputed in concert the power of navigation between Yokohama and Shanghai. In September, even the P. & O. Co. became aware of the fact that they had no advantage in strength, and finally abandoned this branch line, whereby the power of navigation of the Mitsubishi Co. in the Inland Sea was admitted. Next, steamers were sent out also by the Chinese Trading Guild, with the design of secretly experimenting on this line of service, but after a very short interval, they voluntarily withdrew. But the Mitsubishi Co. had sustained injury owing to competition for several years back, and were only able to gain a slight degree of peace in the latter half of last year. This was a fortunate matter, not for the Mitsubishi Co. alone, but, did not all good public opinion go in their favour, since all this had resulted in the power of navigation of the Japanese seas falling into the hands of Japanese subjects? When, however, the competition had come to an end, the Mitsubishi Co. did not lie idly content with this immediate slight degree of success, but by degrees extended their ship-service throughout the neighbouring seas of Japan, and eventually arranged set periods for running their vessels to the ports of the Bonin Islands, Liukiu, Corea and Newchwang, thus entering foreign waters, and doing just what they objected to the P. & O. Co. doing. As all these mail-boats were concerned in the important matter of postal service, the advance of postal affairs, in concert with telegraphs, made unmistakeable progress during the past year. In the different localities to which the lines of vessels were run, there were none among the people who did not think these advantages of great benefit. How, then, can we deem it a matter of but slight import to make this information known to our readers! Nevertheless, these operations come under the charge of the intelligent officers of the Mitsu Bishi Company, and as we believe that when the affairs of administration recommenced on the 4th instant, representations were made by the Company to the Government, we shall wait until we can obtain the draft submitted by them, and lose no time in at once publishing the same.

The publication of a "Code* for official discipline" took place on the 14th of April. Subsequently to the issue of this "Code of discipline," the "Code† of official duties" and the Code relating to public offences of officials were abolished; and this must be styled an alteration of an already fixed code. Now, as the good effects resulting from this "Discipline" must be positively apparent to the public, we consider it unnecessary to give any special explanation thereof.

The reason why the assembly of local officials was not held last year was in consequence of the Emperor being pleased to make an Imperial progress, but nevertheless general opinion argued in different ways the right or wrong of the matter, and wonder was felt at the rise of the delay. The *Genro-In*, after the revision of the Regulations for its formation and duties, carefully discussed and determined a code of laws, and examined into the same, whereby its legislative character appeared to be in some degree advanced. We are, however, as yet unable easily to understand whether or not such advance was made in concert with that of its actual powers. Upon a consideration of the arguments that appeared last year, we find that the ideas of well-informed persons in all cases advocated "freedom of action" and laid stress upon the question of "rights," and that the earnest desire for a constitutional form of Government forthwith became a matter of public discussion amongst the more intelligent classes. But just as all the nation were ardently longing for this to be taken in hand, orders were issued by the Emperor, on the 11th of September, to the President of the *Genro-In* to draw up a Draft for the constitution of the country. The *Genro-In* at once made selection of a special committee to draw up this draft for the national constitution, and some people affirm that the draft was made out during last year and presented to the Emperor; but we, however, are not as yet fully informed on this point also. In regard, again, to the routine to be adopted in the establishment of a Deliberative Assembly, the general public opinion was in favour of the plan that it ought to be set on foot from a small commencement at first, and by degrees attain to a greater growth. While those persons among the upper classes who were truly in favour of "People's Rights" were anxious that Town and Village, District, and *Ken* Assemblies should at once be started and thereby a National Assembly might eventually come into existence. On the 17th of October, the plan was determined on, that District, Town and Village General Representatives should be appointed, and that the District Superintendents and the Mayors should hold discussion with the said General Representatives on matters relating to loans of money or rice from Government, the disposal and management of property owned by several individuals in concert, and land and forest matters, &c. After this, in Yedo, rules for the election of General Representatives were determined at the *Fu* office, and published, and the limit of (the People's) powers was extended so far as is shewn by the statement that "according to time and "circumstances matters affecting the advantage or disadvantage, "the benefit or loss, of the people should be submitted for dis- "cussion at meetings convened at the *Fu* office." Thus, "Sub-

* *Ku'anri Chôkai-kei.*
† *Shoku-sai Ritsu.*

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division Assemblies,"—consisting of Town and Village General Representatives,—and "District Assemblies,—consisting of General Representatives of the Sub-division,—have already been thus set on foot, and it would also appear as though a "*Fu* Assembly" will by degrees take a similar form. In the foregoing manner Regulations and Laws have both been fully determined, but still, in consequence of their having been in existence only for a short period, we are not yet as able to give any information as to the nature of the actual results to be expected therefrom.

On the 5th of August last year the Regulations for the Incomes of Nobles and Gentry were amended and the "Rules for the issue "of Government Bonds for Incomes" were notified. By these regulations, alteration was made in Incomes and Augmentations of Incomes granted in perpetuity, for life, or for terms of years, and a law was enacted for their payment in one sum by means of Government Bonds. Thus, on the one hand, there was granted to the nobles and gentry capital for the commencement of business transactions, while on the other a final limit was put to the Incomes that have hitherto been the most troublesome matter in connection with the financial affairs of our country. This was indeed a regulation of great worth in regard to both these points. Nevertheless, seeing that in consequence, firstly the notification prohibiting the wearing of swords, and now of the grand alterations in respect to the rules for Incomes, the *shizoku* who were attached to the ancient régime were deprived of their power as a military class, and sustained a diminution of the benefits (formerly) accruing therefrom, general discontent by degrees gathered strength. They could not repress it, and so eventually forgot their grand duty of fidelity, went astray from the line of proper reason, looked back with regret upon yesterday's dream of the Feudal System, and ended by feeling hatred against the present state of affairs under the new Government. For this reason, the greater part of the turbulent rioters in the West and South borrowed for their cry of origination and as the pretext of their movement the two points of the Income Rules and the abolition of the swords.

During a period of profound tranquillity the news from the south-west of the sudden outbreak of riotous disturbances firstly consisted of the tidings that on the night of the 24th October, 1876, a band of brigands amongst the Kumamoto *shizoku*, called the *Jimpû-ren*, set fire to the Military Depôt and assassinated the Military Commandant and officials of the *ken*. As urged by us at the time, this disturbance consisted of nothing more than a congregation of rioters who had no fixed plans, who set on foot hostile operations, with the design of thereby testing the power of insurrection against the present Government. Thus, then, when the Reserve forces were led forth and attacked them the rioters were at once routed, and bit the dust, while those left behind were all captured, so that quiet was forthwith restored before the lapse of many days. Still, if we enquire into the origin of these riots, we find that there was not wanting a reason for their occurrence. Since the abrupt breaking asunder of the bands of the Feudal System, and the sudden enforcement of centralization, it is certain that a spirit of discontent has seized upon the *shizoku* of the whole empire and has caused universal pondering over the matter. Now, if we distinguish between the views entertained by different persons, we find that there was one party in favour of the "Feudal System," another advocating the "Expulsion of the barbarians," and a third party urging "Speedy Reformations," so that their various objects were by no means similar, and they were as hard to commingle as are ice and charcoal. In consequence of the several parties being unable to spread their own particular ideas, for several years back the ever-increasing feelings of discontent caused them to attempt the work of gathering together bands of like spirits to their own. The affair by no means originated on the day last year when it first came to light. If we glance back at the straightforward advance made by the new Government it will be seen that the usual civil and military duties of the *shizoku* were discontinued, their powers as soldiers curtailed, their incomes diminished, their swords prohibited, and eventually even the rules for their incomes altered. As often as these alterations were made, so often did the *shizoku* sustain loss and injury not only respect of prestige but also of the material advantages of their position, until they were finally reduced to the hardship of finding it difficult to provide themselves with simple means of subsistence. Consequent upon their not clearly comprehending the grand duty of throwing aside individual advantages for the sake of the public welfare, there were very few among them who did not cherish in their breasts feelings of ill-will. This, then, was the reason why every scheme of the Government of no matter what nature, merely appeared, to the eyes of the disaffected *shizoku*, as a disagreeable matter. As this discontent became ingrained in them, they in the end utterly forgot their grand duty, and planned these disturbances. For this reason, having perhaps heard the news of the Kumamoto affair, the Akidzuki rioters followed on in the same time, and the ring-leaders of the different parties next set on foot hostile operations at Hagi and caused their influence to work far off amongst the disbanded men in Yedo. Still, they lost the right opportunity for warlike action, and failed in their calculation of the moment when to strike, and so were arrested one after the other, by the soldiery; they achieved not the slightest results, merely brought on themselves punishment under the code of their country and homes, and left behind them a tarnished name in the annals of the period of Meiji. In meting out punishment to brigands such as these, the Government considered that dealing with treason should not be effected without mature deliberation, and so exercised less severe measures than had been expected, which was a step universally praised by public opinion. But nevertheless, if these rioters had adroitly restrained their own secret feelings, had borrowed the pretext of "People's Rights," hounded on the agricultural population, exciting them to insurrection and scheming in concert with the latter, then indeed it would have been impossible to know whether their pacification could have been effected in the space of a breath.

The rise of Agrarian Riots during the past year commenced with the riots in Kishiu during the month of May, but as those who set them on foot did not extend over more than a few villages, tranquillity was easily restored. In November, however, the disturbances in the province of Hitachi were originated. This affair had from the first no direct connection with the turbulent action of the *shizoku* of the south-west, and its cause was clearly different, but nevertheless it is probable that the news of the other disturbances to a certain degree indirectly fanned their flame. If then, we glance at the general character of the evil actions wilfully committed during this insurrection, we find that these extended over several departments and broke forth in various places, and the evil resulting therefrom would not appear to have ended merely with the few villages in Kishiu, for immediately afterwards in the month of December, disturbances were raised again in Isé. These riots arose in the one province of Isé, but extened to Iga and Shima, and then turned back to the borders of Mino and Owari. Incendiary fires were kindled both in town and country, Government buildings were broken down, and violent deeds were committed at will, the whole being even more dreadful than what had occurred in Hitachi. As the rioters engaged in these disturbances were farmers, clad, not in armour, but in straw-coats and hats, and armed with bamboo spears, the commencement of their swarming together was even as the flooding of a level plain by pools of rain, and though, as they gradually gained numbers, a dire state of circumstances was presented to view, still, upon seeing the government troops, together with *shizoku* volunteers, advancing to attack them, they at once dispersed in confusion. As, moreover, the cry which they took as their pretext, namely, the urging of petitions, was by no means clearly defined, how can there be any anxious doubt but that, even though these risings had taken place throughout even several tens of provinces, they could have been without difficulty repressed by military force. Turbulent fellows who, while enjoying a state of tranquillity, fling aside the spade and mattock, and take up deadly weapons, must have some unavoidable reasons for so doing, and therefore, even though their violent action cannot possibly be overlooked by the laws of their country, still, if we examine into their motives, we shall find that these are different from the schemes on the part of disaffected *shizoku* to raise disturbances. Because, to the outward view, the riots are of similar nature, to at once consider the causes of these two different affairs as identical, and to argue in one and the same manner in regard to their motives, is, in our opinion, by no means the conclusion that will be drawn by well-informed persons. According to what we hear stated in respect to riots, they arise in one case from the Revision of the Land-tax,—in another, from the statement of the unreasonable rate of the price per *koku* of rice. Let the true cause, then, be supposed to be one of these two. The fall in the market-price of rice at the time of the payment of Government dues of last winter would seem to have been the nearer cause of hardship, and thus both town and country disputants, looking carefully at this point, sought for some rule to amend the matter, and turned their close attention to the prevention of an insurrectionary spirit spreading throught the wholecountry. And thus did the past year come to an end.

The above is a succinct account of the more important portion of the various events with which we came into contact during the past year. Here, then, we will fling away the pen, with the hope of freshly arguing in this year's arena other matters of public controversy that affect the people.

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On the Establishment of Government Rice Stores.

(Choya Shimbun, January 18th, 1877.)

In the middle ages of China, during the reign of the Emperor Riu, a *Johei-sô* or establishment for the storing of rice was instituted by the Government of that country. This establishment was conducted in the following manner:—When, owing to a plentiful harvest the price of rice was extremely low, the Government bought up the grain at a little above the market rate, and stored it in buildings erected for that purpose. When, on the other hand, whether from floods, drought, locusts or other natural causes, the harvest was bad, and the price of the staple consequently high, the *Johei-sô* sold rice to the people below the market value. Thus did the Chinese Government prevent those excessive fluctuations which always cause distress to the lower classes. Moreover, by storing up rice in this manner, starvation was to a slight extent guarded against in times of famine. The establishment of the *Johei-sô* has thus always been considered a beneficial act, and is spoken of to this day by the Chinese men of learning, as an act of benevolence. During our feudal times, institutions on the model of the *Johei-sô* were established in this country by private companies, and were found to work as beneficially as in China. Although, owing to times having changed, and our country being thrown open to foreign trade we cannot tell whether, at the present time, institutions of this nature will or will not produce equally beneficial results, by the recent reform it has been decided that the *Okurasho* is to have nine *kioku*, or offices, placed under its supervision, one of which is to be called *Johei-kioku*. We are not yet acquainted with the functions of this office; but judging from its name, and from rumours that have reached us, that several rice stores are to be established in various parts of the country, wherein certain amounts of rice are to be deposited yearly, we infer that it has been instituted in accordance with a memorial forwarded from some of the sub-departments to control such stores. From the most ancient times rice has been the staple of this country. It is the common food of all classes, and has always been used by the farmers in payment of taxes. Of such importance is it to this class that it may well be termed their life and strength, and when by floods or other casualties their fields are devastated and their crops destroyed, not only are they unable to pay their taxes, but sometimes fail to save themselves from starvation. So often have our countrymen suffered from such calamities, that any action on the part of the Government that will tend to alleviate them is worthy of all praise.

But there is another point to be considered which is no less important, and that is the new mode of taxation which has lately come into force. The land taxes which have hitherto been collected in rice, are in future to be made payable in money. Now there is little money among the farming class in this country, so that when the taxes fall due, the farmers are compelled to rush their produce on the market. As a natural result the price falls, and the farmer finds, after disposing of his rice and paying his taxes, that he has nothing left for himself. Under these circumstances the establishment of such an institution as the *Johei-kioku* would undoubtedly be of great benefit, as it would enable the farmer to obtain a reasonable price for his grain, and he would not be compelled to sacrifice it at a price which, in some cases, does not yield him enough to enable him to satisfy the tax collector.

Two years ago, when the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. was first started, people "gave it two years of "life"—to use the current idiom. Two years ago, had any body expressed his belief that in two years more the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. would have passed into the hands of the Chinese, he would have been looked upon as a fit candidate for admission to a lunatic asylum. The impossible contingency is now, if not an accomplished fact at any rate being very seriously contemplated. Negotiations are progressing between Li Hung-chang and the Agents of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. for the transfer of the Company's steamers and other property, and the bargain, it is said, is "seven-tenths" settled. Purchase-money, two million four hundred thousand taels, of which one million is to be paid down. This will give the share-holders their money back, *plus* a division of the reserve fund, and make the shares worth about Tls. 125 each.

We understand that the Commissioner of Customs has received despatches through the Tao-t'ai from the Tsung-li Ya-men to the effect that, in virtue of the provisions of the Chefoo Convention, no *likin* taxes will be leviable on foreign goods in the settlement of Shanghai on and after the 1st day of the 1st moon of the 3rd year of Kuang-sü.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

DINNER TO W. G. HOWELL, ESQ.

A complimentary dinner was given at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday last, the 24th instant, to W. G. Howell Esq., late proprietor of this journal, on the occasion of his relinquishing the editorial duties which he has undertaken for the past seven years. The chair was taken by General Van Buren, U. S. Consul-General; and among the sixty-four of Mr. Howell's friends who sat down were the British Minister, Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., the Russian Minister, Mon. de Struve, the Spanish Minister, Sr. Don Mariano Alvarez, Baron Von Gutschmid, Baron Rosen, several members of the Consular Board, Captain Buller, C.B., of the *Modeste*, and representatives of the Bench, Bar and Press and all classes of the community.

After dinner the Chairman, who was loudly cheered, rose to propose the first toast of the evening—Our Monarchs and Magistrates,—which he introduced in a few appropriate remarks, and after an interval of a few minutes the second toast of the evening, that of Our Representatives. He said:—

Gentlemen,—The second toast which I have the pleasure to propose to you will, I am sure, receive your cordial approval. Thrown together, a little community in this far land, we have exceptional opportunities to become acquainted with the private virtues and public services of our officials, and especially of the distinguished representatives of our respective countries. Meeting them, as we do, in our frequent social gatherings; enjoying their hospitalities as they do ours; conversing freely with them upon topics of general interest, and affected instantly and largely as we are by their official action, these distinguished gentlemen are considered by us as friends and neighbours, whose interests are identical with ours and whose reputations are as dear to us as our own. It is therefore with no little pleasure that I see present with us on this occasion the distinguished *Doyen* of the Diplomatic Body, and other equally distinguished members of it,—gentlemen whose faces are familiar to us all, and whose presence we always hail with enthusiasm. I give you then, Gentlemen, the Diplomatic Body, Our Representatives in Japan."

Sir Harry Parkes in replying said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—On behalf of my colleagues I sincerely thank you for having included your Representatives among the toasts of the evening. We appreciate the compliment, because the diplomatic body do not usually expect to share in those festive honors which are deservedly bestowed on public occasions on other popular services. But if, in the prosecution of our work, which has for its high object the promotion by peaceful and friendly means of those interests with which we are charged, we are able to secure your approval, and to maintain that intimate identity with the Yokohama Community, to which, Mr. Chairman, you have so kindly referred, I need not say that we shall always gladly welcome the support and encouragement, which that approval and union afford us. It is evident, however, Mr. Chairman, that those of the diplomatic body who are present at this entertainment do not attend it in virtue of any speciality attaching to their official position, but in order to mark their regard for the guest of the evening. On this point I may be permitted to say a word, as I have had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Howell from a date long anterior to the time when any foreign resident in Japan set foot as these shores, and I can remember that when he left another large community elsewhere, of which he had been for many years an honored and a valued member, his departure occasioned similar feelings of regret to those which will be universally entertained by his friends in Yokohama and in Yedo when we have to bid him adieu, and to lose that pleasure and profit, which his society has always afforded us. I feel, however, that I should not encroach upon that recognition of his worth, to which I am sure the fullest expression will be given from the chair, but while thanking you Gentlemen, for the honor you have paid to my colleagues and myself by drinking the health of your representatives, we also cordially thank you for having allowed us the opportunity of joining with you in offering to Mr. Howell this tribute of our respect and esteem.

The next toast was that of Our Armies and Navies, which the Chairman proposed as follows:—

The third toast, Gentlemen, which it is my privilege to propose, is one that needs but little comment. Our Armies and our Navies always speak for themselves and with no uncertain sound. Heaven be praised that in the greater part of the world they are not engaged at present in the grim business of war, but are permitted to enjoy, with their fellow citizens, those blessings of peace which their valour and their devotion secure. With us in Japan the representatives of both services are ever welcome and honoured guests. The officers of our Navies, especially, are familiar to us as household words, and scarcely any social gathering is considered complete without the presence of some of them. I am glad to greet this evening, as I always am, one gentleman who so worthily represents that service at present in these waters, that bluff, hearty, whole-souled and large-hearted sailor, whose popularity among the ladies of Yokohama is fully as great as among the tars who love him so well. His modesty is only exceeded by his courtesy and bravery. I see, Gentlemen, that you do not wait for me to name the party to whom I allude. At once your eyes turn to the gallant gentleman, who has, on account of the virtues I have named, and especially on account of his modesty, been appro-

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priately placed in command of H. B. M.'s vessel the *Modeste*. I give you, Gentlemen, Our Armies and Navies.

Captain Buller, C.B. rose to reply. He said :—

I think you will excuse me, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, if my speech is inadequate in expressing my thanks for this kind toast, when you remember the character I bear for modesty. I can never equal the polished powers of oratory possessed by my friend the Chairman, yet I feel I must respond to the remarks passed upon our profession just now. Talking of bravery reminds me of Yokohama in the olden time, when it possessed a brave volunteer corps who promised to resent right manfully the threatened treachery of the natives; who went to bed booted and spurred, it is said, ready to spring up to action at the bugle call. But mutiny is liable to break out in the best regulated army or navy, and these brave fellows revolted. We rode into the country for drilling exercise, and stopped to have tiffin at a place not far distant. The order to mount was given, but not a man moved. We must have a quarter of an hour longer, they said, to digest what has just been eaten, and move they would not for half an hour. But had they not cause for revolt? I feel however, that this toast might have been omitted, yet I know our honoured guest this evening appreciates both the army and navy, and has friends in both, of whom I trust I may call myself one. I thank you for the toast of Our Armies and Navies.

Mr. Mollison then rose to propose the next toast of Our Consuls, and said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentleman,—I feel highly honoured at having been asked to propose the health of our Consuls, and although I could have wished to see the toast in abler hands, I am at the same time very pleased to have this opportunity of testifying publicly my respect for the Consular body. Consular duties, and how they are performed I need not touch upon here, but speaking as a merchant, I know that we are all of us brought from time to time into contact with our respective Consuls, on business matters of one kind and another, and if the experience of those I see around me is the same as my own, as regards the kindness, courtesy and consideration received at their hands, I feel sure that you will not refrain from adding your tribute of respect to mine on this occasion. I therefore have much pleasure in proposing the health of Our Consuls.

Mr. Russell Robertson, H.B. M.'s Consul, replied:—

I beg for myself, and on behalf of my colleagues, to thank you, my friend Mollison, and you, Gentlemen, for kindly drinking the health of the Consuls. The toast is one which I am pleased has found a place in this evening's list, because it affords me an opportunity to tender to the guest of the evening our (the Consuls') grateful recognition of the assistance we have always received at his hands, through the medium of the paper he has so ably conducted for a period of, I think, seven years. Such assistance, Gentlemen, has not taken the shape of adulation, either personally or collectively, but what it has done has been to place public questions before us in such a manner as to deal—I should perhaps say attempt to deal —with them in a way which I trust, so far as our poor efforts have gone, has resulted in some good to this community, of whose interests we are the more immediate representatives. Where praise has been given, it has been in a manner that has made the recipient feel honoured in accepting it; and where blame has been apportioned,—from which I possibly have not escaped —it has been done, if with a fearless, at all events, not with an unfriendly hand. I do not wish to anticipate the toast that is about to follow. Much will shortly be said about my friend Howell that will completely cast into the shade any words that I may attempt to utter, but he and you, Gentlemen, will at least allow me, speaking as his Consul and his friend, to say this much,—that the recollection he will leave with me will be that of a man who never did a treacherous thing to a friend, and who in thought, word, or deed was never ungentle or ungracious to a woman. To revert to the toast to which I have to respond—that of the Consuls—I have little to say beyond this: The progress Japan has made of late years has tended in no slight degree to lessen the labours of the different Consuls, and those whose recollection of events in Japan can carry them back to some sixteen years ago, will contrast the present date very favourably with the uphill work that had to be gone through by the Consuls then resident here. If, Gentlemen, our labours have lessened, the sense of our responsibilities has by no means diminished, and I can assure you, speaking for myself and my colleagues, that your interests are our interests, your business cares our business cares, and that while we labour to promote the one, none the less do we endeavour, so far as lies in our power, to alleviate or lessen the other. I again thank you very much for the toast which has just been proposed.

The Chairman next rose to propose the toast of the evening, which he introduced as follows, being interrupted from time to time by appreciative cheers:—

I am now, Gentlemen, about to propose to you that sentiment which I know you have been anxiously awaiting to respond to, and which will be greeted with that enthusiasm which its subject demands. I make no doubt that it will gratify our honoured guest, to see so many gentlemen assembled to do him honour, as it does us to have this opportunity of testifying our esteem and regard for him: our regard for him as a private citizen of stainless character, of most estimable social qualities, and of large and varied attainments, and our esteem for him as a writer who, however we may have differed from him on some points, we recognize as possessing rare talents, great industry, a remarkable gift of expression, and a sincere desire to do good to his fellows. There has grown up in the world of late years a new power, a power that has developed such marvellous energy and vast strength, as to prevent any thorough analyzation, and to defy all calculation as to what it may accomplish in the future. I believe it is no great exaggeration to say that this power elevates or destroys individuals, that it makes war and decrees peace, that it inaugurates and even conducts vast enterprizes of geographical and scientific discovery, that it gathers information from all parts of the earth and scatters it with a bountiful hand, and that it largely influences, if it does not absolutely shape the policy of nations. But I will not dwell on this most fruitful theme. The Press is to be the subject of another toast, and will be responded to by one of the fraternity whose experience and eloquence will, I doubt not, enable him to do it fuller justice than I can be expected to do in this passing way. What I have said, however, is sufficient to show how important it is for the interests of mankind that those who have the control and direction of this vast power should be men of character and education; should be men of high aims and lofty purposes, appreciating the dignity and responsibility of their calling and full of that spirit that ennobles labour,—men fearing God and loving their fellow men. All power, however, Gentlemen, experience teaches us, is full of temptation. History records upon many of its dark pages instances in which authority has developed into tyranny, and liberty into license. Monarchs have sometimes become villains of the deepest dye. Armies have been corrupted, and instead of being the bulwarks of freedom have been instruments of despotism. Navies have turned into pirates and have become the scourge of oceans which they should have protected, and even the Church itself has been at times turned from its mission of mercy to become the oppressor and terror of mankind. It is hardly to be wondered at, then, that the Press should not have escaped this universal aw, and I think I hazard nothing in saying that there are bad editors as there are bad men in other walks of life. Nay, I believe I may venture farther and say there are a number of these gentry, who if justice were done, would be serving their country in the classical exercises of picking oakum or cutting stone in some quiet and secure retreat, instead of preparing their vicious editorials or conducting their depraved journals. These are the freebooters and sneak-thieves of the profession, who rob reputations as easily and with as little compunction as the pickpocket lifts your purse, or a burglar plunders your dwelling. These are they whose columns are open to assaults upon private character, and against whose mendacious attacks no law affords protection,—save that first and last right of every man which he uses to protect himself against scoundrels and assassins. It is a pleasure for all us to feel, Gentlemen, that the friend we have assembled here this evening to honour is not one of that class. However we, or others, may at times have differed from his opinions or criticized his productions, I think it is almost universally admitted that the journal he has conducted has been marked by rare ability, and by a tone and character that has merited and received the approval of the community. In paying him this compliment, Gentlemen, it is not expected, and he himself I am certain does not expect, that we should approve everything he has done, or that when any of us have opposed his positions or criticized his statements we should now admit we were wrong and he right. We are not here for anything of the kind: we are not here to cover our guest with fulsome eulogy, which he is the last man to desire, but we are here to testify our warm regard for him, and our firm conviction that during his residence here he has laboured faithfully and zealously for what he believes the highest good, that his thoughts, and aims, and efforts, and desires have been to promote the best interests of this neighbourhood and the world at large. We are here to take you by the hand, Sir; to say to you that your absence will we considered a loss by this community that cannot easily be supplied: that we appreciate your labours; the hardships of your position; your abilities; your motives; and that in the future of your life, wherever you may be, and in whatever enterprise engaged, health and prosperity may ever attend you. Gentlemen I propose to you our guest. The health and happiness of William Gunston Howell.

Mr. Howell on rising was received with hearty cheers, which were repeated again and again during his reply to the toast, as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—

It is with feelings of no common warmth that I rise to return you thanks for the high honour bestowed on me this evening for the too flattering terms in which my health has been proposed, and for the kindness and cordially with which it has been received by this distinguished and representative company. Were it fitting or gracious on this occasion to dispute your opinion, I should do so: for you have unanimously agreed upon an estimate of my services with which I could hardly be blamed for not coinciding. But I shall rather follow the example set by Dr. Johnson when complimented by his Sovereign. He was asked whether he had made any reply to His Majesty, "No, Sir," he answered, "when the king had said it, it was to be so. It was not for me to bandy civilities with my sovereign." I need not assure you, gentlemen, that the expression of your good opinion and approval, in the deliberate form which it has assumed this evening, has caused me profound satisfaction. There is no reward which can be offered to a man who has occupied any form of public position, so grateful as the expression of approval and [illegible] for [illegible] which I have occupied, [illegible] grateful [illegible] because I know myself

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too well to imagine that anything like personal popularity has contributed towards such acceptance as I may have found in this place. Rather, do I believe, gentlemen, that in the honour you have conferred on me this evening, you desire to pay a tribute to that sincerity of purpose by which I shall not disclaim having been animated during the seven years of my editorship of the *Japan Mail*. If the recollection of those years gives me one confident assurance, it is this, that the predominant motive which has animated me in all my work has been the desire for the welfare of this Empire, and of the foreign communities settled in Japan; for the promotion of just, generous, and sympathetic feelings towards the Japanese; and of good-will from them towards ourselves. If I have not contributed towards these things, so far as my power lay,—small as that power has been—I have vainly spent some of the best years of my life, and have cherished delusions which constitute collectively a grave reflection upon my capacity for undertaking any serious work whatever. But, gentlemen, your presence here this evening assures me that your impressions tally with my recollections, and that my sincerity and earnestness of purpose—I claim no more—have made themselves evident to you. But it has taken me years to produce these impressions, and I can assure you that during dark periods of discouragement, of misapprehension in regard to my motives and conduct, nothing but the conviction of the justice of this cause and of its certain ultimate triumph have consoled and animated me. But it has been wisely and wittily said that there is one subject on which men may be as eloquent as they like, but can never be interesting—themselves—and I shall take this good hint, and thus avoid the dangers entailed by a neglect of it. I could say much regarding the great difficulties—of so many different kinds—which beset the work I have tried to perform. But it is better to turn to larger and more serious questions. When I arrived in this country nearly eight years ago, Japan was bringing to a close the contest which ended with the Restoration of the Mikadoate. Of some of the active hostilities in the North I was an eye witness, and can bear testimony to the conspicuous gallantry displayed on both sides. It is extremely difficult for any one now residing here to form a picture of what Yedo was in those days. But I remember well that in going from one part of the city to another, a foreigner was always escorted by mounted guards; there was not a wheeled carriage of any kind in the streets, while two-sworded men swarmed everywhere. One by one changes came, first the railway, then the telegraphs, the foreign educational departments, the Army and Navy were reconstructed, the financial statements of the Government began to be published, the Post Office arose, this settlement began to take the form in which we now see it, especially towards the native side of the town, and the new spirit which was animating the Government began to show itself in every direction. It is not my purpose to recapitulate all these improvements and the details of this advance. My only wish is to show that if in these few years such wonderful progress has been made, we may fairly look forward to a continuance of it and need not in any way despair of the future of this country. The art of the historian is brilliant and attractive because it condenses into perhaps the reading of a week or a month the events of a thousand years. But the actual progress of human affairs is extremely slow as a rule, and we who have lived in this country ought rather to congratulate ourselves upon the speed of their march than complain of their tardiness. I fear the complaint will last until fortunes are made more rapidly, but this can only be when the country, by a vigorous encouragement and prosecution of its foreign trade, and the development of its mineral resources, has increased its accumulated capital. Permit me to say a few words to you on the subject of the native press, which has, as I think, a great future before it. Indeed, were I at this moment a young Japanese, my greatest ambition would be, not to take my place among the ranks of the leading officials of the Empire—though I quite admit the laudable nature of this ambition, if rightly directed—but to qualify myself for exercising a great influence on the public mind by means of journalism. In order to do this, I should spend three or four years in Europe and America in unceasing observation and study, and should apply the fruits of these years to promoting the advance of this country—not so as to denationalize it, but so as to build up a strong Japanese civilization, capable of absorbing much of the political philosophy of the western nations. I cannot imagine a more desirable or enviable career for a young man in this country. But he must approach his work with an entire earnestness of intention, and pursue it with unremitting labour and in all honour. Let him do this with the requisite insight, ability, patience and industry, and perhaps no career could offer the opportunity for doing so much good, and leaving so permanent a mark upon his generation. I shall not detain you longer, gentlemen. The habits of my life here have not tended to make me a fluent and entertaining speaker, and I am painfully aware of my deficiencies in this respect. But before I sit down, let me offer a tribute of public acknowledgment to those who have assisted me in my labours. I have been cruelly dull and tedious to you all for seven years week after week. I have had serious subjects to treat, and for the most part have treated them seriously, and I know only too well how much I must have wearied you. But my columns have from time to time been relieved by matter from many various hands—serious reviews from scholarly students, good dissertations on special or general trades, delicate little pictures of Japanese life or scenery, elegantly turned verses—lacking for some months, alas!—and, in fine, matter of various kinds all bearing on my work, or rendering the fruits of it more palateable to my readers. To those who have contributed these I offer publicly my best thanks. And now, gentlemen, I shall trouble you no more. I must shortly take leave of this country, to which I have become strongly attached, and to many kind and hearty friends who have cheered me in my labours and discouragements, and whose society has sweetened an exile which, in my case, has been attended with singularly painful concomitants. But the honour you have done me will ever live in my memory with the greatest satisfaction and gratitude, and the recollection of this evening will more than compensate me for all the labours and trials incidental to my connection with the journal the editorship of which I have just resigned. Gentlemen, I again thank you most heartily.

The next toast was the Bench and the Bar, proposed by Mr. Keswick in the following terms:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The toast which I have now the privilege to propose is one which will commend itself to the favourable acceptance of all present, and calls for very little to be said by me in bespeaking for it your most enthusiastic reception. The toast, Gentlemen, is that of the Bench and the Bar. We are all sensible of the ability, and the independence, with which the onerous duties of the Bench are performed in Yokohama, and it were only a work of supererogation on my part to dwell upon the conspicuous merits attaching to the administrators of justice in Yokohama. Suffice it to say, that we consider, happy is the Community which has its Law given so far outside the pale of reproach,—whether the reproach of man, or of justice,—and we rejoice in the belief that the status of the Bench in Yokohama, and those who adorn it, will yet prove—as indeed it shall prove,—an example and a leaven to the still far from immaculate native Bench of Japan. As for the Bar, and our Barristers here, we will not offend them by eulogy too high, but so much could be said in their favour, that I am spared the necessity of saying anything. Are not our legal luminaries our "guides, philosophers, and friends," and would not this community ill fare without them? Their professional sagacity, personal worth, and social qualities are known to us all, and although this be such an upright, law abiding, and generally model settlement, we rejoice in the expectation that the Bar and Barristers will every flourish among us. Gentlemen, I give you the Bench and the Bar.

Mr. Wilkinson rose to reply for the Bench, saying:—

I thank you, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, for myself and my brother occupants of the Bench, for the kindly sentiments with which this toast has been proposed, and the cordial manner in which it has been received. It is to me at once a source of pleasure and of regret to be called upon to respond to it—of pleasure, because it affords me an opportunity of paying my tribut of esteem to our worthy guest; and I do not think that I can do his better than by reëchoing, by reference, the sentiments, and saying Amen to the prayer of my sometime chief, and always friend, Mr. Robertson. It is a source of regret to me, because my appearing is due in some measure to the absence of one whose friendship, I know, Mr. Howell highly prizes, and who, on the other hand would have been glad of this occasion to bear testimony to the great comfort which I also know he has derived from the friendship of Mr. Howell. Mr. Chairman, in the toast which you have just drunk, the Bench and the Bar are very appropriately joined together. The Bench is a very old institution, older than the Bar, older than history itself, and its occupants in the presents day have very old traditions to maintain—the oldest of all being that we are to hold the scales of justice even between party and party and between the accuser and the accused, and I can say for myself and my colleagues, including indeed the gentlemen by whom the toast has been proposed, that we do our best to follow this tradition and to hold the balance even. To do so, however, is not as easy a task as it once was when the Elder sat in the gate. The complex relations of an advanced civilization have produced questions too complicated to be decided by the simple rules which satisfied the judges in those primitive times. These questions have, for their decision, called forth a science of law and with that science its professors—the members of the Bar; and the Bar now takes a very important part in the administration of justice. The occupants of the Bench, whether lawyers or laymen, are deeply indebted to the members of the Bar for their friendly assistance and coöperation, and, on a behalf of myself and my colleagues, I wish to take this opportunity of acknowledging our deep obligations to them. The community is indebted to them, moreover, for the beneficial influence which their collective opinion has always exercised over the Bench in securing uniformity of decisions, and in keeping the Bench in sympathy with the people, and it is right that their services should receive their due recognition. Mr. Chairman and Gentleman, on behalf of myself and my colleagues, I again thank you for the cordial manner in which you have drunk our health.

Mr. Kirkwood said in reply for the Bar:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I rise to express the thanks of the Bar generally, and more especially that of the Bar of Yokohama, for the toast which has just been proposed and which has been so kindly, cordially and even heartily received by this somewhat large assembly. The health of the Bar given on an occasion such as the present, which is nothing more than a friendly gathering of a large section of this community, I refuse to consider merely as a common place after dinner compliment. I feel that I must regard it, also, as an opportune and kindly recognition of the confidence placed by the public of Yokohama in the general administration of justice in this settlement—in the Bench which presides over it and in the Bar which lend to it its aid and assistance. The Bench and the Bar, Gentlemen, should always merit this confidence, for without it, it is impossible that their influence upon society should be properly felt. So far as the Bar is concerned (for it is with respect to the Bar alone that I am now addressing you) I trust

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that we not only should, but shall always merit it, and that we shall continue to discharge the duties that we may have to perform with completeness and satisfaction to you and to ourselves, for, Gentlemen, you know as well as we do, that it is for the public welfare alone that we labour, that we seek alone to merit its approbation and confidence; and if we possess that, our reward is sure and certain. Gentlemen, on behalf of the learned profession to which I have the honour to belong, I tender you most sincere thanks.

Mr. J. C. Hall, in proposing the next toast of the Press, said:—

After the ample eulogy the Press has already received from the Chairman when proposing the toast of the evening, and the glowing picture of the future of the native press of the country drawn by our guest in his reply, it is not necessary for me to say much on the subject. One observation only I feel called on to make, and that is, that the power of the Press in organizing public opinion among the advanced nations of the world, and the capacity of the native press for promoting the civilization of this country, alike depend on one condition, namely, that the Press should be free. As my opinions on this question, however, are at variance with those of the gentleman whom we are here to-night to honour, I shall not say more. I beg to propose the Press.

In response to this toast Mr. Brooke, of the *Herald*, said:—

After all the eulogiums passed upon the press to night I need not say much in reply to the toast proposed now. The best possible test of the appreciation in which the Press is held is a gathering such as the present, where men of all shades of opinion have met to do honour to a gentleman who for seven years has wielded with much ability the editorial pen. I have often differed in opinion with him; we have broken many a lance in the lists, and in the ardour of contest have perhaps been occasionally unjust to each other, yet I trust now all is past that no rankling ill-feeling remains. For my own part I am sure I wish our guest well on leaving these shores for another sphere of exertion. Disapproving, as I have done, of the general politics of the *Mail*, yet I have no hesitation in bearing testimony to the talent and tone of the paper. As a specimen of literary workmanship it has been in every way creditable to its conductor; the musical and dramatic criticism of its columns have been of the highest order of excellence; better critical writing on these topics is not to be found in any newspaper, no matter where published. In losing Mr. Howell the community will experience a loss difficult to replace. I have always looked forward in common with the rest of the community to the issue of his weekly paper, and have mostly found something to interest me,—to please me,—though occasionally the reverse; but in this life we must take the bitters with the sweets, and be thankful when the former does not predominate in our cup. The example set by Mr. Howell in keeping up the high standard of the *Mail* will, I trust, be emulated by his successor. When the inevitable time arrives for those who remain connected with the Yokohama Press to retire, none need wish for a more honourable recognition of his public services than that which has fallen to the lot of Mr. Howell, the guest of the evening.

The last toast in the list was that of the Ladies, which Baron Rosen proposed, and said:—

Sir, I have the great pleasure of proposing the next toast, which I know you will accept cordially—that of the Ladies. Unfortunately I labour under the disadvantage of not being able to master the English language thoroughly enough ever to hope that I can do justice to the toast, and must therefore beg you to suppose that I have actually said all that it is my intense desire to say on so interesting a topic. I am satisfied that, whatever my shortcomings may be, the nature of the toast is such that you will readily receive what I say, and I am delighted to think that the task of replying to it will fall to a gentleman who will, I have no doubt, do so in a manner which will make up for my failure. Gentlemen, I give you the health of the Ladies.

In replying to this toast Mr. Hay said:—

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen, I have been honoured this evening by having had allotted to me the task of replying to the toast which has been so feelingly proposed by Baron Rosen and so enthusiastically received by all of you. Standing here, as I now do, for a few brief moments the representative of the ladies,—too brief, unfortunately—I cannot but be conscious how far I fail fitly to represent them, but I am emboldened to proceed because courage is a manly virtue which ever found favour with the Ladies, and failure is likely to secure their pity; and you all know what pity is akin to—well to a feeling which it is desirous to obtain from the fair sex. I trust therefore, Gentlemen, that you will pardon me if I fail, as fail I must, to convey to you the thanks of the Ladies with due and proper tact—that charming feminine tact of saying the right thing, and saying it nicely, too. It is a pleasant reflection for the Ladies that they now greatly influence the daily life of the gentlemen here, as this cannot any longer be considered a batchelor port, full of grumpy, discontented men who pretend that they glory in the fact of not being acquainted with a lady, and who strive their best to dispel all that remains of that softening influence which the society of their mothers and sisters had upon them at home. No, the Ladies feel now that they have established a firm hold on the respect and esteem of the gentlemen here, and it will not be the Ladies' fault if they lose it. Some of the old familiar faces among our lady friends have lately gone from among us, and others, unfortunately for us, are about to leave us shortly for home scenes, but I venture to say that even amidst the welcome of friends and relatives and the novelty of a return to home life, their thoughts will often turn in kindly remembrance to those whom they have left behind in Yokohama, while the sadly reduced number of those who still, thank Heaven, remain among us, will, I am sure, always meet the willing devotion and attention of the gentlemen with the same winning grace and charming kindness which has ever distinguished them. I would advise the batchelors here to profit by the good example which has lately been set them and change their condition. If they dare not take the fatal plunge themselves, nor have a friend on whom they can rely, I have no doubt that the editor of the *Matrimonial News* will help them out of their difficulties, and they will thus be able to please the Ladies by adding to their number in this place. The Chairman has spoken at some length of the loss we shall all sustain by the departure from among us of the guest of the evening, and our Consul very aptly touched on his particular devotion to the fair sex, but I confidently state that none will feel his loss more than the Ladies. He will be missed from the social tea board, the more formal dinner table, the cheerful drawing room, the friendly choral society and the more serious concert room; and notwithstanding the abilities of his contemporaries,—or rather, now, late contemporaries—and that his mantle has fallen on able shoulders, who will there be now to touch with a fanciful pen on the allurements of Lawn Tennis, or produce other such pleasant sketches for the delight of the Ladies. Gentlemen, on behalf of the Ladies, I thank you for the kind manner in which you have received the toast proposed.

Mr. House, in a few complimentary terms, proposed the health of Mrs. Howell, as a lady with whom he had the privilege to be acquainted, and whom no one who could boast that privilege remembered with any but pleasurable feelings. To this toast Mr. Howell appropriately returned thanks.

The Chairman then rose and said:—

Gentlemen,—There is one toast yet which must not be overlooked though it may not, unfortunately, be on the card. We owe much to science in general and to the men of scientific attainments amongst us especially. What our learned men have done for us no one can estimate. We could not do without our physicians, and we all esteem the distinguished services done by these gentlemen of our community, especially of our friend Dr. Eldridge, who is happily with us to-night. With his name I may couple that of our oldest and most renowned citizen, Dr. Hepburn. Gentlemen, I give you Our Physicians.

In responding Dr. Eldridge said:—

I thank you, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, for coupling my name with the last toast. The profession to which I belong is not nearly allied to that of our guest, yet the one is friendly to the other and each supports the other in many ways. Mr. Howell has generously aided us in our earnest endeavours to do good, especially in supporting all improvements in the way of sanitary measures by the aid of his columns. And Yokohama is a healthy place; you may laugh, Gentlemen, but I am not sorry it is a healthy place. We have enough to do and are content in the happiness of our fellow creatures here. Mr. Howell leaves us in good spirits and good health, and that he may long continue to enjoy them I am sure we all sincerely wish.

Sir Harry Parkes then rose to propose a toast which he said would be enthusiastically received by all, as the subject of it had greatly contributed to the enjoyment of a pleasant evening, and in a few complimentary terms gave them the Chairman.

In replying the Chairman said:—

Gentleman,—If I were accustomed to public speaking, and if I could appropriate to myself the compliments paid by my distinguished friend, I could reply to this toast. Since I arrived in this community I have felt that I am living amongst a class of men who desire to labour in their ways for the good of the community. There are men who do not give me the credit of being sincere in my work for the community. My work is laborious; I have to keep at it from morning till night, as have others here. Oppressed with the desire to join the dear ones at home we struggle on, and, I myself can sincerely say, that if at the conclusion of my labours here I could look forward to a recognition of them like the present occasion, by which we endeavour to acknowledge the great merit of Mr. Howell's work among us—if I could look forward to such an honour, which I dare not do, I should indeed feel that my labours had been appreciated, and consider that my time and efforts had not been wasted. Gentlemen, accept my thanks for the toast just given.

The Chairman then briefly proposed the health of Mr. Howell's successor in the editorial chair of the *Mail*, to which Mr. Pearson, in returning his thanks, said:—

Until within the past few days I have always regarded the making of a speech before such an assemblage as the present, as the most trying task I could ever be called upon to fulfil. I have discovered that there is one still more difficult, and it is the writing of one's first leading article. Adequately to perform them both requires the pen of an Addison and the eloquence of a Demosthenes. Judge then of my feelings when I find myself called upon to perform both these arduous labours in the same week, and pardon me if I cannot find fitting words to express my grateful sense of your kindness. But while I accept, with gratitude, the high compliment you have paid to me as plain George Cullen Pearson, as the future editor of the *Mail* I wish to preserve a strict impersonality. I wish to surround myself as

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it were with mystery, believing that my future Sybilline utterances will have far more effect when delivered from behind the veil. Regard me, if you can, as a kind of electric battery, which collecting from all sides the flashes and sparks of genius, concentrates them upon you in one powerful weekly discharge. I have often heard young curates speak of the agony they have endured in the production of their first sermon; but what is that, compared to what a young editor suffers in the composition of his first article? The curate is largely aided by an attractive personal appearance, a natural grace of manner, and saint like expression (I am putting myself, Gentlemen, in the curate's place) which are sure to enlist the sympathies of his congregation before he even utters a word, while with such aids, his weakest expressions are certain to be rewarded by admiring glances from bright eyes, and slippers, showered on him from delicate female hands. Moreover, his profession requires him to abjure the devil and all his works. The case of the editor is far different. He has none of the curate's aids to popularity,. He cannot ignore the printer's devil or any of his works; on the contrary he is compelled to be on the best of terms with the imp, and to approve most of his actions.—Instead of being rewarded by admiring glances, his most powerful efforts are quite likely to cause his dearest friends to cut him dead, while there is always the secret, lurking fear in his breast, that the place of slippers may be supplied by boots, not administered by tender female hands. But though I speak thus jestingly, believe me, Gentlemen, I do not view my task in any such light. I cannot express my full sense of the responsibilities connected with the position I have undertaken to fulfil. General Van Buren has truly said that to fittingly fill such a post requires exceptional talents; a great natural ability, a grace of thought and expression, and a well formed habit of writing. I possess none of these qualifications. I must endeavour to supply their place by earnest labour and unswerving fidelity. Convictions come only with experience, therefore I have no convictions; but though convictions be wanting, one endeavour, at least, I can always make, the endeavour to be simply true.

One or two more toasts followed, and the proceedings were pleasantly diversified with songs, and about midnight the party broke up after having passed a most enjoyable evening.

ON THE USE OF "PILLOW-WORDS" AND "PLAYS UPON WORDS" IN JAPANESE POETRY.

By Basil Hall Chamberlain, Esq.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 24th January, 1877.

The subject which I beg leave to introduce this evening to the notice of the Society is one which, notwithstanding its connection with the most delightful of all arts, cannot, I fear, but incur the charge of dulness. Dull and dry, however, as the technicalities of Japanese versification may be, I hope to show at the close of this paper that they are yet deserving of your attention, and that what might at first sight appear to have no possible interest save for the critical student of a bygone literature, may, after all, prove of practical value, even at the present day, to a large and influential portion of the foreign community.

Japanese Poetry, though scarcely, as yet, well explored, cannot exactly be called an unknown region; and it may, perhaps, be permitted me to take for granted that most of the members of this Society are, at least, so far acquainted with it as to know that (except in the case of a very few and very unsuccessful imitations of Chinese models) the prosody of this country knows nothing either of rhyme, assonance, alliteration, accentual stress, quantity, or parallelism. Of what it has *not* got,—or, to speak more correctly, of the reason *why* it has not got any of these peculiarities, some one or other of which, at least, has seemed necessary to all the other nations of which we have any knowledge for the proper distinguishing of poetry from prose, it does not fall within the scope of this paper to speak,—the peculiarities which it *has*, in contradistinction to the prosodies of other countries, forming a more fruitful subject of enquiry. We find, then, besides the well-known cadence formed by alternate lines of five and seven syllables,—that the chief characteristic of the classical poetry of Japan is the use of the so-called *Makura-Kotoba*, or "Pillow-Words," and of "Plays upon Words,—the "Pillow-Words" being more abundant in the earlier, and the "Plays upon Words" in the later portion of the classic age. (By the earlier period, I mean the centuries preceding the compilation of the *Manyōshu* in or about A.D. 753.) It will be convenient to take these two branches of the subject in the chronological order thus indicated, and to commence by the "Pillow-Words."

What, then, is a "Pillow-Word"? Its name indicates tolerably clearly its meaning: it is a word, itself destitute of life, on which the succeeding significative word, as it were, rests its head. The term *Makura-Kotoba*, i. e. "hat-word," which is preferred to that of "Pillow-Word" by the great scholar Mabuchi, sets forth the nature of this class of expressions in an equally intelligible manner. "But what," it may be objected, "can be the possible use "in a sentence of words which are, you say, destitute of "life, by which you mean, I suppose, destitute of mean-"ing?" To find a direct answer to this question would be rather embarrassing; but, perhaps, an illustration drawn from our own English usage may help to elucidate the matter. When we speak of "the gallant Captain," "the learned Professor," "His Holiness the Pope," "His Majesty the King," do we really mean to say that, after due deliberation, we consider those persons to be, respectively, gallant, learned, Holy and Majestic? Or, again, are all "honourable members" of Parliament or Congress men filled with high notions of honour and deserving to be honoured by us? What, then, do such expressions mean? The simplest reply is that they mean nothing at all,—that we use them for no other reason than that other people have used them before us, and that it has become the custom to use them. But they *ought* to mean something, and not only so, but they *did once* mean something. In olden times, none but the gallant and courageous were chosen as the leader of hosts; none but those reputed to be filled with Christian grace and holiness were ever raised to the Papal throne. In our days, the *thing* has, to a certain extent, vanished, while the *word* (for words are mere long-lived than things) remains. This is the gist of the matter, the "pillow-words" which we are discussing being, as a rule, simply epithets that were formerly applied quite naturally and appropriately to various objects, places and actions, but which in most cases, by the process of phonetic decay, by being used in connection with expressions having but a very distant affinity to the expression they originally served to define, or by application to words whose only connection with the original word is that it commences with the same syllable as the latter, have suffered such changes either in their own substance or in the connection in which they are used, as to have become almost unrecognisable, and, practically, devoid of meaning. Take, for instance, the "pillow-word" *hisakata no*, written with the characters 久堅之 (enduring and hard), and constantly found in poetry before the word "sky." The characters seem appropriate enough to form an epithet to be applied to the heavens; but, as a matter of fact, they rest on a mistaken etymology. The word *hisakata* should be written *hisagata*, and is a contraction of *hisago no katachi* (the shape of a gourd), —an expression which, though scarcely graceful according to European ideas, is yet very graphically descriptive of the apparent form of the firmament. Soon, however, the original meaning was so completely forgotten, that, down to the present day, *hisakata no* is used as a pillow-word," not only for the heavens, but for a whole number of things connected with the heavens,—even for the light, a phenomenon which has certainly no connection with a gourd, and for the Imperial residence, which may, indeed have been heavenly in its splendour, but is hardly likely to have been built after the pattern of a pumpkin. This system of what might be called "ex officio epithets" has received enormous extension; and herein, and in its application as a poetical ornament, lies the peculiarity. Some of the "pillow-words" are used before one other word only, others before whole classes, as in the case of *hisakata no* given above. Some are of rare occurence; but the Japanese scholar or versifier remembers all those in common use just as we remember our irregular verbs or the vagaries of our English orthography,—viz. simply by remembering them. Even in prose, "pillow-words" may occasionally be met with; but it is only in an extremely ornate style of prose, such as is, for instance, to be found in prefaces to collections of poems.

To pass on to particulars, it may be stated that the words of which we are treating always occur in the five-syllable, never in the seven-syllable lines of a poem. Those which themselves extend to the length of five-syllables in the immense majority of cases take no postposition, as, for

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instance, the word *kusamakura* applied to journeys, or *chihayaburu*, now applied to all divinities indiscriminately, but properly belonging only to bad gods, or to bad and powerful men. Some few of four-syllables likewise take no position, as *soramitsu* the "pillow-word" for the province of Yamato; while a very small number indeed may be found followed by one of the postpositions *ya*, *ni* and *wo*. *Amatobu ya*, *wagimoko ni*, *fusamaji wo* may serve as examples. But by far the greatest number of four-syllable "pillow-words" take the postposition *no* (of). *Hisakata no* explained above, and dozens of others will at once recur to the student's memory. "Pillow-words" of less than four syllables are extremely rare.

So much for the outward form. In regard to the derivation and inward meaning, the "pillow-words" would seem to have been considered by Mabuchi as falling into five separate classes. But a European will find the following four-fold division more convenient:

I. Descriptive words or phrases of the nature of an adjective or of a simile, that have suffered no phonetic changes and are still employed in their original connection. The "pillow" for the verb "to yearn" may serve as an instance. It is *nakukonasu*, and means: "in the manner of a weeping infant," which is a pretty phrase to describe yearning. A slightly more difficult example is offered by *sakigusa no*, the "pillow" for *mitsu* (three) and *naka* (middle), where the origin of the connection lies in the fact that the *sakigusa* plant is a lily, whose stem always divides at the top into *three* flower-bearing stalks, and when three things are in a row, one of them must of course be in the *middle*. Other sub-divisions of this class are formed by "pillow-words" founded on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, or furnishing examples of substantives which are, by an inverted process, employed to qualify adjectives.

II. Words or phrases originally similar to those comprised in the first class, but now differing from them, inasmuch as letter-changes or application to words other than those they originally served to define have obscured their meaning. The already quoted word *hisakata no* belongs to this category; and another instance is furnished by *shikitahé no*, where the change is, not in the term itself, but in its application. Signifying "made of finely woven stuff," it was at first naturally used as an epithet for clothes, and especially for sleeping apparel. Later on, however, the true meaning was so completely neglected, that the phrase was applied first to the bed in which the sleeping apparel is worn, and next to the house in which the bed is situated, and even to the Japanese pillow, which is, as any of us who have travelled in the country may know to our cost, made of anything rather than soft stuff.

III. Words or phrases alluding to some historical or mythological occurrence. For instance, *hayabito no*, which serves as a "pillow" to the province of Satsuma, is explained by the best authorities (though some commentators, it is true, contend for another interpretation, but also an historical one) as owing its origin to the fact that, in the earliest ages of Japanese history, the *haya-bito*, *i.e.* the soldiers who kept guard around the Mikado's palace, were always Satsuma men. *Soramitsu*, one of the "pillows" for the province of Yamato, has a mythological origin, while *tachibana no*, used before the surname Moribé, reminds us of the introduction of the orange into this country in the reign of Suijin Tenno. Under this heading may be classed a few ancient names of places, which have sunk down into the condition of mere "pillow-words" one for another.

IV.—Punning words or phrases. The ambiguous position of this class, placed, as it is, between the "pillow-words" on the one hand and the more regular plays upon words (to be presently discussed) on the other, has given rise to many differences of opinion among those best qualified to pronounce on such a matter; and numbers of expressions that are admitted into the category of "pillow-words" by one authority are rejected by another. Without entering into this discussion which is essentially a barren one, it may be sufficient (always following Mabuchi, as a mere foreigner may be well content to do) to quote, as an example of the punning "pillow-words," *koromodé'no*, which means *sleeve* and is used before the name of the province of Hitachi, because the first two syllables of the latter (*hida*) signify *folds*,—the sleeves worn in ancient times being narrow and so long that they had to be folded or turned up when a man wanted to do any work. *Momotaradzu* (literally, *less than* 100) is similarly used as a "pillow" for phrases or names of places beginning with the syllables *yaso* (an old word for 80) or *i*, considered as an abbreviation of *iso* (an old word for 50). The first, second and fourth classes comprise the great majority of the words which we have been considering; but it may be remarked that not a few of them belong to two classes at once. Thus *kankazé no* owes its connection with the name of the province of Isé, in the first place to a piece of mythology and in the second to a play upon words. A consideration of all the peculiarities of the "pillow-words" would, however, require a long treatise, and it may be as well here to leave this portion of the subject, merely pausing to state that on it, as on so many other branches of the native erudition, the celebrated Mabuchi is recognised as the greatest authority. His "Considerations on the Hat-Words,"—a work in ten volumes,—appeared in the year 1757; and a continuation of the same, in seven volumes, was published in 1801 by his follower, Ukéda Akinari. The total number of "pillow-words" explained by these two authors is 667. Other minor works have long been in current use; and some of them, which are mere alphabetic lists of significative expressions each accompanied by its proper "pillow-word," may be said to fill in this country the place occupied in Europe and in China by rhyming dictionaries.

I now pass on to the consideration of plays upon words, which have been noted as the second peculiarity characteristic of Japanese versification. The native literati are silent on the subject, probably because it has appeared to them so simple as to call for no special comment; and here, too, it may be disposed of in half the space devoted to the elucidation of the more obscure category of the "pillow-words." There are three classes of plays upon words:

I.—What is called by the Japanese a "preface" or "preparation," and what we might perhaps term a "punning introduction." The 18th ode of the well-known *Hiyaku nin-Is-shu* collection affords a good example. It runs thus:

Sumi no yé no
Kishi ni *yoru* nami
Yoru sahé ya
Yumé no kayohi-ji
Hito-mé yokuran.

In rendering this ode into English, we must translate the last three lines only, whose sense is: "Even at night, on the thoroughfare of my dreams, I will avoid the eyes of men." The first two lines, literally rendered, would run thus: "The waves breaking on the shores of the Bay of Sumi." But their sole use is, by means of the verb *yoru*, which here signifies "the breaking of the waves," to make a punning introduction for the word *yoru*, which means "the night-time": so far as the real subject of the little poem is concerned they are entirely meaningless. The student of the Manyōshu will perhaps here call to mind a very remarkable instance of the use of "punning introductions" which occurs in the 13th volume of that collection in a poem commencing *Komoriku no Hatsusé no Kaba* where no less than the first ten lines have no connection whatever with the elegy that follows, and serve simply and solely as a "punning introduction."

II. Plays upon words similar to the ordinary European pun. Into this class, if we follow Mabuchi, will fall many expressions commonly regarded as "pillow words." The following is an example:

Matsu ga né no.
Matsu koto to homi, &c., &c.

which may be nearly literally rendered into English, pun and all, by the line:

Like to the *pine*-trees, I must stand and *pine*.

III. A more complicated species of pun, occurring when a word with two-meanings is used only once as a sort of pivot on which two wheels turn. In this case, the first part of the political phrase has no logical end, and the latter part has no logical beginning. Of the three kinds of plays upon words, this is certainly the most character-

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istic; and none has been in greater favour from the ninth century down to present day, when, amidst the rapid decay of almost everything else of native origin, the peculiar poetry of Japan, which had already emerged in all its pristine vigour from the inundation of the Chinese learning, bid fair to weather the more destructive storms of the oncoming civilisation of the West. The following stanza from the *Kokihshu* will give an example of what might be termed "pivot-puns."

Shikitahé no
Makura no shita ni
Umi ha arédo
Hito wo *mirumé* ha
Shidzu zo arikéru.

Paraphrased into English (and thereby unavoidably made to sound grotesque in the extreme), the stanza would run thus:

On the salt ocean of my tears for thee
My pillow floats: could I my darling {see / sea-
Weed never groweth in this billowy sea.

The poetess means to tell us that she is is debarred from communication with her lover.

Were this paper addressed to any other persons than the Members of the Asiatic Society of Japan, most of whom probably possess some knowledge of the literature of this country, it would perhaps, *à propos* of the above lines, which cannot but excite derision when rendered into so utterly alien a tongue as English, be well to remind them that our canons of taste are not necessarily canons of universal application, and, in particular, that there is nothing in the nature of things constraining us to associate plays upon words with the ridiculous. Each literature must be a law in itself, and I should be surprised if any of those who have devoted themselves to the study of the productions of the Japanese Muse, were not to give their unqualified assent to the opinion that the plays upon words, of which all the later poetry is full, add infinitely to its grace, its vigour and its terseness. The lyrical portions of the *Nô*, or classical opera, are particularly rich in this species of adornment,—the sentence, which passes before one like a series of dissolving views, being often broken up in so complicated a manner as to defy any attempt at a logical interpretation. But, after all, delight, not instruction, is the end and aim of all true poetry, and the poet has amply fulfilled his mission if he leaves our minds dazzled with the resources of his art, or our ears ringing with the most harmonious cadences.

If I may detain the Society a few moments longer, I would suggest that any person possessing a sufficient acquaintance with any of the kindred Altaic tongues might open out a curious field of enquiry by collecting together information on the question of the existence in their poetical literatures of like peculiarities. The labours of Rémusat and others have demonstrated the similarity, almost amounting to identity of grammatical structure pervading all the languages of Tartar origin, and it is but natural to suppose that nations speaking similar languages will use those languages in a similar way. In the mean time, some may, perhaps, be tempted to think that the continued use of hundreds of words after they have partially or completely ceased to possess any meaning is specially characteristic of the Japanese cast of mind, conspicuous as it has ever been for its love of precedent and imitation. Into such speculations it would, however, on the present occasion, be beside the purpose to enter; and I would only, in fulfilment of the promise with which this paper commenced,—the setting forth, namely, of immediate practical utility to follow from the considerations with which it has been occupied,—make one more observation, addressing it more especially to those whose profession it is to popularise in this country the sacred books of the West. A careful study of the ancient poetry of Japan, and therefore, of course, of the prosody which determines its outward form, must precede any successful attempt at a translation into Japanese of the most splendid of all poetical literatures,—the Hebrew Psalms. At least, I am assured by some of those natives best qualified to form an opinion on such a subject, that a metrical version in the manner of the longer odes of the *Manyōshu* would alone be satisfactory to Japanese ears. Of the difficulties attending such a translation, and of the necessity which would often occur of sacrificing the letter to the spirit, there can be no doubt. At the same time, patient and persevering study should render the desired end not impossible of attainment.

A JAPANESE SONG.

A plum tree is my fickle love,
And I a weeping willow;
Her blossoms shine like stars above
My night-encircled pillow.

I court, and flatter, and beseech,
And bend in worship lowly;
But ah! beyond my eager reach
Still spread the branches holy.

So bear, sweet Summer, to the South
Your bright and balmy weather!
Rough Autumn comes with kindly mouth,
And blows our leaves together!

KAJIN.

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Wednesday, January 24th, 1877.

J. RODERICK *v.* R. A. FRANCIS.

This was a claim for $30, on account of board and lodging.

Defendant when served with the summons in this case on the 17th instant, refused to accept the document. Another summons was issued, returnable yesterday morning.

Defendant appeared personally, but said that he was not a British subject. His father was a Brazilian, though he himself had been born in Singapore. He was not registered in any Consulate in Yokohama. He had been living for six years, in Saigon, Hongkong, Shanghai and this place. He lived in Shanghai for four years and was never registered in any Consulate. As there was no Brazilian Consul here he would prefer to register in the Portugese Consulate. Sooner them become amenable to British jurisdiction he would submit to Japanese law. He could not account for the fact that, though a Brazilian and resident in Singapore for ten years, his father should have had an English name. His father died when he was six years old. He had never done anything to renounce allegiance to Great Britain.

The Court, considering that defendant had been born in a British colony and had never renounced allegiance as a natural born subject, resolved to treat him as a British subject; and so informed him.

Defendant then said he had a counter claim against plaintiff for $37, but admitted his claim of $35. Plaintiff disputed the counter claim.

Defendant was now sworn, and stated that he had kept plaintiff's books for him during July last and claimed $25 for that. He had received $5 only. Plaintiff had a lot of things belonging to him still in his possession. Their value was $17.50. There was a verbal agreement between them about the book-keeping. Plaintiff promised him $25.

To plaintiff:—There was no agreement about giving me $4 per month. I kept the books one month only.

Plaintiff, sworn:—I agreed to give defendant $4 per month for keeping my books. He borrowed money from me but did not refund the whole amount.

Verdict for plaintiff for $30.50 and $3 costs. This amount to be paid as follows: $9.50 on the 1st February; $8 on the 1st March; and $8 on the 1st of the two following months, to be paid into the Registry.

WING SANG WO *v.* W. BLACK.

Plaintiff claimed $29.20 for goods sold and delivered.

Plaintiff appeared, but defendant did not.

Consular Constable Hodges stated how he served the summons in this case on the 22nd instant. Defendant then told him that his affairs were in liquidation and that he would soon be able to settle with plaintiff. Witness met defendant in the street a few days ago, when he asked him if the Chinaman would accept $10 and not appear in Court.

Plaintiff said he lived at No. 51, Main Street, and had dealings with defendant, who owed him $29 20.

Plaintiff showed the account and pass book, which was in defendant's writing.

The Court ordered defendant to pay into the Registry the sum claimed, with $3 costs, within 10 days.

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THE RECTOR OF LINCOLN COLLEGE ON BEAUTY AND TASTE.

(The Spectator.)

The Rev. Mark Pattison's clever diatribe at Oxford yesterday week against the modern carpets, coal-boxes, and cut-glass, shows that he understands how to take down the conceit of the middle-classes in more directions than one. The other day at Liverpool he undertook to show us how very little the middle-classes value the possession of knowledge simply for its own sake; now he has supplemented his humiliating lesson by illustrating his belief that the same classes are degenerating in taste. In both lectures he has, we fancy, erred a little on the pessimist side. It is easy, indeed, to show from the latter lecture itself that this is the side to which he inclines, for while he was lamenting the disappearance of the old Smyrna carpets, "whose graceful patterns and deftly-associated tints left nothing to be desired," he declared that these patterns and tints were themselves "education to the eye." But when he came to discourse of graceful patterns and tints which, instead of being lost to us, have been gained within the last thirty years,—the patterns and tints of the crockery designed for the use both of the table and the bedroom,—of which he admitted that it was quite undeniable that they had been vastly improved in the same period, instead of congratulating himself and his audience that these, too, were in their way "education for the eye" he proceeded to argue very elaborately that they were nothing of the kind. He was compelled, he said, entirely to dissent from the doctrine. It "seemed to him psychologically erroneous." "The presence of beauty alone," he declared, "does not educate the eye to see it." Either, then, his first admission was made inadvertently because it was a tribute to the last generation at the expense of the present, or the second carefully elaborated doctrine was a mistake. Whichever alternative we take to be the true one, Mr. Pattison here clearly indicates that slightly pessimist bias of which, as he confesses, he is likely to be accused. If he carelessly allowed himself to declare that the beautiful objects we have discarded were "education to the eye" of those who made use of them, though he emphatically denies the same doctrine in relation to the beautiful objects which we have recently introduced, it is clear that his bias is to estimate as losses, when deducted from the one side of the account, what he declines to estimate as gains when they are added to the other. If he is not really going to insist on his asserted psychological principle, his prejudice is still deeper; in that case, he must have been too eager to accept a hasty assumption only because it told against the taste of the present generation. However, we believe the truth to lie between the view which Mr. Pattison took when he was lamenting over what we had lost in the past, and the view which he took when he was endeavouring to take down our conceit in the present. It is surely true that to some extent the constant presence of grand or beautiful forms and colours is "education," not merely to "the eye," but to the mind, which often sees, and is capable of seeing, even a greater grandeur and beauty behind these forms and colours. It is surely also true, not, indeed, that "the presence of beauty alone does not educate the eye to see it," but at least that it *need* not do so. Often it does not, while oftener probably it does. In the great majority of cases, we do not doubt that the presence of beauty does exercise a very active educating influence on those who live amongst its sights and sounds, while it is absolutely certain that it need not do so, and hardly can do so without other favourable conditions. Still in the majority of cases which arise amongst civilised nations, these other favourable conditions are present. Mr. Pattison himself would not deny for a moment that an atmosphere of refinement refines, that an atmosphere of freedom enfranchises, that an atmosphere of excellence ennobles, that an atmosphere of industry makes industrious, that an atmosphere of taste elevates. But he would distinguish, and point out the great difference between an atmosphere of active sympathies which draw the more passive minds with them, and magnetise them into a certain amount of similarity, and the mere presence of external objects more or less congenial to these sympathies. And we entirely admit the distinction. Fine taste, even with the presence of very little to gratify it, can do more to educate taste, than the presence of a world of beauty without the human insight to make use of it. In a grimy city, where all the vegetation is killed, and where there is nothing but light and shadow, dawn and sunset, and starlight, to fill the mind with noble objects, a man's deep love of sublimity and beauty will do more to generate it in the obtuse natures around him, than the presence of all the treasures of Italian art, and natural Italian loveliness, could do to generate it in a mind equally obtuse, which was shut out from communication with minds of higher taste. So far Mr. Pattison is certainly right. The more active element, which is ennobling in every way, is the living feeling which goes out to meet what is great or good, not the mere vision of the external object which satisfies that feeling.

But surely Mr. Pattison goes greatly astray when he assumes—probably from noble rage against the vulgar self-satisfaction of the day in its own progressiveness, a self-satisfaction which evidently lashes him to fury—that even the mere accustoming of the taste to hideous objects is not debasing, and the accustoming of it to noble objects not, so far as it goes, good. Those who live amidst squalor and deformity will take a vast deal more of elevating sympathy to make them feel revolted by squalor and deformity, than those who live amidst pure and harmonious scenes. Again, the taste which is educated by habitual *protest* against the ugliness of surrounding objects is not nearly so happily circumstanced for a natural and healthy growth in discriminating perception, as the taste which is fed habitually upon that which satisfies, or is capable even of raising it. You might as plausibly say that you could spread the love of science in a world where there were as yet no scientific discoveries from which to illustrate and exemplify the significance and beauty of science, and spread it, moreover, as rapidly as you could in a world like our own, full of illustrations of the variety and beauty of scientific achievements, as say that you could spread the love of beauty in a world of ugliness as rapidly as you could spread it in a world of natural grandeur and noble artistic achievements. It is at least quite certain that the purest love of beauty will suffer negatively from the absence of that beauty, and more than this, that positively it will easily be accustomed to acquiesce in what is bad, unless it be trained in the constant association with what is good. Is it a mere accident that the Dutch school of painting has developed few very high characteristics except those which are due to the study of great effects of light and shadow, while the Italian school has developed the highest idealism? Is it not certain that the presence of much higher natural beauty, both as regards the forms of the external world and the grace and freedom of the human body, has been one of the most favourable conditions for Italian art, while the absence of that beauty has been of the least favourable for Dutch art? Every student of art holds the greatness of Greek sculpture to be due to the opportunity which the Greeks had for studying the human form in all its easiest, freest gestures. Yet this is just such a merely external condition as Mr. Pattison, in the latter part of his address at Oxford, treats as comparatively insignificant and irrelevant, at least when compared with the love of beauty, which can alone use the models so obtained. It cannot reasonably be doubtde that the constant presence before the eye, of great and noble standards of beauty is in the highest degree educating to those who have the least natural faculty for this kind of discrimination; while even in those who have that faculty in a very high degree, the most enthusiastic love of beauty can hardly sow the germs of a true artistic feeling, without having free access to object of beauty from which to illustrate the principles of artistic choice.

Mr. Pattison says,—we think quite truly—that mechanism is in many very important respects the enemy of true art. "Imitation kills art." "The artist-spirit is a spirit of enjoyment, of rejoicing in the work of our hands." When you are merely imitating, striking off a mere copy of what has gone before, that spirit of rejoicing is not and cannot be present. There can be no "expansive joy of soul" over the purely imitative process. That is perfectly true, and shows, we think, why, in a day when machines can do so much which men, except by the help of carefully constructed machines, could never do, the artist-element in man suffers. Men become ministers to machines. Look at the difference between the mower and the man who works the mowing-machine. Both the scythe and the mowing-machine are machines, but the former is a machine in which the largest possible room is left for the free, and easy, and intelligent movement of the human arm and body; while in the latter, the man dwindles, and is little more than a needful accessory to the machine. Hence there is true and graceful art in the work of the mower, and there is hardly more than mechanical industry in the work of the attendant of the mowing-machine. Mr. Pattison would, we fancy, agree with us in this, and even eagerly maintain that we are right. But how does the fact which this illustrates apply to Mr. Pattison's argument? Why, as we think, in the very opposite direction to the use which he makes of the hostility between Machinery and Art. He holds that it

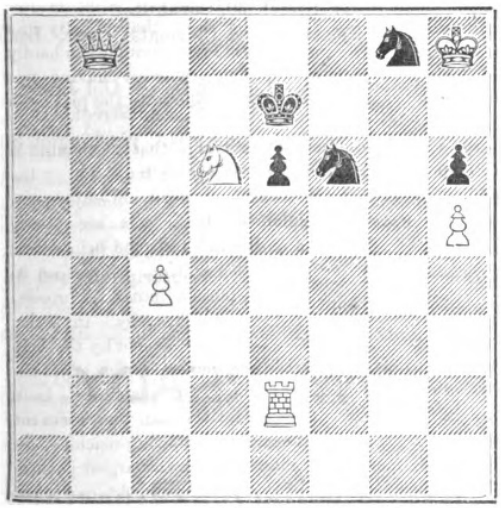
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is the loss of the love for beauty which has deteriorated modern taste, so far as it has been deteriorated. We hold that while that love has, on the whole, gained ground, it is rather the relative diminution in the number of beautiful objects, of objects suitable for the artistic impulse, which has caused any deterioration which we may have suffered. The multiplication of machines, and the increasing number of men who, instead of directly producing, have necessarily become the mere ministrants and attendants of more powerful machines, has necessarily diminished the ease and variety and freedom of the actions which excite artistic study and impulse. The steam factory is far less beautiful than the water-mill, because man and nature are far less at their ease, far more constrained to act in the groove of mechanical necessity, in connection with the former, than they are in connection with the latter. For the same reason, the steamer is far less artistic than the sailing-ship, and even the railway than the coach. But all this goes to prove that deterioration, so far as there has been deterioration, is rather in the objective than in the subjective world. The conditions of life which are unfit subjects for art, on which man and nature act in constrained and mechanical lines are relatively far more numerous than they were. The conditions of life which are fit subjects for art, in which man and nature act freely and with a certain ease and pliancy, the conditions which can be reproduced with an "expansive joy of soul" are fewer than they were, and in more complex and less simple regions of experience. In other words, the opportunities for art—at least, for the simplest art—are fewer. But, on the other hand, we believe the love and appreciation of it are greater. We take just the opposite view from Mr. Pattison. We are inclined to ascribe such deterioration as there is, in the middle-class at least, to the influence of the outerworld on which the power of mechanism has made vast inroads. On the other hand the improvement is due, we believe, to the culture of the inward love of the beautiful. And this must be the region in which we must fight against the inroads of the mechanical on our free life. Surely literary art was never so truly valued as it is now. And that is a region in which the aggression of mechanism need not at present be feared. Yet if the appreciation of true literary art is greater than it ever was before, it can hardly be said that it is the degradation of taste which has lowered our artistic achievement. In the simplest region of art, no doubt, the higher objects of artistic appreciation have diminished relatively in number. But in all regions of art we vinture to hope that the love of beanty has been enhanced.

PROBLEM.

By J. H Finlinson.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Solution of problem of last week, by J. B., of Bridport.

1.—Kt. to K. B.'s 5.	1.—B. to K. R.'s 5.
2.—Kt. takes P.	2.—Anything.
3.—R. B. or Kt. mates.	
	1.—Kt. to K. Kt.'s 5.
2.—Kt. to K. Kt.'s 7.	2.—Anything.
3.—R. or Kt. mates.	
	1.—Kt. to Q.'s 8.
2.—Kt. to K. R.'s 6.	
3.—R. mates.	

Correct answers received from C. B. and Delta, Yokohama; W.B. M., and W.H.S., Tôkiô.

A *belle partie* played between Messrs. Schoumoff and Korbout at St. Petersburg; the former giving his Q Kt.

(Remore Black's Q Kt from the Board.—Evans's Gambit.).

Black (Mr. S.)	White (Mr. K.)	Black (Mr. S.)	White (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Q takes Q Kt	P takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. Castles	P to Q B 7th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	16. P to K 5th	P takes P
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	17. Q to Q B 5th (ch)	K to K sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd	18. B to Q R 3rd	B takes Kt
(This move, though less objectionable when the player making it receives large odds, is not a good one. It is far better to retire the Bishop to Q R 4th.)		(This was very hazardous; but it was difficult, if not impossible, for him to find an unexceptionable move.)	
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. Q to K B 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
7. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th	20. K R to Q sq (ch)	P takes R, becoming a Q (ch)
8. B takes P (ch)	K to B sq		
9. Q to Q 5th	P to Q B 3rd	21. R takes Q (ch)	K to B 2nd
10 Q to K B 5th	P to Q 3rd	22. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
11. B to K 6 (dis.ch)	B to K B 3rd	23. B to Q B 5th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
12. Kt to K Kt 5th	K to K 2nd	(He might at least have retarded his defeat by playing the King to Q R 3rd at this crisis.)	
13. B takes B	Q takes B	24. R to Q Kt sq (ch)	K to R 3rd,
(If he had taken the Bishop with his Rook he would clearly have been mated in two moves.)			

and Black now gave mate in four moves. How, we leave as a little Enigma for our readers.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 20, *City of Tokio*, American steamer, Maury, 5,057, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan 20, *Tibre*, French steamer, Le Girard, 1,735, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M., M. Co.

Jan. 22, *Nevada*, American steamer, Williams, 2,145, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Jan 22, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 890, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Jan. 24 *Bat ak*, Russian steamer, Zotoff, 352, from Kobe, General, to China and Japan Trading Company.

Jan. 24, *City of Peking* American steamer, Tanner, 5,079, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 24, *Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, Drummond, 1,325, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Jan. 25, *Dragon*, British steamer, Grevatt, 472, from Hiogo, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 25, *Nagoya Maru*, Japanese steamer, Conner, 1,914, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23, *City of Tokio*, American steamer, Maury, 5,050, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 23, *Malacca*, British steamer, Edmond, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Jan. 25, *C. L. Pearson*, American barque, Swain, 664, for New York, Tea, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Jan. 25, *City of Peking*, American steamer, Tanner, 5,097, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 25, *Genkai Maru* Japanese steamer, Hussey, 1,917, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Jan. 26, *Sumida Maru*, Japanese steamer, Gorlach, 896, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Jan. 26, *Saikio Maru*, Japanese steamer, Vroom, 2,145, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *City of Tokio* from Hongkong:—Mrs. W. J. Thompson, Mrs. E. C. Hine, Dr. M. E. Drennan, U.S.N., Mr. P. J. Majer.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Takatake, Yamagoto, Kuokto, Dr. Ziegel, M. le Bruntel, and 11 French marines.

Per Steam-ship *Nevada* from Shanghai and ports:—For Yokohama: Mrs. Machibara and 2 children, Captain Postumus, Messrs. T. B. Glover, A B. Glover, Hamilton, Goodwin, Ohara, Popp, E. C. Kirby, Von Siebold, Van der Ossen, Wilson, and 9 Japanese, and 1 Chinese in the cabin; and 181 in the steerage. For America: Mrs. Taylor and 2 children, and 1 in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Messrs. Cox, Smith, Pengelly, Kwong, Fook Ching, wife and child, Chan Yok Chee and 2 children; and 14 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *City of Tokio* for San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wasson, Messrs. D'Iffanger, John Roche, O. Sambook, John Burke, Frank Burris, George Westphal and Mrs. Campbell.

Per Steam-ship *City of Peking* from San Francisco:—For Yokohama: Mrs. G. E. Baughmann, Miss L. B. Rose, Miss A. Windsor, Messrs. J. Taylor, C. A. Herbert, J. B. Hail and wife, Col. de Carteret, E. Curwen, F. Knapel, F. F. Jewett, A. L. Case, U.S.N., C. W. Deering, J. Brady, Quing Se Chan, Wing Wing Hein, and 8 Japanese in the cabin, and 21 Europeans in the steerage. For Hongkong: Dr F. de Haas, A. G. Carey, Mrs. Spaulding, A. O. Happer, Jun., Mrs. Curtis, and Mrs. E. French; 426 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Dragon* from Hiogo:—1 European and 1 Chinese.

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Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai, &c.: Messrs. J. M. Kelly, W. H. Short, E. R. Smith, Giorgiani, Ishimura, Okamoto, Yamamoto, Hirasi, Hiriaki, 2 Chinese and 143 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *City of Peking* for Hongkong:—Mrs. Spaulding, Mrs. E. French, Mrs. C. Curtis, Dr. F. de Haas, Messrs. A. G. Carey, A. G. Happer, A. Center, Captain F. Williams, and 426 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Mrs F. D'Iffanger, Mrs. G. P. Ness; Miss Cargill, Dr. Dresser, Mrs. Thompson and 2 children Col. Fukuhara, Mr. and Mrs Hail, The Hon. J. Saumerez, Captain Gorham, Miss Susuki Tame, Messrs W. W. Cargill, A. Wilson, Lovercus, J. Pitman, A. Crossley, John Brady, U.S.N., R. H. Simonds, F. Knapel, F. S. Goodison, C. Michel, W. S. Lockhart, G. B. Thompson, E. Peel, Quong Le Chun, and 18 Japanese in the cabin.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca* for Hongkong.

Silk for England	187 bales.
France	15 „
Total	202 bales.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.

Treasure	$39,100
„	...*yen* 4,940

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	*Name.*	*Agents.*	*Despatch.*
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. S. S. Co....	...28th Feb.
Shanghai ...	Nagoya Maru	M. B. Co. ...	...31st Jan.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

			Destination
Batrak	Zotoff	...	
Chili Maru	... ...	...	...Laid up.
Courier	... ...	...	...Laid up.
Kanagawa Maru	Drummond ...	...	
Massilia	... ...	...	...Laid up.
Meiji Maru	Peters	...	
Menzaleh	Pasqualini ...		...Hongkong.
Niigata Maru	... ...	...	
Nagoya Maru	Conner		...Shanghai.
Sea Gull	Acfort	...	
Taihei Maru	Hubenet		
Tibre...	Le Girard		

SAILING SHIPS

Caroline	35	Müller	...	
John Mackean... ...	198	... ...	...	
Jupiter	36	Hoffman ...	...	
Lottie	25	Johnson ...	...	
Mary Jane	156	Brinkmeir ...	...	
Parmenio	369	Abb. tt ...	...	
Rupak	100	Gall	...	
Stonewall Jackson	...1103	Arbecam ...		...Kobe.
Tori	55	Williams ...	...	
Willard G. Patten ...	516	Conner ...	...	...At Shinagawa.

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOR.

H. B. M. corvette ... Modeste ... Captain Buller, C. B. At Yo-[koska.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Patroclus" s.s.; "Glaucus" s.s.; "Achilles."
FROM LONDON.—"Teviot" s.s.; "Glenlyon" s.s.; "Glenfalloch" s.s; "Glenfinlas" s.s.; "Altona" s.s.; "Gordon Castle" s.s; "Egeria" s.s.; "Braemar Castle" s.s.; "Glenroy" s.s.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Fiery Cross."
FROM SHIELDS.—"Ariantes"
FROM CARDIFF.—"Vishnu"; "Grenadier"; A. W. Weston"; "Christine"; "Casper."
FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C Leary"; "Haze."
FROM HAMBURG.—"Juliane."
FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Punjaub."
FROM GLASGOW.—"Benarty" s.s.
FROM COPENHAGEN.—"Hoyer."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.—"Stentor" s.s; "Ulysses" s.s.; "Patroclus" s.s.
AT LONDON FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS—"Flying Spur"; "Galley of Lorne" s.s.; "Cyphrenese" s.s.; "Cairnsmuir" s.s.; "Macgregor" s.s.
AT GLASGOW.—"Loudoun Castle."

TRAVELLERS, MISSIONARIES & others, may employ their leisure time *pleasantly & profitably*, by collecting *rare butterflies*. Forward (freight unpaid,) folded up separately in paper in cigar boxes Best prices remitted for perfect specimens. Collecting apparatus sent *free* to those who furnish reference to D. G. RUTHERFORD, (*Horniman's Museum.*) Forest Hill, LONDON. [ADVT.]

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	M. M. Str.	Feb. 4th
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	Jan. 24th
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE	P. & O. Str.	Jan. 27th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. S. S.	Feb. 1st

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Jan. 30th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Feb. 6th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	Jan. 31st
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	Feb. 28th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	Feb. 10th

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0

P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.5	11.20

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
7.1	8.19	9.34	10.49	12.4

P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.19	2.34	3.49	5.4	6.19	7.34	10.9	11.25

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

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AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	F. Algar, 8 Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street,
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

NOW READY.

The Ladies' Directory,

Can be procured at Messrs. A. F. WETMORE & Co.'s or the Office of this Paper.

PRICE 2 DOLLARS.

Yokohama, January 27, 1877. tf.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—In general our market has been very dull, and with the exception of some transactions in *Yarns* we have little or no business to report. Clearances, also, continue on a very unsatisfactory scale. *Yarns*:—There has been a moderate demand for 16-24, and for these numbers prices keep firm; other qualities are neglected. *Shirtings* continue in an extremely depressed state, and even concessions in prices do not tempt buyers. For *T. Cloths* there is a small enquiry, but offers are too low to lead to business. *White Shirtings, Turkey Reds* and *Taffachelass* are dull and neglected, but for *Drills* there is some demand, and *Velvets* are moderately saleable.

Grey Shirtings:—				
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.40 to $1.80
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.80 to 2.35
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.55 to 2.35
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.10 to 2.55
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1.60
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25

White Shirtings:—				
60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.	2.20 to 2.40
Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb.	0.65 to 0.85
Black Velvets				7.50 to 8.75
English Drills	15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.	2.55 to 2.65
Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in.		1.90 to 2.10

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$29.00 to 32.50	
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$30.50 to 35.50	
No. 38 to 42	per picul	$36.00 to 40.00	
Reverse Twist 16-24	,,	$31.50	

Woollens.—Our market has been exceedingly quiet and there is no decisive change for the better to record. Lower rates continue to rule for *Black Orleans* and *Italian Cloth*, in which articles some small sales are reported. There is not much doing in *Mousseline de Laines*; printed goods seemed for a few days to attract the attention of buyers, but we have not heard of any sales worth mentioning having taken place, while plain goods remain as dull as before. Prices are entirely nominal.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.		4.75 to 6.75
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.		4.25 to 5.25
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.		4.00 to 5.25
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.		0.24 to 0.33
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.		5.75 to 6.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.		16.50 to 17.50
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.		12.00 to 13.00
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.		0.17 to 0.19

Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.		0.25 to 0.30
Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.		0.30 to 0.36
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.			0.80 to 1.20
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.			0.75 to 0.80
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.			0.45 to 0.60
Union	54 in. to 56 in.			0.60 to 0.75
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb		0.42 to 0.48

Sugar.—Sales have been only on a small scale, and prices generally are unchanged. None of the new crop *Formosa* has yet reached this market.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$3.85	
,, in basket	,,	$3.65	
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$3.70	
do. in basket	,,	$3.55	
China No. 1 Ping-fah	,,	$7.30	
,, No. 2 Ching-pak		$6.80 to $7.20	
,, No. 3 Ke-pak		$6.00 to $6.30	

China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul	$5.30 to $5.60	
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$4.80 to $5.10	
,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$4.00 to $4.30	
Swatow Brown	,,	$3.00	
Daitong	,,	$3.50	
Japan Rice	,,	$2.05 to $2.20	
Kerosene Oil		$4.60 nominal.	

Kerosene Oil.—The market is temporarily quiet at quotations, but holders are firm in their demand for higher prices.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—On Saturday last we wrote that a telegram had been received on the 19th instant which reported a rupture between Russia and Turkey as imminent. Since then the market has been kept in a state of suspense of which no fresh intelligence on that point has yet relieved it, and transactions, notwithstanding the existence of an ample stock, have been almost insignificant. Some Hamatski have been settled at prices which have not yet transpired, and most of the Hanks bought have been rejected after inspection. Prices for Filature Silks are well maintained, and for the other sorts we are unable to report any change in our previous quotations.

Tea.—Business for the closing week has been more restricted, and buyers are very cautious, as recent telegraphic messages from New York report a continuance of low prices ruling there. Supplies to this market have been small and of inferior quality; settlements for the week amount to 440 piculs, and stocks on the spot do not exceed 2,000 piculs. Prices close weak as under.

Common		$11.00 to 13.00	
Good Common		14.00 to 16.00	
Medium		17.00 to 18.00	
Good Medium		19.00 to 22.00	
Fine		$24 to 30	
Finest		Nominal.	
Choice		Nominal.	

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Business continues very quiet, with slightly easier rates.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 3d.
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 2d.
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 3⅛d.
On Paris—Bank Sight	5.20
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.30
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.40
On Hongkong—Bank sight	par.
,, Private 10 days' sight	1% dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	74
,, Private 10 days sight	75
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	101
,, 30 days sight Private	103
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	101½
,, 30 days sight Private	103½
Kinsatz	409
Gold Yen	409

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INSURANCE.

THE
LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE
COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of he Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 *(Times 8th March,* 1864*).*

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE
MERCHANTS
MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon almost all descriptions of Property at the current rates of premium.

Total Sum insured in 1875, £247,278,909..

Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

WILKIN & ROBISON,
Agents,
Yokohama and Kobe.

Yokohama, January 25, 1877. tf.

LANCASHIRE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Yedo Agency.

F. C. HAYES,
Sub-Agent,
8, Owari cho, Nichome.

Yokohama, December 1, 1876. 2ms.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE
Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between EDWD. Z. HOLME, CHARLES RYLEY, FREDK. RINGER and J. CARRICK SMITH, under the name of HOLME, RYLEY & Co. London, and HOLME, RINGER & Co. Nagasaki, has this day been dissolved by efflux of time.

HOLME, RINGER & Co.

Nagasaki, 1st January, 1877.

REFERRING to the above, the undersigned will carry on business in Nagasaki from and after this date under the style and name of

HOLME, RINGER & CO.

FREDERICK RINGER.
J. CARRICK SMITH.

Nagasaki, 1st January, 1877. 4w.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT
in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT
FORM.
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

July 8, 1876. 1f. 26ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876 52 ins

"SCHWEIZ"

Marine Insurance Company in Zurich.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed Agents at Yokohama for the above Company and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at current rates.

VALMALE, SCHOENE & MILSOM.

Yokohama, December 6, 1876.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,

WILDEN WORKS,

STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED
"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB WH" "WILDEN," "UNICORN," "ARLEY," "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.

January 13, 1877. 52ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Composed of the purist articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the cure of

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

KEATING'S COUGH LONZENGES are prepared by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drug and Chemicals carefully executed.



TRADE MARK.

September 30, 1876. 26ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

**Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters.**

BY APPOINTMENT TO



H.M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52ins.

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(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
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Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Prodnce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

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May 17th, 1876. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 2.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

We are in a position to state with correctness some of the details of the financial operation for the final arrangement of which, Masuda and Shibusawa went to Shanghai in the last steamer:—the loan from Japan to China. The amount is much larger than has been stated, and the component parts of it are rice, seaweed and copper. The price at which the rice is to be taken is $4.60 per koku. No bullion will pass between the parties, but an amount of copper cash may, or may not, form part of the transaction. The rate of interest has been fixed at 8½ per cent. We shall be able to give other necessary details of the business in our next; meanwhile, we regret to learn that the carriage of the produce will not be in foreign hands, the Chinese having stipulated that this shall be done by their own vessels.

Judging from the account given in the *Hiogo News*, the visit of His Majesty the Mikado seems to have been made the occasion for general rejoicings and festivities. The illuminations were brilliant, the weather all that could be desired, and nothing appears to have occurred to mar the preparations made by the loyal people of Kobe for the fitting reception of the Emperor. We are gratified to find that the efforts made by the foreign residents were very graciously recognised, a letter having been addressed by the *Gon-Rei* of Hiogo *ken* to the President of the Hiogo Muncipal Council, communicating the expression of His Majesty's gratification at the illumination held in his honour. We also observe that His Majesty was graciously pleased to accept the dedication and a copy of the music of the Japanese National Air composed by M. Cretella, Band master of the *Atalante*. *Embarras des richesses!* If we mistake not, this is the third National Air of which Japan has become the proud possessor in the last four years. "What the plague! three morning guns!" Our Dramatic Amateurs can finish the quotation.

Press of other matter prevents us from giving this week more than two translations from the native papers. In speaking of Saigo and his "designs" the writer seems to feel the very uneasiness that he wishes to allay in the minds of his readers. After all "the designs of Saigo" may be only "a painted devil" but in view of the extremely disturbing rumours that have been so rife of late, it cannot be wondered at that men should feel serious uneasiness.

Our second translation is on the Institution of a Representative Assembly. The writer urges the people so to educate themselves, by forming *ken* Assemblies, as to render themselves fitted for a National Assembly. The moderation of the writer is most praiseworthy, and he deprecates the folly of building a national edifice, without having first firmly laid its foundations. Let him 'possess his soul in patience' the people are beginning to recognise that the powers and prerogatives of the crown are vested therein as a trust for their benefit. We have sufficient confidence in the good will and uprightness of the Government to think that it will listen to the requests of its subjects when put forward thus calmly and respectfully. Let the people prepare themselves for a national assembly, and let the statesmen show themselves the friends of the people, and endeavour by all means in their power to accelerate the advent of the period for its establishment.

In the present number, we commence the publication of a long and extremely valuable paper on the Mineral Wealth of Japan by Mr. Henry S. Munroe, which has been prepared and read by that gentleman before the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Mr. Munroe for some years held a position in the Kaitakushi Department and was afterwards transferred to the Kaisei Gakko. Possessed of more than ordinary ability, and a most earnest student, he has already made for himself in America a reputation rarely achieved by so young a man. The paper that we publish has attracted great attention to the writer, who, we are glad to hear, is about to return to Japan in the service of the Government.

The *Hiogo News* has an extremely well considered article on the subject of the visit of the Emperor to the south, in the course of which it takes occasion to remark the probable effect of the "policy of opposition on the part of the Government to the claims of the Shizoku class, and to deplore that by its action, it has alienated the sympathies of a class, who should and could have been made its staunchest supporters." The views to which it gives utterance are entirely those that we hold. We sympathize deeply with the Government in its earnest endeavours to work for the advancement of all classes of its subjects, and appreciate the maze of troubles in which it has been and still continues to be involved, but many of these troubles are of its own making. The farmers are relieved to some extent of the heavy burden of their taxation, but the ranks of the *Shizoku* are swelled by a large number of discharged and therefore discontented officials. It is cutting a

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piece of the top to put on to the bottom to lengthen the skirt. We believe that the fear expressed that the smouldering disaffection may "end in another outbreak of sufficient importance to be dignified by the name of a civil war," is only too well grounded. Is it too late for conciliation? If so, a long and hard fight must be faced; will it be a bloodless one?

A startling incident finds place in the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. It seems that when the *City of Peking* was about mid-ocean on her last trip from San Francisco, a schooner, partly dismasted, was discovered. The course of the *City of Peking* was altered so as to approach the schooner, whereupon the Japanese flag was hoisted by those on board the latter. A boat was lowered from the steamer and boarded the distressed vessel, and after some delay returned to the *City of Peking* with four of the Japanese crew of the schooner, and after all had been received on board and the boat hoisted up, the steamer resumed her proper course and was speedily out of sight of the smaller craft. On board the *City of Peking* were seventeen Japanese returning with exhibits from the Philadelphia Exhibition, who at once proffered assistance to the rescued crew of the schooner, who were in a wretchedly wasted condition, and cried with joy on recognizing their countrymen, by whom enquires were made as to the particulars of the difficulty the schooner had got into. The narration of the events was sufficiently distressiug. It appears that the schooner was called the *Hisayoshi Maru*, constructed after the foreign style, for trading between Kobe and Hokodate. On the 1st of December last she left Hakodate with a cargo of rice, soy, *saké* and salt, destined for Hori-idzumi, a small port about 90 *ri* from Hakodate, but meeting with heavy weather the vessel was blown out of her course. After buffetting about for six days the rudder and one of the masts were carried away, when, of course, the vessel was driven about helplessly by the wind, none of the crew knowing whereabouts they were, when the *City of Peking* fortunately sighted them. The four rescued men, after so far relating their misfortunes, then began to bewail the unfortunate fate of the captain, mate and super-cargo of the castaway vessel, and on enquiry they confessed that those three men, not daring to show their faces to the owner of the schooner unless they could save the cargo, had appealed to the foreigner who was in charge of the boat which put off to their assistance to tow their vessel back to Yokohama. Apart from the impracticability of such a proceeding, no one in the boat understood Japanese, so that their appeal obtained no answer beyond orders, conveyed by signs, to leave the schooner and enter the boat. This, however, they resolutely refused to do, and so were reluctantly left behind to drift about at the mercy of the winds and waves until relieved from the horrors of their situation by death. The editor of the *Nichi Nichi* admires the honourable feeling which prompted these men to be careful of the charge entrusted to them, but rightly enough deplores the foolish obstinacy which induced them to remain on board and deliberately sacrifice valuable lives which might otherwise have been saved.

On the 20th of last month we published an extract from the *Hôchi Shimbun* to the effect that it was believed that the administration of the Press-laws would, for the future, be characterized by less severity than had hitherto been the case, and that offences against those laws would be punished by fine only, and no longer by imprisonment. Either there was no foundation whatever for the statement, or the time has not yet arrived for the purposed cessation of the continued persecution of public writers, as we now learn that the editor of the Yokohama *Mainichi Shimbun*, Mr. Koyedzuka, was summoned before the authorities on the 2nd instant, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 10 *yen*, for publishing a communication from a correspondent touching on the sentence passed on Mr. Tsukahara, a former editor of the same paper, who is at present undergoing imprisonment for an offence against the same laws. There seems to be nothing outrageous in the incriminated writing, but the publication of it has, nevertheless, been construed into a breach of Articles XII and XIV of the Press-laws, with the result as stated above.

We have received from the *Echo du Japon* a most useful table, showing the fluctuations in the price of silk during the past year.

Private telegrams have been received up to the 1st instant which make no mention of alarming complications of the Eastern question, so that it is to be hoped that there is no fear of war being imminent.

THE FOREIGN PRESS.

The *Tokio Times* having been before hand with us all, in the publication of the Financial Minister's Statement and Estimates for the year 1876-77, the *Herald* reproduced it on Monday night, with an article explanatory and critical. Giving credit to the Minister for some improvements in the form of his budget, and notably for the introduction, for the first time, of comparative tables, showing increase or decrease of expenditure in departments, this year as compared with the previous one,—the *Herald* appears to withold its entire credence from his statements, particularizing that of the amount of paper money in existing circulation. The *Gazette* of Jan. 30th has nothing but praise for the plans of the Financial Ministers, and admiration of his estimates. The *Tokio Times* of to-day follows, and goes even further than the *Gazette*, in its admiration of the Finance Minister's ability, for it makes the remarkable statement that—"the diminutions of income are, apart from the land-tax, chiefly in the matters of salaries, pensions, products, etc., which may, in other years, be turned to sources of profit." How the payment of 'salaries or pensions' can ever come to be 'sources of profit' to the Government which has to pay them, we confess ourselves totally at a loss to understand—perhaps the *Tokio Times* meant 'subsidies.' Neither of our neighbours takes notice of the important fact, that there has been no official publication of the estimates yet. We have reproduced it from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, but the editor states that he has not been officially authorized to publish it. In the version given by the *Tokio Times*, occur a number of errors, which have been corrected in that which we give to our own readers; the figures being reviewed in another column by ourselves, renders unnecessary the task of further analysis here of our contemporaies' remarks.

The *Gazette's* leading column on Monday was occupied with an unfavourable criticism of our own introductory article of last week; but, as it admits that the key-notes we sound are not 'uncertain,' and writes as follows of our policy on one of the two important subjects considered, we have no reason to complain of its strictures:—

"When the Government has adopted, with natural and necessary modifications, that code which is the result of centuries of practice of the enlightened jurisprudence of many countries, and the judges in training are found equal to administer it impartially and in the spirit of its laws, then there can be no objection to the granting, on the part of those nations which express pleasure at Japan's progress, and delight in the prospect of admitting her to their comity, the reasonable request she will have to ask."

This appears to us to fix a period for the relief of Japan from the fetter of the extra-territoriality clause as nearly as possible coincident with that named by ourselves—the next generation. The *Tokiô Times* of this morning expresses, even more strongly, its disapprobation of our policy. This is the more regrettable, because we fear that our commercial and economic views are likely to prove, when enunciated, equally distasteful to our esteemed contemporary.

L'Echo du Japon published on Monday its usual full and carefully written summary of news for the French mail. In speaking of the recent dismissal from every department of large numbers of the Government Officials (our contemporary says two thirds, but we think the proportion can scarcely be so large) an act of economy rendered necessary by the large deficit in the Revenue that must arise from the recent action of the Government in reducing the land tax, it truly calls it "un remède héroique." As it further remarks, it remains to be seen whether the Government in solving one difficulty may not be

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involving itself in others. One cannot but fear that the dismissed officials may carry with them into their different provinces seeds of disaffection, which, sown in fruitful soil, may bring forth a crop of the ill weeds of disloyalty, when the Government conceive they have a right to be rewarded by a plentiful harvest of good for a praiseworthy action.

The *Herald* had a very good article on Tuesday, on the position and treatment of foreign *employés* in the native service. The writer justly attributes to a feeling of insecurity in their berths, the fact that every attempt to get up a Club, or even a reading room, has always been a failure—though we are of opinion that even a more potent reason for this, is the scattered character of the foreign residences. With the conclusion of the article we fully agree:—that foreigners have no right to complain of being dismissed at the expiry, or even (with adequate compensation) before the expiry of their terms of agreement; inasmuch as the only object of the Government in engaging them, in most cases, is that they should act as 'teachers.' They may consider, and often rightfully, that their pupils are not competent to take their places, when they receive their dismissals from Government, but this fact, with its consequences, concerns the Government and its Japanese subjects alone, and foreigners have nothing to grumble at, if the bargain made with them has been fairly carried out. That those foreigners who have been dismissed from their posts before the expiry of their agreements have been very liberally treated, is undeniable: for the rest, such inconveniences and disappointments are the inevitable lot of all who "become servants to the heathen."

We refer rather fully to this article, because we note that the writer omitted to mention, as should have been specially done at this time, that a number of foreigners have recently been dismissed from various departments, to show to dismissed Japanese officials, apparently, the impartiality of the Government, and the absolute necessity of retrenchment. We doubt whether Government has taken any steps to let their native victims know, that every foreigner so dismissed has received the full salary which he would have received, had he retained its position to the end of his agreement—that in fact, he is sent away to seek other employment with a useful little capital of twelve, fifteen, or eighteen months' pay in his pocket. It occurs to us, by the way, that one of the numerous foreign financial advisers of the Government might with great propriety have recommended to the Finance Minister the cheaper method in use in Foreign Civil services on such occasions, of commutation.

The *Echo du Japon* of Friday, quoting from the columns of our *Daily Advertiser* the 'state' of the Second National Bank, which we hope to be able to give periodically to the public, took the opportunity of giving us the first part of a financial article on the subject which promises to be of considerable interest, and which we shall review when completed.

Nothing more has been published, in the leading columns of the daily papers, during the week, which calls for remark.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 29th.

During the absence of Sanjô Saneyoshi, who has accompanied the Mikado to Kiôto, *Udai-jin* Iwakura will act as Prime Minister.

The agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. yesterday informed us that the cable between Nagasaki and Shanghai was interrupted.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Mr. Ôdzuka, the Chief Judge of the Kagoshima *Saibansho,* arrived at Tôkiô on the 23rd instant for the transaction of some business which as yet is unknown. Two secretaries accompanied him.

From the same.

Japanese banks are to be established at Hongkong and Shanghai shortly, so we hear.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A report has reached us that owing to bad weather the *Takao Kan,* conveying H.M. the Mikado to Kobe, was obliged to anchor in Toba harbour in the province of Shima, but would proceed on the voyage when the weather moderated.

From the same.

A school is to be built at the Nishikichô, Tôkiô, where the children of the *kuadzoku,* or nobles, can be instructed. Her Majesty the Empress has given 30,000 *yen* towards the expense of its establishment.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The new building for the Superior Court will be rebuilt on the same site where it stood previous to its destruction by fire last year.

Tuesday, 30th.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* yesterday published the following important news.

We have heard the purport of a telegram despatched from Rome on the 23rd instant. It is as follows:—

"Although the conference at Constantinople was concluded "yesterday (22nd instant) and the friendly deliberations "broken off without any result, still Russia has declared in "favour of a peaceful policy."

A further telegram despatched from St. Petersburg on the 25th instant reached Yedo on the 26th. Its purport was, we have heard, as follows:—

"The conference at Constantinople was broken off on the "22nd instant, and the Ambassadors left Constantinople, "leaving (behind) Charge d'Affaires."

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A telegram has been received from our special correspondent that His Majesty the Mikado arrived at Kobe at 7 a.m. on the 28th instant, proceeded to Kiôto by the train at 2.20 p.m., and arrived at the Imperial Palace at Kiôto at 6.30 p.m. on the same day.

From the same.

Mr. Yamawaki, the editor of the late *Hiôron Shimbun* and now of the *Bummei Shimbun,* was released from prison on the 28th instant, at the expiration of the term of his sentence.

From the same.

An office called the *Shûshi-kuan* (Bureau of History) has been established as a branch of the *Daijô-kuan.*

From the same.

An express company called the *Naikoku Tsu-un-kuaisha* is about to build a steamer both for freight and passengers, which will ply up and down the Sumida-gawa.

Form the *Eiri Shimbun.*

It has been announced that Her Majesty the Empress Dowager arrived safely at Kiôto on the 27th instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Special local representative meetings have been held since the 20th instant in Nagano *ken* (Shinshu), the representatives of the people being the *Kucho* and *Kocho.*

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

On the 29th instant the fifty police constables who had been sent to Miyé *ken* (Isé) returned to the capital.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

We hear that the railway between Kobé and Kiôto will be conducted by the Mitsu Bishi Company after the opening ceremony.

[We give this extraordinary statement for what it is worth. —Ed. *J. M. D. A.*]

Wednesday, 31st.

The *Thabor* left yesterday afternoon for Kobe having on board a large party for the ceremony of opening the Osaka and Kiôto line, among them being H. E. Ito, the Minister of Public Works and other Japanese officials, together with several representatives of the foreign and native Press and others. The *Meiji Maru* will also leave for the same destination shortly

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with another party, including some of the Foreign Representatives.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. received news yesterday evening that the cable between Nagasaki and Shanghai was repaired, and in full working order.

We have been favoured by a copy of the "Hong List and Directory for 1877" published at the *Japan Herald* office. It contains full particulars of all the Diplomatic and Consular establishments in Japan, of employés in the Government offices, public bodies and agencies, and men-of-war of all nationalities on the station, together with comprehensive lists of firms and residents in the various ports of Japan, conveniently arranged for ready reference. The labour which has been bestowed on its production can only be properly appreciated by those who are practically aware how much care and trouble are involved in such a work. It is accompanied by a useful map of the Settlement and Bluff.

Yesterday having been a general holiday there was no issue of native newspapers.

Thursday, 1st.

The *Japan Gazette* Hong List and Directory for 1877, of which a copy has just been laid before us, seems to be, as usual, put together with great care, and to contain all the information that such a work should contain in a neat and convenient form.

In accordance with our expressed intention we publish below a translation of the latest return of the circulation of the notes of the Second National Bank—commonly known as the "Shosha Notes"—which has been furnished to us directly from the *Ginko*.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

We publish the following, in accordance with a notification from the *Shihei-rio* (Bureau of Paper Money) of the 8th of August 1876, which was made up after closing our business for the week ending on the 27th January.

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		1,200,000
On hand	868,885	
In circulation	331,115	
	1,200,000	

RESERVE FUND.

In dollars (coin) on hand	$262,237.04
In dollars (Foreign Bank notes)	96.96
Deposited with Foreign Banks	68,780.00
	$331,114.00

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegraphic despatch announces that H. M. the Mikado visited and prayed at the tomb of his father, Kômei Tenno, at Kiôto on the morning of the 30th instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The students of the Normal School of Kanagawa are to undergo an examination, and whoever fails to pass the same will no longer be permitted to remain at the school.

From the same.

The French Chargé d'Affairs left the capital on the 29th instant and will proceed to Kiôto *viâ* the Tôkaidô.

From the same.

Some 71,677 guests stopped at the hotels at Kanagawa during the last year.

From the same.

Kônoike Zenyemon (noted for his wealth) and several of the principal merchants of Osaka are drawing up plans for the establishment of a bank at that city.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

We hear that the out-turn of the iron mines of Yechigo and Shimano for last year was most encouraging, and that further improvement in the quantities of iron obtained is to be looked for this year.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Mr. Oyama, the editor of the *Tekkua Shimbun*, was summoned to the *Saibansho* on the 28th instant, but did not put in an appearance owing to his absence from Tôkiô.

From the same.

We have received a telegram from our agent at Osaka that on the receipt of acertain telegram at noon on the 30th instant, the castle was guarded by an extra number of the troops of the garrison.

Friday, 2nd.

A telegram from Tôkiô yesterday announced the total destruction of the *Gaimusho* by fire. The building occupied the office of Foreign Affairs is a large rambling one which was formerly the Kuroda Yashiki. The fire broke out about mid-day, and was caused, it is said, by an overheated stove pipe setting fire to the roof of the building, the inflammable nature of which precluded any hopes of saving it. The Foreign Office premises, however, being entirely surrounded by a road, the fire was fortunately confined to the compound in which it broke out.

The *Meiji Maru* was to have left for Kobe at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon taking a large party of the Foreign Representatives and other members of the Deplomatic Corps to the ceremony of the opening of the Osaka and Kiôto Railway, but the vessel's departure was delayed until late last night as, owing to the fact that the Russian Legation in Tôkiô is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the *Gaimusho*, and was consequently in no slight danger from the fire which destroyed the latter, Mr. de Struve, the Russian Minister, was unable to leave Tôkiô and embark on board the *Meiji Maru* at the time originally agreed upon.

The *Akébono Shimbun* says that some of the *Kucho* of Kanagawa *ken* are engaged in laying out a good road from Tôkiô to Kôfu. This will be a serious undertaking, as in order to carry the road by easy gradients across the Kobotoke and Sasako hills, some heavy work will have to be done.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

During the stay of H. M. the Mikado at Kiôto he will visit the temple of Nishi Honganji and there witness an examination of the students of the Kiôto *Fu.*

From the same.

Mr. Yamao, the Vice-Minister of Public Works, will act as Minister for that department during the absence of H. E. Itô.

From the same.

A work called the *Tôjunroku* has been compiled by the *Daijô-kuan*, containing the various statistics, and other information, which were collected during His Majesty's northern journey.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Small pox is prevalent at Akita *ken* (the province of Dewa), but the authorities are taking all possible precautions to prevent it from spreading.

From the same.

The Mikado visited the *Fucho* and the Exhibition of Kiôto on the 31st instant, and on the 1st February, he is expected to visit the College and other institutions of the city.

Saturday, 3rd.

The P. & O. Company's steamer *Zambesi*, with English Mails on board to the 22nd December, left Singapore on the 24th ultimo, and it was expected that the steamer *Benarty* would also leave the same port on that day. The *Malacca*, with Yokohama portion of next English mail, may be looked for on the evening of Saturday next, the 10th instant.

The *Hiogo Maru* did not leave for Hakodate yesterday as advertised, her departure having been postponed until to-day, at 4 p.m.

Fires seem to have been alarmingly frequent in Tôkiô lately. On Thursday night twenty houses were destroyed at Atagoshita, and several of the outhouses of the Military School at Ichigaya were also burnt. On Friday night a

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fire at Kitashin-bori consumed 72 houses, while several other fires occurred in various parts of the capital which were fortunately confined to the buildings in which they broke out.

The fire which destroyed the *Gaimusho* (Foreign Office) on Thursday was caused by an overheated stove pipe setting fire to the ceiling of the room set apart for the reception of Foreign Representatives. The flames extended to the roof and seized such rapid hold of the building that it was utterly destroyed in one hour, the roof itself having fallen in about twenty minutes after the first alarm was given. The fire brigades were quickly on the spot, and in unusual force, the number of firemen who turned out having been variously estimated from 2,000 to 3,500, while the number actually present may fairly be stated at something between the above mentioned figures. No exertions on their part could save the main building where the fire originated, but their efforts to prevent the fire spreading to the outhouses and surrounding buildings were entirely successful. It is highly creditable to the officials of the department, that notwithstanding the extremely rapid progress of the fire, all the records and official documents were saved with the exception of such as had been recently received and were in course of being answered.

We learn from the *Chôya Shimbun* that a submarine cable is at present being laid between Okayama *ken* (Bizen) and Ehime *ken* (Iyo) on the Island of Shikoku. The astonishment of the ignorant country people of that part of Japan, which is so little known to foreigners, was greatly excited, not only by the sight of foreigners themselves, but by observing them engaged in such an undertaking—a telegraphic cable and its uses, naturally enough, being something quite beyond their comprehension.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A new work upon Japanese history has been published in Kôfu, the author being Mr. Tanaka. The title of the work is the *Nihon Shiriaku*, and is calculated to be a very useful work for students.

From the same.

Mr. Sakurai, the *Gon-dai-Shokikuan* (Vice-Chief Secretary of the *Naimusho*, has been always appointed to take charge of the *Jôhei-kioku* (Office for storage of rice).

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A contributor to the *Kinji Hiôron* was yesterday summoned to the *Keishi-kioku* (Bureau of Police) and examined about an article of his reflecting on that office, which was published in No. 36 of that paper.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING JANUARY 1877.

Class of Patients.	Remained Dec. 31st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Jan. 31st.	Total Treated.
1st	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd	1	1	1	—	1	2
3rd	11	14	9	1	15	25
4th	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charity	2	4	2	—	4	6
Total	14	19	12	1	20	33

E. MASSAIS, M.D.
Surgeon-in-charge.

The *Sunbeam*, an auxiliary steam yacht, 565 tons, belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, and owned and commanded by Thos. Brassey, Esq., M. P., arrived in port this afternoon, from Honolulu. The *Sunbeam* left Torbay on the 7th July last, and has visited Madeira, Tarafal Bay, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and, passing through the Straits of Magellan, Valparaiso, Tahiti, and the Sandwich Islands. Leaving Honolulu on the 3rd of January, the *Sunbeam* experienced favourable weather until the 25th inst., and since then she has had two heavy gales from the westward, and lost a few spars. She will probably remain here a fortnight. Mr. Brassey is accompanied from England by Mrs. Brassey and family of three children, the Hon. A. Y. Bingham, Dr. Potter, and Mr. Freer.—*Japan Herald.*

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 14th January, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$5,999.12
Merchandise, &c.	$ 531.43
Total	$6,530.55

Miles Open 18.
Corresponding week last week.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$5,233.77
Merchandise, &c.	$ 415.99
Total	$5,649.76

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 21st January, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,481.99
Merchandise, &c.	$ 534.69
Total	$8,016.68

Miles Open 18.
Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,137.42
Merchandise, &c.	$ 480.44
Total	$6,617.86

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 28th January, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$5,834.72
Merchandise, &c.	$ 459.10
Total	$6,293.82

Miles Open 18.
Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$4,140.49
Merchandise, &c.	$ 420.66
Total	$4,561.03

KOBE, OSAKA AND OMIYADORI STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 21st January, 1877.

Passengers	29,740.	Amount... Yen	7,278.535
Luggage and Parcels		,,	226.438
Goods,		,,	495.364
Total		Yen	8,000.337
Corresponding period last year		Yen	3,815.775

With regard to the journey of H.I.M. the Mikado, we announced in our daily issue yesterday that his departure had been postponed from Monday, the 22nd, for which day it had been fixed, and the lastest we have since heard is that another fixture had been made for to-day. Presuming no further alteration in the arrangements to take place, His Majesty will therefore arrive here on Friday, the 26th. In consequence of the above expected event there is extraordinary activity in the lantern trade in Kobe just now, one maker having temporarily hired additional premises in Main Street, his own usual premises being apparently unequal to supplying the orders which have come in. The wide straight streets of the Concession lend themselves well to illumination, and remembering how well the Bund looked on the occasion of the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, we expect that on this occasion, when the illumination will be more general, the town will present a spectacle at once brilliant and unique.—*Hiogo News.*

We hear that private telegrams have been received, dated the 23rd January, to the effect that England and France have not, as yet, declared war either in favour of Turkey or otherwise.—*Shanghai Courier.*

The *Achilles* arrived at Hongkong and left for Shanghai yesterday. The *Stentor* left Singapore on the 21st instant for Hongkong. The *Glenroy* is expected in a few days.—*Shanghai Courier.*

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THE FINANCE MINISTER'S ESTIMATES.

THE long expected annual Estimate of the Finance Minister at length made its appearance at the close of last week. Considering that the current financial year with which it deals has already more than half elapsed, it is perhaps as well that no credit is claimed by its author on the score of punctuality in the preparation of it. No allusion is made to the fact of the delay, no explanation or apology for it offered; but it may without rashness be conjectured that the insurrection in the South and the disturbed state of the country during the last six months are largely answerable for the tardiness with which Mr. OKUMA has this year acquitted himself of the duty of reporting to the Chief Minister of the Sovereign on the prospects of the national finances.

These may seem rather guarded terms in which to describe what is often loosely spoken of as the publication of the Japanese budget; but on a subject of such importance it is specially necessary to guard against the too common error of confounding things together which are only remotely analogous, because they happen to be called by the same names. Nothing could well be more misleading than to speak of the tables which we publish in another place as a budget. Four tables, two of which for all practical purposes are valueless, introduced by a few paragraphs of verbiage which convey no tangible information whatever, constitute the sum and substance of a report which is supposed to belong to the same category, and has been dignified by the same appellation, as the annual statement of the English Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the mere matter of form, the difference between Mr. OKUMA's report and the budget of an European state is the expression of the distance that separates oriental absolutism from centuries of progressive freedom. On the one hand we see the responsible chief of the Exchequer rising in the midst of an assembly of representatives of the people, to give a minute and detailed statement of the expenditure of the past year, to compare it with the expenditure of previous years, to account for every item that shows an increase, to justify every proposed addition to the national burdens, and to promise retrenchment wherever possible. On the other we see the irresponsible custodian of the national revenue forwarding, in a brief despatch to the head of the privy council, a few meagre tables, which embody his ideas as to what the income and expenditure of the coming year are likely to be. That the people who supply the revenue have a right to be informed of the manner of its disposal, is evidently an idea too chimerical for the Finance Minister to entertain. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the ministerial organ, in whose columns the estimates appeared simultaneously with the *Tokio Times*, is careful to state that they were not officially sent to it for publication, but that, moved by considerations of public advantage, it has taken it upon itself to make them known to the world.

And the character of the estimates themselves are in keeping with the mode of their presentation. They are manifestly intended for the initiated few, not for the enquiring many. With much parade of particularity and accuracy, they are so constructed as to yield the least possible quantity of information on the points where it is most urgently required; and a single specimen will be sufficient to show the value of the Finance Minister's idea of what he is pleased to denominate an explanation. "With reference," says he, "to the amount lent to the "people (described in the table as Loans by the Govern- "ment) I have given an explanation in my Introduction." To the Introduction accordingly we refer, and here is the vaunted explanation "an amount . . . . providing "for loans to the people will be found in the table." Exactly so. That is the explanation in its entirety; and what more could the most inquisitive mind desire to know?

The estimates of the revenue and expenditure for the current financial year from July 1875 to June 1876 are given twice over; first in two comparative tables, contrasting the conjectural income and disbursements of the past with the conjectural income and disbursements of the current year, and again in two separate tables. As a comparison, however elaborate, of unverified guesses cannot be accepted as equivalent to a statement, however simple, of actual facts, no well-grounded information as to the management or the condition of the finances of the country can be acquired from the first pair of these tables. We shall not waste our space in attempting to treat them seriously, but pass at once to the consideration of the figures for the current year as set before us in Tables III. and IV.

Taking the Finance Minister's figures for what they may be worth, and speaking in round numbers, we find the estimated revenue set down at sixty-three millions of *yen*, of which forty-six and a half millions, or well over three fourths of the whole amount, is obtained in the shape of a rent-tax levied on the tillers of the soil; and the remaining sixteen and a half millions are made up under the following heads. The Import and Export Customs duties, collected at the six open ports, yield a million and three quarters; an excise duty on spirits and tobacco three millions; various stamp duties and licenses, two millions and a half; an income-tax on the state allowances made to the ornamental families, the *kwazoku*, and the military gentry, the *shizoku*, brings back nearly two millions and a quarter to the national coffers; two millions and a half are credited to the Public Works Department, half of this sum coming from the mines, and the other half from railways, telegraphs, manufactories, and dock-yards; repayments of Government loans figure for over a million and a quarter; the Mint furnishes three quarters of a million; sales and rents of Government property, including under that term lands, houses, and forests, produce about a million, and Miscellaneous Revenues another million; the remaining half million is accounted for by a few small but interesting items specified in the table.

The surplus of these sixty-three millions of *yen* over the anticipated expenditure is set down at the exceedingly modest figure of eighteen hundred *yen*. Twenty-eight millions, or somewhat under a half of the entire expenditure, are distributed in very unequal proportions among the fifteen departments of which the executive machinery of government is made up. The next heavy item is the money swallowed up in the form of annuities or pensions to the privileged classes, in which category are included the nobles, the gentry, and the tolerably numerous list of eminently meritorious men, who helped in the great work of establishing the existing administration—total, a trifle under eighteen millions of *yen*. Next in importance ranks the reduction of the National Debt, both domestic and foreign, by the amount of five and a half millions. The incomes of the Sovereign and his family are well under a million. Over four millions are to be distributed among the local governments of the three capital cities and the thirty-five provincial prefectures. The police force will cost two millions, and the support of the national cult, Shintô, a quarter of a million. The dikes all over the empire are to be kept in order at an outlay slightly exceeding a million and a half,

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The Diplomatic and Consular Service claims half a million. Sundries, and loans for the relief and promotion of industry will absorb a million ; and a tenth of that amount is to be expended in the keeping up of existing Imperial palaces and the part erection of a new one. A million and a quarter reserved for contingencies brings up the total expenditure to sixty-three million *yen*, leaving of course, the unpretentious little surplus to which we have been careful to accord the place of honour in entering on the subject of the disposal of the national revenues. A statement of the national liabilities is appended, showing a total of one hundred and forty-nine million *yen*, of which the two foreign loans bearing interest respectively at 9 and 7 per cent. per annum represent only fourteen millions. Of the home debt, thirty millions bear interest at various rates averaging about 6 per cent., ten millions carry no interest, and we are expected to believe that the paper-money in circulation amounts to no more than the remaining ninety-four millions.

Such, in brief, is the Finance Minister's account of his opinions on the interesting subject of the prospects of the national exchequer, of which he individually has had for years the uncontrolled and unaudited management. If we frankly confess that our faith in its general trustworthiness is small, and that on some particular points of it our comprehension is not quite clear, we may plead in justification of our scepticism the conditions under which the statement is issued, the entire absence of any means, accessible to ourselves or to the outside world in general, of bringing its accuracy to the test, and a certain uncomfortable vagueness, not to say laxity, in the use of language on the part of the Finance Minister himself. Last year, on a similar occasion, he expressed himself thus :—"an actual account will, at some other "time, show whether the estimates were correct." Was this a prophecy or a promise? This year he is about equally explicit:—"In the foregoing table," says he, "the "Revenues and Expenditures for the 8th and 9th years "of Meiji are compared, and the amounts are arrived at "by careful calculation . . . . As already said, in this "table the 8th and 9th years of Meiji are compared. The "reason why the 7th year is not included in the compa-"rison is that its accounts have not yet been accurately "compiled. In future years, I will show the estimates for "the then current year, in comparison with the (accounts "of the? estimates of the ?) revenues and expenditures "of former years, indicating the increase and decrease in "the various items." It is scarcely necessary to remark that the words within brackets are our own, and that the reader is at liberty to select whichever of the two alternative meanings he pleases, just as his logical faculty, or his faith in the Finance Minister may incline.

Not very long ago, in a country where a severe press law was rigorously enforced, a financial statement incomparably more satisfactory and intelligible than the present was given to the world, and a certain publicist of that country on that occasion wrote as follows :—

"We once heard that there was a Minister of Finance "in a certain semi-civilized country not possessing re-"presentative institutions, who issued accounts from "the Treasury and notified them to the people. But "they were not such accounts as could be trusted, as "the Minister was said to make several accounts at "the same time, one for his own use and another to be "shown to the Sovereign and published to the people. "In that country, the Minister of Finance makes out "accounts which are mere calculations of what is to be "spent in the future, and never gives minute accounts of "what has actually been spent in the past."

Could any of our readers form a conjecture as to where these remarks were published, or what country that ingenious journalist was thinking of?

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Designs of Saigo.

("Chôya Shimbun," 23 January.)

There are, at the present time, rumours of various natures concerning the doings of Saigo and his party floating among the public; some to the effect that they are forming a conspiracy; others, that they have commenced action; then again that their present excitement has been calmed, and so forth. What is the reason that the public watch the doings of Saigo and his party with such anxiety and fear? From all that we can learn, we are led to suppose that the breaking out of some disturbance, and interruption of our tranquillity is anticipated. Under these circumstances we feel it incumbent upon us to enter into a full investigation of the reasons for these anxieties. In order to ascertain whether these rumours have any weight, there can be no better mode of procedure than, in the first place to discuss the feelings of various parties and then to inquire into the real character of Saigo himself. Of parties there are two kinds; one which makes the interests of the people in general its principal aim; and another which looks only to its personal interests as its guiding object. Among the former may be found some who are clamorous for speedy reforms, and others who are strongly conservative; but be they what they may the public interest is their common aim. Among the latter party are neither radicals nor conservatives. Its members seek first their own interests; are controlled only be a thirst for gain, and the well-being of the people is to them a matter of secondary consideration.

The first named party is the outcome of an advanced civilization, people in civilized countries being sufficiently enlightened to have a good idea of what government ought to be, and therefore uphold a party that has for its object the well-being of the people. The last named is more frequently found in countries not so far advanced, because the people are not sufficiently educated to be able to judge of the goodness or badness of the administration of the government under which they live, so that they are prone to be led away by some person among them who is wiser and more talented than themselves.

Now what kind of a party is Saigo's? We cannot doubt but that it is the first named. But is it radical or conservative? Now Saigo is a quiet man, but a man of quick decision, and a man endowed with a great talent to command a military force. While he was holding that important post in the Government, he did not hold opinions, to any great extent, at variance with those of other members of the Cabinet. This shows that he is not conservative. The only question upon which he differed was the Corean question; but now that the Corean difficulty is happily settled, no difference of opinion can any longer exist. We have therefore not the slightest reason to doubt the loyalty of Saigo to the present government.

Some people say that Saigo's ambition is immeasurable, and this as much as to say that Saigo is the leader of a selfish party; but all the honours that Saigo at present enjoys have been gained through his staunch adherence to the cause of the present Emperor, and his devotion to his country. What an absurdity is it then to believe that he would act as many of the discontented *samurai* have recently done.

We think we have said enough to prove that the object of Saigo's party is not a selfish one, and that its nature is not conservative. Still, at the same time the population of Satsuma is numerous, and there may be some who will try to put their private schemes into action by borrowing the name of Saigo, and it is thus that the existing fears and rumours may have arisen.

On the Institution of a Representative Assembly.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun," January 22nd.)

When can we expect a better day than the present for the institution of a Representative Assembly? The land and local taxes having been reduced, thus removing the burden from the shoulders of the farmers, it is evident that the revenue of the Government must be proportionately diminished, and that consequently its administration must be carried on in a more economical manner. Under these circumstances who can be more usefully consulted than the people themselves?

When the question of people's rights and liberties first took root in this country, there were some who clamoured for an im-

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mediate institution of a Representative Assembly, while others were of opinion that our country was not as yet ripe for such measures. Still in spite of a difference in opinion among our leading men, as to whether the country was prepared for the establishment of such an institution, all were unanimous in declaring that, in order to uphold the rights and liberties of the people, a National Assembly is an absolute necessity. On seeing the disturbances that have taken place among the agricultural classes of Miye and Ibaraki Ken, we think that all must agree that the sooner the representative institutions are established, the better it will be for the nation. What is the reason that our easy-going and peace-loving farmers rise in arms and rashly oppose the authority of the Government? They plead, in excuse, excessive taxation, or the lowness of the price of grain, and their consequent inability to meet their taxes. To a certain extent this may have been the cause of their discontent, but we think that the principal cause may be found in their misunderstanding the will of the Government, while the Government has not understood them. We are therefore strongly of opinion that if means could be found by which the will of the Government could be made clear to the people, and the opinion of the people made manifest to the Government, these rash outbursts, which can only be quelled by fire, and sword, would be avoided.

When the people elect men in whom they have the greatest confidence, to be their representatives, and entrust to them the rights that they possess, be they ever so ignorant, they cannot be dissatisfied with the laws that these representatives enforce upon them, for is not this just the same as enforcing their own laws upon themselves? If then, these representatives should decide upon the amount of taxation to be imposed upon the people whom they represent, the people would naturally pay such taxes with readiness.

The reason that our farmers have shown so much dissatisfaction about their taxes, is not so much because of the temporary inconvenience brought upon them by the recent changes, as that they are utterly unacquainted with the reason why such changes should take place.

Were the people, then, to elect representatives from various districts and form *Ken* assemblies with the power to settle the amount of taxes for local purposes, the people being able to comprehend the will of the Government would become more interested in political affairs. Such will probably prove to be the foundation of a National Assembly. Such assemblies have been established for the past few years in Chiba and Hiogo *kens*, and the public are well aware of their beneficial results.

When such risings as those in Miye and Ibaraki *ken* occur, they can only be repressed by force of arms; but such a remedy will only tend to create still greater distrust of the Government in the minds of the people, and these outbursts will not cease until a Representative Assembly is established. It may be said that the people are as yet too ignorant and too uncivilized for such institutions to be of any use. It is very true that it may yet be too early for a General National Assembly, but the lesser representative institutions should now be established, so as to make a foundation for the greater one.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Alexandria telegraphs that the late Egyptian Minister of Finance has arrived at Kerosko on his way to Dongola. He is closely guarded, as he has made several attempts at suicide. His harem, numbering 300 inmates, was seized by the Khedive. All the recently purchased slaves are to be returned to the vendors; the others are to be offered for sale. Dealers from Constantinople have arrived to bid for them.

It is reported from Belgrade that the Austrian mail-ship *Radetzki*, while engaged, under control of the police, in conveying some Bulgarian fugitives to Galatz, has been detained and searched by the Servian police authorities, who forcibly set the fugitives at liberty. The remonstrances of the captain were disregarded.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the Porte has notified its complete adhesion to the Geneva Convention in regard to the treatment of sick and wounded in time of war. The Turkish armies, however, will substitute the Crescent for the Red Cross.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Nearly the whole of the Turkish troops have left Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Porte having determined not to resist the occupation by Austria of these provinces in the event of war." The same correspondent states that the Austrian Government have ordered the occupation in force of the Transylvanian-Moldavian passes directly the Russians enter Moldavia.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND ESTIMATES.

(From the "Tokio Times" and "Nichi Nichi Shimbun.")

NOTIFICATION No. 12.

To In, Sho, Shi, Fu, Ken.

It is hereby notified that the following tables of the Revenues and Expenditures for the year between July of the 9th and June of the 10th year of Meiji, inclusive, have been presented by Okuma Shigenobu, Minister of the Finance Department.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Daijo Daijin.

20th January, 10th year of Meiji.

According to annual custom, Okuma Shigenobu now presents the estimates for the year from July of the 9th to June of the 10th year of Meiji. At the present time the working of the alteration of the land-tax reduces, more or less, the year's revenues, whilst, on the other hand, the expenditures on the whole are much increased, some few items, only, showing a diminution. Indeed, in comparison with past years, the expenditures present a considerable augmentation, owing to large outlays for many hundred different purposes necessitated by the exigencies of the times. Our home productions are not yet sufficiently rich to meet these expenses, nor is trade in a prosperous condition. So it is impossible to levy new duties to provide for them. And when it is found that the revenues, which are necessarily limited, do not suffice to meet the expenditures, the difficulty must be solved by equalizing them in some way. To this end I have prepared comparative tables showing the increase and decrease, as the case may be, of the annual admitted expenses of every public office, and the increase or diminution, also as the case may be, of the revenues of the current and the last financial years. This has been done in order to show clearly the condition of the difference between our annual revenues and expenditures. I forward this statement with the accompanying tables for the purposes of public convenience; and I respectfully express the hope that you will give the subject your serious consideration.

OKUMA SHIGENOBU,
Minister of the Finance Department.

TO SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

INTRODUCTION.

This budget for the 9th year of Meiji is compiled on information collated from minutely detailed accounts furnished by the various government offices. Before proceeding to the budget itself, I will briefly consider it in outline. The method formerly followed in keeping the accounts of this department has lately undergone reform, and the system of foreign book-keeping has been introduced, so that accurate records of the national revenues and expenditures may be preserved. In pursuance of this reform, the accounts of the various taxes are separately kept in order to facilitate the transaction of business; and the entire estimates have been framed upon the new model.

The whole system of taxation throughout the Empire has been thoroughly altered this year, and the holdings of land considerably modified. Hence, to what extent the land tax is increased or diminished, is not yet apparent. But the estimates on this subject have been calculated on the information furnished to the government from every Fu and Ken.

The taxes to be paid by druggists, only coming into operation this year, the revenue to be derived therefrom has been estimated very roughly.

The expenses of maintaining the Imperial Palace and providing pensions for members of the Imperial family, have hitherto been supplied out of the sums set apart for the Imperial Household. But from this year forth, they will be separately allowed for. Comparison of the expenditures of all departments for the current, with those of the previous, year, will easily show how the increase or decrease apparent may be accounted for. Thus, it is evident that the business of the Home Department (Naimu-sho) has been greatly extended; the number of people in the Rikugunsho, (War Office) the vessels of war and the sailors at the disposal of the Kaigunsho (Navy Department) much increased, while the mines of the Kobusho, the Stamp Office of this department, the provincial Saibanshos, and the land tax office have all required extensive additions to their staffs. Further, the Police, Public Works, and the necessity of making new and repairing old dykes have involved much increased outlay.

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The cost of construction of the new Imperial palace is estimated at about one million yen. The works will be commenced this year and finished within five years. The amount required this year for this special purpose is shown in its proper place in the table of expenditures.

An amount provided for contingencies, some other items, and especially one providing for loans to the people will be found in the table. The reason of the reduction in the amount paid on the debt owing to the country is, that pensions returned, and monies to defray domestic debts owing to the government, are funded. An increased sum has been paid towards the reduction of the foreign debt of the country. I now hasten to submit the following estimates showing the increase and decrease in the several items of the annual revenues and expenditures.

COMPARATIVE TABLES OF THE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE EIGHTH AND NINTH YEARS OF MEIJI, SHOWING THE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE SEVERAL ITEMS.

TABLE I.

REVENUES.

Source.	9th Year. *Yen.*	8th Year. *Yen.*	Difference. *Yen.*
Customs	1,762,554	1,744,837	Increase 17,717
Land Tax	46,556,743	51,505,967	Decrease 4,949,224
Mining Tax	11,055	10,464	Increase 591
Tax on Official Incomes	93,575	108,285	Decrease 14,710
Tax on hereditary and other pensions	2,198,914	2,267,810	Decrease 68,896
Tax on productions of Yezo	370,592	437,485	Decrease 66,893
Tribute from the Riukiu Han	34,925	50,744	Decrease 15,819
Tax on Wines and Spirits	2,373,859	1,613,083	Increase 760,776
Tax on Tobacco	539,948	100,000	Increase 439,948
Stamp Tax on legal documents	531,881	534,917	Decrease 3,036
Postage Stamps	652,884	570,000	Increase 82,884
Other Stamp Taxes	523,588	571,418	Decrease 47,830
Miscellaneous	804,366	482,905	Increase 321,461
Income derived from Mines	1,212,825	548,314	Increase 664,511
Income derived from Railways	692,967	691,019	Increase 1,948
Income derived from Telegraphs	163,858	152,143	Increase 11,715
Income derived from various Manufactures	385,710	450,277	Decrease 64,567
Income derived from Mint	770,800	675,240	Increase 95,560
Sales of Government property	692,772	968,956	Decrease 276,184
Rent of Government Lands and Buildings	139,713	145,668	Decrease 5,955
Income derived from Forests	129,769	367,270	Decrease 237,501
Miscellaneous Revenues that are derived from untaxed sources	1,026,849	1,553,736	Decrease 526,887
Repayment of debts due to Government	1,325,496	3,037,728	Decrease 1,712,232
Total Estimated Revenues	62,995,643	68,588,266	Decrease 5,592,623

TABLE II.

EXPENDITURES.

Object.	9th Year. *Yen.*	8th Year. *Yen.*	Difference. *Yen.*
Reduction of National Debt	5,551,447	4,345,655	Increase 1,205,792
Imperial Expenditure and payments to the Emperor's Relations	827,500	727,500	Increase 100,000
Pensions for Meritorious Services, and Hereditary Pensions	17,705,377	17,805,366	Decrease 99,989
Sei-In	494,000	400,000	Increase 94,000
Genro-In	207,000	200,000	Increase 7,000
Kuaigi-In	30,000	30,000	
Foreign Dept	185,600	170,000	Increase 15,600
Home Dept	3,699,812	2,300,000	Increase 1,399,812
Finance Dept	1,798,600	1,604,600	Increase 194,000
War Dept	7,250,000	6,950,000	Increase 300,000
Navy Dept	3,549,700	2,700,000	Increase 849,700
Educational Dept	1,704,800	1,700,000	Increase 4,800
Dept. of Religion	73,000	70,000	Increase 3,000
Public Works Dept	4,900,000	4,750,000	Increase 150,000
Judicial Dept	1,420,500	1,250,000	Increase 170,500
Imperial Household	316,000	222,500	Increase 93,500
Kaitakushi Colonization Department	1,905,660	1,799,716	Increase 105,944
Land Tax Reformation Bureau	471,000	48,000	Increase 423,000
The Three Fu	452,520	553,608	Decrease 101,088
The Ken	3,709,980	3,746,392	Decrease 36,412
Police Dept	1,195,000	1,000,000	Increase 195,000
Local Police	750,000	600,000	Increase 150,000
Shrines	220,000	220,000	
Repairs and Constructions in Fu and Ken	1,639,000	1,370,000	Increase 269,000
Legations & Consulates in Foreign Countries	548,300	515,000	Increase 33,300
Miscellaneous Expenditures	559,051	6,920,169	Decrease 6,361,118
Loans by the Government	500,000	1,500,000	Decrease 1,000,000
Reserve fund for Contingencies	1,330,000	5,000,000	Decrease 3,670,000
Total Expenditures	62,993,847	68,498,506	Decrease 5,504,659

In the foregoing table the Revenues and Expenditures for the 8th and 9th years of Meiji are compared and the amounts are arrived at by careful calculation. In some particulars the 9th year shows an increase over the preceding year, and in others the reverse is the case. In both revenues and expenditures we have a perceptible decrease. With reference to the amount lent to the people (described in the table as Loans by the Government) I have given an explanation in my Introduction, and the large decrease in other items of expenditure is also explained, as is the very large increase in the expenditures for the local governments. As already said, in this table the 8th and 9th years of Meiji are compared. The reason why the 7th year is not included in the comparison, is that its accounts have not yet been accurately compiled. In future years I will show the estimates for the then current year in comparison with the revenues and expenditures of former years, indicating the increase and decrease in the various items.

TABLE III.

ESTIMATED REVENUES OF THE YEAR, FROM THE 7TH MONTH OF THE 9TH, TO THE 6TH MONTH OF THE 10TH, YEAR OF MEIJI.

1.—Duties of the 1st class		1,762,554
Customs Import and Export dues		1,717,847
Yokohama	1,236,607	
Kobe	312,232	
Osaka	34,972	
Nagasaki	115,270	
Niigata	456	
Hakodate	18,300	
Miscellaneous Customs Revenues		44,707
Yokohama	22,569	
Kobe	7,853	
Osaka	2,568	
Nagasaki	9,750	
Niigata	538	
Hakodate	1,189	

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Duties of the 2nd class		49,265,804
Land Tax	46,556,743	
Mining Tax	11,055	
Tax on Official Salaries.	93,575	
Tax on Incomes of Nobles and Gentry and pensions for meritorious service	2,198,914	
Tax on the Yezo products	370,592	
Tribute from Riu-kiu..	34,925	
Duties of the 3rd class		5,426,526
Duty on Saké and like.	2,373,859	
,, Tobacco ...	539,948	
Stamp Duty	531,881	
Postage Stamps	652,884	
Tax on ruled paper for Petitions &c.	302,474	
Lawyer's License Fees.	79,500	
Stamps on silk-worm eggs cards, &c.	118,356	
Stamps for raw and filature silk, &c.	21,492	
Filature Licenses	1,766	
Ship Licenses	128,641	
Cart do.	200,000	
Trading Co. do	200,000	
Shooting do	47,573	
Horse and Cattle Licenses	62,024	
Weights and Measures	8,174	
Copy-right Fees	4,026	
Passports	3,928	
Druggists' Licenses...	150,000	
IV.—Duties of the 4th class		2,455,360
Revenue from Public Works.		
Mining Dept.	1,212,825	
Railways	692,967	
Telegraphs	163,858	
Manufactures	200.200	
Filatures	38,000	
Printing	20,510	
Dock Yards	127,000	
V.—Mint		770,800
VI.—Revenue derived from Government property...		962,254
Sales of Government property	692,772	
Rents of Government lands and houses	139,713	
Income derived from Forests	129,769	
VII.—Miscellaneous Revenue		1,026,849
VIII.—Repayment of moneys due to the Goverment...		1,325,496
Sundry debts	791,910	
Refund of loans made to Imperial Princes, and *Han*	425,042	
Refund of rice loans	108,544	
Total *Yen*		62,995,643

TABLE IV.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

I.—Reduction of National Debt *Yen*		5,551,447
Domestic Debt	3,736,819	
Capital	1,833,152	
Interest	1,903,667	
Foreign Debt	1,814,628	
Capital	756,180	
Interest	1,049,420	
Commission.	9,028	
II.—Income of the Mikado and his family		827,500
III.—Pensions to Kuwa-shizoku, for Meritorious Services, Shrines and Temples		17,705,377
Pensions to Kuwa-shizoku, for Meritorious Services	17,517,453	
Shrines and Temples	187,924	
IV.—Expenditures of In, Sho, Shi and Kioku		28,005,672
Sei-In	494,000	
Genro-In	207,000	
Kaigi-In	30,000	
Foreign Department	185,600	
Home Department	3,699,812	
Finance Department	1,798,600	
War Department	7,250,000	
Navy Department	3,549,700	
Educational Department	1,704,800	
Religious Department	73,000	
Public Works Department	4,900,000	
Judicial Department	1,420,500	
Imperial Household Department	316,000	
Colonisation Department	1,905,660	
Land-tax reformation Office	471,000	
V.—Fu and Ken		4,162,500
The three Fu	452,520	
The thirty-five Ken	3,709,980	
VI.—Prefecture of Police		1,945,000
Police Department	1,195,000	
Two Fu and thirty-five Ken	750,000	
VII.—Shrines		220,000
Shinto Priests	15,000	
Government and country Shrines	205,000	
VIII.—Erecting and repairing dikes in Fu and Ken.	1,639,000	
Repairs	1,400,000	
Erecting	239,000	
IX.—Legations and Consulates in Foreign Countries.	548,300	
X.—Miscellaneous Expenditures	1,059,051	
For building and repairing Imperial palace	100,000	
Loans for relief and promotion of industry	500,000	
Sundries	459,051	
XI.—Sum reserved for Contingencies	1,330,000	
Total *Yen*		62,993,847

Showing an excess of *yen* 1,796 of revenues over expenditures.

NATIONAL LIABILITIES.

HOME DEBT.

Bearing Interest *Yen*		30,682,150.00.00
At 4 per cent per annum	11,801,750	
,, 6 ,, ,,	2,238,550	
,, 8 ,, ,,	16,641,850	
Without interest		10,032,720.00.00
Paper money in Circulation		94,054,731,06.50
Total *Yen*		134,769,601.06.50

Showing an increase of *yen* 8,347,162.95.1 over the corresponding liabilities for the 8th year of Meiji.

The sum of *yen* 637,141.78 has been repaid during the current financial year, being *yen* 406,013,80.2 of new, and *yen* 231,127.97.8 of old indebtedness. Paper money to the extent of *yen* 749,088.17 has been withdrawn from circulation.

FOREIGN DEBT.

Total *Yen*		14,155,123,20
Bearing interest at 9 per cent per annum	2,928,000.00	
At 7 ,, ,, ,,	11,227,123.20	

The sum *yen* 738,636.80 being repaid during the past financial year.

Total of Domestic and Foreign Debts *Yen*		148,924,724.26.5
Reserve fund for Contingencies ,,		28,341,416.00.0

Out of this latter sum, *yen* 72,775 is reserved for Contingencies in Government Offices, and *yen* 9,382,485 for possible loans.

THE FACTS CONCERNING THE LATE VERY EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY IN YOKOHAMA.

As the remains lately discovered in Yokohama have been made the subject of so much ill-founded speculation, and created so very general an uneasiness in the public mind, we think it our duty to lay the real facts of that very extraordinary affair before our readers.

We wish particularly to draw attention to the incorrectness of the report, which has been so widely circulated, that the body was found enclosed in a "rough deal chest." Nothing could indeed be further from the truth, the so called "deal chest" being in reality a substantial oaken coffin. This we consider to have so important a bearing upon the conclusions which we think we are warranted in coming to, when all the facts are strung together, that we lay particular stress upon it. That the coffin, however, has been roughly put together must be admitted, and that it is deficient in angle plates and handles, and suchlike adjuncts to appearance and portability, is also obvious. Nay, more than that, that the boards of which it has been fashioned have not even been smoothed, for the marks of the saw are still visible upon them, yet in every other respect the coffin has been carefully joined and fitted; and as is emphatically *a stout oak coffin*.

As regards the position in which the remains were discovered. The mariner's compass shews that the head lay two points to the North of East, as though the *haste* in which the grave was prepared did not permit of the east point being fully and satisfactorily determined, and the body placed in accordance with the custom dictated by the Christian ritual.

Here, then, are two very important points in our chain of *a priori* reasoning (to be summed up hereafter), furnished by such external evidence as the condition of the coffin, and the position in which it lay when discovered, both, be it remarked, unmistakeably pointing to undue *haste* as their cause. Let us now see what we can gather from

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internal evidence; let us mark carefully, in fact, what the *contents* of the coffin themselves have to say in the matter.

It is, of course, well known *now*, that the body found is *not* that of "one of our oldest and most esteemed residents." How that rumour ever got abroad, and obtained such general credence, is quite beyond our comprehension. We can only ascribe it to some such intellectual vagary as is prone to develop itself in the public mind, on the occurrence of anything which has to be accounted for at the expense of a little of that very rare commodity,—common sense.

Owing, probably, to the nature of the soil in which it was found imbedded, the processes incidental to decay would seem to have been so far arrested, that with the exception of some slight dessication, and discoloration, the tenant of the shell is so little altered as almost to warrant the supposition that the body had been subjected to some chemical process intended for its preservation. This, however, upon further investigation, turns out not to be the case. For not only are such signs of care as would have been the inevitable accompaniment of so complicated a proceeding, entirely absent, but that the remains have been most carelessly disposed of, is abundantly evident. For in fact *the man has been buried in his boots.* Nor has a single garment been removed, nor the contents of the pockets, even, been interfered with. His dress and general appearance are those of an individual of the latter half of the 17th century, and that he died posterior to 1688 may be inferred from the buckles on his shoes. Amongst the contents of his pockets—which we will presently enumerate *seriatim*, were several MSS. of very great interest, and which it is our purpose to present to our subscribers from time to time, if we obtain, as we have every reason to hope we shall, permission to print them.

These papers, it is greatly to be regretted, bear neither date nor signature, and so throw but little light upon who and what was their mysterious owner, but certain indications about them go to confirm the surmise as to his date—such, for instance, as the texture of the paper, the old-fashioned character of the hand-writing, the quaint and obsolete nature of the phraseology employed, and the strange turn of thought exhibited by them—so very different, it may be said, from that which now prevails. But our readers shall judge of that for themselves at no very distant date, we hope; for these manuscripts have been most kindly placed in our possession, and we only wait the permission of the authorities to publish them, should we see fit.

The remaining contents of the pockets may be shortly summed up, as:—a large and very curiously fashioned pocket timepiece, much rusted and damaged, but still sufficiently well preserved to permit of the inscription "T. Tompion fecit" being deciphered without much trouble.

A clumsy pair of horn spectacles.

A small volume entitled "Ye epigrammes of Martial, translated by P. Byssop"—the remainder of the title page is torn off.

A gold carolus with a hole in it, and two Spanish doubloons, complete the inventory of the effects found upon the body, and it is very remarkable and exceedingly unsatisfactory that not one of them throws any light upon the history of their unknown owner,—unless indeed, one of the MSS., written in the first person, and having somewhat of the character of a will or testament about it, can be said to do so.

Such is absolutely all that is known at present about this very extraordinary affair. It is not much, indeed, but yet, we think, sufficient to assist us to some pretty accurate conclusions in regard to it, when the whole evidence is carefully summed up. One of these conclusions enables us emphatically to contradict the rumour that had found its way into the public mind, to the effect that the man had been murdered, and was a member of the community. The latter portion of this rumour has already been disposed of. As regards the inaccuracy of the former, we consider ourselves entitled to deny it on the following grounds.

Firstly, no wounds or bruises are discoverable upon the body, nor has any poison been found, so far, in the stomach or intestines, which are still, however, undergoing examination at the hands of a properly appointed analytical chemist.

Secondly, none of the valuables upon his person have been disturbed.

Thirdly, the fact that the body was found enclosed in a coffin is in itself, to our mind, conclusive against the theory of murder. No murderer is ever so solicitous about the disposal of his victim as to go to the expense, and incur the risk of discovery involved, in the procuring for him of a coffin.

Fourthly, the evidence, in the position of the head, of hurried attempt to give him Christian burial.

Fifthly, the possibility that, after all, the poor fellow was *not dead*, although supposed to be, when buried. This shocking surmise we would willingly pass over in silence if we dared, but our duty as journalists forbids us to withhold one iota of the truth, and therefore, however repugnant to our feelings, we feel ourselves constrained to say that there is only too strong reason to suspect that he was prematurely interred, if the position of the body in the coffin means anything; for the man had *turned over upon his left side*, and the arms were found to have been discomposed from the position usually assumed in death or assigned to them afterwards.

So much for the evidence of negation. Have we anything of a positive or affirmative nature to bring forward? Unfortunately we can only point to the evidences of *haste* in the interment as leading to the conclusion that the mysterious stranger had died on board of some British ship which had made its way into the harbour—for we have no history of any settlement in those remote times—and been hastily interred, most probably at dead of night, in a hostile and unknown country, and being, it is likely, of too high a quality to permit of his being thrown overboard. Aye, but how came one who evidently was not a sailor, to judge by his dress (and if the will or testament alluded to is really his), to have found his way to Yokohama? Who can tell? Perhaps he was searching for the Kingdom of Prester John or was bound for far Cathay. Who will ever know? He must take his place, we fear, as far as we are concerned, amongst the many mysteries which are yet unsolved.

It is our purpose to recur to this very interesting subject in our next issue, but in the meantime, should any further particulars transpire of sufficient interest to demand the publication of a special slip, we shall not fail in our duty to our readers.

JAPANESE NEW YEAR CELEBRATIONS.

By

Mrs. Chaplin Ayrton.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 24th January, 1877.

The most striking feature of New Year's day in Japan is the decoration placed with more or less completeness before every portal. Each object of which the decoration is composed has, as might be supposed, a symbolic meaning. Suppose the spectator to face the green arch; on his right will be a *Me-matsu* (*Pinus densiflora, Fam. Coniferæ*) with its reddish stem, and on his left will be the black trunk of the *O-matsu* (*Pinus thunbergius, Syn. Pinus massoniana*). Although pines are monœcius, fancy has attributed to the black trunked tree a masculine,—and to the lighter tree,—a feminine sex. Further, these hardy trees symbolize a stalwart age that has withstood the storms and struggles of existence.

Immediately behind the pines, rises on each side the graceful stem of the *Take-no-ki*, or bamboo, of which any kind that is convenient is selected. Its erect growth and succession of knots marking its increase during succeeding seasons, render it a symbol of hale life and a fullness of years.

The distance, of usually about six feet between the bamboos, is spanned by a grass rope (*nawa*), although convenience obliges this rope to be sufficiently high to allow of passage beneath, it should, to accord with its symbolic meaning, debar all bad and unclean things from crossing the threshold.

In the centre of the arch thus formed of pines, bamboos, and rope, is a group of several objects. The most con-

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spicuous is the scarlet *yebi*, or lobster, whose crooked body betokens the back of the aged bent with the weight of years. The lobster is embowered amongst *yusuri* branches. In this *yusuri*, (*Melia japonica, Fam. Meliaceæ*) when the young leaves have budded the old leaves yet remain unshed. So may the parents continue to flourish, while children and grandchildren spring forth!

In the centre also are the graceful fronds of the *shida* or *urajiro*, the *Polypodium dicotomon* of Thünberg. This fern symbolizes conjugal life, because the fronds spring in pairs from the stem. These uniform graceful leaves might suggest dangerous ideas of the equality of the sexes, but the simile has not in Japan been pushed to so desperate a length. Between the paired leaves nestles, as offspring, the little leaf-bud. Here and there are quaintly cut scraps of white paper, the *gohei*, or offering to the Gods, the form of the paper is said by some to be a conventionalized representation of a human form—that of the offerer,—devoting himself thus in effigy to the dieties.

Almost as conspicuous as the lobster is the orange-coloured *Daidai* (fruit of the *Citrus bigaradai, Fam. citronaceæ*). It enacts a pun, the second meaning of the word *daidai* being "generations" thus intimating a wish that the family pedigree may flourish. The juice of the *daidai* is much prized as a remedy against vomiting. This is interesting because the juice of lemon, also a citronaceous plant, is often considered by Europeans a palliative for sea-sickness. Also in the nature of a pun is the piece of charcoal, *sumi*, that word signifying the homestead.

The *honta-wara* or *zinbaso (Halochoa macrantha)*, is a sea-weed that is a memorial of good fortune, for once upon a time, about A. D. 200, when Queen Jingo-kogo reigned, she, concealing her husband's death least the troops should be discouraged, headed a campaign against Corea. Her troops stationed at the margin of the sea were in danger of defeat on account of the lack of fodder for their horses. However, she ordered this *honta-wara* to be plucked from the shore, and the horses invigorated by their meal of sea-weed rushed victoriously to battle. At the close of the war Jingo-kogo gave birth to a son, *Hachi-man*, who, appropriately to the circumstances of his birth, became the Mars of Japanese mythology.

Another seaweed decoration is the *kobu* or *Laminaria saccharina*. The word is a pun bearing on the verb *yoro-kobi*, which means to rejoice, to gladden.

The last of this group of decorations is the *fukustutsumi*, a square piece of white paper tied up as a bag by a red and white string, *midzu-shiki*, that marks a present. It may be considered as a lucky bag, for its contents are offerings suitable to the season as,—

Kachi-guri,—roasted chesnuts.

Kazu-no-ko,—the row of the herring (*nishin*).

Kaya-no-tane,—the seeds of the *Torreya nucifera, Fam. Coniferæ*, used in the making of sweetmeats.

Kushi-gaki,—the fruit of the *kaki* (*Diospyrus kaki, Fam. Ebenaceæ*) dried on a stick or *kushi*.

The New Year arches are cut down in Tôkiô on the 7th of January, and in some places on the 3rd of January.

Another decoration is the *Daikoku-jimé*, a miniature ship of twisted straw containing representations of bales of grain, bits of green and little ornaments, as fancy dictates. The idea of the ship is that of an offering of first fruits. In order to bring the sleeper lucky dreams it is customary on the night of the 2nd of January to cover the pillow with a rude picture of a *Takara-bune*, or ship of riches, in which are seated the seven Gods of wealth, *Bishamon-sama, Fuku-rokujin, Benten-sama, Jirojin-sama, Hotei-sama, Daikoku-sama, Ebes-sama*.

The little new year heap of some two—more usually three—round rice cakes, (*motchi*) of graduated size, piled one above the other and conspicuously placed on a lacquer stand, may be regarded partly as ornament, and having served this purpose are eaten on the 11th of January. At the close of the old year these *motchi* cakes are plentifully displayed at shops, and are also made by parties of three men who go about the streets for hire, provided with an oven, a bottomless tub, and some matting to replace the bottom, all carried slung on a pole and borne on the shoulders of two of the men, whilst the third carries the heavy mallet for the prolonged striking of the paste with resounding thuds the whilst, to prevent it rebounding. The sticky mass is placed on the soft mat in the tub. He also bears a board answering the purpose of a pastry-board on which to make up into form the well beaten cake.

Another feature of the New Year is the universal *visiting* when the orthodox greetings are,—*Shi-nen no go shingi wo moshi-agemas*, or more simply *omédetto*. The Japanese equivalent of a new year's gift is made at the end of the old year and is called *seibô*; however as a matter of convenience the present giving is often combined with the new year visiting.

The *games* played at this season of the year are very suitable. The girls dressed in their best which has been carefully hoarded during December, or better still in new clothes, with gaily ornamented battledores, of usually *kiri* wood (*Paulonia imperialis, Fam. Scrophularineæ*), strike briskly the airy little shuttlecock made of the black seed of the *muku* (*Homoioceltis aspera, Fam. Celtideæ*) winged with feathers and decorated, singing out the while,—

Hito-go ni futa-go—mi-watashi yo-mé-go
Itsu yoni musashi—nan no yakushi
Kokono-ya ja—to yo.

or,—

Hitori no musumé wo—futari shité
Miru tabi yoru tabi—itsu shika mudzu-kashi
Nan no yakushi—kokono-ya torasho.

Both these songs, it will be seen at once, are rhymes of the numbers up to ten.

Another pastime is the *ball* made of paper and wadding symmetrically wound about with thread or silk of various colours. A popular song of the ball, playing on the numbers is,—

Hi, fu, mi, yo—mi yo no yoshida no
Katasumi oroshité—kiri ni kizandé
Tamoto yé iréru—tamoto ga nuréru
Kiyomidzu kiyomidzu—kiyomidzuno
Sambon yénoki ni—sudzumé ga samba
Tômatta—ichiwa no sudzumé ga
Hato ni owareté—aré ga chin chiu
Koré ga pô pô—madzu ikkan kashimashita.

or,—

Mukô mîshai—shin-kawa mîshai
Odawara nanushi no—naka musumé
Iro-jirodé—sakura-irodé
Yédo-zaki shiwo ya yé—morawaréta
Sono shiwo-ya ga—daté no shiwo-ya dé
Kotoshi wa nâni wo—kisemashô
Kin-ran don-su ni—ai murasaki wo
Nana kasané—nana kasané
Ya-kasané kasanété—somété okureyo
Kôya san—kôya naraba
Somété mo shinjo ga—kata ni nani wo
Otsuké-yaru—yuki furi ni
Mumé no ori yéda—sakura no ori yéda
Naka wa Gô-jô no—sori hashi
Sono hashi wo—wataru hito toté
Watarana hito toté—chokin chokera ko to
Kokin kokera ko to—chaya no musumé ni
Utaréta—utaréta ga
Memboku nai toté—karasu-gawa ye
Mi wo nagéta—mi wa shidzumu
Kami wa ûkédo—sozo ea tongo no
On kokoro—madzu ikkan kashimashita.

A Japanese lady has kindly given me a rendering of this song, of which an exact translation would be difficult, as the song is old. The sudden transition of subject towards the end looks, she thinks, as if some part of the song had fallen into disuse. The tale runs thus:—

"See opposite,—see, Shin-kawa!

A very beautiful lady who is one of the daughters of a chief magistrate of Odawara-chô. She was married to a salt-merchant. He was a man fond of display and he thought how he would dress her this year. He said to the dyer: "Please dye this *Kinran* and *Donsu*, and the purple for the middle dress into seven or eight fold dresses," and the dyer said. "I am a dyer and, therefore, I will dye and stretch it. What pattern do you wish?" Either the dyer or the merchant reply. "The pattern of falling snow, and broken twigs, and in the centre the curved bridge,—*Gojo*."

Crossing or not crossing this bridge *chokin chokira, kokin kokira* (these words are inserted to fill up the

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rhythm and have no known meaning). The girl was struck here and there and the tea house girls laughed ; put out of countenance by this ridicule she drowned herself in the Karasgawa, the corpse sunk, the hair floated. How full of grief the husband's heart,—*now*, the ball counts one hundred !

Sometimes during a game of ball, simple counting of how many rebounds can be kept up seems to be going on ; the counting is, however, a regular game of debit and credit as I have endeavoured to explain in the following table.

FIRST TURN.

A KEEPS UP 100 BOUNDS.

A's Account.		*B's Account.*	
A lends B	A pays back to B	B lends A	B pays back to A
—	—	—	—
100			
	2nd Turn, B keeps up 60 bounds.		
			(and still owes A 40) 60
	3rd Turn, A keeps up 30 bounds.		
This with previous debt of 40 makes 70 that A lends B 30			
	4th Turn B keeps up 100 bounds.		
		30	70
	5th Turn. A keeps up 20 bounds.		
	20	10	
		and so on.	

The boys specially devote themselves to kite-flying. The kites are constructed of Japanese paper which is both thin and strong, and having light bamboo frames they fly very easily during this season of prevalent winds, and produced a loud humming noise due to a piece of whalebone which is attached to the kite being set in rapid vibration by the wind.

For bad weather, or amongst those who have ceased to care for these active sports, such games as *Jiu roku musashi*, in which the board is divided into squares and diagonals on which move sixteen men held by one player, and one large piece held by the second player. The point of the game is either that the holder of the sixteen pieces hedges the large piece so that it can make no move, or that the big piece takes all its adversaries ; a take can only be made by the large piece when it finds a piece immediately on each side of it and a blank point beyond. *Sugo-roku* is entirely a game of chance. It consists of a sheet of pictures,—educational pictures are at present fashionable—but the oldest *Sugo-roku* is *Dochiu Sugo-roku*, and is the journey between Kiôto and Tôkiô. The players write their names on slips of paper, or anything, and throw in turn a die ; the slips are placed on the pictures whose numbers correspond to the throw. At the next round, if the number you throw is written on the picture you find directions as to which picture you move forward or backward to. You may, however, find your throw a blank and have to remain at your place. Winning consists in reaching a certain picture.

Making verses, something like our own paper games ; simple lotteries, or *Fuku-biki*, for various objects, and card playing, *Karuta*, are popular amusements.

The passing *Tori-wo-oita*, a strolling *samisen* woman-player, or a party of *Kagura* performers are called in to afford pastime to the spectators ; the latter by the quaint animal-like movements of the draped figure who wears a huge grotesque scarlet mask on his head, and at times makes this monster appear to lengthen and retreat its neck by an unseen change in position of the mask from the head to the gradually extended and draped hand of the actor. The beat of a drum and the whistle of a bamboo flute form the accompaniment to the dumb show acting.

The 3rd and 4th of January are conspicuous days of the New Year. They are the "going out days" (*desoné, no, shi*) of the fire brigades. There are about fifty brigades in Tôkiô, each numbering 50 to 70 men. The men rally at an appointed place and form a procession to carry their new standard (*matoi*), ladders, lanterns, etc. This procession pauses at intervals when the men steady the ladder with their long fire hooks, whilst an agile member of the band mounts the erect ladder and performs gymnastics at the top ; his performance concluded, he dismounts and the march is continued, the men, as before, yelling joyously at the highest pitch of their voices.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, the 24th instant, in the Society's room, Kai Sei Gakko, Tôkiô, Dr. Syle, Vice-President, in the chair.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of last meeting, which were approved, and he thereafter announced that at last Council Meeting the following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Society :—Messrs. Hodges, H. B.M. Consulate, Yokohama ; J. von Schaeffer, Austrian Legation; and E. Kinch, of the Japanese Agricultural Department. Dr. Murray, Kaga Yashiki, was elected a member of Council in place of the Hon. A. Mori, whose absence from the country prevented his taking an active part in the Society's work. The Library Committee reported some additions to their journals.

The Chairman referred to the reappearance among them after his return from America of Dr. Murray, who was while there, the accredited representative of this society to corresponding Societies, and bore to them its greetings. Dr. Murray, in response said that it had given him great satisfaction to meet, whenever possible, the learned Societies of the United States, and to convey to them the greetings of the Asiatic Society of Japan. He added that he found all greatly interested in matters pertaining to Japan and eager to obtain information regarding its moral and material history and development. At Washington he frequently attended the meetings of the Philosophical Society of which the venerable Professor Henry was the President ; that in New York he visited the Geographical Society whose President, Judge Daly and the principal leading members evinced the deepest interest in the Japanese people. He had the honour, also, of visiting the American Academy of Science, the Franklin Institute, the Society of Civil Engineering, the Society of Mining Engineers of the United States, and the Academy of Fine Arts, at Philadelphia ; the Museums of New York, Boston, Cambridge, etc. ; from all of which he received, as the representative of this Society, and of the Japanese Department of Education, repeated marks of courtesy and kindness. He conveyed to the Society the hearty congratulations and best wishes for its prosperity of its friends and correspondents in America.

In response to an allusion made by the Chairman, Dr. Murray spoke of a paper on the early study of the Dutch language in Japan by young Mr. Mitsukuri. This paper, he said, was prepared for publication in one of the Japanese journals, but the subject was of such great interest and so peculiarly adapted to the purposes of the Society, that it would be a matter of regret if it could not form a part of its proceedings. He hoped that arrangements might still be made to have this paper read before the Society. It possessed an additional interest from the fact that the young author was quite recently a student in the Kai Sei Gakko, and was now pursuing his studies in America. He was a descendant of a long line of distinguished scholars, and the ability and literary skill displayed in the paper gave evidence that the line would be continued. The early introduction of the study of English into Japan would doubtless present many analogous difficulties and incidents. Too much honour could not be paid to the early efforts of such men as Fukusawa, Nakamura, and the Mitsukuris, for their brave struggles in overcoming these difficulties. The want of proper dictionaries and other helps made the labour very arduous. It was said that amongst fifty scholars, who in the early days were engaged in studying the language and endeavouring to make translations of books, there was but one Webster's Dictionary, and that they were compelled to utilize the hours of night as well as of day, that each in turn might have the use of it. The history of this introduction of the study of the English language into Japan would make a most interesting paper for the proceedings of this Society.

The Corresponding Secretary was then called upon to read

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a paper contributed by Mrs. Chaplin Ayrton on the Japanese New Year Celebrations.

The Chairman, after returning the thanks of the Society to the writer, remarked that the points of resemblance between the New Year amusements of Japan and those of China were numerous, especially in regard to what one might call symbol-puns, that is, plays upon words such as *lŏk*. This word meant *enjoyment, hilarity*, and at a marriage feast the idea was called up by the picture of a stag (*lok* also symbolizing *vigour*), and also by green tea, *lŏk cha*, (the green also representing freshness). On similar occasions a dish of ground nuts was placed on the table to symbolize longevity, their name, *tsang-sung*, meaning also continuous growth or long-life. Another prevalent custom of the Chinese New Year was for a company of the employés of a house of business to furnish themselves with a clarionet, a drum, a gong, castanets, and a trombone, and with these to make night, as well as day, hideous by reason of the din they kept up to the disturbance of the whole neighbourhood: this noisy operation was supposed to induce good-luck.

Mr. Chamberlain was now called upon to read his paper "On the use of 'Pillow-Words' and 'Plays upon Words' in Japanese poetry."

The Chairman, after returning the thanks of the Society to Mr. Chamberlain for his very interesting and erudite paper, apologized for recurring to China as the source of his illustrations; but as that was the field with which he was best acquainted, he hoped the Society would excuse his doing so. The stiffness and artificiality of Chinese poetry resulted in a great degree from their laws of rhythm which required certain sequences of *tones*, not *accent*. The almost universal metre was of eight syllables to each line, with a uniform caesural pause after the fourth, producing a dreary montony. There was also a metre of five syllables and another of seven, but the latter was seldom heard except in the doggerel lines composed or improvised by comic singers Nearly thirty years ago, the Chairman said, he had gone into the subject in association with the late Rev. Dr. Medhurst, for the purpose of seeing whether the Chinese existing metres and laws of versification could be made available for psalmody; but the conclusion was that little advantage, but rather on the contrary, much embarrassment would result from attempting to follow them.

In reply to some questions from Professors Grigsby and Smith, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the line dividing "pillow-words" of the first class from simple adjectives or similes, though, doubtless, sometimes a fine one, was yet in almost all cases one which a little consideration would render apparent. For instance, the "pillow-word" *nakukonasu*, which had been taken as an illustration, though suffering no phonetic decay, and though still applied to the expression it originally served to embellish, did certainly contain the slight element of obscurity necessary to constitute a "pillow-word." This was to be found in the syllables *nasu*, which generally signify "to do", or "to make," but which are here equivalent to *gotoku* (like), a fact which could not be known without enquiry, for many might at first sight be tempted to think that the word "*gotoku*" was simply suppressed after "*nasu*."

This same element of obscurity prevented the "pillow-words" from corresponding, as Professor Grigsby had suggested, to the Homeric epithets.

Mr. Chamberlain was unable to give the date of the first use of the term "pillow-word," or of the earliest treatise explanatory of their nature; but he informed the Society that the "pillow-words" themselves (whether already so termed or not) had been in use ever since the remotest ages of Japanese literature. The earliest thirty-one syllable ode, attributed to the god Suga-no-Mikoto, commences with the "pillow-word" *yakunimotatsu*.

Prof. Grigsby having enquired whether the ingenious and complicated explanations given by the commentators might not often be mere inventions of these same commentators, who attributed to the "pillow-words" more than they originally meant, Mr. Chamberlain replied that this might be the case with some few, but only with a few; and he then proceeded to quote and explain some more of these expressions, where, however far-fetched the interpretation might appear, there could be no doubt of its correctness. The way in which the true original meaning of many "pillow-words" was arrived at was by a reference to the *Jindaiki* and *Nihonki;* where they might be seen in a more primitive shape or in a more natural connection.

Mr. Chamberlain also incidentally drew attention to the striking contrast existing between the earlier and the later poems of the classic age. In the *Manyōshu* we seemed to breathe an altogether freer air, and to be nearer Europe than in any of the poems composed since the 8th century. In conclusion he begged to be excused if any of his explanations had seemed vague, for the subject was one of which vagueness formed more or less the essence and the charm.

In answer to Dr. Murray, who asked whether euphony might not be the determining cause of the use of "pillow-words," Mr. Chamberlain said this might to a certain extent be so, and that he had pointed to this in his paper by considering "pillow-words" and "plays upon words" as occupying in Japanese poetry the place of rhyme and other Western poetical ornaments. It would, however, in the mellifluous classical language of Japan, be hard to find one word which was less euphonious than another. In that tongue, so different from the semi-Chinese jargon of the present day, every syllable was a delight to listen to.

D. H. MARSHALL,
Recording Secretary.

MEETING OF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S AGENTS.

A meeting of Fire Insurance Agents was held at No. 3, on Friday afternoon, the 2nd instant, the following offices being represented:—

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., The Phœnix Fire Insurance Co., The Manchester Fire Insurance Co., Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Sun Fire Office, London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., London Assurance Corporation, Lubeck Insurance Co., Britannia Fire Association of London, The North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., of London and Edinburgh, Scottish Commercial Insurance Co., The Staffordshire Fire Insurance Co., Imperial Fire Insurance Co., China Fire Insurance Co., The Queen Insurance Co., of Liverpool, The Commercial Union Assurance Co., London, Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Co., London, The Scottish Imperial Insurance Co., Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited, Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co., Berlin-Cologne Insurance Co.

Mr. Wilkin was called to the chair, and after a lengthened discussion the following resolutions were passed:—

1.—That a surveyor be appointed for a twelvemonth from date of appointment, to at once inspect and report upon all chimnies and stoves in insured buildings, and to do so again at the commencement of the cold season, at a fee of (——) to be borne by the Companies interested, in proportion to their risks.

2.—That no application for renewals after 1 January 1878, or fresh risks from date, on buildings in which fires are used, be entertained, until a report has been received from said surveyor, cost not to exceed (——), and to be paid by the applicant.

3.—That the appointment of a surveyor be left in the hands of the standing Committee, at a fee to be fixed by them.

M. Louis Blanc and forty other Radical members have submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a bill for the abolition of capital punishment. They assign the following reasons:—"That the right to inflict an irreparable punishment implies an infallible judge; that to inflict death is a bad way on the part of society of inculcating respect for life, and consequently of arresting the arm of the murderer; that the spectacle of the blood shed by the executioner hardens perverse hearts, and is an obstacle to that refinement of manners which should be the result and is the sign of an advanced civilization; that the punishment of death has been condemned by the greatest criminal lawyers; that the countries where it is abolished have only had to congratulate themselves on its abolition; that the punishment of death, in a word, produces effects in every way contrary to those expected by its partisans."

It is announced that the Detached Squadron, under Rear-Admiral Lambert, C.B., consisting of the Narcissus, Immortalité, Newcastle, and Topaze, has been ordered to Japan.

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Correspondence.

"YES: YES: IN THOSE MERRY DAYS."

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 2nd February, 1877.

Dear Sir,—In your admirable, and unusually correct report of the complimentary dinner given at the Grand Hotel on the 24th instant to Mr. Howell, by no means the least successful speech of the evening appears to have been that of the gallant Captain of H. M. S. *Modeste* in reply to the toast 'Our Armies and Navies.' In deference, doubtless, to the fact that the army, at least, of the great country whose representative in Yokohama occupied the chair, is mainly a force of Volunteers, Captain Buller revived, in the recollection of his audience, one of the few occasions when a branch of the volunteer army of Yokohama—the 'Plungers' had an opportunity of distinguishing itself, which it seized with that rapid grasp and consummate judgment of concurrent circumstance, which must always be the prominent attributes of cavalry, if it is ever to be useful in warfare. But Captain Buller's memory had not retained all the circumstances of the incident: as they stand, his remarks hardly shed that lustre on the deeds of the 'First Yokohama Light Dragoons' which he evidently (to my mind) intended to throw. May I ask your permission to supplement this deficiency, and to lift from the eminently judicious strategic manœuvre of my *corps*, referred to by my gallant friend, the proverbial bushel which has hitherto obscured its light?

A field day and sham fight had been arranged—the 2nd battalion of the 20th Regiment was under arms, reinforced by a detachment of marines and 'Jacks,' under command, I think, of our eulogist of the other night. To us was assigned the post of honour (and of danger—for two of us came to grief in a ditch—) on the right of the line; and our orders were to 'keep a bright look out for the (imaginary) enemy, till tiffin time, when we were to retire on the main body, in good order and in face of an (imaginary) overwhelming force at the sound of a bugle.

We rode off, to the right, for about three miles, over a difficult country, till our commandant 'imagined' the enemy, and there we sat for more than two mortal hours, watching the red coats and blue jackets marching and counter-marching, and expending their quarter's allowance of powder in the dim perspective. Noon came, and passed, the 'distant gun' ceased firing and, through his opera glass, our Chief could discern that the 'army' was enjoying its tiffin. Still we watched the 'enemy' and waited for the bugle. No enemy, no bugle, interfered with our watch, and, about one o'clock, the chief announced that the army had apparently finished its tiffin, and was fast disappearing in the direction of Yokohama.

Then, Sir, occurred that opportunity for distinguishing himself by accepting responsibility, and acting with decision and promptitude, which has been the attribute of the British cavalry officer, from Anglesea to Cardigan. Our Chief did not hesitate a single instant. He *ordered his own bugle to sound*, and gave the word to fall back on our own tiffin baskets! And he found—as a British cavalry officer always will find—that his men were to be depended on!! The style in which we fell back on those tiffin baskets, I venture to state, will bear comparison with any movement of the kind on record!

Sir, I am a plain, blunt, long sword, saddle-bridle, &c. dragoon, and I cannot give you an accurate bill of fare of that tiffin. I just remember, (because I was opening a bottle, when the interruption occurred) that the champagne was a full flavoured and dark coloured brand—Lanson père et fils—which I can't get now; but of the viands all remembrance has vanished. They were, themselves, tending towards the vanishing point, when an *aide de camp* of Colonel Browne's came tumbling over our baskets with:—"Hullo, Plungers—what the devil are you doing here? The Colonel's orders are that you "are immediately to go to—Homoko!" (about 4 miles off). Did our gallant and judicious chief instantly obey that order? No. He reflected that, with tired horses and exhausted, starving men, his little force would be of no use at Homoko, but would be simply sacrificed. He therefore took upon himself to order us to stay where we were, and finish our tiffin. And then—mark the sequel—we went off at a hand-gallop to Homoko where, 'imagining' our enemy to have passed through the village, we fell on him quite unexpectedly in the rear and, unassisted, drove him, horse, foot, and artillery into the sea. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that, had we attended to the general's orders, we should have got to Homoko half-an-hour sooner, found ourselves in front, instead of in rear of the enemy, and the driving into the sea would have been all the other way.

This, Sir, is a short but correct account of the brilliant cavalry action of Homoko, which our gallant representative, Captain Buller, doubtless intended to include in his remarks, in returning thanks for the toast to our healths.

I am, Sir,

Yours modestly,

THE LAST OF THE PLUNGERS.

A NICE POINT OF LAW.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 1st February, 1877.

Dear Sir.—Some few months ago I communicated to you a few of what Artemus Ward would have called, "startlin fax" about Japanese Bankruptcy proceedings, and having again been in troubled waters with a *very high* officer, I think that the following may be of interest to many of those who think that the cruel Tojin rides roughshod over the poor Japanese.

Early in December last I was requested to attend at the Tôkiô *Saibansho* for the hearing of my case, which had then been pending nearly three months, against a Japanese official, and to bring my witnesses, etc. This I did, but the defendant did not appear, and his attorney said that without him he was unable to proceed with the case. The Judge expressed his regret that I had been put to such inconvenience, and said that the defendant would be punished accordingly; and I was eventually asked to send a memo of my expenses to the Tokio *Saibansho*. An order was made by that department that defendant should pay same, and I was informed that my case would be called again at an *early date*. Here is where the laugh comes in! The defendant *refuses to obey the order of the Tôkiô Saibansho*, and will not pay the expenses incurred, and therefore the matter will be treated criminally, and until the criminal prosecution is finished, the original case must stand over. This is particularly pleasant for me, as according to another very nice law, the period of thirty-five days must elapse before the criminal prosecution can take place, and this will doubtless be spun out by various excuses, sickness, deaths of fathers and uncles, wives, and so forth, so that if the original case is called on by January next year I shall be very lucky.

Yours truly,

IKE-NIYE.

The Austrian Minister of Commerce, in bringing forward some railway bills in the Lower House of the Reichsrath on the 1st inst., said, that if the House declared itself in favour of the State taking over the administration of the railways the Government would bring in a scheme to that effect. The Austrian Minister of Finance has concluded with the house of Rothschild and the groups connected with the Creditanstalt a loan of somewhat over 50,000,000 florins at 4 per cent. It is to be paid in gold, and it is stated that the price "materially exceeds 73 per cent. in paper currency."

Madame Patti's benefit at Moscow has been a tremendous success. An overcrowded house greeted Madame Patti with the utmost enthusiasm, which extended to the outside of the building among the crowd unable to gain admission. There were sixty calls for the *bénéficiaire* during the performances, and more than 300 bouquets were showered upon her, besides which she was presented with a beautiful pair of diamond and sapphire earrings.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Russian exploring expedition to Mongolia under the direction of M. de Patnine has been stopped by the Chinese at Tulta. Upon M. Patnine declaring his intention to proceed the Chinese authorities refused to guarantee his safety.

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Law & Police.

IN H. B M.'s VICE-CONSULAR COURT AT TOKIO.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Vice-Consul at Tokio.

Monday, January 29th, 1877.

In the matter of a petition and counter claim :—KUSUMOTO MASATAKA, *Gon-chiji* of Tokio *Fu*, plaintiff, *vs* ARTHUR BLOCKLEY and BRIDGET BLOCKLEY, his wife, defendants ; and ARTHUR BLOCKLEY and BRIDGET BLOCKLEY, his wife, plaintiffs *vs* KUSUMOTO MASATAKA, *Gon-chiji* of Tokio *Fu*, defendant.

Plaintiff in his petition claimed $618 ground rent due on the Yedo Hotel, Tsukiji, according to lease.

Defendants demanded that the petition be dismissed, and brought in a counter claim for $5,000 damages, in consequence of the Japanese Government having violated the lease by allowing foreigners to reside outside Tsukiji, and thereby injured defendants' trade as hotelkeepers there.

Mr. Lowder appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Kirkwood for defendants.

Mr. Kirkwood for defendants claimed that this action had not been brought altogether according to law. The Judicature Act stipulated the necessity of stating the grounds of law on which the plaintiffs' argue their motion. Such had not been stated, and Mr. Kirkwood was quite unaware of what tenor they might be and consequently was unprepared to meet them with the necessary argument.

Mr. Lowder maintained that he had carried this action wholly according to the requirements of law ; indeed he had followed in the words of the Judicature Act which had been cited by Mr. Kirkwood. Mr. Lowder cited a case showing this point in his favour.

After some discussion the Court decided that the motion should be amended by inserting the grounds of law upon which, principally, plaintiff intended to argue his case. The Court further decided that there should be no costs in the case, counsel on either having agreed upon the point.

Mr. Lowder amended his motion, and then opened the case for plaintiff as follows :—

The first ground upon which I demur is a technical one. It is that the parties are mis-joined and non-joined under a section in the Judicature Act, 1873, sec. 24, sub-sec. 3. By these it will be seen that in a contract in which a breach is alleged, there is a mis-jointure. It is nowhere stated that the *Chiji* of the Tokio *Fu* is a party to the contract. It is a non-joinder because the *Chiji* of the Tokio *Fu* is not mentioned as a party to the contract in which a breach is alleged. The contract stated is that foreigners should only reside within the limits of Tsukiji. The breach of contract, that foreigners have during the past four years, to the knowledge of plaintiff lived outside these limits. The contract was between the Japanese Government and the Foreign Ministers. Defendants, the Blockleys, were in no way parties in the contract and therefore cannot sue for any breach thereof. It is needless to cite any cases upon such a simple point. On those grounds I claim that defendants have no *locus standi* in this case. The Court would have had jurisdiction in the matter had the case been originally instituted by defendants I need not argue upon that point. It is evident that when a party is out of the jurisdiction of the Court, the Court cannot judge them. The English Courts, I maintain, will not judge in a suit of State, and that foreign governments cannot be sued by English subjects. It is an act of State. The counter claim also refers to an agreement entered into between the Government and the Foreign Ministers. I will refer to the case of the Duke of Brunswick *v.* the King of Hanover in Smith's Leading Cases, Vol. I, page 663. It is there decreed that a sovereign is not liable to be sued in matters of state. There are several other cases which I can cite to show this point (Mr Lowder then read several). My argument is that in the matter of the Government allowing foreigners to live outside Tsukiji limits, it is a political act of the Government, and this Court cannot interfere with its sovereign rights. I need not enter into long arguments on this point. This case should have been brought by the Foreign Ministers against the Japanese Government. The Blockleys had no action in the contract which they claim has been broken, and therefore have no right to sue on such a ground. A case has just been reported by last mail in which the decision serves to support fully the arguments I have used, where the Court had refused to grant an injunction against the Peruvian Government at the instance of a shareholder in a guano company. I refer to the *Times* of 8th December last.

This closed Mr. Lowder's argument for plaintiffs, and the Court adjourned till Saturday next at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, January 30th, 1877.

W. HOWLES *v.* E. C. KIRBY, W. H. TALBOT and others.

Mr Kirkwood appeared for plaintiff, Mr Dickins for defendants.

JUDGMENT.

In this case Mr Dickins moved on behalf of the defendants that the plaintiff should be ordered to answer certain interrogatories. Mr Kirkwood asked that the motion be dismissed with costs on the ground that there was an agreement which rendered the motion unnecessary, and which he, on his part, had always been ready to carry out. The facts as to the agreement are not disputed It appears that on the 30th of October Mr Dickins wrote to Mr Kirkwood asking him if his client objected to answer certain interrogatories, or else he would have to make a motion. Mr Kirkwood replied on the 1st November, saying he had no objection to his client answering fair interrogatories, but that the costs connected therewith would have to be borne by the defendants. On the 6th Mr Dickins wrote to Mr Kirkwood saying that the costs would have to be costs in the cause, and on the 10th Mr Kirkwood requested that the delivery of the interogatories might be delayed, to which Mr Dickins replied saying that he would not send the interrogatories till Mr Kirkwood was ready. After a lapse of eleven days—on the 21st of November—Mr Kirkwood wrote to Mr Dickins requesting him to send to him the interrogatories. This letter Mr Dickins returned unopened, together with a memorandum stating that he declined to receive any communications on any subject whatever—that all business communications must come through the principals, and from Mr Dickins' side all such should be so sent. Mr Dickins follows this up by writing direct to the plaintiff, Mr Kirkwood's client, on the 22nd November, intimating that the interrogatories to be answered by him would be sent to him on the following day ; the interrogatories were accordingly sent to the plaintiff with a letter from Mr Dickins stating that he addressed himself direct to him because he was unable to hold communication with Mr Kirkwood. Mr Howles returned the interrogatories, stating that as he had put his case in Mr Kirkwood's hands, all communications must come through him. Mr Dickins then wrote again to Mr Howles, stating that he declined all communication with Mr Kirkwood, and as it was perfectly easy for Mr Howles to hand over any communication to him, he would apply to the Court, and he, Mr Howles, would have to stand the costs.

At the hearing of the motion, when these facts and the arguments of Counsel had been placed before me, I considered that as it had been agreed that interrogatories should be delivered, the granting of an order to that effect would of itself do no injustice to either side ; and I accordingly granted the order; but without prejudice to the question of costs, which was reserved.

The question appeared to me to be a very clear one ; but as the position taken by Mr Dickins was similar in many respects to the position he had taken in a case which came before me a short time previously, and in which I had expressed a strong opinion against Mr Dickins, I wished, before giving a decision, to have an opportunity of consulting the authorities, and therefore refrained from giving any expression to my views upon the point. Mr Dickins, to justify the course he has taken relies upon Section 225 of the Rules of Court, requiring that service of documents should be personal.

It is true that he did not lay great stress upon this contention, but it is necessary to consider it. The rule referred to requires that the person ordered by the Court to be served shall (except in special cases) be served personally ; but it does not, it appears to me, prevent the application of the rule which prevails in England, under which the person to be served is the solicitor engaged in the case—and indeed it has been the practice in this Court to serve the solicitors and not their clients. But it is unnecessary now to decide this point ; for, as I interpret the agreement which was come to between Mr Dickins and Mr Kirkwood as embodied in the correspondence, it was an agreement that the English practice should be observed, and that the rules of Court should be waived, so far as they might be inconsistent with that practice. The negociations up till the 10th of November had been carried on between Mr Dickins and Mr Kirkwood—not through their clients but in the ordinary way—and so far from there being any indication that that course should be departed from, Mr Dickins on that date writes to Mr Kirkwood - "I shall not send you the interrogatories until you tell me you are ready,"—showing, it appears to me, that the usual course of sending the interrogatories to Mr Kirkwood himself was distinctly contemplated. Now, where a solicitor is to be served, it is not sufficient to serve the client. This is clearly laid down in the case of *Stevens and Underwood* 6. L.I., C.P., 20, and I am of opinion that Mr Dickins, in send-

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ing the interrogatories to Mr Kirkwood's client, did not carry out the agreement entered into with Mr Kirkwood, and that if he had carried out the agreement, the application to the Court would have been unnecessary.

I am therefore of opinion that the costs of the motion have been incurred through Mr. Dickins' own fault, and that they ought therefore not to be borne by the plaintiff, and that the only question is whether they ought to be borne by the defendants, or by Mr Dickins himself.

It is clearly laid down that a solicitor cannot recover the costs of proceedings taken by him unnecessarily, and I consider these proceedings to have been taken by Mr Dickins unnecessarily; it is also clearly laid down that a Court may order a solicitor to pay out of his own pocket the costs which either his own client or the opposite side may have incurred through his fault, and I consider that the costs incurred by the plaintiff were incurred by Mr Dickins' fault. Not only has Mr Dickins failed to carry out his agreement with Mr Kirkwood, as I interpret it, but in communicating directly with Mr Kirkwood's client he did what, it appears to me, he ought carefully to have avoided. The authorities show that such direct communication with the opposite party, when he has a professional adviser, is strongly discouraged by all the superior Courts at home, and Mr Dickin's attention had but a short time before been called to this point by this Court, and Mr Dickins is not, in the exercise of his profession, entitled to mark out a course for himself different from that which the practice of the profession as recognised by the Courts has marked out for him, simply because the latter course is personally disagreeable to him. But on the other hand Mr Dickins in this case has been more careful to guard himself against the unfavorable construction to which he laid himself open in the case referred to, and the order to a solicitor to pay costs out of his own pocket is always considered a strong measure, and if such an order were now made in this case, it might convey a greater degree of censure on Mr. Dickins' action in the matter than is intended. While I consider it right therefore not to pass the matter over entirely, I shall confine myself at present to the usual order that the costs of the motion be paid by the defendants, and leave it to the defendants to take such action on the taxation of costs and otherwise as they may think right.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF JAPAN.*

By Henry S. Munroe, E. M.

(The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

The earliest accounts we have of Japan represent the country as having great mineral wealth, especially of precious and useful metals. Marco Polo, the Venetian traveler, in the thirteenth century writes of "Zipangu:" "They have gold in greatest abundance, its sources being inexhaustible. The king does not allow of its being exported. To this circumstance we are to attribute the extraordinary richness of the sovereign's palace. The entire roof is covered with a plating of gold. * * * The ceilings of the halls are of the same precious metals; many of the apartments have tables of pure gold of considerable thickness, and the windows also have golden ornaments." Marco Polo also gives an account of an unsuccessful Tartar expedition against Japan, prompted by the supposed great wealth of the country.

Columbus, as well as many other explorers, were attracted and encouraged by the prevalent reports of the wealth of the same island of Zipangu.

Kaempfer, writing in 1727, also speaks of the great mineral wealth of Japan and especially of the abundance of gold, which, he says, is found in many provinces.

The Portuguese and Dutch while they had trading posts in Japan, furnished tangible evidence of the truth of the early reports. Between 1550 and 1639 the Portuguese merchants sent home from Japan nearly three hundred million dollars' worth of bullion, most of which was gold. As the relative value of equal weights of gold and silver was then six to one, while in Europe, at the same time, it was nearly twelve to one, the exchange of silver bullion for gold was by no means an unimportant part of their business. After the Portuguese, the Dutch continued the exportation of bullion, and the exchange of silver for gold, through with less profit, as the relative value of gold increased with the demand. Between 1649 and 1671 the Dutch traders sent home over two hundred million dollars in bullion, of which, however, nearly two-thirds was silver.

In 1671 the Japanese Government, alarmed at the rapid rate at which the precious metals were leaving the country, issued an edict forbidding the exportation of gold or silver, under heavy penalties, which had the immediate effect of stopping this trade.

Besides bullion, copper formed at this time a most important article of export. According to Dr. Geerts, † who has examined the old books of the Dutch factory in Nagasaki, between 1609 and 1858 about 280,000 tons (of 2,000 lb.) were exported by the Dutch, and during the same period over 250,000 tons by Chinese merchants.

According to Japanese historians, the arts of mining and metallurgy were introduced from China, probably through Corea, toward the close of the seventh century. The following dates are given on the authority of Dr. Geerts, but some at least are open to doubt:

667 A.D.—Silver first discovered in Japan.
674 A.D.—Silver smelting works established.
‡684 A.D.—Copper first discovered in Japan.
‡706 A.D.—Copper coins first made.
749 A.D.—Gold first discovered in Japan.

Long before this time, however, the arts of mining and metallurgy must have reached a high state of development; for copper swords and spear-heads, copper tools of various kinds, and specimens of a very peculiar form of copper bell, are frequently found buried in the earth. If the statements of Japanese antiquarians concerning these articles be accepted, they must certainly be regarded as very ancient, possibly belonging to a pre-historic age of copper, but certainly antedating the years given above by many centuries. I have in my possession a large copper bell of this kind, which I hope to exhibit to the Institute at some future time.

But to return to historic times. Untill the advent of foreigners the processes in use were very rude, and the production of metals very small. The history of Japanese metallurgy really dates from about the year 1600 A.D., when copper was first smelted on a large scale. The production of gold, probably from easily-worked placer deposits, reached its maximum earlier, during the latter half of the sixteenth century; while silver, requiring greater metallurgical skill, was produced in largest quantity about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Owing to various causes, which will be fully discussed hereafter, the production of precious metals has gradually fallen off, so that the present annual yield is comparatively small. The amount of copper now produced is about the same as the average of former years, showing little increase or decrease.

Kaempfer, 1727, enumerates, in addition to gold, silver, and copper, the following as the mineral products of Japan, viz., sulphur, iron, tin, coal, salt, agates, jasper, and naptha. This list, with few additions, is nearly the same as we would give today. With respect to the production or exportation of these minerals in former times, we have no reliable information, but the amounts produced or exported must have been insignificant.

Past history, though making a very creditable showing of wealth, does not warrant the prevalent belief in the extraordinary mineral riches of the Japanese Islands, unless we suppose that the greater part of these riches are as yet undiscovered, and that more thorough exploration will greatly increase the number of valuable mines. This is the general belief both of Japanese and foreigners. The large amounts of gold, silver, and copper exported from Japan in past years are thought to be only a tithe of the possible yield under more advantageous circumstances. Japan is even now looked upon as an "El Dorado," waiting the advent of a more energetic people to yield her enormous riches. To-day foreign capitalists are anxiously awaiting the time when Japanese mines shall be opened to them, and are impatient of the restriction of the Government, which prevent them from developing the great resources of the country to their profit.

The Japanese, however, are very close observers of nature, and make good prospectors, and in the centuries since their attention was first turned to mineral deposits, they have left little or no ground unexplored; while in the mining districts every hill is riddled with tunnels and adits.

It seems probable that the gold, silver and copper of previous years have been derived from a large number of poor deposits, worked by very cheap labor; and most of these old mines cannot now be worked, owing to the increasing value of labor, and to a real and practical exhaustion of most of the deposits. Improved methods of mining are much needed, and will undoubtedly, if

* A paper read before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, at the Philadelphia meeting, June, 1876.

† Transactions Asiatic Society of Japan, vol. iii, p. 41.

‡ Official Catalogue, Japanese Section, Philadelphia Exhibition, p. 49. According to Dr. Geerts, 698 A.D., and 708 T.D.

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successfully introduced, increase largely the product of the mines.

Within the last few years the Japanese Government has done much to encourage mining industry, and to determine the real value of the mining deposits of the country. Foreign engineers and scientific men have been permitted to travel through the country, even when all others were excluded. The island of Yesso has been made the subject of several geological surveys and reconnaisances. Foreign mining engineers have been employed by the Government and private enterprise to examine and report upon mines and mineral lands in other parts of the country. The Government has also established a "Mining Office" under she direction of competent foreign engineers, having charge of the Government mines, many of which are now worked by the most approved foreign methods, with foreign mrchinery, and under the control of resident foreign engineers.

Much, however, remains to be done. The great want of the country is for a thorough and syctematic geological survey, in the broadest sense of that term; a survey which shall not only map out the topographical and geological features of the country, determine the age and thickness of its formations, but also take an inventory, as it were, of its mineral wealth, determine the boundaries of its mining districts, and the extent and value of the deposits of each; determine where further exploration should or should not be made, and collect into one repository the information already obtained by other explorers.

In the present paper I propose to show what has been learned with regard to the real mineral wealth of the country, and how much has been done towards a thorough and systematic development of the country's resources. For this purpose I shall supplement my own notes, the result of over three years, residence and travel in the country, with a free use of much that has been published on the subject, and of unpublished data and statistics furnished by friends, and derived from Japanese sources.

GEOLOGY OF JAPAN.

As an introduction to an account of the mineral wealth of Japan, it will be necessary to give some idea of the geological formation of the country. Reserving for another time and place a more elaborate description of the different rock formations, with their characteristic fossils, geographical distribution, and stratigraphical relations, I will attempt at present only a brief sketch of the subject.

The different strata of the Japanese Islands may be classed as follows, beginning with the most recent:

	Formation.	Approx. Thickness.
1.	*Alluvium and Terrace Formations*	10 to 85 feet.
2.	*Volcanic Rocks*, in veins and erupted masses, (mostly Basalts).....	50 to 500 "
3.	*Clay rocks and pumice tufas*, (Toshibets Group of the Yesso Survey).....2,000 to 2,300 "	
4.	*Shales and sandstone*, (Chingkombe group of the Yesso Survey) ..... 1,000 to 1,800 "	
5.	*Volcanic Rock*, in erupted masses (Andesites and Trachytes)	3,000 (?) "
6.	*Coal-bearing shales and sandstones*, (Horumui Group of the Yesso Survey)...	4,500 to 8000 "
7.	*Volcanic Tufas*, and erupted masses of volcanic rock. Porcelain clay rocks of Kiusiu, etc	4,000 (?) "
8.	*Shales and Sandstones*, (often metamorphic).....	
9.	*Granitic and Metamorphic rocks*, (Kamoikotan Group of the Yesso Survey)	3.000 to 4,000 "

The rocks of Japan, as will be noticed, are very largely volcanic; and even those of undoubted sedimentary origin are, with few exceptions, made up wholly or in part of volcanic material. Volcanic force makes itself everywhere manifest in folded and contorted strata, even the most recent rocks being often tilted at high angles. Volcanic action shows itself also in altered and metamorphic rocks, very new formations being represented in many places by slates and quartzites. Japanese coal, though of late tertiary age, is rarely found as a lignite, but usually as a true bituminous coal, and sometimes altered to anthracite or graphite.

Volcanic force continues to show itself even at the present day. Volcanoes, active and extinct, are numerous, and hot springs everywhere to be found; while earthquakes are almost of daily occurrence.

The scarcity of fossils in Japanese rocks may perhaps be attributed to the same cause. In the older rocks fossils have disappeared by metamorphic action, and in the later formations the great volcanic activity has retarded or prevented the development of organic life. For this reason it is impossible at present to say just what geological periods are represented by these Japanese strata. The coal-bearing rocks are now believed to be of tertiary age. The overlying rocks are still more recent, many of the fossil shells found therein being of the same species as those now living in Japanese waters. With regard to the age of the underlying strata, below the coal rocks, little or nothing is definitely known. Fossils said to be of Carboniferous age, and others said to be Devonian, have been reported; but, so far as I know, descriptions or figures of these fossils have not yet been published.

It is to be hoped that the fossils which were collected in the course of the Yesso survey, with others since obtained in different parts of Japan, when examined by some competent paleontologist, may furnish more definite information as to the age of these strata.

JAPANESE MINES AND MINING.

As a further introduction to the subject of this paper, it will be necessary here to say a few words about the methods of mining employed in Japan, and the present condition of the mines.

The oldest mines in the country are those worked for gold, silver, and copper: these, with the other metal mines more recently opened, follow, with few improvements, the rude methods of exploitation adopted centuries ago. Coal mining, being of more recent date, has profited more from foreign teachings and follows the method of the Western world, so far as it is possible to follow those methods without machinery, and with imperfect tools and appliances.

Method of Attack.—In the metal mines the deposit is usually attacked by an adit on the vein itself; or' in the case of a well-known lode, by a tunnel through the rock. The tunnels are usually constructed for drainage, and are often miles in length, requiring sometimes twenty or thirty years for their completion. To save labor, the airways, slopes, drifts, and exploring tunnels are made extremely small, and often very tortuous, following convenient seams in the hard rock, and choosing always the softest places—in vein or wall rock, as the case may be. The ore and rock are broken down with picks and wedges. Powder is used only in very hard rock, badly-shaped drills and unskilful use of powder making blasting troublesome and expensive.

Stopes.—The stopes are small, and the mine is generally "robbed" of its richest ore first, the poorer material being left in the mine, or taken out only when the miner is forced to it. The peculiar system of administration, by which the miner is allowed almost perfect liberty to select his own working place, and is paid by the amount of ore or metal produced, encourages this double waste of the miner's labor and of the resources of the mine.

Transportation.—The ore is brought to the surface by the shortest road on the backs of men or women; and the work of these ore-carriers is made doubly hard by the narrow and tortuous character of the passage.

Draining and Ventilation are, as a rule, effected by natural means, the lowest adit or tunnel forming the drainage level (*midzunuki*) and the highest the ventilation chimney (*kemuri dachi or kasatoshi*). When it becomes necessary to work below the drainage level, a series of rude wooden suction pumps are fitted up in a special slope, each pump raising the water about six feet and delivering it in a small reservoir or tank at the bottom of the next pump of the series. They are worked by hand, requiring one man to each pump, and can raise but a very small quantity of water, and that only at the cost of much time and labor. When the flow of water becomes large, or the height to which is must be raised great, the mine is abandoned.

Ore Washing.—The ore before smelting is handpicked, and the poorer parts crushed and concentrated by washing. The washing is effected by hand-jigging on shallow basket sieves of different degrees of fineness. The finest portion, which passess all the sieves, is washed on a sleeping table or on the *ita* or shallow washing board, which is used like our "pan" or the Mexican *batea*.

Coal Mining.—The coal mines are usually worked by a sort of pillar and stall method, the pillars being taken out, as far as possible, in retreating, after the workings have reached the desired extent. The drainage is generally natural. The drainage is generally natural, the workings being in the hill-sides, above the level of the streams. In the Karatsu district, one of the most important in Japan, where the hills are very low, and the workings are, for the most part, below water level, pumping is necessary. Rude wooden pumps, similar to those previously described, are there used; although in some places a drainage shaft fitted with a large bucket, rope, and pulley, and worked by half a dozen or more coolies, is preferred.

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The coal mines, like the metal mines, are ventilated by natural means. In some places, where this proves insufficient, attempts are made to increase the flow of air by a rude chimney over the upcast shaft; but as only a small charcoal fire is employed, instead of a furnace, this has but little effect.

The galleries, levels, slopes, etc., are much more regular and of larger size than in the metal mines, and permit better method of transportation. The coal is usually brought out of the mine on flat baskets hauled by boys. Above ground, pack-horses or two-wheeled wagons propelled by man-power are used to take the coal to boats or junks, in which it comes to market.

ART AT HOME.

(Saturday Review.)

Wherewithal shall we learn to be æsthetic? is a question which many worthy people are obliged to ask themselves, without getting any definite answer. The Rector of Lincoln, in a recent speech at Oxford, has only shown them the difficulty, the hardness, the narrowness of the way. The Rector knows the toils of a reformer's career, but he does not spare his energies. Idle fellows and the "brutalized athlete of the arena" do not rouse his just anger more than the nefarious coal-scuttles and magenta rugs which desecrate the English household. The reformers of Household Art have never yet successfully tackled the coal-box. Mr. Pattison spoke regretfully of the honest copper articles of a past generation, and denounced the lacquered iron utensils which are generally adorned with a portrait of a young lady in a pink bonnet, or a coloured reproduction of one of Landseer's pictures of big dogs. These designs are nearly as pretty as tinted photographs; but perhaps a mind keenly alive to the fitness of things would deny them a place on a coal-box. After all, boxes of that sort are at least as convenient in use as the deep and delicate vase in *répoussé* work which serves their purpose in the frontispiece of a little manual of House Decoration by the Misses Garret. How the coals are to be coaxed out of that vase we fail to understand, but it seems that either a weapon like a rather large pair of sugar-tongs must be handled with loving care, or else the vase must be turned upside down, and the contents shot forth in an ugly rush.

The difficulties of the awakened and inquiring spirit are far from beginning or ending with coal-boxes. For example, there are Oriental rugs, which once were supposed to cover a multitude of sins. The Rector of Lincoln has found out that the base mechanic art of Europe has reached the dusky Orient, and the devout Persian —and the prayerful Khond, for what we know—now kneel on carpets tinged with magenta, and designed in the monotonous patterns of the British loom Venice glass, too, is no longer the strong tower that it once was. The time has been when there was a promise of safety and assurance of peace in the purchase of Murano ware. A few finger-glasses and opalescent jars made a reputation for orthodoxy, and a little money judiciously laid out in Japanese fans silenced the cavils of the severest critic. Now it seems that even Venice glass has somehow been affected with Philistinism, and only the most recent converts to art can persuade themselves that they like it. Ruby-coloured and sapphire claret-jugs are a mere stage in a spiritual evolution, no longer the crowning glory and fine flower of taste.

Venice glass and Oriental rugs are not the only things that have ceased to be visible signs of a cultivated mind. Even the youngest amongst us can remember the time when Mr. Pugin's "perpendicular" furniture was thought eminently correct. The name of "perpendicular" used to be given to the evening parties of a great academical dignitary, who did not expect undergraduates to sit down in his presence. The Gothic chairs were almost as likely to enforce an erect attitude as the expressed desire of the mightiest of dons, and they may have acquired their title from that fact. At all events they were the correct thing, and may still be seen in some old-fashioned London houses, as well as in the committee-rooms of our ancient Houses of Parliament. But the tide of taste has left them stranded, and, as we learn both from Miss Garrett's manual and from Mr. Loftie's interesting *Plea for Art in the House* (Macmillan & Co.), the modern upholsterer has profaned the perpendicular with his wicked machinery. In Mr. Loftie's painful sketch of the house of the benighted "Browns," it is said that "the furniture is of the last new pattern, designed in the Gothic style," Miss Garrett, too, has a severe word against the "Gothic furniture, with its gables and chamferings, and gashes here and there," which is, "for the most part, a gross libel on Mr. Eastlake's Sketches." The young couple just setting up house may well ask what they are to do to earn a permanent right to the name of being æsthetic? Mr. Eastlake's book they have studied perseveringly, and they have bought the most perpendicular furniture that they could afford. And now, it seems, they ought to have gone in for the Queen Anne style, which "sympathizes more with Wren than with Wolsey; and with Inigo Jones than with John of Padua." The young couple sympathize with John of Padua just as much as they do with Thaddeus of Warsaw, or with Dionysius of Halicarnassus; but their money is gone, and with it their hopes of being correct. Again, if there was one thing they were quite sure, of, it was that plates should be hung on the walls with wire, or with pieces of string. Mr. Loftie does not hold that this is right, and we are happy to agree with him; but the young couple will look very ruefully at their Persian plates and will think twice before investing in "shelves or a kind of dresser." Mr. Loftie concedes to human weakness "plenty of low arm-chairs on good, easy-running castors"; but the Misses Garrett say that hints may be obtained from models in old country houses, and in their view of a drawing-room we do not see one low arm-chair on good easy-running castors. Besides, old country houses are generally full of modern upholstery. Mr. Loftie likes an easy chair to have deep springs; his earnest colleagues think horse-hair and feathers good enough. Mr. Loftie has a leaning towards drawing-room papers with no patterns, and towards painted or panelled dining rooms. But if one turns from his manual to Miss Garrett's—and it is to be remarked that these works belong to the same series, and are bound in cloth of the same tint, "the bluest of things grey, the greyest of things blue"—there is a fresh perplexity. The dining-room paper in Miss Garrett's design is not plain, but laid out in large squares, interlaced with the leaves and flowers of some unknown specimen of the vegetable creation. After making all these things, persons about to furnish will be slow to follow the example of a gentleman favourably referred by Mr. Loftie who hung his room with grey paper, and then got a man to paint mottoes all over it in black.

Some people persuade themselves that to indulge discreetly in "a taste" is really a prudent thing to do. One of the authorities before us has many interesting tales of collections which not only amused and occupied the person who made them, but were at last sold at an enormous profit. Four tracts of Wycliffe's were bought for four shillings and sold for four hundred pounds. Another man purchased a book for four shillings and sixpence, and others for little more, and when he was sated with the treasure disposed of it for 225*l*. With this kind of anecdote, Snuffy Davy and Monkbarns in the *Antiquary* made themselves merry. But there is another side to the question of the prudence of collecting. If the amateur of old door keys, mediæval bellows, and the warming-pans of the fourteenth century chances to be one of those beings who are enlightened by the early rays of a rising fashion, the time will come when his rubbish is worth its weight in gold. But with the vast majority of the race, fashion is infectious; they thirst for door-keys and sigh for ancient bellows because their neighbours do the same; they buy in a dear market, and, when their children sell their effects, the collection has reached its proper level, and goes at the price of old iron. The constant changes in taste, every new fad being put forth with the solemnity of infallible dogma, must ruin far more people than they enrich. Yet nothing is permanent apparently, except brass fenders. The very pleasure of the possession of a collection is in most cases a doubtful joy. A moment comes when a man asks himself, "Do I really like the Old English mottoes on the wall, on the Chelsea deformities in the cabinet?" Probably his friends have just reached the same stage of scepticism, and the market is flooded with depreciated wares. Pictures are quite as precarious investments. A man goes into Murillos and Claudes, and then comes Mr. Ruskin, and devotes the eloquence of a prophet to the task of "bearing" Claudes and Murillos. In another generation some one may find out that Turner was an impostor, and the hasty purchasers of Turner will leave a set of depreciated nightmares to their families. Who is to be certain of anything in household art when even the authentic Chippendale, like General Councils, may err, and sometimes has erred? It seems that in Chippendale's wooden stands for candelabra an iron wire is run inside through the bends and curves. Clearly household art belongs, as philosophers say, to the realm of the contingent, and the moral is that no one should give himself much trouble about the matter, except at the prompting of his natural taste.

The decorative craze has its good sides, like other hobbies. If it leads a man to turn his house upside down every two years, and to dash himself against the "unalterable facts, the coarse and clumsy doors" which Miss Garret laments over, at least it gives him occupation. When he wakens to the sense of depravity which a

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white ceiling causes in the orthodox, he has perhaps a few painful moments. He wonders where he will stop, if he commences by painting his ceiling black and filling the panels of his house-door with glass. When once that hesitation is overcome, he begins to have an object in life—namely, to keep up with the correct opinion in household art. Mental agility and money are needed, but the former will sometimes supply the place of the latter; and when a man sees that Queen Anne is once more on the point of death, he will dispose of his goods at a profit, and be the first to pick up a few sweet things in the style of the First Consulate. *Ondoyant et divers*, he will learn when to get out of Piero della Francesca, and to invest in Le Bruns, or Bouchers, or even in the works of Greuze, who is sure to have his second innings some day. By doing this, a man lets his consciousness play freely, and enters into the spirit of this harlequin age. We have no style of our own, because we know too much of the styles of the past, and learning has choked originality. Taste now consists in a series of rapid transformations, or in muddling together, in picturesque confusion, strays of the furniture of a dozen periods and races. Houses are furnished with the ruins of ages and of empires, and perhaps it is a comfort that the Victorian age will leave few productions that posterity can use in the same way.

It is curious that the speakers and writers who are most vexed by the popular indifference to household art fail to see that this indifference is natural and necessary, the result of fixed laws of human nature. The Rector of Lincoln says the public is as far as ever from appreciating the beauty of a Greek water-pitcher. But we must remember that the early potters were equally far from consciously realizing the merits of their own work; conscious good taste was never popular. Théophile Gautier observes that no civilized race can make three things—namely, a set of harness, an ordinary water-jug, and a mat—which could compete in point of taste with the productions of a barbaric race. Mr. Ruskin, too, has noticed, we, think, that perfection in certain decorative arrangements of colour and texture goes along with cannibalism and polyandry. As more things of ordinary use are wanted, and as the want is supplied by machinery, there is less room for the exercise of patient fancy, and more change in traditional patterns. Amateurs may give the movement a little wrench in the direction of better taste, but it is the general conditions of demand and supply that regulate production. If we may judge by the example of the Japanese and the Persians, the good taste of primitive races is unconscious and instinctive. If we could let a Greek potter of the eighth century B.C. pass a few days in Worcestershire or Staffordshire, he would follow the English style as eagerly as do the Japanese. Long experience slowly devises, in unsophisticated times, the very best mode of handling some few and simple materials. Tradition hands down the manner, which becomes sacred, and much fancy is spent when time is no object in elaborating unessential details. The buyer takes what is offered to him, just as most of us take the first convenient set of bedroom crockery, without thinking twice about its artistic value. When innovation reaches Oriental peoples we at once discover, that their taste is no better than ours, and they yield to the fresh influence. They go on imitating what æsthetic people think tasteless honors; æsthetic people go on trying to pick up specimens of the ancient traditional style. Every few months we see a change in the highest decorative society; one hobby is as good as another hobby, and no better. People who do not care about Queen Anne and Chippendale have their own tastes of some other sort, and do not mind being looked on as little better than the wicked. Perhaps the one great moral effect of the fashion of decoration is that it provides matter for talk as exciting as scandal, and less dangerous. When you pick a lady's curtains to pieces her character escapes criticism. To provide a harmless substitute for scandal, and to make even London houses not uninteresting to their occupants, is the office of domestic art.

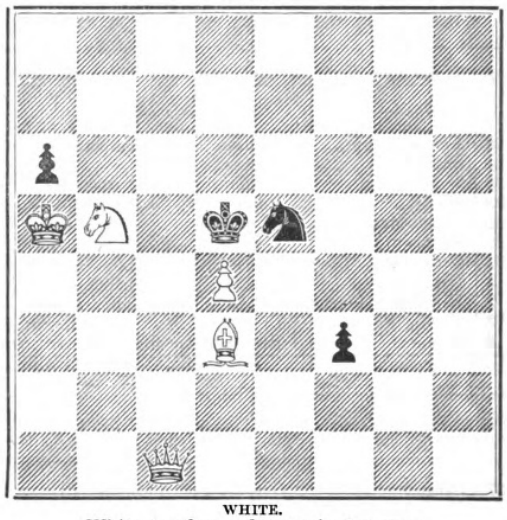
"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

PROBLEM.

By Mons. L. de Bilow.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF J. H. FINLINSON'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

1.—Q. to B. 8. 1.—K. takes Q.
2.—R. takes P.
3.—mates.

Correct answers received from W. B. M., and W. H. S., Tôkiô, and C. B. Yokohama.

Correct solutions of the close of the Game we published last week have been received from W. B. M., and W. H. S., Tôkiô.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A brilliant little Game between Mr. P. T. DUFFY and Mr. JANSENS.—*(French Opening.)*

BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
3. P takes P	P takes P
4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th
5. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
6. Castles	P to K R 3rd
7. R to K sq (ch)	B to K 3rd
8. B to K B 5th	Q to Q Kt 3rd
9. Kt to K 5th	B to K 2nd

(It is hardly necessary to show, even to the youngest player, that if White had captured the Bishop he would have lost his Queen for a Rook and Bishop by a discovered check.)

10. Kt to K Kt 6th

(The beginning of a very pretty chain of moves.)

10.	P takes Kt
11. R takes B	Kt to Q B 3rd
12. B takes P (ch)	K to Q sq
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	P takes Q P
14. B to K B 4th	

BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)
(All this is extremely cleveron Mr. Duffy's part, and leads to a beautiful termination.)	
14.	P takes Kt

(A grave error; but it is hard to see how White could have avoided loss of some kind. The natural move of Queen taking the Q Kt Pawn would have been followed by R to Q Kt sq. and then R takes Q Kt P. After which White's position must have been indefensible.)

15. R takes K Kt Q to Q 5th

(If he had captured the Rook he would have been mated offhand.)

16. B to Q B 7th (ch)

(Highly ingenious. Winning the Queen by force.)

16. K to Q 2nd
17. B to K B 5th (ch) K takes B

(Compulsory, unless he prefer being mated in two moves.)

18. R takes Kt (ch) P takes R
19. Q takes Q, and wins easily.

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IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.5	11.20

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.			
7.1	8.19	9.34	10.49	12.4			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.19	2.34	3.49	5.4	6.19	7.34	10.9	11.25

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Jan. 27	Egeria	Paulsen	German str.	2,500	Hongkong	Jan. 19	General	Strachan & Thomas
„ 28	Sunda	Reeves	British str.	1,704	Hongkong	—	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 28	Coulnakyle	Gordon	British ship	579	London	—	General	L. Kniffler & Co.
„ 28	Hart	Royse	British g-boat	—	Kobe	—	——	——
„ 29	Hiogo Maru	Christensen	Japanese str.	896	Hakodate	—	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 29	Sunbeam	T. Brassey, M.P.	R. Y. S. yacht	565	Honolulu	—	——	——
„ 31	Caroline	Paulsen	Ger. 3 m. schr.	270	Takow	Jan. 9	Sugar	Chinese
Feb. 1	Iris	Taylor	Brit. 3-m. schr.	259	Takao	Jan. 16	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 2	Hiroshima Maru.	Burdis	Japanese str.	1,870	Shanghai & ports	...	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 2	Roving Sailor	Bryant	Am. 3-m. schr.	460	Sydney	Nov. 13	Coal	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Feb. 2	Tanais	Reynier	French str.	1,735	Hongkong	Jan. 27	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Jan. 27	Dragon	Grevatt	British str.	472	Hokodate	Mails, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 28	Willard G. Patton	Connor	Am. 3-m. schr.	516	Amoy	Rice	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 28	Kanagawa Maru	Drummond	Japanese str.	1,325	Kobe	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 30	Menzaleh	Pasqualini	French str.	1.509	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 30	Tori	Williams	British schr.	55	Guam	General	Captain
„ 30	Thabor	Pendered	Japanese str.	650	Kobe	——	Japanese Government
„ 30	Shario Maru	Wynn	Japanese str.	595	Kobe	General	M. B. Co.
„ 31	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1,914	Shanghai and ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
Feb. 2	Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese str.	—	Kobe	——	Light-house Department
„ 2	Tokai Maru	Ward	Japanese str.	—	Kobe	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 3	Sunbeam	T. Brassey, M.P.	Royal Y. S.	565	Kobe	——	——

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Courier	.....	Russian steamer	495	Hakodate	.....	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Egeria	Paulsen	German steamer	1087	London, &c.	Jan. 28	Strachan & Thomas	Kobe
Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese steamer	1870	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 2	M. B. Co.	S'hai. & ports
Massilia	Harvey	British steamer	1033	Hongkong	.....	P. & O. Co.	
Sea Gull	Symons	British tugboat	37	Nagasaki	.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.	
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1704	Hongkong	Jan. 28	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong
Tibre	De Girard	French steamer	1726	Hongkong	Jan. 22	M. M. Co.	Hongkong
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1735	Hongkong	Feb. 2	M. M. Co.	
SAILING SHIPS.							
Caroline	Miller	Danish schooner	55	Kurile Islands	.....	Claussen	
Coulnakyle	Gordon	British ship	579	London	Jan. 28	L. Kniffler & Co.	Kobe
Caroline	Paulsen	Germ. 3-m. schr.	270	Takow	Jan. 31	Chinese	
Iris	Taylor	British 3-m. schr.	259	Takow	Feb. 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
John Mackean	Jordan	British schooner	198	San Francisco	.....	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Jupiter	Johnson	Russian schooner	30	Kurile Islands	.....	Captain	
Lottie	Ostersen	Russian schooner	25	North Pacific	.....	Captain	
Parmenio	Abbott	British barque	396	Shanghai	Jan. 15	Ed. Fischer & Co.	
Roving Sailor	Bryant	Am. 3-m. schr.	460	Sydney	Nov. 13	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Stonewall Jackson	Arbecam	American barque	1103	New York	Jan. 4	Isaacs Bros.	Kobe

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Description.	Commander.
BRITISH—Hart	4	584	...	Gun-vessel	Commander Royse
Modeste	14	1405	...	Corvette	Captain Buller, C.B. At Yokoska
AMERICAN—Palos	6	406	...	Gun-boat	Lieutenant-Commander A. T. Barker

Vessels on the Berth.

Destination.	Name.	Agents.	To be Despatched.
Hongkong	Sunda	P. & O. Co.	February 6th
Shanghai...	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	February 7th
San Francisco	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	February 11th
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. S. S. Co.	February 28th

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Shipping Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Messrs. M. Brown and Conder.

Per Steam-ship *Kanagawa Maru* for Kobe. Captain Shandon.

Per Steam-ship *Menzaleh* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Coignet, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone and 3 children, Dr. Parmentier, and Revd. Pere J. Louis Arrivet.

Per Steam-ship *Thabor* for Kobe:—H. E. Hirobumi Ito, Minister of Public Works, M. Enouye, Chief Secretary of Daijo-kwan, M. Hyashi, 2nd Secretary of Kobusho, J. England, Engineer of Railway Department, Messrs. G. P. Ness, W. G. Howell, M. C. Levy, J. Pinn, and 16 Japanese.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Miss L. Ross, Miss Winsor, Mrs. England, Mrs. Taylor and 2 children, Captain A. R. Brown, Messrs. E. C. Kirby, R. A. Mees, A. S. Fobes, Winckler, J. H. Duus, Giorgiani, Gushmish, Smeaton, E. J. Reid, Herbist, and 17 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai:—Messrs. Meuser, Hook, Y. Duer, Rickett, Ishikawa, Saugki. Heise, Karoko, Vavasseur. Burmeister. In the steerage 119 Japanese, 3 Europeans and 4 Chinese.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Whitall and Eckmann.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Menzaleh* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France	44 bales
England	37 ,,
Total	81 bales
Treasure for Hongkong	$30,600.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.

Treasure	$53,700

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports.

Treasure...	$32,301.00

Per Steam-ship *Tanais* from Hongkong.

From Europe...	1,656 packages.
Hongkong	1,069 ,,

REPORTS.

The *Egeria* reports, left Hongkong January 19th, and experienced fine weather with light winds and calms up to Van Dieman's Strait. Passed Cape Chichakoff on the 24th, where they experienced thick, rainy weather, the wind blowing strong from the S.E., and continuing to increase till the entrance of Kii channel was gained, raining heavily all the time. Off Oosima, on the 26th, had a severe gale, the wind veering from S.E. to N.W, blowing hardest from the S.W., with a heavy cross sea running. The gale continued with tremendous force from noon of the 26th till the morning of the 27th, with very heavy rain all the time, finishing in a sudden calm. Afterwards fine weather to port. Saw the volcano on Vries Island 60 miles off. Arrived in Port at 11 a.m. to-day.

The British ship *Coulnakyle* reports leaving London on the 28th August. Met with very severe westerly gales on entering the channel and had to put back and anchor under Dungeness, where she remained for a week, having split several sails during the gales. On again proceeding experienced changeable weather, westerly winds still prevailing. Passed the Lizard September 6th; had strong gales across the Bay of Biscay; found the N.E. trades very light, and only lasting steadily for three days, extending no farther than 12° North. Crossed the Equator October 8th in 24° 13' West. The S. E trades extending from the Equator to 13° South were moderate; afterwards towards the Cape, had light winds from the westward, with moderate weather. Were in the parallel of Cape November 1st. Running the Longitude down in 43° S., had very severe weather and a heavy sea, during which sustained considerable damage, having lost bulwarks, sails, stove in two boats, and smashed the wheel and binnacle. Sighted Sandal-wood island December 4th and were 13 days in sight of it, detained by light baffling winds, calms and contrary currents. On the 25th passed Gillolo, after being 3 weeks in the passage. In the Pacific had light variable winds for a time, afterwards met with northerly and N. E. gales with a heavy sea. On January 21st there were a great number of water spouts around the vessel, one of which passed within a few yards, causing considerable alarm, but all the sails were furled in preparation for it, it being perfectly calm at the time. The next day had a strong gale from the North, with a confused cross sea. Made the land near Owari on the 24th, since which time hap heavy gales from the East and N.E. till arrival in Port at 11 a.m. on the 28th instant, just 5 months from London.

The *Sunbeam* belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, owned and commanded by Thos. Brassey, Esq., M.P., arrived yesterday, having left England last July on a cruise, during which the vessel called at Madeira, Cape de Verd Islands, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres; thence through the Straits of Magellan, calling at Valparaiso and the Sandwich Islands.

The *Caroline* reports: Came round by East side of Formosa and through Linschoten channel, having experienced rough stormy weather throughout with a heavy sea. Last Saturday and Sunday met with a severe gale from the N. W. off Owari Bay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between EDWD. Z. HOLME, CHARLES RYLEY, FREDK. RINGER and J. CARRICK SMITH, under the name of HOLME, RYLEY & Co. London, and HOLME, RINGER & Co. Nagasaki, has this day been dissolved by efflux of time.

HOLME, RINGER & Co.

Nagasaki, 1st January, 1877.

REFERRING to the above, the undersigned will carry on business in Nagasaki from and after this date under the style and name of

HOLME, RINGER & CO.

FREDERICK RINGER.

J. CARRICK SMITH.

Nagasaki, 1st January, 1877. 4w.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS,
STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,
BRANDED
"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,
BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN," "ARLEY," "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, and Close Annealed.

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January 13, 1877. 52ins.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Our market continues dull without material change in prices.

Grey Shirtings:—						
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.40	to	$1.80
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.80	to	2.35
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.55	to	2.35
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.10	to	2 55
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40	to	1.60
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10	to	1.25

White Shirtings:—						
60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.	2.20	to	2.40
Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb.	0.65	to	0.85
Black Velvets				7.50	to	8.75
English Drills	15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.	2.55	to	2.65
Taffachelass		13 yds,	43 in.	1.90	to	2.10

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$29.00	to	32.50		
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$30.50	to	35.50		
No. 38 to 42	per picul	$36.00	to	40.00		
Reverse Twist	16-24	,,	$31.50			

Woollens.—Our market remains exceedingly quiet and transactions are on a very limited scale. There is no alteration in prices to report, and quotations given below must be considered entirely nominal.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	4.75	to	6.75	
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25	to	5.25	
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.00	to	5.25	
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.24	to	0.33	
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75	to	6.00	
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16.50	to	17.50	
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00	to	13.00	
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.17	to	0.19	

Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.25	to	0.30	
Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.	0.30	to	0.36	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in.	to 52 in.	0.80	to	1.20	
Presidents	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.75	to	0.80	
Pilots	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.45	to	0.60	
Union	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.60	to	0.75	
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb	0.42	to	0.48	

Sugar.—Some new crop *Formosa* has now arrived, for which holders are asking $4.30, but dealers only offer $3.95 to $4.00, so that no operations have taken place. The business done in other kinds is small, and rates remain unaltered.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$3.95	to	$4.00		
,, in basket	,,	$3.65				
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$3.70				
do. in basket	,,	$3.55				
China No. 1 Ping-fah	,,	$7.30				
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$6.80	to	$7.20		
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$6.00	to	$6.30		

China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul	$5.30	to	$5.60		
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$4.80	to	$5.10		
,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$4.00	to	$4.30		
Swatow Brown	,,	$3.00				
Daitong	,,	$3.50				
Japan Rice	,,	$2.05	to	$2.20		
Kerosene Oil	nom.	$4.60	to	$4.65		

Kerosene Oil.—The market remains quiet at quotations, which are nominal. Holders continue firm, and demand higher prices.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The only political news on record since our last is the rupture of the conference of Constantinople, which was announced by a telegram of the 25th ultimo. Owing to the profound uncertainty which still prevails on future contingencies, the market has continued much depressed, and the few settlements reported during the week have been made at considerable reductions on our previous quotations. Very little has been done in Oshiu sorts, and present rates for other descriptions are, as far as we can ascertain, as follows:

Hanks.—No. 1 and 2	$760 to $780
,, No. 2	$740 to $750
,, No. 2½	$700 to $730
,, No. 3	$650 to $680
Mashta	$485
Filature Silk	$930

Since the 22nd ultimo arrivals are 160 bales, and settlements about 200.

Tea.—Rather more activity has been apparent in our market during the closing week, settlements amounting to 1,370 piculs, comprising all grades, the better classes having received a fair share of attention. Prices remain unchanged, and stocks being light, holders show a little more firmness.

Supplies are very moderate, and it is difficult to arrive at any approximation of the amount yet to come forward for the balance of the season. All statements to this effect are very conflicting, but they generally lead us to suppose that the supply will be very moderate.

Advices from the United States are rather more assuring, so that with the opening of the spring trade a recovery in prices is to be looked for.

Common	$11.00	to	13.00			
Good Common	14.00	to	16.00			
Medium	17.00	to	18.00			
Good Medium	19.00	to	22.00			
Fine	$24	to	30			
Finest	Nominal.					
Choice	Nominal.					

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Rates have somewhat declined but close steadier. There is, however, very little doing in either Bank Bills or Private Paper.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 2½d.
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 1¾d.
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 2⅞d.
On Paris—Bank Sight	5.20
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.30
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.40
On Hongkong—Bank sight	par.
,, Private 10 days' sight	¼% dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	74
,, Private 10 days sight	75
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	100
,, 30 days sight Private	102
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	100½
,, 30 days sight Private	102½
Kinsatz	411
Gold Yen	408

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

**Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
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H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

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SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52ins.

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SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

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Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

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Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
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Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

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PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
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FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
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PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
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PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

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June 10, 1876. 12ms.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. NO. 3.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

At the German Consulate, No. 81, Main Street, on the 3rd February, the wife of E. ZAPPE, Esq., H. I. G. M.'s Consul, of a daughter.

At Yokohama, on the 5th February, the wife of C. V. MARTINHO MARQUES, of a son.

DEATH.

At Yokohama, on February 4th FRANCIS WALTER MARKS, Solicitor, aged 33 years.

Notes of the Week.

Rumours have been afloat for some days past of troubles in Satsuma. The *skizoku* were said to have seized the powder-magazine and that a man-of-war had been sent down to quiet them.

The truth of this affair seems to be as follows:—

On the 27th January, the Mitsu Bishi steamer *Sekirio Maru* arrived at Kagoshima, and on the 31st took on board 2,000 boxes of powder from the powder manufactory there. Arrangements had been made to take on board 1,800 boxes on the 1st February, when a body of *shizoku* numbering about 2,500 men, came forward and ordered the people from the *Sekirio Maru* to go away and leave the powder where it was, threatening to kill them to a man, if they attempted to take it away. The *shizoku* then carried off the powder, and the *Sekirio Maru* immediately put to sea, and reached Kôbe on the 6th instant.

It is said that Kagoshima must be the destination of Kawamura (a Satsuma man) Vice-Minister of Marine, who left Kôbe hurriedly in the *Takao Maru* for Kiushiu a few days since.

These accounts have since been fully confirmed. It is added that ten days ago the *shizoku* went to Saigo, and urged him to join them. He refused to do so, however, but on the contrary endeavoured to pacify them. Finding, however, that they were not to be reasoned with, he has disappeared, and it is not known what has become of him. Shimadzu has had nothing to do with this disturbance.

(The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of to-day says that the men who prevented the shipping of the powder were the students of the private school of Satsuma.)

In our columns will be found a detailed account of the opening of the Railroad which is furnished to us by the gentleman who kindly undertook to act as special correspondent on the occasion and which will, we feel sure, be read with interest, both or account of the subject and the writer.

It has been represented to us by a valued Tôkiô correspondent, that in our article of last week on the Estimates, we have not sufficiently taken into consideration the difficulties that the Finance Minister has had to encounter in publishing a statement, however imperfect, and that; while admitting that we are right in pointing out how much is required to prove its reliability, he is of opinion that we might have more generously awarded to the Minister his meed of praise for its compilation. We are sorry if we have been misunderstood by any of our readers, be they foreign or Japanese. No one more unaffectedly rejoices than ourselves, when we can find opportunity for expressing appreciation of the actions of a Government, whose earnest efforts to advance have always commanded our strongest sympathy, and whose success, we trust, may one day compel our admiration. It is not the Minister's ability that we question, but his system, or rather the absence of it. We are fully aware of the almost insuperable difficulties that have had to be encountered in compiling anything like a correct summary of National Finances. We know that a very perfect of system of foreign book-keeping has been introduced since last July, into the central office of the Finance Department, and that such system will be extended to all the branch offices, thus greatly simplifying the compilation of accounts in the future. In having introduced these valuable changes, Mr. Okuma naturally takes great pride, and is entitled to unstinted praise for all his efforts to improve the working of his Department, and to inspire with more confidence those who are most interested in its records. We are not unreasonable enough to suppose that a perfect European system of accounts can be introduced, and at once be made to work in an absolutely correct manner. Mere errors in matters of detail we should regard as of the slightest importance, but what we cannot pass over without protest is that no means are afforded either to the people of Japan, who are the first to be considered, or to the foreign bond-holders, of finding out whether such errors exist, and we are not prepared to subscribe to the doctrine of infallibility. It is the utter irresponsibility of the Finance Department, and the want of a system of audit, that must render its statement to a great extent devoid of value, and while we are prepared to credit Mr. Okuma with the most earnest labour, and sincere intention to furnish a true return of National Finances, he must pardon us if we cannot, without comment, accept an unaudited statement, which is regarded by the Japanese themselves as anything but reliable or satisfactory.

So hypercritically virtuous a journal as our contemporary of the capital should really be a little more careful to its own quotations from other papers, before it presumes in take others to task. In its issue of the 20th January, it claimed that the *Economist* was all on its side respecting

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one of the errors of Protection—that an advantage of the system, is that it gives a country command of its own markets. It quotes from the *Economist*:—

> "The Americans, under protection, have improved production, and got the command of their own markets."

Now what did the *Economist* really say? Firstly, the whole gist of the article was to show how completely fallacious was the idea that Protection had done any good to the United States. Secondly, the *Economist* says in one passage:—

> "They may command their own home markets, but they do so at something approaching to an absolute loss."

And, thirdly,—this is the passage garbled by the *Tôkiô Times*, from which it would have its readers draw comfort:—

> "As yet *the Americans* have never been able to stand up before us in the open field of competition, and the conclusion that they will be able to do so, because *under Protection* they *have improved production and got the command of their own markets*, is a wholly illegitimate inference."

The words we italicize are those picked out by our contemporary to prove the *Economist* a champion of Protection. 'If the blind lead the blind' we know what happens. If the leader fail in honesty, as in eyesight, how much the worse for the led!

Really it makes one quite cheerful, in these gloomy times, to witness the buoyant spirits of one's neighbour. Neighbour? Near relative in fact—for is she not a sister port? It does our heart good, we say, to find that "Nagasaki is again asserting her vitality, in spite of all the invidious efforts that have been made to suppress it," for so we read in the *Cosmopolitan Press*, and we trust it does not tell us half the good tidings. We quote the rest of this exhilarating article in full:—

"Every one is interested in what is being done to return to the halcyon days when all was hopeful and prosperous. How much more should this interest be, when after some years of depression, brighter prospects for the future may be reasonably entertained, and every little incident conveying public feeling must be considered in its tendency towards the advancement of nearer social relations. A new era has now commenced in this respect, and the community which has for years past but rarely assembled for the purpose of public recreation has at length awakened to this happier feeling, and become convinced that they have been looking through a glass darkly. With all commercial prospects for the future assuming a more cheerful aspect, our amusements naturally take a certain position in our thoughts, and should be considered and carried out with the thoroughness and vigor inspired by renewed hope in the times to come.

Well, thank Heaven, we are not envious, nor "hate the excellence we cannot reach," and although, we ourselves are under a cloud of depressing influences of bad trade and general despondency, we rejoice to find that there is a little spot, that bears the well known name of Nagasaki, where the bright sun of prosperity is breaking through the clouds, and the rainbow of hope is giving golden promise for the future. Though we cannot join in the festivities that are to take place in honour of this return of vitality, and the recovery of our dear relative, who at one time seemed in the last stages of hopeless decline, we hold out the hand of hearty congratulation and say "Go ahead! rejoice! sing! assemble for public recreation! The festive tennis and the mild croquet! "'Let us be merry!" (here he took a captains' biscuit;) "It is a poor heart that never rejoices! And our hearts are not poor! No!"

The articles that have appeared in the Japanese Press translations of which we publish this week,—"The Building Mania" and "Change for Change' Sake" are certainly not called forth without good reason. What wonder, in looking over the list of changes (and we have not ventured to insert those of minor importance) that the writer complains that the people cannot quite comprehend the administration of the Government? When officials themselves cannot understand the signification of the change of name of many of the departments, nor explain for what purposes they have been instituted, can it be supposed the "people" can see aught but utter chaos? It is not the fault of the people, if they cannot accept as infallible the actions of a Government, whose chief aim seems to be, to institute for the purpose of abolishing, and apparently does not know its own mind from one month's end to the other. It is quite true that practical excellence in administration can only be attained by repeated trials, and it is a political maxim that "that which is best administered is best." It is the duty of the Government to make many changes; changes such as experience may dictate and the common weal demand; changes, so manifestly well considered, and necessary, that their adoption shall command increased confidence at home and abroad. But to build card-houses only for the pleasure of flipping them over, and re-erecting them in another form, in order again to upset and rebuild, argues a childishness, and an infirmity of purpose on the part of the heads of the Government, that may well call forth the distrust and scorn of those who love not change without reasonableness, reform with improvement.

The protest of the writer in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* against the squandering of public funds, in the constant erection of new buildings that are not required, is both sensible and just. Many of the buildings have been put up apparently with no other motive than to put money into the pockets of contractors, and have no single claim to utility, elegance, or impressiveness to warrant their erection. The people naturally object to seeing the money which is wrung from them thus recklessly and uselessly spent, and the government would do well to graciously listen to protests put forward in such moderate and sensible terms.

On behalf of this long suffering community, we respectfully and heartily offer our grateful thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Kanagawa, and beg him to "accept the assurance of our most distinguished consideration" for his recent Notification, which has for its object the ridding of the settlement of the "stray, noisy and mischievous dogs" which have so long infested it.

> "For in that town a dog was found,
> As many dogs there be,
> Both mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound,
> And cur of low degree."

and there is now every hope that we shall be no longer sickened by the sight of the loathsome, half starved, and wholly wretched animals which meet our eyes at every corner, and that our nights may be passed in peace and quietness, undisturbed by the sounds that made them hideous. As for the small charge that is to be made for taking care of any animal worth caring for, we cannot see how any man who loves his dog can object to pay it—was not Launce content, himself to "sit in the stocks" for Crab's misdemeanours?—while if he wants to get rid of the poor beast, by quiet means, and not stain his soul with something very like murder, the way is now opened to him. The strict enforcing of the regulation will undoubtedly be a great boon to the settlement, "Ask my dog; if he say ay, it will; if he say no, it will; if he shake his tail and say nothing, it will."

We learn from the *Hôchi Shimbun* that sentence has been passed on the party of *samurai* charged with killing the three policemen who attempted to arrest them at Shian-bashi, at the time of the outbreak in the south. It will be remembered that Nagaoka, the leader of the party, died some time ago in prison, from wounds received at the time of his arrest. The following are the sentences, all being deprived of their rank of *shizoku* in addition:—Inokuchi, a *shizoku* of Iwate *ken*, Takemura and Nakabara, *shizoku* of Awomori *ken*, were all sentenced to decapitation; Hitoyanagi, a *shizoku* of Tôkiô *Fu*, to hard labour for life; Kimura, a *shizoku* of Fukushima *ken* to ten years' penal servitude; Matsumoto, a *shizoku* of Shimané *ken*, to seven years penal servitude; Takahisa, a *shizoku* of Shidzuoka *ken* and Michigi, a *shizoku* of Kagoshima *ken*, to five years' penal servitude; Kurokawaji, a *shizoku* of Yezo, to three years' penal servitude, and Horiuchi, a *shizoku* of Awomori *ken* to one years' penal servitude. A *heimin* named Nômé, belonging to the Kagoshima *ken*, who was also convicted of being

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among the attacking party, was sentenced to penal servitude for one year. It was supposed at the time of the arrest of these men, that their intention was to proceed to Chiba *ken*, enlist followers, and make an attack on the garrison of Utsunomiya. It has since been ascertained that they were undoubtedly connected with Mayebara's party, and it is further with good reason supposed that it was the intention of this party that their revolutionary proceedings should take place simultaneously with the rebellious movement in the South. Three of the party, including Mr. Maki, formerly editor of the *Hiôron Shimbun*, escaped arrest at Shian-bashi and escaped to Niigata, but were there secured by the authorities and returned to Tôkiô, where they now lie in prison, waiting for the sentence which, it is expected, will shortly be passed on them.

Some years ago the name of 'the boy Jones' was in every body's mouth in England, but as some of our readers may not have heard of him, it may be well to give an outline of the facts which have identified his name imperishably with the domestic annals of the reign of Queen Victoria.

The boy Jones, then, was a sweep, who was seized with an uncontrollable desire to see the Queen—not, as she may constantly be seen by her loyal subjects, driving in Hyde or Windsor Park, but in the retirement of her own private apartments. In view of Jones's condition of life, this was difficult, to say the least of it; but in view of his occupation, it presented no insurmountable obstacle. Jones was not in the habit of entering the rooms of the rich by way of the door, but he constantly entered them by way of the chimney, and he made this fact the key to his position. *Tout vient a ce qui sait attendre*, and after some years of scheming he contrived to introduce himself into one of Her Majesty's private apartments by this professional method of entrance. He was disappointed indeed in his desire to see the Queen, who, as it happened, was away from the palace at the time, and the worst that came of his *escapade* was, that he was discovered by the servants, interrogated as to his intentions by some officer of the household, and dismissed with a severe reprimand. This we rather think was at Windsor. But the boy Jones's ambition was not satisfied. He had introduced himself into the Queen's apartments, but he had not seen Her Majesty, and was determined to make another attempt. And thus it was that, one fine morning, he was again discovered, hidden away in one of the rooms of Buckingham palace, waiting until the Queen should pass through. Jones did not indeed achieve the object of his ambition, which was to see his Sovereign in her own apartments, and there is no record, so far as we know, that he ever repeated his surreptitious attempts to invade her retirement, but not the less had he identified himself permanently with the domestic annals of her reign, and this probably did something to console him for his special disappointment.

It is a trite saying that history has a tendency to repeat itself, and in a recent occurence at Kobe we think this tendency may be traced in a very marked way.

Mr. Nathan J. Newwitter is American Consul at that cheerful, yet slightly torpid, port, and he seems to have become unaccountably possessed with a desire of forcing himself upon the notice of the Mikado of Japan. The first method he employed was to send His Majesty an invitation to dine or breakfast at the United States Consulate, in anticipation of his arrival at Kobe on the way to Kiôto. The invitation was declined in courteous terms by the Japanese, as their manner is, but the impertinence of it was doubtless fully recognized, and we presume that no representation of it was made in other quarters, because they did not care to betray any touchiness upon what they deemed a piece of mere ill-breeding. But Mr. Nathan J. Newwitter was not to be foiled. By some unaccountable stroke of irony, fate had made him President of the Kobe Municipal Council, and in this capacity he thought he could approach the Mikado without let or hindrance. Accordingly he drew up the following document—we believe absolutely without the concurrence of his colleagues or even any reference to them—and the copy which was handed to us for publication is *verbatim et literatim* as follows:—

Mr. Nathan J. Newwitter the United States Consul and President of the Hiogo Municipality delivered the following address to the Emperor on the 5th instant.

The pleasant and honored duty of welcoming Your Majesty to this section of Your Empire and to greet Your Majesty in behalf of the Hiogo Municipality and its residents representing all nations has devolved upon me. In offering Your Majesty sincere congratulation on your safe arrival from the pleasant visit and sojourn at the western capital the historical cities and beautiful homes of Your brave, honored and heroic ancestors, I but interpret the feeling of the foreign community of Hiogo, when in their name I tender you a cordial welcome.

I have reason to know that Your Majesty's visit to Kioto, Osaka, Narra and Hiogo, and the days you have sojourned in the midst of Your people has added joy and inspired Your people with patriotic impulses, and the demonstrations with which you have been received is but a proof of a people's love, fidelity and loyalty.

The history of all ages have from time to time recorded the glory of their Rulers, but none will appear brighter on the pages of the world's history than that of Your Majesty's Empire, powerful and majestic now as well as centuries ago and progressive to a degree which must redown in continued National honor and glory. It is a source of pleasure to those who from foreign shores, have made Your Majesty's land their home who have watched the prosperity of Your people and that progress and glory amongst the Nations of the world, which Your Majesty's Government has achieved in so brief a time, aided by Your Majesty's personal efforts to promote the welfare of Your people. Wishing Your Majesty continued good health, and that Your Majesty's Reign may be happy and long continnud as well as marked by constant advancement in everything that will benefit Your land and people, that peace and plenty essential to greatness and glory may ever surround Your Majesty's Government and People.

It will be observed, that the heading of this paper states that the address was delivered to His Majesty on the 5th instant, but as it certainly was not delivered publicly, and formed no part of the official programme, the statement can only be regarded as conveying an absolutely false impression to the public. That Mr. Newwitter may, *more* boy Jones, have pushed it, and even himself, upon the notice of the Emperor in some unauthorized and informal way, we shall not undertake absolutely to contradict, but that the delivery of the address formed any part of the day's official proceedings we emphatically deny. It is impossible to swear that some one did not come down the chimney into the room set apart for His Majesty, and might have thus achieved his entrance, and presented an address. The inevitable superadded nigritude would indeed betray even the most adroit performer in this narrow sphere of activity; but what 'little Sootie' did at Windsor might undoubtedly be done elsewhere.

Now what is to be said about this case? Ill-breeding is not criminal, there are no courts of good manners, and a man who boasts of his intimacy with General Grant, whatever may be the truth of his vaunt, may imagine that he has a right to inflict his impertinent presence upon the Mikado of Japan. You don't know where to have such a man. To talk to him about proprieties, forms, delicacy of conduct, decent human reticence, is as absurd as to talk to a blind man about colours or a deaf man about music. But on behalf of his countrymen specially, and on behalf of the community of Kobe and its Municipal officers, we are warranted in stating that Mr. Newwitter's behaviour has created the strongest feeling of annoyance and disgust, and that they one and all repudiate all participation in his acts or his pretended public address. To the language in which this precious instrument is drawn up we can only refer in terms of merriment. "The history of all nations *have*"—(have it?) "The days you have sojourned in the midst of your people *has* added joy, &c.,"—(has they?)—"To a degree which must *redown*, *&c.*,—(What is *redown*?) "The demonstrations with which you have been received *is* but a proof, &c. (Is they, really?) Then the headless and tailless sentences, which lose themselves *in nubibus*, the claim to represent the Kobe community, and the tender of welcome and congratulations—in infamous grammar—in their name. This is really too hard on the little model settlement and its residents. We understand that the whole affair is under the consideration of those who are principally concerned in setting themselves right with the public, and we trust that such representations as may be made in regard to this serious trespass upon good manners and the proprieties of official life, will meet with proper attention. It is out of all reason that the reputation of a whole community should suffer for the bad manners of one man.

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THE FOREIGN PRESS.

There has been but little of importance in the columns of our contemporaries during the past week, the principal news of interest being the opening of the Railroad by His Majesty the Mikado, of which the *Herald* has published a very full and amusingly written account. We tremble, however, for the safety of the *Herald's* Special, if the justly incensed inhabitants of Kobe should read his description of their settlement, before he can get away. They will certainly fall on him in a body, and attempt his annihilation, his only chance of escape being in the paucity of their numbers.

The *Herald* also devotes some space to showing up a very ingenious system of swindling on the part of certain Japanese brokers (we object entirely to the term 'merchant' being applied to them; one might as well call the gang of forgers, who have just been caught, 'financiers'). The *Herald's* account is supplemented by a letter from a correspondent, giving a detailed account of an actual case of this kind, which only failed in being thoroughly successful by the vigorous action of one of the judges at the *Saibansho*, and the cleverness and loyalty of the detectives, to whom, we are glad to see, unqualified praise is awarded. These "brokers" are a curse both to the Japanese and foreign community, and are, in fact, nothing less than an organised band of thieves. There can be no doubt that they are aided and abetted in their knavery by some of the lower officials in the various departments of the Government, who, like dishonest servants open the door of the house to the robbers, on condition of sharing the plunder. The Government should make it its immediate duty to inquire into these facts, and where guilt can be proved, to punish it by the most severe penalties, rigidly enforced, and if it can succeed in breaking up this den of thieves, it will earn the gratitude of all honest merchants, both native and foreign.

The *Herald* of last night gave to Mr. Newwitter of Kobe, even severer castigation than we have administered ourselves, in an excellent article, which we trust will be transmitted to Washington, by the same mail which carries Mr. Newwitter's own dispatches.

To the attack in the *Tôkiô Times* of this morning, accusing us of want of journalistic etiquette, and in support of its complaint, mis-interpreting our acknowledgement of our indebtedness for the bulk of our copy of Financial Estimates, we can only reply in Dean Swift's words:—

> "By disputing, I will never
> To convince you once endeavour;
> Thus we both shall have our ends,
> And continue special friends."

On Monday, the *Echo* concluded its article on our publication of the Second National Bank's statement of its circulation of the *Shosha* notes. The writer refers with great effect to the celebrated Notification of the Governor of Yokohama last year, which tried to raise the character of these notes, at the expense of those issued by the foreign banks; and to an article written at the time, suggesting, with a shrewdness and forecast which the *Echo* commends, that the establishment of these Banks was the first step towards inflating the currency on the American plan; a theory, which the acknowledgement that this issue is of the Government's notes, not the Bank's, appears to confirm. But we think we may venture to set at rest the suspicion of the *Echo* that any other of the National Banks issue notes besides the Second: should any such issue take place elsewhere, we shall not fail to notice it. The other remarks of the *Echo*,—on the absence of a signature to the return, and on the form of the return itself, are of less value. The form is simply that of the Bank of England's Issue Department, which appears weekly in the *Economist*; and as for its requiring the signature of the Bank's Manager or Chief Cashier, we confess that we put just as much faith in the correctness of the return as it stands. If the Japanese Government wish this, or any other financial statement they choose to issue, to be received by foreigners will equal confidence with which we accept the States of the Banks of France or England, the name of a foreign inspector of reputation must appear at its foot. No Japanese document of the sort, without such guarantee, has any more value than those of a similar character issued in Turkey, Egypt, Russia, or other countries on her own financial level.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 5th.

Private telegrams have been received up to the 1st instant which make no mention of alarming complications of the Eastern question, so that it is to be hoped that there is no fear of war being imminent.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A newspaper called the *Saikiô Shimbun* was published for the first time at Kiôto on the 28th instant.

From the same.

Some seventy to eighty thousand dollars worth of fish were caught on the shores of Chiba *ken* (Kadzusa) on the 30th instant.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Another newspaper, called the *Sekkai Shimbun*, was published at Kobe at the end of last month.

From the same.

Hitherto the cost of building and repairing the *Kencho* and other local offices was borne by the people, but hereafter such expenses will be paid by the Government.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Mr. Kato, late member of the *Genro-In*, was appointed to the office of Director of the *Kaisei Gakko* on the 2nd instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The *Kôkôgakusha* (school for the nobles) was opened on the 25th instant. Mr. Kitabatake was chosen President and Mr. Mitsukuri Director of the institution.

From the same.

A provincial assembly will take place in the Miyagi *ken* (Sendai) this month.

From the same.

A fire occured at Gobancho, Tôkiô, on the evening of the 1st instant, but was happily extinguished after only destroying five houses.

Tuesday, 6th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

We hear that the schools in which the English language was taught at Aichi, Hiroshima, Niigata, Nagasaki and Miyagi, together with the Normal Schools at Aichi, and Hiroshima, all of which were hitherto under the supervision of the Educational Department, have been abolished. There are also rumours the Female Normal School and the Public Library at Tôkiô will no longer be kept up.

From the same.

We hear that Her Majesty the Empress, on her return from Kiôto, will proceed by rail to Kobe and thence to the capital by sea.

From the same.

The riding course which has been laid out round the gardens of the Fukiage Palace is in excellent condition, and was tried for the first time on the 3rd instant.

From the same.

Another newspaper, to be called the *Saikiô Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, is announced for publication at Kiôto.

From the same.

A company at Kôfu, called *Kôyeki-sha*, is about to start a Tenth National Bank, with a capital of 150,000 *yen*.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The business the Post Office Savings Bank has greatly increased since the late dismissal of the officials, over a thousand *yen* being deposited daily.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

A literary magazine, to be called the *Kakumin Shinshi*, is about to published at Osaka, to which many of the men of learning residing in that city will contribute.

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From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Several of the principal merchants of Osaka have joined in establishing a night school, where all who choose to attend are instructed free of charge.

From the same.

His Majesty the Mikado will proceed to the province of Yamato on the 7th instant, and will visit the Imperial tombs at Kashiwabara. After the consequent ceremonies His Majesty will revisit Kiôto, where he will remain for another week before returning to the capital.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

Statement for the week ending 3rd February, 1877 :—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		1,200,000
On hand	849,610	
In circulation	350,390	
	1,200,000	
Reserve Fund		350,389
In dollars (coin) on hand	$265,356	
In dollars (Foreign Bank notes)	20,948	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	64,085	
	350,389	

Wednesday, 7th.

From Kobe we have received particulars of the ceremony of the official opening of the Kiôto and Osaka Railway. The Mikado left the Imperial palace at Kiôto in a carriage and pair on the 5th instant at 9 a.m., being accompanied H.I.H. Arisugawa no Miya and Sankai no Miya, the Prime Minister, the Minister of the Imperial Household, the Vice Minister of Marine, other Government officers, a large number of local officials, a numerous retinue, and a brilliant escort of naval and military officers and troops, several banners, also, being borne in the procession. On arrival at the Railway Station His Majesty was received by the Minister of Public Works and the Chief Commissioner of Railways, and the Foreign Representatives were in waiting to pay their respects to His Majesty. After a short delay the Mikado, followed by the officials and Foreign Representatives, entered the train which was drawn up at the platform, the band in attendance playing the national anthem. On arrival at Osaka the Mikado entered a waiting-room which had been specially prepared for him, where he received the Governor and other officials of Osaka and the Foreign Consuls. Salutes were fired by the Fort at Temposan and the men-of-war lying in the bay. After a brief stay at Osaka His Majesty re-entered the train and proceeded to Kobe, being received on arrival by the *Ken* officials, and the Foreign Representatives there took the opportunity of offering their congratulations to His Majesty. A return was shortly afterwards made to Kiôto, and before leaving the station at that city His Majesty sent for the Minister of Public Works, the Chief Commissioner and Foreign Director of Railways, and expressed his entire satisfaction at all the arrangements which had been made for his reception. At the Kiôto, Osaka and Kobe stations a deputation of merchants presented addresses to the Mikado. In the evening His Majesty entertained some of the high officials and the Foreign Representatives at dinner at Kenninji, the large temple which was used, with two others, for the first Kiôto Exhibition. The weather was not very favourable, and snow having fallen on the previous day the roads were in bad condition, but every available spot was crowded by people from far and near, who were anxious to catch a sight of their sovereign, and who testified their delight at the novelty of the whole scene. From time immemorial no such immense crowd had ever thronged the streets of the western capital. Everything connected with the ceremony passed off most successfully.

The P. M. S. S. Company's steamer *Alaska* left San Francisco on the 1st instant, and her arrival here may consequently be looked for about the end of the month.

It has hitherto been the rule that all agreements for the employment of foreigners, either by any Government Department or unofficial Japanese, should be submitted to the *Gaimusho* for approval before any final arrangement was permitted, but it has been notified that this proceeding may now be dispensed with.

A fire broke out in one of the barrack buildings at Kasumiga seki, Tôkiô, at 4.15 a.m. on the 5th instant, which it completely destroyed. All these buildings are constructed of brick, and it is probably owing to this fact that the fire was fortunately prevented from extending beyond the one in which it originated.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Several battalions of the Tôkiô troops, including a detachment of the Imperial Body Guard, have been ordered to march to Nagoya. When this order first became known it gave rise to various false rumours, among others that the troops were despatched to check the progress of certain *samurai* who were advancing to the capital by the Tokaidô. The real fact is that the troops are ordered out on a long march in order to thoroughly test their endurance and the serviceableness of their equipments.

From the same.

A fire broke out at the village of Kadori, in the province of Shimôsa, on the morning of the 3rd instant, which destroyed about twenty houses.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

An order has been given that a division of troops now garisoned at Kokura shall be quartered at Nagasaki.

From the same.

The number of conscripts to be enrolled in the army this year will be 14,537. This exceeds the enrolment of last year by 3,840, the increase being rendered necessary by the fact that more deaths have occurred, and more men have been discharged from the ranks for various causes during the last three years than was anticipated.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Several of the *kuazuoku* are about to establish a banking company, in which the Shimadzu (Satsuma) and Mori (Chôshiu) families will hold large shares.

Thursday, 8th.

An extremely clever and almost successful attempt at defrauding the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank by means of forged notes was fortunately discovered the night before last, it is believed on the first attempt to put the false currency into circulation. A man named Williams, an American citizen, on Tuesday, about 5.30 p.m. presented for exchange, at one of the numerous petty Chinese shroff's establishments in the town, a Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Note for $500. The shroff had his suspicions aroused, and moreover, was somewhat startled at the amount of the proposed transaction; and sent the note to the compradore of the Bank for examination. The compradore detected the forgery as the document was a photograph, coloured,—and the tinting immediately gave way to the application of a wet finger. He sent instructions to the shroff to detain the man ; which was done by alleging the necessity of sending to a distance for the *satsu* required for change—and, meanwhile the shop was guarded by a large body of Chinamen, until the arrival of Mr. Walter, the Manager of the Bank, who had been hastily summoned from his house on the Bluff.

On being given in charge, the man affirmed his innocence, and entire ignorance of the whole matter, further than that a 'friend' had given him the note to get changed. On being interrogated, however, by General Van Buren, he broke down in his story, and ultimately gave up the name of his 'friend,' who is a man going by the name of Bennett, a Dane by birth, and a photographer by trade. Williams avers that Bennett has made a number of these false notes, but we believe no others have as yet been discovered, though the rooms occupied by both men have been carefully searched. Two other men who are implicated, both named Hansen, have also been arrested, one of whom is alleged to have furnished the good bank note which Bennett photographed. It is said that several of the counterfeit notes were prepared, and it is feared that an attempt has been made—whether successfully or not is at present uncertain—to pass some of them in Yedo. All the four men implicated are in safe custody.

The Mikado's intended movements are as follows:—His Majesty was to leave Kiôto yesterday, the 7th instant, on a trip into the province of Yamato, resting at Uji last night

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after a stoppage for refreshment at Fushimi. On the 8th the Mikado will leave Uji, and, passing through Nagaike will arrive at Nara, where he will stay until the morning of the 10th instant, when he will start for Imai-mura, whence he will visit the Imperial tombs at Unibe-yama on the following day, returning to Imai-mura in the evening. On the 12th His Majesty will visit Dômiô-ji, stopping at mid-day at Shimoda, and on the 14th will start for Sakai, where he will remain for the night. On the 14th His Majesty will go into Osaka, remaining there until the morning of the 16th, when he will return by rail to Kiôto. On the 21st His Majesty will finally leave Kiôto for Kobe, where he will embark on board the *Takao Kan* for Yokohama.

It is rather a notable fact that no criminal charge has been heard in the British Court since the 18th October last, until yesterday.

The arangements which have been made by the foreign Consuls and the governor of Kanagawa for impounding stray, noisy and mischievous dogs, as are embodied in the advertisement we publish to-day, cannot fail to be of great benefit to the community, as most people here have suffered by being kept awake at night by the barking and yelping of unowned curs which roam at will about the Settlement and Bluff. The rules for the disposition of dogs which are taken charge of by the police are fair and reasonable, and no owner of a dog can, under the circumstances, object to that one which requires him to provide his animal with a collar bearing the name and residence of its master. Still if the police are going to impound all the noisy dogs in Yokohama they will have their work cut out; but what a blessing it would be to all residents, provided they are only destroyed after the advertised detention of seven days.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The Japanese Government having purchased the building hitherto occupied by the French Legation at Yokohama, it is to be converted into a *Saibansho*. The Court business at present carried on in the building in Chôja-machi will be transferred to the new *Saibansho* at the end of next month.

From the same.

We hear that this year being the thirteenth since the death of Kômei Tenno, a notification has been sent to the various *Saibansho* that the sentences of criminals now undergoing imprisonment are to be lightened two degrees, according to ancient custom.

From the same.

Rumours are again current that the *samurai* of Satsuma are creating some disturbance.

From the same.

Some robbers entered the branch office of the Mining Department on the Island of Sado, killed three officials, and then made their escape with about five thousand *yen*. They have not yet been discovered.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The Government is about to purchase a large plot of land at Hongô, Tôkiô, for the purpose of constructing stables for the Army Department.

From the same.

One hundred and fifty police constables who had been sent to Miya and Aichi *ken*, returned to the capital on the 6th instant.

Friday, 9th.

The two men named Hansen, one of whom is a Swede and the other claims to be a naturalized British subject, underwent preliminary examinations before their respective Consuls yesterday morning, concerning their implication in the forgery case of Tuesday. We understand they have been remanded for trial.

Yesterday morning H. B. M.'s Acting-Consul, Mr. Wilkinson, held a special sitting in the Court Room to revise the Jury List for the current year. Mr. J. W. Hall, accountant, applied to have his name again erased, stating as a cause his inability to perform the duties of a Juror on account of a slight deafness. The motion was granted, and the Court, after ordering additional names to the List as it now stands, adjourned till Thursday, the 15th instant, when the amended form will be examined for approval.

The long-pending case in H. B. M.'s Court in connexion with the Community and the Race Club (Jaffray *v.* Strachan, Keswick and others) has, we believe, been satisfactorily arranged between the parties, and consequently withdrawn from Court.

A telegram from Kobe yesterday announced the sad news of the sudden death from an aneurism of Mr. Smeaton, so long in the employ of the Oriental Bank Corporation here.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* states that an armed vessel, the *Mikumi Maru*, left Satsuma on the 6th instant for Yokohama. There is another rumour that ex-*Sadaijin* Shimadzu arrived at Tôkiô at the end of last month, with the intention of demanding an interview with the Mikado, but finding that His Majesty had left for Kiôto followed him to that city, where the interview required was granted him. It is also stated that Shimadzu telegraphed to his relatives in Tôkiô that it was his intention to leave Kiôto before the Mikado started for his return to the capital.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Mr. Yoshimura, a *Dai-shoku-kuan* of the *Okurasho*, left by the *Hiroshima Maru* on a tour of inspection of the Customs at the ports of Kobe, Osaka and Nagasaki. After he has completed this work he will visit Shanghai.

From the same.

We hear that the Governor of Kanagawa *Ken* is now contemplating the discontinuation of sending printed copies of official notifications to the various *Kucho* and *Kocho*, and will hereafter only advertise them in the newspapers.

From the same.

Several military officers have formed a club at Kudan, Tôkiô, called the *Kaikô-sha*, which will be opened for the first time on the 15th instant.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The *Sendai Shimbun* commenced its publication on the first instant, and will be issued every other day.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

All those recently dismissed officials who had a good character for diligence, and who had been in Government employ for upwards of four years, are to be rewarded with a present of money amounting to their former salary for one year.

From the same.

The following sentences were passed on criminals at the Tôkiô *Saibansho* during the past year.

	1st Jan. to 30th June.	*1st July to 28th Dec.*
Imprisonment...	31	55
„ in chains	2	52
„ with hard labour not exceeding 100 days ...	1,327	1,286
„ „ „ 10 years...	182	116
„ „ for life	16	31
To be hanged	4	—
To decapitation	47	27
„ with exposure of heads	—	2

Saturday, 10th.

A fire broke out at about 1.30 a.m. on the 9th instant at Karafuto, that part of the town of Yokohama adjoining the creek and opposite to Ishikawa. It originated in a match manufactory and quickly destroyed that building and the row of adjoining houses, extending also across the road to the opposite row. Large numbers of native firemen were quickly in attendance, and as there was fortunately no wind, they succeeded in subduing the fire in about half-an-hour.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Mr. Kato, the editor of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, was tried at the *Saibansho* yesterday for certain articles published in that paper which were said to contravene the Press-laws. Mr. Torii, the editor of the *Sômô Jijô*, was also summoned to the *Saibansho* yesterday.

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From the same.

As the 11th instant is the *Kigensetsu*, or anniversary of the accession of Jimmu Tenno to the Imperial Throne, the higher officials will present themselves in full dress at the Imperial Palace.

From the same.

Mr. Tsuchikata, the superintendent of the *Chôsa-kioku*, a department of the *Okurasho*, left for Kiôto by the *Hiroshima Maru* on the 8th instant, on some urgent business.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Their Majesties the Empress and the Empress Dowager will visit the Female School, Female Manufactory, Agricultural Establishment, etc., of Kiôto to-day (the 10th instant.)

From the same.

A telegraphic report was received last night that Mr. Kawamura, the Vice-Minister of the Navy, left in the *Takao Maru* for Kiushiu, but the precise destination of the vessel is unknown.

From the same.

The *Moshun Kan* and *Hôshô Kan*, having a number of marines on board, started from Tôkiô for Kobe this morning.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

A Naval Station is to be established at Take-shiki, in the province of Tajima, where there is a very commodious harbour.

Form the *Eiri Shimbun*.

At Sumomoto, in the province of Awaji, a coal mine was recently discovered. On examination the coal was found equal in quality to that of the Takashima mine, so that it is expected mining operations will shortly be commenced.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

We hear that about two hundred police constables, under the charge of several sergeants, will be despatched to Nara, and a large number will, it is said, be also sent to Kiushiu.

From the same.

H. M. the Mikado presented the sum of fifty thousand *yen* to the city of Kiôto.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 4th February, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$5,340.82
Merchandise, &c.	$ 425.31
Total.	$5,766.13

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$5,637.23
Merchandise, &c.	$ 557.47
Total.	$6,194.70

Kobe, Osaka and Omiyadori Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 28th January, 1877.

Passengers.	Yen 5,987.240
Luggage, Parcels, &c.	,, 228.520
Goods	,, 519.251
Total.	Yen 6,735.010
Corresponding period last year	Yen 3,305.377

The numerous friends of Sir Brooke Robertson, or indeed we may say the Foreign communities of China and Japan, will rejoice to hear that the unfavorable symptoms that his case presented early in the week have disappeared and that there is again a fair hope of his sure recovery. After this just attribution of the general esteem of the Foreign communities, it would be an omission not easily justified were the esteem and confidence of all classes of the Chinese left unacknowledged.—*China Mail.*

A PRIMER OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Chap. I. Protection.

If the *Japan Mail* addressed foreign readers only, or cared for foreign interests alone, these articles need not have been written. A very large majority of our fellow residents here stand in no need of being taught the elementary principles of the English system of trade,—many of them could probably state them as clearly as ourselves. Were such our only clients, we should hardly, indeed, have the presumption to hope that the articles would be read. The fact that this is not the case,—the knowledge that the essays which appear in the leading columns of foreign newspapers in Japan are generally translated for the information of Japanese statesmen, and are frequently made the subjects of comment by the native Press,—constitute, at once, our apology for writing, and our assurance that what we write will not be wholly devoid of interest to those, who are as deeply concerned as ourselves, that the Japanese Government and Japan trade should be guided in the right way.

We have no wish to deny or disguise the fact, that the *Tôkiô Times* has furnished us with the incentive to our present work. Having stated in its prospectus that "its "chief animating impulse will be to assist the advancement "of honorable effort toward progress in this country," it has devoted a large portion of its first four numbers to the advocacy of a doctrine which is daily losing ground in all countries which have any claim to be called progressive, and which its disciples themselves are forced to call 'reactionary.' And it has gone to the extremest lengths in its advocacy of that doctrine, by gravely affirming that "a land which can make itself self-supporting, and fails to do so, forfeits its right to independence." We do not purpose,—nor would our readers probably permit us,—to enter into any such lengthened controversy as the *Tôkiô Times* appears to invite; and we must, of necessity, postpone the discussion of the various side issues which properly belong to the question. But we cannot, as journalists in Japan, allow errors of such a character to remain unexposed, and we, therefore, take leave to enunciate our own creed of Political Economy. We propose to state, succintly but fairly, all the arguments in favour of Protection which have been, or can be, adduced in the particular instance with which we are concerned—the nascent Japan trade: to expose their fallacy: to state, as briefly, the arguments in favour of Free Trade: and then, to leave those most immediately interested, to choose which guide they prefer to follow, which policy it will be most to their interest to adopt.

The objects of a protective system are stated to be:—to render a country independent of foreign products and manufactures; to compel the development of the country's own resources; to give its native producers and manufacturers the command of their own markets; to give the Government such a revenue from the Customs as will enable it to reduce Excise and other internal taxation; and, of course, as a general result, to secure the greatest happiness of the greatest number. And the trade and condition of the United States of America are triumphantly adduced, as proving that Protection confers these benefits; and from this example the deduction is made that Protection will do as much for Japan.

Our object is not so much to prove the general case for Free Trade, as the particular; we commence therefore by giving direct denial to the proposition that Japan must necessarily benefit by adopting a commercial policy which has—or has not—proved beneficial to America. We are quite prepared to maintain that American trade

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has prospered in spite of Protection, and would have been infinitely more prosperous, had it been guided, during the last twenty years, by the sounder economic rules laid down by ADAM SMITH and RICARDO. We could even afford to concede the latter proposition, and fight the question on the ground that the congeries of States, differing in conditions of climate, race, advantages and necessities, which are held together by so loose and merely sentimental a bond as that of Federal Union, and entituled the United States of America, has never yet felt the pressure of Protection, inasmuch as trade amongst these States themselves has always been practically free. And, as a corollary, we might admit that a continent, stretching from the Frigid to the Torrid Zone, might, without physical inconvenience to its inhabitants, cut itself off from commercial or political intercourse with the rest of the world. That it might miss chances of moral and æsthetic advancement would be of little moment, inasmuch as it would rapidly develope a civilization of its own. But all such contention is beside the question as regards this country. Japan, in entering, or being dragged into, the family of nations, must content herself with aspiring to a lowlier position than that occupied by the United States. It appears to us that if, in her own quarter of the world, and regarding China as her Europe, she can ever attain to a moderately close approximation to the same relative position held by Great Britain and Ireland, she will have done as much as her most enthusiastic statesmen of to-day can hope for, and considerably more than her visionary well-wishers can expect.

Taking in order, therefore, the objects of Protection here;—can Japan make herself 'independent of foreign products and manufactures?' A very simple answer to the question instantly obtrudes itself:—she was so before 1858. But the Japan of to-day, with her aspirations towards 'civilization;' her struggle against the trammels of an 'extra-territoriality clause;' her ambition to compete, even with England and America, in the carrying trade of the Far East; with her art manufactures visibly influencing European taste, while she is adopting and acclimatizing what we have to teach her of homely and useful industries—this Japan of 1877 cannot return—even if other interested nations would allow her to recede, into her ancient isolation. When EVE set her pretty teeth in the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge, she could not take her pleasure without its consequences. It appears to us that Japan is in much the same position. Before the country was opened to foreign commerce, or had felt the stress of foreign ideas, protected prostitution and infanticide all but legalized had kept down the population of these islands to the point at which, with the assistance of an occasional epidemic, it could produce that sufficiency of food, and means of clothing, housing and amusing itself—without assistance from outside—which constitutes 'independence' according to the advocates of Protection *in excelsis*. That three-fourths of the population toiled in comparative penury, to support the remainder in idle luxury; that the nation made no 'progress' whatever, as we understand 'progress' to be—improvement of the condition of all; but remained sunk in a slumber of anything but sleeping Beauty:—all this to Protectionists of the true type matters not a whit. The country was 'independent.' But the conditions of the problem are changed. Japan is awake; both the evil practices we have mentioned are recognised by the government, as, at all events, something to be ashamed of, and as the last *census* shows us, the population is increasing at something like the normal rate. Its people are no longer contented with their misery; they clamour for real 'progress'; new wants have been created, new habits are forming, new voices speaking for the inarticulate; twice has the nation been 'dependent' on foreign imports of grain for salvation from famine:—and, we take it, the problem, as it will soon begin to press on Japanese economists, is much the same as that which began to distress English statesmen about 1840:—not, whether the country can be made independent of foreign products and manufactures;—but how can its limited acreage be best utilized, so as to produce enough of valuable consideration to purchase needful supplies. We are sorely tempted here, to wander into a digressive argument, and to show how the idea of Free Trade must, of necessity, have been first developed in an island. But the proposition appears so self-evident:—that an increasing population, in a limited area, must ultimately face the choice between artificial restriction, forced emigration, or purchasing its food supply;—that the impulse is easily resisted, and we content ourselves with taking the fact as proved. We must also guard ourselves, here, against possible misconception of our argument. Cheap food is the first necessity to a country, and, with respect to its food supply, the comparison between England and Japan does not at present hold. But the commercial position of Japan among the nations is unfixed; her mineral resources are, as yet, a quantity so undetermined, that it is impossible to predict in which of the two grand divisions—agricultural or manufacturing—she will be classed. It may be that her labour may be more profitably employed than in growing rice; in which case she must, as her population expands, accept foreign-grown food; abandon, thus, the hope of 'protecting' her own food growers, and sink, with Great Britain, into the degrading position of having 'forfeited her right to independence'—in the eyes of American Protectionists. Besides, 'man does not live by bread alone'—other wants than those of the mouth must be supplied, and it is Free Trade only, which, admitting into a country at the lowest cost, the necessaries or luxuries of life, from other countries which can produce them cheapest, releases labour to develope to best advantage the nation's special resources; and enables it to pay, with their proceeds, for imports required. But this argument properly belongs to the other division of this essay—a summary of the advantages of Free Trade: we pass, now, to the refutation of the second of the Protectionist fallacies we have stated—that Protection would 'compel the development of the country's own resources.'

This is an error the more dangerous, that it enfolds a particle of truth. To follow the track we have been so far pursuing,—food supply—it is clear that, if the import into a country of foreign grain were prohibited, grain growers would be stimulated, by high prices and the necessities of the people, to get the utmost out of the land. Precisely the same result might be predicated of any other single industry, any other branch of production or manufacture. But the growth and expansion of any such 'resource,' so stimulated, would be artificial, unnatural, temporary, and attainable only by the sacrifice or neglect, of other valuable 'resources.' Grant the benefit to the special class of producers—(transient and illusory, as it will be our business to show, in another chapter) what would this not cost all other classes, not interested, except as consumers? And how, thus, is to be secured the ultimate object of Protection—'the greatest happiness of the greatest number?' The *Tôkiô Times* holds it to be,—

"as plainly the duty of a Government to *compel, by protective measures,* the development of a country's re-

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sources, as is that of a father to enforce the physical and mental development of his children."

Substituting 'stimulate' for 'compel' and leaving out the other words we have italicised, the simile is happy and the sentiment just. But we should reprobate the conduct of a father who educated, physically and mentally, one of his children at the expense of the rest. If it be answered, that all industries are to be protected alike, that each 'resource' is to be equally developed, all classes of producers stimulated by high prices and the necessities of their neighbours; we come, very speedily, round the same vicious circle to the same point:—that a country like Japan can only render itself 'independent'—in the Protectionist sense,—by some process of checking the growth of its population.

There is another phase of this 'development' theory to be considered. It is clear that it takes place—if at all—at the expense of those not specially interested in the particular industry to be fostered. But is the progress of the industry itself sound and healthy? We affirm the contrary; we aver that the growth of the industry is positively checked by Protection. But our argument on this head necessarily includes the consideration of the third section of our subject—the command of home markets claimed to be given by the protective system, and its exposition must therefore be deferred until this point is touched upon.

But one more point remains to be disposed of, to conclude this part of our work. There is a section of political economists who may be classified as 'Homœopathic Protectionists.' They would protect an infant industry; would nurse, and pet, and pamper it, only till it was strong enough to hold its own against rivals differently trained. And, in an evil hour for his own reputation, and for the doctrine which he had spent his life in advocating, JOHN STUART MILL once so far wavered in his faith as to write the passage quoted by the *Tôkiô Times* of January 13th, and which has always given occasion to the enemies of Free Trade to blaspheme:—

"The superiority of one country over another, in a branch of production, often arises only from having begun it sooner. There may be no inherent advantage on one part, or disadvantage on the other, but only a present superiority of acquired skill and experience. A country which has this skill and experience to acquire may in other respects be better adapted to the production than those which were earlier in the field; and, besides, it is a just remark, that nothing has a greater tendency to promote improvements in any branch of production than its trial under a new set of conditions. But it cannot be expected that individuals should, at their own risk, or, rather, at their certain loss, introduce a new manufacture, and bear the burden of carrying it on, until the producers have been educated up to the level of those with whom the processes are traditional. A protecting duty, continued for a reasonable time, will sometimes be the least inconvenient mode in which a nation can tax itself for the support of such an experiment."

But Mr. MILL certainly repented this solitary lapse from full and firm belief; for, in the preface to a subsequent work to that from which the above quotation is taken,—reviewing approvingly Colonel TORRENS' Budget, of which the bases were defensive Protection and reciprocal Free Trade, he writes that he

"has been careful to point out, that from these opinions no justification can be derived for any *protecting* duty, or other preference given to domestic over foreign industry:—

A recantation as complete as could be made of his error, in allowing that even homœopathic protection could fail to injure an industry, however infantile. And do not experience and facts confirm reason and authority? Is it not invariably the case that a protected industry always whimpers for more and more protection, for higher duties; instead of growing robust and powerful in the healthier air of free competition? Does it not even become converted into a vested interest, requiring only a comparatively short period to establish a claim for compensation when the protection is removed? And the cost, both of the protection and the compensation, has to be borne by the uninterested classes of the community—first, in the increased cost of the commodity; last, as an item in taxation. And does it not, in too many instances, have the effect of damaging some other interest equally important with itself? Examples of both evils will readily occur to our foreign readers: we may give simple mention to the import duties on English cotton manufactures in India, over which the Governor General and the Secretary of State came into collision last year; and to the protection of American ship builders and their iron and machinery industries, which destroyed the American carrying trade. But the details of these measures, and their application, are too important to be discussed at the end of an article.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE BUILDING MANIA.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun," 31st January.)

We were rejoiced to learn that His Majesty the Mikado, previous to leaving the capital for Kiôto, had given the following order to the chief officials. "As I said on the 4th of January last that it is my wish to see the people in a state of happiness, and contentment, I therefore now order you to carry on the Administration in accordance with my will." Now to promote the welfare and happiness of the people is in our opinion a task that cannot be accomplished with ease. The main thing is to reduce the burdens hitherto borne by the people, and the Emperor's wishes evidently point to this. The Budget of the Financial Minister shows that the revenue for the year 1876 was 4,949,000 *yen* less than the previous year, and this deficit probably arises from the reduction in the land tax, now in course of being carried out.

To what can we trace the disturbance among the farmers in the course of last year? It must have been that the reduction has not been sufficient to enable them to live in such comfort as they desire, but if the officials should now properly carry out the late edict of the Emperor, the farmers will be relieved and rendered more contented, and unless they prove very ungrateful, will not again rise in rebellion against the Government.

On account of this reduction of taxation on land, the revenue has been diminished one-eighth, and to meet this deficiency, the Government has boldly abolished or amalgamated many of its institutions, especially the lower offices, and dismissed a large number of officials. But while reforms of this kind are being carried out, which undoubtedly have for their aim the good of the people, there is one request that we wish to place before the Government, which is to urge them to discontinue the erection of new buildings, for which there can be no urgent need, and which we can only regard as unnecessary. There seems to be a rage for the construction of new buildings, and every year a large proportion of the revenue is devoted to this purpose. To such an extent has this been carried on, that the people say that during the last few years, one half of the revenue has been consumed in this manner. It may be a very nice thing for the Government to have their buildings constructed in grand style, but we fail to appreciate the great inconvenience that would arise from the use of the old offices. If the arrangements of the latter prevent a proper discharge of the duties of the department, it is then, of course, desirable that new buildings should be erected, but when there is no such reason, the expense of putting up other offices should be studiously avoided.

Whenever a chief department establishes a sub-department the first thing that the people say is "well, we may expect to see a new building in a few months;" and in most cases they are right. But the erection of a new house will not teach the officials the performance of their duties. Moreover, whenever one department

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erects new offices, none of the others are content to remain in their old quarters, and this kind of work has been carried on by every sub-department to such an extent, that, with the exception of the Palace and the *Daijokuan*, there is not a government office within the castle moats that has not been newly constructed in some form or another.

But the evil of this building mania does not terminate here. An ancient writer has said that "whenever superiors do any thing, inferiors always copy it to a greater extent," and the saying proves true in the present case. Thus when in the interior any institution is contemplated the first thing to be done is to put up a new building. Suppose a school is to be established, the people say "we must have a new school-house," but when they are asked, what is going to be taught there, they say that has nothing to do with them; all they want is a new building for the school, and the matter of teaching must be left for the others to look after. Then the people in the neighbouring village begin to say, "they have got a fine new school house over there and we must have one," and so on; the same spirit prevailing all over the country. The worst of it is that all such acts of absurdity are praised and fostered by the Government. Building is undoubtedly good to a moderate extent, but it is too lamentable that so large a proportion of the results of the toil of the people should be lavished in such a manner. Had there been no better mode of spending the money, we would have made no mention of these matters, but when there is such an ample field for more beneficial and sensible outlay, we cannot but condemn the expenditure as an absurdity. We therefore request that the Government will discontinue the construction of buildings which are not an immediate necessity. This will not only reduce the expenditure of the Government, but will cause the people to refrain from this absurd mania which prevails throughout the country. The above opinion is not held by ourselves alone; it is entertained by nearly all writers, and if the course we point out be adopted, it will surely greatly assist in promoting the welfare of the people, according to the gracious will of our Sovereign.

Change for Change' Sake.

("*Chôya Shimbun*," 26 January.)

There is a common saying that people will become dull, unless varying incidents keep their minds stimulated. Although we may admit that this might have been true in times long past, we maintain that no such dictum can safely be made to guide men of the present day. To adhere to one principle in all that concerns the Government is of vital importance, and the abolition, amalgamation and division which are constantly being made in the Government Establishments, on the plea that reforms are of absolute necessity, should be strenuously avoided. Such changes not only mislead the people and prevent them from getting anything like a clear idea of the constitution of the Government, but also cause great, though perhaps only temporary, inconvenience to the officials in the discharge of their duties. The same remarks apply to the Regulations for the conduct of the various offices. When a Regulation is enforced and it proves on trial that it does not work well, it should be changed and changed again, until it becomes such, that no fault can be found with it; but when changes are made with such excessive frequency as to mislead the people and inconvenience the officials, the wisest heads cannot approve of them.

We hear that with the English Government, there are offices, institutions and rules, which seem inconvenient and even unnecessary, yet the English Government carefully guards against frequent and excessive reforms and abolitions, and keeps the old institutions standing. This is because such changes have, if any, but a very slight practical benefit, and at the same time do away with any prestige that may have attached to the institutions, and is quite sufficient to prove that the English Government does not make the changes in the names and regulations of its offices without due consideration, nor treat such matters as subjects of trifling importance.

Ten years have now passed since the restoration, and both Government and people have been progressing in civilization. We are now in a state of general tranquillity; yet we see such frequent changes in the Government; one office instituted and another abolished; a law issued to-day and repealed to-morrow, that there seems to be no end to them. Surely there is something very strange in all this. Ask any man what he thinks of the state of Government to-day, he will surely say that it is a busy one. The words "Reform" and "Abolition" are getting familiar to many a farmer who has never read a single page of a book. But for the past ten years the people have enjoyed comparatively uninterrupted peace, though some misguided men have occasionally incited others to rise in arms against the Government. They have, however, been quickly suppressed, and saying that the Government is busy must mean that it is busy in reforming, abolishing and re-instituting. Since the restoration no great changes have been made among the officials at the head of the Government, which has hitherto carried on its administration with ability and satisfaction. These officials must therefore, we presume, have become thoroughly experienced in their duties. Why then should these continued changes take place? It may be that as the power of the country had been for so long a time in the hands of the *samurai* and their feudal lords, great difficulty is experienced in laying a sound foundation for the new Government, and therefore every new measure presents some difficulty or is capable of improvement.

The abolition of the *Rio* (sub-departments)—which recently took place can be accounted for by the Imperial decree of the 4th January last, in which a reduction of the expenditure was ordered. In the changes may be involved some deep meaning not possible of comprehension by men of ordinary attainments. Still, reasonable as this may be, we cannot see any sense in changing such names as *Daijô* and *Shojo*, with which the people are so familiar to *Daishôkikuwan* and *Shoshôkikuwan*.

The great changes that have taken place since the restoration, which we are going to refer to, are ten in number.

The first change of any note which took place after the restoration was in November of the first year of Keiô (1867), when the offices of *Seishô*, *Kuanbaku* and *Tai-shôgun* were abolished and three kinds of offices called the *Sôsai*, *Gijo*, and *Sanyo* were instituted. The second was in January, 1868, when the above were divided into eight offices, namely *Sôsai* (Council of State), *Jingi Jimu* (Religion), *Naikoku Jimu* (Interior), *Guwaikoku Jimu* (Foreign), *Kaigun Jimu* (Navy), *Rikugun Jimu* (Army), *Kuaikei Jimu* (Finance), *Keiho Jimu* (Judicial), *Seido Rio* (Legislature). The third was in April of the same year. On this occasion the above offices were reformed to *Gisei Kuan* (Council of State), *Giôsei Kuan* (Executive), *Jingi Kuan*, *Kuwaikei Kuan*, *Gummu Kuan* (War), *Guwaikoku Kuan* and *Keiko Kuan*. The fourth was in May, 1869, when the *Gisei* was abolished, and the offices of *Gijo* and *Sanyo* instituted. The fifth took place in July of the same year, when all titles of the officials were reformed. The *Giôsei* was then done away with and and replaced by *Daijô Kuan* and all the other offices were reformed as follows: *Jingi Kuan*, *Mimbusho* (Interior), *Ôkurasho*, *Hiyobusho* (War), *Keibusho* (Judicial), *Kunaisho* and *Guaimusho*. The sixth was in August of the same year, official ranks being all reformed. The seventh was in July 1871. A reform took place in the *Daijô Kuan*, the *Sei-In*, set apart for the meeting of the *Daijô Daijin* and the *Sangi*; the *U-In* and *Sa-In* were established, and the *Mimbusho* done away with. The seventh was in August of the same year when the classes of officials were settled at fifteen grades, and the offices of *Sadaijin* and *Udaijin* were established. The eighth was in January, 1872, when a great reform took place in the functions of the various Government departments, In October, the *Saibansho*, and in November, the *Naimusho* were established. The ninth change took place in April 1875, the *Sa-In* and *U-In* being abolished, and the *Genro-In* and *Daishiu-In* instituted, and the tenth was made, as we all know, a short time ago, in accordance with the Imperial decree of the 4th January.

The above is a brief sketch of the great changes during the past ten years. Of course many of minor importance have taken place in the lesser departments, and in the *Ken* and *Fu*, but for want of space we have given merely a brief outline. We remark that each change causes an increase of officers, but this very likely is accounted for by our Government's desire to make the foundations substantial. The Government, with eagerness, acquires western ideas, and tries to act in accordance with them; in so doing its duties increase, and its officers must necessarily increase in proportion to the duties. But we do not approve of the increasing number of officials, though this has probably been remedied by the recent reforms. But again, cannot matters be gradually improved without such frequent changes which do undoubtedly mislead the people? It does not seem possible, and yet there must be some secret cause which urges the Government to act in this manner.

Such reason must indeed be a forcible one, as the changes are made by experienced officials, only after mature deliberation, so that we cannot for a moment accuse the Government of heedlessness!!

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Nothing should be thoughlessly done, and in all its reforms a Government must look well to this. In acting in this way, the officials doubtless cherish some well grounded hope for the future, and we can only trust that these constant institutions, abolitions and reforms, will not cause confusion in the Government.

On Cultivating the Powers of the Mind.

("Hôchi Shimbun," 27th January.)

On viewing mountains and valleys in a strange country, our thoughts are excited and recall the scenes of home. On meeting an old friend our mind immediately reflects upon events which had passed between us in the days long past. But although such scenes and events may be deeply impressed upon our minds, unless something occurs to recall them to our memory, the past is not always present with us.

When a person sees a fine piece of cloth, he immediately thinks of the great labour that must have been required to produce it, and then he meditates upon the means by which such cloths can be obtained. Or let him see a magnificent building, or anything finer than he is ordinarily accustomed to contemplate, and immediately his imagination is excited, and the spirit of ambition arises in his heart. This proves that the minds of men do not actively work without exciting causes. Stagnant water is of no use, but when forced to flow, it can be made to render service to men. And so it is with the mind; though the quality of the intellect be good, it is worthless unless forced into action by surrounding influences. The only difference between men of learning and those of ordinary capacity, is that the former has a greater number of causes to excite his thinking faculties than the latter. There are numbers of men whose minds are capable of reasoning and comprehending, but from the absence of any exciting influence they never use the powers with which they have been endowed. For those men who have no minds to exercise we have no sympathy, regarding them as natural idiots, but we feel grieved for those whose minds remain undeveloped from the absence of those surroundings which would rouse them into action.

Let us now ask what are the best influences to excite the thinking faculties. They are books, newspapers, good friends and teachers. Let the people take pains to surround themselves with these, for as long as our towns and villages are without such aids to enlightenment, they are far below the civilization of other countries. It is sad to think that so many around us should pursue their path of life, without ever using the mental faculties with which they have been endowed.

THE STATE OPENING OF THE RAILWAY BETWEEN HIOGO AND KIOTO.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the section of Railway opened formally by the Mikado on Monday last has been in operation for some months, it was fitting that some state ceremonial should mark the completion of a work which has carried into the ancient capital of the monarchs of Japan, one of the prime agents in the promotion of that new order of things, which has happily marked the reign of the present Sovereign. It was therefore determined that opportunity should be taken of the Mikado's intended visit to Kiyôto, to celebrate the completion of the line in such a manner as to indicate the importance of the work, and the interest felt in it by His Majesty. With this view, preparations were ordered to be made for a state ceremonial of unusual magnificence, at which the Representatives of the Treaty Powers were invited to be present, and the great officers of state were ordered to attend. Accommodation was also provided for the representatives of the native and foreign press, and every preparation was made befitting the importance of the occasion.

The Mikado and his suite embarked on the 24th ult. for Hiôgo, in order to spend some few days in the ancient capital of his ancestors previous to the ceremonial. On the 1st inst. the *Meiji Maru*, the new tender belonging to the Lighthouse Department, left to convey the Foreign Representatives to the same port, and other guests of the Government left on the *Thabor* in the Wednesday evening of last week. The weather was such as is usual at this time of year, days of calm alternating with a brisk breeze, the sun gracious or distant as suits the caprice of the season, and the temperature varying with his humour. So far as the *Thabor* is concerned, in which it was my lot to travel, she encountered a gale of wind not very long after leaving Yedo Bay, and obeyed its impulses so playfully during twenty-four hours, that most of my fellow passengers were plunged into the miseries of sea-sickness, and we were glad to put into the harbour of Metoya on the second night, which we passed in grateful calm. The next day and night were spent in reaching to Kobe, where we anchored on Friday morning in weather which hardly looked promising for the coming occasion.

There is so much to see at Kiyôto, that time is begrudged at Kobe for all but necessary duties, and I was glad to find myself on Saturday afternoon at Nakamuraya's tea-house in the old capital, with some hours to spend in sight-seeing. Kiyôto has been so much visited and described of late, that there seems no necessity for repetition which might be tedious. But every visitor must be struck with the number and stateliness of the temples which abound in the city, the beauty of the temple-grounds and groves, their enchanting calm, and what seemed to me the more than ordinary reverence of the casual worshippers who are encountered at their devotions. I doubt, however, if anything of that magnificence of decoration can be found in Kiyôto which distinguishes Shiba, and specially Nikko. The temples are of very grand and imposing exterior, and contain images, idols, paintings and wood-carvings of high antiquity and interest. But I saw nothing of the beautiful design, the exquisite harmony of colouring, or indeed the richness of ornamentation which distinguish the shrine of Shôguns. Not the less, however, are these temples well worth a careful visit and reverent exploration. For the most part they are far older than those just referred to, and while their general architectural characteristics and proportions are the same, their antiquity enhanced their merit in my eyes, and I willingly submitted to the absence of the decoration which I missed for the enhanced pleasure which the thought of their great age, yet unimpaired condition, afforded me. I can well imagine that in the spring time, when the cherry-trees are in blossom, and the temple grounds are gay with the young green of the year, Kiyôto is extremely attractive and agreeable, and that a fortnight might be spent there with the greatest satisfaction and profit. The city and neighbourhood abound with objects of interest, the hills in the vicinity are high enough to afford and reward an exhilarating climb, the potteries and keramic collections present an endless field for observation and study, and I doubt whether any city in Japan would better repay intelligent examination. Nor would it be less attractive in autumn, when nature is preparing to cast her summer garb, and the red leaf of the maple lends colour and richness to every garden and grove of the city. But neither in summer nor winter is Kiyôto attractive. In the former the heat is most oppressive, in the latter the cold is quite as trying, and under both conditions sight-seeing loses half its attractions.

Sunday was a most unpromising day. The mist which had hung indolently over the city during the morning, turned into snow, which fell incessantly during the afternoon, and melting as it fell, rendered walking so disagreeable as practically to forbid it. Tea-house life in Japan in fine warm weather is not without many charms. Through the open slides of his room the traveller may watch that Joyous Life of which Sir Charles Dilke writes so prettily and happily. There is movement and colour, play and laughter everywhere. But when cold compels the closing of the slides, and the clouds are dark and lowering, the imprisonment becomes the very acme of tedium. The view of all external life is obstructed by the absence of glass, and such light as the paper slides admit makes the reading of anything but very large print impossible. The books of familiar companionship refuse their solace, and in vain is amusement sought from Elia or Boswell. The hours which usually fly so much too fast, hang heavily and wearily, there is no possible source of distraction, and such poor beguilement of the time as a meal affords is liable to be sadly marred by the eccentricities of cooks whose dishes present every conceiveable kind of culinary discord. My quarters happened to be adjacent to a room in which an entertainment of *geyshas** was to be given, and shortly after dinner the twang of

* Dancing and Singing girls.

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the *samisen* and tattoo of the small drum used on these occasions made me tremble for the prospects of the evening. Before long, the company—which was distinguished—had assembled, the preliminary tuning was over (and I am bound to say that this is not a whit worse than that of an amateur band of European enthusiasts) and the evening's performance began. I am unfortunately deficient in that large catholicity of sentiment which enables some Europeans to sit patiently through several hours of Japanese music and dancing. The one is as intolerable to my ears as is the other to my sight. A false gamut, and the perpetual recurrence of an imperfect fourth, which is the only attempt at harmony I can detect, are quite enough to forbid all possibility of pleasure from the music. The dancing, however, is far worse. It consists, as many of my readers know, of a variety of the most ungraceful contortions into which the human body can be thrown. There is no lithesome or easy play of the limbs, the feet are perpetually crossed, the toes, being turned inwards, no smile is permitted to play on the face, which is painted a ghastly pearl white, and though the fan is occasionally used with something approaching to grace and archness, the whole ideal of the movements of the dancer is as false and displeasing as anything can possibly be. It is only fair, however, to add, that the severest propriety is maintained throughout the performance, and an art which all the world over has been seriously, and not without reason, upbraided for its equivocal tendencies, is not, now at all events, open to this reproach in Japan. On the other hand, as I have said, it is absolutely wanting in all approach to grace, beauty or poetry of motion. The entertainment was prolonged into the small hours of the morning, and broke up with a boisterous hilarity very trying to the tempers of those who had long before sought refuge in sleep from the twanging and tattoo of the musical instruments, and the dreadful quavering which constitutes Japanese singing.

The sunshine which the English call Queen's weather, and which all nations believe to be the meteorological prerogative of their sovereigns, was not wanting on Monday morning. The air was keen, the sky clear, the snow lay lightly on the ground, and at an early hour the whole city was astir to enjoy the event of the day.

The Station at Kiyôto was gaily decorated with innumerable streamers, flags and banners. The columns supporting the upper story were twined with evergreens, or ornamented with devices showing the skill and taste for which the Japanese are so remarkable. In front of the building a pavilion had been erected extending some forty or fifty feet into the open space in front, the floor carpeted, and the back wall enriched with tapestries, chiefly of native needlework. Yet, among them, I observed two of foreign origin, probably presents made to some former sovereign from one or other of the European courts. Both were of classical story; one obviously represented the sacrifice of Iphigenia; the other suggested several incidents of Greek lore, though I could not undertake with any certainty to affix it to any one of them. At the back was a raised dais, supporting a handsome chair of state, and surmounted with a rich canopy. On the other side of the road, and opposite the pavilion, was a spacious stand put up to accommodate the sightseers, and conveniently arranged to enable them to witness the entire ceremony. Shortly after nine o'clock many Japanese officials of various departments of the public service, dressed in rich uniforms of European fashion, together with the foreign officials of the Railway department, mustered on the platform. Then arrived the Diplomatic Body, led by Sir Harry Parkes as *Doyen*. The members, with the exception of Count Fé, were in full official dress and wore the decorations of the various orders presented to them by their own or other sovereigns. Count Fé, the Italian Minister, wore the uniform of the Regiment of Hussars of which he is the colonel. The streets were lined with troops, and crowded with the loyal citizens of Kiyôto.

At half-past nine a movement was noticeable down the long street to the left of the station which leads from the palace, and the rapid advance of an escort of cavalry showed that the Emperor was approaching. In a few moments the horsemen swept past the building, and the Imperial carriage, drawn by two tall bays, deposited his Majesty and the Lord Chamberlain who was in attendance at the foot of the steps leading to the pavilion. A second carriage conveyed their Imperial Highnesses, Arisugawa-no-Miya and Yamashima-no-Miya, uncles of the Mikado, and a third four members of the Cabinet, Mr. Kido, Controller of the Household, Mr. Yamagata, Minister of War, Mr. Ito Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Kawamura, Vice-Minister of Marine. Other carriages were filled with officials of the Household or officers attached to other departments. As the Emperor advanced upon the platform the Diplomatic Body came forward, and Sir Harry Parkes addressed a few words of welcome to him. Then, preceded by his Chamberlain, the Minister of Public Works, and the Chief Commissioner of Railways, he proceeded to the platform of the line, where the Imperial train was drawn up which was to convey the party, and stepped into his state carriage, the band playing the national anthem. On this beautiful carriage great skill and taste have been lavished. It is constructed very solidly of the finest wood richly lacquered, and surmounted by an entablature displaying all the resources of the carver's and gilder's art. The interior, which is very spacious, is lined with blue satin and rep, richly carpeted, and furnished with luxurious seats and tables. A door at the back leads into a lavatory compactly and ingeniously disposed. When His Majesty and the high officers of state had taken their seats, and the whole party, which was very numerous, had found accommodation, the signal was given, and the train moved forwards, the band playing a lively air, and the artillery, which was ranged on the outer side of the line, firing a royal salute. The train, which was conducted, as is usual on such occasions, by the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. R. V. Boyle C.S.I., ran rapidly down to Osaka, a distance of 27 miles. The villagers along the line everywhere mustered to see the train pass, and at the stations, which were decorated with flags and evergreens, the school children of the district were drawn up to witness the sight and catch a passing glimpse of their Sovereign, nor was there anything in the day's proceedings prettier than these lines of happy, rosy, chubby faces. On arriving at Osaka, His Majesty and suite alighted, and were conducted to another pavilion in front of the station, where preparations had been made similar to those in Kiyôto. At a timely moment the Governor of Osaka, a man of singularly fine presence and dignified bearing, advanced in front of the officials of the *Fu* to the foot of the throne, and read an address of welcome and congratulation to His Majesty, who replied in a short form handed to him by his Chamberlain. He was then conducted back to his carriage and the train again started for Kobe, which was reached shortly before noon. Here the vessels in harbour were all gaily dressed, the French flag ship *Atalante* fired a royal salute, and her fine band, drawn up in the station, and subsequently in the station grounds, contributed to the pleasure of the day by playing some excellent music in a manner only too rare in this country. His Majesty was received with loud cheers by the foreigners who were assembled in the station, and seemed much gratified with the enthusiastic reception they gave him. We have omitted to state that the Emperor seemed in excellent health and spirits, took the greatest interest in the whole proceedings and expressed a strong sense of the gratification he derived from them.

In a convenient place near the station a pavilion had been erected similar to those in Osaka and Kiyôto, and to this His Majesty was again conducted, followed by his suite, the Diplomatic Body and the rest of the party. The proceedings here were more formal and protracted. First, the Diplomatic Body advanced and Sir Harry Parkes, as *Doyen*, delivered the following address to the Mikado:—

"On the part of the Corps Diplomatique, I beg to express to Your Majesty the sincere pleasure which it affords us to participate in the interesting ceremony of the opening of a new line of railway to the ancient capital of Your Majesty's realm.

"The invitation to be present on this occasion, with which Your Majesty has graciously honored us, furnishes an unmistakeable sign of the friendship which marks Your Majesty's relations with the Sovereigns and Presidents whom we have the honor to represent. But this is not the only meaning which that invitation conveys. It shows that Your Majesty is sensible that a great industrial enterprise, which so nearly affects the welfare of many of Your Majesty's subjects, affects also the interests of the foreigners who are resident in this land, and who will always gladly join with

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Your Majesty's people in promoting those works of industry and peace which contribute to the brotherhood of nations and to their mutual profit and prosperity.

"In the case of the useful work now inaugurated by Your Majesty, both native and foreign interests are so closely allied, that it is evident that our wishes for its success can scarcely be second to those which are entertained by Your Majesty, Your Government, and Your people. Great difficulties attend the earlier construction of railway works in any country, and the way in which these difficulties have been overcome in the present instance reflects high credit upon all concerned. But we may be permitted to add that the event of to-day marks an epoch in the history of Japan, for it furnishes a durable record of those new relations which she has established with the world; it is a proof of her design to advance as other nations have advanced, and also of the intelligence and practical capacity of the people; and it shows how closely Your Majesty identifies Yourself with the interests of Your people and how willing Your Majesty and Your Government labour to promote the national progress of Your nation.

"These, may it please Your Majesty, are the sentiments which animate my colleagues and myself in uniting with your loyal subjects in offering our congratulations on this occasion. Most cordially do we join with Your Majesty in wishing success to the Hiôgo, Osaka, and Kiôto Railway, and to all the efforts that may be made by Your Majesty's Government to provide Your country with such means of communication and transport, whether by Rail or Road, as may be best suited to its advancing requirements."

His Majesty made a brief reply, which was translated by an official of the Court, thanking the Foreign Representatives for their congratulations. The Governor of Hiôgo then advanced and read an address of welcome to the Emperor to which His Majesty replied in a few words. Sir Harry Parkes then presented Mr. Brassey, M.P., and Mr. Freer; Mr. Bingham presented Commander Marvin of the U. S. Sloop *Alert*, and M. St. Quentin presented Admiral Véron, and the Captains of the *Atalante* and *La Clocheterie*.

Luncheon was then announced, and the Mikado took his seat of the head of the table which had been laid for him and his immediate suite, the other guests being accommodated in another room. In both, the entertainment was ample and excellent.

At 2 o'clock the train started on the return journey for Kiyôto, arriving there at 4 p.m. On alighting from the carriage His Majesty was again conducted to the pavilion, and taking his place before the throne, in a few words declared the line open for traffic. This concluded the public ceremony, and His Majesty stepped into his carriage and drove off, accompanied by his officers of state and escorted by a troop of lancers, the band playing and buglers calling the troops into column.

Subsequently to this, Mr. Cargill, Director of Railways, and Mr. Boyle, Engineer in Chief, were summoned to the palace and there presented to the Emperor, who said a few gracious words to each of them, thanking them for their services and bidding them farewell upon the termination of their duties.

In the evening the two Imperial Princes who had accompanied His Majesty throughout the day, entertained the Foreign Representatives at dinner.

At 6.15 a special train left Kiyôto for Osaka, to convey the guests invited by the Minister of Public Works to a banquet given at the Municipal Hall to the Railway officials and others. On arriving at the station, where a plentiful supply of *jinrikishas* had been ordered to be in attendance, all the guests drove to the Town-hall, a large handsome building erected recently for the transaction of the business of the *Fu*, on plans which, with some alterations of purely Japanese origin, were made by Major Kinder, the late Master of the Mint. In the main room in the left wing of the building, covers had been laid on two parallel tables for about eighty guests, who soon assembled to do justice to the entertainment. The Minister of Public Works took the head of one table, with the Governor of Osaka on his right and Mr. Cargill on his left; the chair of the other table was occupied by Mr. Inouyé Masaru, Chief Commissioner of Railways, supported by Mr. Boyle on his right. On the conclusion of the dinner His Excellency the Minister of Public Works rose and proposed in Japanese, and subsequently in English, the health of His Imperial Majesty the Tenno of Japan, which was drunk with full honours. He subsequently proposed the health of the Governor of Osaka. His Excellency, however, was forced by a severe cold caught during the day's proceedings to transfer his chairmanship to Mr. Inouye Masaru, whose admirable mastery of English, coupled with his native good humour, enabled him to do the honours with entire success, and if his modesty induced him on one or two occasions to depute his duties to others, I can assure him that there was no need for the substitution, as he acquitted himself admirably, wanting neither the knowledge of forms requisite for the occasion, nor words in which to give them outward and appropriate expression. The health of the Railway officials was drunk, with all honours, and responded to by Mr. Boyle, who spoke of the valuable assistance he had received from the entire staff, and specially from Mr. England, and the hearty co-operation and support he had experienced from the Minister of Public Works and the Chief Commissioner. The health of Mr. Cargill was afterwards proposed and duly responded to. And other toasts followed in due succession. The evening broke up after a very agreeable entertainment, and a special train conveyed to their destination those who desired to return to Kobe.

Thus terminated a day memorable in the modern annals of this country—a day which proved how completely the events of the past ten years have destroyed the spirit which had hitherto been dominant in Kiyôto, and which placed the Sovereign of the country prominently before his people, as the active participator in, and even leader of that movement. Surrounded by many who had formerly been closely identified with the old *régime*, and with others who had brought about the new, the Emperor stood before the people of his ancient capital, the visible sign of the change, and yet representing the unbroken unity of the exalted office he fills. Many as have been the pageants witnessed by the temples, shrines and pagodas with which the loyalty or superstition of former ages has enriched Kiyôto, never before had they seen one of such deep significance and ample promise. It bore witness to a change more marked and complete than any which has been exhibited, so far as human records testify, in the history of the world—a change which, though chiefly due to external causes, has been brought about by little external pressure, and with a minimum of distress and disturbance to those who have been or will be benefited by it.

It remains only for us to bear witness to the complete success of the whole ceremonial, the details of which were arranged with admirable order and propriety, and carried out without a single accident, or mishap of any kind. The plans were exclusively of Japanese origin, and of Japanese execution. Yet so carefully were they conceived, on so excellent a model, and so admirably were they carried out, that success attended every part of them. Nor can the care bestowed upon the guests of the Government be too highly praised or gratefully acknowledged. The foreign Representatives were treated with every attention and distinction which hospitality and a studied courtesy could suggest or contrive. They were housed and entertained as became the guests of a bountiful monarch, and no observance or provision was omitted which their rank or comfort demanded. Similar kindness and attention, made all the more acceptable by graceful personal courtesies, was displayed towards guests less distinguished.

A telegram says that news has been received at New York from Mexico to the 13th inst. stating that ex-Chief Justice Iglesias had declared himself President of the Republic and formed a Government at Ganajuato. Troops were moving against him.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

There has been discovered in New Orleans, the *Picayune* of that city says, "The last Supper," painted by Raphael shortly before his death, in the year 1520. The painting has been rudely cut from its original frame and adjusted to one of smaller capacity. Under a fold was found Raphael's monogram.

The *Athenæum* says that no students have yet offered themselves to Dr. Legge, the Professor of Chinese at the University of Oxford, but it is expected that the lectures which the reverend gentleman is about to deliver will bring some.

Mr. Ruskin, the *Athenæum* says, is occupied at Venice in studies fo the completion of a supplementary volume to "The Stones of Venice," a work in which he has made considerable progress. Mr. Ruskin is likewise occupied in the preparation of a work which cannot but be highly acceptable to students and visitors in Venice, being a sort of art-guide or art-history of the master-pieces existing in the city.

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A FEW MORE FACTS CONCERNING THE LATE MOST EXTRAORDINARY AND INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

We regret exceedingly that we are unable to place in the hands of our readers this week, a transcript of any of the papers found upon the body lately discovered in Yokohama. This is the more to be deplored, inasmuch as we had looked forward ourselves to their production, not only as an intellectual morsel likely to satisfy, in some degree, the natural appetite of the community for news, but also as a means whereby certain very disturbing rumours rife in the settlement might receive their *quietus*.

The fact is, however, that the handwriting of the MSS is so crabbed and illegible, and the erasures, corrections, and interlineations so numerous and perplexing, as to render it absolutely necessary, in the first place, to have fair and readable copies of them prepared. When this has been done, the work is, after all, only in its earliest stage, so to speak, for the language in which they are couched is so quaint and all but obsolete, that it has to be altered so as to meet the requirements of modern readers. Added to which—we are obliged in self defence to mention what otherwise perhaps we might have left unsaid—there is such a superabundance of oaths and expletives, such an overflowing measure of abusive language in these papers, (we fear that the writer was a man of an exceedingly violent disposition) that a very constant use of the pruning knife is necessitated in their preparation. All this requires judgment, and necessarily makes a considerable inroad upon our time, already sufficiently pre-occupied. Hence the unavoidable delay.

We promised in our last issue to keep the public fully informed of any new fact which might be brought to light concerning this very mysterious business, nor have we forgotten our obligation; but the official enquiry into the circumstances connected with the discovery of the remains, so recently concluded, has placed everybody in the same position, with regard to the very latest items, as we occupy ourselves, and makes, of necessity, a further reference to them a reiteration chiefly, and therefore a work of supererogation.

That we have been censured for omitting to make mention of the ring which was found upon the middle finger of his lefthand, we are of course aware; but we would plead in extenuation of this omission, that the position of the left arm underneath the body effectually concealed it from our view. And whilst we are making confession of our faults, we take the opportunity to admit that we were in error in describing the gold carolus as having "*a hole in it*," for it has in reality *two*. This may appear to some to be of so little moment as to be hardly worth recording, but we are so convinced of the inflexible necessity for a rigid adherence to truth of detail in every case such as the present one,—in which the smallest circumstance may turn out to be a connecting link in a chain of discovery—that we give it for what it is worth.

The ring—which by the way is an undoubted antique, polished in the best fashion in all the ramifications of its inscription—is really an interesting relic. We confess to an overpowering curiosity to fathom the mystery of its crossed arrows, dividing the stone into four panels, with the cabalistic legend $\frac{\text{Gan} \mid \text{Kat}}{\text{Aki} \mid \text{Poni}}$ We trust that some ingenious gentleman in our midst, who has devoted his time to the study of antiquities, may be induced to turn his attention to the deciphering of these characters. Advantage might indeed be taken, perhaps, of the opportune presence amongst us at this moment of a celebrated connoisseur, to have the light of his very great experience thrown into this obscure affair.

The body itself will soon have resolved itself into its component "ultimate elements," and so escape for ever from further observation and conjecture. For whether the forces of nature, so long held back, have gathered strength during the temporary cessation of their operation, or the natural processes of disintegration and decay only, are going on, certain it is that remarkable changes have lately made themselves apparent. We would therefore advise those who are curious in such matters, and have not yet inspected the remains, to do so without delay. They will find that no difficulties will be thrown in their way. We ourselves take this opportunity of most gratefully acknowledging the uniform courtesy of all the Consular officers, and we know well, that in so doing, we only echo the public sentiment upon the same subject. We believe that the body is to be re-interred on Tuesday next; this time in a fitter and more becoming situation than that from which it was unearthed.

There is nothing more to be said upon this interesting affair; everything is now known which ever can be known about it, and soon the matter will have been forgotten. We think it our duty, however, before finally dismissing it to take advantage of the occasion to make a few remarks to which the demeanour of the public in regard to it has given rise. We do this with, be it understood, the greater reluctance, inasmuch as in so doing we are handling, as it were, the human heart. That so delicate an organism requires the tenderest of manipulation we are well aware, and we trust, therefore, if we seem to grasp it somewhat roughly, we shall be acquitted of any intention to produce pain. We allude in this figurative way, of course, to the amazing and incredible rumours which have lately passed current in the settlement, but more particularly to the latest.

The extraordinary tendency of the human mind towards error has always been a subject of the deepest interest to theologians and psychologists. Profound thinkers —such as Herbert Spencer—have endeavoured by the process of elimination to divest it layer by layer, so to speak, of the different biases by which it is known to be influenced, in the hope that they would arrive at last at the naked essence itself, and by such means succeed in tracing out the proper orbit in which it moves, noting carefully, the while, the laws by which its action is governed, how it is attracted hither, repelled thither, believing thereby, that any future aberration might as certainly be calculated for and anticipated as that of any of the Heavenly bodies. Chateaubriand no doubt had some such idea in his head when he wrote that "It should be possible to frame a table or chart in which all the given imaginable events of the history of a people would be reduced to a mathematical exactness." Whether such a result will ever be attained, we are not prepared to say; but, that it needs must be arrived at by a most complex process is very evident, if we shall ever be able to foresee and predict the birth of so incredible a belief as that which now holds the community by the ears. The lightest feathers float the longest, and we can only suppose that it owes it to its utter want of specific gravity that the story has not long ago fallen to the ground and been trampled under foot. The lack of sequence in it; the untruth of the conclusions, drawn from premises as false, and the rapid and mushroom nature of its sudden growth, ought at once to have proclaimed it for what it's worth.

The amusing ingenuity of one other canard, however, we cannot forbear to mention before concluding, namely, the so called discovery of an embroidered P upon the linen of stranger, and the conclusion therefrom that its owner was Psalmanazaar on his way to Formosa. Had this discovery really been made, and had the initials only stood as G P, we suspect that no amount of direct evidence to the contrary would ever have disturbed the identity. Fortunately the G has not been contended for, and as for the P, it disappears at once when it is revealed that *the stranger had no shirt.*

TRAVELLERS, MISSIONARIES & others, may employ their leisure time *pleasantly & profitably*, by collecting *rare butterflies*. Forward (freight unpaid,) folded up separately in paper, in cigar boxes. Best prices remitted for perfect specimens. Collecting apparatus sent *free* to those who furnish reference to D. G. RUTHERFORD, *(Horniman's Museum.)* Forest Hill, LONDON. [ADVT.]

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen. I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."
January 13, 1877. 13ins.

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Correspondence.

MRS. BROWN IN JAPAN.

To the Heditor of the "Japan Weakly Male."

Grand 'Otel, 8th Febuwary, 1877.

Mrs. Brown presents her compliment to the Heditor of the *Male*, and will feel much obligated if you will read my letter attentive, as is a stranger in a furrin' land, though no stranger to you Mr. Heditor as well I know, being a gentleman, as is all your other readers, and cannot be hignorant of me as I am aweer some people calls a "gossipin old thing," which them as says so oughter cast their own eyes into the moat, as the saying is, for my gossipin aint nothin' to Yokohammer which is the gossipest place, and which you must hexcuse me, it aint no business of any of your good ladies, as is not as bad as men, why I come to this dropsy-turvy country, as left Brown in San Francisco, all through Mrs. Elkins' second floor lodger's husband's sister, as blood is thicker than water as the sayin' is, and married a Japanese Dammyo as lodged next door, and, was a learnin' the English langwidge with a bad cough, as give her two beautiful chrystial ear drops, as white as dimonds and twice as valuble, which Dammyo is his title and his nature, as have often 'eard her father supply the epitaph, when he didn't come back, being called away by the Micoon to take the place of Prime Minister, and thinks he must have cut 'isself into ten thousand pieces, as I 'ear all the Dammyos is obligated to do before they die, as shows that they never done nothin' disgraceful, and get large pensions, and so determined to come and look for 'im, as is too young to go trapesing about the world by 'erself and so left Brown in San Francisco to look after 'is shares, as is a old school feller of O'Brien's as 'as put 'im up to a thing or two, and come on 'ere to look for 'er 'usband, as is likely to ave bin deceived by an 'eathen.

And I must say the perlitness of every body on board the *City of Peking*, as is Americans, and is always as perlite to old ladies as to young ones, and can travel alone in their country, and no need of a he-scort, as the sayin' is, which is a national tray, as is also Japanese, which Mrs. Billins had 'one as she used only 'igh days and 'olidays and said it were lacker, which was beautiful black and shiny and gold flowers, and I shall buy a set before I leaves, unless the Dammyo gives me a gold one for taking care of 'is wife as is their custom, which I am told takes care of several of their own, though not so bad as Mormons, and don't wonder, as is such little things, and takes three to make one good sized woman; as the sayin' is, but will probably object, being English, with an 'orful temper when put up, and likely to make it 'ot for the Dammyo when she finds 'im, as is twice 'is size and cause hemotion in his 'arem, but as I tell her being in Turkey must do as Turkeys do, as the sayin' is.

But this ain't what I've got to say, but 'as a ready pen when I 'as somethin' to write about, though 'ard writin' it is with two broken shins and a spraned thumb, which nothin' is better than laudanum and the white of a hegg and takes out the soreness wonderful.

Of course I ain't one o' them women as expecs to find the Mile End Road in the desserts of Afriky, but what I say is 'if you can't afford a lamp in your passage, dont leave the coal skuttle on the stairs for your visitors to fall over, which is what I want to talk about Mr. Heditor, not 'avin been brought up to consider good manners, though always savin' and not likin' to see people extravagant, though I do think that if their bizness is so bad, as can't afford to pay for lights to put into the lamp posts, they better shut up sh p, which is shameful to see themselves beaten by the natives, which I am not surprised at, as is a people immergin' from darkness as the sayin' is.

So I says to 'er "My dear, 'owever are we to set about findin' this 'usband of yours" as we found were not Prime Minister, through the name being different.

"Oh! Mrs. Brown" she says' "I think we 'ad better go and call on the Micoon."

So I made inquiry, but found that he 'ad gone to open a Ralerode, with a lovely carridge made of gold and hamber, decorated with chrysamthums, which is a beautiful flower as Mrs. Bewlay and I once went to see in the Temple Gardings, though a foggy day, and the white ones very smutty with the blacks which was dreadful.

So I says, "My dear, I think we ought to hadvertise" and I asked the clark what was the best paper for an abandoned female who wanted to find her lost Dammyo.

Says he, "I should think the *Male*; as as got a new heditor, as is known to be a tender 'arted gentleman and very fond of the ladies, and will give you h'every information."

Says I, "I'll put a advertisement in to-morrow mornin'."

"It's too late to-night" 'he says, 'cos the office is shut, but you can go to is 'ouse on the 'ill."

"Certainly" says I "which is the way"?

"You better take a ginricky'" says he.'

"Thank you young man," says I, "I prefer mine with peppermint, which though now and then, I 'ave found a small drop soothing, when much put about but never exceeding, though once overcome, when forgetful. But I found he meant a preambulator, which am not a hinfant in harms, and can't abide to turn my fellow creturs into beasts of burden, though 'aving once or twice ridden on a donkey on 'Amstead 'Eath, still very different when puttin' them in the shafts, and not what I call pleasin' to the heye or helevatin' to the hanimals.

So says I, "No thank you, I'd rather walk."

"Then I'll send a boy with you" he says quite perlite. But lor! When I got out on the Bung, as you call the place opposite the sea, it blew that strong, that the lantern couldn't keep alight, and the boy had only his night gown on, that showed his legs, that I couldn't abear to take him out in the cold.

So I says' "Take me over the bridge and show me the road and run back to bed, for you'll catch your death as sure as if you was a Christian."

So he takes me over the bridge and he says, "'Hundred leven, topside, all right," and then he makes a most perlite bow and says" "oyassume" which means I am told "take it easy" 'as is their custom to do at the 'otel.

Well, it was pitch dark, but the road seemed straight and good, and on I goes. I was gettin' on very well, though slightly blowed, as am not so young as I was, and rather fleshy, as was said to me by an American lady on the steamer, though true, but soundin' strange to English hears. I was walkin' on, just wonderin' whether I could n't n't find a public 'ouse, where I could get three pennor'th, with a little 'ot water and just a taste of peppermint, as is very good for the wind, through eatin' too many prawns, and layin' a little 'eavy on the stomach, as I am very partial to, and large than I ever see before, though the oysters is not so good as natives, but too dear in London, when I brought both my shins against a plank of wood, and fell all asprawl on a 'eap of gravel.

Well, I wondered where I'd got to, and was 'arf stunned, and when I come to, I found I'd tumbled over a box full of gravel, which 'ad been put in the middle of the road, for some purpus or other that I did not care about, but 'ighly dangerous and ill-convenient, and a disgrace to a Christian community, let alone an 'eathen, without a lantern to show the danger.

I found I 'ad barked both shins pretty badly, beside brusing my knees and spranein' my thumb, and sets myself down to derange my dress and rub my legs, when a perliceman in minnerture come up, and takes off his 'at quite perlite and says, "you're a she"? "Of course I am Sir," says I, rather sharp, for my shins was paining me dredful." Of course I am, and I've done nothin' to make me ashamed of my sect.

"Oh!" says he "you're a she, alright!" and off he walks. I wonder what he'd a done if I had been an he?

Well there I sat, quite confuged like, afraid to move for fear of tumblin' over somethin' else, and every thing as black as Egyp, and not knowin' wot to do, when a gentleman come up in a white lookin' shay, and stops when he see me.

"What is the matter Madam," says he, in a most pleasant voice, which sounded a little like Mike Maloney that married Brown's second cousin Betsy. "What is the matter, Madam? Can I be of any hassistance?"

I told him I'd tumbled over somethink or other and couldn't get back to the 'otel.

He jumps out of 'is trap, and says with the greatest perliteness. "Let me drive you back, my dear Madam. I

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see that I 'ave the honour to address the celebrated Mrs. Brown; I little thought that our hintroduction would be hunder such circumstances. It is indeed shameful that such things should be purmitted by our Munissiple Directorship" (I don't know what he meant, as I 'ave not yet learned any Japanese, but it must be somethink that don't work as it ought to do). "The box that you 'ave just fallen over is only one of many that are filled with gravel, and placed for the reparin' of the roads. Still I must not complain against them, as I 'ave now six patients as is sufferin' from tumbles of such nature as your own, and from carridges bein' upset by drivin' against 'em in the dark. Puttin' aside 'owever pussonal benefit, I think it 'igh time that complaint should be lodged with the proper authorities. Allow me to hinspeck the shin. Thank you, yes! I must trouble you to take off your stockins. Ah! very badly grazed. Well! yes, as you suggest I should think laudanum and white of hegg about as good a thing as you could apply."

Then he bid me good night, and all I can say is Mr. Heditor, that you ought to be 'appy in Yokohammer, if you can always get such a nice well spoken gentleman, as is a downright pleasure to suggest anythink to, to doctor your shins as smarted 'orrid, and so I made up my mind to let you know about 'im, and ask you to do what you can to 'ave gravel boxes taken away or lighted up, and if the Dammyo should come enquirin' after Jemimah Hann, please send 'im down to me, as can't write any more, bein' obligated to keep my legs in a chair with the cramp.

Your 'umble Servant,

MARTHA BROWN.

Law & Police.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Friday, February 9th, 1877.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION *v.* PETER GERHARD HANSEN.

Accused was charged with forgery, uttering a forged bank-note and conspiring to defraud the prosecutors.

Mr Dickins appeared as solicitor for the prosecutors, who were also represented by Mr A. H. C. Haselwood, Accountant

Mr Dickins asked leave to alter the charge slightly. He had not drawn it up himself, and having just seen it, he would like to improve its basis.

His Honour said a warrant for arrest had been granted on the present charge, so that it should not be changed, though another might be added and both tried together.

Mr Dickins said the change he wished to make was perhaps only in the form of the charge. He would like to show its true basis more plainly by saying instead of "uttering a Bank note," "uttering a note of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,' and further to omit "conspiring to defraud the prosecutors" because such was already implied in the rest of the charge.

His Honour said he would make an addition in charging prisoner by saying "with forging, uttering, (and aiding and abetting in forging and uttering) with intent to defraud, a bank-note of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for $500, and with conspiring, with other persons, to forge and utter such bank-note and thereby to defraud."

Prisoner asked now many charges there were altogether.

His Honour said there were three distinct charges, besides the charge of "aiding and abetting." In fact there were four charges in all. His Honour then repeated these at the request of prisoner.

Mr Dickins then said that the case consisted mainly in the charge against prisoner as above stated. A bank note had been photographed and coloured, and had been presented at one of the exchanges in town; had been detected as a forgery by the Chinaman, who had informed the Bank of the fact. But as Mr Dickins had not yet become acquainted minutely with the facts of the case, he asked the Court to take Mr Haselwood's evidence, in which they would be made known.

Alfred Henry Charles Haselwood, sworn:—I am acting accountant at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. That is not a note of our Bank. It is a forgery. The first I knew of this attempt was on the evening of Tuesday last, when Mr Walter came to my house about eight o'clock, and asked me to accompany him to the Bank to confirm his suspicions about a note which the schroff had brought up to him as looking suspicious.

Prisoner here asked leave to interrupt the proceedings and requested to know if the case had really begun. His Honour answering in the affirmative, prisoner begged for an adjournment, stating that he had been locked up in jail for the last two or three days, and had not known the tenor of the charge till now. He wished to employ a legal adviser, and would like to have Mr Ness defend him. Mr Ness was expected from Kobe in a day or two.

The Court, upon being informed that Mr. Ness was already in town, resolved, with the consent of all parties, to adjourn the case till Monday next, the 12th instant.

BENOIT DE JUNG *v.* CHARLES LESTER.

This was a claim by plaintiff, who is a barber, against defendant a musician, for $10, due for shaving him for five months.

Plaintiff only appeared.

Consular Constable Hodges sworn, stated:—I served the summons in this case on the defendant personally on the morning of the 7th instant. He only remarked it was all right.

Plaintiff, sworn:—I live at No. 118. I am a barber. Defendant owes me this $10 for shaving during three months in 1875, and two months from November 18th of last year. I charge at the rate of $2 a month. He promised to pay me for the first three months, and said he was going into the service of the Russian Consul. I presented this bill to him and he acknowledged its correctness. He has had work for the last six months and therefore must have money.

Decree for plaintiff for sum claimed and $3 costs, to be paid in ten days.

H. M. PERKINS *v.* WALTER HARVEY.

This was a claim for $40 for work done and materials supplied. Neither party appeared, though the Registrar informed the Court that the plaintiff was told of the time of hearing when he took out the summons.

His Honour ordered the cause to be struck out.

Wednesday, February 7th, 1877.

Hugh Collet, a seaman, was charged with being drunk and incapable.

Police-constable Wm. Hazzell, sworn.—A Japanese constable brought prisoner to the station last night about 10 o'clock, charging him with drunkenness. He was very quiet.

Prisoner did not deny the charge, and had nothing to say for himself. Fined $1 and costs.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF JAPAN.*

By Henry S. Munroe, E.M.

(The Engineering and Mining Journal.)

PRESENT CONDITION OF JAPANESE MINES.

According to the records of the Mining Office,† there were in 1874 no less than 1,856 productive mines in Japan, and in the same year 637 permits to explore for minerals and metals were granted. Of this large number of mines, my own observations lead me to believe that not more than four or five per cent. are actively worked; and these few supply sixty to seventy per cent. of the total product of the empire.

The following table gives the mineral product of Japan, for 1874, as estimated by Mr. J. G. H. Godfrey, Chief Engineer of the Mining Office‡:

MINERAL PRODUCT OF JAPAN.—1874.

1.—Coal	390,000	tons (2,240 lb.)
2.—Iron	5,000	,, ,,
3.—Copper	3,360	,, (2,000 lb.)
4.—Lead	207	,, ,,
5.—Tin	84	,, ,,
6.—Silver	312,000	oz. troy. ,,
7.—Gold	12,000	,, ,,
8.—Petroleum	275,000	gallons.

Compared with the yield of the country in the times of the Portuguese and Dutch trade, this table shows a great falling off; particularly in the production of gold and silver. This falling off is mainly due to two causes, viz.:

1.—The increased and increasing value of labor.

2.—The exhaustion, real or practical, of the richer or more easily worked deposits.

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* A paper read before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, at the Philadelphia meeting, June. 1876.

† Quoted by Mr. PLUNKETT, Mines of Japan, a. 2.

‡ Private communication. See also Mines of Japan, p. 5, and Official Catalogue, Japanese Section, Phla. 1876, p. 39.

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1.—The first cause, the rise in the value of labor, is still operative, and can be only partially overcome by labor-saving appliances. In fact, the value of labor has not yet reached its proper level, and will certainly continue to rise for some time to come. This cause alone will prevent most of the abandoned mines from being reopened with profit, even with the aid of the most approved methods of mining.

2.—Many of the best mines of the country have been exhausted as far as the lowest natural drainage level; the workings having been carried to considerable depths, and the life of the mine prolonged to the utmost limit, by the aid of long drainage tunnels, run with great skill, and often requiring the patient work of generations for their completion. These mines cannot now be worked for want of means to get rid of the water, the Japanese pumps and water-buckets being capable of dealing only with small quantities of water and moderate depths.

There are doubtless a number of really valuable mines in the country, particularly of silver and of copper, which, for this cause, either have been abandoned, or are worked on a small scale in the upper levels only. By the use of small mining pumps, driven by steam or compressed air, most of these mines can easily be reopened By the introduction of better tools, skilled labor, improved methods of mining, and a more rational system of administration, they can be worked with profit.

In most cases, these mines, if reopened, will not yield large profits, owing to changed conditions and the poverty of the deposits. There are, however, a few mines which are exceedingly rich, some of which are even now yielding more or less profit, though worked in the most careless and extravagant manner. As a rule, indeed, the richer the mine, the greater the mismanagement. These mines, properly worked, would undoubtedly prove exceedingly valuable.

Much has already been done toward improving the art of mining in Japan. Two members of this Institute, Messrs. Blake and Pumpelly, who visited that country about fifteen years ago, had the honor to introduce the application of powder in mining; and, although the miners have but imperfectly mastered its use, they have been enabled thereby to undertake many works otherwise impossible.

Other engineers have since visited Japan; some merely to examine and report upon particular mines or districts, some to open mines and establish smelting works.

The Government Mining Office has under its direction a large number of mines, four or five of which have resident foreign engineers with efficient foreign assistants. In this way large bodies of Japanese miners and furnace-men are being trained, and foreign methods and processes introduced in the most effectual manner. Incidentally, some of these mines have already been made to yield pecuniary profit; eventually, it is expected, all will at least pay expenses. Until within a year or so the mines available for these governmental experiments were, for the most part, those which yielded little or no profit by Japanese methods; the richest mines being under the control of private parties. The temporary losses resulting from the working of these poor mines will, however, be more than balanced by the advantages gained by the the introduction of improved mining methods; and when the operations of the Mining Office are extended to the richer mines which have recently come under its control, large pecuniary profits will certainly appear.

All these advantages might, however, be far better attained, and attained at much less expense, by private enterprise. The capitalist, whose fortune is sunk in the mine, demands of the engineer in charge a rigid account of every expenditure; and an economy of working is thus secured which is impossible under the perfunctory supervision of government officers. In conducting experiments and making explorations for private parties the engineer is forced to feel that economy is of the first importance; and while he is thus fettered to some extent, and often obliged up to give some pet scheme, still the restraint is wholesome, and gives a powerful incentive to careful thought and well-digested plans of work. Engineers may of course be found who will do as good and as careful work for a government as for private capitalists; but they do this from a sense of duty alone, knowing that their efforts are not likely to be appreciated.

From private enterprise will result economy of working, and therefore increase of profits. Better methods will be selected, and experiments and explorations will be more carefully conducted. The government also, no less than the country at large, may reap direct advantage from the introduction of private capital; for, by a system of royalties, it may obtain revenue as great as, or even greater than, that now realized by working the mines. The capitalist will be amply repaid if he saves and secures the money which under government would have been wasted, and might in some cases safely agree to pay as royalty twice or three times the profits obtained under governmental supervision.

Some means must, of course, be taken in such case to prevent wasteful mining, which is sometimes most profitable, and to secure the safety of the miner, which is often disregarded. With carefully-framed laws and occasional governmental inspection these evils may be, in great measure, prevented, and all the benefits of private enterprise secured.

These benefits cannot, I fear, be secured by the use of Japanese capital. If familiar with mining enterprise, the Japanese capitalist usually invests his money in some mine which is yielding a profit by Japanese methods of working; and, even though this profit may be small, he is naturally unwilling to jeopardize it by changing the plan of work for foreign methods with which he is unfamiliar; especially as he sees that most of the government mines, where these foreign methods are employed, are now worked at a loss. And, on the other hand, in case the Japanese capitalist adopts foreign methods, he would in most cases be suspicious of the foreign engineers in his employ, and would harass and hamper them by his want of confidence. Finally, through his ignorance of these new methods of mining, he would be unable to properly check the expenditures, and thus the most important element of success, the oversight and control of the owner, would be wanting.

At present, by the Japanese mining laws, no foreigner is permitted to have pecuniary interest in a Japanese mine, and the governmental permits to explore or mine, become null and void if transferred wholly or in part to a foreign capitalist. In view of the objections to Governmental mining and to the use of Japanese capital, it would seem highly advisable that this law should be altered or repealed. The introduction, under proper restrictions, of foreign capital, either alone or, better, associated with Japanese capital, offers the best and cheapest means for realizing the advantages of foreign mining methods, and securing the best services of foreign mining engineers.

A number of Japanese students have been sent abroad to study mining; others are beginning a similar course of study in their own country, in the Engineering College of the Department of Public Works; and the Department of Education proposes to establish a Mining College, in connection with the University of Tokio. These students, when they finish their respective courses of study, though hardly competent to take charge of large works, will be of great service as assistants to foreign engineers, and at the same time may obtain the necessary practical experience to fit them for positions of greater responsibility. When the mines of the country shall be under the supervision of well educated and experienced Japanese engineers, the objections to the use of Japanese capital disappear. But this, of course, will not be possible for many years.

By far the most important of the mineral resources of Japan, though at present but imperfec ly known, and still more imperfectly developed, lies in the large and numerous deposits of coal found in so many parts of the country. Coal occurs in all its varieties—peat, qogwood, lignite, brown coal, bituminous coal, both dry and coking, anthracite and graphite. Out of the thirty-eight *ken** and *fu* into which Japan proper is divided, coal is found, or reported to occur, in at least thirty-five, anthracite coal in two, bituminous coal in eleven, and lignite in sixteen. In the case of the other six *ken* I have learned from various sources, the fact of the occurrence of coal, but not as yet its kind.

The following table, based on my own notes and on other source of information will indicate somethiug of the extent and character of the more important of the Japanese coal fields:

* The former division of Japan into provinces (or shu) is now retained only in Yesso. The remainder of the empire excluding three, *fu*, or imperial cities, Tokio, Kioto, and Ozaka—is divided into administrative districts, or *ken*. Of these *ken* there were, in October 1876, thirty-five.

JAPANESE COAL FIELD.

Island.	Name of Coal Field.	Estimated Area. Sq. miles.	No. of Workable Seams.	Thickness of Seams. feet.	Est'd. Thickness of Coal. feet.	Kind of Coal.
Yesso	Ishikari Coal Field, upper measures.....	600	6-12	2 to 19	45	Bitum., dry and coking.
,, ...	Ishikari Coal Field, lower measures.....	2,400	4	2 to 3	10	,, dry coal.
,, ...	Kayanoma Coal Field.....	1	12	2 to 7½	50	,, dry and coking.
,, ...	Akkeshi Coal Field.....	.....	4	2 to 3	10	,, dry coal.
,, ...	Iwaki Coal Field.....	700	2+	4½ to 6	10+	,, ,, ,.
Nippon	Niigata Coal Field.....	.....	.....	.....	...	,, ,. ,,
,, ...	Kii Anthracite Field.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Anthracite Coal.
,, ...	Awa Coal Field.....	200	.....	.....	...	Bitum., dry and coking.
Shikoku	Chikuzen Coal Field.....	300	.....	.....	...	,, dry coal.
Kiushiu	Karatsu Coal Field, upper measures.....	350	3+	3 to 4	10+	,, dry and ooking.
,, ...	Karatsu Coal Field, lower measures.....		10	1 to 2	15	,, dry coal.
,, ...	Nagasaki Coal Field.....	2	13?	3 to 16	50	,, coking.
,, ...	Miike Coal Field.....	25	3?	4 to 8	15	,, ,,
,, ...	Amakusa Anthracite Field.....	10	2+	2 to 3	5+	Anthracite.

Total Area of Coals Fields, about 5,000 square miles.
Average thickness of Coal.....15 feet.

+ Including Takashima and other islands in Nagasaki harbor.

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The area of the Ishikari coal fields is calculated on the supposition that the coal rocks are continuous between the Ishikari Valley and the exposures of the same rocks on the south coast. This continuity has not been proved, but seems probable. The area of the Kayanoma fields was determined by actual survey. The areas of the Iwaki, Nagasaki, Miike coal fields are estimated from data obtained in visits to these places. The estimated area of the other fields is based on well authenticated report of coal at many localities within the assigned limit.

Allowing for fields whose area is yet unknown, and for coal areas not included in the above table, it seems probable that the total area of the coal fields of Japan is not far from 5,000 square miles, as stated above. Assuming that of this area one-eighth only is underlaid by the upper measures, with fifty feet of coal, the average thickness must be at least fifteen feet.

COAL FIELDS OF YESSO.

The coal fields of Yesso, probably the most important of Japan, have been very thoroughly explored by Mr. Lyman and his party in the course of his Yesso Survey, but until his final report shall be published we can give but a general idea of their extent and character.

There seem to be three areas of coal-bearing rocks in Yesso: the Kayanoma coal field, the Ishikari coal field, and the Akkeshi coal field. Of these the Kayanoma field is small, less than a square mile in area, and the Akkeshi field is unimportant, as containing little or no workable coal. In the Ishikari field I include the Horimui, Sorachi, and other coal regions of the Ishikari Valley, the Makumbetsu coal to the south, and the Rurumope coal of the northwest coast.

It seems probable that this coal field extends continuously from the southern coast of Yesso, in the province of Hitaka, northward through the province of Ishikari nearly or quite to the northwest coast in Teshio province, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles, with an average breadth of twenty or twenty-four miles.

The thick seams of coal seem to be confined to the upper measures, constituting the more valuable portion of this large coal field, are found only in the middle of the island and in the Ishikari Valley. The attention of the survey has been directed chiefly to this portion of the field

On the Sorachi River there are twelve seams of coal exposed, all but one within a total thickness of three hundred and fifty feet of rock. The upper seam, about five feet thick, is separated from the others by 1,200 or 1,300 feet of sandstone. The different measurements of these coal seams show great variation in thickness, perhaps due to the fact that they were made on the outcrops, but probably due to the varying thickness of the beds themselves. The following are the average of the different measurements given by Mr. Lyman, deducting bony coal and shaly partings in each case, and beginning at the upper coal, viz.: 5·10 feet, 2·75 feet, 18·6 feet, 2·15 feet, 3·40 feet, 2·60 feet, 7·00 feet, 2·15 feet, 2 70 feet, 7·25 feet; total sixty-four feet of workable coal.† Thickness of measures, five thousand feet: 1,500 feet above the upper coal, 1,300 feet between this coal and the second seam, and about 1,800 feet below the 350 feet of production measures.

On the Horumui, 25 miles south of the Sorachi, and still in the Ishikari Valley, these same coals are again exposed, but the beds are neither as numerous nor as thick. Mr. Lyman's section‡ shows ten seams of coal in about three hundred and fifty feet of rock; of which six only contain good coal of workable thickness, 4·20 feet, 5·00 feet, 2·00 feet, 5·00 feet, 2·80 feet, and 6·90 feet respectively, giving a total thickness of about twenty-six feet of coal.

Near the south coast, in the province of Hikata, a detailed survey of a portion of this same coal field was made by the Japanese assistants under my direction, which resulted in finding four coal seams of workable thickness, 2·3 ft., 2·6 ft., 3·5 ft., and 4·ft., the last reported not measured. The total thickness of rocks, sandstone and shales was about 2,250 ft., the coal seams being within 370 ft. According to Mr. Lyman, this section corresponds to that of a portion of the lower coal measures exposed in the Ishikari valley. The coal is of inferior quality.

Similar thin beds were found at the northern extremity of the field, near the northwest coast, but the indications there were even less favourable.

Of the three thousand square miles covered by this Ishikari coal field, about six hundred square miles are known to be underlaid by the upper measures with twenty-six to sixty feet of coal, and it is probable that further explorations may extend this area. The remainder of the field, where the lower measures alone occur, with only three or four thin seams of coal, will prove of little value.

The coals of the lower measures have not been assayed, but they seem inferior, and probably contain large precentages of ash.

The coals of the upper measures of this field have not as yet been mined, though several tons of samples and specimens have been brought from the different outcrops in the Ishikari valley. The lower coals have been mined in two places in Hitaka province, near the south coast, but after taking out forty or fifty tons at each place the work was abandoned.

The Kayanoma Coal Field is in Shiribeshi province, on the west coast of Yesso. The area of this field is somewhat less than a square mile. The section‡ given by Mr. Lyman shows twelve seams of fair and good coal of workable thickness, respectively 4·00 ft., 267 ft., 5.75 ft., 2.30 ft., 5.68 ft., 3 39 ft., 2.25 ft., 5.80 ft., 1 .90 ft., 6.08 ft., 2.60 ft., and 7.40 ft. thick. All these seams are contained within less than six hundred feet of strata. The total thickness of workable coal would seem to be nearly fifty feet.

The coal is not so good as that of the Ishikari field, containing usually six to fifteen per cent. of ash, and in some beds twenty per cent. and more. The water varies from one to eleven per cent., being usually between five and eight per cent. It is, however, a bituminous coal, though of poor quality, and not a lignite. One bed furnishes a very fat, long-flaming, blacksmith's coal, while most of the others are steam coals or dry coals with a long flame, a few only being short-flaming.

A mine was opened here about eight or ten years ago, which was for a time under the superintendence of Mr. E. H. M. Gower. The work was interrupted by the revolution, and resumed later under Japanese management. At the time of our visit in 1873 the mine was producing, if I remember aright, only about fifty tons of coal per week, and this so badly mined as to be mostly slack.

The Akkeshi Coal Field.—At the northeastern corner of the Island of Yesso there is a large area of coal-bearing rocks; but coal has been found in only two or three places. Mr. Lyman gives several sections,* the best of which shows ten or more small seams of coal, four of which barely exceed the two foot limit; and even these are split up into thin benches by thick partings of shale. In other places the showing is even more unsatisfactory; and, as the coal is only of fair quality, this coal field promises to be of little importance. A small coal mine was opened by the government here in 1871, but abandoned the next year. Like coal from many other parts of Japan, this sometimes contains small beads of amber (?) or some other fossil resin.

COAL FIELDS OF NIPPON.

Iwaki Coal Field.—On the Island of Nippon coal has been found in many places; but with the exception of the Iwaki coal field on the east coast, we know little or nothing with regard to the extent or character of the deposits.

This coal field is in the ken of Fukushima and Ibaraki, and about a hundred to a hundred and twenty miles north of Tokio. At the time of my first visit, in December, 1874, I estimated its total length at twenty-five to thirty miles in a north and south direction, along the coast, with a breadth of three to five miles, from the coast to the hills of granite and other metamorphic rocks which from its western boundary. This estimate agrees very closely with that given by Mr. Plunkett,† who makes the field thirty miles long by seven broad.

Since the time of my visit coal has been discovered at several places to the north, making it probable that the field is at least fifty miles long. Coal is also reported to occur near Sendai, fifty miles farther north; but, if this be the case, it is probably another basin, and not a part of the same field.

In this coal field there seem to be but two workable seams, respectively four and a half and six feet in thickness; but a careful survey would, undoubtedly, show many more. The coal is of only fair quality, containing ten per cent. of ash, and about the same amount of water. It does not coke, belonging to the class of dry

† More than one-half of the coal product of Japan is obtained from beds of coal less than two feet in thickness, and seams even less than one foot thick are worked in many places, though yielding a profit only under very favorable circumstances. Mr. Lyman in his report assumes three feet as the limit of workable beds, but in view of the above facts this limit seems unnecessarily high. On account of the varying condition in different parts of the country, and the increasing value of labor, etc., it is impossible to fix the exact limit below which coal beds become unworkable, but if we take two feet as our standard, we shall have abundant margin.

‡ Yesso coals, Kaitakushi Reports, p. 7.

* Yesso coals, Kaitakushi Reports, p. 6.

† Kaitakushi Reports, 1871-75, pages 411-121.

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coals with a long flame. Coal is mined in a small way at several places in this field, and is sent by junks to Tokio, where it is used, to a limited extent, for steam and household purposes.

Other Coal Fields in Nippon.—North of the Iwaki coal field there are many small local deposits of lignite, but none of coal. On the West coal is reported to occur in Niigata ken; from which ken I have received specimens both of bituminous coal and lignite. According to Mr. Plunkett, this Niigata coal has been used by the Government steamers and at the Government gold mines of Sado. The coal is of good quality and abundant; but the limited local demand, and the want of a good harbor have so far prevented the development of the mines, and tho present production is quite small.

Bituminous coal of good quality is also found in many places near the western extremity of Nippon, on the north coast; and it seems probable that there may be one or more large coal fields in that region. Anthracite coal of excellent quality, of which I have received several specimens, is found in Miye ken (province of Kii) at the southern end of Nippon. Captain St. John, of H. M. S. Sylvia, when in the harbor of Katsûra, took on board fifty tons of this coal for trial, which he describes as excellent in appearance, very hard and heavy, and free from dust. Apparently unacquainted with anthracite, he expresses some surprise that this coal, when tested, "simply refused to burn"; when mixed with other coal, however, it did "fairly well.' ‡

(To be continued.)

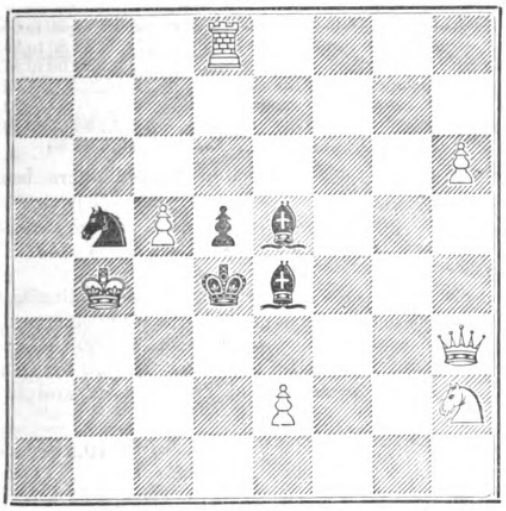
‡ Mines of Japan, p. 9—"Shiramisui District."

PROBLEM.

By A. Sorensen.

One of the set which gained the first prize at the British Chess Association Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Solution of Mons. L. de Bilow's problem of last week.

White.	Black.
1.—B. to K. B.'s 5.	1.—Kt. to Q.'s 2.
2.—Q. to Q. B.'s 6, check.	2.—K. takes Q.
3.—B. to K.'s 4, mate.	
	if 1.—Kt. to Q.'s 6.
2.—Q. to Q. B.'s 4, check.	2.—K takes Q.
3.—B. mates.	
	if 1.—Kt. to Q. B.'s 5, (ch.)
2.—K. takes P.	2.—Moves pawn.
3.—Q. to K. Kt.'s sq. mates.	

Correct answers received from W.B.M., and W.H.S., Tôkiô, and C. B., Yokohama.

CHESS AT THE MANCHESTER MEETING.

Game played by Mr. Anderssen against Messrs. Pindar and Beaver consulting together.

(Scotch Gambit.)

White (Mr. P. & B.)	Black (Mr. A.)	White (Mr. P. & B.)	Black (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. P to K B 4th	Q B to Q Kt 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	11. P takes Kt	B takes R
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	12. Kt to K 6th	
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	(The *coup juste*, and a terrible poser for Black.)	
5. K Kt to K Kt 5th	K Kt to K R 3rd		
6. Q to K R 5th			
(This departure from the customary plan of operations which is to take the K B P with Kt or Bishop—demands the greatest possible care on the part of the defending player, or he is sure to fall into mischief.)		12.	Q B to K 7th
		13. Kt takes K Kt P (ch)	K to Q 2nd
		14. P to K 6th (ch)	K to Q B 3rd
6.	Q to K 2nd	15. Q takes Kt	Q R to K B sq
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	16. K B to Q 5th (ch)	K to Q Kt 3rd
8. P to K R 3rd	Q Kt to K 4th	17. P to Q Kt 4th	
9. K B to Q Kt 3rd	Q B to Q 2nd	And Black resigned.	

AGRICULTURAL.

In the old Country, to economize labour, a new triple plough drawn by horses is exciting attention. This simple and effective implement ploughs up three furrows at once, and is likely to prove very valuable, not only in England where labour is dear, but in other Countries, where with variable climate, large tracts of land have to be ploughed up quickly by horses or oxen. The double plough, which cuts two furrows at once, is not however as many suppose a modern implement, it having been in use so long ago as the middle of last century. It is only during the last few years that the double plough has been used to any great extent in England, while in many other Countries, where immense tracts of virgin soil are brought under cultivation every year, it is comparatively an unknown implement. This is the more surprising when it is considered that one man with three horses can with a double plough, do as much work as two men using two single ploughs with four horses, —thus ensuring a direct saving of at least one third during each working day, so that double ploughs, as many farmers in the Mother Country have practically demonstrated, soon pay for themselves by the economy they effect in labour and horses. In England the various Agricultural Societies are fully alive to the importance of this matter, and thus we see that at their Annual Ploughing Matches, several of the most important prizes are allotted to classes in which double ploughs only are allowed to compete. By the Mail just in we have received a report of the last of these competitions for 1876, which took place in December, at Cottenham, near Cambridge. It is said to have been not only the last but the largest Match in the kingdom. No fewer than 23 teams entered the field, and every one of them was under the management of local ploughmen only. The test was therefore looked upon as fair and genuine, professional ploughmen, that is, ploughmakers' men with trained horses and racing ploughs being excluded. The ploughs were by Hornsby, Howard, and Ransome, and the match excited wide-spread interest. After the public dinner, at which there was a large gathering, it was announced that all the first and second prizes were won with the Howard plough. Next year we may have to report that the new triple plough has so far advanced in the old Country that as the double is superseding the single, so the triple will supplant the double.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Edwd. Z. Holme, Charles Ryley, Fredk. Ringer and J. Carrick Smith, under the name of HOLME, RYLEY & Co. London, and HOLME, RINGER & Co. Nagasaki, has this day been dissolved by efflux of time.

HOLME, RINGER & Co.

Nagasaki, 1st January, 1877.

REFERRING to the above, the undersigned will carry on business in Nagasaki from and after this date under the style and name of

HOLME, RINGER & CO.

FREDERICK RINGER.

J. CARRICK SMITH.

Nagasaki, 1st January, 1877. 4w.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the **IMPROVED-BREECH**, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. Sole Agents for Japan.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Our market has gone from bad to worse, and 16/24 *Yarns* are perhaps the only articles saleable, but that only to a small extent. Everything else is more or less depressed. *Shirtings* fail to attract buyers even at a decline in rates. Some sales of *Velvets* have taken place, but at very low prices.

Grey Shirtings:—							
7 lbs.	38½	yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.35	to	$1.75
8 lbs.	38½	yds.	44 in.	,,	1.70	to	2.25
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½	,,	39 in.	,,	1.50	to	2.25
9 lbs.	38½	,,	44 in.	,,	2.05	to	2 50
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24	,,	32 in.	,,	1.35	to	1 55
,, 6lbs.	24	,,	32 in.	,,	1.05	to	1.20

White Shirtings:—							
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in.				per pce.	2.20	to	2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.				per lb.	0.65	to	0 85
Black Velvets					7.50	to	8.50
English Drills 15 lbs.	40	yds,	30 in.		2.55	to	2.65
Taffachelass	12	yds,	43 in.		1.90	to	2.10

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul	$29.00	to 32.50
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$30.50	to 35.00
No. 38 to 42	per picul	$36.00	to 40.00
Reverse Twist 16/24	,,	$31.50	

Woollens.—Business in this staple has been exceedingly quiet since our last, *Mousselines de Laine* remain very dull and *Black Italians* of good quality are alone saleable at greatly reduced prices. In *Plain* and *Figured Orleans* there is nothing doing whatever. Quotations all round are quite nominal.

Plain Orleans	40—42	yds.	32 in.		4 75	to	6.75
Figured Orleans	29—30	yds.	31 in.		4 25	to	5.25
Shimagoro	30	yds.	30 in.		4.00	to	5.25
Italian Cloth	—30	yds.	32 in.		0 24½	to	0.31
Camlet Cords	29—30	yds.	32 in.		5.75	to	6.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58	yds.	31 in.		16 50	to	17.50
Lastings, Japan	22—30	yds.	32 in.		12.00	to	13.00
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30	yds.	30 in.		0.16½	to	0.19

Figured Mousseline de Laine	30	yds.	30 in.		0.25	to	0.30
Multicolored ,,	30	yds.	30 in.		0.30	to	0.36
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48	in.	to 52 in.		0.80	to	1.20
Presidents	54	in.	to 56 in.		0.60	to	0.65
Pilots	54	in.	to 56 in.		0.45	to	0.55
Union	54	in.	to 56 in.		0.60	to	0.75
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.			per lb	0.39	to	0.45

Sugar.—There have been some sales of new crop *Formosa* at $4.07, but holders decline further business except at an advance in price. Some of last seasons' *Formosa* has been sold at $3.85.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$3.85	to $4.10
,, in basket	,,	$3.65	
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$3.70	
do. in basket	,,	$3.55	
China No. 1 Ping-fah	,,	$7.30	
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$6.80	to $7.20
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$6.00	to $6.30

China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul	$5.30	to $5.60
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$4 80	to $5.10
,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$4.00	to $4.30
Swatow Brown	,,	$3.00	
Daitong	,,	$3.50	
Japan Rice	,,	$2.05	to $2.20
Kerosene Oil		noml. $4 50	

Kerosene Oil.—The Tôkiô quotation reaches *yen* 4.75, but here it is nominal at $4.50, holders being firm for higher prices. Our market is supplied from China only.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The news of the failure of the Constantinople conference was received here on the 27th ultimo, and a telegram dated 5th instant reported a further decline in prices at home. Under these circumstances this market has continued much depressed, and the few transactions which have led to final settlements between buyers and sellers, show that prices have given way to the extent of about $100 for Hanks and 50 for Oshiu sorts. Settlements since the 22nd ultimo are 175 bales of Hanks, 100 of Oshiu and Taysam sorts, and 25 of filatures.

The shipments for the same period are 411 bales, making the total export since 1st July 19,214 bales, against 10,583 last year at the same date.

The stock, estimated at 2,000 bales, is for the greater part composed of Oshiu sorts, and we hear that a reserve of some 1,000 bales is kept in Yedo.

	At Exchange 4/3½ in London.	*At Exchange 5.45 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*		*At Exchange 4/3½ in London.*	*At Exchange 5.45 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Hanks.—Extra No. 1	—	—	—			
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$740 to 760	27/11 to 28/8	78 to 80			
,, Good No. 2	$700 to 730	26/7 to 27/7	74 to 77			
,, Medium No. 2½	$660 to 690	25/2 to 26/3	70 to 73			
,, C'mon. No 3	$630 to 650	24/1 to 24/10	67 to 69			
,, Inferior No. 4 & 5	$575 to 600	22/ to 23/	62 to 64			
Oshiu—Best	$710 to 730	26/11 to 27/7	75 to 77			
,, Medium to Good	$650 to 700	24/10 to 26/7	69 to 74			
Hamatski No. 1 & 2				$520 to 550	20/2 to 21/2	56 to 59
,, No. 3 & 4				$480 to 500	18/8 to 19/5	52 to 54
Kakeda—Extra				$830 to 850	31/3 to 32/	87 to 89
,, Best				$780 to 800	29/5 to 30/1	82 to 84
,, Medium to Good				$720 to 760	27/3 to 28/8	76 to 80
Mashta				$480 to 500	18/8 to 19/5	52 to 54
Filature Silks				$850 to 975	32/ to 36/6	89 to 102

Tea.—A small business only has been done during the closing week, settlements not exceeding 1,200 piculs, arrivals also having been very limited. Advices from New York reporting a duller condition of trade there has tended to make buyers cautious, and prices, which at the opening of the week seemed firm, close decidedly weak. We make, however, no alteration in quotations. It is expected that another sailing vessel will be laid on for New York direct, but up to this date none has been circulated.

Common		$11.00	to 13.00
Good Common		14.00	to 16 00
Medium		17.00	to 18.00
Good Medium		19.00	to 22.00
Fine		$24	to 30
Finest	Nominal.		
Choice	Nominal.		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have fluctuated between 4s. 2¾d. and 4s. 3½d. for credits, but business continues very restricted, and advices from China must still continue to regulate our rates.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 2⅞d.
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s 2¾d.
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 3⅛d.
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	5.25
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.35
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.42½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	par.
,, Private 10 days' sight	¼ % dis.
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	74
,, Private 10 days sight	74½
ON New York—Bank Bills on demand	100½
,, 30 days sight Private	102
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	101
,, 30 days sight Private	102½
Kinsatz	410
Gold Yen	408

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
„ 1	Genkai Maru	Hussey	Japanese str.	1,971	Kobe	Feb. 1	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 5	Sumida Maru	Gorlach	Japanese str.	896	Hakodate	Feb. 3	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 8	Gaelic	Kidley	British str.	2,652	Hongkong	Feb. 1	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 8	Malacca	Edmond	British str.	1,907	Hongkong	Feb. 1	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 9	Tokio Maru	Dunn	Japanese str.	2,119	Shanghai & ports	—	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 9	Alert	Comdr. Marvin	U.S. slp. of war	540	Kobe	Feb. 6	——	——

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb. 3	Hiogo Maru	Christensen	Japanese str.	896	Hakodate	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 6	Sunda	Reeves	British str.	1,704	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 6	Iris	Taylor	Brit. 3-m. schr.	259	Formosa	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 7	Caroline	Paulsen	Ger. 3-m. schr.	270	Formosa	Ballast	Captain
„ 7	Stonewall Jackson	Arbecain	Am. barque	1,103	Kobe	Ballast	Isaacs Bros.
„ 7	Egeria	Paulsen	German str.	1,087	Kobe	General	Strachan & Thomas
„ 7	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1,870	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 8	Genkai Maru	Hussey	Japanese str.	1,917	Kobe	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 9	Sumida Maru	Gorlach	Japanese str.	896	Hakodate	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 9	Niigata Maru	Walker	Japanese bq.	1,685	Shinagawa	Ballast	M. B. Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Courier	.....	Russian steamer	495	Hakodate	.....	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Gaelic	Kidley	British steamer	2652	Hongkong	Feb. 8	O. & O. Co.	San Francisc
Massilia	Harvey	British steamer	1033	Hongkong	.....	P. & O. Co.	
Malacca	Edmond	British steamer	1907	Hongkong	Feb. 8	P. & O. Co.	
Sea Gull	Symons	British tugboat	37	Nagasaki	.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.	
Tibre	De Girard	French steamer	1726	Hongkong	Jan. 22	M. M. Co.	Hongkong
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1735	Hongkong	Feb. 2	M. M. Co.	
Tokio Maru	Dunn	Japanese str.	2119	Shanghai & ports	.....	M. B. Co.	Shanghai
SAILING SHIPS.							
Caroline	Miller	Danish schooner	55	Kurile Islands	.....	Claussen	
Coulnakyle	Gordon	British ship	579	London	Jan. 28	L. Kniffler & Co.	Kobe
John Mackean	Jordan	British schooner	198	San Francisco	.....	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Jupiter	Johnson	Russian schooner	30	Kurile Islands	.....	Captain	
Lottie	Ostersen	Russian schooner	25	North Pacific	.....	Captain	
Parmenio	Abbott	British barque	396	Shanghai	Jan. 15	Ed. Fischer & Co.	Kobe
Roving Sailor	Bryant	Am. 3-m. schr.	460	Sydney	Nov. 13	Walsh, Hall & Co.	

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Description.	Commander.
BRITISH—Hart	4	584	...	Gun-vessel	Commander Royse
Modeste	14	1405	...	Corvette	Captain Buller, C.B.
AMERICAN—Palos	6	406	...	Gun-boat	Lieutenant-Commander A. T. Barker
Alert	4	540	...	Sloop	Commander J. D. Marvin.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda*, for Hongkong: Mrs. Schraub, Mrs. Court Messrs. Russell Robertson, T. Cruikshank, Ah Kio, Revd. W. Denning.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. Popp, Yoneda, A. B. Glover, Morisson, Short, and 17 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steam-ship *Gaelic* from Hongkong:—Messrs. M. T. B. Macpherson, A. H. Jones, A. M. Assaphoy, Captain W. M. Redmond, wife and child, and 95 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Malacca*, from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Beadon and infant, Mr. Sawkins, Mrs. Bruck, Mr. Meyerdirks, Mr. Yoshi, 1 Chinese female servant.

Per Steam-ship *Genkai Maru*, for Kobe.—Messrs. P. S. Dowson, and M. T. B. Macpherson.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—For Yokohama: Hon. J. A. Bingham, M. de Struve, Chevalier de Schaeffer, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Ness, Messrs. M. P. M'Master, R. Huggan, E. C. Kirby, E. Hunt, Stewart, A. Wilson, W. G. Howell, J. F. Pinn, D. Thompson, and 9 Japanese in the cabin; and 3 Europeam, 6 Chinese, and 145 Japanese in the steerage. For San Francisco: Mr. L. H. Stoddard.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda* for Hongkong.

Silk to London	115 Bales.
France	2 „
Total...	117 bales.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure	$20,060
„	*yen* 332,672

Per Steam-ship *Malacca*, from Hongkong:—

Sugar	105 Bags.
Merchandize	233 Bales.
General Merchandize	163 Pkges.
Total...	641 Pkges.
From Europe, etc., General	140 Pkges.

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TRANSLATION.

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"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

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In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 4.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

MARRIAGE.

At the Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 2nd February, by the Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Revd. R. HAYWARD KIDD, Colonial Chaplain, D. A. J. CROMBIE, Esq., Shanghai, to MARY FORRESTER, eldest daughter of GEORGE FORTUNE, Esq., J.P., Barnsmuir, Crail, Fifeshire.

Notes of the Week.

With reference to a paragraph that has appeared in several of the foreign newspapers, to the effect that Mr. Charles Rickerby has joined the new proprietary of the *Japan Mail*, we think it well to state that the rumour is wholly destitute of any foundation.

In our last week's issue we called attention to a flagrant case of literary perversion on the part of the *Tôkiô Times*, in giving a garbled version of a quotation, which was so ingeniously twisted as to seem to support a statement which the *Times* had put forward in a former number, whereas, if the extract had been fully and honestly quoted, it would have shown a distinct refutation of the *Times'* expressed views. We allude of course to the extract from the *Economist*, and in order that our readers may judge whether the exposure was deserved or not, we republish the paragraph, containing the passage referred to and our remarks thereon.

The *Tôkiô Times* quotes from the *Economist* :—

> "The Americans, under protection, have improved production, and got the command of their own markets."

Now what did the *Economist* really say? Firstly, the whole gist of the article was to show how completely fallacious was the idea that Protection had done any good to the United States. Secondly, the *Economist* says in one passage:

> "They may command their own home markets, but they do so at something approaching to an absolute loss."

And, thirdly,—this is the passage garbled by the *Tôkiô Times*, from which it would have its readers draw comfort:

> "As yet *the Americans* have never been able to stand up before us in the open field of competition, and the conclusion that they will be able to do so, because *under Protection* they *have improved production and got the command of their own markets*, is a wholly illegitimate inference."

The words we italicize are those picked out by our contemporary to prove the *Economist* a champion of Protection.

The *Tôkiô Times* assuming now an air of indignant virtue, asks "What is Honesty"? While we grieve that we have not time to undertake the instruction of the *Times* on this vital point, we would urge it to cease not from its enquiry, and if, when the virtue is found, its guidance be implicitly followed, the *Times* will be preserved in the future from errors that have not an honest look, and will surely find it the best policy in the end. Perhaps it does not care seriously to enquire, but puts the question in the same jeering spirit as Pilate when he asked "What is truth?" for it is always your weaker sort of politicians who are the greatest dissemblers. Passing this over, there is a little piece of advice that we will venture to give, which if the *Times* will accept, will we feel sure be found beneficial. The *Tôkiô Times* proposes (let us hope uninfluenced by any selfish interests) to instruct the Japanese. This is a most laudable object; but the *Times* is more likely to attain to the desired end if it will devote its columns to other matter than peevish reviews of those of the *Mail*, which seems to be almost the only source whence it derives any literary nourishment. Unpointed irony and feeble banter can scarcely prove instructive or even amusing to the native reader. Besides is it quite graceful for the mistletoe to abuse the oak?

It is satisfactory to observe that explanations have been demanded from Mr. Newitter by the Municipal Council at Kobe, of the steps unwarrantably taken by him in its name on the occasion of the late visit of the Mikado to that port.

It willl be in the recollection of some of our readers that the meteorological observations made in the Japanese lighthouses and compiled by the Lighthouse Department, were embodied in an official form by Commander Tizard and presented to the Meteorological Department in London. It will also be remembered that some criticisms upon them of an adverse character appeared in *Nature*, in which it was urged that if the deductions made from them are correct, they afford exception to theories hitherto universally accepted by scientific men. Of course this could only mean that they *must* be incorrect. It is pleaded, however, by the late foreign superintendent of the Lighthouse Department that the observations were made by intelligent and careful men instructed to that end, and that though the instruments used were not perfect, they were shown to Professor Thomson in order that he might form his own judgment upon them, and their suitability to the purpose to which they were put. Their adjustment was attempted on three several occasions by the foreign superintendent, but this was somewhat imperfect, as shown by Commander Tizard, owing to the want of a standard instrument. On the other hand their height above the sea level is correct within a foot or two in each case, and thus, though the observations may not be absolutely accurate, they are sufficiently so to warrant deductions being made from them such as those contained in Commander Tizard's work. They are further so numerous and extend over so long a period that an isolated error may be at once detected. They were taken at fourteen stations situated comparatively close together, and twice a day for from two to three years. It is impossible therefore that they should *agree* in giving fallacious isobars. So correct are they generally, that Commander

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Tizard rightly inferred in each case, from the greater sensitiveness exhibited, where aneroids had been used. Regarding the extraordinary gradient between Yedo and Sagami spoken of by *Nature*, the greatest variation to be found in the reading is .3 of an inch in August, which equals 1 inch in 150 miles. *Nature* says it is 1 inch in 60 miles—certainly an impossible gradient. Its remarks upon the relative position of the isobars point no doubt to some real incongruity, but this may possibly be capable of explanation, and due to local causes, such as the configuration of the land, the warm currents, etc. What may be pleaded therefore generally is, that though the observations are not absolutely correct, they are as good as circumstances permitted, and certainly not without substantial value.

The following extract from Kœmpfer's work on Japan, Chap. 27, as translated by Hildreth, bears out fully the remarks made by Sir Harry Parkes at the last meeting of the Asiatic Society, when speaking of the ability of the Dutch interpreters at Nagasaki in former times, and of the valuable information on Japanese affairs attained through their assistance.

"Naturally the Japanese were, their pride of warlike humour being set aside, as civil, as polite and curious a nation as any in the world, naturally inclined to commerce and familiarity with foreigners, and desirous to excess to be informed of their histories, arts and sciences. But, as we are only merchants, whom they place in the lowest class of mankind, and as the narrow inspection we are kept under must naturally lead them to some jealousy and mistrust, so there is no other way to gain their friendship, and to win them over to our interest, but a willingness to comply with their desires, a liberality to please their avaricious inclinations, and a submissive conduct to flatter their vanity. 'Ts was by this means I worked myself into such a friendship and familiarity with my interpreters, and the officers of island, who daily come over to us, as I believe none before me could boast of, ever since we have been put under such narrow regulations. Liberally assisting them as I did with my advice and medicines, with what information I was able to give them in astronomy and mathematics, and with a cordial and plentiful supply of European liquors, I could also in my turn freely put to them what questions I pleased about the affairs of their country, whether relating to the government in civil or ecclesiastical affairs, to the customs of the natives, to the natural and political history; and there was none that ever refused to give me all the information he could, when we were alone, even of things which they are strictly charged to keep secret. The private informations thus procured from those who came to visit me were of great use to me in collecting materials for my intended history of this country; but yet they fell far short of being altogether satisfactory, and I should not, perhaps, have been able to compass that design, if I had not by good luck met with other opportunities, and in particular the assistance of a discreet young man, by whose means I was richly supplied with whatever information I wanted concerning the affairs of Japan. He was about twenty-four years of age, well versed in the Chinese and Japanese languages, and very desirous of improving himself. Upon my arrival, he was appointed to wait upon me as my servant, and at the same time to be by me instructed in physic and surgery. The Ottona, who is the chief officer of our island [of Desima], having been attended by him under my inspection in a serious illness, suffered him to continue in my service during the whole time of my abode in the country, which was two years, and to attend me in our two journeys to court, consequently four times, almost from one end of the Empire to the other, a favor seldom granted to young men of his age and never for so long a time. As I could not well have obtained my end without giving him a competent knowledge of the Dutch language, I instructed him therein with so much success, that in a year's time he could write and read it better than any of our interpreters. I also gave him all the information I could in anatomy and physic, and further allowed him a handsome yearly salary to the best of my ability. In return I employed him to procure me as ample accounts as possible of the then state and condition of the country, its government, the imperial court, the religions established in the Empire, the history of former ages, and remarkable daily occurrences. There was not a book I desired to see on these and other subjects, which he did not bring to me, and explain to me out of it whatever I wanted to know. And because he was obliged, in several things, to inquire, or to borrow, or to buy of other people, I never dismissed him without providing him with money for such purposes, besides his yearly allowance. So expensive, so difficult a thing is it to foreigners, ever since the shutting up of the Japanese empire, to procure any information about it."

A signboard of a very remarkable character, suspended from a *yose* lamp in the Main Street of Tôkiô, has for some weeks past claimed attention from the passers by. Depicted upon it may be seen the figure of an individual habited in sacerdotal vestments (said, by the way, by a native, with the true loafer cast of countenance—whose sole business in life it would seem to be to stand hands in pockets beside the placard in question, and enjoy the amazement with which any foreigner whose eye it may have attracted regards it—to be intended for a priest of the Greek Church) who, adorned himself as to his head-dress with a cross, yet stands beside a smoking brazier and points upwards to another emerging from its fumes. Nor is this all, for on looking down the laneway towards the *yose* to which this is an advertisement, a picture of the Crucifixion, surmounted by two white flags, embellished each with a large red cross in their centres, meets the gaze. On enquiring at the theatre we found that these sacred emblems, instead of being in a grotesque way, as we had at first supposed possible, an advertisement of a scripture class or Bible Society, were intended to convey to the beholders the information that a juggler held his court within, and supplemented his performances with a lecture upon strange sights and stories, in which a lay figure is produced and stabbed to show the way in which the Son of Man was wounded on the Cross.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* of this morning contains an extraordinary account of the visit of Admiral Kawamura and Mr. Hayashi to Satsuma. It says that when they arrived at Mayenohama in the man-of-war *Riujô Kan*, about one hundred *samurai*, armed with swords, put off in fishing junks and surrounded the *Riujô Kan*, making every demonstration of their intention to board her, when Mr. Oyama, the Governor of Kagoshima, who had been apprised of the proceedings of the *samurai*, mounted his horse in haste and rode down to the beach, obtained a boat, put off by himself for the junks in which his countrymen were, and, expostulating with them, endeavoured to dissuade them from rashly attempting to attack the man-of-war. At first it seemed as if success was about to attend the Governor's efforts, but the *samurai* having been reinforced by another party of about one hundred and fifty, who arrived on the scene in a number of junks, disregarded all further remonstrances and boldly made preparations to board the *Riujô Kan*. The Governor, despairing of being able to induce the *samurai* to desist from the attack, and fearing the consequences of being left among them, sought safety on board the man-of-war, which immediately steamed away, leaving the baffled *samurai* behind, vainly endeavouring to urge on their boatmen to try to catch up with the *Riujô Kan*, and impotently threatening those on board her.

After the statement which appeared in the columns of this journal on the 23rd December last, the Community are doubtless somewhat surprised that there is still no sign of any arrangement having been made for lighting the streets with gas. It is, however, only fair to state that the onus of delay does not rest with the Committee appointed, but is due entirely to the dilatoriness of the Gas Company. On the 29th December the Committee requested the officials of the Machigaisho, in whose hands the affairs of the Gas Company are now vested, to prepare an agreement for lighting the lamps for three weeks in each month, thus dispensing with gas-light on moonlight nights. No notice of this communication having been taken, the Committee waited until the 7th January when they again wrote calling attention to the application the had made. To this a reply was sent by the Machigaisho officials, excusing the delay which had occurred, on account of recent extensive reductions in the staff of their establishment, and begging to be allowed still further delay. Upon this the Committee reminded them that as the urgent necessity for lighting the streets would disappear to some extent with the winter months, it was very desirable that the agreement should be circulated among the Community for signature as soon as possible, and for this reason requested prompt attention to their application. Nothing, however, was heard from the Machigaisho until a few days ago, when a reply was received by the Committee, promising that the agreement should be drawn up immediately. As the Gas Company will derive an increase of income from their agreement with the Committee amounting to about $4,000 per annum, this continued delay is quite unaccountable, and we should have thought they

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would have been only too anxious to close with the Committee's offer at once.

The following are translations of the addresses presented to His Majesty the Mikado at the ceremony of opening the Ôsaka and Kiôto Railway on the 5th instant.

By the *Chiji* of Ôsaka.

Upon careful consideration, we find that Ôsaka, being a spot possessing natural advantages, owing to the sea-way lying open on its south-west, has, from ancient times, been the most important locality in the Central Provinces. Now, however, in this prosperous and fortunate age, by artificial means a mighty railroad has been laid down towards the north-east, by which heavy goods can be transported to far distances, so that this city has undoubtedly become the very centre of communication with the surrounding country. Your servants fortunately chance to dwell therein, and have thus received an immeasurable favour, and enjoy the blessings of the boundless Imperial beneficence. We will assuredly devote ourselves to our occupations and be diligent in our duties, and thereby requite one ten-thousandth part of the Imperial favour, and endeavour to bring about the wealth and prosperity of our country and homes. A lucky day has now been selected, and the ceremony of the opening has been performed by Your Majesty in person. I, therefore, in the name of the whole inhabitants of this city, humbly beg to present to Your Majesty this short address, and pray that, in our future prosperity, the steam from the locomotive's funnel may rise aloft together with the smoke from our hearths, while the sound of the train may be mingled with our own shouts of joy.

(Signed) WATANABE NOBORI,
Chiji of Osaka *Fu*.

By the *Gonrêi* of Hiôgo.

Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to be present at the ceremony of opening the railway between Kiôto and Kobe. I Morioka Masadzumi, *Shôgoi*, *Gonrei* of Hiôgo, am humbly of the opinion that the wealth and power of a nation is founded on its facilities of communication. Some years ago the main line between Tôkiô and Yokohama was opened, and now the line between this port and Kiôto and Ôsaka has been completed, an event which is this day being celebrated by this auspicious ceremonial. Your Majesty has used every possible means to enrich your subjects and give prosperity to this land.

There is an old saying that everything has a beginning, but few are brought to a successful end. It is the humble prayer of Masadzumi and the subjects belonging to his jurisdiction, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased not to abandon this great undertaking, but that you will extend the line of railway far to east and west, so that all the subjects of the Empire may share in the enjoyment of its benefits.

(Signed) MORIOKA MASADZUMI, *Shôgoi*,
Gonrei of Hiôgo *ken*.

By the *Chiji* of Kiôto.

I reverentially venture to hold the opinion that the virtues of H. M. the Tennô are as wide as the Heavens and Earth, that his meritorious actions lend assistance to Creation, and that, devising an important benefit to this nation, he has now constructed a railroad westward of the Hakoné barrier, and has been graciously pleased to be present to-day at the ceremony of opening the same. The time is exactly the commencement of spring. The wide extent of the Imperial beneficence is similar to the fostering effect of the spring breezes upon all things throughout the world. The endeavours of the people, who have received these great favours, to requite,—by increasing attention to their callings, by greater diligence in their duties, by emulating one another in promoting the prosperity of their country,—the munificence of their Emperor, should also resemble the budding of grass and trees under the influence of spring time. We are filled with inexpressible delight at the wide extent of the Imperial bounty. Your servant Masatada, on behalf of the people in his jurisdiction, humbly prays that Your Majesty's line may last long, and that Your Majesty's own life may be perpetual as the Heavens and Earth.

(Signed) MAKIMURA MASATADA, *Jiugoi*,
Chiji of the Kiôto *Fu*.

Reply of His Majesty to the *Chiji* of Kiôto.

We are pleased with your address; and We hope that by the diligent efforts of you all to promote the public weal, you may long enjoy prosperity and happiness.

Replies to the addresses at Ôsaka and at Kôbé were precisely similar to the above.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 12*th*.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Six hundred police constables were drawn up at the Chief Police Station this morning (10th instant). From this body detachments of 200 men were to be sent to both Nagasaki and Kumamoto, and detachments of 100 men to the Saga and Fukuoka *ken*. These constables, who are under the command of inspectors, will leave for their several destinations by the Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer *Toyoshima Maru*.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

Mr. Narahara, the manager of the affairs of the house of Shimadzu, arrived at Kiôto about a week ago with a certain Mr. Umiyeda, and there carried on consultations with the retainers of some of the other large families. *Samurai* have also arrived from Tosa, Awa, Chôshiu and Chikuzen in parties of seven or eight, and they meet together at Maruyama in Kiôto. The above is only rumour, but it is feared that some rising may take place. The people of Kiôto and Osaka are in a state of great anxiety, and the Governor of Kiôto *Fu* with the Governor of Jiga *ken* have gone to Osaka in haste. The Emperor was expected to return to Yokohama on the 25th instant, but it is now said he will return earlier.

From the same.

The dock yards at Ishikawa-jima, Tôkiô, are being improved to such an extent, that it is proposed to endeavour to get foreign vessels to go there for such repairs as are needed.

From the same.

An order has been given by the Army Department for about two thousand knapsacks, to be delivered immediately.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

We hear that pickets from the Kumamoto garrison have been posted on the borders of Kagoshima *ken*, but we cannot vouch for the truth of this statement.

From the same.

By the *Tôkiô Maru*, on the 9th instant, arrived several officials from the Kagoshima *ken*, who left their province on the 3rd instant. They proceeded without delay to the capital, and it is thought their intention is to offer some explanation of the recent disturbance at Kagoshima.

Wednesday, 14*th*.

Mr. Okubo and a large party of officials left Yokohama yesterday afternoon, in the *Gembu Maru*, for the South.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

The *Riujô Kan*, which escorted the Mikado to Kobe has been ordered down to Kiushu. She is proceed to Nagasaki with the *Môshun Kan* and *Hôshô Kan* which left Yokohama for the South on the 9th instant. The Mikado is to return in the *Thabor*.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes the following about the Satsuma difficulty:—

H. M. the Mikado will start from Kobe at 10 a.m. on the 21st instant, and is expected to arrive in Yokohama on the 23rd instant.

Several police officers and Government spies have fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

The *shidzoku* of Miyazaki, in the province of Hiuga, are said to be giving assistance to the Satsuma *samurai*, and they have been sending some ammunition to the insurgents.

The *samurai* who are at the boundary of Satsuma declare that there are men coming in from other parts, perverting the minds of the young men, and they will therefore examine every man before he enters the province.

From the *Chôya Shimbun* we gather the following:—

We hear that the insurgents of Satsuma attacked the Kumamoto garrison at 4 a.m. on the 10th instant and that the garrison troops suffered very severely.

Some disturbance is reported at Ishikawa *ken* (Kaga).

We hear that the Kagoshima insurgents have purchased a large number of fire arms from the French.

There are said to be four thousand five hundred small arms —among which are fifteen hundred Sneider rifles—in the hands of the Satsuma *samurai*. They also possess four large guns. The men who have caused the recent disturbance are, it is said, merely a set of young students without any discipline, and, it is thought, without any settled plans. Had such been the case they would undoubtedly have taken possession of the *Mikuni Maru*.

As we stated in an extra yesterday, it is believed that the *samurai* have attacked the Kencho, but all the Kencho officials being Satsuma men there is no reason to believe that they succeeded in getting possession of it.

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It is said that there are many detectives posted at various parts of Yokohama, as was the case during the Kumamoto insurrection.

The *samurai* of Kurume, Yanagawa, Kumamoto and Saga are showing a disposition to join the Satsuma party. But as they have so frequently been fooled, it is not expected that they will commence action till they see the Satsuma men actually at work.

Mr. Kawamura, the Vice-Minister of the Navy, has it is reported gone as far as Onomitsu in the province of Bingo.

We hear that the Satsuma insurgents intend to make a sudden attack upon the Kumamoto garrison.

We hear that many of the *samurai* of Kumamoto have gone to Satsuma. One hundred and fifty more policemen have been sent to Kiushiu from the capital.

We hear that the *samurai* of Hirato, Hizen, are showing disposition to unite with the Satsuma insurgents. The *samurai* of Chôshiu have gone to Kumamoto and the *samurai* of Kiushiu are assembling at Satsuma.

We hear that the *samurai* of Satsuma have presented a memorial to the government, who are, it is said, going to endeavour to suppress the disturbance without using either the Army or Navy.

About one hundred *samurai* of Satsuma clan have made their way to Kurume in the province of Chikugo.

Thursday, 15th.

The ex-*Sangi* Goto and Itagaki, both of Tosa, Hosokawa, the ex-*Daimio* of Kumamoto and the former Governor of Kanagawa, and Mr. Oye Taku left for Kobe by the M. B. steamer *Tôkiô Maru* yesterday afternoon. There were also on board a number of other prominent men in the Government, and a great many military officers. It is reported that Mr. Okubo, who left on the 13th for Kiôto, was accompanied by one of the most influential men of the Satsuma clan.

The *Tôkiô Maru* also took away five hundred men of the Imperial Guards. A further number of these troops, together with a battalion of men from the Tôkiô garrison, were to leave by another steamer last night.

The ex-*Sangi* and ex-*Daimio* are said to be leaving to endeavour to alley the excitement on their respective provinces.

A fire broke out last evening at six o'clock at Iida-machi, Tôkiô, and was extinguished in about two hours after destroying some fifty-five houses.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* says:—

The gunsmiths of Sakai, in the province of Idzumi, have been placed at the disposal of the Osaka garrison.

It is expected that a battalion of the Imperial Body Guard, a troop of cavalry and a detachment of the commisariat will start for Kobe to-day by one of the Mitsu Bishi steamers, which will also take down a number of large guns and a quantity of ammunition.

The officers of the Osaka garrison have been ordered to reside at the barracks, and the soldiers are no longer allowed to go out on Sundays and Wednesdays, as hitherto customary.

The *Chôya Shimbun* says:—

Mr. Narahara, of Kagoshima, had an interview with the Minister of Home Affairs at the *Daijo-kuan*, on the 10th instant and went to Mr. Iwakura's residence on the 11th. He again visited the *Daijokuan* on the 12th instant.

The battalion of infantry which arrived at Yokohama by the 3,45 train from Tôkiô yesterday, left for Kobe by the *Hiogo Maru*

The following notification to *Fu*, *Han* and *Ken* was issued by the *Udaijin* Iwakura on the 13th instant.

"It is hereby made known that no arms or ammunition, with the exception of those required for the use of the Army, Navy and Garrisons, shall for the present be sold, bought or transported, even by those who duly possess licenses."

On account of a vast number of officials being Satsuma men, the present disturbance has been the cause of great anxiety, but it is said that they have agreed and declared that all who turn their arms against the Sovereign, shall be suppressed. This will calm the anxiety to a certain extent but, if this is intended to mean that the Satsuma officials in the Government will fight against their own people, we cannot regard the announcement as very reassuring.

Mr. Yamagata, the Minister of War, left Kobe on the 10th instant and proceeded to Shimonoseki, where he will take charge of the affairs concerning the South.

Mr. Ito, the Minister of Public Works, is at Kobe. He is preparing for defence, and is in constant communication with the capital.

Messers. Yanagiwara, and Nakajima, members of the *Genrô In*, and several other officials, proceeded to Kiôto on the 13th instant.

During the absence of the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Mayeshima, the *Shôyu* of the same Department, will act for him.

Mr. Chisaka, of the *Naimusho*, has gone as far as Shidzuoka, on the Tôkaidô, for the purpose of ascertaining the spirit of the people on that road.

The *samurai* of Tosa having been reported in rebellion, ex-*Sangi* Itagaki, and the former *Daimio* are to be sent down there to suppress them.

Mr. Oyama, the Governor of Kagoshima, is said to have, been wounded when the attack was made upon the *Kencho* of that district on the 9th instant.

It is reported that the company of troops garrisoned at Nagasaki, had a conflict with the insurgents on the 10th instant, and that 32 on the Imperial side were killed and wounded.

It is reported that the insurgents are planning to take possession of the Takashima coal mine.

The *Asama Kan* had arrived at Onomichi, in the province of Bingo, and left immediately for Kiushiu.

The statement that Mr. Hayashi, the Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, has been killed by the insurgents is false. He accompanied Mr. Kawamura, the Vice-Minister of the Navy, to Kagoshima to try to quiet the *samurai*, but having found, on his arrival, that the insurgents were ready to fire upon his vessel, he decided that they were not to be calmed by words. Returning with Mr. Kawamura to Onomichi, in the province of Bingo, he reported what he had ascertained to the capital, and Mr. Okubo deciding that preparations for hostilities must be made, has proceeded to Kiôto.

The *Riujo-kan*, on her arrival in Yokohama from Onomichi, will immediately be sent South.

The Mitsu Bishi steamer *Taihei Maru* from the Loo-choo Islands, which calls at Kagoshima, is due, but she has not yet arrived and there is consequently great anxiety about her. It is currently reported that she has been siezed by the insurgents, who effected he capture with a very small body of men.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

It is anticipated that a rising will take place in Shônai in in Oshiu (North.)

Some farmers of the Tonami district, in the province of Yettchu, brought a petition before the *Kencho* but it was not not listened to. They have since assembled in large numbers—about 1,000 in all,—and are on the point of breaking out into rebellion. Two companies of the Nagoya garrison have been called out to subdue them.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun* we gather that:—

Mr. Matsukata, the Vice-Minister of Finance, is to proceed at once to the south.

The editors of the *Nichi Nichi*, *Chôya*, *Yomiuri* and *Hôchi Shimbun*, were summoned to the *Saibansho* on the 13th instant, and there examined in reference to a statement made about Mr. Hayashi, of the *Naimusho*.

There are signs of discontent shown among the farmers of Kumamoto *ken*.

The entrance to Kagoshima harbour is guarded by fortifications on which are mounted more than twenty peices of artillery, among them being seven or eight

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Krupp guns, but there is only ammunition enough for about 100 rounds.

Some farmers of Gifu *ken* having assembled at a certain temple, a police force of some eighteen in number was sent down to disperse them. It is said that the farmers, who number about 300, assaulted and killed three of the policemen.

The *samurai* of Sadowara, in the province of Hiuga, have sent the powder that they possessed to the Students of the Kagoshima Private School.

The mails cannot be carried any further than Kumamoto. The *samurai* of Kumamoto are assembling, some having already left their homes; the *samurai* of Miyazaki have also joined the Satsuma *samurai*, and have sent them arms and ammunition.

The students of the private school in Kagoshima had previously shown some disposition to cause a disturbance during their examination, which took place on the 12th and 13th of last month, and on this account, several men who were in the confidence of Shimadzu, Kirino, and other prominent men, gave them good advice, and they seemed for a while to have been quieted, but they have now broken out unexpectedly, and Saigo is hiding himself on the Hiätari-yama.

Three battalions of troops are now being prepared at Tôkiô, to be sent to Kumamoto and Nagasaki under General Ôyama.

The troops of the Osaka garrison, who were ordered down to the south to suppress the insurgents, arrived at Fukuoka in Chikuzen at 2 a.m. on the 11th instant.

All the Governors and subordinate officials of the various *ken* who were in Tôkiô, returned to their several departments on the 13th instant.

The Kumamoto *samurai* who assisted the Satsuma *samurai*, have all (the number unknown) been arrested by the Kumamoto *Kencho* officials.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says:—

Asano, the former *Daimio* of Hiroshima, proceeded to that city on the 10th instant.

Mr. Funakoshi, of the *Naimusho*, went to Yamagata in the province of Uzen on the 13th instant, by order of the Government.

About one hundred new police constables have been enrolled in Tôkiô.

General Ôyama to said to have left with Mr. Okubo on the 13th instant, with a number of troops.

All telegraphic messages, excepting those of the Government, have been stopped since the 13th instant.

The *Naimusho* officials yesterday kindly set apart a room for newspaper reporters.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

It has been stated that the Mikado would return to Yokohama on the 23rd instant, but we now hear that Mr. Okubo left yesterday with a message to the Emperor, and whether H. M. will or will not return immediately, can only be decided after his interview with Okubo.

The police are making very strict search in the provinces of Hizen, Higo, Chikuzen and Chikugo for suspected persons.

The magazines of the Navy Department at Shirokane-dai, Tôkiô, have been carefully guarded since the 11th instant.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

Statement for the week ending 10th February, 1877:—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		1,200,000
On hand	798,805	
In circulation	401,195	
	1,200,000	
Reserve Fund		311,195
In dollars (coin) on hand	$272,999.71	
In dollars (Foreign Bank notes)	12,445.29	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	63,650.00	
	349,195.00	

Friday, 16*th*.

A fire occurred last evening at Yamanoshiku-machi, Tôkiô, commencing at 6.30 p.m. It raged till nine o'clock and destroyed over one hundred houses.

A telegram announces that the Mikado left Sakai at 9 a.m. on the 14th instant, and will very probably arrive at Kiôto on the 16th instant.

We gather the following news of the Satsuma difficulty from the *Hôchi Shimbun* of yesterday.

It is really a fact that the Mitsu Bishi Co.'s steamer *Taihei Maru* has been seized by the insurgent *samurai*, ten of whom boarded her for the purpose. Nothing is known of her crew.

Since the 9th instant about 300 *samurai* of Sadowara, in the province of Hiuga, have joined those of Kagoshima, and others from Nobuoka in the same province are making their way also towards their Satsuma friends.

The Satsuma *samurai* have constructed several sand-bag batteries at points where defence was needed.

The Government has ordered all the steamers in Nagasaki harbour to remain at their anchorage, and has appointed special officers to observe that this order is strictly obeyed. Compensation is granted to each vessel for expenses incurred on account of this prohibition.

We hear that nearly all the roads in Satsuma are very narrow and of an extremely rugged nature, so that they can be easily defended by a few determined men against a superior attacking force. The broadest road, leading from Akuné to Nagasaki, is too narrow even for *jinrikishas*, and therefore quite impracticable for artillery. The harbour of Kagoshima is strongly fortified, there being more than twenty large guns—eight of them Krupp's—in position, for which at present the insurgents have one hundred rounds of ammunition. The Government small arms factory at Kagoshima is able turn out as many small arms as required, while the powder mills of the Army Department at the same place can manufacture a large quantity of powder, so that if these two establishments are taken possession of by the insurgent *samurai*, the task of subduing them entailed on the Government will not be so easy as it was in the case of Yeto Shimpei and Mayebara. There is some comfort, however, to be derived from the fact that the Satsuma insurgents do not seem to be skilled in warfare, as events since the 31st ultimo show, so that there is no fear that they will be ultimately successful in their rebellion.

It is well know that a large military force has always existed in Satsuma. Those under the command of Shimadzu, called the *Kinko-tai*, number about three thousand; those under Kirino, called the *Sogeki-tai* about the same, while Saigo's party, called the *Gengin-tai* number about fifteen thousand, and are all able-bodied men.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* also says:—

The poor *samurai* of Ibaraki *ken* (Mito) and those farmers who took part in the recent riot there, are now consulting about the Kiushiu affair, and further disturbance is feared in consequence.

A letter has been received from Tosa by an officer of the Army in Tôkiô, who is a native of that province, to the effect that the *samurai* of Tosa are watching the doings of the Satsuma men, but that there is not much apprehension of a disturbance breaking out at Tosa.

The Government having urgent need of the three men-of-war now building in England, sent a telegram enquiring when they would be ready, and a reply was received that they would be launched about the middle of next month.

Messrs. Kusuda and Yamaguchi, both members of the *Genro-In*, Kitamura and Tanimoto of the Navy, have been ordered to Kobe, whence the former will proceed to the province of Hizen, whilst the latter will remain at Kobe.

It has been discovered that a band of *samurai* at Yonedzu, in Satsuma, were making a practice of robbing the mails, and it was owing to this that postal communication was interrupted. Since the 13th instant communication has been restored.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

We hear that the students of the Private School of Satsuma number about 7,000, of whom 3,000 live in Kagoshima while the rest reside in different parts of the province.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

The Mitsu Bishi Company's steamers *Tokai Maru* and *Tsuruga Maru* were yesterday placed at the disposal of the Government.

It was stated that Messrs. Goto and Oye Taku had left for

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Tosa, but this is a mistake, as they are going to Nagasaki for the purpose of defending the Takashima coal mine.

Saturday, 17th.

From native sources we hear that several medical men belonging to the Army Hospital Corps left for Kobe on the 15th instant. Another battalion of infantry and a troop of cavalry were despatched from the capital yesterday *en route* southwards, it having been arranged that in all six battalions of the Tôkiô garrison troops should be despatched to Kobe, there to receive further marching orders. The members of the Government were doubtful at first about employing these soldiers in suppressing the rebellion, as seven-tenths of them are Satsuma men, but it is now understood that they are all actuated by the spirit of loyalty, and will do their duty to a man. It is reported that the troops of Hiroshima garrison were ordered to Kumamoto on the 12th instant. The Satsuma students of the Private School at Kagoshima are said have imprisoned all natives of other *ken* than their own, who happened to be fellow pupils with them at the time of the outbreak, as they dreaded a failure to secure their assistance in the rebellion and feared their opposition. The *Chôya Shimbun* asserts that the adherents of Shimadzu are actively engaged in the present disturbance, and point out as a significant fact, that whereas formerly the coasting steamers carried many passengers from the Kagoshima and Kumamoto *ken*, recently no natives of those places have not been travelling, which would indicate that the present rising has been contemplated for some time. The same paper says that some of Government vessels have been placed at the disposal of the Mitsu Bishi Company as so many of their own steamers have been made use of on Government service. The gain to the Company in this respect must be a very doubtful one, as, were the Government vessels at all serviceable, they would we imagine, be used for the transport of troops and such other purposes for which the Mitsu Bishi Company's steamers have been called into requisition.

It is even said that the Mikado himself, in emulation of the glorious deeds of his ancestors, is bent on

"Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the canon's mouth,"

and will hasten to chastise the southern rebels at the head of his own army.

The police of Tôkiô are strictly guarding all the rivers and canals, and have been authorized to examine all boats passing to and fro, and interrogate passengers as to their destination.

It is feared that some trouble may be given by the *samurai* of Tottori in Inshiu, who number over three thousand, and show some disposition to oppose the Government, and it is also apprehended that the large number of telegrams which have lately been received from the Awomori *ken* may have been of a disquieting nature.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Mr. Yebihara, the former manager of the *Chiugai Hiôron*, was arrested for some cause unknown a few days ago.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Several *samurai* of Fukuoka *ken* are said to have been arrested some few days ago as suspicious persons.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Our editor, Mr. Okubo, was released from confinement on the 15th instant, on the expiration of his sentence of imprisonment for a violation of the Press-laws, and informs us that he fortunately left all the others, who are undergoing imprisonment for similar offences, in good health.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The editors of the *Nichi Nichi*, *Chôya*, *Yomiuri*, *Eiri* and *Hôchi Shimbun* were summoned to the *Saibansho* yesterday, and again examined about the statements they had made about the Kagoshima affair a few days ago.

The former *Daimio* of Tosa will leave Tôkiô on the 17th for Kiôto, whence, if circumstances demand, he will proceed to the province he formerly ruled.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A newspaper called the *Shôhô Shimbun* will shortly be published at Osaka.

THE DEFECTION OF SATSUMA.

THE alarming news from Satsuma has, during the past few days, engrossed the public attention to the almost entire exclusion of every other subject. The vagueness of the thousand and one reports published in the native press, and repeated at every corner, the impossibility of obtaining any reliable information whatever, and the mystery with which every incident connected with the outbreak is enshrouded, supply matter for the wildest conjectures, and give good cause for the general uneasiness. There can be no question, however, of the extreme perturbation of the Government, rendered the more evident by the secrecy it endeavours to preserve with regard to the outbreak, while at the same time it cannot conceal the open measures it is taking for its own protection. The telegraph is jealously guarded, none but official messages being allowed to be transmitted. Large bodies of troops and of policemen are being sent south as fast as steamers can be got ready to transport them. One of the finest vessels of the Japanese navy is ordered to take up her position at Shinagawa. At all the Government establishments the guards have been largely reinforced. Most of the higher officials of the Government, in obedience to telegraphic summons, have left for Kiôto, the only ministers remaining being IWAKURA, *Udaijin*, OKUMA, Minister of Finance, and OGI, Minister of Justice. There is thus evidently occasion for extraordinary and vigorous action, and it is natural that men should be induced to think the worst.

Without, however, taking the pessimist view of matters, judging from what we see of preparation, and from the little truth that we can disentangle from the mass of rumours, there can be no doubt that the present is the most serious difficulty which the Government has had to encounter since it was established. The Saga rebellion, and, more recently, that headed by MAYEBARA, in which he sacrificed his own and so many valuable lives, in a rash attempt to overthrow a Government which he had himself helped to establish, and from which he imagined he had suffered personal wrongs, were to a certain extent alarming, but the difficulties to which they gave rise were altogether unimportant when compared with those which threaten the country from the present attitude of Satsuma; difficulties, in which the Government has, apparently, quietly allowed itself to be involved, and from which we fear it will require all its craft and all its vigour to extricate itself.

We will take a brief review of the events which have culminated in the present crisis.

For some time past, there has been established in Kagoshima an institution popularly known as a "Private School" or College. This school was founded by General SAIGO and other leading men of the Satsuma clan, and supported by them out of the pensions allotted to them by the Government in acknowledgement of their services on its behalf. Although ostensibly established for the purposes of general education, it is actually nothing less than a military academy. The pupils numbering, it is supposed, some thousands, comprise the flower of the Satsuma men, and are a remarkably robust and well trained body. Among these pupils are nearly all the men, soldiers and policemen, who were in SAIGO's command during the time he was in the Imperial service, and who, almost to a man, accompanied him to his home when he resigned his position. Here then is the making of a formidable army, and it is strange, to say the least, that if SAIGO and the leading men in Satsuma are anxious to cultivate only the arts of peace, they should be at such pains and

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expense to found and support an academy on a gigantic scale to teach thoroughly all the arts of war. At Sakura Shima, a place distant a few miles from Kagoshima, is a powder manufactory, where has been stored a large amount of powder, and, it is said, other ammunition, which the Government was naturally desirous to remove from so dangerous a neighbourhood and to get into its own custody. The necessity of keeping this ammunition in their own hands led to an act of resistance on the part of the more impatient of the *samurai*, which compelled the disclosure of a plot that has long been preparing, but which its originators would have preferred to conceal until all was ready for its consummation. This may account for the conduct of some of the leaders of Satsuma, who are reported to be holding themselves aloof from the movement, as they see that the success of their designs is imperilled by the headstrong actions of their hot-headed followers.

It is impossible to believe that the Government could have been ignorant of the coming of this storm, the gathering clouds of which have been visible to anyone who casts even a glance into the political heavens. "Shepherds of people had need know the Calenders of Tempest in State, and as there are certain hollow blasts of wind, and secret swellings of seas before Tempest, so are there in States." Surely none of these signs have been wanting, and yet the storm bursts, and the Government is taken all unprepared. Can it be that its officers have heard the mutterings of so many storms, that have gone over and broken not, or that have burst and done little harm, that they have grown careless, and paid no heed to these "hollow blasts" and "secret swellings," thinking they presaged no worse tempest than those that have passed? Can it be that they felt so secure in their strength, and that the good ship of State was so well trimmed, and so staunchly built, that they need pay no heed to the signs which foretold the tempest? Or can it be that while they knew the meaning of the angry sky, the frequent thunder gusts and treacherous calms, they dared not take the vigorous measures necessary to ensure their own and the country's safety? Be that as it may, "storms though they blow over divers time, may fall at last," and it shows either fatal indifference, heedless confidence, or confessed weakness and inability, on the part of those who allowed the warnings of its coming to pass unheeded.

We know the general cause of this disturbance and of all others of less importance that have so often taken place—much poverty and much discontent. "It is certain, so many overthrown estates, so many votes for troubles. And if this Poverty and broken Estate in the better sort, be joined with a want and necessity in the mean people, the danger is imminent and great." But of the special cause of the present outbreak we have nothing but rumours, any of which may or may not be correct. That Satsuma unaided can maintain the position of defiance towards the administration that she has always assumed, we do not believe. She can, from her present stronghold, for a long time hold at bay the forces that the Government may be compelled to send against her in their endeavours to reduce her to submission. The country is almost unapproachable by an invading army by land, and the fortifications at Kagoshima and on the coast have been so strengthened, that they are too formidable for the present navy to venture an attack. Moreover, it is not an undisciplined mob of boys, or a few thousand farmers, with flails, and mattocks, and bamboo spears, that have to be encountered, but an army, hardy and well drilled, and as well officered as the Imperial troops—it may be as well armed. The movement is not the outcome of a week, and there is every reason to suppose that abundance of arms and ammunition has been collected, for, in addition to permitting the establishment of a military school, the Government has never dared to insist that the Satsuma Arsenal be handed over,—moreover there may be traitors in the Imperial camp, and this is what we believe the Government most fears. More than half of its officials are Satsuma men, while the navy is largely manned and officered by members of the disaffected clan. Can the Government count on their fidelity to the extent of sending them against their clansmen? We think not. There is an ominous little paragraph in the Japanese papers to the effect that the Government will attempt to settle the difficulty without having recourse to Army or Navy. Why does the Government temporize? Why does it not send all its forces against this turbulent clan as it did against Saga and Kumamoto, as it would do against any clan less powerful than Satsuma? The troops that have already left are said to be only for the Emperor's protection. The answer seems plain. Satsuma's influence is too great, and too diffused, to permit the Government to use force except as a last resource.

On the other hand it is known that there are in the Satsuma clan two parties. The present outbreak is said to have proceeded from what is called the more advanced party, and that their impatience has thus urged forward a crisis, which the cooler heads intended to delay as long as possible, and which it was hoped, by means of calm representation and discussion of the required reforms, to have altogether avoided. In that case the house is divided against itself, and if this be so, the division will greatly aid the Government. There is still another strong point in its favour. Satsuma is no favourite with her sister provinces. She has too often been faithless to them; too often induced them to plunge into deep water, and then, standing quietly on the bank, calmly witnessed their drowning struggles. It is even believed that MAYEBARA and his misguided followers were among these victims of Satsuma's infidelity to her friends. Be that as it may, there is a want of confidence in her which will prevent those who would like to join issue with her against the existing administration from lending their support, and this distrust is another point and a strong one in favour of the Government. Should she however be able to prove her power to sustain the position she has assumed, there can be little doubt that she will be largely assisted in her rebellion by the *samurai* of other provinces, and the country plunged into a civil war, of which no one can pretend to tell the issue.

"What does Satsuma want?" is a question, asked alike by Japanese and foreigners, of which no one seems capable of giving any satisfactory solution. Satsuma has always been, not the best loved, but the most feared province in Japan, and has become the spoiled child of the country. The other members of the family of provinces have been bullied, beaten, and coerced into obedience whenever they showed signs of insubordination, but Satsuma has been allowed in nearly everything to have her own way, and the Government, like an unwise parent, has always given her whatever she set her mind on having. She had only violently to make demands, or obstinately refuse to comply with the orders of her rulers, and any concession was made for the sake of peace and quietness. The parent, in the end, suffers for such weak indulgence, and the day comes when all authority is defied, and the whole house is set by the ears. But what does she want now? It is given out that her pre-

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sent grievances are the abolition of the wearing of swords, the capitilization of the life-pensions of the *samurai*, and the loss to the country by the cession of Saghalien, and that unless these be redressed she will make no terms with the Government, until compelled by force to do so.

We have some slight grounds for hoping that the tumult may be quelled without bloodshed. It is not generally believed that any fighting has taken place, as the attack on the Kumamoto Kencho is contradicted. The first shot fired may be the signal for a civil war that will lay waste the land from one end to the other. The Government must bitterly rue the day when it alienated from itself the good will of Saigo and his followers, as their influence now could doubtless have prevented the present outbreak. It may be that they are not actively aiding the insurgents, but though they be not openly for the Government they can scarcely be against it.

REVIEW.*

Much has been written on the subject of Japan since the time of Lord Elgin's mission; the history, religion, customs, scenery, botany, and general literature of the country, have all found expositors, but until very recently its art has been dismissed with scant notice, and yet the subject not only presents much that is novel and beautiful to all who can estimate its excellencies, but offers to every observer a kind of autographic outline, boldly and faithfully sketched, of the physical, moral, and intellectual characteristics of the Japanese people. The investigator of Japanese art has advantages rarely afforded by matter of even far less general interest, his search is unforestalled by predecessors and undisputed by competitors, and he may calculate upon an eager and appreciative reception of anything of value that he can bring to light. The first effort to fill this gap in our knowledge of the far East is the production of the little book now before us, the aim of which, as stated by the author, is to represent Japanese art without reference to its history or mechanism, but "to lead others to enjoy as he does the purely æsthetic features of art and to unravel the tangled skeins of thought which have led to the development of its various mental phases."

The work is divided into five sections headed as follows:

1. The psychological and material basis and historical origin of the art.
2. The religious art—its divinities, myths and heroes.
3. The literature and poetry of Japan.
4. The conditions of life of the Japanese artisan, and his work.
5. Japanese decorative and ornamental art—its principles and rules.

The first section touches upon the main characteristics of the artistic work of the Japanese: the passages quoted below will serve as specimens of the author's views upon this point, and in their candour leave us quite unprepared for many of the glowing expressions afterwards emitted as the writer warms with his subject.

"By no charity of taste can we train ourselves to admire "their effigies of cumbersomely dressed men and women "with their narrow elongated eyes, noses, mouths, and chins, "false eyebrows, hideous toilets of hair, ungraceful con- "tours and movement, and deficiency of elevated sentiments "in their features . . . Instead of attempting to idealize "forms, actions, and ideas or emotions, there is an irresis- "tible artistic impulse to see life on its humorous or "ridiculous side and to convert humanity into anything "but a phase of beauty according to our notions. Their "pictorial standard of the human figure seems based on "the savage taste of transforming the natural into the "unnatural, if not by the direct mutilation of separate "features by giving to them as a whole a deformed or "impossible aspect. . . . . Added to this, the "Japanese artist knows nothing of anatomy as a science. "Consequently while their powers of observation as "regards general action are wonderfully acute and cor- "rect in expression, they utterly fail in truth of anato- "mical details, such as rightly rendering joints, muscles, "&c., foreshortening, and those elementary facts of de- "sign without a knowledge of which European art would "seem wonderfully imbecile. . . . . Their gods "and heroes impress chiefly by the extravagance of their "postures and costumes, their intense action and passion, "or the grotesqueness of their symbolizations. . . . . "There is no modelling in these pictorial figures, they "are perfectly flat, shadowless, angular, and sharp in "outlines, faulty as can be if judged by the canons of a "Leonardo da Vinci, but as we shall see by and by, full "of merits of another character not less requisite in the "construction of a perfectly artistic whole, and in "sculpture or casting almost perfect as to general pro- "portions and forms."

It will be noticed that the Japanese representation of the human figure is spoken of in strong terms, stronger indeed than might be advanced by one with a far less unqualified admiration of the art than the author manifests later. That a certain class of work, and especially the historical, is singularly deficient in grace and truth is apparent to every one who has seen the ambitiously illuminated illustrations to the *Gengi yume monogatari*, and some other manuscripts, but this defect is an affectation that appears to be traditionally attached to subjects of this order, but from which the artists who perpetrate these gaudy enormities show themselves easily able to escape when attempting anything that permits a less ceremonious approach. It is however a mistake to suppose that the Japanese sees anything humorous or ridiculous in these travesties upon humanity; the stiff drapery, acquiline noses, small oblique eyes, rigid bearing and studied suppression of facial expression are merely a reverential exaggeration of an ideal of aristocratic elegance and dignity, the original traits of which really existed among the class of the old nobility, and may not uncommonly be met with now. "The absence of anatomical knowledge" is commented upon, but this is not wholly answerable for the clumsy, almost shapeless limbs which the highest artists appear to consider a satisfactory representation of contours which the crowded streets offer to their eyes daily, in thousands of good examples. The root of the error is partly in the general acceptation of certain conventional forms as symbolical of nature, and partly from a dislike to copy directly and conscientiously the actual object which is to be depicted. The Japanese artist is generally supposed to be a laborious imitator of nature, but nothing can be further from the truth than this opinion. As a rule nearly all the forms of birds and other animals, flowers, trees, landscapes, etc., are taken from models handed down for generations from master to pupil in the various schools of drawing, and from time to time undergoing slight modifications, accidental or intentional, by individual workers. Many of the types are of great antiquity and may sometimes be seen with little or no variation, either of errors or beauties, in drawings which date back two or three centuries. An ordinary modern painter will dash off a wonderfully correct and lifelike sketch of a bird which he has never seen, and nothing but the lightless eye will indicate that the picture owes its existence to a school tradition; in other representations the same practice is usually followed, but in most cases with a far less successful result. The comparatively few artists who are noted for original productions are indebted to nature for little more than a momentary glance, in which they seize more or less correctly the general characters of an object, and the impressions so obtained are at once realized by the brush, in the conventional style of the school to which the painter belongs.

To return to our author—we are disappointed to find that the greater part of the remainder of the section, as well as much of he rest of the work, is devoted to long dissertations upon Japanese politics, religion, morals, habits and other matters which have but a slender connexion with the subject of the book. Any criticism of these in detail would be out of place here, but on reading through them and observing the fractional amount of knowledge of facts displayed in the formation of very striking conclusions, we are irresistably reminded of a

* A Glimpse of the Art of Japan, by James Jackson Jarves, Esq., *Hard & Houghton, New York.*

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syllabub, which deceives us by its imposing size and apparent solidity; but the gas removed, we find it owed its being to the laborious whipping up of a scanty basis of dubious composition. The almost invariable tendency of the digressions is to assert the inferiority of Europe in those very matters in which Japan is daily approximating to our types under the guidance of its most distinguished statesmen. Mr. Jarves, however, succeeds in demonstrating that it is not only in Art that he looks upon the representation of "the facts of things" as altogether secondary to a misty idealism.

Towards the close of the section the writer reverts to his subject in speaking of the relations between European and Japanese art.

"To paint a month in sole reference to its adaptation "to eating is quite another thing from painting it to ex- "press the emotions which intensify its movements with "pleasure or pain; so with the nose, eyes, or entire "figure. . . . . European art of our time has a "marked tendency towards the scientific extreme, con- "tenting itself over much with the dumb show of mate- "rial objects and finding its supreme satisfaction in their "outward likeness. Japanese art tips the æsthetic scale "towards the other extreme, paying less heed to the "grammar of art, and bestowing its greatest attention on "the vivid rendering of the specific motive in its highest "scale of idealization. In other words it conceives art to "be a supreme spiritual function of man, appealing to his "faculties of mind more than to those of his body, and "best fulfilling its office when it affects the imagination "by limitless capacity of suggestion, in preference to pleas- "ing the senses by the superior skill of a downright re- "alistic imitation. Its abstract superiority, therefore, rests "on its profound recognition of the higher to the lower law "of art."

These conclusions are somewhat startling after the remarks previously made as to the the deficiency of elevated sentiments in the features of the men and women depicted by the Japanese artist, their deformed impossible aspect, etc. There is no doubt that much of the lower average of European art is merely imitative, but it is difficult to imagine that any person who has seen the highest degree of pathetic idealism, combined with the most scientific rendering of principals and accessories in some of the paintings of Millais, Delaroche, and many others, can talk with an air of conviction about the abstract superiority of Japanese art, and with a touch of condescension assure us that "while eulogizing as they deserve, Japanese art and character, he does not mean to assert for either any absolute superiority in the whole, over European."

An artistic idealization of nature should be an improvement upon its common aspects, a realization of the suggestions which natural objects offer to the mind of the artist. If the idealization detract from the beauties of nature it is, so far, bad, and indicates a condition of imperfect development of art which may be traced step by step downwards until we reach that which should be, according to the author's theory, the highest point of idealization, in the hieroglyphics of the North American Indians. The union of the ideal and scientific is as essential to form a complete artistic whole, as the combination of theory and practice in the exercise of the powers of a physicist or physician. We should, however, complain far less of our author's assumption, could he show in what manner the Japanese manifest their possession of this "limitless capacity of suggestion." That a few clever disjointed strokes of a brush should suggest a bamboo; that the interposition of golden clouds in a landscape should suggest distance; that the inversion of the vanishing point which makes parallel lines widen as they recede should suggest perspective, shows, without doubt, a power of expressing nature in a manner which is received as a recognizable indication of the artist's intention, but the adoption of such a conventional and erroneous means of suggestion in itself indicates a serious weakness. If, however, Mr. Jarves implies that it is not in this manner, but in a higher and intellectual suggestiveness that the Japanese artist excels the European, we can only pass in review a few of the works that strike us at every step in the art collections of Paris, Rome, London, Antwerp, and elsewhere, and recalling the highest effort of the Japanese brush or carving implements, wonder in what respect a serious comparison can be instituted. In the 'Glimpse' we can only find one attempt to demonstrate the superior originality of conception which is frequently asserted by the author for the Japanese artist, and this we shall afterwards refer to.

Section 2 commences with a discourse upon the nature of idealism in art, and passes on to an account of the Japanese representations of Buddha, the *Shichifuku-jin*, dragons, ghosts, thunder and wind gods, and the other supernatural elements which supply the native artist with endless subjects for the exercise of his tools.

The boundless enthusiasm of the author is indicated by a passage describing 'a remarkable picture,' and causes us to recall regretfully the hopes excited in the preface by the promise of an endeavour to be "explicit, direct, and intelligible, without overflowing into word painting or profound theorizing." The subject of the *makenono* is a common one, especially in the older pictures, but its meaning is curiously misinterpreted by the admiring critic.

"There is another painting which haunts my imagina- "tion like an apocalyptic vision. It is done on finest silk, "mounted on ivory rollers and is about five feet long by "two wide. The composition, combining as it does pro- "soundest mysticism with extreme simplicity of treat- "ment and extraordinary grandeur of invention, fills the "mind with a consciousness of the primeval spheres "when the world was formless and void. One hears, as "it were, an elemental voice out of the night of ages; "deep calling to deep, as the Divine Will bids light and "water and land appear. Unscientific and heathen "although the conception of this composition may be, its "mystic awe penetrates the soul, and suggests the symbo- "lical presence of the Supreme.

"I will briefly recount its features even at the risk of "making this confession of its power over me seem pure "hyperbole. Let those who have eyes and ears only for "sheer human uproar, or the whiffs of human vanity, "deride and pass on."

Here follows a description of an 'illimitable ocean;' a 'cosmic hurricane;' driving heaps of vast clouds that repeat the 'cosmic forms of the foaming hemispheres of the storm waves;' the sacred turtle upon a sharp volcanic rock; '*Tsouri-sama*, the Holy Lord,' a gigantic crane in strong relief against a 'huge blood red orb with lurid glare;' a 'mystical air spout with a gyratory spirit-like movement' descending from the beak of the stork to the mouth of the turtle; 'the infinite empyrean;' &c., &c. The passage concludes with a misquotation and a climax.

"Does Milton's verse,—

> 'Those who with mighty wings outspread
> Dove-like sat brooding o'er the dark abyss,
> And made it pregnant, &c.'

"surpass this work of the artist's pencil? Were ever the "stupendous creative forces of the Universe more potently "or beautifully symbolised?"

Could this be translated to the artist who, good man, has skilfully drawn for perhaps the hundredth time the stork and turtle as handed down to him by long tradition, the former, as usual, with a background of vermilion sun, the latter on a conventional rock surrounded by conventional waves—who would be more surprized than he to learn that the picture which he had intended for an effective combination of the fabled types of longevity in their appropriate elements, had filled the foreign mind with "a consciousness of the primeval spheres" and suggests "the symbolical presence of the supreme" or the "stupendous creative forces of the universe." For ourselves, much as we object to be ranked with "those who have eyes and ears only for sheer human uproar and the whiffs of human vanity" we must perforce submit, if there be no choice between sharing the authors rhapsodies and receiving his condemnation.

We cannot pass unnoticed the remark of the author that "the Japanese do not associate sensuality with nudity as we do," and one or two other passages elevating Japanese morality at the expense of our own. There is little doubt that the habit of seeing the unclothed figure as a part of every day life would prevent any association of pruriency with nudity *per se*, but this fact by no means involves the absence of pruriency in a people who have, perchance, learned to look upon the removal of their garments during the day as a simple matter of convenience. On the other hand there is a suspicious and uncomfortable kind of morality in the spirit which leads a man to speak of

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the 'libidinous provocations' of the ball-room costumes and the "calculated exposures of person" of his countrymen's wives and sisters, and to infer that with us nudity is incompatible with decency, and that hence we are unable to look chastely upon the 'Venus di Medicis' the 'Andromeda' of Ingres, the 'Hero' of Armytage, or any of the numerous works of art in which nakedness and purity have been united, though—strange to say—by European artists. The feeling termed by Herbert Spencer the 'antipatriotic bias' is strongly marked in the views of Mr. Jarves, and moreover betrays him again into an exposure of his ignorance of the country, on the condition of which he is venturing to instruct others. The "foul sensualisms of Doré," the "hidden or obtruded sensualism of our Schools of Art" are referred to as having no counterparts in the Japanese, but here "obscenity and libidinousness are relegated to their own vile haunts, instead of being paraded in conspicuous places." And yet, in the very book to which the author is indebted for nearly the whole of his illustrations, some drawings will be found as coarse and indecent as the worst of the woodcuts in the 'Contes Drolatiques,' and it is well known to all old residents in Japan, that before the judicious repressive efforts of the present Government, plays at 'respectable' theatres, new year decorations in the public streets, books with unchecked sale, and even the toys and amusements of children, offered spectacles of indecency having few parallels in European nations.

The third section, on the literature and poetry of Japan, contains as usual a large amount of material out of place; but we find some justly laudatory remarks on the well known *Hokŭsai-no-tehon*. This artist, probably the greatest that his country can boast, has produced a monument of versatile talent that has not a single rival in Japan. It not only embraces almost the entire range of Japanese pictorial art as to style, but represents at least one half of the subjects which form the stock in trade of the Japanese artist. The monster with the long legs, and the monster with the long arms, who form a mutually advantageous alliance; the *Rokurokubi*, the terror of naughty children, whose necks, elongating at will, bear their heads to places which their arms cannot reach; the *Mitsu me no kozo*, or three eyed boy, and other bogies; the chest perforated men who utilize the thoracic aperture as a passage for a pole by means of which they may be borne, comfortably suspended in air, by stalwart coolies; the concourse of Chinese philosophers; the twenty-four acts of filial obedience; the seven household deities; the thunder and wind gods; dragons; dog-lions; sea-unicorns; wrestlers; horsemen; and other designs which are repeated in various manners, and with various materials, in hundreds of thousands of the products of Japan. The *Fuji hiak'ke* is another very characteristic work of Hokŭsai, but is not referred to in the "Glimpse."

The author says that perspective is known to Japanese artists, but although books in perspective were left by the Dutch, and a few pupils were even instructed by them in the principles of Western art, the laws of perspective have in general been either ignored or utterly misunderstood. A perspective drawing, apparently imitated from some old Dutch work, is seen in the Hokŭsai Album, but even this is erroneous. Hokŭsai was however less an offender against the rules of perspective than most of his fellows, many of whom committed blunders almost as absurd as those burlesqued in the ludricrous etching made by Hogarth for the benefit of Walpole.

In the fourth section the author dives into a review of the feudal system, food, wages, castes, deportment, and etiquette of the Japanese, and at length comes again to the surface on the epochs of Japanese art, concerning which, however, he has little to tell us. A "costly highly decorated album" which reveals the "mysteries of fashionable life" is described at some length, but why introduced in a chapter supposed to treat of the "life and work of the artisan" we cannot explain. We may quote a reference to one of the pictures in this "epitome of high life."

"The artist further violates our rules by omitting all "shadows. Whenever he attempts anything on our system "he loses the fascination of his own. We may smile on "looking out of one of his brilliantly lighted rooms—for "example that of the musical party—into the dark night "outside, to see the blossoms on the trees as distinctly out-"standing and coloured as if the Sun shone on them. But he "is no fool for all this. He knows as well as any one how "much of them he could see under the circumstances; but "he wants us to know that the air of that room is filled "with their fragrance. To the concert of sweet sounds he "adds a concert of sweet odours and doubles our sensuous "enjoyment at the expense of an unimportant material "fact. This is the duty of the artist, founded on an "æsthetic consciousness of a far higher quality than any "possible fidelity of literal draughtsmanship."

We will not stop to discuss the peculiar special pleading which causes the writer to eulogize an absurd violation of possibility because it gives him an opportunity of framing a theory of intention of which the Japanese artist never dreamed. In every illustrated tale book will be found drawings of night scenes, in which even our author's inventive genius would be puzzled to find an excuse for the artist's assumption of the cat-like faculty of seeing in the dark, unless we suppose that distant *Matsu* trees and garden stones (altogether unconnected with the story) give off sweet odours, or otherwise heighten our "sensuous enjoyment" to a sufficient extent, to compensate for the enormous sacrifice of artistic force and truth in the picture.

A little farther on we are told that "our art tends to destroy itself by a fruitless rivalry with nature, and is slain as was Marsyas for his insane presumption in vying with a God." The simile is showy but empty; our art, never attempts to vie with the God Nature, but humbly seeks instruction from it, and this is certainly nobler than to bow down to an idol of man's manufacture, the conventional and false ideal of the Japanese.

Finally, in the 5th chapter is reached the most important part of the subject, the stronghold of Japanese art, Decorative and Ornamental work; and we should be little inclined to quarrel with the author for the praise he lavishes, were it not for the characteristic exaggeration of expression which places in opposition such terms as "bestial" "stupidly ugly," "imbecile in motive," "dwarfed, distorted and befouled nature," applied to European grotesques; and "heaps of uncomfortable trash, frivolous in idea, inane in look, &c.", "distorted, pretentions or pitiful" "crude and inharmonious," applied to European decorative products—together with the phrases "physical grasp and grandeur bordering on the terribly sublime," "truthful appreciation of nature,", "unlimited suggestion for the mind," &c., &c., in referring to corresponding work in Japan.

Our patience is sorely tested by a writer who can witness to nothing but foulness and sensuality in Doré, who rarely refers to European art except to point out what he considers its defects—while he can see a "cosmic spectacle in the dawn of creation" in a flight of cranes around the margin of a Yedo bowl, a "symbolization of the stupendous creative forces of the universe" in a *kakemono* of the stork and tortoise, the "downy flush of an infants cheek" in the tint of a Kiyoto dish, and æsthetic skill," "æsthetic genuineness, æsthetic descrimination," "æsthetic invention," "æsthetic" every-thing in all that is not foreign to Japan.

We are willing to concede that the porcelain painting and nearly all of the modern decorative work of Europe are inferior to the *best* productions of a similar kind in Japan, and the reason of our inferiority is not difficult to discover. The best artists of Japan find employment in the various branches of the Decorative section; and the conventionality, which is a grave defect in realistic art, is of advantage where the object is simply ornament, where bold and graceful outlines and pleasing combinations of colour are of more importance than an absolutely truthful representation of nature, which indeed is commonly rendered impossible by the requirements of shape in the article to be produced. In modern Europe, artists of the higher order of merit rarely devote their powers to this department of art, and hence with us it tends to sink to a comparatively low level. That much, however, has been done in Europe during the last twenty years to improve the artistic qualities of ornamental or useful objects, is apparent in many of the designs submitted to the public in the various Exhibitions of London, Paris, and Vienna; but until the artisan-artist exists in Europe, as in Japan, the higher class of decorative work will, for

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the most part, necessarily be beyond the reach of the greater number of purchasers. Even in Japan there is an enormous quantity of worthless art, a fact which our author ignores, and it must be understood that individual manifestations of true appreciation of art or nature, as shown by domestic attempts at tasteful decoration, are as exceptional as in any country in Europe, any reputation in this respect which the people may have gained amongst foreigners being as well founded as the existence of that "almost exaggerated love of the picturesque both in the objective and mystical side of nature" with which Mr. Jarves generously endows the Japanese peasant.

In the description of porcelain which occupies a great portion of the chapter, a "purest cream" or "premium spring butter" coloured ware, with an extremely minute craquelé glaze is introduced as from Satsuma, but from some points in the description of certain specimens, we are suspicious that we have been making the acquaintance of modern natives of Kiyoto. A flat dish covered with figures in red outline does duty as the representative of Kiyoto china: Nagasaki ware is merely referred to as resembling that of Kiyoto, except in its lightness and in the presence of blue medallions: of Hizen china we learn only that it is the most highly prized variety: of Imari and Kaga porcelain there is no mention. The preface of the 'Glimpse' denies us the right to expect technical details, or distinctions of the varieties of keramic products, but surely some notice of the peculiarities of artistic decoration of the three last mentioned, might have been considered as appropriate to the subject, as the author's views on ritualism and sectarianism which we find interpolated in the midst of the account.

A description of some examples of metal work and ivory carving closes the book.

The illustrations are for the most part reproductions on a reduced scale from the and Hokŭsai book, a few are taken from the *Wa Kan seki-hitsu gaye* and other sources. They are well selected and accurately imitated, but are unfortunately marred by a blurred and broken outline, probably owing to the use of a recent impression of the original, instead of one of the older copies printed before the blocks had become worn. The subject of the engraving is sometimes misunderstood, as for instance in plates 5, 6, and 18, said to represent respectively "The dream of the tired water carrier," "Figure drawings made from the vulgar and aristocratic or literary alphabets," and "The demon of gambling watching his victims at play." In plate 6, the double mistake is made of supposing that the lines of the drawings are made up of combinations of Japanese characters, and that the *Katakana* form the literary, the *Hiragana* the exclusive vulgar "alphabet"—plate 18 is an illustration of an old story and has no connexion whatever with the demon of gambling—in plate 5 the pail-bearers in the dream of the sleeping man are not water-carriers, and the humour of the sketch rests upon a burlesque reference in the text.

As the spelling of the Japanese proper names in the book has been taken, the author tells us, from those writers who "seem to be the best authority", we should be glad to know to what orthographical dictator we are indebted for such appellations as Hoffksai, Siogoon, Prince Hake, Fusiyama, Shinba, Hitzen, Quamon, ("Queen of Heaven,") Zinmon, Daiboudhs, Fasi, Koma-inow, and others which struck us as rather "Chaucerian" in construction.

As the sum of our impressions of the "Glimpse at the Art of Japan" we are compelled with regret to say that the work entirely fails to fulfil its object. Its style is inflated, diffuse, and pretentious, although redeemed in places by passages showing a power capable of effecting much, had it been well directed. Its matter is badly arranged, and is marked by grave faults of commission and omission, such as the prolonged discussion of subjects too remotely connected with art to require more than a brief reference, and demanding a knowledge of facts which the author obviously has not acquired; the absence of much information that might have replaced with advantage nearly two thirds of the contents of the book; and a kind of two-fold bias which places both European and Japanese art in false positions. The writer is proud to avow himself an enthusiast, but he forgets that enthusiasm is of value, only so far as it lends earnestness to inquiry, but becomes detrimental when it places before the eyes of the observer a medium which transmits only certain elements of the pure uncoloured ray of truth, and deludes him with highly tinted images of sober realities.

We have too much admiration for the strong indications of artistic talent in the Japanese, to welcome an injudiciously flattering criticism which, if noticed by them, might induce a fatuous self-satisfaction, calculated to retard their progress to a higher and more intelligent use of their abilities. We are confident that with a sound instruction, happily already begun, in the technicalities and principles of art, and a careful study of the best European works, Japan may yet boast of painters and sculptors, whose fame will extend far beyond the seas that bound their little group of islands.

A TRIP TO VRIES.

Hearing that the volcano on Oshima (Vries Island) was in eruption, a few friends and I resolved to pay it a visit. For this purpose we hired the small steamer *Yokoska Maru*, and started from Yokohama on Friday, the 20th ultimo, at half-past 2 P.M. Our party, which consisted of six Europeans and one Japanese, had been unfortunately reduced to half its original number, as the autocrat of a certain college refused to allow any of its employés to take part in the trip. These gentlemen were informed, a few hours before starting, that professors should spend their leisure time more usefully than in visiting volcanoes, and that no encouragement could be given to the indulgence of idle curiosity. This was the more extraordinary, as the authorities of the Kaisei Gakko had most kindly exerted themselves to forward the wishes of the members of their staff, both native and foreign, who desired to join the party. They have even gone so far as to make arrangements for another expedition to Vries for the purpose of scientific observation.

As we steamed down the bay we were amused by the gambols of a number of porpoises *(Delphinus longirostris)*, and before dark reached Misaki, which lies on the south side of the Uraga peninsula. Here the captain suggested that we should run in and lie for a few hours, under the shelter of the island opposite the town, as he thought there might be some difficulty in finding the landing place on Oshima during the night. This was accordingly done, and we took advantage of the opportunity to go ashore and explore the town, which did not, however, present any features of special interest.

The steamer started again at 3 A.M. on the 21st, and directly we left our anchorage, the volcano, about 18 *ri* distant, became visible, looking in the darkness like a veritable "pillar of fire." The temperature here was very mild, 48° Fahrenheit inshore and 51° a couple of miles off the land. After a pleasant run of about four hours we reached Habu, on the eastern side of Oshima, made our way easily into the harbour, and anchored in eight fathoms of water. Although the channel is rather narrow, a steamer of greater draft than the *Yokoska Maru* could enter at high tide, and defy, in safety, all the storm-raising arts of Prospero himself.

The principal house in the village was promptly placed at our disposal, but after some deliberation we resolved to remain on board. When breakfast was over we engaged six coolies to carry our *impedimenta* and act as guides, but had not gone far before it was discovered that these valuable assistants knew nothing of the road, as none of them had ever ascended the mountain, although they had lived on the island all their lives. With a growl at their inadventurous dispositions we determined to find a way for ourselves, and, striking up a valley formed by an old stream of lava, came out on the western side of the island. After some rather rough travelling we reached the bare ash-strewn summit, which is of very considerable extent. Here I found imbedded in solidified fine ash the bole of a tree and a number of leaves in a semi-fossilized condition. The whole of the top of the island had originally formed one enormous crater, which is now nearly filled up, and looks like a level plane with a border of low ridges some 150 to 200 feet in height, more or less complete, all round. About the centre of this plane rises a regular cone, from which quantities of red hot ashes were being hurled high in the air. When we began to ascend the cone our excitement was intense, but on reaching the top

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a scene, far surpassing our utmost expectations, burst upon the view. We found ourselves standing on the narrow edge of an immense circular cavity, the bottom, about 400 feet below us, being nearly level. On looking down we saw that at the western side a small cone was being rapidly thrown up, perfect towards the east, south and west. A defect, however, on the northern side, afforded a splendid view into the centre of the burning lake, from which jets of lava of the most lovely cherry colour were being thrown up, accompanied by explosions at the rate of about three a minute. Fragments of ashes were at the same time ejected hundreds of feet above our heads. These were at first red, but on reaching their greatest height they turned black and fell, the heavier masses inside the cone, and the lighter, outside. Those that had fallen on the outside would then burst and disclose their glowing interiors. The whole formed a grand fountain of fire. Every now and then the side of the cone would slip inwards, and once an immense bubble rose to the surface of the lake and burst with a roar like thunder. Volumes of steam and smoke were rising continually, and over all clouds of cinders hovered like flocks of ill-omened birds. The scene might well be compared to that described by Milton :—

"A dungeon horrible on all sides round
"As one great furnace flamed."

We seemed to be looking down on the abyss of Malebolge.

Unfortunately it began to rain in torrents just as we reached the summit. Mist often filled the crater, shutting it out from our view, and also preventing a descent to the bottom to examine the fissures from which steam was issuing.

After securing a mass of freshly-fallen cinder, some of us started off and walked round the edge. On getting to leeward, we had a very unpleasant experience, as the wind had risen to a gale and blew the sulphurous smoke in our faces, obliging us to stop for breath several times. Having made our way out of the fumes we commenced to descend in what we guessed to be the right direction. After some delay, as nothing could be seen in the mist that enveloped us, we reached vegetation and soon came on a path leading to a village, from which in twenty minutes we arrived at Habu, getting on board the steamer at 8 p.m. After dinner I went ashore, and had a long talk with the headman of the village, from whom I gathered the following information :

Earthquakes are never felt on the island. The last eruption took place six years ago, and continued two days. About twenty years ago the mountain was supposed to be constantly active, but nobody ever ascended. The harbour at Habu has been in existence only about 100 years, as before that time the sea had not obtained an entrance into what now forms an almost entirely land-locked inlet. There are a number of cattle and ponies on the island, the only other animals being rats and weasels. Formerly there existed a large wild beast with crooked horns and hair like a cow's, but as it destroyed the crops the people used to turn out for a grand hunt on the 3rd day of the 3rd month every year, and now it is quite extinct, none having been seen for twenty years. The only export from the island at present is firewood. Formerly fish, camellia seed oil and seaweed were also exported; rice is brought from the mainland, the island itself producing only yams and corn. Water is very scarce in winter.

The inhabitants are civil and obliging. Their dialect sounded a little strange, but I had no difficulty in understanding all that was said. The women are generally taller and more upright than their sisters on the mainland, but their hair is worn hanging down their backs in a very untidy manner,—a peculiarity probably due to the practice of carrying burdens on the head. I cannot praise the beauty of the women I saw, not being so fortunate as Mr. Hodges in this respect—or perhaps not so easily fascinated.

The winter appears to be very mild, as alder trees had not lost their last year's leaves.

I had half-an-hour's ramble on the morning the of 22nd and gathered two plants in flower (*Solidago Virga-aurea*, and *Pyrethrum Decaisneanums*), also eight species of ferns (*Pteris cretica, P. semipinnata, Aspidium varians, A. falcatum, A. aculeatum, Asplenium incisum, Lygodium Japonicum*, and *Onychium Japonicum*). When weascended the mountain on the previous day several other ferns were noticed which I intended to gather on the way down, but was prevented by the rain.

I shot a thrush, new to me, resembling *Turdus Chrysolaus*, also a specimen of *Herbivox cantans* (Japanese nightingale).

On the shore I saw another thrush (*Petrocinclus Manila*). *Ruticilla aurorea* had taken up its quarters here in considerable numbers. More specimens were found in half-an-hour than I have ever seen before. I also saw what certainly seemed to be a specimen of *Calliope Kamtschatikensis*, and much regretted not having my gun at the time. *Parus minor* was busy among the fir trees, and the screecher (*Hypsipetes Amoorensis*) was as common here as it is on the mainland. Among the houses there were plenty of sparrows, which were remarkably tame. I noticed a hawk floating over a high part of the island, but could not approach near enough to identify it. Pheasants and pigeons abound.

The whistle of the steamer sounded about one o'clock, and we were obliged to leave this interesting island. We started at 2 p.m. expecting to arrive in time to catch the last train from Yokohama to Tôkiô, but little knew what was in store for us. It was blowing fresh outside the harbour, but we did not pay much attention to the weather, as our little steamer rode over the huge waves like a duck, only now and then shipping a little water. The wind, however, soon began to blow in earnest, increasing eventually to one of those furious gales which are common at this season. Although the sun was shining brightly overhead, the whole horizon was concealed by a dense yellow haze, which showed that a dust storm was raging on shore. Thrice the the engine room was flooded, and a resistless sea swept off the fore companion hatch. Had it been followed by another, the steamer would probably have been swamped. The pumps were kept going nearly the whole time. After great difficulty we managed to hoist the foretopsail and bore away for Ajiro, in Idzu, which, greatly to the relief of all on board, was reached just after sunset. The night was passed in a tolerably comfortable tea-house, which we were glad to have found, as we entertained small hope of being able to get away next morning, but when day broke we found that the gale had subsided, and our voyage might be resumed.

As we were getting under way, I noticed numbers of a species of *Amphioxus* swimming about in the harbour.

We left Ajiro at 9 o'clock, and reached Yokohama at 3 p.m. on the 23rd. Thus ended our not uneventful cruise to Oshima.

H. PRYER.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 11th February, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c	$4,863.38
Merchandise, &c	$ 395.15
Total	$5,258.53

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c	$5,709.81
Merchandise, &c	$ 478.93
Total	$6,188.74

An Indian contemporary is responsible for the report that Sir Edmund Hornby has applied to be sent out to Peking in the capacity of Her Majesty's representative. It may be an open question whether the tenderness for Chinese foibles which characterised Sir Edmund as a Judge, would be an equally powerful element in his actions as a Minister. Probablynot.—*Shanghai Courier.*

There is a report that a well-known Chinese banker, in Shanghai, is attempting to negotiate a loan of five million taels with one of the foreign banks, the object in view being the defrayment of expenses incident to the campaign in Kansuh and the outlying provinces. Money is urgently required : and this bears out the rumour which reached us a short time ago from Peking, that extensive operations are being contemplated as soon as the frost breaks up.—*Shanghai Courier.*

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The usual monthly meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, with Sir Harry Parkes, the President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting held in Tôkiô on the 24th January, which were published in the *Japan Mail* of the 3rd February, were, upon motion duly made and seconded, taken as read. Mr. House gave notice of his intention to bring before the next meeting the question of admitting public reporters. At the last meeting in Yokohama two gentlemen attended from two of the local papers, but were informed that the practice of the Society did not permit their presence as reporters, though with all possible courtesy they were invited to remain as visitors. He considered that the Society could only gain by having its meetings more widely reported, and he would take the steps provided in the by-laws to recommend at the first opportunity the admission of reporters

On the invitation of the President Mr. House stated that the paper he had sent in to the Society on "The Early Study of Dutch in Japan" was the production of a young Japanese student of about eighteen years of age, who had been a pupil of his own, and who was now studying in the United States. The author, Mr. K. Mitsukuri, was one of a family that had made itself a name in Japanese literary circles. The father was eminent in Dutch learning, an elder brother after matriculating with honours at the London University has taken a good place at Cambridge, and a cousin bearing the same name was one of the most distinguished of the French translators. In spite of the extreme youth of the author he felt that the paper was one he could confidently recommend to the notice of the Society.

Mr. Mitsukuri's paper on "The early study of Dutch in Japan" was then read by the Recording Secretary.

On its conclusion the President inquired whether the composition of the paper was entirely Mr. Mutsukuri's own work, and Mr. House assured the meeting that it was *verbatim et literatim* as he had received it from Mr. Mitsukuri. He had been requested to make some additions to it, notably to insert, in the list of scholars mentioned, the name of the author's father, but he had persistently refused to make any change whatever, in order that it might be published exactly as it left the hands of the youthful author.

The President remarked that Mr. House's explanation added materially to the interest of the paper, as apart from the valuable information it supplied, and the graphic picture which it drew of the Japan of olden days, the excellent English in which it was written proved the capacity of the Japanese student to obtain a complete mastery of a foreign language. This mastery, he believed, had been so seldom acquired, that some doubts were entertained as to the ability of the Japanese for linguistic studies. The paper showed, however, that if the Japanese did not usually advance in the acquisition of modern languages beyond a certain point, the circumstance was not attributable to any want of capacity, but to other causes.

Mr. House was of opinion that it might be in some degree attributed to the fact, that the studies of the Japanese pupils at the present time were directed more to special subjects, on which information was to be gained through the medium of a foreign language, than to the accurate acquirement of the language itself. They were thus satisfied with such a modicum of knowledge as enabled them to gather the sense of a book, or to understand the gist of a Professor's lecture, but that few, if any, cultivated the art of expressing themselves appropriately either on paper or by word of mouth.

Mr. J. C. Hall remarked that the original work, *Rangaku Koto-hajime*, of which the paper just read was a rapid epitome, was in two thin volumes written in a simple style, printed in exceedingly clear type, and for these reasons was the first book to which his teachers directed his attention on his commencing the study of Japanese. The dates mentioned exactly corresponded with those given in Mr. Satow's paper on "Pure Shintô", as the periods at which special attention was directed to foreign productions and foreign learning. He thought, however, that the author was in error in his remarks on the extraordinary ignorance displayed by the Japanese interpreters attached to the Dutch factory at Desima.

After some conversation on that subject the President observed that the writer's information must have been at fault on that point, as we had the evidence of the early Dutch writers themselves on this subject, and knew that all the valuable information relative to Japan with which they had supplied the world had been obtained through the medium of the Nagasaki interpreters, who must consequently have possessed a considerable knowledge of Dutch. Kæmpfer, who visited Japan as early as 1690, expressly mentions that he obtained all his information though Japanese interpretation. Probably, however, the Shôgun's Government endeavoured to keep to themselves all the information obtained from time to time through the Dutch, and were not willing to allow the benefit of such knowledge to be shared by other than their own officers.

In conclusion the President begged Mr. House to convey to Mr. Mitsukuri the thanks of the Society for the paper. Mr. House was also entitled to their thanks for having so kindly placed the paper at the disposal of the Society. He trusted that other Japanese students of the stamp of Mr. Mitsukuri would favour the Society with similar papers, which he needed not to say would be most welcome, as the Society cordially desired to invite Japanese co-operation whether in the form of membership or of literary contributions.

The meeting then separated.

CHARLES H. DALLAS,
Recording Secretary.

Correspondence.

NATIVE SIGNS.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Dear Sir,—You know my temperament. You have already been admitted to my confidence and are sufficiently aware that I am impelled by an enquiring turn of mind—which I inherit from a near ancestor, one "Peeping Tom"—to keep myself informed of everything which goeth on around me, whether I am directly concerned therein or not. I am, I take it, of the stuff of which investigators are made, and receive it as a compliment that my acquaintances are wont to say of me that I am a "prying, spying fellow, who minds everybody's business but his own." I rejoice in being so summed up, and it gives me unbounded satisfaction to make it hereby known that I have so well ordered my affairs, as to be able to devote the largest half of my time to busying myself about matters, which persons with more narrow minded views than mine might be found to say did not concern me.

I have, upon a former occasion, whispered into your friendly ear, Sir, if I mistake not, the dislike which I entertain towards a mystery which opens not its portals to me when I knock, and the corresponding delight which possesses me when I succeed in bursting the bars and bolts and let the daylight in amongst the wheels and springs. I am bound to say that I rarely encounter a lock so well constructed, but what I can contrive to pick it, and inspect the secret which lurks behind it, but when I do, I feel the disappointment sorely. I am really to be pitied on such occasions. To think that any body should be better informed anent a mystery than myself, is gall and wormwood to one of my mental constitution. I cannot sleep, my appetite fails me, and my quick and restless eye becomes dull and inefficient. It is then that I feel my burden lightened by an appeal to your sagacity. I have already communicated to you my suspicions that there might be some deep and dangerous meaning in such an obviously significant sign as

ENROL HAIRED OIL,

and, would you believe it, the moment the affair had received publicity in your journal, *the inscription was withdrawn!* Yes, Sir! *withdrawn*,—nobody knows whither! And, mark you, simultaneously with that withdrawal, the troubles in the south commenced! Let it now never be said (in view of the manifest connection between

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these events), that it is not of the utmost importance to solve such problems. Had we but had the key thereto in this case, who dare tell what might not have happened. But "forewarned is forearmed," and I venture to solicit your very particular attention to the following most mysterious cryptogram:

PANKOKVMEICHIOVRISAPAKI

This is obviously Russian, and in the present complicated condition of affairs in the East it might be of the last importance that its meaning should be divined. What if it were a pass word? Or contained a secret understanding between Dai Nippon and all the Russias?

It is true that an ingenious friend of mine, whose mind refuses to see a mystery in anything, pretends to have discovered in it a simple beer advertisement, and avers that it should be read in this wise:—

Bankoku meishu urisabaki

"Good liquors from everywhere, sold on the premises"—to which it must be admitted an array of bottles inside the premises gives an air of verisimilitude. This is all very fine, to be sure, but you and I, Sir, know better than that. Besides what if he were in the plot?

ANTEMETIC
OF
NAUSEAMARINA

is another puzzle. Can it be that this is a specimen of that universal brotherhood of languages dimly foreseen by Mr. Mori, and hoped for in the millenium? A logistic protoplasm, so to speak, as yet formless and void. And yet not altogether so formless and void, methinks, by reason of a super-stoutness in that second joint,—hinting of bone—sturdy Anglo-Saxon emetic, but withal pleasant sounding and Italian as to its extremities, vibrating tunefully upon the ear.

OLD CURIOUS

looks placidly down upon the wayfarer by the Odori. Which of us has not heard—perhaps to our stomach's cost—of "*Curious old*," bolstering up somewhat ostentatiously the pretensions of Homatoxylum decoction to a brotherhood with "Port"? That is not altogether unintelligible, I admit, but this is of quite a different kidney. Here we have an *adjectivum in loco nominis*, or noun. There's a wierdness about "*Old Curious*" which savoureth of sulphur—a kind of cousinship to "Old Hornie," as it were, or "Old Nick." The d——l has a hand in it, I'm persuaded.

HORSESHOEMAKER
IMSTRACTED
BY
FRENCHHORSELEECH.

is bewildering chiefly from the impetuosity with which it is blurted out upon you. There is an obstreperous force about it, which all but knocks you off your legs. It is a stammer in type,—a sentence delivered in indecent haste; or liker, perhaps, to a lesson imperfectly learned by rote, and in danger of being forgotten altogether unless discharged at once and in the lump.

And, prithee, good master Farrier, amplify thy sign a little; let it have more longitude. Deploy your capitals in open order, and, harkye, mend your manners somewhat whilst you are about it. We like not that "leech."

TAILOR NATIVE GOUNTRY

is laconic enough for an epigram. My word for it, Sir, there's more in it than is apparent on the surface. But whether the shell of it, or

COOK CINDOR

will ever be cracked and the kernel found, is more than can be confidently predicted by

Your obedient servant,

PAUL PRY.

The natives appear, from all accounts, to be hard pressed just now. They are soliciting foreigners to ship silk for them on joint account, and if not, on consignment, in order to get rid of the burden of their stocks. The Chinese are also hawking their sterling bills about the market for advances, but they find it difficult to get the requisite accommodation from the foreign banks.—*Shanghai Courier.*

Law & Police.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Monday, February 12th, 1877.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION *v.* PETER GERHARD HANSEN.

Accused was charged with forging, uttering (and aiding and abetting in forging and uttering) with intent to defraud, a bank-note of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for $500, and with conspiring, with other persons, to forge and utter such bank note and thereby to defraud.

Mr Dickins appeared as solicitor for the prosecutors, who were also represented by Mr A. H. C. Haselwood, accountant.

Prisoner said he had obtained the services of Mr Ness, as his Counsel, who would not appear at this hearing, however.

(Continued from 9th instant.)

Mr Dickins said that owing to circumstances Mr Haselwood could not appear. Mr Walter, the manager of the Bank, was present and would give evidence much to the same effect as Mr Haselwood.

His Honour agreed to strike out the evidence of Mr Haselwood, as taken down in Friday's hearing.

John Walter, Acting Manager H. K. & S. Banking Corporation, sworn:—I remember the 6th of February. I remember receiving a message from our Compradore about seven o'clock in the evening. I went to the Bank and there I found a Chinaman who conducted me to his exchange shop, where I found the man Williams, who was stated to have tendered a note. I told Williams the note was a forgery. He did not deny having presented it. That is the note (shown) I told him he must go with me to the Police Station. I should judge the note had been manufactured by means of photography. Nothing further took place in the exchange shop. I went to the station with the men from the exchange shop, some Japanese policemen and Mr Haselwood. I there made a charge against Williams. On the way to the station Williams said he had better see the American Consul at once to prevent the man who gave him the note from leaving Yokohama. I then went to seee General Van Buren and reported him. Williams at first refused to give the name of the man who gave him the note. Afterwards, in my presence he said a man named Bennett had given it him. (Mr Dickins here remarked that this evidence was educed merely to show that there had been a forgery.) I went to Mr Bavier, the Danish Consul. Bennett was found at No. 93. The premises were searched by Elmer, the American deputy—marshall, and Mr Loxton, constable. Nothing of importance was found in my presence. After Bennett was arrested, I left No. 93, before the search was finished, and returned home. Loxton took charge of Bennett. No further search of No. 93 has been made in my presence. No other search has been made in my presence. I have seen two ficticious notes besides the one now in Court. Mr Van Oordt, the Swedish Consul showed it me. The notes all bear the same numbers It is not the custom of our Bank to issue notes bearing the same number. To the best of my belief, these now shown to me are the notes Mr Van Oordt showed me. The paper of which this note is made is far thicker than that of our genuine notes. That is a true note (shown). It bears genuine signatures.

Prisoner had no questions to ask witness.

Mr Dickins said he would only ask Mr Walter now to point out William and Bennett if they were present in Court. Mr Walter did so.

His Honour then read his notes of the above evidence. Mr Walter begged leave to correct a slight irregularity. Mr Cook of the Bank sent him the two notes spoken of, from Mr Van Oordt. Mr Van Oordt did not show them to him, as he said. Mr Van Oordt told him subsequently, however, that he had sent them.

Obase Izaburo, cautioned:—I live in Yokohama. I go to Tôkiô, daily. I am a *banto* at No. 62. I remember the 6th of this month. Sekiya a money changer, came to me with a note. It was for $500, of the H. K. and S'hai Bank. It was brought to me because it was suspicious; and the money changer did not know whether he would change it or not. I was not sure about it and gave it back to him. Okamoto and Heikichi were together. The note presented was like these (shown.) I did not see any foreigner in connection with the note. I was in Okamoto's house, and Sekiya brought the note to me there.

Sekiya Heikichi, cautioned:—I am a money-changer in Tôkiô. I remember a foreigner coming to my shop on the evening the 6th instant. He came accompanied by a watch-maker's man. The foreigner had bought a watch and presented a $500 note in payment. I did not see the watch. The note was brought to be changed. The messenger was a young man of eight or nine and twenty. The foreigner only asked to have the note changed. He pulled it out of his pocket. Not being able to make myself sure of the note I took it to Okamoto s. He was not certain about it either. Okamoto is also a money-changer. I then only brought it back to my house and gave it to the foreigner again. I could not change it. I met last witness at Okamoto's house. It was about five o'clock. I did not go to Okamoto's house. My master did (The interpreter here remarked that witness had not used any pronou... It would be better to say "The note was taken to Okamoto s house") I saw the note given back to the foreigner. My master, Zempachi returned it. Zempachi said he could not be sure about the note and could not change it. The foreigner said nothing but put the note in his breast and went away. The note was very like both of these (shown). I saw the foreigner who

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presented the note now in Court. (Witness pointed to George Hansen.) Zempachi himself took the note to Okamoto's house.

The Court here adjourned till 2 p.m.

Court reassembled at 2 P M.

General Van Buren, who was present during part of the afternoon, was accommodated with a seat on the Bench beside his Honour.

Yang Pow Ching, money changer, was now asked to give his evidence. Ah Fai was requested to interpret but was unable to do so because his dialect was that of Canton, and witness came from Shanghai. Witness asked leave to speak in Japanese, and the Court interpreter was called, but failed to understand witness' language.

Mew Ah Fai, cautioned:—I am compradore at the H. K. and S. Bank I remember the 6th instant. I sent a message to Mr Walter on the evening of that day, asking him to come to the bank, He came, about seven o'clock. The exchange man Poro Ching brought a bank note to my house about half past five which I saw was false. I then sent for Mr Walter, and he went to the exchange shop. That is all I know about it. That is the note given me by the exchange shopman, (shown) I showed it to Mr Walter. It is not a true one.

Felix Beato, sworn.—I live at No 57. I have much experience in photography and for many years have carried on a photographic business. (Notes shown) They are photographed and painted afterwards. They have been produced in the usual way by copying from a negative.

Antonine Bennett, sworn,—I am a seaman. I was on board the *Tennessee* last. I left the *Tennessee* in July or August last year. I was not in the *Nevada* after that. I had about $50 in my pocket when I left the *Tennessee*. I have been dealing in skins and doing some account work, collecting postage stamps and working in photography. When I first began photography I worked for Wong Cheong, doing mostly outside business He paid me. I did not make more than enough to live on during all those months. I have never been the owner of $500 during that time. I never carried on photography on my own account. I had learned from my father how to photograph. I know defendant. I have know him from November last year. I met him at Peter Clausen's. Defendant has asked me to do several things for him. He promised to help me to get a photographic business. I can't say why. He was to help me with money. He gave me some and I bought instruments, cameras, pencils and paper in Tôkiô. I do not know the name of the street. I think George Hansen with with me. Prisoner did not go, but paid the money. I brought the apparatus to his residence in Yokohama, at the corner of Homura Road, No. 107. I have taken the negative of a $500 note with this apparatus. I got the note from Mr Hansen, defendant. The first was taken about the last of December. I have taken about a dozen negatives, or more. The first one was no good for the purpose of copying from it. Mr. Hansen, defendant, helped me to take these negatives. The last were as good as I could take them. They were used for the purpose of making copies. These are copies from those negatives (notes shown). I printed the notes from the negatives. Defendant assisted me. I made perhaps twenty, from the same bank note. It is common writing paper. I bought it from a Japanese. The front is one piece and the back is another. I pasted them together, and was assisted by defendant. Eight of them were coloured. I coloured them. I used water colours. I bought them in Tôkiô. I had no assistance in colouring them. I submitted the printed notes to defendant to see if they were right. He said they were too dark, too black. All but eight of these prints were burned. The last I know of them was that I gave them to George Hansen. I speak of the eight that were not burned. George Hansen was to change them. He asked me for them I did not see defendant after I gave them to George Hansen. I gave him them perhaps fourteen days after they were printed. During that time they lay in a drawer in a room of a house belonging to defendant. These operations were carried on in defendant's house. The doors were usually fastened when we worked. There was no reason for this precaution, for no one lived in the house. Defendant gave me the note "to see if I *were* a photographer." I did not try to photograph anything besides these bank notes. I did not know of any other reason at the time. I knew afterwards. The other reason was to get them exchanged. When they were ready I got to know this. They told me. Defendant asked me to exchange some of the notes. I did not exchange any, because I did not want to run into danger. I knew that they were not good, and I did not want to have anything to do with it. I knew that it was intended to use these notes when they were finished. I did try to prevent these notes being used. I made an objection to their being put into circulation to defendant when he told me to get them exchanged. He said it did not matter. If I did not try to get them exchanged he would give me up to the bank. I told him I *would* try to get them exchanged, though as a matter of fact I did not try to get them exchanged. The good note was exchanged by George Hansen after the negative was taken. Defendant only assisted me to make these notes. He helped me in whatever way he could. When I took the negatives, he was present. He was also present when I prepared the negatives before printing from them. I was paid some money now and then. I can't say it was just for taking these notes. Defendant lived at No. 107, alone. I put two of the notes between the top of the table and the frame in the house at No. 93. George Hansen occupied the room in which this table was. He never told me what he did with the notes I gave him, nor did defendant ever mention where they went to. Defendant never offered me any special reward for making these notes. I suppose I was to exchange the notes defendant gave me for his benefit. I do not know where the photographic instruments are now. The last time I saw them was when George Hansen went to Tôkiô, on Monday last, to change the five notes. He told me himself he was going for that purpose. He took the photographic lens with him. He was to see it. The rest of the instrument remained in No. 93. It had been taken some days previous from No. 107. He brought the lens back from Tôkiô. He did not give it to me. I do not know to whom he did give it. I know a man called Williams. I know he intended to change one. He got that note from me (shown). Williams asked me for it. He had known of my making the photographic copies. I told him of it. Defendant knew I told Williams. He expressed many objections to Williams' knowing. Williams knew, through me, that defendant took part in the affair. I knew Williams at the time he was in the *Tennessee* with me. He was discharged the same day as I was. I gave five notes to George Hansen, not eight. I don't know if any of the five were torn up. I do not know that any of these notes were torn up in the closet attached to my room.

Antoine Williams, sworn:—I was formerly a seaman on board the U. S. S. *Tennessee*. I was discharged when last witness was. I boarded for some time with Peter Clausen. Then I worked on board the *Nevada* for four months. I remember taking a bank-note for $500 to the exchange shop on the 6th instant. Antoine Bennett gave it me. I was to change it and bring the money to him. He owed me some money from the time I was living in the boarding house, and I went up to ask him for some that day. I did not know it was a forged note. Bennett told me he was making some money, but did not say in what way. Bennett told me Hansen, the defendant, had made some money; but I did not understand him to mean he was to imitate coin. When I make money I make it by working. I met defendant at Peter Clansen's some time before Christmas. I know George Hansen. He was a shipmate of mine. He was with the *Tennessee* for some time after I left it. Bennett told me on Monday morning that George Hansen was going to Tôkiô. I did not know till next morning after my arrest, that he had gone for the purpose of changing notes. I have talked with defendant several times, but never on such a subject as this. It was quite daylight when Bennett gave me the note. I cannot tell if that is the note (shown). It was like that. Bennett said he had no time to go, and I went because he promised to give me some of the money he owed me. I do not know of defendant's connection with these notes; nothing whatever. I know where the exchange shop is, but not the number.

George Hansen, sworn:—I was seaman on board the *Tennessee*. I am a Swede. I have been doing nothing for several months. I knew Bennett and Williams. I lived at first at No. 82 and afterwards at No. 193. Bennett and I lived together; he had one room and I had another. I knew he was a photographer. He was taking likenesses in Yokohama with a Chinaman in Homura Road. I know defendant. I knew where he lived the night Bennet was arrested; I did not know before. I remember a conversation at Peter Clausen's with Williams, who was a little drunk and talked about making a couple of thousand dollars in a day or two. That was since Christmas, about five or six days after he left the *Neveda*. Mr Clausen was present, so was defendant; but I do not know if he heard of this. William did not say how he was going to make this money. I went up with Bennett to Yedo, but did not know till we returned to Yokohama that he had bought this stuff. I came down with him. He did not keep the parcel he brought down from Yedo in our house. He did not tell me what it was. I was friendly at the time. He did not tell me about setting up a photographic shop. Bennett never gave me any notes to change. Defendant gave me one, which I changed. It was a $500 note I took to Yedo. I could not get it changed. Defendant told me the Japanese paper up there was better than down here. That was in Yedo, a little after 12 o'clock. I was searching for an exchange shop and could not find one. At last I went into a watchmaker's shop and the people there showed me an exchange shop. I did not ask to buy a watch. I asked how much they wanted for a gold watch. They said $90; but I never intended to buy it. The exchange people said they had not enough money to change the note. They looked at it, and then gave it me back. I then returned to Yokohama, and gave it back to Hansen. Bennett sent me out to Clausen's on the night that Williams was arrested, to tell him to come and speak to him. I could not find Williams and went back to No. 93. Bennett was asleep. That was about half-past seven. I saw Bennett that afternoon tearing up papers, some painted and some white. They resembled writing paper in shape and size. He went to the closet and took these papers with him. I did not tell Williams I was taking five notes up to Yedo. I had changed a note for defendant the Saturday before. It was also for $500. That was in Japanese town, Yokohama. I could show you the house. It is in the second street down from the Machigaisho. Defendant only asked me to change it. He gave me a dollar for my trouble. I have said on a previous occasion that Bennett never gave me a note to change for him in Tôkiô. I still stick to that.

Adjourned till the following day at 10 a.m.

Tuesday, 13th February.

Mr Dickins said that he would be obliged to apply for a remand after this hearing. Owing to circumstances several of his witnesses were unable to appear.

Sekimoto Tatsu, a Japanese woman, cautioned:—I lived at No 107, with the defendant. I know a man named Bennett. He came often to our house. When he came he went to a different room from mine. My master usually went with him. I never entered it, nor even looked into it, because my master was so strict about excluding me from it. It seemed to be constantly shut whilst they were in. I never thought of peeping into it even, defendant was so strict about it. I had not the least idea of what they did in there. The door was constantly shut, and unless seeing them

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going in and out I never noticed anything peculiar about it. We went to live there about the 20th November last year.

Sergeant Walter Loxton, sworn, deposed:—I arrested, on the evening of the 6th instant, Antoine Bennett, but had previously taken charge of Williams. About 8 o'clock that evening Mr Walter and Mr Haselwood of the H. K. & S. Bank came, accompanied by Williams, to the station. Mr Walter showed me a note of the H. K & S. Bank for $500, telling me at the time it was a counterfeit, in William's presence. Williams had tried to pass it in a Chinese exchange shop. I believe No. 126. I asked Williams where he got it. He said he would not tell any one but General Van Buren, his Consul. In consequence of that Mr Walter asked me to take charge of Williams, while he went to see General Van Buren. Shortly afterwards Elmer came to the station, asked for Williams and took him to the American Consulate. I accompanied them. Williams was questioned by the Consul, who asked him where he got the note. Williams wanted to stipulate with the General that if he told all about it he would be set free. After that interview I went to Mr Bavier's to procure a warrant for the arrest of Bennett, and then went to Bennett's house, No. 93. I showed Bennett the warrant, and told him I was there to arrest him. I read the charge. He got up and dressed This was about a quarter past ten. After he was dressed we commenced to search the premises, but found nothing bearing on the charge. I took him to the police station. I did not arrest prisoner, but have searched his premises in company with Constable Toms and Mr Elmer. We found a leather box and a portmanteau and then 403 *yen* in Japanese money. Also an old cash-box containing paints, thick painted glass, and a small piece of paper, similar to that of which these notes are made. It appeared to have been soaked in oil and had some green paint on it. We also found his clothes and letters in the portmanteau. In the small room were some old clothes, which looked do if they had been much worn. Also, three bottles, one containing a colourless liquid, like water. In the grate was a lot of burnt paper. No photographic instruments were found: (Bottle shown, containing the liquid.) There was a strong smell, reminding one of a photographic studio. The clothes were worn and stained. A light coloured waistcoat was found, with no particular stains, but very dirty. The clothes had no particular smell. (Leather portmanteau produced and opened). That is the waistcoat I refer to. All the other articles, as I have mentioned them, I recognise. That is now all I know about it.

Mr. Dickins now said this was all the evidence he had to offer at present. The other witnesses he had proposed to call were unable to attend, and would be engaged during most part of the day. Mr Dickins therefore asked to have a remand till past Chinese New Year. He might be able to continue offer of the evidence on Saturday, but would prefer waiting till the beginning of the week.

His Honour agreed to adjourn till Tuesday next, the 20th instant. Prisoner remarked, when asked if he had any objection to the proposal, that he wished, of course, to get done with it at once; but if it could not be, of course it could not be, and he agreed.

Neil Morrison was charged with being drunk. He was a sailor on board the *Benarty*.

Sergeant Walter Loxton, sworn, stated:—Prisoner was brought to the station this morning by the Japanese police very much the worse for liquor. He had been lying about the Yoshiwara drunk and incapable.

Prisoner admitted having been drunk, and was sorry for giving so much trouble, though he did not remember having done any harm.

Ordered to pay $1 and costs, besides 25 cents for damage done to property.

IN H. B. M.'S COURT OF KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Wednesday, February 14th, 1877.

NOMI DAISUKI *v.* J. W. SUTHERLAND.

Rehearing with a jury. Claim of *yen* 262.67, 8 *rin*, 2 *mon*. balance of account for goods sold. This case was heard on the 6th December, 1875, and was referred for account to Mr J. C. Hall. The referee filed his report on the 20th December, 1875. The plaintiff applied for a rehearing, which was granted.

The following gentlemen were sworn as a Jury:—William Curtis, Andrew Jaffray (foreman), Charles Wirgman, John Rickett and Felix Beato.

Plaintiff being unable definitely to state his claim, the Court adjourned till the following (yesterday) morning.

Thursday, February 15th.

Reassembled, 15th instant, at 10 a.m.

Plaintiff had informed the Court that 548 bags of barley had been delivered to defendant up till July 31st, 1874. Defendant said he could not tell exactly the amount up to that date, but knew the total amount for the whole year. It would take a long time to find that fact out from the Day Books. But the total number of bags as mentioned by both parties was the same. After some discussion defendant admitted the point. The weight next came into consideration. Defendant admitted having received 991.50 piculs in all; but His Honour said this was insufficient, and defendant must either admit receipt of the quantities at the times specified or deny having received any. Defendant denied having bought at gross weight. The picul was 133⅓ English pounds, and the price $1.18 per picul, net weight. Defendant admitted that the market price then was $1.25 per picul, net. Defendant admitted $29.69 for rice, beans and hay. Defendant denied having contracted to pay the coolie and cart hire. Defendant admitted having paid plaintiff 1,804 *yen*. Defendant admitted eight pounds per bag tare; plaintiff only seven. From December, 1874, plaintiff received receipts for the quantities delivered; but prior to that date none were asked, as the transactions were carried out on a perfectly friendly footing.

Adjourned till 2 p.m.

Resumed at 2 p.m.

Plaintiff was asked to enumerate the items which served to make up the 461 piculs. He did so; but defendant's account not tallying with plaintiff's, His Honour ordered the issue to be left compulsorily in Mr Hall's hand. The evidence in support of the claim was now heard.

Fugi, wife of plaintiff, cautioned, stated:—Defendant has had dealings with us since the 3rd year of Meiji, 1870. I keep a tea-house at Kanagawa. Sutherland and Iyo who were on very friendly terms, came to me and said they were greatly distressed because they were unable to obtain fodder as usual from the stores at Kanagawa, and asked me to buy for them. That was in January, 1874. I refused; but they again came, saying they were really pressed for want of fodder, so I consented to help them, though Daisuki was sick at the time. I made inquiries and reported to them that I could get barley for them at one *yen* one *bu* per bag of five *to*. Iyo said it would do. Five *to* equal fifteen *momme* gross. With regard to bran, I got it for them at $1.50 per picul, net. The accounts were settled twice on that basis during February and March. After that, payments were made monthly on account. On one occasion when I went for payment to Sutherland's, Smith told me two month's payments had been made on account already. After that I resolved I would not supply fodder to Sutherland's horses, though they were all to die. During the existence of the contract I supplied the grain according to the market value. When, in April, 1875, Sutherland made these objections and claimed tare, I felt very grieved. At the time of the original contract there was no mention of tare, simply five *bus* per bag of 15 *momme*. From first to last no change was made with regard to weight or deduction of tare. I was annoyed when I heard they were making up the accounts without consulting me on the question of tare. Bran was sold at six *bus* for two bags weighing 16 *momme*. When it became cheap I sold it cheaper; but I do not remember when that was.

To defendant:—When I went on the 11th April to your place for the balance of account, there was still some money due to me. I forget how much. It was over 200 *rios*. I did not claim 65 *rios* then. I was in the habit of going there sometimes to compare my book with yours. There was no written contract, because I looked on you, Mr Sutherland, in the light of a brother. I am not aware that it is the custom to allow tare.

Defendant here stated that it was in fact the custom at present to allow a tare of eight pounds per bag for grain. Several people in the trade could witness to the fact.

To the Jury:—I sometimes sent the grain by boat when Sutherland could not come for it. I claim $260.

Funabashi Zenzaburo:—I am out of employment at present. I live in Aichi *ken*. At the time of the contract I was in the employ of Nomi Daisuke, from the beginning of 1874. At that time an application was made by Sutherland, saying that he had from fifty to sixty horses and nothing for them to eat; would Nomi Daisuke help him? The mistress and I declined, saying it was not our business. A second time Sutherland came accompanied by Iyo, saying that he trusted to their assistance as he could get help from no other quarter. At their earnest solicitations, and sympathising with Sutherland in his distress, we agreed to enquire all round, and tell him if we could help him. The cheapest rate for best quality barley was $1.25 per bag of five *masu*. In the presence of Nomi Daisuke and myself, Iyo interpreted for Sutherland, who signified his consent and the business was commenced accordingly. At the same time the arrangement was made about the bran, which was to be sold at $1.50 per picul net. The accounts for the second and third months were squared twice on the contract basis just made. In April, 1874, some of Sutherland's people made a demand for deduction of tare. Sutherland's clerk was changed then, and the new one made the demand that tare should be deducted. Sutherland then owed $88. In the conversation which took place about that time, on a Sunday, I agreed only to continue the contract on the original basis, and defendant acquiesced in the proposal.

Court adjourned till Thursday, the 22nd instant.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT YEDO.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Vice-Consul.

Friday, February 16th, 1877.

In matter of a petition and counter claim:—KUSUMOTO MASATAKA, *Gon-chiji* of Tôkiô *Fu*, plaintiff, *vs.* ARTHUR BLOCKLEY and BRIDGET BLOCKLEY, his wife, defendants; and ARTHUR BLOCKLEY and BRIDGET BLOCKLEY, his wife, plaintiffs *vs.* KUSUMOTO MASATAKA, *Gon-chiji* of Tôkiô *Fu*, defendant.

Plaintiff in his petition claimed $618 ground rent due on the Yedo Hotel, Tsukiji according to lease.

Defendants demanded that the petition be dismissed, and brought in a counter claim for $5,000 damages, in consequence of the Japanese Government having violated the lease by allowing foreigners to reside outside Tsukiji, and thereby injured defendants' trade as hotelkeepers there.

(Continued from 29th ultimo.)

Mr Lowder appeared for plaintiff; Mr Kirkwood for defendants.

Mr Kirkwood, in answer to Mr Lowder's argument said:—With

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respect to the alleged misjoinder of parties, Mr Lowder argued under Sec. 24 of the Judicature Act that the Court could not entertain this claim, but I maintain that this does not refer to the jurisdiction of the Court. It simply states that the Court can only entertain the counter claim and only refers to the administration of law and equity. In our own Courts the rules with regard to foreigners suing British subjects are clearly laid down. With respect to the objection that a foreign Government cannot be sued as a defendant in an action in which it is interested, I argue, that because no individual name was mentioned in the contract, the Government should be liable to sue and be sued as an individual. I admit that on the counter claim as it stands there is no privity of contract between the plaintiff and defendants. The contract as stated was made between the Blockleys and the Japanese Government. I say, further, that on the whole of the pleadings the right of the original plaintiff to make any claim at all is denied, it being averred that the contract was not made with him but with other parties, and that the counter claim only sets up that we still deny plaintiff's right to sell, but if plaintiff has a right to sue we have a counter claim against him.

The Court here suggested that "Kusumoto Masataka on behalf of the Japanese Government" should be entered on all the pleadings, for the Japanese would of course object were the Mikado personally to be named in any document of this nature.

Mr Kirkwood continued:—With regard to the objection that a foreign sovereign cannot be forced to answer a counter claim, I am inclined to differ, and all the cases referred to by Mr Lowder hardly, in my opinion, touched upon the point in question, but were rather in my favour. The oldest case on record is perhaps that of the King of Spain *vs.* Hullest, in which the former was named personally as plaintiff. The chief point is that if the demurrer hold good, it alters the whole of the proceedings in the case.

After some discussion Mr Kirkwood agreed to amend the petition slightly. Mr Lowder informed the Court that he was willing to accept the above suggestion, on the understanding that there should be no demurrer on the part of his learned friend. Mr Kirkwood replied that if Mr Lowder persevered in his demurrers he should certainly claim the right to name the Mikado as a party in the pleadings.

It was agreed between the learned Counsel on both sides that the defendants in the original claim are assignees of the original lessee. The contract cannot be an act of state if embodied in a contract with defendants.

Adjourned till the afternoon.

When the Court resumed its sitting at 2 p.m., Mr Lowder said that according to the title deed the *Chiji* of the Tōkiō *Fu* had the right to sue in his own name as the proper local authority, and that a counter claim could be brought against him in that capacity. A list of the foreigners who lived inside and outside of Tsukiji from 1867 to 1876 could be shown. The authorities knew that large numbers of foreigners lived outside the limits, but were unacquainted with what they did; it would be for Mr Kirkwood to prove by evidence that the Government *did* know. Mr Lowder denied the propriety of mentioning the Mikado as plaintiff.

Mr Kirkwood said he wished to act according to form and would leave it to the decision of the Court whether this should be or not.

It was here agreed to postpone the demurrer till Friday next, the 23rd instant, Counsel in the meanwhile to settle issues.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S DISCOVERIES.

(The Times.)

Antiquity, as if to chide our busy present and scheming future, has suddenly made a splendid revelation. A faithful devotee has struck the ground with his divining rod, and brought to light a treasury hitherto supposed to be fabulous, or rifled ages ago. All at once Mycenæ is found to be a reality. People had forgotten that some of the powers which they believe to be eminently destructive are, in truth, the most conservative. War, anarchy, neglect, barbarism, oblivion most of all, often bury to preserve. Mycenæ always fared ill. Even before the Trojan war it had suffered by revolution and sedition. From the unsung ages before Agamemnon, it emerged into a flash of glory, instantly quenched in crimes and catastrophes. Even then its greatness was rather traditional than real, for the twin city of Argos was increasing, while Mycenæ, instead of living hosts, had its Cyclopean walls, its colossal edifices, and the neighbouring Temple of Juno, which it still held in partnership with its more prosperous neighbour. The terrible legend that the Athenian playgoers were never tired of hearing recited in every stage of the history and every form of the dramatic art seemed to throw a dark spell over the locality. A long decay was only consummated when the Argives, jealous, it is said—though why jealous it is hard to say—laid the city waste, nearly five centuries before the Christian æra. Strabo, in the time of Augustus, spoke of the site itself as doubtful. But gold had been buried there, and of that it may be truly said that its spirit never ceases to hover over the sepulchre. That tradition never dies. The whole Poloponnesus has shared the decay of its once most famous city, and travellers, merchants, philosophers, artists, and the whole tribe of wanderers have only sighted or touched the peninsula to fly off to Athens, or across the sea to Ionian cities or Trojan plains. Chandler, a most careful and conscientious traveller, as well as thoroughly informed, with Pausanias and all the authorities at his side, and his eyes open to every promising object, closes his chapter on Mycenæ with the confession that he missed the site he had been looking for:—"On reviewing our journey, I found with "regret that Mycenæ was at no great distance on our right "when we entered between the mountains." Before and even since his time, Greeks, barbarians, Turks, and Albanians have found the very spot indeed, and thrown everything about into the wildest confusion, only to desist when a few inches from the great prize of all. Our ancestors might have suspected that some misleading genie, like the instinct ascribed to certain birds, had all these ages been baffling the curiosity of prying visitors, by distracting their attention and putting them on one false scent or another, till in fulness of time the great King of Men who found a bard in Homer should have his royal state once more shown to the world by Dr. Schliemann?

History tells of many such obsequies as are here brought to light, but they are hardly credited. Survivors are heartless, rapacious. Courts are not often the schools of sentiment. It is easier, too, to say that the accumulated wealth of a reign has been buried with its owner than to do it. Would Clytemnestra, faithless herself, bury her faithless lord in this gorgeous fashion? Would she make Cassandra the sharer of such a pomp? That is the tradition, and here are the facts, which are at least in keeping. By the removal of some slabs there is found, a few inches below the surface, or below what was the surface, a whole museum of precious antiquities, in every sense precious. The mere value of the metal to be melted down is several thousand pounds but that is nothing to the historical and artistic value. As the discoverer truly says, the collection will add even to the unequalled and inexhaustible attractions of the Hellenic capital. Here are found lying the gigantic heroes we read of and hardly believed in, with not only their entire armour of gold and bronze, but with all their ornaments and furniture, whether of festivity or of State; their offerings to their tutelary gods, and everything they had fondly cherished in their lifetime. In countless profusion lie shields, breastplates, shield and sword belts, plates and leaves of gold for the more flexible parts of the body armour, gold pins, buttons, sword hilts, lances and swords in gold and bronze, gold statuettes of quaint and fanciful device, unique specimens of unknown epochs of art, double cups, goblets, immense vases in gold and bronze, and, most signigticant of all—perhaps to propitiate the divine guardian of the tomb—the silver head and gold horns of the animal sacred to the ox-eyed goddess. Precious as the metal was, and still is, the workmanship surpasses it. Bronze it is needles say, had a greater value in those days than it has now, when it comes low in the third rank after gold and silver. That is not surprising when it is considered that, so far as can be ascertained, every bit of ancient bronze—or brass, as it is improperly called in the authorized version—contained a proportion of British tin. From the famous transaction between Diomedes and Glaucus it appears that while a suit of gold armour could be bought for a hundred head of cattle, one of bronze would cost nine, thus raising the proportionate value of the inferior metal to one-eleventh. But among these ornaments of war and peace are other relics even more interesting. Have we indeed the whole jewel-box and toilet of the ill-fated prophetess who told everybody his doom and her own in vain, and who suffered the additional misery of foreknowing all the misery to come? Cassandra is here—a fairy-like form, with all her pretty trinkets, her earrings, necklaces, bracelets, hair-pins, lockets, and clasps. It was Clytemnestra that buried them with her, soon to follow her to the same tomb; for the daughter of Tyndarus and sister of Helen is here. Strangest of all, the hero himself, Agamemnon, remains, and is found to be just such a giant as a hundred Chiefs would choose for their leader—a head and shoulders taller than all. It has always been impossible to believe that any ordinary man could put on Achilles such an atrocious injury and such a gross affront as the poet records. The incident has at least some corroboration in the bulk of the man. The bones must have been iron to survive to this day. Dr. Schliemann is still at work, most liberally assisted, though almost overdone with control of that assistance. Every day brings to light the ornaments, not of Kings and Queens only, but of a whole Court and people, as if lavished on the open grave. The curious varieties in the form of the prevailing idol will probably help to elucidate the question which sorely puzzled the Father of History himself—viz., whence

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the Greeks derived their mythology. These discoveries only confirm his belief that it came from Egypt. The Greeks made Juno their own, but there can be little doubt she was an Egyptian long before the Trojan War.

But why was this discovery reserved for the latter end of the 19th century? It is made in the very nick of time. What is it that all Europe is looking for? It is the King of Men, the great head of the Hellenic race, the man whom a thousand galleys and a thousand men submitted to on a simple recognition of his personal qualities, and obeyed for ten long years. Here are his arms, his shield, and all his familiar accoutrements, as well as the sword and other weapons that had become in a manner part of his own natural frame. It was only a mile and a half from the very spot where these are found that Pythagoras walked one day into the Temple of Juno, and recognized for his own the shield he had carried in the Trojan War under the form of Euphorbus, who perished by the hand of Menelaus. Let the shield of Agamemnon be hung up amid a number of other shields of the antique form. Let the greatest men of this not degenerate age be invited to prove their true identity. The man who, as soon as he enters, can single out the shield of the King of Men, and say, "That is mine," must be the man to head the entire Greek race and the races mixed with it in their impending struggle with the remnant of the Asiatic Power. It must be a true Philhellene, a scholar, a statesman, a man of unflinching courage and irrepressible enterprise, full of resources, and ready to look in the face a rival or a foe. He must have sat at Homer's feet and learnt his lore as Pelides did the learned Centaur's. The man who can challenge for his own the Shield of Agamemnon, now waiting for the challenge, is the true Emperor of the East, and our easiest escape from our present difficulties.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF JAPAN.*

By Henry S. Munroe, E.M.

(The Engineering and Mining Journal.)

PRESENT CONDITION OF JAPANESE MINES.

COAL FIELDS OF SHIKOKU.

Awa Coal Field.—Coal is reported to occur in many places on this island; and there is probably a coal field of some size on the east coast. I have specimens of coal from this region which seem to be of fine quality. One specimen, at least, is of a fat, caking coal. Mr. Frecheville, of the Mining Office, spent the summer of 1875 in exploring this island, of whose mineral resources little is known. His report, however, has not yet been published.

COAL FIELDS OF KIUSHIU.

The most important coal fields of Japan, as being best developed and producing most coal, are, at present, those of the Island of Kiushiu. These yielded, in 1874, eighty per cent. of the total product of the empire. Last summer, with a party of students, I made a rapid trip through this island, under the auspices of the Imperial University, in the course of which we visited all but one of these coal fields.

It seems that there are five important fields on this island, which may be styled as follows, viz.: The Chikuzen Coal Field; the Karatsu Coal Field; the Nagasaki Coal Field; the Miike Coal Field, and the Amakusa Anthracite Fields.

The Nagasaki Coal Field.—The most important of these, although of small extent, lies in the harbor of Nagasaki. The available area of this field is not more than a couple of square miles, comprising a few small islands at the mouth of the harbor, and a small strip of the adjoining coast. A vastly greater area lies between these islands, beneath the sea; but it is, of course, doubtful whether any large portion of this can ever be profitably worked. Certain capitalists have the exclusive right to mine coal on three or four of the largest of these island. Their energies are at present concentrated on one island (Takashima), where they have a large and well-developed mine under English superintendence. In 1874 this mine produced over seventy-two thousand tons of coal, averaging two hundred and forty to two hundred and fifty tons per working day. In 1875 the production was increased between three and four hundred tons per day; and lately, the daily output has reached an average of six to seven hundred tons.

There are reported to be thirteen or more seams of coal on this island, three to sixteen feet in thickness. The upper beds have been in former years exhausted by the Japanese, and but three seams are now worked, the "five feet," and the "eight" and "ten-feet" seams. These last are separated by a parting of shale about one foot thick, and form really one bed, averaging sixteen feet in thickness. Other thick seams are reported; and there is said to be enough coal on the island to maintain a daily production of four or five hundred tons for seventeen years.

Borings have been made on the other island showing several seams of workable thickness; and the company are now making preparations for the sinking of one or more new shafts.

The coal of Takashima Island is of very fine quality, being a fat, caking blacksmith's coal with but five per cent. of ash, and one to two per cent. of water. It is the favorite fuel of the various lines of steamers which visit Japanese ports, and the supply by no means equals the demand. In addition to the superior quality of its coal, this Nagasaki field has another great advantage in being situated at the mouth of one of the best harbors in the country. If necessary, large vessels could be loaded with coal at the mouth of the mine. A small navy of junks, and several large hulks and lighters, bring the coal to Nagasaki; adding, however, but little to the cost.

Their situation, of course, gives these mines a great advantage in competition with those of other regions; and could they supply the demand, but very little coal would be mined elsewhere in Japan. Even now the miners of other less favored localities look forward anxiously to the time when, as they say, "the Takashima working shall be drowned out by the sea."

The coal of the Ishikari region alone approaches the Takashima coal in quality, being in some respects, perhaps, even better; but, as it lies in the interior of the Island of Yesso, the expense of bringing it to market eighty miles by rail, or by river a still greater distance, places it at a serious disadvantage in competition with the Takashima.

Karatsu Coal Field.—North of Nagasaki, on the west coast of Kiushiu, in Nagasaki ken, lies the large coal-producing area which I have styled the Karatsu coal field, the coal brought from this region being everywhere known as Karatsu coal, though but a small part of it comes from the Karatsu district proper. This field is divided in two places by large and narrow bays, from which many small harbors radiate on all sides. These harbors afford shelter to numerous junks, and facilitate the transportation of coal to market, encouraging the opening of mines at many different points.

In visiting this coal field, I was fortunate in that my road several times crossed the boundaries, so that I am enabled to map the extent, and to approximate very closely to the truth in my estimate of the area of the field. Mr. Godfrey estimates this area at two hundred and sixty square miles; dividing it into mining districts—which have, however, no natural boundaries—as follows:

Imabuku District	70	square miles.
Taku „	36	„ „
Karatsu „	40	„ „
Hirado „	120	„ „
Total estimated area	266	square miles.

From the rough map resulting from my reconnoisance, I am inclined to believe that this is much less than the true area of the field, which I estimated at somewhat over three hundred and sixty square miles; as follows:

Karatsu peninsula (including Taku District?)	140	square miles.
Hirado peninsula (including Imabuku District)	180	„ „
Southern peninsula (including Matsushima)	40	„ „
Total estimated area	350	square miles.

With regard to this southern peninsula, I am informed that sandstones, etc., similar to the coal-bearing rocks, are continuous along the west coast nearly to Nagasaki bay. If these are coal measures, the peninsula has an area of coal-bearing rocks several times larger than my estimate. No coal has yet, to my knowledge, been discovered on this peninsula; though large quantities are brought from Matsushima, a large island off the coast.

The coal beds of the Karatsu field are all very thin. In the lower measures there are perhaps ten seams, from one foot or less up to one and eight-tenths feet in thickness. In the upper measures there are, at least, two or three workable seams; the best reported at four feet. The thickness that I saw was but two and nine-tenths feet.

Notwithstanding the thinness of the coal beds, this field is vigorously worked, producing in 1874 over one hundred and seventy-six thousand tons of coal, or about forty-five per cent. of the total product of the Empire. Nearly all of this coal was obtained from beds

* A paper read before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, at the Philadelphia meeting, June, 1876.

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between one and two feet in thickness; while in very favorable situations, seams only six-tenth of a foot thick have been worked with profit.

The coal of the Karatsu field is mainly a non-caking dry coal with a long flame, or a caking coal with a short flame. The quantity of ash is sometimes small, but usually ten per cent. or more and of water, not often more than three per cent. Karatsu coal is largely used by Japanese steamers and for manufacturing purposes, being carried by junks to all parts of country. Its principal consumption, however, is in salt boiling, being used for final evaporation of the brine from sea-water, previously concentrated by the sun and wind.

Miike Coal Field.—This coal field is situated about forty miles northeast of Nagasaki, for the most part in the ken of Fukuoka, near the boundary of Kumamoto ken, and on the coast of the Gulf of Shimabara. The coal rocks are exposed in a belt parallel to the coast, with a width of one or two miles, covering an area of nearly twenty-five square miles. They have a general dip of about five feet in a hundred, towards the sea; but in some places they are said to be locally folded and faulted. Near the coast they are overlaid by more recents clay rocks, but taking into account the gentle dip of the coal strata, it seems probable that they will be found beneath these clay rocks at a depth of not more than one thousand feet, over an additional area of twenty or thirty square miles, making the total available area of this field perhaps fifty square miles.

So far but two seams of coal have been worked; the upper bed six to eight feet thick, and the lower, separated from this by twenty feet of rock, four to five feet in thickness. A third bed is reported to occur below these; but it has not yet been mined.

This coal field is actively worked by the Government Mining Office, under Japanese superintendence, and produces annually sixty to seventy thousand tons of coal. The coal is a fat, caking, blacksmith's coal, resembling that of Takashima. It is used principally for salt-boiling, though a small preportion of the product is brought to Nagasaki and other ports, where it is gradually finding favor as a steam coal. It is also used, to a limited extent, for the manufacture of coke; the different foundries of Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama creating a small demand for this fuel. It has also been used as a gas coal in Yokohama and Tokio, though to what extent I am unable to say.

The Miike coal is somewhat inferior in quality to that of Takashima, containing a larger percentage of ash. From my own assay, of a small hand specimen, this would seem to reach seventeen per cent, but it may be that my sample was unusually bad. The water, by the same assay, was only one-half of one per cent. The coal of the upper bed is said to be the best.

The Miike coal field labors under a serious disadvantage in that only vessels of very light draught can approach the shore, the water being very shallow, and mud-flats of a mile or more in width appearing at low tide. The coal must, therefore, be taken in these small vessels, eighty or ninety miles by water, to Nagasaki for transhipment, this being the nearest port.

Amakusa Anthracite Fields.—On the west coast of the island of Amakusa are two small coal fields, each but a few square-miles in area. The coal is an anthracite; sometimes even graphitic. The beds are but two to three feet thick, and two seams only are recognized, though there are probably more.

The coal is mined in many places, but only on a small scale. The whole product is used in the neighboring provinces for lime-burning.

Graphite.—In Kagoshima ken near the southern extremity of the island of Kiushiu, a small deposit of graphite has recently been discovered. The graphite occurs in irregular masses, scattered through the fissured, broken, and partially metamorphosed rocks forming the foot wall of a volcanic dyke. Similar well defined dykes, one hundred to one hundred and twenty feet in thickness, everywhere penetrate the shales and sandstones of this vicinity.

Deposits of coal, of a very inferior quality, are said to occur within a few miles of this place; and, from their reported direction, are probably in the same series of sandstones and shales. It seems, therefore, not unlikely that this graphite may prove to be the result of a local alteration of one of these beds of coal and that further development of the mine may lead to the discovery of this bed.

The graphite is of very good quality, as will appear from the following analyses made by Mr. Gowland of the Imperial Mint:

	I.	II.
Carbon	88.09	89.22
Ash (pale grey)	11.01	10.78
	29.10	10.78

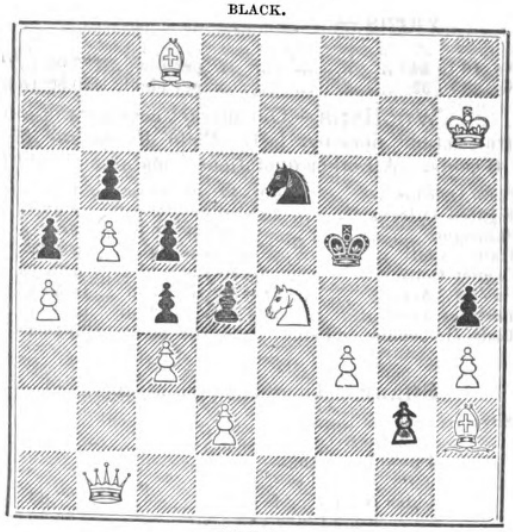
This graphite has not yet been utilized, though experimental crucibles have been made from it which are said to work well.

(To be Continued.)

PROBLEM.

By Mr. Klett.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Solution of A. Sorensen's problem of last week.

White.	Black.
1.—R. to K.'s 8.	1.—B. takes Kt.
2.—Q. to Q.'s 3, ch.	2.—B. takes Q.
3.—P. to K.'s 3, mates.	

Correct answers received from C. B., Yokohama; W. H. S. and W. B. M., Tôkiô.

A very slight skirmish, played by letter between the accomplished "Stella," of problem-composing celebrity, and Mr. Staunton.

(Irregular Opening.)

White ("Stella.")	Black (Mr. S.)	White ("Stella.")	Black (Mr. S.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	11. Castles	K Kt to K 2nd
2. P to K 3rd	P to Q B 4th	12. B to K 4th	P to K B 4th
3. P to Q B 4th	P to Q 5th	13. Q to K sq *(a)*	B takes Kt *(b)*
4. K B to Q 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	14. B takes B	Q to her 3rd *(c)*
5. P to Q R 3rd	P to K 4th	15. B to K R 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
6. K Kt to K B 3rd	P takes K B P	16. Q to K R 4th	Kt to Q 6th
7. P takes K B P	K B to Q 3rd	17. B to Q sq	Castles (on K side)
8. K Kt to K Kt 5th	B takes P	18. P to Q R 4th *(d)*	P to K Kt 4th
9. Q to K 2nd (ch)	Q Kt to K 4th	19. Q to K R 5th	K R to K B 3rd
10. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th	20. R takes B	Kt takes R and wins.

(a) Original and ingenious.

(b) Had he taken the Bishop with Pawn, Stella would have obtained a fine attacking position. *Ex gr.*:—

13.	P takes B	15. Q takes K P, &c.
14. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	

(c) Threatening.

(d) To release the poor imprisoned Knight.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Edwd. Z. Holme, Charles Ryley, Fredk. Ringer and J. Carrick Smith, under the name of HOLME, RYLEY & Co. London, and HOLME, RINGER & Co. Nagasaki, has this day been dissolved by efflux of time.

HOLME, RINGER & Co.

Nagasaki, 1st January, 1877.

REFERRING to the above, the undersigned will carry on business in Nagasaki from and after this date under the style and name of

HOLME, RINGER & CO.

FREDERICK RINGER.

J. CARRICK SMITH.

Nagasaki, 1st January, 1877. 4w.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Owing to the Chinese New Year holidays there has been nothing at all done during the past week, and quotations are for this reason unchanged.

Grey Shirtings:—							
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	...	$1.35	to	$1.75
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	...	1.70	to	2.25
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	...	1.50	to	2.25
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	...	2.05	to	2.50
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	...	1.35	to	1.55
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	...	1.05	to	1.20

White Shirtings:—							
60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.	...	2.20	to	2.40
Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb.	...	0.65	to	0.85
Black Velvets	...	...	...	...	7.50	to	8.50
English Drills	15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.	...	2.55	to	2.65
Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in.	...	...	1.90	to	2.10

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	...	...	per picul	...	$29.00	to	32.50
No. 28 to 32	...	...	per picul	...	$30.50	to	35.00
No. 38 to 42	...	...	per picul	...	$36.00	to	40.00
Reverse Twist	...	...	16-24 ,,	...	$31.50		

Woollens.—Our market continues in a most unsatisfactory state, and there have been scarcely any transactions since our last. Plain *Mousseline de Laines* must again be quoted lower, as sales are reported at 16 cents. All other quotations remain nominally the same.

Plain Orleans	...	...	40—42 yds.	32 in.	4.75	to	6.75
Figured Orleans	...	...	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25	to	5.25
Shimagoro	...	...	30 yds.	30 in.	4.00	to	5.25
Italian Cloth	...	...	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.24½	to	0.31
Camlet Cords	...	...	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75	to	6.00
Camlets Asstd.	...	...	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16.50	to	17.50
Lastings, Japan	..	...	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00	to	13.00
Plain Mousseline de Laine			—30 yds.	30 in.	0.16	to	0.18

Figured Mousseline de Laine			...30 yds.	30 in...	0.25	to	0.30
Multicolored	,,		...30 yds.	30 in...	0.30	to	0.36
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy			...48 in. to 52 in...		0.80	to	1.20
Presidents	...	...	...54 in. to 56 in...		0.60	to	0.65
Pilots	...	...	...54 in. to 56 in...		0.45	to	0.55
Union	...	...	...54 in. to 56 in...		0.60	to	0.75
Blankets, scarlet & green			6 to 8 lbs....	per lb	0.39	to	0.45

Sugar.—There has been a general advance during the past week, and the market closes very firm.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	...	...	per picul	..	$4.25		
,, in basket	...	...	,,	...	$4.05		
Taiwanfoo in bag	...	...	,,	...	$4.10		
do. in basket	...	...	,,	...	$3.90		
China No. 1 Ping-fah	...	...	,,	...	$7.60	to	$7.80
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	...	...	,,	...	$6.80	to	$7.60
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	...	...	,,	...	$6.00	to	$6.60

China No. 4 Kook-fah	...	...	per picul	...	$5.30	to	$5.90
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	...	...	,,	...	$4.80	to	$5.50
,, No. 6 E-pak	...	...	,,	...	$4.00	to	$4.50
Swatow Brown	...	...	,,	...	$3.40		
Daitong	...	...	,,	...	$3.50		
Japan Rice	...	...	,,	...	$2.10	to	$2.30
Kerosene Oil	...	...	,,	...	$4.50		nominal.

Kerosene Oil.—The market is quiet at quotations, and very few transactions are reported.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—During the past week the market has been rather more active; but the large percentage of Silk rejected after inspection shows that about price and quality there must have been much difference of opinion between buyers and sellers. The latest telegrams report a further fall in prices at home, a fact which the unsettled state of political affairs, the most unsatisfactory condition of the Silk manufacturing trade, and the approach of the crop will probably account for. Here, prices have advanced $20 for the better Hanks, and receded about as much for the fine Oshius. Hamatski all round are offered at $500, at which price they find no buyers. Since the 9th instant arrivals are 65 bales, and settlements appear to be about 200 bales. The French mail of 12th instant took 77 bales. We quote:

Hanks.—Best	No. 1 and 2	...	...	...	$760	to	$780
,, Good	No. 2	...	...	...	$720	to	$750
,, Medium	No. 2½	...	...	...	$680	to	$710
,, Common	No. 3	...	...	...	$630	to	$660
,, Inferior	No. 4 and 5	...	...	...	$570	to	$600
Oshiu.—Best	..	...	...	...	$690	to	$710
,, Medium to Good		...	...	...	$650	to	$680
Hamatski 1 and 2	...	...	...	...	$500	to	$520
,, 3 and 4	...	...	...	...	$460	to	$480
Kakeda.—Best	...	...	...	...	$780	to	$800
,, Medium to Good		...	...	...	$720	to	$760
Filature Silk	...	...	...	...	$820	to	$965

Tea.—Operations in this article have lately been restricted to almost one buyer, settlements for the week only amounting to 570 piculs, including one line of 400 piculs at $22. Arrivals are almost nil, and stocks probably under 1,000 piculs.

Prices remain much as last quoted, but from the general disturbed state of political affairs holders would gladly convert their merchandize into cash even at a great sacrifice, but the latest advices from New York make buyers chary of operating, as it seems impossible to foretell to what low figure Japan Teas may be forced on that market.

The *Coulnakyle* is reported to have been taken up for New York, loading a portion of her cargo here and proceeding to Kobe to fill up. The rate of freight has not yet transpired, but will probably be £2. 10 to £2. 12.6 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Common	...	...	...	...	$11.00	to	13.00
Good Common	...	...	...	...	14.00	to	16.00
Medium	...	...	...	...	17.00	to	18.00
Good Medium	...	...	...	...	19.00	to	22.00

Fine	...	...	...	...	$24	to	30
Finest	...	...	...	...	Nominal.		
Choice	...	...	...	...			

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The past week's business has been interrupted by the holidays for the Chinese New Year, and rates have only altered slightly towards weakness.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	...	...	4s. 2¼d.
,, Bank Bills on demand	...	...	4s. 1½d.
,, Private 6 months' sight	...	...	4s. 2⅞d.
On Paris—Bank Sight	...	...	5.20
,, Bank 6 months' sight	...	...	5.30
,, Private 6 ms. sight	...	...	5.40
On Hongkong—Bank sight	...	...	par.
,, Private 10 days' sight	...	...	¼% dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	...	...	78½
,, Private 10 days sight	...	...	74
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	...	...	100½
,, 30 days sight Private	...	...	102
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	...	...	100½
,, 30 days sight Private	...	...	102
Kinsatz	...	...	416
Gold Yen	...	...	412

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb. 11	Benarty	Potter	British str.	1120	Hongkong	Feb. 3	General	Wilkin & Robison
„ 11	Harriet Armitage	Mailler	British bq.	233	Nagasaki	Feb. 3	Rice & Coal	——
„ 11	Alerta	Talbot	British schr.	229	Takow	Feb. 2	Sugar	Chinese
„ 12	Oceanic	Parsell	British str.	3750	San Francisc	Jan. 7	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 12	Annie W. Weston	Winsor	Am. barque	740	Cardiff	Aug. 18	Patent Fuel	M. M. Co.
„ 12	Hiogo Maru	Christensen	Japanese str.	896	Hakodate	Feb. 10	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 13	Serpent	Able	British bq.	258	Nagasaki	Feb. 12	Coal	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 13	Otto	Adamsen	German brig	230	Takow	—	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 13	Tartar	Kaemann	German brig	256	Hongkong	—	Sugar	Captain
„ 13	Mary Jane	Brinkmeier	Am. schooner	159	Kobe	—	Coal & Genl.	E. C. Kirby & Co.
„ 14	Almatia	Blanchard	Am. 3-m. schr.	387	Nagasaki	—	Coal & Rice	To Order
„ 14	Galley of Lorne	M'Donald	British str.	1389	Hongkong	Feb. 6	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 15	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	2145	Shanghai & ports	—	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb. 10	Modeste	Capt. Buller, C.B.	Brit. corvette	1405	Kobe	——	——
„ 11	Gaelic	Kidley	British str.	2652	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 11	Parmenio	Abbott	British bq.	369	Kobe	General	Ed. Fischer & Co.
„ 11	John Mackean	Lucas	British schr.	196	Nagasaki	Ballast	C. A. Fletcher & Co.
„ 12	Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese str.	1200	Kobe	——	Government
„ 13	Oceanic	Parsell	British str.	3750	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 13	Tibre	De Girard	French str.	1726	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 14	Tokio Maru	Dunn	Japanese str.	2119	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 16	Serpent	Able	British barque	258	Nagasaki	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 16	Tamaura Maru	Nye	Japanese str.	560	Hakodate	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Courier	.....	Russian steamer	495	Hakodate	.....	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Benarty	Potter	British steamer	1120	Hongkong	Jan. 11	Wilkin & Robison	
Galley of Lorne	M'Donald	British steamer	1380	Hongkong	Feb. 14	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Hiogo Maru	Christensen	Japanese steamer	896	Hakodate	Feb. 12	M. B. Co.	
Massilia	Harvey	British steamer	1033	Hongkong	.....	P. & O. Co.	
Malacca	Edmond	British steamer	1709	Hongkong	Feb. 8	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong
Sea Gull	Symons	British tugboat	37	Nagasaki	.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.	
Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese steamer	2145	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 14	M. B. Co.	Shanghai
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1735	Hongkong	Feb. 2	M. M. Co.	
SAILING SHIPS.							
Alerta	Talbot	British schooner	229	Takao	Feb. 2	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Annie W. Weston	Winsor	Am. barque	740	Cardiff	Feb. 12	M. M. Co.	
Almatia	Blanchard	Am. 3-m. schr.	387	Nagasaki	Feb. 14	Ed. Fischer & Co.	
Caroline	Miller	Danish schooner	55	Kurile Islands	.....	Claussen	
Coulnakyle	Gordon	British ship	579	London	Jan. 28	L. Kniffler & Co.	Kobe
Harriet Armitage	Mailler	British barque	233	Nagasaki	Feb. 11	Ed. Fischer & Co.	
Jupiter	Johnson	Russian schooner	30	Kurile Islands	.....	Chinese	
Lottie	Ostersen	Russian schooner	25	North Pacific	.....	Captain	
Mary Jane	Brinkmeier	American schr.	159	Kobe	Feb. 13	E. C. Kirby & Co.	
Otto	Adamsen	German brig	230	Takao	Feb. 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Roving Sailor	Bryant	British barque	460	Sydney	Feb. 2	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Tartar	Keamann	Am. 3-m. schr.	256	Hongkong	Feb. 13	Grosser & Co.	

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Description.	Commanders.
BRITISH—Hart	4	584	...	Gun-vessel	Commander Royse
AMERICAN—Alert...	4	540	...	Sloop	Commander J. D. Marvin.

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PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Gaelic* for San Francisco —L. H. Clifford, W. Harvey and wife, Mr. Ross-Fox, F. A. Goddard, W. P. Lyon, G. Videau, G. Bardack, J. H. Brooke, F. C. Peters, N. Fleney.

Per Steam-ship *Oceanic*, from San Francisco: Messrs. W. P. Brooks, J. Isaacs, C. E. Hill, F. Jasper, W. Cutterbuck, H. Yosio, J. Komachi, M. Ishawara, J. R. Morse and Wife, John Brown, Mrs. Nyan.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* for Hongkong: —Messrs. P. McMaster, Hansen, Zampsch, W. Heise, Hunt.

Per *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai.

Messrs. C. Rickerby, Chas. E Hill, Y. Duer, Huggan. J. N. Sawkins, Hayashi Jr., Goto Shojiro, Mori, Yasuda, Onidzuka, Hosokawa, Hosokawa, Jr., Yekiguchi, Hatayama, Tanimoto, Kitamura, Nakajima, Komuro, Tanaka, Hirota, Nabeshima, Nabeshima, Jr., Oye, Tsuzoya, Kokura, Tashiro, Shibuya, Shimadzu, Hirose, Kasuda, Yamaguchi, Okamoto, Setoguchi. Yamado, Kadoma. Funaki, Okomoto, Nozu, Muraii, Hirose, Koeki, Masuda, Arima, Honcho, Kawano, O'Otsuka, Iwagami, Ko-o, Takahashi, Itagaki, Yamanchi, Tanaka, Seiki, Tatekawa, Sugimoto, Masuda, Ota, Furugaki, and Koreishi.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. England, Miss Cargill, Hon. Saumarez, Messrs. Cargill, Strachan, Armstrong, Aldrich, Reid, Samejima, Mouze, Ishibashi, Nagata, Nakamura, Miura and Hinoshi, and 109 in the steerage.

CARGO.

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Waste Silk...	5 bales
Total ...	82 bales
Treasure for Hongkong	$29,700

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.

Treasure	...$ 100,000
"	... *yen* 1,500

Per Steamship *Saikio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$77,425

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. NO. 5.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

Another week has elapsed and we have no further actual knowledge of the state of affairs in Satsuma and the country generally, than at the date of our last issue. Every avenue by which information might be gained is jealously guarded, and beyond the statements published in the columns of the native press, we are utterly in the dark on the subject. The following are the latest reports, obtained from this source:

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* we learn that a telegram despatched from Nagasaki on the 22nd instant, at 6.25 P.M., states that the insurgents had marched into Higo in two columns, which united at Yashiro in that province; that a battle had taken place in the city of Kumamoto on the previous day, but that the result was unknown. Seven-tenths of the city had been destroyed by fire. It also mentions the arrest of thirteen men at Kurumi whose supposed object was to spread the disaffection. There are also troubles in Tsurugaoka in the province of Uzen, necessitating the calling not of the garrison of Miyagi (Sendai.)

The *Akébono Shimbun* asserts that in the engagement of the 21st instant, the Imperial forces were altogether victorious. One column of insurgents advancing towards the city from Tsuboi, were met by the Government troops and dispersed with grape shot. Another column advanced by the high road and gave battle, when a man-of-war arriving in the neighbourhood landed reinforcements, which gained possession of the hills. The Satsuma men, finding themselves attacked on both sides, broke and fled.

The *Choya Shimbun* states that Nagayama with three thousand men is guarding the coast of Satsuma, and that Saigo with five battalions has entered Higo.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun* we learn that a temporary *Daijô-kuan* has been established at Kiôto, and that Sanjo, Kido, Okubo, Ito, Kawa-mura and the members of the *Genro-In*, daily attend the sittings. There is also a rumour that a disturbance has been commenced by the notorious *Jijosha* society, in the Province of Awa.

H. I. J. M's Screw Corvette *Tsukuba Kan*, 1033, 200 H. P., the ship which our readers may remember to have made the voyage to San Francisco last year, and to have behaved so admirably in the very heavy weather which she then encountered, has been despatched with all possible speed to Kobe to join the fleet at present assembled there. She was originally intended for a sea going training ship, and in anticipation of an early cruise in that capacity, has been refitting at Yokosuka. She is commanded by Capt. Matsumura, (an efficient Naval officer trained in America) and carries a complement of 245 men all told. Her armament consists of sixteen guns —eight muzzle loading Krupp 70 pounders, and six 40 pounder bronze, (Japanese made) besides two pivot 7 inch breech loading Krupp's, only one of which, however, has been shipped. It is worthy of notice, perhaps, that of the old crew which navigated her across the Pacific, not one, we believe, is at present borne upon her books. Of the fifteen or sixteen ships of war which, including transports, comprise the Japanese Navy, with the exception of the two at present being fitted out for sea at Yokosuka, and the two others supposed to be at Kagoshima, the whole are collected together at Kobe. In consequence of all these unexpected interferences with the course of Naval instruction pursued at Yokosuka, etc., the Foreign Instructors, whose duties have hitherto required their absence from headquarters, have been recalled for the present to the *Kaigunsho*. In the College, however, little if any disturbance of the usual curriculum has taken place.

The past week has been one of exceptional activity in many of the Government Offices. In some of the Departments, indeed, the officials have been obliged to meet the unusual strain upon them by working day and night. Troops and policemen have been continually upon the move towards the South, as many of the former as 4,200 having been forwarded by rail to Yokohama from Tôkiô between 14th and 21st instants; and 1,280 of the latter between 19th and 20th. Gunpowder in large quantities, besides arms and accoutrements and other munitions of war,—to say nothing of provisions— have been shipped away by every available steamer. In fact no indications are wanting to show that the Government is now fully alive to the gravity of the crisis, which we earnestly hope has not thrust itself upon them unawares. That a certain amount of uneasiness is experienced in Tôkiô is evident from the frequent sight of policemen in unaccustomed places. Stations within convenient distances of one another have been established along the coast between the mouth of the Sumida river and Shinagawa, and guard-boats ply unceasingly in the vicinity of the Laboratory at Tsukiji, where the milling of powder and the loading of shells and fuzes is being carried on with the utmost possible despatch.

The twenty-third report of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has just been handed to us, and we note, with much satisfaction, the prosperous condition of

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the affairs of the Bank. The payment of a dividend of one pound sterling per share is recommended, while $300,000 are to be carried forward to the Reserve Fund, which will then stand at half a million dollars. This shows a most encouraging result in view of the depressed condition of the affairs of the Bank two years ago, and reflects great credit on the managership.

In the present clear fresh mornings when the bright sun lends a cheerfulness to everything in motion, it will be found a not unprofitable expenditure of a spare hour or two to watch the fleets of heavy laden junks which make their way upon the flowing tide past Tsukidji, and into Yedo by the Sumidagawa. Cargoes of rice in endless succession will be seen to file past and disappear, as it were, down the mighty throat of the voracious river, to find their way, no doubt, by innumerable creeks and inlets to the extremities of the city. Whole forests of timber, turned to charcoal, keep pace with them, as though to be in time to boil the pots in which the rice is destined to be cooked, or light the pipes which the huge consignments of tobacco in their wake are meant to fill, and to keep the good folks warm, the while, until the genial south-west wind gets the better of their braziers. Boatloads of dried fish, too, there are in plenty, and soy wherewith to flavour them, and rare old *saké* to assuage the thirst they generate, and drive away dull care, perhaps, these troublous times. Nor are the possibilities of fire forgotten, for here are rafts of timber to rebuild the burned habitations, with, if necessary, chips of pine in plenty to roof them in, and stone for their foundations. Endless in the procession, and past counting, the number and variety of the commodities. It is, indeed, a lively panorama, to which the shouts of the *sendos* and the shrill cries of the orange sellers and tea and cakemen,—who dart in and out amongst the craft in glancing skiffs to advertise their little wares and seek for custom—and the sparkle of the sun upon the ripples add an exhilarating vivacity. It is impossible to regard this traffic without wondering why it is that the Government has not taken some steps to try and divert a portion of it to the Railway, where, for a little extra expenditure in the way of facilitating landing and transhipment, it could be carried with so much advantage to both sides in respect of expedition—for it is often greatly delayed by adverse winds—and cheapness upon the one hand, and a reasonable profit and considerable diminution in the number of Custom House officials upon the other.

In the article on Protection in our issue of February 10th we wrote as follows :—

The objects of a protective system are stated to be:—to render a country independent of foreign products and manufactures; to compel the development of the country's own resources; to give its native producers and manufacturers the command of their own markets; to give the Government such a revenue from the Customs as will enable it to reduce Excise and other internal taxation; and, of course, as a general result, to secure the greatest happiness of the greatest number. And the trade and condition of the United States of America are triumphantly adduced, as proving that Protection confers these benefits.

We now call the attention of our readers to the following extract from a long letter which appeared in the London *Mail* of 29th December, headed the "American Labour Market," in which, after a brief review of the resources and industries of the United States, and noticing the general extreme depression prevailing throughout America, the writer sums up as follows :—

When some of your Sheffield people the other day asked the Ministers to protect their trade from the encroachments of the Yankees, the manufacturers here in the Press were quite elated, for they considered it good evidence that Americans were surpassing Englishmen in mechanical skill and enterprise. I fear there is some degree of truth in the assertion, for good machinery is freely used in all manufactories here, as Americans are constantly devising means to abridge or lighten labour, a matter not so much attended to in England as its importance deserves. The great dramatist said, "Fear makes mischief greater than it is," and I presume, influenced by some weak delusion, the political economists of Sheffield would fain revive the policy of Protection that had been so long the bane of Great Britain and *which is ruining this fine country*. But I have no fear that the Americans, or the people of any other nation, can wrest from Great Britain her manufacturing supremacy, for she has the most hardworking and enduring population on the earth, and much of the materials for her industries are within her borders and close to hand, and any of her numerous seaports can be easily reached and at little cost. I see it is stated occasionally in the newspapers that some of your manufacturers purpose to transfer a portion of their business to this country. To them I would give the advice that *Punch* gave to persons about to marry —"Don't." There are bankrupts enough here, for this country is passing through the greatest commercial and industrial depression it has ever experienced, and I fear it will be intensified by the deadlock in the Presidential election. The State of Pennsylvania in 1870 had a population of 3,521,791; at the present time it has scarcely as much as the population of London, yet I believe there are more persons, able and willing to work, out of employment in this State than there are in all England. On Saturday night last one-half of the mines in the anthracite coal region, employing from 30,000 to 40,000 men, were shut down until spring and in a short time many more will be closed. I pity these poor workmen with a long hard winter before them. In the best of times there are twice as many miners as the trade require; consequently very few, if any, were able to prepare for the winter. The iron trade is even in a worse condition than the coal trade. In the Lehigh Valley and other centres, large works have been stopped for a long time, but a slight revival of the trade is reported from the Pittsburgh district. On account of the Centennial Exhibition the trade of Philadelphia has been much better than of most other cities in the union; still there are numbers out of work and in distress. During the month of November the police arrested 4,057 persons, and during the same period 10,025 poor persons were provided with lodgings in the station-house. Those in employment find it difficult to live on reduced wages, and numbers only work two or three days a week. A Dewsbury man informs me he gets from 8c. to 16c. a yard for weaving carpets. The price is better at home, and "he has not worked five square months" the last year. A steelroller at Distin's saw factory was employed at Sheffield to come out here at Dols. 7 a day; he is now working two days a week at Dols. 3½ a day. The men who were employed by the Delaware, Lackawana, and Western Railroad Company at their car works in Scranton have had three reductions of 10 per cent. each since last March, which would bring down the wages of good mechanics to Dols. 1 20c. a day. There are nearly 2,000 men on strike resisting the last reduction. At the New Jersey Iron and Steel Works, at Trenton, the wages of labourers were reduced on December 1 to 90c. a day, and all the other hands in the same proportion. The wages of artisans in this city run from Dols. 1 50c. to Dols. 2 50c., labourers from 90c. to Dols. 1 25c. per day. A workman's board in a respectable house will cost from Dols. 4 50c. to Dols. 5 per week. House rent and coals are a little dearer than in London, provisions are about the same price, with meat a little cheaper. I remember some years since Mr. Abraham Hewitt, New York, gave evidence before the Trades' Union Commission in London. He was asked by the chairman, Sir William Erle, if he considered wages in America would ever come down to the level of wages in England. Mr. Hewitt replied that they could not, for where men did not earn a fair wage in the forge or factory they would fall back on the cultivation of the land. It is often difficult to reconcile theory and practice, and I fear Mr. Hewitt's statement before the Commissioners is not sustained by the state of the labour market here at present. I know a number of men out of work who would gladly settle on land if they had the means to get to it and to commence its cultivation. There are 60 families going from here in a short time to settle in Texas, but they will have some money to commence with. Politicians and political economists are exerting all their ingenuity to account for the great depression of every industry in this country, each after his own fashion. But it is said that there are no persons more blind than those that will not see, for if those clever gentlemen would only open their eyes they would discover that it is the incubus of Protection that prostrates the business of the country, as it had for long years paralyzed the industries of Great Britain and Ireland, until the genius of Richard Cobden and the eloquence of John Bright ostracized it from these lands. *It is on the altar of a spurious political economy that the prosperity and happiness of this great industrious and law abiding people are sacrificed.* Her politicians burdened the people that made incalculable sacrifices to preserve their country intact with the immediate payment of a war debt that wise statesmen would leave for future generations to assist in liquidating, and with undue haste to become a great manufacturing nation they built up cities, towns, and factories which they bolstered up with Protection, while taxing the tiller of the soil until the necessaries of life in this broad and fertile country are as dear as in the old countries of Europe with their teeming populations. And those factories have been multiplied until the goods of all kinds produced are far in excess of the demand, and as a consequence production had to be curtailed. Mills and factories are stopped or running short time, and workmen compelled to live on a pittance or on credit where they can get it. But I am convinced this country cannot long remain in its present state and that it will in due time regain its wonted prosperity, for the politicians cannot steal away its unbounded natural resources and the people are laborious. Their good sense will ultimately correct misgovernment, for they are thoroughly loyal to their country and its Republican form of Government, notwithstanding any apparent defects in it.

Now, however perfect the theory of protection may seem to its enthusiastic upholders, it is here plainly evident that it is not altogether so satisfactory in practice, even in a country that possesses peculiar natural advantages for development of their pet idea.

But without further comment we may safely leave our readers to draw their own deductions.

We adduce the following instance to show that the industries of a country certainly do not require for their development the imposition of a high protective tariff. Previous to the year 1860, the commerce of the whole of Italy, and more especially that of the United Kingdom of Naples and Sicily was 'protected' by very heavy duties. On the overthrow of the Bourbons, and the advent of Victor Emmanuel, a commercial treaty was arranged with England, and with other countries on the same basis, in accordance with which the tariff was reduced to an almost nominal impost. At first, trade appeared to suffer, owing to the influx of foreign manufactured goods, but in ten years the efforts of Italian manufacturers to hold their own had developed trade to such an extent, that Lancashire goods of certain kinds, more especially heavy domestics and yarns, could not compete with Italian productions. At the present time printed goods compete very closely with those of Man-

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chester, and industries of all kinds in Italy are in a most prosperous and hopeful condition.

In June 1875, Messrs. Simon, Evers & Co. brought an action in the German Consular Court against the ship *Mathilde*, claiming $2,825.31 for loss sustained by them through damage to pilot cloth and felt consigned to them. Judgment was then given in their favour, but the Counsel for the owners of the vessel appealed against it to the Court of Appeal at at Stettin, where, however, the judgment of the Consular Court was sustained. Not satisfied with this, the owners further appealed to the Supreme Court at Leipzig, where the judgments of both of the lower Courts were reversed. As all matters relating to shipping cases are of considerable interest to many of our readers, we shall lay before them at a future date the translation of the decision of the Supreme Court, but may mention now that the substance of that decision was as follows :—Plaintiffs and defendants are mutually to bear the law costs incurred, but plaintiffs are to make good to defendants all extra costs; the judgment against the ship being, of course, cancelled.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 19*th*.

It would appear from the following that the turbulently disposal *samurai* are not wanting in ready excuses for assembling together to plot mischief. Those of Ibaraki *ken* (Mito), to the number of seven hundred, waited upon the Governor with a request that they might be permitted to visit Tsuruga, in the province of Echizen. They asserted that their desire was there to worship at the tomb of Takéda Kô-unsai, the celebrated leador of the Righteous Party who was engaged in the civil war which preceded the Restoration, and who was captured by the Shôgun's forces early in 1866 and decapitated by order of the Bakufu. But honoured as Takéda is by those of his followers who are still alive, and their descendants, it is only now discovered that the deceased warrior had more relatives that man ever dreamt of. The proposed exodus on so large a scale of the *samurai* of Ibaraki, even for so laudable a purpose, somewhat alarmed the Governor, who thought he would get out of the difficulty by refusing permission to visit the tomb to all who could not claim relationship with Takéda. The ruse was of no avail, for immediately came forward hosts of would-be worshippers, claiming to be uncles, nephews, grandsons, and cousins to the remotest degrees of Takéda's, until the number of those who would visit his shrine swelled to about fifteen thousand. We have not heard how the Governor got out of his difficulty.

The *Raiden Maru*, belonging to the *Kaitakushi* Department, has been fitted up as a war ship and arrived in Yokohama on the evening of the 16th instant.

The Governor of Nagasaki is said to have asked for advice from the Government as to the way in which foreign residents at Nagasaki should be treated in the case of war. The foreigners themselves do not seem to know much about the disturbance which is at present going on in the Satsuma, although that province is so much nearer to them than it is to us, for, strange to say, the Nagasaki papers received by the last steamer, make no mention of Satsuma in any way whatever.

When the detectives examined the room of Mr. Yebihara, the former manager of the late *Chugai Hiôron*, (formerly *Hiôron Shimbun* and now the *Bummei Shinshi*) many papers suspected to be treasonable were found in it, and it is not therefore for any offience against the Press-laws that he was arrested.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Two detachments of the Hiroshima garrison have arrived at Shimonoseki.

Some disturbance is reported in the province of Bungo.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* gives us the following news of the Satsuma difficulty :—

The policemen sent from Tôkiô are said to have arrested some ten Satsuma spies, but when they were captured we cannot say.

It is said that a telegram has been received stating that twenty thousand of the Satsuma *samurai* are now ready to take the field.

General Yamada and Post Captain Hayashi will proceed to Kôbe on the 18th instant, when Captain Hayashi will start for Nagasaki as soon as he has had an interview with the Minister of Home Affairs and the Vice-Minister of the Navy.

The Army Department has received one hundred thousand *yen*, and the *Sei-In* one thousand *yen*, from the *Okurasho*, as an extra allowance to meet unlooked-for expenses incurred by the disturbance in the South.

Tuesday, 20*th*.

There is now no doubt about the position of affairs in the South, as the following notification, declaring war against the Satsuma rebels, has been published in to-day's *Mainichi Shimbun* by authority. The strength of the Imperial army to be employed is not yet known, but it may be fairly presumed that a sufficiently strong force will be sent to finally and completely subdue the refractory province of Satsuma. It will be seen by another notification that the Mikado has elected to remain at Kiôto instead of returning to Tôkiô.

NOTIFICATION.

As the insurgents of Satsuma have forced their way into the Kumanoto *ken*, unlawfully bearing arms against the Imperial Authority, His Majesty the Mikado has ordered an expedition to be sent against them, of which H.I.H. Arisugawa no Miya has been appointed Commander-in-Chief.

The above having been telegraphed from the Imperial Palace, Kiôto, is hereby made known.

NOTE.—As many of the insurgents may make their escape to various parts of the Empire, strict orders have been given to the authorities of *Shi*, *Fu* and *Ken* to take every precaution to have them at once arrested.

(Signed) IWAKURA TOMOMI,
Udaijin.

NOTIFICATION.

As a telegraphic message has arrived to the effect that His Majesty the Mikado would remain at Kiôto for the present, the above is hereby made known.

IWAKURA TOMOMI,
Udaijin.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Mr. Shibusawa of the First National Bank has arrived at Nagasaki. He is said have brought his business to a satisfactory conclusion at Shanghai.

From the same.

Merchants are sending over large quantities of grain to Corea, to relieve the famine now prevailing in that country.

From the same.

The following notification was issued by the *Udaijin* Iwakura on the 16th instant, to the Department of Home Affairs, War, Navy, Kaitakushi and the various *Fu* and *ken* situated on the coast of Japan.

"The regulations for the protection of ports and harbours in times of disturbances not being yet enacted, until such are issued the following regulations will be enforced.

Art. 1.—Whenever any persons who do not belong to the Military or Naval services, or Police force, attempt to land with fire arms or swords in their possession, they shall be arrested and examined, and if resistance is offered, the authorities may use any force considered necessary.

Art. 2.—Any persons arriving at any port may be examined by the police, even if they do not carry arms, and unless they can give a satisfactory account of themselves shall be taken into custody. Any attempt to resist the police may be met with force.

Art. 3.—Vessels carrying arms or munitions of war not belonging to the Government, shall be seized unless satisfactory explanations can be given, and armed force may be used, as in the two former cases, if any resistance is shown by the crew.

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From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Yamagata, the Minister of War, is at Shimonoseki, and occupied solely in directing the movements of the troops.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

As many of the troops of the Tôkiô garrison have been despatched to Osaka, a battalion of infantry from the Utsunomiya garrison arrived at Tôkiô on the 17th instant to supply their place.

We hear that the Department of Home Affairs is about to subscribe for all the newspapers published in Tôkiô, and forward them to the Bonin Islands.

The *Hôchi Shimbnn* gives us the following:—

On the 17th instant an order was received from Admiral Kawamura to forward 700 shells.

H. E. Okubo and party arrived at Kobe on the 16th instant.

It is now rumoured that the leader of the present disturbance at Kagoshima is Uchida, a *karei* or manager of the affairs of the House of Shimadzu.

Mr. Ônuma, a *Shôsa* of the Military Department, started in great haste for Sendai garrison on the 18th instant.

A person who has arrived from Shidzuoka reports that some *samurai* there are holding assemblages, perhaps for the purpose of sedition.

Wednesday, 21*st*.

A fire broke out last night at half past two o'clock in the restaurant kept by M. Beguex, No. 81, Homura Road. An alarm was immediately given, and the "Victoria" steam engine and two or three hand engines were quickly on the spot, and by their efforts fortunately succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not before it had done considered damage to the interior of the building.

An agrarian riot is reported in the province of Etchiu. For some time the farmers have shown discontent, which even the reduction of the land-tax did not allay. Several meetings were held by them about a fortnight ago, and the officials, fearing that the unruly conduct of some of the farmers would lead to a serious disturbance, called in the aid of the police to disperse them. In this the police were unsuccessful. The farmers made a combined attack on them and the officials, wounded thirty of the former, and seized and carried off one unfortunate *Kucho*, who has not since been heard of. The rioters subsequently looted many houses in the neighbourhood, and it became necessary to call in the aid of the troops to suppress them. Three companies of infantry were sent against the rioters on the 11th instant and succeeded in arresting sixty of them and dispersing the rest.

A *samurai* of Fukuoka, in custody of the police, arrived here from Yokkaichi on board the Mitsu Bishi Co.'s steamer *Shinagawa Maru*. He is supposed to have been one of the leaders of the serious riot which took place in the Miyé *ken* last December, and will be examined at the Judicial Department, Tôkiô.

News has arrived that a fire broke out at Ôgaki, in the province of Mino, during the afternoon of the 14th instant, which destroyed some two hundred houses besides several godowns and junks.

A notification has been issued by *Udaijin* Iwakura reforming the regulations for conducting cases in the Law Courts.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

NOTIFICATION 1. OF THE *Mombusho.*

The Female School of Tôkiô, the Normal and English Schools of Aichi *ken*, the Normal and English Schools of Hiroshima *ken*, the English School of Nagasaki *ken*, the Normal and English Schools of Niigata *ken*, and the English School of Miyagi *ken* are hereby abolished.

TANAKA FUJIMARO,
Vice-Minister of Education.

9th of February, 1877.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

NOTIFICATION No. 21.

An expedition having been ordered against the rebels of Kagoshima *ken* (Satsuma), it is hereby made known that the newspapers must not recklessly publish false reports concerning the above.

IWAKURA TOMOMI,
Udaiiin.

It was intended that H. I. H. Arisugawa no Miya, accompanied by Yanagiwara, a member of *Genro-In*, should proceed to Satsuma in the *Meiji Maru*, taking with them, for safety's sake, an escort of cavalry, their object being to try and settle the grievances of the Satsuma *samurai* by peaceful negociations. An order from the Emperor to the above effect had already been given, but on the 18th instant news was received from Kumamoto that the insurgents of Satsuma were pushing their way towards that place by the Midzumata and Hitoyoshi roads, and, morover, that ten Satsuma *samurai* had actually arrived in Kumamoto *ken* for the purpose of arranging billets for the armed force which was following them. On receipt of the intelligence of this definitely hostile movement on the part of the rebels, an order for an expedition against them was immediately given.

A telegram received from Kumamoto at 2 p.m. yesterday stated that the barracks of the Kumamoto garrison had taken fire, but whether this was the work on an incendiary or merely an accident, is not known.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

It is rumoured that about one hundred policemen from Tôkiô are going to Shidzuoka to guard the residence of the late Shôgun, Tokugawa Keiki. We give the above for what it may be worth.

Thursday, 22*nd*.

This morning, just before daybreak, while the *Nagoya Maru* was passing Uraga, she came into collision with a fishing boat. Of a crew of thirteen men in the boat one managed to get inside the paddle box of the steamer, where he remained until arrival in port, when he was taken out but little the worse for his unexpected trip. Captain Conner says he saw the boat passing astern after the accident and thinks it likely the remainder of the men were not injured.

There is a rumour current in Tokio to the effect that the *Nevada* left Kobe with twelve hundred men on board, whom it was intended to land at Tsurusaki in Bungo, as being the best point where troops could be disembarked and collected for the projected attack on the Satsuma insurgents, but that on her arrival it was found that the place was already in the possession of the Satsuma people, who have also, it is said, occupied the island of Amakusa.

It is reported that the Imperial troops expected to attack the body of Satsuma *samurai* who have entered Kumamoto, on the 20th, so that news is anxiously looked for.

A steamer has been sent down to Kagoshima to bring away the foreigners resident there, and also those who were on board the Mitsu Bishi steamer *Taihei Maru* at the time of her capture by the *samurai*.

A telegram from Kumamoto states that the fire which broke out in the barracks there commenced at 11.30 a.m. and was extinguished at 2 p.m. The buildings alone were damaged, the arms, ammunition and military stores having escaped destruction.

We are informed that the French Admiral has gone to Nagasaki to protect the interests of foreigners at that port, in the event of troubles arising out of the present attitude of Satsuma; and that Mr. Watanabi, a *Gon-daijô* of the *Gaimusho*, who was a passenger on board the *Saikio Maru*, has been sent to Nagasaki to make special arrangements for the safety of foreign residents, if necessary. As to the residents themselves, they seem to know or care nothing about the rebellion in Satsuma, and seem in no way to dread a disturbance in their own quiet little port, if we may judge from the fact that one of their two newspapers to hand this morning makes no mention whatever of the Satsuma rising or the impending war, while the *Cosmopolitan Press* contents itself with saying:—

"A company of infantry consisting of 163 men, were disembarked on Monday last from the *Hiroshima Maru*, they formed part of the garrison of Kokura and have been ordered here, as it was thought Nagasaki was insufficiently protected. The Kenrei, Kitashima Hidetomo landed at the same time, his return being earlier than was expected."

"We hear that the Imperial Telegraph is closed to Japanese and that more troops are expected in Nagasaki—this means something."

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The *Hôchi Shimbun* says that when the Satsuma *samurai* were refused permission by the Kumamoto authorities to pass through that *ken*, they urged that their passage should not be hindered as Saigo himself was at the head of their forces.

Yesterday afternoon Captain Gordon of the British ship *Coulnakyle* lodged a complaint in the Consulate against five of his seamen, who refused duty. When brought before Mr. Wilkinson, the Acting Consul, the men said their reason for refusing to go to sea was the lamentable state of the forecastle in which they were forced to live. The place was continually wet, being leaky all over. The ship was, besides, unsafe on account of the precarious condition of the main-mast, which had hardly any support, two of the chain plates being broken and one cracked. The Captain said he was pressed for time and was willing to have the repairs in question seen to when the ship arrived in Kobe; at present he was ready for sea, and almost cleared. When the men were asked if they would return on board if these repairs were executed, some of them said they would not, whilst the others imagined there would be no peace on board after this affair. His Honour ordered a survey and all necessary improvement to be made in the forecastle and rigging; the men meanwhile to return to duty. Upon their still refusing to do so His Honour sent them to jail till this morning, when the surveyor will submit his report to the Court.

An order has been given for the *Kiorio Maru*, belonging to the Kaitakushi, to leave Hakodate immediately for Shinagawa, where she is now lying.

The *Chôya Shimbun* says that incendiarism is now a common occurrence in the province of Inshiu.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* gives us the following:—

The rebels of Satsuma have formed themselves into bodies, each numbering about two thousand men. One party has started for the province of Bungo, another to the island of Amakusa and another to Miyaji.

Since the morning of the 17th instant the city of Kiôto has been strictly guarded by troops from the Fushimi garrison.

Brigadier General Nodzu, commanding four battalions of troops, and Brigadier General Miyoshi, commanding five battalions, embarked at Kobe for Kiushiu on the 20th instant.

Paymasters Shimidzu and Kawaguchi proceeded to Kiushiu on the 20th instant, with money to cover the expenses of the expedition.

Since the 20th instant the *Okurasho* has been protected by a military guard.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* is responsible for the following:—

On the 16th instant some eight or nine men, having the appearance of robbers, entered the Imperial Palace gates at Kiôto armed with drawn swords, but were detected by some policemen who were on duty, and at once decamped. The city was greatly excited, and parties of military patrolled the city and environs. The *Mainichi*, however, cannot vouch for the truth of this statement.

Friday, 23rd.

We yesterday mentioned that the *Nagoya Maru*, when off Uraga yesterday morning, had come into collision with a fishing boat. We are now in possession of fuller particulars, which we hasten to give, to show that no blame can be attached to the steamer for the accident or what occurred subsequently. It appears that the look-out on board the *Nagoya Maru* saw the boat in question was in a dangerous position, and hailed her to get out of the way, but no notice was taken by the crew nor was the boat's course altered. Though the engines of the steamer were reversed a collision could not be avoided, by which the fishing boat lost part of her prow, which had the effect of carrying away her mast. The boat drifted astern after the collision, and those on board would give no answer to the repeated hails from the steamer, but got out their sweeps and sculled away as quickly as possible. After the steamer's arrival in port, a policeman on the hatoba observed a man landing there who had a cut on the forehead, and who stated, on being interrogated, the particulars of the collision as above, and further, that while the fishing boat drifted past the paddle-box of the steamer, he had jumped on to the floats, clambered up into the paddle-box, and thence on deck unknown to anyone on board. On arrival in port he sneaked away unnoticed, and it was only on being stopped on the hatoba by the policeman, and subsequently returned by him on board the *Nayoya Maru* that his tale might be verified, that these facts came to light.

The Director of Telegraphs has given orders that no messages in cipher may be sent to any place in Japan, but this prohibition does not apply to messages for other countries.

The body of a Chinaman was found yesterday evening floating in the Creek opposite to the Railway Station. The police took charge of the body.

The steamer *Cairnsmuir* left Hongkong for this port on the 21st instant.

As the possession of Kumamoto is a matter of vital importance, it is more than probable that the town and its immediate neighbourhood will become the principle theatre of the struggle between the Imperial forces and the opposing *samurai* of Satsuma. Every precaution is being taken by the Imperialists to protect the town from any surprise on the part of the rebels, and the garrison is being reinforced for this purpose. The strength of the garrison is stated at 10,000 infantry and artillery, and besides Lieut. General Nodzu is bringing up his force of three battalions of troops from Bungo, and Lieut. General Miyoshi is marching towards the same point with five battalions from Hiuga, while the *Kasuga Kan* and *Seiki Kan* are stationed off Sakura-jima, watching that no insurgent vessels leave Kagoshima harbour. On the other hand the telegrams which we publish below show, that not only have the Satsuma troops reached Kumamoto, but that an engagement has taken place there, the result of which is as yet unknown. It is said that the invading force of insurgents is under the command of Kirino, Sasawara and Fuchibé.

H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya left Osaka on the 20th instant for the South, with the intention of making Fukuoka his head quarters. Troops continue to be despatched from Tôkiô as rapidly as possible, and the Railway officials have received orders to have trains in constant readiness for the conveyance of troops. It is said that Takenouchi, the Vice-Minister of War, was in the command of a battalion which has already left for Kobe. In the meantime troops from Utsunomiya have arrived to do garrison duty at Tôkiô.

The Empress and the Empress Dowager will remain at Kiôto with the Mikado for the present A telegraphic wire has been laid to the Imperial Palace, so that His Majesty can be in immediate communication with the capital and other important places. Native vessels are prohibited clearing out from Osaka, and will, we suppose, be compensated by the Government for the forced detention. Policemen are posted at all the stations on the Kiôto Railway to arrest all suspected persons.

The following items of news are from the *Hôchi Shimbun*:—

A telegram from Fukuoka on the 19th instant stated that the Satsuma men had advanced about one and half *ri* beyond Minamoto towards Kumamoto, and attempted a night attack at nine o'clock.

There are signs of about two thousand insurgents preparing for an attack on Nagasaki.

A telegram which was received at Tôkiô at 7 a.m. on the 21st instant states that a severe battle took place on the borders of the Kagoshima and Kumamoto *ken* on the previous day.

A telegram received from Nagasaki on the same day announces that on the previous night about fourteen Satsuma men, who attempted to land at Shigeki-ura near Nagasaki, were captured.

The following telegram was received at 1 p.m. on the 21st from Liutenant General Tani, commanding the Kumamoto garrison:—"The battle to commence now, further particulars later on."

Another telegram has been received asking that three men-of-war might be sent to Fukuoka in the province of Chikuzen, and yet another message yesterday stated that some disturbance was taking place at Fukuoka.

All the police constables in Kiushiu have been armed, and formed into soldiers of the line. A body of the insurgents is said to have advanced to about 3 *ri* from Kumamoto *Kencho*, in number over a thousand.

Large guns and small arms were sent on the 21st from Dôsanbashi, Tôkiô, to Kumamoto and Fukuoka. The thirteen cases of coin which were sent from the *Okurasho* to the Army Department on the 21st instant will also be forwarded to those two *ken*.

Saturday, 24th.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Tibre*, with French mails on board to the 14th January, left Hongkong yesterday evening, the 23rd instant, at 6 o'clock.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

Mr. Kato, of the *Mainichi Shimbun*, was fined 15 *yen* on the

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23rd instant for an offence against the Libel-laws, in having made an unwarrantable statement about Mr. Goto Shôjiro and the *Horaisha*.

From the same.

Orders have been given to the Osaka Arsenal for one hundred field pieces and guns of position of various sorts for the Kumamoto garrison.

The Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer *Nagoya Maru* will be despatched for Shanghai on Saturday next, the 3rd proximo.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

The report that the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief will be at Fukuoka in Chikuzen is a mistake, as he will stay at Osaka. Yamagata and Kawamura have been appointed his advisers. Oyama, the Vice-Minister of War, has been appointed to the command of the Tôkiô garrison.

The *Chôya Shimbun* of yesterday published the following :—

A telegram from Nagasaki on the 21st instant states that a battle was fought (the place not given) on that day, and that the Imperial forces were victorious.

A report states that Kirino with his men were marching towards Kumamoto, Shimawara towards Mogimura in Higo, and Murata towards Bungo.

A telegram announces that the *Taihei Maru*, which was stated to have been captured at Kagoshima, arrived safely at Kobe on the evening of the 28th instant.

There is a rumour that the *Kenrei* of Kagoshima has notified other *Ken* in Kiushiu that Saigo is about to proceed at the head of an army to present a petition to the Emperor. This is very improbable.

All the household troops have been sent to Kiôto, the last detachment having left on the 21st instant.

On the 22nd instant a large quantity of powder from the magazines at Awoyama, Tôkiô, was shipped on board some of the vessels lying off Shinagawa for Kiushiu.

The *Tsukuba Kan*, now at Yokosuka, will to-day (23rd) be despatched to Fukuoka in Chikuzen under the command of Captain Matsumura.

Two battalions of troops from the Nagoya garrison were marched to Ôtsu, in the province of Omi, on the 19th instant.

On the arrival of the *Saikio Maru* at Kobe she was immediately despatched to Saga.

The following are from yesterday's *Hôchi Shimbun* :—

The head-quarters of the Government will be temporarily established at Kiôto, and all orders concerning the southern expedition will be given from that city.

Mr. Narahara, the *Karei* of the House of Shimadzu, who lately accompanied Mr. Okubo to Kiôto, and Mr. Shibuya, who was sent from Satsuma to Kiôto to vouch for the loyalty of Oyama, the *Kenrei*, have both been arrested on suspicion.

The Medical Staff of the Army Department have gone to Fukuoka *ken*, where a temporary hospital is to be established.

Some of the people of Satsuma living at Kiôto have been put under surveillance, while others have been committed to jail.

An order has been given to capture all the vessels belonging to Satsuma whenever they attempt to leave harbour.

We hear that the *Okurasho* has already paid out a million *yen* for the expenses of the southern campaign.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

Statement for the week ending February 17.

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		$1,200,000
On hand	783,130	
In circulation	416,870	
	1,200,000	
RESERVE FUND.		$0309,870.00
In dollars (coin) on hand	214,608.00	
In dollars (Foreign Bank notes)	14,292.00	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	80,970.00	
	$309,870.00	

Exorbitant as the prices paid for the lots of the "Bamboo Plantation" recently sold to the Chinese may seem to some, we hear some of the purchasers are making a good thing of the bargain The owner of two of the lots realized some $2000 shortly after they were knocked down to him, and negociations are now going on with the new buyer for the purchase of the land, and rumour states that he asks $4000 profit. We think, however, he may be satisfied with less than that.—*China Mail.*

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

ONCE more the baleful flame of civil war has broken out in this unquiet land. Satsuma is all ablaze with open rebellion, and hands are not wanting that will carry the fiery brands of sedition into neighbouring provinces, only too ready to kindle at the first touch. We before expressed our opinion that the Government had hitherto had to face no such serious difficulty as that now presented to them, and the events of the past week justify the conclusion. In an emergency like the present, no news, or only such items as the extreme caution of the Government allows to be published, may be taken to mean anything but good news, for it is only reasonable to suppose that if it believed the present rebellion to be capable of speedy repression, that it was a mere riotous proceeding on the part of a few of the more turbulent spirits of a haughty clan, and not a general movement which might involve its own destruction, it would give every publicity to the truth, and thus at once discourage from making similar demonstrations, or from swelling the ranks of the disaffected, those who, it too well knows, only wait an opportunity to join in an organised attempt at its overthrow.

Untrustworthy as must be the information derived from a few private sources, or from the rigorously guarded columns of the native Press, there can be little doubt that fighting has actually commenced. A fairly well authenticated and generally credited report states that an engagement has taken place between the Imperial troops and a body of the insurgents, somewhere between Kagoshima and the boundary of the Kumamoto *ken*, but the result is unknown, or at least is not made public.

We do not blame the action of the Government in placing restrictions on the publication of any news that it may please the native journals to invent and insert. It clearly recognises the fact of extreme disaffection existing among the *samurai* throughout the Empire, and knows full well that report, true or false, of a success on the part of the Satsuma insurgents, would be the signal for an outbreak that might convulse the land from one end to another.

In the issue, however, this week of a notification in the form of a hand-bill to most of the houses in Tôkiô, warning people against referring, even in common discourse, to the subject of the Satsuma rebellion, the Government has, we submit, overstepped the bounds of caution. Human thought is free and if Satsuma be a forbidden topic, the conversation will naturally turn on other matters, among which may probably be discussed the reasons which render it necessary to issue such an arbitrary regulation. The result of such discussion will certainly be a thorough comprehension of the weakness and insecurity that the Government indirectly avows by the adoption of so ultra cautious a measure. So insecure, apparently, does it consider its footing, that it fears lest a breath should start the avalanche which is threatening each moment to fall, and sweep all away in common ruin.

It is evident that, at last, the Government has fully awakened to the dangers which menace it, and that it will use all the means at its command,—and they are neither few nor contemptible,—to crush the efforts the

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samurai are making to regain in some degree their lost estate. But that it can have been the passive witness of acts of preparation which could have no possible meaning but that of persistent defiance of its authority, or ultimate effort for its overthrow, is inexplicable. Surely the signs of the coming of the present rupture have been visible enough. From time to time have appeared those slight fissures in the banks which restrained the dangerous 'sea of troubles,' arising from a sense of injuries, real and imaginary, from bursting in upon the land. It is easy to strengthen the weak points of such defences at the first warnings of danger, but if they be allowed to continue unheeded, little by little the waters undermine the dike, and through the widening gap rushes the tide of rebellion, often resistless, and never beaten back without sore loss and prolonged strife. As early as 1875, the Japanese press called the attention of the Government to the Schools at Kagoshima, and questioned the wisdom of permitting their institution. We quote from an article, a translation of which appeared in *the Weekly Mail* at that time.

"The maxims written upon the schools are as follows :—

"We continue on the same road and fulfil righteous-"ness : for this purpose we privately assemble here "and are willing to lay down our lives in this cause."

"Honour the Ruler and have compassion on the "people. These are the foundations of education, "and although it may cost labour and pains to esta-"blish them, we must not begrudge them in the dis-"charge of our duty."

"A man, (says the editor), who has recently re-"turned from Kagoshima informs us that the schools "and military training establishments are in a very "prosperous condition, and in Kagoshima there are "two such schools where 2,000 strong men are being 'trained ; and in every town there is a school. There "is one school called the reward-school, the scholars of "which are composed of officers either of the army or "men who fought in the last civil war, and there are "French instructors hired to teach them. The "schools in the towns and townships are all connected "with those of Kagoshima and there are 30,000 "lusty scholars in the province."

"Boyai says the maxims are very short and are "neither despotic nor democratic, but are as full of "tact as the orders of the commander-in-chief.."

"Takai says—"I cannot understand what is meant by "these labours and struggles. We are at peace now "and have no struggles. The maxims of great men "are hard to understand." "

Another writer ends his account of these schools by the wail. "But oh ! we cannot understand by what department of Government these schools are controlled."

It is certainly true that it is not always possible for a government to do that which it clearly sees ought to be done, but it is surely not wise to permit without protest, the establishment of an institution which may at any time provide the materials for the possible overthrow of the government under which it is allowed to flourish. In 1868 or '69, at a meeting convened in Tôkiô, certain influential men argued strongly in favour of Satsuma being compelled, by force if necessary, to conform to laws to which other *han* had to submit, or that otherwise she would oppose perpetual obstructions to the measures of the Imperial Government, and various writers have from time to time lamented that the Government should always make exception in favour of this clan, and take no notice of its defiant attitude. Certainly, except by a fiction, Satsuma has never been under the Japanese Government. Though loyal to the MIKADO it has never acknowledged the authority of his personal advisers, and we must confess that the utter disregard with which their measures have been received by the most powerful and independent province of Japan has to a certain extent been deserved.

The struggle now entered upon must, however, decide which is to be master in the country, the present Government or Satsuma. There ought to be no question as to the result. The Government has, comparatively, vast means at its command, steamers, the telegraph, abundant munitions of war, an army and a navy. It remains to be seen whether these seemingly overwhelming advantages may not become the elements of the destruction of the Government that has created them. Will the Army and Navy prove true when put to the test ? Will members of a clan, noted for its clannishness, assist in slaughtering and reducing to subjection their own clansmen ? When we know this, we know what the end must be. We are of opinion that the solution of these questions must depend on the action of SAIGO—if he withold his countenance and support, the insurgents had best at once throw down their arms and sue for mercy. If the report, that he leads the Satsuma army, be true, and what we can learn seems to warrant the belief, then has the Government cause for gravest anxiety. SAIGO's influence, and the prestige attaching to his name can accomplish what force of numbers can never bring about. It is only through the intervention of some able man that tranquillity can be restored. SAIGO once showed that he had both the power and the ability to control. Only a year ago it was stated in an article in one of the native papers, that there were fifty thousand men who declared themselves ready at any moment to lay down their lives in his cause, and that where he led, victory must follow. Well may the Emperor and his advisers send for him and ask him "Is it peace ?" for they cannot but recognise the truth of the maxim that Princes have ever need of the services of one or more great men of tried military valour to repress seditions in the beginning. "But let such Military Powers be "well reputed of, rather than factious and popular, "holding also good correspondence with the other "Great Men of the State ; or else the Remedy is worse "than the Disease."

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 18th February, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,249.96
Merchandise, &c.	$ 426.40
Total	$6,676.36

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last week.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,064.17
Merchandise, &c.	$ 557.68
Total	$6,621.85

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THE NEW BAIL LAW.

IN the New Bail Law promulgated in the early part of this month, a translation of which will be found in another column, the Japanese Government have afforded a fresh proof of the sincerity with which they adopt the civilisation and humanity of the West. Nothing, indeed, in the surprising history of the last decade, is more calculated to excite the admiration of all who follow with kindly sympathy, or philosophical interest, the progress of this country through a robust childhood towards a maturity which no people have hitherto had the fortune to reach save after centuries of alternate tyranny and anarchy, than the singular readiness with which the cruel and stupid criminal system of a few years back, has been abandoned and replaced by a code based upon the humane and enlightened principles now more or less universally recognized by the most advanced nations of Europe.

It is difficult to believe that only some ten years ago the punishment of death was inflicted for the most trivial offences, that crucifixion and burning were not uncommon modes of execution, and that the very notion of treating, not merely criminals, but even accused persons, with common humanity, was never dreamt of in a country, of which the existing penal code is probably superior, in most essential respects, to that of England previous to the reforms of Romilly. In her criminal legislation Japan has, in the space of ten years, achieved what no European country has accomplished, except within the interval that separates the termination of the middle ages from the beginning of this century; one gigantic stride seems to have brought her out of the darkness of mediæval cruelty into the almost full light of modern humanity. It may, no doubt, be urged, that the credit of this half moral, half political revolution, is due not to the people of Japan, who have in no very evident way demanded the changes by which they have so abundantly benefited, but to that not numerous section of the governing classes in whose hands all real power is concentrated. Without, however, enquiring where the initiative lay, it must be admitted that reforms, similar to what were bitterly opposed in England by almost the whole of the represented classes in the early part of the present century, have been accepted, and as far as we can judge by utterances of the Press, applauded by the whole body of the people of this country—surely no inconsiderable merit.

While, however, awarding to the Government what we believe to be a just meed of praise for this enlightened recognition of the principles of modern criminal legislation, we are not always able to concede an equal admiration to the mode in which those principles are sought to be carried into effect. A certain want of dexterity is too often perceptible in their Legislative Acts which cannot but be deplored, though it would, perhaps, be unfair to blame them for a lack of administrative ability which nothing but time and experience can enable them to attain. We are sure that the Japanese Government fully recognize this unavoidable but merely temporary deficiency on their part, and we know that they are making strenuous efforts to train and educate a body of public servants, who shall be adequate to the task of intelligently and efficiently advising upon and carrying out the details of a civil constitution framed in accordance with the political and social ideas of Western civilisation—efforts that cannot fail, we may confidently assert, if properly persevered in, of a satisfactory degree of success. Meanwhile we feel persuaded that fair criticism will not be regarded as an abuse of the exceptional position accorded to the foreign press in this country.

Reviewing then very briefly the Bail Law recently promulgated, we are struck at the outset by the absence of any definite provisions as to the mode in which the application for bail is to be made. This defect will probably be remedied by a supplementary law, in which it should also be stated more particularly, before what judge or judges the application should be laid. The accused ought also to be permitted to make the application either in person or by his legal adviser. In the next place, the wisdom of the second article of the law, by which a judge is allowed to set at liberty without security a person charged with any crime, however serious, unless so serious as to be punishable by hard labour for life, seems questionable, while, on the other hand, if this discretion is given to the judge in such cases, it certainly might be granted in the case of a person who had simply been convicted of some petty offence, perhaps a mere infringement of some police regulation, to whom the article in question does not extend the privilege.

Again the provision contained in the 5th article, that the amount of the security shall be determined in part by the wealth of the accused and his sureties, is open to remark. The accused person might be very poor, and in any case might purposely choose poor sureties; thus the security fee might be altogether insufficient to ensure the attendance of the accused upon summons for trial.

ARTICLE XI construed literally is hard upon the sureties. The wording ought to be 'when the sureties intentionally assist actively or passively the bailed person to escape, they shall be punished as jailors conniving at a prisoner's escape.'

ARTICLE XIII seems to permit a surety to withdraw at pleasure. This ought not to be allowed, and no surety should be permitted to withdraw except upon reasonable cause, and after application to a judge. Lastly, it is far from clear whether the sureties are to enter into some sort of bond, or whether they are to deposit a sum of money in court; if the latter, the law will be of hardly any avail to the majority of accused, very few of whom will have friends in a position to lose the use of any portion of their capital for an indefinite time. It would surely suffice to require the sureties to be land or householders, or engaged in some regular trade or employment, or to produce a certificate from the authorities of their ward or district, justifying their offer of bail. The above are the principal points on which we think exception may be taken to the new Law, the spirit of which is admirable, and the defects in which are chiefly formal, and capable of being easily remedied. We might add that the whole enactment might be more accurately and intelligibly expressed in about half the number of words.

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Bail Law.

("Hôchi Shimbun" 7th February.)

Notification No. 17.

The Bail Law, having now for the first time been compiled, is hereby publicly made known.

Iwakura Tomomi,
Udaijin.

9th February 1877.

Art. 1.—By bail is meant the release from custody granted to accused persons during the course of their trial, by allowing them to procure sureties, and by payment of security fee.

Art. 2.—Should a judge deem that there is no danger of the accused attempting to escape trial he may liberate him without security. This does not apply to those who, if convicted, would be sentenced to hard labor for life or severer punishment, or who have before been under sentence.

Art. 3.—The accused, or those who propose to become his surety, can always apply for bail, and the Judges must promptly decide whether such bail should or should not be granted, and they shall not defer their answer for more than five days unless there is special reason.

Art. 4.—Sureties, as a rule, must be two or more, but when the Judges deem that only one is necessary this rule may be disregarded.

Art. 5.—The Judges shall decide upon the amount of the security fee, which shall be settled according to the degree of the crime and the wealth of the accused and his sureties, and the fee shall be presented jointly by the accused and the sureties.

Art. 6.—The sureties shall be responsible for the appearance of the accused before the court on summons.

Art. 7.—During freedom on bail the residence of the accused shall be fixed by the Judge, and without just reason he shall not go out at large.

Art. 8.—Should the sureties have reason to believe that the accused will endeavour to escape or take measures to conceal his crime, they must immediately report the matter. In cases of emergency they may even arrest the accused themselves. In each case when the sureties withdraw their bail, their money will be returned, and the accused may then, if he can, find other sureties.

Art. 9.—When the accused refuses to appear on summons he shall be immediately arrested, another bail shall not be granted him, and he shall forfeit the security fee. Cases of severe illness and other unavoidable necessities are excepted.

Art. 10.—Whenever the accused, during his freedom on bail escapes, he shall be treated as one who has escaped from arrest or imprisonment.

Art. 11.—Whenever the accused escapes without the knowledge of the sureties, the security fee lodged by them shall be forfeited. But when sureties intentionally allow the accused to escape they shall be punished in the same way as prison keepers who connive at a prisoner's escape; the security fee shall also be forfeited.

Art. 12.—The following persons shall not be permitted to become sureties.

1.—Anyone concerned in the crime of the accused.

2.—Whoever has undergone punishment exceeding five years' hard labour.

3.—The aged, children, women and maimed.

Art. 13.—Where there is only one surety and he should withdraw or die, the accused may procure another in his place. When the case of the accused has been decided, the security fee shall be at once returned.

Art. 14.—Any Judge refusing to grant bail from motives of personal hatred toward the accused, shall be dealt with as if he had arrested an innocent person.

Art. 15.—In the event of an appeal being made to the *Daishin-In* against the judgment of the lower courts, the same regulations shall hold good.

The Commencement of the Satsuma Difficulty.

("Chôya Shimbun," 15th February.)

An ancient writer has well said "The first to act shall be the first to win," and especially true is this in warlike preparation. The ability of a government is shown by the wise measures that it takes to remove all causes for sedition, but more manifestly by the promptness with which it is able to subdue sedition when it suddenly uprears its head. In the event of rebellion breaking out, an able government will fall upon and settle the insurgents before they have had time to consummate their plan of action, and by displaying fitting vigour and promptitude, will deter other factions from combining with those who have set the authority of the state at defiance. These are the measures that an able Government always takes. But if the Government be ever in a state of indecision, wavering and hesitating, a small spark of rebellion may soon spread and become such a blaze that all efforts to extinguish it may be futile. In all countries and in all ages this has held true. A day's indecision may cause the overthrow of an organisation of a hundred years. Victory cannot be gained by hesitancy.

It is well known how promptly the Government dealt with the Saga and Hagi insurrections. The faction, who were urgent for a Corean expedition, attacked the Saga *Kencho*, and dispersed the troops of the garrison, but while the insurgents, exulting over their success, were consulting over the first steps to be taken, they learned that the Minister of Home Affairs had arrived at Hakata with a strong force of Imperial troops. This unexpected promptitude on the part of Government caused the rebels to lose heart. They were thunderstruck, and in alarm they broke and fled. No sooner had Mayebara collected his followers, than troops were posted by the Government at Hagi, and entirely cut him off from all outside communication. Thus was the outbreak quelled before disaffection had time to spread. Now in these cases, had the Government been slow to act, and allowed the insurgents even a week more to work out their plans, it is very doubtful whether the disaffection could have been confined to one spot. These instances clearly prove that in emergencies of this kind no time must be lost in coercing into obedience those who openly revolt against the Government. We see that dark clouds are rolling upon Satsuma. The capture of the Government ammunition took place on the 31st of last month, and although half a month has already passed, we cannot ascertain that any active measures have been taken against those concerned in the affair. Why does the Government delay? Is it that it has not yet actually ascertained whether the Satsuma *samurai* are in revolt against the Government, and therefore has sent no force against them? The only active measures yet taken are the sending of two men-of-war to Nagasaki, and a police force of a few hundred men to Kumamoto and Fukuoka. Certainly the present outbreak seems not one whit less alarming than those of Kumamoto and Hagi. Does the Government imagine that it can be suppressed by the Kumamoto garrison, aided by a few policemen? For own part we doubt it.

From what we can learn we believe that Mr. Kawamura, the Vice-Minister of the Navy, and Mr. Hayashi, the Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, went to Satsuma, and ascertained that the *samurai* have really risen open rebellion, and Mr. Okubo having gone to Kiôto, that the Government will give orders to commmence immediate hostilities.

Saigo and the Southern Rebellion.

("Hôchi Shimbun," 21st February.)

The Satsuma insurgents having shown openly their defiance of the Imperial Authority by sending an armed force into Kumamoto *ken*, an expedition has been ordered against them. We have been waiting for some time past for the Government to take this action, which we hoped it would do at the first symptoms of discontent. But it appears that the Government was willing to act leniently, and not wishing that the innocent should suffer with the guilty, were unwilling to resort to extreme measures. It had therefore been decided that Prince Arisugawa no Miya should proceed to Satsuma, and endeavour to reason the malcontents into obedience. But the attitude of the opponents of the Government becoming more threatening, it was judged advisable to coerce them by force, and consequently an armed expedition has been ordered against them with Arisugawa no Miya at its head.

Look with what promptitude our Government hastens to protect its subjects! We are utterly in the dark as to the reasons for the outbreak in Satsuma, or for what purpose they should make an irruption into Kumamoto *ken*. There can be no doubt, however, that having commenced their march they must be under the generalship of some leader, at whose command they are ready to advance or retreat. Who can this leader be? The people generally believe that it is Saigo. Now at the commencement it was understood that Saigo refused to give any countenance to the movement, and retiring, hid himself. If this be true, he cannot certainly be the leader. Saigo is a man so beloved by the nation, that the people even call him the foundation of the nation, and well does he deserve this laudation, and the honours he has won. Why, then, should anyone suspect that such a man could become a leader of rebellion, and disturber of the peace of a whole nation?

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Moreover, Saigo still holds the office of Commander-in-Chief under the present Government. Although living in retirement, the responsibilities of his position are unchanged, and it is clearly his duty to quell the insurrection, though it cost him his life. If he wished to forego those responsibitities he should have resigned his position under the Government, but as long as he retains his rank and pay, it is only reasonable that he should act as his position demands. Thus arises a doubt as to the truth of the statement that Saigo hid himself at the beginning of the present trouble. Saigo has always been esteemed a faithful and honoured servant of the Emperor. Would such a man hide himself at such a time from fear of risking his life? Or would he quietly sit down and see his *samurai* ravaging a neighbouring *ken* and not attempt to control them? So are we at our wits' ends to know to-day what Saigo is doing.

When at the first breaking out of the rebellion Saigo was asked by the *samurai* to put himself at their head, he is said to have replied: "You may commence if you will, but not before you have severed my head from my body." When we heard this we were full of admiration, but immediately after came the news that he had fled and hid himself. No, Saigo surely cannot be a man to say one thing and do another.

In any case the fact remains that Saigo retains his rank, but from some cause or another does nothing to stop the insurrection. Perhaps he has hidden himself only for a time, still retaining a loyal spirit, and that, when matters are more quiet, he intends to emerge from his retirement and declare himself.

We must then conclude that the rebels have no leader, and their army is like a body without a head and must quickly fall before the Imperial forces. It must not be forgotten that the spirit of discontent has for a long time been gathering in the south-east, ready to rise at any moment. The present affair is very different from the Kumamoto and Hagi affairs. It is the duty of the people, therefore, to zealously support the Government. In a few months how many insurrections have broken out! Does the Emperor stop at Kiôto that he may be on the spot to take command of the forces should occasion require? It depends on the manner in which the present crisis is met whether an end shall be put to these civil wars, and whether there shall be equality (?) among all people. We look with longing eyes to see the Imperial troops victorious.

REVIEW.*

A good deal has been already said and written about the origin of the Japanese raee. Kaempffer makes them out to be Assyrians, and traces their route from the Tower of Babel with as much minuteness as if he had himself been an eyewitness of their journey, while other writers have in turn identified them with the Chinese, the North-American Indians, the ancient Peruvians, and the lost tribes of Israel. A plausibly written article from the pen of Dr. Maget, of the French man-of-war *Cosmao*, which has been lately reproduced in two of the Yokohama journals, endeavours to prove that the Japanese are chiefly of Malay origin, and as he refers somewhat contemptuously to the theory of "the peopling of the Nipon Archipelago by emigrations which with too great complacency are fancied to have started now from China, now from Korea, now from Manchuria," he cannot complain if some of those who with more or less 'complacency' hold this view, at least in so far as Korea is concerned, should do their best to combat his arguments.

Dr. Maget believes that the Japanese are a cross between the Ainos and Malays, the former being the aboriginal occupants of the Japanese islands, and the latter a conquering race which arrived from the southward before the time of Jimmu Tennō, whom, with his followers, Dr. Maget supposes to have been of Malay extraction.

It is known from history that the Ainos once occupied a large part of what is now known as Japan, and there is perhaps an Aino element in the Japanese population, but it would be difficult to show that it has anything like the importance which Dr. Maget's theory would seem to assign to it. At the present time, the Japanese and Aino populations, wherever they come into contract, are like oil and water—there is no mixture, and the notices which we find in history of the former relations of the two races afford evidence that this state of things has existed for centuries. One well-known fact may be referred to amongst many others of similar import, viz., that the office of chastising the Ainos and keeping them within due limits eventually absorbed to itself all the other functions of the Government, and was the origin of the Shôgunate. Facts like this point not to such friendly relations between the two races as would lead to any general absorption of the one by the other, but would rather indicate a state of mutual hostility and repulsion such as may be observed in North America and New Zealand, where the aboriginal tribes are slowly but surely disappearing before the encroachments of the more civilized nations of European extraction.

Dr. Maget bases his arguments for the existence of a Malay element in the Japanese nation on the history and geography of Japan, on the manners and customs of its inhabitants, and also on their physiognomy and other physical characteristics.

His treatment of the historical facts bearing on the subject is extremely perplexing. He tells us that "the first expedition from Malaisia to Japan, or at least the first of of which Japanese history makes mention, landed in Kiusiu at an uncertain epoch, led by a chief called Taipé, who is thought to have last sailed from Formosa, and a little later, the arrival of a second expedition in the same island is mentioned. Now not only does the ancient Japanese history make no mention whatever of a Malay invasion, but Dr. Maget himself tells us a little further on that Japanese history did not begin till Jimmu Tennō's time, when if Dr. Maget is correct, the Malays were already long settled in Kiusiu. A key to this difficulty is however suggested by the name Taipé, which Dr. Maget gives to his Malay chieftain. If Shōjirō is a Japanese, Smith an Englishman and O'Brien an Irishman, surely Taipé can be nothing else but a Chinaman! And so it proves. On consulting Mr. Mayer's Chinese Manual, it appears that Wu Taipeh was born about 1290 B.C. (630 years before the accession of Jimmu Tennō). He was the eldest son of Tan Fu, the Duke of Chow. On his younger brother having been chosen as his father's heir, Taipeh retired with another brother to a wilderness south of the Yangtse, among the barbarous tribes called King man, where he founded a dominion. But is this Dr. Maget's Taipé? It is to be feared that it can be no other, for although Mr. Mayer's work contains no notice of it, there is a story given in some Chinese books of doubtful historical value, to the effect that Taipeh himself by one account, or his descendants according to another, emigrated to Hiuga in Japan, where he or they founded the Japanese nation. Can it be possible that Dr. Maget, being hard up for historical facts to support his Malay theory, allowed his "too complacent imagination" to convert the noble Chinaman Taipé into a Malay invader, and to bring him to Formosa, a place which he does not appear to have ever visited? Except ***both*** versions of Taipé's history are accepted as true, and ***both*** he and his descendants are supposed to have founded the Japanese race, there does not appear to be any foundation for the statement that Taipé's invasion was soon after followed by another.

When Dr. Maget comes to speak of the historical relations between Korea and Japan, his statements are not less bewildering. He informs us that the ancient relations between these two countries, which ceased after the invasion of Taikôsama, had above all a commercial and civilizing character, and at no epoch is any emigration or invasion from this country mentioned in history. These assertions are strangely in conflict with the ordinary Japanese records. The commercial and civilizing character of the Korean relations with Japan may be admitted, but so far from their having ceased after Taikôsama's invasion, Korean embassies continued to be despatched to Japan until the first half of the present century, other official relations were never entirely broken off, and the commerce between the two countries continued without interruption. As to the alleged absence from Japanese history of any mention of emigrations or invasions from Korea, all that can be said is that the old history is full of such notices, and that many of them are reproduced in the chapters on Korea by Dr. Hoffmann which are added to the French edition of Siebold's Japan, a work which Dr. Maget might have consulted with

* Dr. Maget and "The Origin of the Japanese Race."

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advantage. The Koreans took part in the famous invasion of Japan by Kublai Khan, and before that event, beginning with the year 544 A. D., there are accounts preserved of no less than twelve piratical descents of Koreans, some of one or two ships, and others of fifty or a hundred. The important military port called Dazaifu in Chikuzen was established with the express object of repelling these descents. Several instances are also mentioned of Korean emigrants having settled in Japan in considerable numbers. One of these dates so far back as B.C. 27, and another was contemporaneous with Taikōsama's invasion. The descendants of the colonists last referred to occupy at the present time two villages near Kagoshima. They are potters by trade, and have preserved the recollection of their nationality, and even of their language. These facts are of course no proof of an invasion or immigration on a large scale, which must have taken place, if at all, before the dawn of Japanese history, but they show whither the stream of population has always tended since a very early period, and the descents of Koreans in Japan bear an obvious analogy to the Danish descents on the coasts of England after that country had been already occupied by a race akin to themselves. The building of the great wall of China in the third century B.C. as a protection against the fierce tribes inhabiting the country immediately to the north and west of Korea and known in European history as the Huns, is a fact which suggests similar inferences.

If Japanese history is to be relied upon, no other country had one-tenth part so constant and intimate relations, peaceful or the reverse, with Japan, as Korea. Until quite a late period, the Malays do not seem to have been even known to the Japanese, except under the vague designation of "*Namban*", a term which would comprise many other races, and which was, in fact, afterwards applied to the Portuguese and Spaniards. The only piratical descents by Namban which have been recorded in Japanese history belong to the three years 997, 998 and 999 A. D. They are represented to have landed on an island on the coast of Kiushiu, where thirty of them were taken and put to death by the Dazaifu troops. It is true that Dr. Hoffmann mentions another descent of Namban in 1020, but as it is not noticed in the ordinary Japanese histories, there is perhaps an error here, and at any rate it cannot have been of much importance. These Namban may have been Malay, and in spite of the difference between the Japanese chronology and Dr. Maget's, it seems probable that it is this descent which is referred to by him in the following terms. "It was probably much later that that invasion set out from Malaisia consisting of men from a more distant country than China, which according to tradition burst upon Japan (in the year 848 of our era) in such numbers and so well armed, led by a chief or Rôjô, whom it required more than nine years to overcome, and some being still left eighteen years after their arrival." The Japanese accounts, however, say nothing of their numbers or their weapons, or of its requiring nine years to subdue them.

Before quitting the ground of history, it may be well to notice one or two points in the old legendary lore of Japan which may perhaps be thought to have a bearing on the present subject. Legends are frequently nothing more than history more or less disguised, and it is sometimes possible to make a likely guess at the historical fact which underlies an obviously mythical narrative. It is thought, for instance, that the legend of the descent from heaven of Jimmu Tennō's ancestors in the province of Hiuga may represent the fact of an invasion from abroad having landed there, and that from the geographical position of Hiuga an invasion from China is most probable. Without expressing any opinion as to the probability of this explanation, it may be replied that the hypothesis of a landing in Hiuga is by no means inconsistent with the theory of a Korean origin of the Japanese. Besides there were no doubt repeated landings in different places, and if the descent from Heaven of Jimmu Tennō's ancestors in Hiuga represents a foreign landing there, a similar explanation must be applied to the story of the descent of the gods to Idzumo, a province lying opposite to the Korean coast, and to the legend of the "*Ama no ukihashi*," or 'floating bridge of heaven,' which is said to have been used by the gods on their visits to Japan. Tradition places this bridge near Miyadzu in Tango, the first good harbour on the north coast to the eastward of the Strait of Shimonoseki.

Dr. Maget's arguments from geography have much more to recommend them than his proofs from history. There is no little force in his observations on the effect of the Kuro Shiwo and of the south-westerly monsoon in facilitating the approach of invaders or emigrants from that quarter, and the chain of islands which extends with little interruption from Japan to Java is certainly a consideration not to be overlooked. But nature seems to have provided these facilities in vain in so far as the Malays are concerned. If the doubtful and solitary instance of the Namban mentioned above is excepted, what authentic case is there of Malays ever having reached the shores of Japan in their own vessels? Dr. Maget mentions but two cases of castaways from the southward, and in neither does he say that the crews were of Malay race. If now we turn to Korea, we see a strait of little more than ninety miles in width with the large island of Tsushima in the middle, provided plentifully with excellent harbours. The mountains of Tsushima can be seen in clear weather from the Korean coast, and a vessel leaving Korea for Tsushima or Tsushima for Japan in the morning with a fair wind, may count on making a port before nightfall, an immense advantage in the infancy of navigation. It has been seen that these geographical conditions have produced their natural results in the close relations which have existed between the two countries. Against Dr. Maget's two cases of castaways from the south may be set Siebold's testimony that "the storms from the northeast which are so common in Japan during the spring, cast on her shores almost every year Korean fishing or coasting craft." In fact cases of this kind are so common that the two Governments found it necessary to come to an understanding regarding them, and the breach of this agreement was one of the subjects of complaint against the Koreans by the Japanese before the conclusion of the late treaty. In 1867 as many as forty Koreans were at Nagasaki waiting for an opportunity of returning to their own country, and several Korean boats have been driven to Japan during the present winter.

Dr. Maget's observations on the similarities in manners and customs of the Japanese and Malays are too general greatly to advance the solution of the question, but this is a field of enquiry which may be expected one day to throw much light on the subject of races. At present, however, our knowledge is too imperfect to allow such an investigation to be prosecuted with much chance of success. In Japan, for instance, an erudition such as probably no European at present possesses would be necessary to avoid confusion between native Japanese customs and those borrowed from China, and to distinguish between customs of recent origin, and those which may be supposed to have descended to the Japanese from ancestors common to them with other races. Without some knowledge of this kind, a comparison of the manners and customs of the Japanese with those of other races, is entirely useless. Dr. Maget, for instance, adduces the Japanese *mage*, or topknot, as a proof of the Malay origin of the Japanese, but this fashion is only 200 or 300 years old in Japan, and can therefore have no connection with any similar Malay custom. Cock-fighting was probably introduced from China, and the custom of *harakiri*, which is compared to the Malay *amuk*, is no doubt another form of the custom which is described by Dr. Maget, under the name *yashiro*, as having been borrowed from the Ainos by their conquerors. The proper name of this custom is not *yashiro* which means a Shintô Shrine, but *junshi* or *oibara*, and it did not consist in sacrificing the retainers of the deceased to his *manes*, but was a sort of Suttee, or self-immolation in grief for the departed or in honour of his memory. This custom is not altogether unknown even at present, an instance of it having occurred a few years ago. Dr. Maget's account of its abolition is characteristic. He says that it was not abolished until some years before Christ on the occasion of the death of an empress, at the suggestion of an artist, or *fasi*, named Nomi no Sukune, who was allowed to substitute figures of baked clay for the human victims. Buddhism, which was then flourishing in full vigour, had doubtless

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already prepared the way by its pacific doctrines for this work of humanity. The Japanese story should be compared with this. It runs somewhat as follows:—In the reign of Suinin Tennō there were in Japan two men of great strength, one in Yamato named Tayema no Kuyehaya, the other in Idzumo named Nomi no Sukune. The Mikado sent for them and made them wrestle before him, when Nomi no Sukune broke his antagonist's ribs, and stamping on his loins, killed him. As a reward for his victory, he received the grant of land previously enjoyed by his opponent and was taken into the Imperial service. It was at the suggestion of this humane individual that the Mikado, on the death of his consort A.D. 3 (not before Christ as Dr. Maget has it), prohibited the custom of *junshi*, and sending for 100 potters from Idzumo caused them to make figures of men and horses in baked clay which were set up round the tomb as substitutes for living victims. The Mikado had already on a previous occasion expressed his horror of the custom, so that it is unnecessary to give Nomi no Sukune any very great credit for his humane suggestion. The clay figures were made under the superintendence of Sukune, who therefore received from the Mikado the surname of *Hasi*, or 'Potter.' He is still remembered by the people as the first wrestler in Japan. Dr. Maget's statement that Buddhism was flourishing in Japan before the Christian era betrays a strange ignorance of Japanese history in a writer on the origin of the Japanese race. Buddhism was not introduced into Japan till A.D. 552, and it can not be said to have been flourishing until considerably later.

The most conclusive evidence of the origin of the Japanese race, viz. the evidence of language, has been passed over by Dr. Maget in almost complete silence. The Japanese race from Yezo to Loochoo speak a uniform language with little more variety of dialect than may be found among the English speaking population of the British islands, and this language is now fully admitted to belong to what is known as the Altaic and Turanian family, of which the principal branches are Turkish, Mongol, Manchu and Korean. Of the last-named tongue scarcely anything was known until lately, but a short grammar of Korean published some time ago in the "Histoire de l'Eglise de Korée" affords evidence which goes far to prove, that of all the languages of the Altaic family, Korean is the one which has the closest affinity with Japanese. In both languages the nouns are indeclinable, the cases being marked by separate particles, the adjective has a conjugation resembling that of the verb, and there are distinct forms for this part of speech when placed before the noun and when equivalent to the adjective combined with the substantive verb. In neither language are there any relative pronouns, and the want is supplied in the same way in both, viz., by the use of attributive or qualifying instead of relative clauses. The mode of conjugation presents a general resemblance, and the syntax is almost identical, the order of words being precisely the same in each, and the rule by which when nouns, adjectives or verbs are coördinated in the same sentence, only the last of the series takes the distinctive case-sign or termination, holding good in Korean as well as in Japanese.

The Malay language, on the other hand, presents very different characteristics from those of any of the Altaic family. There is no trace in it of that elaborate system by which the order of words in a sentence is regulated in all of them, and it has rules of construction of its own which proceed on quite different principles. The conjugation of the verb is entirely dissimilar, and a preference is shown for prefixes, which are repugnant to the genius of all the Altaic tongues.

The Aino language is very imperfectly known to us, but it is pretty well ascertained that it has no close relationship with Japanese, and is more akin to the languages spoken by the tribes inhabiting the most northerly parts of the Asiatic Continent.

The fact that the Japanese nation speaks a language closely allied to Korean is tolerably conclusive evidence that the main element in the population must be a kindred race to the present Koreans. It is true that the minority of a population has often imposed its language on the majority, as may be seen in the case of most of the Roman conquests, but in an invasion of Japan from Korea all the conditions are wanting which could bring about such a result. The civilization of the early colonists of Japan was of a low grade, and history shows that it was not until many centuries after their immigration that anything like an organized system of Government for the whole country was established. It must therefore have been by the sheer force of numbers that their language has become the language of the entire population of Japan. Indeed the probability is that any non-Mongol element in the Japanese race is utterly insignificant. Like the Israelites in Palestine, the Japanese invaders probably preferred to extirpate or drive out the former inhabitants of the country rather than to absorb them amongst themselves, and it is no doubt this same process of which we can trace the continuation in historical times in the gradual expulsion of the Ainos from the main island of Japan.

There remain to be considered such arguments as are to be drawn from a comparison of the physical type of the Japanese with that of other races. Here, as a medical man, Dr. Maget is on his own ground, and his observations on the physical characteristics of the Ainos and Japanese are of great interest, and form by far the most valuable part of his essay. The detailed comparison, however, which he enables us to make of these races, rather strengthens the impression of an ordinary observer that the two types are essentially different, and indeed Dr. Maget himself seems to be in some degree aware of this. Other competent observers have denied that any Aino type is to be discovered among the Japanese population.

Dr. Maget does not attempt to disprove what has hitherto been considered the central fact respecting the physical type of the Japanese race, viz., that it is unmistakeably Mongol. Gutzlaff, writing in 1833, says that the Japanese are "stamped with the true features of the Tartars," and this opinion has been repeatedly confirmed by subsequent observers. The Prussian expedition to Japan of 1860 found that 'the Japanese most resemble the Mongolian race in the form of the skull." Indeed, the resemblance is so obvious that it at once strikes the eye on comparing drawings of individuals of the two races, and more accurate means of comparison confirm this impression. It may be objected that the Koreans, to whom the Japanese are believed to be most nearly related, are taller than the Japanese, and that many of them have a more Chinese cast of face. But it should be remembered that most Koreans seen in this country are fishermen, a class which even in Japan is distinguished for stature, and that in historical times the Korean nation has received a considerable infusion of a Chinese element. The Korean Embassy, however, which lately visited Japan, averaged but little above the ordinary stature of Japanese, and those who have seen two Koreans from the north-eastern province of that country who lately came to Yedo from Vladivostock, will have observed that in Japanese dress they are in no way distinguishable from Japanese.

In the southern provinces of Japan a certain admixture may be observed of what looks very like the Malay type of countenance. Until confirmed by more accurate and systematic observation, resemblances of this kind are apt to be deceptive. Portuguese have frequently been mistaken for Japanese, but there is no reason to suppose that there is any affinity between these two races. It is, however, quite possible that a real Malay element does exist in the Japanese population. History is neutral on this point, geographical considerations tell rather against such a supposition, and language only indicates that the Malay element must have been a comparatively inconsiderable one. The question therefore may as yet be fairly considered open, and presents an inviting field for research. Unfortunately such an investigation requires what it is feared is a rare combination, viz. a competent acquaintance with the manners, customs, language, and history of both Malaisia and Japan, and we may have long to wait before any satisfactory solution of this question is arrived at.

The conclusions which it is sought to establish by the considerations adduced above are briefly as follows:—

1.—The Japanese are of Mongolian origin, and are probably more nearly akin to the Koreans than to any other existing race. They arrived in Japan at some unknown period before the beginning of Japanese history,

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and probably started from the southern and eastern coasts of Korea, landing at various points along the Japanese coast from Hizen to Echizen.

2.—The Aino element in the Japanese population, if it exists, is so small as to be imperceptible.

3.—A Malay-looking type is observable in the southern provinces of Japan. It remains to be proved whether or not this represents an immigration of Malays at some remote period. Such an element, if proved to exist, cannot have been a preponderating one.

MR. NATHAN J. NEWWITTER AND THE KOBE COMMUNITY.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Your readers may be amused, if not otherwise interested, in reading an account of the proceedings consequent on Mr. Nathan J. Newwitter's late impertinent attempt to intrude upon the Mikado. Naturally indignant at his unauthorized assumption to address His Imperial Majesty in their name, the members of the Municipal Council called on him immediately to convene an Extraordinary Meeting of the body to receive what explanation he had to give—which was accordingly done, and the meeting assembled on the 14th instant. Mr. Nathan J. Newwitter explained that he had presented the address with the sanction and authority of the *Gon Rei* of the *Ken*, Morioka Masadzumi, and further said that he had in so doing, only anticipated, he imagined, the wishes of the Council and Community.

This was not considered satisfactory, inasmuch as Mr. Annesley, H. B. M. Consul, told the meeting that he had been informed by the Governor that Mr. Nathan J. Newwitter's statement was not strictly within the bounds of correctness. Mr. Nathan J. retorted by saying that his word was just as good as that of Mr. Annesley or the Governor; and an elected number of the Board, seconded by a Consul, offered thereupon a resolution that Mr. Nathan J. should resign the chair. This the Chairman refused to put to the meeting, on the ground that the extraordinary meeting was called only to receive his explanation, that it had received his explanation, and that no action upon it could then be taken. The resolution had accordingly to be held over to take its regular place in the business of the next ordinary meeting of the Council, on the 17th instant, and an eligible opportunity was thus afforded to Mr. Nathan J. to retire, in the interval, gracefully into private life, and resign the chair before the resolution was put, of which I should imagine he now regrets he did not avail himself; for verily, the last state of this man is worse than the first. At the ordinary meeting of the 17th I was present, and so were a very large number of the residents at Kobé, including all the principal merchants and leading men in society; and I venture to state that never, in all our experience in the East, was such a painful exhibition made of himself by a man whose position gives him, under most circumstances, a right to respect, as was made on this occasion by Mr. Nathan J. Newwitter. After the usual reading of minutes, the business of the Meeting was opened by the Chairman calling for the Finance Committee's Report for the past year. This having been postponed by a vote with only one dissentient, the Chairman proposed to read some correspondence, which was postponed in the same way; as also were other Committee's Reports, the Meeting evidently insisting on coming to the real question before the meeting, Mr. Rasch's Resolution that Mr. Nathan J. Newwitter be requested to resign the chair.

This point having been reached, the Resolution, as given in the *Hiogo News* of the 17th instant, was read by Mr. Rasch and seconded by Mr. Duplaquet, and Mr. Rasch called on Mr. Annesley to make a statement which he was given to understand had been entrusted to him to make on behalf of the Governor. Mr. Nathan J. Newwitter here interrupted the speaker by declaring that he would not put this Resolution, as being out of order from its disrespect to himself as chairman. However, after a good deal of animated discussion, he put to the meeting the question whether the statement of the Governor should be read. This was answered unanimously in the affirmative and Mr. Annesley then read a letter from the Governor, in reply to one from himself, in which he had asked whether it was true that Mr. Nathan J.'s address had been presented to the Mikado, with his sanction and authority. The Governor's letter was exceedingly clear on both points, that neither Mr. Nathan J. nor his address had been presented, and that, so far from the attempt having been made with his sanction and authority, it was done in direct opposition to his expressed wish, as he had taken a good deal of trouble to make Mr. Nathan J, understand that no such address was wanted, or could be received. He went on to explain that Mr. Nathan J., having failed to appear in the Hall of Audience, when some of the other Consuls were presented to the Mikado by their Ministers, had subsequently turned up in a sudden and unexpected manner among the waiters at the back of his chair, while seated at tiffin with the Mikado, and had pressed upon his acceptance the valuable address which he so pined to present to the Son of Heaven. He had declined the document again and again, until—to get rid of him—he, as he says in his letter, "good-naturedly passed it *secretly* to an official of the Court of Ceremonies." And what that official did with it, deponent knoweth not—probably it assisted in warming the Imperial Bath.

The letter having been read, Mr. Nathan J. objected to its being put on the minutes, on the ground that having been translated in the English Consulate, it was probably not carefully rendered, and that the Governor ought to have attended the Council himself, or to have sent his own translation of his letter. He then proceeded to deny the Governor's statements, and the discussion again became animated, the large audience of outsiders being with some difficulty restrained from joining in it.

But Mr. Nathan J. had not yet sufficiently distinguished himself. Mr. Rasch having again asked that his Resolution should be put to the meeting—the President, interrupting him, said that he had a matter to bring to the notice of the Council in the accounts of the year 1875. He then gave particulars of a small bill for $29.70, for certain charges for preparing the Municipal Hall for a ball given in the name of Mrs. Annesley, on the occasion of Sir Harry Parkes' visit to Kobe in May of that year:—so much for carpenters for planing the floor, coolies carrying chairs, 2 lbs. of tin tacks and half-a-pound of tenpenny nails, etc. This item in the Municipal accounts he claimed should have been paid by Mr. Annesley, and Mr. Nathan J. averred that it had been presented to him for payment by the Municipal Superintendent, and refused: whereupon it had been paid out of the public purse. As the speaker was one of the Auditors who had passed, and signed, the whole accounts of 1875 as correct; it appeared odd,—to say the least of it—that he should have referred to it on the occasion:—so odd, indeed, to many of those present, that I, for a minute, was in doubt whether Mr. Nathan J. would have left the room by means of the door. Of course the necessary explanation was given immediately by the other Auditor, who stated that the Ball was really a semi-Municipal affair, and that the bill in question had never been seen by Mr. Annesley, which the Municipal Superintendent and Mr. Annesley both confirmed. This incident closed the meeting abruptly, for the three elected Members of the Council immediately left their seats, stating that they would not sit at the Board so long as Mr. Newwitter remained in the chair, and Mr. Newwitter clinging to that piece of furniture, announced the meeting adjourned.

You will find a fuller report of the proceedings in the next number of the *Hiogo News*.

It is hardly necessary to say that, amongst all nationalities there is only one opinion upon Mr. Nathan J.'s conduct. A letter was immediately sent in to the Committee of the Club requesting it to take the needful steps, but those interested in that pleasant little society will be glad to hear that resignation, in this case, anticipated expulsion. What action the Board of Consuls will take is at present unknown; a meeting will take place on the 22nd instant to determine. What action the U. S. Consul-General or Minister will take, you will soon, we all hope, be able to inform us.

I have to close this letter hurriedly: but no other subject seems to interest people here at present—and we have no news from the seat of war.

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JAPANESE TALES.

"*GATA GATA, GUDSU GUDSU, CHIRIN CHIRIN, SAC SAC,*"
OR
HOW FOUR WICKED LITTLE BOYS SERVED A REVEREND PRIEST.

In the pleasant precinct of Asakusa, where the sun shines brightest the whole year round, in all the broad city of Yedo; where the perennial crowd of sightseers and worshippers wear their happiest faces and their best attire, and the knots of pretty maids aglow with health, and resplendent in many colours, shed such a lustre upon the shifting scene as they mingle here and there together, then separate, and meet again, that the crowd seems to be always changing colour as it moves—there lived, many years ago, a learned priest named Tsuda. Great was said to be his piety and profound his knowledge of his craft. And well it might be, for many a friend and neighbour had often times remarked that, long after other folks had blown their lights out and gone to bed, Tsuda's lamp was usually unextinguished, and signs of Tsuda's self being up and doing very evident. Rigorous were said to be his fasts, and so severe his penances, that the wonder was not only how he contrived to stand the discipline at all, but how in truth he looked so well upon it. Nature is kind to such as use her well, however, and don't outrage her, and so it was, perhaps, that for all his midnight vigils, Tsuda's body waxed not lean, nor did his eye grow dim nor pale his cheek, nor his nose, either, for the matter of that, for to say truth it was of so brilliant a ruby tint that it almost made one's eyes water to behold it. A jolly red nose it was, as ever was seen,—a fast colour warranted not to fade or change in the washing.

He was a rare old fellow, to be sure, was Tsuda, with his glistening bullet head, and his well shaved face which multiplied its area by a double chin, as if there couldn't be too much of a good thing, and a person—if the possibility of seeing one's toes without the aid of a looking glass he insisted upon as a criterion of reasonable leanness—decidedly inclined to corpulence. For it could hardly be averred, with the smallest probability of its ever being believed, that his reverence could, by the most superhuman effort, see over a certain rotundity below his girdle, and thereby catch even the most transitory glimpse of the useful appendages in question, without the friendly assistance of the mirror aforesaid. A merry twinkle, too, in his coal black eye—ever at issue with the portly and pompous gait which he assumed in virtue of the dignity of his position—accorded not inaptly with his other characteristics.

His obesity was indeed wonderful, to say the least of it, in a man who so constantly denied himself all but the bare necessities of life, as was said—by himself, and his rubicund nose almost an affliction to so abstemious a person as Tsuda, inasmuch as it afforded to certain ill-natured and censorious fellows a peg to hang scoffs and ribald jokes upon. And it might have gone hard, it most be confessed, with Tsudas reputation, were it not that everybody who knew anything at all, was well aware of the usefulness of wine as a detergent for wood and brass work and lacquered vessels, otherwise indeed the quantities of good old *saké* which found their way in to the temple might have been turned to account with truth, by those whose delight it was to touch their noses at sight of Tsuda, and wink to one another, and throw back their silly heads and make believe to swallow down copious draughts, and smack their lips afterwards, and rub their stomachs, as of they found the liquor greatly to their taste. It is lucky, however, that in such cases it often happens that circumstances not immediately appertaining to the individual suspected are the best witnesses in his favour. And so it was in this case, for if any testimony were wanting to the frugality of his household, no unprejudiced person had need to go beyond that presented by the acolytes who waited on him and did odd duties about the temple, as became four little shavelings who hoped to be priests themselves some day. For four bonier and more utterly miserable little manikins it would be difficult to find in a day's journey anywhere. Their leanness was indeed extraordinary and a comfort and edification no doubt to those who loved to fast by proxy. And yet it was curious too, for Tsuda vowed—and who could know so well as he—that he spared no expense upon them, but fed them plentifully—except on fast days. Under such circumstances there was only one way left by which it could be accounted for. It must have been a judgment upon the little rascals for setting agoing so improbable as story, as that every day was a fast day and, that their master only gave to four, what would but indifferently suffice for one.

A full stomach promoteth contentment, and contentment predisposeth to repose—sounds so like a proverb that it must be true, and if true, these wicked little boys belied themselves, for four more voracious little sleepers never laid their heads on pillows. It chanced, however, that one night, for some reason or other, one of them found he could not close an eye—perhaps he had overeaten himself at supper and had a nightmare for his pains, or had grumbled more than usual that day against his good master and was troubled in his conscience in consequence—for twist and turn as he would he could not get a wink of sleep, but was forced to spend his time in listening to the rats behind the woodwork, and waiting for the daylight. Several hours had passed in this way and it must have been past midnight, when he was startled from a reverie by hearing noises of a most peculiar character proceeding from the chamber where his master spent his time in study when—he was not sleeping. First there came a sliding sound like *gata gata gata*; then, after an interval, a splashing and gurgling like *gudzu gudzu*; then after a considerable pause a bubbling, for all the world like *chirin chirin*; and finally a most extraordinary sound like, *sac sac sac sac*, which strange to say made his mouth to water in quite a remarkable and unaccountable way. It need hardly be said that the sun had no sooner called them from their beds when the other three knew all about these noises of the previous night, and all four had made up their minds to lie awake and listen, and if the noises made themselves again apparent on the night following, to apply an eye apiece to four holes which the wicked little monsters had previously prepared in the good man's paper door, and so find out all about them. Nor were they destined to be disappointed, for hardly had the great bell tolled the midnight hour when the rumble of *gata gata* was distinctly heard, and four wriggling little shaven pates, crawling on their hands and bony knees, might have been seen hurrying along the matted corridor towards their master's room.

Strange must have been the sight which met their eager gaze, and interesting, withal, for it was full two hours before they left their spyholes, and sought again their padded quilts and wooden pillows; and stranger yet than all, the effect it seemed to have upon their conduct and demeanour next day.

For Tsuda had hardly left his chamber when the four little starvelings, more gaunt and hollow-eyed than ever, from want of sleep, no doubt—and possibly excitement—advanced to meet their smiling master in a body and craved leave to speak to him. "We beg a favor of you," said the eldest of them, "and hope you won't refuse us. We are dissatisfied with the names our parents gave us and would fain change them, with your permission." "Oh! if that's all"—replied his reverence, whose brow had clouded up a little at first and nose assumed a fierier tint than usual, like a piece of smouldering charcoal suddenly exposed to a draught of air, but expanded and cooled down when the speech was ended,—"if that's all I haven't the ghost of an objection." "Please Sir! will you call me *Gata*, then, for the future? said number one. And me *Gudzu*? And me *Chirin*? And me *Sac sac*?" said each of the little fellows in succession, with an eagerness that was so amusing that Tsuda was mightily tickled thereby, and was only stopped laughing—good easy going soul—by a cough which shook him so violently that he was obliged to swallow a cup of tea before he could regain his breath.

Ah! unsuspecting Tsuda. How often are we least concerned when it behoves us most to be upon our guard. Little did the good priest guess what lay in store for him, or he'd never have listened so good humouredly to this strange request. It must be said, however, that he was not long in finding out the

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bearing of it. For hardly had he that very night, having attired himself in easy garments and trimmed his glowing fire, essayed to open the door of a portentous closet in his room (which he kept carefully locked at all times, and which after the manner of some sliding doors moved so grudgingly in its groove that it grumbled *gata gata gata* as it was pushed,) than at the first sound of the gruff slide a loud "*hai*" was heard, and starveling Number One bounced into the room to know what he wanted. Bounced in so precipitately, indeed, that Tsuda had only time to pull to the closet door again, and drop upon his knees and affect an unconcerned manner as he made his appearance. "Did you call?" said the conspirator. "No," said his master, in a husky voice and in some confusion, for his heart beat fast and the sudden exertion told upon him. "No, go back to bed. I do not want you." "I beg your pardon, Sir," replied the wicked boy—quite innocently as it were—"but I fancied you shouted *Gata*."

Quiet being restored and the fire burning brightly, Tsuda picking up his heavy carcase, thought he'd essay to open the closet door once more, but he'd hardly laid his hand upon it when a loud "*hai*" was heard again and he was interrupted as before.

Now this was intolerable. The night was creeping towards the small hours, and Tsuda wanted his supper, but was unable to obtain it for this horrid boy, who, as often as he attempted to get at it, so surely intruded on him. What was to be done? Either he must go supperless to bed or share it with his unintentional tormentor. Like a wise man he chose the latter, and with his help prepared materials for a savoury mess But no sooner had they commenced to pour them into the pot which hung from the tripod over the fire, than at the first splash of *gudzu gudzu*, with a loud "*hai*," conspirator Number Two came running in and caught them in the act. There was no help for it now, so putting in a double quantity the three sat down to watch the boiling of it, and restrain their impatience as well as they each were able. Presently it commenced to simmer, and then to bubble, and then to boil, *chirin chirin*, in such good earnest, that the sound of it reached the ears of Number Three —in his position outside the door where the naughty boy was standing, instead of being in bed as a better boy would have been—and sent him into the middle of the room with so loud a "*hai*," that he startled the others and received quite a scolding from his master for his want of manners, which, if the delicious smell of the stew had not engaged all his attention, ought to have made him feel so abashed that he would never have been satisfied with himself without going down upon his two knees before his master and imploring forgiveness. As it was, however, he only fell upon his knees before—the pot, and did not even wait to be invited, but took his place quite as if it was a matter of course. But when the Mess being ready they all begun to sup it up, *Sac sac, sac sac*, and push it into their mouths with chop sticks and swallow it down with haste, poor little Number Four could contain himself no longer, but rushing in without saying "*hai*," or anything else, seized hold of a bowl and fell to with such vigour, that it was quite evident that he was afraid, from the start which the others had of him, that unless he made great haste to overtake them, he'd be left behind.

In such wise did these four wicked little boys deceive their worthy master and make him share his supper with them.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

KOBE, OSAKA AND OMIYADORI STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 10th February, 1877.

Passengers	Yen	6,499.165
Luggage, Parcels, &c.	,,	298.228
Goods	,,	538.206
Total	Yen	7,335.599
Corresponding period last year	Yen	5,642.589

Statement of the Passenger Traffic for the week ending 11th February, 1877.

Passengers	Yen	5,798.095
Luggage and Parcels	,,	217.530
Goods	,,	475.516
Total	Yen	6,491.141
Corresponding period last year	Yen	3,798.404

THE WIFE'S TRIUMPH.

(From a Japanese Play.)

Fiercer within my breast the battle grew:
Now sweet Ohana, gem of brightest ray,
Would lead me captive with a winning word;
Then your fond looks would fill my heart with pain
And your sad face bring sorrow to my dreams.
But, as the moon's reflection on the sea
Still keeps its place though mounting billows roll,
Your steadfast purpose lasted through the storm,
And I am drawn again to purer ways.
Stands a proud rock above a patient stream
That wanders wimpling through pine-scented glades
From fairy fountain on the purple hills.
No arrow shot from strongest archer's bow
Can pierce the cruel stone. With angry frown
He scorns the courting water of the stream,
And casts a careless glance upon her smiles.
But undismayed the gentle current flows,
Lifting her loving arms in close embrace,
And making summer sweeter with her song;
Till, inch by inch, the hard rock melts away;
The glad stream rushes through his inmost heart,
And laughs and claps her tiny hands for joy.
Henceforward, O my darling, there shall be
Unclouded skies and love that cannot change!

KAJIN.

Correspondence.

NOMI DAISUKI *vs.* J. W. SUTHERLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 24th February, 1877.

DEAR SIR.—In consequence of a remark said to have been made by His Honour, which appeared in your issue of the 23rd instant, I write this letter hoping you will kindly publish it.

Mr. A. Jaffray made a remark to the Court at the conclusion of my evidence, which has thrown a doubt on my truthfulness, for that reason I wrote to him as follows:

Yokohama, 23rd February, 1877.

MR. A. JAFFRAY.

SIR,—At the conclusion of my evidence in yesterday's case, you made a remark to the Court, which at the time I did not perfectly hear, as I am somewhat deaf. The remark was to the effect that you would not accept my evidence as it was too conflicting or contradictory. You spoke as Foreman of the Jury, and I therefore write to you now to ask you to inform me by letter, how, or in what way my evidence has appeared to contradict itself, and warranted you to make that remark which reflects upon my veracity. I hope you will kindly answer this letter at your earliest convenience, and am,

Yours truly,

W. A. SMYTH.

The letter was returned opened and has remained unanswered. Soon afterwards I was informed by another juror, whom I visited with the same object in view, that Mr. Jaffray had spoken thus without his sanction, and he thought in rather a harsh manner.

I wish to make this matter public in order that the community (many of whom have known me for years) may not think that I have accepted the slur which Mr. Jaffray's remark has cast upon me. On the contrary I deny the imputation.

Had Mr. Jaffray seemed in doubt about any part of my evidence, he could easily have had the same explained by asking, without making such an uncalled-for remark.

I am, your obedient servant,

W. A. SMYTH.

The Union Bank of London and the London and County Bank have given notice to their customers that from and after the 31st of January no interest will be allowed on the balances of current accounts. The existing rules as to interest allowed on deposit accounts will remain unaltered.

It is understood that at the election of Governors of the Bank of England to be held in April next Mr. Edward Howley Palmer, the present Deputy-Governor, will be proposed as Governor, and Mr. John Willian Birch, of the firm of Mildred, Goyeneche, and Co., for many years a director of the Bank, as Deputy Governor.

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Law & Police.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Tuesday, 20th February, 1877.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION *v.* PETER GERHARD HANSEN.

Accused was charged with forging, uttering (and aiding and abetting in forging and uttering) with intent to defraud, a bank-note of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for $500, and with conspiring, with other persons, to forge and utter such bank note and thereby to defraud.

Mr Dickins appeared as solicitor for the prosecutors, who were also represented by Mr A. H. C. Haselwood, Accountant.

(Continued from 13th instant.)

George Washington Elmer, U.S. Deputy-Marshal, sworn:—I know prisoner. I was present at his arrest. He was arrested upon information given by Williams to General Van Buren. I got the warrant from Mr Bavier addressed to the Chief of Police. We went into Peter Clausen's and found him there. Prisoner admitted he was a Dane by birth but a British subject. The sergeant took him to the British Consulate. He was eventually given up to us and was put in the Consular goal. Prisoner said nothing about the charge because we did not tell him anything about it. Sergeant Loxton and I searched his house. We found 403 *rios* in Japanese money; a leather satchel and several other things in a little room that was locked. We found some dirty clothes, smelling strongly of chemicals. We found a bottle containing stufflike photographic liquid. We found a square piece of glass about a quarter of an inch thick, covered with a thick gummy substance. Sergent Loxton found a piece of paper which I discovered to be exactly like the paper of which the counterfeit notes are made. In the grate we found a lot of burned paper; also a sheet of similar paper in a tin box under the desk on the floor.

Yang Pow King, cautioned, stated:—I am a money changer at No. 136. (Witness' statements were translated by the *Saibansho* interpreter.) I remember the note for $500 being presented to me. When I first saw it, I thought it was not so plain as the other notes. The paper was stiff and I could not tell whether it was genuine or not. That is the note (produced). I asked the man who produced it what sort of money he wanted. He said Japanese. I was getting the money ready but was not quite sure if the note was right, so I ran down to the H. K. & S. Bank and showed it to the compradore. The compradore took it to a European clerk, then sent out for a policeman to watch me. I said the note had been presented by a foreigner. A foreigner belonging to the Bank came round with me to my place at No. 190, and found the foreigner there. The note had been taken to No. 190, the shop of a friend who brought it to me at No. 136. I told my friend not to let the man go. When the note was first brought to me I ran down to Japanese town, but not being able to change it there I went to the Bank. Then I went to No. 190, and told my friend to watch the foreigner. (A Chinaman in Court here cried out to witness. His Honour requested the usher to turn him out.) The Compradore and a clerk went with me to No. 190, and found the foreigner there. I sent for three Japanese policemen. The foreigners staid there for two hours and a half; finally they went away with the man who presented the note. (Witness now identified Williams in Court.) My friend's name is Chun Mow; he is present in Court.

His Honour, after examining and re-examining witness, informed Mr Dickins that on account of the many contradictions the evidence had better be struck out. Mr Dickins asked his Honour to take it for what it was worth. The main points were clear that the note had been presented and that witness saw it. His Honour said he would try to get it clear if possible, and continued to question witness. The evidence of the Chinaman who had been put out was now taken.

Wong Chun Mow, cautioned:—I am a money changer at No. 190. I remember a foreigner coming on the 6th instant to get a note for $500 changed I could not tell whether the note was good or not, so I took it to No. 136. That is like it (note shown). The manager of the Bank and a clerk came to No. 190, with the compradore and last witness. I got three Japanese policemen, who prevented the foreigner from leaving the house. I recognise Williams as that foreigner. He wanted change. I did not change it because I was not sure about it. I had not the note with me when I went to No. 136. I left it in the foreigner's hands. The manager of the Bank at last took Williams away.

Antoine Williams, recalled:—My real name is Hakenson. Bennett told me he had several notes; that was some days before he gave me one to change. I suspected but did not know it was a forged one. He told me once how the paper was made from which notes are manufactured. I was not to tell the men I met every day where all the money came from. He said he made the notes himself. He did not say who assisted him.

To prisoner:—Bennett told me he got the money from you to buy the apparatus. He said he made them alone.

Witness asked leave to state in contradiction to the evidence of last witness, that when the Chinaman left the shop he took the note with him, and did not leave it in witness's hands. Witness did not know whether the Chinaman changed it or not. He might have had a counterfeit before that.

George Hansen, recalled:—Antoine Bennett did give me five notes for $500 each to change. They were similar to these notes shown to me. That was on the 5th instant. He said it was Gerhard Hansen's money. I looked at one note. The number I do not remember, I was in Gerhard Hansen's house on the night that Bennett was arrested. I went there to inform him that Bennett and Williams were arrested. I went there because I knew that Bennett and Gerhard Hansen were good friends. I exchanged a note from Gerhard Hansen in Yokohama. It was not one of the five that Bennett gave me. I don't remember the number but it was for $500. It was between two and three o'clock in the afternoon that I went to the exchange shop in Yedo with one of these notes. I was not surprised when Bennett gave me the notes, because he said it was not his own money.

To prisoner:—I said that Bennett's servant sent me to your place about eleven o'clock at night. It was on the Monday I tried to change a note in Yedo; that was not the note you gave me, but the one Bennett gave me.

Adjourned till half past two o'clock.

When the court resumed in the afternoon Mr Dickins recalled

Antoine Bennett:—My real name is Harken Kirchoff. That is my handwriting (shown). That is the paper of which the notes were made. George Hansen asked me for the five notes. He knew that I had made them for I told him about it.

Mr Dickins said that this closed the evidence of this preliminary examination, and asked His Honour to commit prisoner on all the charges conveyed in it.

His Honour read over the charge against prisoner to him, and the evidence as reported.

When asked what he had to say in answer to the charge, prisoner replied that he reserved his defence.

His Honour said that considering all the evidence given he must commit prisoner for trial.

Wednesday, February 21st, 1877.

KONDO HIKOYEMON and HAKII SEIJIRO *v.* J. E. CARTER.

This was a claim for 360 *yen* money had and received by the defendant of the plaintiffs

Kondo Hikoyemon, cautioned, stated:—I live at Asakusa, Tôkiô. I am paint seller. On the 28th October last two Japanese in the employ of defendant, one the *banto* the other an interpreter named Kobayashi Hidetaro came to my place. The *banto's* name was Kawamura Hideharu. They were accompanied by a broker. These three came and said they would lend me money on the security of land. They said that defendant would furnish the money, the loan to be made either in the name of Kawamura or Kobayashi. These two represented themselves as being respectively the *banto* and interpreter of defendant. At this time also, Hakii Seijiro, a neighbour, was also in want of money. On learning that funds were available I conducted the three to Hakii Seijiro's house and it was there agreed that Hakii and I together should take a loan of $4000. This was a verbal contract but it was reduced to writing after two or three days. This is the contract (produced). It is dated November 2nd. Between the 28th October and 2nd November no special transactions took place. The arrangements that was made on the 28th was to bring 360 *yen* to Yokohama to show to Carter, so that he might be satisfied they were the proper parties to lend $4,000 to. On the 30th the three of us came to Yokohama and went to Carter's house on the hill. We went first to the hotel called Odawara-ya in Ishikawa Yashiki. Whilst there Kobayashi Hidetaro came to meet us, saying Carter wanted us to go to his house. The four of us accordingly proceeded to Carter's house and found him there. He said he was prepared to lend us $4,000 on the security of real property, as previously proposed. Carter at the same time also proposed to secure himself by our showing him 360 *yen*—three hundred in ready cash; a promissory note or bill for the remaining sixty. To this we agreed saying we would bring the money in a couple of days; and accordingly brought it on the 2nd November, and handed it over to Carter in his own house, five altogether being present. Carter gave me these two document (produced). Kobayashi Hikotaro gave me at the same time this receipt. I asked Kobayashi to translate for me the paper I received from Carter. On receiving the money Carter said to us "You go on to the station, I will go straight to the Bank at No. 62 and get the $4,000, join you at the station and proceed with you to Tôkiô." This interview ended about four o'clock. Three of us accordingly proceeded to the station whilst Carter and Kobayashi went to the Bank. We waited at the station for some time. Carter and Kobayashi came in *jinrikishas*, saying the Bank was shut and they could not get the money that day. They said they would bring the money to Tôkiô next day, and advised us to go on. We asked for the "show" money and we would not go without it. Carter asked us to return his house to talk it over. We did so. Carter urged us to let him keep the money for one night; he would certainly complete the contract in the morning. We asked him to draw up an agreement to that effect. This is the agreement (shown.) All the seals were put on in the presence of Carter.

Adjourned till 2 p.m.

On the Court resuming its sitting in the afternoon, Kondo Hikoyemon continued his statement as follows:—Seijiro and I thereupon returned to Tôkiô; the others remaining at Carter's. We were assured that Carter would bring up the money on the following morning. Next day, the 3rd November, we waited till 10 o'clock, but Carter not coming as promised I went down to Yokohama. On going to Carter's house the *monban* informed me Carter had gone to the races, so I returned to the hotel and waited till evening. I then went a second time; but Carter was again out. Whilst at the hotel afterwards, Hakii Seijiro came down from Tôkiô. Seijiro also went to the house but neither of us succeeded in seeing Carter that day. About eight in the morning on the 4th both of us went to see Carter; the *monban*

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told us his master was out. We went again about noon taking an interpreter named Shimidzu, and met Carter just coming into the house. Carter stopped on the pathway outside the house and we asked for a restoration of the bargain money seeing he had broken his contract. Carter replied that he could not have any dealings with us unless Kobushi Hidetaro and Murata Seiso were present To this we objected saying Kobayashi was Carter's own interpreter, and had affixed his seal to the documents in Carter's presence. Carter went into the house and shut the door in our faces, consequently we had had our errand for nothing. It was evening by this time and we asked the interpreter to write down the circumstances of the breach of contract, so that we could report it to No. 3 police station. From first to last there was no failure of contract on our part. We even went to the trouble of coming from long distances to have it completed. The breach of contract is on the part of defendant, Carter. We found it necessary to make a complaint of the matter at once. Carter has not returned the money, nor has he in any particular fulfilled his contract; on the contrary he has repeatedly broken it.

To Mr Carter:—You did not offer to fulfil your contract through Shimidsu.

To his Honour:—I know nothing of Kobayashi Hidetaro only that he is Mr Carter's interpreter. Kawamura represented himself as Carter's *banto*. Noticing that he was not present when I paid the money to Carter I asked where he was, and they told me he was the shop *banto* and it did not matter about him. I have seen neither of them since. About six or seven *cho* from my house lives a druggist, a friend of mine to whom I mentioned that I want money. I believe he told this to Murata Seiso. I think that was the origin of it. When the three came to my house it was the first time I had seen any one of them. I did not employ any interpreter.

Hakii Seijiro, cautioned, stated:—I live in Tôkiô. I am a brothel keeper. I endorse the statement of the previous witness; there are no mistakes in them.

John E. Carter, sworn, stated:—The first I knew of this business was when the four men came to me and asked for a loan of money on property worth about $10,000. They came two or three times before the settlement was made. About two or three days afterwards two of them came with another interpreter, and I told them through him I was ready to keep my contract. I asked them to bring all their papers down to me. I know that interpreter, Mr Shimidsu. I have seen neither of them since; nor did I hear of them till Mr Robertson sent me a letter saying they had made a complaint. I knew nothing of any of the four before this affair. I went to the Railway station with them intending to go to Yedo to see some other people. When we got there the interpreter said it was too late and we had better put it off till the next day. That was on the day the contract was made. They came to my place the same night. That is the contract (shown). I am ready to lend them $4,000 on that. There was nothing read over to me. What I wrote was translated into Japanese. The contract embodies fairly what passed between me and the Japanese.

His Honour said it would be advisable to get the three Japanese together and he would adjourn the case for that purpose.

Adjourned till Wednesday, the 28th instant.

Messrs. W. CURTIS, A. JAFFRAY, C. WIRGMAN, J. RICKETT AND F. BEATO.

Thursday, February 22nd, 1877.

(Continued from the 14th instant.)

NOMI DAISUKI *v.* J. W. SUTHERLAND.

Rehearing with a jury. Claim of *yen* 262.67, 8 *rin*, 2 *mon*, balance of account for goods sold. This case was heard on the 6th December, 1875, and was referred for accounts to Mr J. C. Hall. The referee filed his report on the 20th December, 1875. The plaintiff applied for a rehearing, which was granted.

His Honour read over to the Jury a translation of the delivery notes.

Funabashi Zenzaburo was recalled and asked to continue his evidence.

Mr Sutherland interrupted, asking his Honour to see if plaintiff had brought his original books. Those the plaintiff was now referring to appeared quite clean.

Witness said he had extracted all the items in connection with this affair, and had brought that compilation.

Mr Sutherland said it was very important that the original books should be shown. The book from which witness read at last hearing had no weights; he had written out all the weights expecting to be examined upon them to-day.

His Honour said witness could not give evidence from the new book, but must confine himself to the original.

Funabashi Zenzaburo continued:—From first to last whilst I was concerned in the business, the rate at which barley was sold was at $1.25 per bag of 15 *momme*: bran at 3 *bu* per bag of 3 *momme*. Subsequent to the interview at which Mr Wills interpreted, defendants made no trouble whatever whilst I had anything to do with it. I left plaintiffs' employment about the middle of June. As I stated before, with the exception of this slight misunderstanding, defendants never made any complaints. During the month of February I myself kept five horses for Sutherland, and, after they were in good condition, returned them to him. I never was paid a cent for it. I merely mention this as a proof of Sutherland's way of doing business. In this book are the weights of the goods as I brought them in. I have not the weights of the stuff as delivered to Sutherland and other parties, at first; from the end of April the weights are down to each entry. The perfect understanding between the parties kept me from writing down the weights so exactly. I do not remember why I put down the weight of the 12 bags delivered May 24th, and not before that. It is a long time ago. I made up the weight-notes I brought to-day from calculations of the number of bags and from the money. At first I was only acting out of compassion for Sutherland; and the business at first was of a friendly character and not carried on in the manner usual between merchant and customer. The quantities were put down in the house book when they were sent. They were entered in this other book, which was sent to Sutherland's and compared with the book kept by him. The stuff was weighed in the presence of both parties and the quantities taken delivery of were noted by Sutherland's servant, and by me when I saw there was none in dispute. When I did not go I sent some one else who followed my example. Sometimes I made the entries in the house book, sometimes my master, Daisuki, did. To the best of my knowledge the entries I made were correct. I think the book was always correct. Had any mistake been discovered it would have been corrected. I made the entries in Sutherland's pass-book. At first there was no such pass-book. There is a recapitulation of the transactions monthly. After the goods had been weighed at Sutherland's, sometimes Sutherland was present and the quantities delivered were told him and then written down. When he was not present Iyo acted for him, took notice of quantities written down, and when she saw they were all right said she would mention it to Sutherland, her master. Then afterwards I wrote it down in my own book. Sometimes when I did not go with the goods I went the following or the next day, and after inquiry wrote down the entries in my book. O-Iyo, the woman, gave me the information. The entries are kept on the same basis up till June, during the time I did the business. All these entries were made upon weighing. Had it been a regular business transaction the entries would have been more minute. The bags were not always of a regular size. They were all weighed and fifteen *momme* was called one bag. In every case the quantities were weighed. I could not buy them without weighing them. In no case was the barley or bran put into a measure. Five *to* including the bag make fifteen *momme*. That is a fact perfectly understood by everybody. The bag was sometimes over or under five *to* In every case the quantity is weighed, and fifteen *momme* is called a bag of five *to*. At the request of the *betto* of Sutherland's coach I began to supply stuff to other people in May. I did business with the *betto* at No. 119, and afterwards with the Lighthouse. This business was transacted on exactly the same basis as with Sutherland, *i.e.* 15 *momme* one bag, 1 *rio* 1 *bu*. A proof of that is to be seen in the book.

To defendant:—After three years I can hardly say when each particular entry was made. O-Iyo saw me make them; she did not weigh the stuff. Either Mr Sutherland or one of his *bettos* weighed it. I can't speak accurately as to the date of the conversation in which Mr Wills took part. It was some time after Mr Sutherland's clerk was changed.

The jury requested defendants to produce their books showing the entries of settlement as given in the pass-book, and the Court adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

The Court sat again in the afternoon and defendants produced their books as requested. Last witness, having been sent for his books, was not present. The evidence next taken was that of O-Iyo, a Japanese girl, who was cautioned:—

In January, 1874, Sutherland came to me saying he could get no fodder for his horses in Yokohama; would I persuade my master to buy fodder for him? At this time I was in Sutherland's house. I had been there from 1871. I went to Nomi Daisuke as a servant first. Sutherland was in Yedo, then, and and came saying he wanted my services very much. I said I could not go very well without my master's permission. I went over to Kanagawa to try to get fodder. Nomi Daisuke at first refused as it was not in his line; he afterwards consented to get the fodder, commiserating Mr Sutherland's distress. A bag of 15 *momme* was to be obtained for 1 *rio* 1 *bu*. That was barley. I explained the result of Nomi Daisuki's inquiries to Sutherland, and, he consenting to the terms, business was at once commenced. They said they could not afford to send it over to Yokohama every day, and Sutherland consented to send over the trap for it. When the carriage could not be sent, the fodder was conveyed by boat or cart. Accounts were twice fully settled. Smith then became Sutherland's clerk and he said it was dear buying in this way, and that there should be a deduction of tare. There was still some balance due to Nomi Daisuki, and this was not to be paid, he said, until this question of tare was decided. Nomi Daisuki was very displeased and threatened to stop supplies. He also said I should have to come back to service with them. I also expostulated with Sutherland. So they got Mr Wills, and Sutherland, Farmer and he went to Nomi Daisuki's in a carriage, and it was arranged then that things would go on as before; that supplies were to be continued on the old basis, and I was to remain with Sutherland. So bran and barley were supplied as before. I did not go with then to Nomi Daisuki's; the latter told me of the arrangement. I was not inclined to hear only the statement of one party, so I asked Sutherland about it, and he said that fodder was to be supplied in the usual way. When the barley and bran were brought to No. 61, it was always weighed, sometimes by Sutherland, or Farmer, or Smith. I was the intermediary between the parties and had to keep a strict account of the transactions between them. For this purpose a pass book was always kept in my room, and before any entries were made in it I was always particular to enquire if both parties agreed as to the quantities, asking Nomi Daisuki's people first how much they brought, then asking Sutherland how much he had received. After that first book was finished the other was

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begun. The payments made by Sutherland on account were also entered in my book. They were made in my room, and an account to date always written and receipts exchanged. On every occasion I acted as interpreter except at the time mentioned, and Sutherland's and Fumi's statements with regard to that interview agree. Sometimes the price fluctuated. At the first interview at which the settlement was arranged Sutherland said, "please don't try to make a profit off this, try to settle it as cheap as possible, and I will give you a quarter *bu* per bag commission." They answered they were pleased with his offer, but would only ask him to pay coolie expenses and carriage hire on the stuff. Nomi Daisuki did not want any commission. That was agreed to. The accounts were twice clean settled, but after that no settlement whatever was made. Daisuki's people came frequently to receive money, but they never got a clean settlement of accounts. At last in February, 1875, a very large sum of money was owing, 195 *rio*, 3 *bu* a half. After that they received 140 *yen*, some time in March, leaving a balance of 55 *rio*, 3 *bu* and a half. Bran was supplied after that up till the 10th April but subsequent to the 24th March no payments were made. At the end of the term (April 10th) the total amount owing was 262 *rio*, 2 *bu*, and some odd cents.

To Mr. Sutherland:—I can write a little. I did not write these entries myself; I caused them to be written.

Honobashi Zenzaburo, recalled:—This is the original book mentioned. There is no entry in it previous to February, 1874. After that all the entries have the weight duly appended. The number of bags and the weights are all there.

Iseda Kihei, cautioned:—I live at Shibo-mura. I do a miscellaneous business. About the end of June, 1874, I was requested by Nomi Daisuki to continue the business with No. 61 and other places which had hitherto been attended to by last witness. The quantity to be got at Shibo-mura was very small and I had often to go as far as Kanagawa and Tôkiô to get the requisite supplies. I continued the supply of fodder upon the basis agreed upon between Sutherland and Nomi Daisuki. It is customary to settle accounts twice a year, on July 15th and at the New Year. On the 15th July, I proceeded to Sutherland's place to square up accounts, and getting this pass-book which was kept in Iyo's room I compared accounts in Sutherland's room, but with whom I cannot remember. I think Sutherland was present. A Chinaman interpreted. After comparing accounts it was found there remained a balance of 116 *rio*, 1 *bu* and 19 *mon*. To this amount Sutherland fully assented, and paid 50 *yen* on account. I well remember counting over the money and finding one *yen* too many, and returning it to Sutherland. The balance he promised to pay in two or three days. I accordingly went on the 22nd July and on that occasion I received 30 *rio*. Sutherland sent for a further supply before paying any more, and on the 8th August I received a further instalment of 50 *yen*. Goods continued to be forwarded and payments were made on account from time to time. My statement is made up from the books kept at Nomi Daisuki's and Sutherland's. To the best of my knowledge there is no mistake in my statement.

To Mr Sutherland:—According to my book, 13 bags of barley were delivered on the 4th March. The book from which last witness read was that of purchases and sales. I have sometimes met Mr. Farmer in your office but he only said you were not in. On one occasion Smith gave me some money in the office. Previously to the trial last year I received this statement which showed that you had paid 164 *yen* too much: you gave it me. I tried to have this affair settle before it came into Court, through the good offices of Mr Wills. Of course under these circumstances no settlement could be arranged, so I filed my petition. The amount you allege in the answer to have paid too much is 59 *yen*. I do not know on what principle your books are kept. If it were a matter of a few *yen*, it might be put down as a difference of accounts.

To the Jury:—I believe that Sutherland and Wills were on very friendly terms. My reason for asking Mr Wills to come was on a previous occasion when a difficulty had arisen between the parties, a settlement had arrived through his friendly medium.

Funabashi Zenzaburo, recalled:—The eighteen bags mentioned in the entry of the 4th March were bought on that day, and sent to Sutherland. Thirty bags were sent on the 7th March.

Plaintiff had no other witness to call.

William Alexander Smyth sworn, stated:—I live at No. 122. I am a reporter in the *Japan Daily Herald* at present. In the month of April, 1874, I succeeded Mr Francis as book-keeper in the firm of Cobb & Co. I then first saw the woman Fumi and the *banto*, who came on different occasions to the premises of Cobb & Co. On making inquiries into the accounts of these people I asked them into the office about the end of April. I understood from them and my employers that there was to be a certain standard for the barley and bran. The accounts were duly examined into at the end of every month and the amounts of bags supplied and received corresponded. I often superintended the weighing of this stuff, and in May required the Japanese to show an account of what had been delivered in April. They could not bring an account after repeated inquiries. As far as I am able to say now an amount of 8 lbs. tare was to be deducted. In fact I myself had brought it before their notice in the month of May. On my inquiring why the plaintiffs were paid over the value of the fodder supplied, I was told that the woman, being a middle woman as it were, had to deposit a certain sum. There was no disturbance between the parties, everything went smoothly. Once, about the middle of the year, the woman Fumi made some remarks about the price and conceded to make a reduction because grain was cheap. Also at that time witness Isoda took the place of the older man. From him I also required an exact account of the previous accounts. He brought his books and upon the subject of price and number of bags we both agreed. But upon my telling the weights of these amounts and requiring him to show his weights, although I asked him on several occasions I could not get him to bring them. Neither did he seem anxious about the matter. In fact, all he seemed anxious for was a sum of 50 *yen* in advance. From that time till the end of the year accounts were regularly examined monthly. About February, 1875, the old woman Fumi said that although not being an accountant herself she believed that Cobb and Company owed her a large balance. I called on Isoda and explained to him that all the receipts agreeing, they were, I thought, about 40 or 50 *yen* overpaid. Shortly afterwards the old woman came—that must have been in March—and stated that the firm owed her 60 *yen* for fodder. I explained it could not possible, and read over to him our accounts. Also he compared his accounts with ours. During March plaintiffs constantly required a large amount of money which they claimed as due, and in April the late Mr Wills came first to Mr Sutherland and afterwards to Mr Farmer, representing to them that the woman or her party had come to him requesting him to act in the matter to settle it amicably. He did not know their claim exactly, but thought that if Cobb & Co. caused me to write out a statement of our account and confide it to him, he might then be able to satisfactorily settle the matter. To this Mr Farmer in my presence demurred, not liking to trust the matter to Mr Wills. I heard him say so. Afterwards both the partners instructed me to give Mr Wills an account. This was some days afterwards. At that time my time was fully occupied and I drew up an account in a rough form, which I thought would give Mr Wills an idea of how matters stood. After it reached his possession the case was not amicably settled. Mr Ness informed me that Mr Wills had given him that document to use it against the firm. After the plaintiffs had sued in Court I then drew up a correct account of Cobb & Co's dealings with the plaintiffs. I may mention the amount of bags always tallied on both sides; that I never could obtain the weights from plaintiffs; that up to February 1875, there had been no dispute or request for money said to be in arrear.

To Mr Sutherland:—After going through the books with Mr Hall at the former hearing, whenever there was a point in dispute, concessions were always made in favour of the Japanese. In this way some 43 *yen* were reduced from the accounts. At that time it was seen no weights were produced for the first six months, and an average was taken. I joined the firm of Cobb & Co. in January 1871. I have also bought bran in the firm of Kirby & Co in 1869, and always a deduction of 7 or 8 pounds was made for tare, not only with regard to bran and barley but other fodder—potatoes, for instance.

Witness here whispered something to Mr. Sutherland. His Honour ordered him to cease, saying witness had been so often in Court before he might know better.

After the foregoing evidence had been translated, plaintiff said no fodder had been supplied by Nomi Daisuki in 1871 Mr Smyth said that was very true, because the woman kept a sweet-potato shop then. Sutherland had noticed the girl in passing the house in the coach.

R. C. Brodhurst, sworn:—I was employed by James & Wilson. I bought bran in 1874 from 4 *bu* per picul to 2 *bu* and a half. Barley from 3 *bu* and a half to 4 *bu* and sometimes 5 *bu*. I was Manager of the Dray Company, and bought large quantities. I always bought by the picul with an allowance of from 7 to 8 pounds per picul.

Plaintiff here requested to re-examine Mr Smyth. His Honour asked the interpreter to say that the jury did not believe Mr Smyth.

Thomas Ah Hing.—I live at No. 61. I am carriage driver. I was present when the woman came and claimed her account. She claimed 60 *yen*. I interpreted.

Mr Sutherland said he had concluded his case and would leave it to his Honour and the Jury. The Jury thereupon retired and returned to give the following:—

VERDICT.

We find for the plaintiff in the sum claimed, $262.57.

IN THE DANISH CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.

Before ERNEST DE BAVIER Esq., *Acting Consul-General.*

Wednesday, February, 21st, 1877.

Messrs. E. KRAETZER and FREDERICK KREBS *Assessors.*

Harkon Kirckhoff, alias Antoine Bennett, was charged with forging and uttering notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Mr F. V. Dickins appeared on behalf of the prosecution and Mr Kirkwood was assigned by the Court as Counsel for the prisoner.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr F. V. Dickins appeared to watch the case for the prosecution. Mr Montague Kirkwood was assigned by the Court as Counsel for the accused. Mr W. G. Van Oordt, occupied a seat on the bench. Mr A. Rosenstand acted as Clerk of the Court.

Sekiha Hekishi's depositions taken yesterday were read and confirmed. They established that deponent was a Japanese money changer resident at Tôkiô: that he did not know the accused; and that on the 6th instant a foreigner presented a note purporting to be one of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for $500, which deponent could not change.

The depositions of Sekimoto Tayu, female servant of Gerhard Hansen, taken yesterday by the Consul, were read and confirmed. Her evidence was to the effect that Bennett and Hansen were often together in the house of the former; that Bennett was occasionally engaged in operations with locked doors; and that the result was that his hands were dirty: that the room in which he worked was pervaded by a peculiar smell; and other facts tending to establish that he was engaged in photography.

To Mr. Kirkwood:—I last saw Bennett on the 3rd or 4th of February.

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The depositions of Seitoshima, a Japanese woman, servant to Bennett, were next read. They were confirmatory of an intimacy between Bennett and Hansen, and established that the two had been frequently closeted together, and that they were occupied in some experiments or work which stained their hands with spots which would not wash out.

Mr. Home Cook's (Clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) depositions were next read. They are to the same effect as the evidence already adduced by the Bank in the British Consular Court.

Williams' statement, taken on the 3rd instant, was read to and confirmed by him. He was then cross-examined through the Court by Mr. Kirkwood:

I have been with George Hansen and Bennett in the latter's house. I went for no purpose: just went and came away again. (At Mr. Dickins' request he was asked what he saw in the room he went to and where that room was. He replied that it was on the upper floor: there was only a writing desk in it.) I was not in that house the day before I was arrested. I do not remember if I was there the Sunday evening before. I have known Gerhard Hansen from seeing him in Clausen's house. I do not know where he lived and never asked. I had a long conversation with Bennett (alluded to in witness' deposition) on the subject of making money, about two months before the 6th instant. It took place in a boat between the French and English hatobas. Bennett told me that he had not the means to establish a photographic business; but Hansen had promised to find the money and so on, at the same time. I said in my statement that I only knew of the forgery two or three days before the notes were tried to be put into circulation. I meant that that was the first I heard of the project after the notes were made. This was in his house. Bennett always bore a good character on board ship. I was surprised when he told me that he contemplated forging notes, and said I did not believe it. When he asked me to change a note I did not object. I was to be rewarded for changing it; but no sum was agreed upon. I do not think I have ever been in George Hansen's room. I know him from the *Tennessee*. He lived with Bennett. I never talked about these notes with him. I never saw Gerard Hansen in George's room or Bennett's, nor have I seen the two Hansens walking together. I have been with Bennett and George Hansen walking in Japanese town; but we said nothing then of the notes. Bennett told me to try and change the notes at a Japanese and not a Chinese house. I was discharged from the *Nevada* on the 25th of last month, on the change of flag. I could not get a passage away because I had not been long enough in the service of the company.

Mr Kirkwood requested that the prisoner should be asked if he pleaded not guilty to all the charges brought against him. This was done, and the prisoner answered in the affirmative.

Mr Dickins pointed out that if the prisoner had, in the course of his examination in the instruction, admitted his guilt, his confession must stand, unless it appeared that he had fallen into error, or the admission had been forced from him in duresse. This position was admitted by the Court, which said it would decide what part of the evidence given by the accused himself was to stand, and what should be discarded.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

On the resumption of proceedings the depositions of George Hansen were read to and confirmed by him. They gave in detail his connection with Bennett, and contained his admission of having received the notes from the prisoner, and his tearing up those which were in his possession when he heard of the prisoner's arrest.

To the Court:—I never had any conversation with Gerhard Hansen about the notes. I did not ask Bennett where he got them: he told me he made them himself. I was not promised any reward for passing notes. I told Gerhard Hansen about the arrest of Bennett and Williams because he was a friend of the prisoners. He asked me why they were arrested, and I said, "for passing a $500 forged note." I remained there about quarter of an hour. I had never been in Gerhard Hansen's house before. I first met Gerhard Hansen in Peter Clausen's. I bought distilled water for Bennett who supplied me with the money and bottles. I never did any service for Gerard Hansen. I went to Tôkiô to change the notes because Bennett told me to go, as he said I should get more money there. He told me that the Bank was closed after one o'clock. I did not know the notes were forged till my return from Tôkiô. I changed a $500 note for Gerhard Hansen on Saturday, the 3rd February, in Japanese town, near the Police Station. Gerhard Hansen was with me and told me to go into the shop and change it. I do not know whether it was good or not. I do not know why he should have asked me to change it. He stopped outside. I did not ask him why he did not go himself, nor did it strike me as strange. I had no suspicions of him. He gave me a dollar for changing the note. He told me to get Japanese paper money. I did so. He gave me the note outside the money-changer's. He called at my house and took me to the shop. I heard that he had money in the bank from Bennett, who told me that he, Hansen, had been long working in the gold mines and had plenty of money. I did not want to be paid for changing the note, and I did not know the notes were forged until Bennett told me so on my return from Tôkiô. When I heard that, I tore up those which remained in my possession. I told him that he had no business to do such a thing, and that he would get himself and others into trouble. I did not threaten to denounce him to the police.

To Mr Kirkwood (through the Court):—When I told Gerhard Hansen that Bennett and Williams had been arrested, he made no reply. In the interview, which lasted a quarter an hour, I told him about the conversation I had with Bennett. I do not remember that he said anything except that it was very curious. Bennett's servant told me the way to Hansen's house. I had not been there before; but I had seen Bennett going in there.

Yong Pow Chin, a money changer at No. 136, was examined and repeated part of the evidence he had given before the British Consul.

Peter Gerard hHansen's depositions taken at his first examination when he claimed British protection, were read over to him, as was a letter dated the 29th instant sent by him to the Danish Consul expressing his willingness to give any information in his power, and the depositions made by him on his subsequent examination. They state that he had money, that he lent some to Bennett for the purchase of photographic apparatus; that the latter borrowed one $500 note from him, and after many trials at length succeeded in getting photographic copies. They also detail his connection with Bennett, and while admitting knowledge of and complicity in the counterfeiting, insist that he withdrew from the association when Bennett announced his determination to try to change the eight notes manufactured. He admitted giving the note to George Hansen which the latter changed; but this was, he said, a good note, being the original from which the counterfeits were copied.

The witness was asked whether he would endorse his statement as read. He replied that he could not give any answer before he had consulted his legal adviser.

Mr Dickins pointed out that any consultation with his lawyer could only concern any future evidence he would have to give, and could not affect depositions already given.

The witness still declining to endorse his depositions at present, the case was adjourned until to-morrow, the 22nd inst, at 10 a.m. in order to give the witness an opportunity to consult his lawyer in the interim.

Thursday, February, 22nd, 1877.

The proceedings were adjourned yesterday to allow Peter Gerhard Hansen, who is committed for trial at H. B. M.'s Court, the opportunity of consulting his legal adviser, as he persistently declined to endorse his depositions until he had done so.

On the Court resuming this morning Mr Bavier asked Peter Gerhard Hansen if he were ready to confirm the statements he had already made.

The witness said he wished to make a statement, and permission being granted, he made some remarks to the effect that he had entered on the business of photography innocently; that he was not prepared to endorse the depositions.

His Honour asked the witness if he had not said what was written down in the depositions which he had signed. He said he had made his statement; that he had nothing further to say; and positively declined to endorse his depositions.

In consequence of this refusal on the part of the witness, the U.S. Consul-General, Gen. T.B. van Buren, was requested to give evidence, and he stated that he was present in the Court when the confession of Peter Gerhard Hansen was made. He heard His Honour read the letter purporting to be signed by the prisoner, asking permission to make this confession. He also heard Hansen asked whether he had written that letter. He stated that he had. He was then asked if he was ready to make his statement and replied that he was. In order to have his statement taken down rapidly and correctly, he, General van Buren, volunteered to do it himself, and did take it down word for word as made by Hansen; and after it was finished he read it to him distinctly and slowly. He, Hansen, made one or two corrections and then signed it. His statements were made with very great deliberation and coolness. Before commencing to make them he stated that his only hesitation in making them was that he feared that the English Consul might be offended at his not making them first in the English Court.

His Honour asked the witness if he was ready to answer any questions, to which he replied that he declined to say anything further or to answer any questions.

The evidence of Clausen was then taken, and he deposed:—I know Bennett and Gerhard Hansen and Williams. They used to come to my house and take their meals. Bennett came to my place after he left the *Tennessee* and asked if he could stay there, and I told him "yes, if he paid for his board." He was always very steady and never drank to excess. All these men usually came together to take their meals. Several time I asked Gerhard Hansen what he was doing in Yokohama, and he at last got angry and told me to mind my own business. After Bennett had finished his meals he usually went away alone, but sometimes went with Gerhard Hansen. Hansen has never paid for Bennett's board; and they all owe me money yet. It is about two months ago since Bennett came to me to board. He did not pay me when he came, but a fortnight before he was arrested he gave me $15, and that is all I have received from him. I did not know what he was doing, but he said that he was a photographer; and he also mentioned his intention of starting a photographic establishment, but I told him that I did not think it would pay as there were so many Japanese engaged in the business. I knew nothing whatever of the transaction between Bennett and Hansen; but when he lived at No. 83 I went once or twice to his house. I only knew that Bennett was working for a Chinaman from his own statements.

The depositions of the prisoner, which had been taken at three previous examinations, were then read to him. They were of a similar character to his statements made in the British Court, though the circumstances in connection with the forgery and with the prisoner's previous life were more lengthily particularised. He acknowledged that he was not a good photographer, and that was the reason why he took so long to perform the operation, his ex-

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perience in photography ending when he was fifteen years of age, as he then went to sea.

The Court asked the prisoner why it was that he had painted the back of the $500 note if he was only experimenting in photography He replied that he was poor and had to do something for a living. Hansen, he said, gave him the $15 which he paid to Peter Clausen. He also stated that that the $60 he had received from Hansen were for his own private use.

Mr. Dickins wanted to suggest a couple of questions, but Mr. Kirkwood objected, and remarked that the prisoner's case was hard enough against him without any suggestions being made by Mr. Dickins.

The Court informed Mr. Dickins that if he wanted to ask any questions he would have to conform to the rules of the of the Court and put them in writing.

The prisoner was asked if he had anything further to say, and replied that he had not, except that the notes he gave to Williams and George Hansen they had asked him for. He acknowledged that he used photographic paper at first, but Hansen objected to it as it was shiny, and so he got some ordinary writing paper; and the reason he he made the notes the same size as the original $500 note, was because Gerhard Hansen told him to; and he also stated that he never photographed anything except the bank notes in that house.

The prisoner's Counsel put in a piece of a newspaper, on the margin of which was some writing, which the prisoner stated had been written by Gerhard Hansen and given to him. The purport of this document was, that if Bennett would say at his trial that Hansen knew nothing about the bank notes, he would give him 350 dollars. The prisoner said that this document was given to him last Sunday by Hansen, through the cell window. He heard a knocking at the wall, and then saw Hansen's hand protruding through the window, when he presented that note. He, Bennett, then wrote on a slip of paper refusing to agree to the request of Hansen. Hansen then wrote back again and wanted him to return the first paper, which the prisoner refused to accede to. On his Honour asking where Hansen got the paper from to write on, the prisoner stated that it was part of a newspaper *(Police Gazette)* brought for the prisoners in the gaol to read on Sundays. Hansen's and the prisoner's cells were close together, and it was on account of their proximity that the two were able to carry on the correspondence with each other.

At this stage, the proceedings were adjourned till 2 p.m.

On the Court resuming this afternoon, the prisoner was further interrogated respecting the correspondence which took place between him and Gerhard Hansen on Sunday. He informed the Court that Hansen gave him the *Police Gazette* to read when they were sweeping their cells.

His Honour said that during the recess at 12 o'clock he had visited the gaol, and it was evident from the position of the two cells that a paper could be passed from one to the other. He also remarked, for the benefit of the reporters of the local press, that he had been assured by the gaoler that no such papers as the *Police Gazette* were permitted to be circulated among the prisoners in the gaol.

David Small, gaoler, stated that it was on Saturday or Sunday last that Gerhard Hansen had been removed to the cell next to Bennett's, and he thought that a paper might easily be passed from one to the other. He further stated that he had found the *Police Gazette* in Hansen's cell. It was in consequence of other cells not being ready that the two men had been put so close together. He had kept strict watch over both the prisoners and was certain they had had no conversations with each other during the time they were exercising. No Yokohama papers were allowed to the prisoners.

Mr. Kirkwood rose and thanked the Court for the very patient and impartial hearing that had been given to the prisoner. He then addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner at some length. He maintained that the prisoner had not been proved guilty of committing the crime of forgery; and that he was evidently the tool of Gerhard Hansen, who had used him to execute his own designs, and there was no doubt but what the prisoner had acted as ninety-nine men out of a hundred would have done under similar circumstances. He came to this country with the full determination of earning a honest livelihood, and had been drawn into the toils of Gerhard Hansen's net. The learned gentleman reviewed the evidence for the prosecution, and argued that it was not sufficient to convict the prisoner upon. The witnesses were nearly all accomplices, and, according to English law, the evidence of an accomplice was worthless unless corroborated as to material facts; and such evidence if found to be defective in one point only, was sufficient to render, the whole of his testimony valueless. The learned Counsel quoted authorities on this point, and then called attention to discrepancies in the evidence of Williams and George Hansen. As for the testimony of Gerhard Hansen, it was evident that it was only a trumped up story, one word of which was not worthy of credence. He compared it with that of Gerhard Hansen in the Court. He, Mr Kirkwood, believed that the prisoner's statement was the simple unvarnished truth, and was in reality the only evidence against him, and that was not sufficient to convict him of the crime of forgery. The learned gentleman concluded his remarks by asking the Court to acquit the prisoner; but if the Court could not do that he hoped that the punishment would be the lightest the Danish law would permit.

Mr. Dickins rose to address the Court for the prosecution, but His Honour ruled that according to Danish law it was not allowable.

The Court than retired to consider their verdict, and in about a quarter of an hour returned, when His Honour, addressing the prisoner, said: "We have come to the conclusion to reserve our judgment. However, you will be imprisoned, and your imprisonment will date from to-day."

The Court then rose.

IN THE KANAGAWA SAIBANSHO

Before Asaina Kansui, Esq., Vice-President.

Monday, February 19th, 1877.

Shinne and Francke *v.* Omiya Esuki.

This was an action to compel defendant to take immediate delivery, as per contract, of 300 dozen comforters sold by plaintiffs; value $1,500. Defendant admitted the contract, but did not wish to take delivery for nine months.

This case was set down for hearing at 10 o'clock, and both parties (Mr Francke representing plaintiffs) were in attendance punctually at that hour. His Honour took his seat on the bench at twenty minutes past eleven.

At the request of the Court Mr Francke produced the written contract. With regard to this claim he had nothing to say except that on former occasions he had permitted defendant several months in which to take delivery of goods bought by him, but the time demanded in the present instance was altogether out of the question.

Defendant when asked what he had to say against the claim, pleaded hard times and small trade, and again asked for allowance of time till September for the fulfilment of this contract. He was willing to pay interest on the value of the goods.

In answer to this, Mr Francke said that defendant had promised so often to come to terms and had been so disagreeable, that he could not think of allowing him such a time. A month and a half had been wasted already,

His Honour informed defendant that he must take delivery at once. Defendant said he was a little short of money at present, an could not take delivery for at least 50 days.

His Honour requested plaintiff to attend at 10 o'clock this morning, when judgment ordering defendant to take delivery will be given.

IN THE TOKIO SAIBANSHO.

Monday, 19th Feb., 1877.

Before Mr. Yamamoto, Judge.

F. Escombe & Co. *versus* Ito Shimbei.

Claim for $6,025.37.

Mr. F. A. Cope represented the plaintiffs, defendant being brought up for examination by order of the Court.

The evidence taken at a former hearing in the Tsukidji *Saibansho* was produced, and defendant admitted his indebtedness, but said that being at present confined in jail on a charge preferred against him by a foreign firm in Yokohama, he was unable to make any proposition as to payment. During a somewhat lengthy examination defendant admitted that he had purchased goods from the plaintiffs to the extent of about $8,500, which goods were to be used in the construction of buildings at Echigai and Sakura for the *Ikugunsho*, and that he had received payment in full for all such goods, but as he had many claims against him, he had only paid 2,500 *rios* to the plaintiffs and used the balance to satisfy other creditors, including a payment of 3,800 *rios* to the firm at whose suit he is now in jail. He further stated that as the plaintiff had possession of his stamp (*In*) he was unable to carry on any business transactions, and that the plaintiffs had previously agreed to allow the payment of above sum to extend over a period of three years from June, 1875. Mr. Cope stated that no attempt at payment or compromise had been made, and he requested the Court to give orders which he might rely would be complied with. The Court stated that the personal property of Ito Shimbei had been examined into, but that at present he had nothing, and his only resort was to become bankrupt unless he could propose any terms of payment. Mr Cope suggested that an order be made to pay $1,000 in twelve months, and balance by instalments to be hereafter agreed on. Defendant would not comply with this, but, provided all prosecution was withheld for the term of two years, he would enter into a bond to pay the full amount claimed after the lapse of a further period of five years, i.e. in February 1884. Also that upon signing the bond his stamp should be returned to him. To this arrangement Mr. Cope was opposed and pressed for a judgment from the Court.

His Honour said that as the defendant had at present no means, the course suggested by the defendant would be the best to adopt, and that the Court would communicate with Her Britannic Majesty's Consul. Meanwhile if Mr. Cope, on behalf of the plaintiffs, would accept this, and would draw up a bond to the above effect and forward it to the Court at Tōkiō, together with the stamp of Ito Shimbei, the Court would obtain the defendant's signature and record a verdict as agreed upon.

Hints to Housekeepers.—I dont know why we should insist on having all the pieces of procelain or earthenware on our table—at breakfast, dinner, or supper—alike. Why have everything in sets? We already allow ourselves some freedom at dessert and at tea; why not, ladies, make a heroic strike for freedom the table round? There never were "sets" known till modern manufactures began to take a trade view of life in all its phases. Of course there must be harmony, but harmony does not mean uniformity. And if the general color of our service is blue, or red, or yellow, a bit of either of the other colors may come in with the one, and no harm done. Now and then at sales, on the breaking up of old households, pieces of old Worcester, or Wedgwood, or Spode, or Devonshire, may be met with, and if they are in good condition—neither nicked, nor chipped, nor cracked—they should be bought, always provided they are pretty, and they will make a good foundation to work upon. It does not do, however, in china, any more than in pictures, to go by names. Go by what is pretty, or rich, or effective, and if on turning up your tea-cup or its saucer you should find a famous potter's name written on it, thank the gods that they made you poetical, and gave you a pair of eyes of your own for what is pretty.

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THE TOMB OF AGAMEMNON.

(The Mail.)

Dr. Schliemann, writing under date Mycenæ, November 25, continues his account of his extraordinary excavations.—

"My excavations have yesterday and to-day had the honour of being visited by His Majesty the Emperor Dom Pedro II. of Brazil. Coming from Corinth, His Majesty went directly up to the Acropolis, and remained for two hours in my excavations, which he attentively examined and re-examined. The immense double parallel circle of white slabs, within which are the three straight lines of tombstones, and particularly the four sculptured ones, seemed to be of paramount interest to him, and he requested me to send him photographs of them to Cairo. The great gate, with its curious threshold, the large Cyclopean house, the three Cyclopean water conduits, and all the other monuments of prehistoric times, seemed also to be of very great interest to His Majesty, who, in visiting with me the eastern part of the Acropolis, examined there, in its north-east angle, the well-preserved ogivelike passage, which passes under a right angle through the 16ft. 8in. thick Cyclopean wall. This ogivelike passage is perfectly like those of Tiryns, but difficult to be discovered, being hidden by the accumulation of rubbish, by a tree, and by some stones; it was discovered by my engineer, Mr. Drosinos, in making the plan of the Acropolis; it had never come under the notice of any traveller. His Majesty went thence to the Treasury of Atreus, where dinner was served. This meal, in the midst of the mysterious, nearly 40 centuries old underground building, seemed to please His Majesty exceedingly. He afterwards examined with deepest interest, in the village of Charvati, the large collection of prehistoric Mycenæan antiquities produced by my excavations, and particularly admired the enormous mass of differently-shaped Juno-idols, the incisions, and the sculptures. His Majesty went thence to Argos and Nauplion, called here again to-day to see once more the Mycenæan Museum and the excavations, and returned hence by Corinth and Calamaki to Athens.

"After the departure of His Majesty I ascended the very steep Mount Agios Elias, 2,500ft. high, which is situated immediately north of the Acropolis and crowned by an open chapel of the Prophet Elias. The summit forms a very small triangle, the eastern side of which is 35ft., the two other sides, which converge due west, 100ft. long. But, in spite of these small dimensions, the summit is surrounded by Cyclopean walls, which are on an average 4ft. 2in. thick, and 3ft. to 6½ft. high; but masses of stones, which are lying alongside of them, can leave no doubt that they have once been much higher. The entrance, which is on the eastern side, is followed by a short passage; in the large stone which forms the threshold of the door is still visible the hole in which the lower hinge turned. At 16ft. to 53ft. lower are, on all the three sides by which the summit is accessible, 133ft. to 266ft. long and 5ft. thick Cyclopean walls, which are still now on an average 10ft. high, and appear to have been once much higher. Between the stones of all those walls I have been able to collect a large number of fragments of hand-made light-green vases with black ornaments, which I consider as old as the walls of Tiryns and Mycenæ, because in the former place I found them on and near the virgin soil, in the latter only on the natural rock, in the recesses of the gate passage, and in the tombs. I conclude from this that the fortifications on Mount Agios Elias must be contemporaneous with the walls of both cities, and may, perhaps, claim even a still higher antiquity. The question now naturally arises, for what purpose all these fortifications have been built. The mount being so high and steep, and the summit so exceedingly small and full of abrupt or pointed rocks, between which it is even difficult to move, it can never have been inhabited by men, the more so as there is no water. Therefore, the only explanation I venture to give of the origin of those Cyclopean walls is that there must have existed on the summit a small temple of great sanctity and immense importance, and probably we find in the present cultus on the summit the name of the deity who was venerated there in antiquity. There is now in the south-east corner, in the only even and level place of the summit, a very small, open shrine, only 23ft. long and 10ft. broad, dedicated to the prophet Elias, and the inhabitants of the surrounding villages are in the habit of going there on pilgrimage in times of great drought to invoke the prophet to give rain. Thus it appears that the very spot has in antiquity been occupied by a sanctuary of the Sun-god, who had a celebrated cultus there, and who has given way to the prophet Elias, with hardly any change in the name or in the pronunciation, the Sun-god having been originaly called Ηελιος, pronounced Eelios.

"The four sculptured tombstones having been removed to the village of Charvati, in order to be sent to Athens, I excavated the site of them and found to my joy that I had been altogether mistaken, regarding the nature of the soil below them, for what I had taken to be the virgin soil was, indeed, natural earth, but it had been brought there from another place. I first excavated the site of the three tombstones with the bas-reliefs representing the warriors, and found there a 21½ft. long and 10½ft. broad quadrangular tomb cut out in the slope of the rock. At a depth of 3ft. 3in. below the place where the tombstones had stood I found a curious sort of a monument, consisting of two long and narrow slabs lying the one upon the other, and at their south end a smaller slab in an oblique position, as if it were to serve as a pillow. The latter stone had a border, and evidently derived from another monument, to which the other two slabs may likewise have belonged. Most probably there has once been on this tomb a large monument, ornamented with the three sculptured tombstones which now marked its site. In digging further down I found from time to time a small quantity of black ashes, and in it, very frequently, some curious objects, either a bone button covered with a beautifully-engraved golden blade, or an imitation of a gazelle-horn of bone, with one flat side, showing two holes, by which the object must have been attached to something else, or other ornaments of bone or small gold leaf. I collected in this way, besides many other curious objects, 12 buttons covered with gold blades, one of them as large as a five-franc piece; the ornaments are either spiral lines, or that curious cross with the marks of four nails which so frequently occurs on the whorls in Ilium, and which I believe to be the symbol of the holy fire. All the buttons are in the form of our shirt buttons, but of large size. The earth was intermixed with numerous fragments of hand-made lustrous black, red, and light-green pottery, with black spiral lines. Particularly interesting are the large lustrous black goblets, with a hollow foot and horizontal flutings in the middle; further, the light green or yellow ones, with most fantastical black ornamentation; the larger vases of a light red dead colour, with dark-red circles, or with two protruding female breasts surrounded by circles of small black strokes. Having dug down to a depth of 10½ft., I was stopped by heavy rain, which turned the soft earth in the tomb to mud, and I therefore took out the unsculptured tombs of the second line, of which the one is 5ft., the other 5 1-3ft. long. In excavating around them I found another 11ft. broad and 21ft. long tomb, cut into the rock. It was entirely filled with unmixed natural earth, which had been brought there from another place. In a depth of 15ft. below the level of the rock, or of 25ft. below the former surface of the ground, I reached a layer of small stones, below which I found, at a distance of 3ft. from each other, the calcined remains of three bodies, which were only separated from the ground by another layer of small stones, and had evidently been burned simultaneously in the very same place where they lay; the masses of ashes of the clothes which had covered them and of the wood which had consumed them, and further, the colour of the stones themselves can leave no doubt in this respect. With every one of the three bodies I found five diadems of gold, each 19½ inches long, and in the midst 4 inches broad, but terminating at both extremities in a point. I further found with two of the bodies 10 (five with each) golden crosses in the form of laurel leafs; with the third body were only four of them; each of the crosses is 7½ inches long; the breadth of the leaves is 1 2-3d inch. As well the diadems as the leafs of the crosses show a splendid ornamentation of impressed circles or spiral lines. I also found there many curious objects of a glazy unknown composition; their form is difficult to describe; all are perforated, and have evidently served as ornaments of the dead. I further found there a number of small knives of obsidian, many fragments of a gilded silver vase, of which only the upper part was well conserved; a rustic bronze knife, a silver cup with one handle, four perforated pieces of necklace (two of stone and two of a composition), two horned Juno idols; and, finally, many fragments of beautiful hand made pottery, among which was part of a vase with two tubular holes on either side for suspension with a string. There are also fragments of terra-cotta tripods, which are of rare occurrence here, nearly all the vases having a flat bottom. At the bottom of the sepulchre all the four walls were lined by a 5ft. high and 1ft. 8in. thick wall of stones, which showed unmistakable marks of the three funeral piles. Evidently, the pyres had not been large and had been merely intended to consume the flesh of the bodies, because the bones, and even the skulls, had been preserved; but the latter had suffered so much from the moisture that none of them could be taken out entire."

"Encouraged by the success obtained in the second tomb, I took out the two large unsculptured tombstones due south of it; one of them is 6ft. 4in. long and 4ft. broad; the other 4ft. 10in. long and 4ft. 4in. broad. They were extremely well fastened by square blocks, so that they could not be got out without great efforts. These tombstones stood precisely 13ft. 4in. below the surface as I found it when I began the excavations. Two feet below the two tombstones, and thus 15ft. 4in. below the former surface, I found two large slabs in the form of memorials, lying horizontally, and in the depth of 5ft. I brought to light three more slabs, the one lying, the other two standing. The soil consisted of black earth, intermixed with fragments of hand-made pottery and masses of small knives of obsidian. Besides a small number of Juno idols, I found there a solid piece of ivory, one inch high and broad, in the form of a beehive, having in the lower flat side a tubuler hole for a suspension with a thread; on the convex or globular side is an incised cross embellished with five gold pins, each of which has a small hole in the centre of its head; further, a 3in. long piece of wood with beautifully carved spiral lines, and two other pieces of wood in the form of spear-heads. In digging further down I found that, at a distance of 33ft. from the east side of the circular double parallel row of large slabs, the rock suddenly slopes for a space of 30ft. in length and width, under an angle of 50deg.; the perpendicular height of the slope is 16½ft.; further to the west, the rock forms a 30ft. long and broad platform, with two sepulchres, of which I shall first describe the smaller one, because, at a height of 16½ft. above it, stood the aforesaid two tombstones. This sepulchre is 16ft. 8in. long and 10ft. broad, and it is cut on the west side 2ft. 4in., on the south side, 3ft. 4in., on the east side 7ft., and on the north side 5ft. deep into the rock. These different depths find their explanation in the slope and unevenness of the rock, because the bottom of the tomb is, of course, perfectly horizontal. At about 9ft. above this tomb, I discovered close to it, on the slope of the rock in a depth of 21ft. below the former surface, a number of skeletons of men, which had evidently not been burnt, but were so much destroyed by the moisture that none of the skulls could be taken out entire; the only objects I found with them were knives of obsidian and five very nice hand-made vases, two of which are of plain light yellow, the three other of light green colour with rude black ornaments. To the north of the tomb in question I brought to light two overhanging rocks, below which, at a depth of 22ft. below the surface, many Juno idols were founded; also a very curious sort of a bronze dagger, consisting of

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two seperate two-edged blades, which had been soldered together in the midst, so that the four edges are separated from each other by one quarter of an inch; both blades are 10in., the whole dagger is 13in. long, and the handle has evidently been inlaid with wood or bone, which has been fastened by three small nails. As I considered one of the overhanging rocks particularly dangerous, I did all I could to keep my workmen aloof from it; however, two of them always returned there; but seeing that the rock had a crack which widened, I literally dragged the two men out, when all at once the rock fell and we were all three knocked down by its splinters, but none of us were injured. The four walls of the tomb which now occupies us were lined with pieces of schist of irregular size, which were joined with clay, and formed a 5ft. high and 3½ft. broad slanting wall. I found in this mausoleum the mortal remains of three ladies, which, like the former tomb, were covered with a layer of pebble stones and reposed on another layer of similar stones, on which the funeral piles had been dressed; this last layer of stone lay on the bottom of the tomb, which was 30ft. below the surface of the mount. Precisely as in the former tomb, all the three bodies had been burnt simultaneously, but separately, and at equal distances from each other. This was proved as well by the evident marks of the fire on the pebble stones below and around every one of the bodies, as by the marks of the fire and smoke on the walls to right and left, and by the masses of wood ashes which lay on and around the corpses. The bodies were literally overwhelmed with jewels, all of which bore evident signs of the fire and smoke to which they had been exposed on the funeral piles.

As the different jewels were distributed nearly in equal proportions among the three ladies, I think it superfluous to state here the objects found with each of them, and will give only a register of what I collected on the three bodies conjointly:—12 golden crowns; 10 golden diadems, in two of which is still preserved part of the skull; one gigantic golden crown, 2ft. 1in. long and 11in. broad, with 30 large leaves—this crown gives us, perhaps, a specimen of an Homeric στεμμα; 250 round gold leaves; two large, splendidly-ornamented golden vases; one large, splendidly-ornamented golden goblet; three small, splendidly-ornamented golden vessels; two large, splendidly-ornamented golden breast ornaments, in form of wreaths or garlands; two flat pieces of gold, representing houses with towers, on each of which a pigeon is sitting; six golden butterflies for suspension; seven flat pieces of gold, representing two lions standing on their hind legs opposite each other; 11 flat pieces of gold, representing two swans standing opposite each other; one woman of gold, holding one pigeon; two women of gold, with long gowns; four lions of gold; one cross of gold; ten golden earrings, with pendants; six golden earrings without pendants; one ear-pendant of a precious red stone, on which are incised two warriors fighting together; 12 plain ear-pendants; three perforated, quadrangular pieces of gold, which evidently belonged to a necklace—the one shows Hercules killing the Nemæan lion, the second represents merely a lion, and the third shows two warriors fighting together with lances (though in a very archaic style—all these engravings are masterly execution); one perforated precious red stone, with an incision representing a stag turning his head; one long necklace of amber; ten flat pieces of gold, representing scarabees, which are, however, altogether different from those of ancient Egypt; seven small golden wheels with four spokes, which form a cross; nine flat pieces of gold, representing poppies; six large and very curious golden ornaments, almost in form of earrings, which have probably served to hold together hairlocks or tresses; 16 most curious golden pieces of a necklace, each of which is composed of a one-inch long tube, on either side of which are three or four small disks, each of these is composed of 12 circles of filigrane work; one enormous golden breast pin, (πορπη), representing a woman stretching out her arms to the right and left, on her head is a large crown, with three flowers; two sceptres of silver, with handles formed by beautiful balls of rock-crystal; one silver vase; four large kettles (λεβητες) of bronze; four bronze boxes, each 9in. long, 6½in. broad, and open on one of the two small sides. All these boxes had been filled with wood, which had become charred on the funeral pile, and had been fastened in the boxes with long bronze nails, which still now exist. It is impossible to explain the existence in the tomb of these curious boxes filled with wood. Was it, perhaps, sandal-wood to perfume the tomb while the funeral pile was burning? But if so, why put it into the boxes and fasten it with nails? There was found in this tomb some hand-made pottery, with beautiful painted ornaments. I will here only mention a can with one handle, which shows, on a light yellow dead ground, six leaves and eight circles painted with dark-red colour. It would be altogether a vain attempt on my part to try to convey to the reader only a faint idea of the splendid ornamentation of all the above jewels of gold. Nowhere can I discover a space as large as a quarter of an inch which is not ornamented. There are a thousand different sorts of spiral or circular ornamentation.

"Encouraged by my success, I resolved upon excavating the whole remaing space within the great parallel circle of slabs, and my attention was particularly directed to the spot immediately west of the last excavated sepulchre, although the site was marked by no tombstone. But, in variance with the colour of the soil elsewhere, I found here only black earth, which—already in a depth of 15ft.—was intermixed with nothing else than hand-made pottery, which showed that the site had not been disturbed since a high antiquity, and increased my hopes of making there an interesting discovery. At a depth of 20ft. below the former surface of the mount I struck an almost circular cyclopean masonry, with a large round opening in form of a well; it was 4ft. high, and measured 7ft. from north to south and 5¼ft. from east to west. I at once recognized in this curious monument a primitive altar for funeral rites, and was strengthened in this belief by two 2ft. 9in. long and 1ft. 6in. broad slabs, in the form of tombstones, and a short column, which lay in a horizontal position below the altar, and which, in my opinion, must have once been erected on the spot to mark the site of a sepulchre. Fragments of beautiful hand-made pottery and knives of obsidian continued to be the only objects of human industry I met with. At last, in a depth of 26½ft., and at a distance of only 4ft. 7in. from the last described tomb, I found a 24ft. long, 18½ft. broad sepulchre, which had been cut on its west side 6ft., on the north side 10ft., on the south side 8ft., and on the east side 6½ft. deep into the rock, and its bottom is 33ft. below the former surface of the mount. It deserves particular notice that the above funeral altar marked precisely the centre of this tomb, and thus there can be no doubt that it had been erected in honour of those whose mortal remains reposed in it.

"Along all the four sides of this tomb's bottom was, on a foundation of large common stones, a 7ft. 8in. high slanting wall of large pieces of schist, of irregular form, which had been joined with clay; this wall protruded 4ft., and thus diminished considerably the size of the sepulchre. As in the two other tombs, the tomb was covered with a layer of pebblestones on which, in about equal distannce from each other, lay the bodies of five men; three of them were lying with the head to the east and the feet to the west; the two others were lying with the head to the north and the feet to the south. The bodies had evidently been burnt on the very spot on which each rested; this was shown as well by the masses of the ashes on and around each corpse as by the marks of the fire on the pebblestones and on the wall of schist. The five bodies were literally overloaded with jewels, all of which as in the other tombs—show unequivocal marks of the funeral piles. Here as well as in the other sepulchres I have noticed that, for a reason unknown to me, the burnt bodies with their golden ornaments had been covered with a 3in. to 4in. thick layer of clay, and on this rested the second layer of pebblestones. Until about 1ft. above this upper layer of pebblestones the work of the excavation is not difficult to me, for I have merely to direct my workmen to dig here or there. But from that point we—Mrs. Schliemann and I—have to do the work ourselves; the task so exceedingly difficult and painful, particularly in the present rainy weather, for we cannot dig otherwise than on our knees and cutting with our knives the earth and stones carefully away, so as not to injure or let escape any of the gold ornaments. Beginning the excavation of the lower strata of this tomb from the south side, I at once struck five large bronze vessels (λεβητες), in one of which were exactly 100 very large and smaller buttons of bone covered with blades of gold, on which are engraved beautiful spiral ornaments, or the symbolic sign of the holy fire. Close to the same vessel I found a cowhead of bronze, plated with silver; the mouth is gilded: it has on its front a splendidly ornamented golden sun, of 2 1-5in. in diameter, and on its head two long golden horns; in the middle of the head is a hole, which may have served for flowers. There can be no doubt that this head was intended to represent the goddess Hera (Juno), the patron deity of Mycenæ. In further excavating from east to west I struck a heap of more than 20 bronze swords and many lances; most of the former had had wooden sheaths and handles inlaid with wood, of which plenty of remnants could been seen. All along and in the heap of swords I found a large quantity of splendidly ornamented round blades of gold, with remnants of flat round pieces of bone, which had once, in uninterrupted series, adorned both sides of the swordsheaths; the smallest at the opposite extremity, the wooden handles of the swords had likewise been ormented with richly ingraved large round blades; the remaining space had been studded with gold pins, and large gold nails can be seen in the large alabaster or wooden handle buttons of the swords. On and arround the swords and the remnants of the sheaths could be seen a great deal of fine gold dust, which can leave no doubt that the handles and sheaths had also been gilded. Some of the lance shafts seemed to be well conserved, but they crumbled away when exposed to the air. Unfortunately, the skulls of the five bodies were in such a state of decomposition that none of them could be saved; three of them—the two which were turned to the north and one of those turned to the east—had the head covered with large massive golden masks, in one of these has remained a large part of the skull it covered. All the three masks are made with marvellous art, and one fancies one can see there all the hairs of the eyebrows and whiskers. Each mask shows so widely different a physiognomy from the others, and so altogether different from the ideal types of the statues of gods and heroes, that there can be no doubt that every one of them faithfully represents the likeness of the deceased hero whose face it covered. Were it not so, all the masks would show the very same ideal type. One of the masks shows a small mouth, a long nose, large eyes, and a large head; another a very large mouth, nose, and head; the third a small head, mouth, and nose. In the former the greater part of the skull of the deceased is preserved."

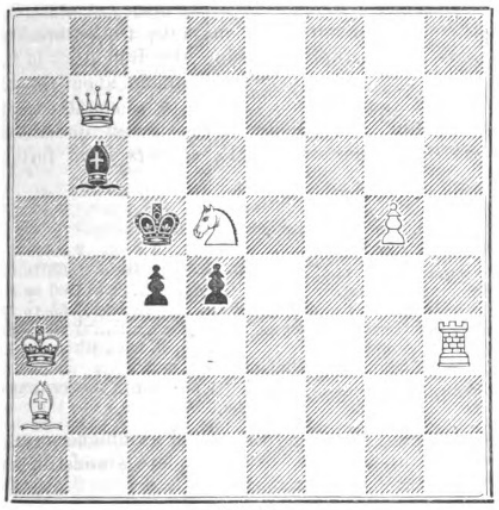
A MISCONCEPTION.—An amusing misunderstanding was the cause of Mr Haweis' church in Westmoreland Street, Portland Place, London, being crammed to overflowing on Sunday night. He had given out on the previous day the subject of his sermon for that evening, and was understood to say it would be the "Sanitary Aspects of Hell." Nothing more was needed to attract churchgoers; but meanwhile the story had reached the rev. gentleman's ears, and on mounting the pulpit he said, before anything else—"I fear some misconception has got abroad as to the subject of my discourse this evening, the result of which has been to incommode very considerably the regular attendants at this church. I am understood to have given notice of a sermon on the 'Sanitary Aspects of Hell.' I know nothing about hell. What I wish to speak to you about are the 'Sanitary Aspects of Health.'"

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PROBLEM.

By W. B. Mason, Tôkiô.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Solution of Mr. Klett's problem of last week.

White.	Black.
1.—Q. to K. R.'s sq.	1.—P. to Q.'s 6th.
2.—P. to K. B.'s 4th.	2.—K. takes Kt.
3.—P. to K. Kt.'s 3rd. dis. checkmate.	

Correct answers received from W. B. M., and W. H. S., Tôkiô, and C. B., Yokohama.

Another slight affair between Mr. Staunton and an Amateur.

(French Game.)

Black (Mr. S.)	White (Amateur.)	Black (Mr. S.)	White (Amateur)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	11. P takes Q B P	Castles
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	12. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P takes P
3. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	13. Q takes P	P to Q Kt 4th
4. P to K 5th	P to Q R 3rd	14. Q to K 2nd	B takes P
5. K B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 5th	15. B takes Kt	P takes B
6. Castles	P to Q B 4th	16. Q Kt to K 4th	K B to K 2nd
7. Q B to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd	17. K R to Q sq	Q to Q Kt 3rd
8. P takes P	K Kt takes P	18. Q R to Q B sq	Q B to Q Kt 2nd
9. P to Q B 4th	Q Kt takes B	19. Kt to Q 6th	P to K 4th *(a)*
10. Q takes Kt	K B to K 2nd	20. Kt to K B 5th	

And White surrendered.

(a) The youngest practitioner will perceive that if White had taken the Kt he must have lost his Bishop and a Pawn in return.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[Supplied to the "China Mail."]

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

London, 12th February.

All negociations for peace are at present suspended; Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury both firmly protest against any coercion being used towards Turkey.

The Chinese Embassy attended the opening of Parliament.

Obituary.—James Merry.

London, 8th February.

DISMISSAL OF THE GRAND VIZIER OF TURKEY.

The Sultan has dismissed the Grand Vizier Midhat Pasha from his post, and has appointed Edhen Pasha to succeed him.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Parliament was opened by Her Majesty the Queen in person.

In her Speech from the Throne, Her Majesty said throughout the sittings of the Conference at Constantinople England's object had been to maintain the peace of Europe, and obtain the better Government of the Provinces without infringing on the integrity of Turkey.

While regretting that the proposals of the Great Powers were rejected by the Porte, the Speech expresses hopes that an honourable peace may be concluded.

The Speech also refers to the assumption of the title of Empress, the Indian famine, and the administration of the Colonies.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily Edition, $12 per annum.

Weekly Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

Fortnightly Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months. $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

London.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
,,	F. Algar, 8 Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
,,	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
New York	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
San Francisco ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street
Hongkong	Lane, Crawford & Co.
Shanghai.....	Kelly & Co.
Hiogo & Ozaka...	F. Walsh & Co.
Nagasaki.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers,

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Society will take place

On Wednesday, the 28th instant,

at 4.30 P.M.,

In the Society's Rooms, Kaisei Gakko, Tokio.
The following Paper will be read :—

"A Summary of the Japanese Penal Code," by J. H. Longford, Esq., H.B.M. Legation.

Tokio, 22nd February, 1877. td

Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the YOKOHAMA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, is appointed to be held at the rooms of the Chamber, No. 61,

On Friday, March 2nd,

AT 2.30 P.M.,

For the purpose of receiving the Annual Report; electing officers for the ensuing year, and for General Business.

By Order,

G. K. DINSDALE,
Secretary.

Yokohama, February 22, 1877. 1w.

NOW READY.

The Ladies' Directory,

Can be procured at Messrs. A. F. Wetmore & Co.'s or the Office of this Paper.

PRICE 2 DOLLARS.

Yokohama, January 27, 1877. tf,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—General dulness continues to prevail in our market; the outbreak of an insurrection, combined with a great scarcity of Mexican Dollars, are further increasing the difficulties in the Import trade, which is already in a sufficiently bad position. There are general complaints made about the extreme slowness in the clearances of old contracts, Of *Yarns* only 16/24 have been saleable to a small extent; prices are again lower. For *Shirtings* there was a slight enquiry, but offers being at the lowest quotations, most of them did not lead to business. *T. Cloths* and *White Shirtings* are neglected; *Velvets* have further declined, but of *Drills* some small sales are reported.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.35 to $1.65	60 to 64 reed 40 yds	35 in.	per pce. 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.50 to 2.20	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb. 0.65 to 0 87½
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.50 to 2 30	Black Velvets		7.00 to 8 00
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	1.90 to 2 40	English Drills 15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in. 2.55 to 2 65
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1 55	Taffachelass	12 yds,	48 in. 1.70 to 2.15
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25			

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul...	$28 00 to 32.00	No. 38 to 42 ...per picul... $35.00 to 38.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$30.50 to 34.00	Reverse Twist 16-24 ,, ...

Woollens.—The alarming news which has reached us from the South of the actual commencement of hostilities between the Government troops and the rebels, has brought business to a complete standstill, and quotations, therefore, are entirely nominal.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	4 75 to 6.75	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0 25 to 0.30
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4 25 to 5.25	Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.	0.30 to 0.36
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.00 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in.	to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.24 to 0.31	Presidents	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16 50 to 17.50	Union	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb	0 39 to 0.45
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.16 to 0.18				

Sugar.—There has been a further advance with an active demand. At the close *Formosa* kinds are slightly weak, but white kinds strong.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul...	$4.30	China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...	$5 60 to $6.10
,, in basket	,,	$4.10	,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$4 90 to $5.50
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$4.15	,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$4.40 to $4.80
do. in basket	,,	$4.00	Swatow Brown	,,	$3.50
China No. 1 Ping-fah	,,	$7.60 to $7.80	Daitong	,,	$3.70
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$6.90 to $7.40	Japan Rice	,,	$2.05 to $2.27½
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$6.20 to $6.80	Kerosene Oil	,,	$4 50 nominal.

Kerosene Oil is nominally quoted at $4.50, with a very quiet market.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The price quoted by a telegram dated 19th instant for good No. 2 Hanks was fr. 75. Whether it has fallen so much lower as is now currently reported or not, there remains the fact that the value of Silk at home is declining fast. If, as we believe it to be the case, this decline chiefly comes from consumption having disappointed the hopes of the manufacturing trade, its cause is a very deep seated one indeed.

During the past week transactions have been so small and prices so irregular, that, on the understanding that they are quite nominal, we have to leave our last quotations unchanged.

Settlements since the 9th instant are 150 bales of Hanks, 50 of Filatures and 50 of Oshius, leaving a stock of about 1,900 bales.

Hanks.—Best	No. 1 and 2	$760 to $780
,, Good	No. 2	$720 to $750
,, Medium	No. 2½	$680 to $710
,, Common	No. 3	$630 to $660
,, Inferior	No. 4 and 5	$570 to $600
Oshiu.—Best		$690 to $710
,, Medium to Good		$650 to $680
Hamatski 1 and 2		$500 to $520
,, 3 and 4		$460 to $480
Kakeda.—Best		$780 to $800
,, Medium to Good		$720 to $760
Filature Silk		$820 to $965

Tea.—Rather more business has been done in Tea during the past week, holders being more prepared to meet buyers' ideas, and prices have consequently ruled easier. Settlements amount to 1,000 piculs, comprising in most part Teas from $22 downwards. Arrivals have been very limited, and stocks to hand almost nominal.

The sailing vessel *Coulnakyle* with a large proportion of her cargo on board, had despatch from this for Kobe, to fill up there, on the 23rd instant, the rate of freight being £2.12 6.

To-day's quotations close as under, the market decidedly weak and prices nearly nominal.

Common	$8.00 to 11.00	Fine	$23 to $27
Good Common	12.00 to 14 00	Finest	Nominal.
Medium	15 00 to 17.00	Choice	Nominal.
Good Medium	18.00 to 21.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have remained pretty steady throughout the past week, notwithstanding the advices received of lower rates in China. The demand for Bank Bills is almost nil, and there is but little Private Paper offering.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 2½d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	74
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s 1⅞d.	,, Private 10 days sight	75
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 2⅞d. @ 2¾d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	99
On Paris—Bank Sight	5.17½	,, 30 days sight Private	101¼
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.27½	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	99¼
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.34	,, 30 days sight Private	102
On Hongkong—Bank sight	par.	Kinsatz	419
,, Private 10 days' sight	1% dis.	Gold Yen	411

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb. 18	Sumida Maru	Gorlach	Japanese str.	896	Hakodate	Feb. 16	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 19	Menzaleh	Pasqualini	French str.	1503	Hongkong	Feb. 11	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 19	Christine	Wildfang	German bq.	542	Cardiff	Sept. 21	Coal	M. M. Co.
„ 19	Genkai Maru	Hussey	Japanese str.	1917	Kobe	Feb. 17	General	M. B. Co.
„ 21	Jylland	Lamb	Danish brig	267	Takao	Feb. 6	Sugar	Chinese
„ 22	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1914	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 15	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 23	Sunda	Reeves	British str.	1704	Hongkong	Feb. 15	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb. 17	Benarty	Potter	British str.	1120	Kobe	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 18	Harriet Armitage	Mailler	British bq.	233	Nagasaki	Ballast	The Captain
„ 20	Malacca	Edmond	British str.	1709	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 20	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	2145	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 21	Sumida Maru	Gorlach	Japanese str.	896	Kobe	Troops	Government
„ 22	Galley of Lorne	M'Donald	British str.	1380	Kobe	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 23	Coulnakyle	Gordon	British ship	579	Kobe	General	L. Kniffler & Co.
„ 23	Genkai Maru	Hussey	Japanese str.	1917	Kobe	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Courier	.....	Russian steamer	495	Hakodate	.....	Wilkin & Robison	
Massilia	Harvey	British steamer	1033	Hongkong	.....	P. & O. Co.	
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	French steamer	1503	Hongkong	Feb 19	M. M. Co.	
Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese steamer	1914	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 22	M. B. Co.	
Sea Gull	Symons	British tugboat	37	Nagasaki	.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.	
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1704	Hongkong	Feb. 23	P. & O. Co.	
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1735	Hongkong	Feb. 2	M. M. Co.	Hongkong
SAILING SHIPS.							
Alerta	Talbot	British schooner	229	Takao	Feb. 2	Hudson & Co.	S'gawa for Amoy
Annie W. Weston	Winsor	Am. barque	740	Cardiff	Feb. 12	M. M. Co.	
Alnatia	Blanchard	Am. 3-m. schr.	387	Nagasaki	Feb. 14	Ed. Fischer & Co.	
Caroline	Miller	Danish schooner	55	Kurile Islands	.....	Claussen	
Christine	Wildfang	German barque	542	Cardiff	Feb. 19	M. M. Co.	
Juniter	Johnson	Russian schooner	30	Kurile Islands	.....	Chinese	
Jylland	Laube	German brig	267	Takao	Feb. 21	Chinese	
Lottie	Ostersen	Russian schooner	25	North Pacific	.....	Captain	
Mary Jane	Brinkmeier	American schr.	159	Kobe	Feb. 13	E. C. Kirby & Co.	
Otto	Adamsen	German brig	230	Takao	Feb. 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Roving Sailor	Bryant	British barque	469	Sydney	Feb. 2	Walsh, Hall & Co.	S'gawa for Amoy
Tartar	Keamann	Am. 3-m. schr.	256	Hongkong	Feb. 13	Grosser & Co	

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Description.	Commander.
BRITISH—Hart	4	584	...	Gun-vessel	Commander Royse
AMERICAN—Alert...	4	540	...	Sloop	Commander J. D. Marvin.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh* from Hongkong. Messrs. Ullmansa Sura, and Boissand.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Miss Gray, and Mr. H. Woollett; and 1 Chinaman in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Saikio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Illies and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Brown, Mrs. Ishikawa, Lieut. Hiyashi, I.J.N., Messrs. Hirayn, Kuroda, Kato, Takashima, Noye, Yamada, Nichishima, Sasaki, Watanabi, H. Kniffler, C. D. Moss, Okauchi, Kuroda, Kikuda, 19 Police Officers, and 25 Military Officers.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Revd. S. L. Hoyt, Mrs Hoyt and 4 children, Mrs Myers and 2 children, Mrs Carruthers, Miss Shimadzu, Captain Bridgeford, R.M.A., Captain Brown, Dr Sibuad, Messrs John Robertson, Duplaquet, P. Bouree, Kempermann, Huggan, Higikata, Onishi, Siki, Sada, Maruta, Kawabe; and 3 Europeans, 3 Chinese and 151 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda* from Hongkong.—Mr. Cox and Mrs Schraub; and 4 Chinese on deck.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca* for Hongkong.

Silk for England	132 bales
France	8 „
Total	140 bales

Per Steam ship *Saikio Maru* for Shanghai and ports —

Treasure	*yen* 36,853.71

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$185,000
„	*yen* 4,100

REPORTS.

The *Menzaleh* reports severe weather during the entire passage.

The *Sunda* reports very heavy weather after leaving Hongkong and up to the coast of Japan.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,

WILDEN WORKS,

STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED

"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN," "ARLEY WH ," "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.

January 13, 1877. 52ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Composed of the purist articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians for the cure of

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

KEATING'S COUGH LONZENGES are prepared by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drug and Chemicals carefully executed.



TRADE MARK.

September 30, 1876. 26ins.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street London.

MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876 52 ins

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,

London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876 1-f. 13 ins.

ASTHMA AND

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, New Bond-street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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The Best Ploughs in the World.

J. & F. HOWARD,

Britannia Iron Works,

BEDFORD, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SINGLE PLOUGHS,	HARROWS,
DOUBLE PLOUGHS,	HORSE RAKES,
TRIPLE PLOUGHS,	HAYMAKERS,
QUADRUPLE PLOUGHS,	MOWERS,
AMERICAN PLOUGHS,	REAPERS,
SWEDISH PLOUGHS,	ROLLERS,

ALSO,

STEAM PLOUGHING AND CULTIVATING MACHINERY.

For many years J. and F. HOWARD have shipped large numbers of Implements and Machines to all parts of the World. From their extensive experience they are fully acquainted with the requirements of all countries and they have always kept in view the importance of strength as well as simplicity. J. & F. HOWARD use only the BEST MATERIALS, and as far as possible WROUGHT IRON OR STEEL, so as to reduce to a minimum the risk of breakages, which involve serious loss, especially where repairs are difficult to execute. Their Implements and Machines are not only strongly and substantially made, but are constructed so as to take to pieces for packing in the smallest compass, and they are so simply arranged as to leave no difficulty in putting them together.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free on application to

J. & F. HOWARD,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS BEDFORD, ENGLAND.

Yokohama, January 13, 1877. 52ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

**Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,**

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H.M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52ins.

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AT CHEAPEST RATES.

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SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,
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Ironmongery,
Fire-arms,
Agricultural Implements,
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Carriages,
Saddlery and Harness,
Boots and Shoes,
Wines and Spirits,
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Preserved Provisions,
Stationery,
Perfumery,
Books,
Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person bv whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

At Dai Chiuji, Tôkiô, on the 26th of February, the wife of Dr. ANDERSON, of a daughter.

Notes of the Week.

In the continued absence of any reliable news from the South, it is useless to enter into speculations as to what may or may not have transpired, news of victory on the side of the Imperialists, or of successes on the part of the insurgents, being alike vague and unauthentic. It seems tolerably certain that no battle, deserving the name, has yet been contested ; the fighting so far having been limited to a few skirmishes, utterly unimportant in detail and result. The past week has, however, dispelled all doubts as to the leaders of the revolt. The man whose courage and abilities restored the present Government to its full powers, the man tried in a hundred fights, the man hitherto honoured by the people as the embodiment of patriotism, loyalty and unselfishness, Saigo Kichinosuke, stands forth its declared head. Well may the Government recognise that it has no ordinary enemy to deal with. The bravest men in Japan, directed by a leader whom they reverence, and whose life's record proves him to be a man worthy to command the bravest, have had recourse to arms to endeavour to bring about by force what all remonstrances have failed to effect. It can be no common cause, no petty grievance, that can have induced such a man to turn against a Government of which he was once the chief support. He knows full well that he has staked all on the issue. Honour, for if he fail he will be adjudged a traitor ; wealth and titles, once bestowed on him by a grateful Government ; probably life itself. The merits of his cause must be discussed when we know with more certainty the reasons that have urged him to so desperate a venture. As he was once the man most trusted, so now is he become the man most feared by those few who constitute a personal Government, but by the mass of people he still remains the man best beloved.

In view of the grave interest which centres in Saigo at the present crisis, we place before our readers a short sketch of the principal events of his life, for the particulars of which we are indebted to the kindness of a Japanese friend.

Saigo Takamori, better known by more common name of Kichinosuke, is about fifty years of age, and comes of a good family of the *samurai* of Satsuma. He is a man endowed with far more than ordinary abilities, his personal appearance also bearing evidence to the superiority of his intellect. His younger days were spent mostly in and around Hiôgo, and in Yedo, where he completed his studies, and where he first made the acquaintance of Katsu-awa, the ex-minister of the Navy.

During the years of Kaiyei (1848-53.) while in Kiôto, he formed a friendship with a priest of the temple called Hôshô-In, at Kiyomidzu, by the name of Gessho, who like Saigo was an ardent upholder of the *Kinnô* (literally, duty towards the Emperor) cause, and who was a favourite of Konoye, a *kuge* of high rank.

In the autumn of 1858, Saigo was induced, against his judgment, to make a journey to Mito, as the bearer of a message from Konoye, delivered to him through Gessho, to the *Daimio* of that province, who was confined in his Yashiki by the Bakufu (government of the Shôgun). The Imperial Court had expressed a desire that the *Daimio* of Mito should be appointed one of the advisers of the Bakufu, as he was known to be a staunch upholder of the Kinnô cause, and the message that Saigo carried was an official notice of the desired appointment. But he failed to carry out his mission as he had expected, and came to Yedo. After remaining there a short time he returned to Kiôto, where he resided with Gessho, Umiyeda and Yechiji, all adherents of the Emperor's cause, and with whom he consulted as to the best steps to be taken for the overthrow of the Shôgunate.

In the mean time the Bakufu had commenced a rigorous persecution of all partisans of the Kinnô cause. Saigo and his friends were especially the objects of its hatred, but for some time no severe measures were taken against them, probably through a wholesome fear of the Satsuma party. At length, however, Gessho was threatened, and his life being in great danger, by the advice of Konoye he escaped in a *kago* to Osaka, closely pursued by the officers of the Bakufu. Saigo and Umiyeda together managed to protect his flight, and to get him safely into hiding at Osaka. Saigo then went back to Kiôto, but after a short stay, finding that Gessho's life was still threatened, he hastily returned to Osaka and induced Gessho to attempt flight into Satsuma. Accordingly, accompanied by Umiyeda, they procured a junk and set sail for the South. They were chased by their enemies, and narrowly eluding pursuit, arrived at Shimonoseki. Leaving Gessho behind, Saigo proceeded to Satsuma to procure a hiding place. Gessho, however, was compelled to fly and came to Fukuoka in Chikuzen, and after many narrow escapes, by the assistance of a certain *samurai*, named Hirano, managed to make his way to Satsuma where he took refuge in a temple. In the meantime Saigo was urging the Satsuma authorities to afford protection to Gessho, but owing probably to fear of the Bakufu, assistance was refused. Meanwhile the Bakufu authorities were endeavouring to procure spies at Fukuoka, who would undertake to go to Kagoshima, and capture Gessho.

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On the 15th October, in the dead of night Saigo came to the temple where Gessho had taken refuge, and found him and Hirano sleeping. He silently roused them, and Gessho at once comprehended, from the anxiety visible in his friend's countenance, the imminence of his danger and the necessity for immediate flight. Taking with them the priest's servant Insuke, they entered a junk and set sail to the east. The boat was amply provided with food and *sake*, and a feast was prepared and partaken of. Suddenly, without a word, Saigo rose, and embracing Gessho, plunged with him into the sea, and disappeared. After a few moments they re-appeared on the surface, and were at once siezed by the bewildered occupants of the junk and dragged on board. Both were found to be senseless. Saigo, a robust, powerful man, after a time revived, but all efforts to restore life to Gessho were in vain. Saigo's motive for this action has been accounted for in various ways, but the most probable solution is that despairing of saving his friend, he resolved to perish with him.

Saigo now changed his name to Kikuchi Genjo, but the Satsuma authorities dreading the vengeance of the Bakufu for permitting the escape of its intended victim, banished him to Oshima, where he again changed his name, taking that of Oshima-San-yemon in consequence of his having three times visited this place of banishment. In spite of the bodily hardships that he had to endure during the years of exile spent on this island, he continued to cultivate his mind, and never wavered in his firm resolve to overthrow the Shôgunate, and restore the Mikado to legitimate power.

In 1863, when the struggle between the Imperial Court and the Bakufu grew more open and bitter, Shimadzu, Lord of Satsuma, pardoned Saigo, and recalling him placed him at the head of the administration of affairs in his province. In 1865, when the Bakufu and the Chôshiu clan were in open warfare, Saigo arranged an alliance offensive and defensive between this clan and his own. In 1867, he attended the great meeting at Kiôto, and profoundly impressed the assembly by the truth and shrewdness of his counsels. In 1868 he was appointed adviser to the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces.

When the Mikako's troops advanced as far as Shinagawa, in the final struggle with the Shôgun, Katsu-awa, in an interview with Saigo, begged him to cease hostilities, as Keiki, the irresolute and effeminate head of the Bakufu, was willing to surrender. This was at midnight, and Saigo straightway asked to be furnished with a proof of submission. Katsu-awa said that on the following day the castle at Yedo should be surrendered. Saigo at once replied, "If to-morrow, why not to night? There is no need to wait." The terms were made and the castle was given up.

After this Saigo accompanied Arisugawa, the present Commander of the Imperial forces, to Echigo in an expedition against a number of rebels, who had not yet thrown down their arms. After subduing these, Saigo was ordered to reduce to submission the retainers of the Shôgun's cause who had made their way to Yezo, which he undertook to do in thirty days, and he accomplished the task, giving proof of excellent judgment, and great valour. For this the Government at once wished to appoint him to the office of *Sangi*, but he declined the distinction and returned home.

On the 2nd July, the Mikado acknowledged his services in the following terms:—

"You have been the strongest upholder of my cause, and you have for years been zealously endeavouring to secure my restoration. Owing to your skill as Military Commander, in obtaining possession of Yedo Castle, in gaining the victories of Echigo, and by your diligence in all affairs connected with my service, you have gained for me the peace I to-day enjoy. I honour your actions, and as a reward therefor, decree to you an income of two thousand *koku* of rice per year."

This Saigo likewise declined to accept, but on the Mikado's ordering him to receive it he complied.

In 1871 Saigo was recalled by the Emperor, and elevated to the office of *Sangi* with the rank of *Jussami*. In May, 1873, he was appointed General of the Imperial Army, still retaining the office of *Sangi*. In October of the same year arose the Corean question, which led to a disagreement between Saigo and some of the other members of the Cabinet, unfortunately resulting in Saigo's withdrawal and return to Satsuma. Since that time the Government has made frequent overtures to him, and the Emperor has more than once ordered the return of the man most influential in effecting his restoration, and whose firm devotion to the throne he re-established still, we thoroughly believe, remains unchanged. But from dislike to some of those who surround the Sovereign, and who, he has reason to suppose seek to advance their personal power, instead of labouring for the dignity and welfare of the Empire at large, he has remained in retirement, devoting his time to the direction of a system of "Private Schools," or as we now know, Military Academies, established by him, and supported to some extent by the pension decreed to him by the Mikado as a reward for his faithful services.

We particularly invite the attention of our readers to the translation of a very remarkable document, written and addressed by Kirino, one of the present heads of the Satsuma insurgents, to a friend in Yedo two years ago, and which will be found elsewhere in our columns. It most clearly interprets the convictions which induced Saigo to keep in retirement since he left Yedo, and the ruling motives which have swayed the conduct of himself and his friends during that time. The correspondent who forwards it to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, Akidzuki Shinkichi, formerly a *samurai* of Aidzu, remarks with truth that the argument is sound, but thinks that it is based upon the writer's personal interests. His future actions alone can verify or refute this charge. At present we are too much in the dark to be able to pronounce judgment on Kirino or his colleagues, and are not yet prepared to denounce as arch-traitors those whom time may prove to be true patriots.

A telegram has been received from Mr. Aoki, the Japanese Minister at Berlin, to the effect that Japan has been admitted into the Postal union. Mr. Bryan has been at Washington, and has had nothing to do with the arrangement made in Europe, having been entirely occupied in endeavouring to organize a Postal Convention in America, but hitherto without success, owing to the political complications which at present absorb all public attention.

The extract that we give elsewhere forms part of an address delivered by Mr. John Bright on the 2nd of January before the Rochdale Workmen's Club, at the Town Hall of Rochdale. In the course of the address Mr. Bright drew attention to the changes which the condition of the working man has undergone during the last forty years, and to the causes that have produced those changes. The remarks embody the soundest principles of political economy, and show the enormous superiority of the working of Free Trade over that corruptive fallacy called Protection. We trust none of our readers will be frightened at the length of the extract. Long as it is, it does not contain a dry sentence, and the English is so pure, and the language so uninvolved, that we trust the native papers may be able to translate it, and convey to their readers its full significance.

We understand that the agreement between the Machigaisho and the Gas Committee for lighting the streets of the settlement has at length been prepared, and in a few days will be circulated among the residents for signature. The amount required, even though cut down to the lowest figure, exceeds that promised by the community by about ten per cent., so that it is incumbent on the residents to increase their subscriptions so as to cover this deficiency. It should be remembered that the object of making an assessment was that each householder should fairly bear his *pro rata* share of the cost, and it behoves each one to honestly bear the burden of his share and assist in rescuing this settlement from a state of absolute darkness which is a matter of surprise and ridicule to all visitors, and a disgrace to any energetic community. The wording

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of the present agreement is almost similar to that of the former one, excepting that it is now provided that, owing to the reduced payment to the Gas Company, they shall be authorized "to extinguish the lamps during such portion of the night when the moon is shining or should shine, relighting them again as necessary, but such hours not to exceed the equivalent of seven whole nights in the month." Failing to raise by subscription the sum required for a continuous lighting of the lamps for every night in each month, we must consider that this is the best arrangement that could have been made, and trust that nothing will again occur to interrupt this necessary lighting of our streets.

Now that the lighting of our streets is to a certain extent settled, the question of watering them during the approaching summer claims our attention. The prospect of a renewal of our suffering of last year is anything but pleasant to look forward to, and if due allowance be made for the time occupied in perfecting any arrangement for the public good, steps should at once be taken to ensure such degree of comfort during the hot weather as is afforded by well watered and comparatively cool streets.

The Return of the Foreign Commerce and Trade of the Empire of Japan for the Half Fiscal Year ended December 31st, 1876, which is published by order of the Inspector-General of Customs has just been handed to us. The following table shows the total value of foreign and domestic productions imported into and exported from each of the various foreign countries.

		Declared Valued. Gold Yen. Sen.
Great Britain	Exports	6,076,028 01.8
	Imports	6,434,991 92.7
British Possessions:—Hongkong & Singapore	Exports	1,113,608 88.5
	Imports	1,693,731 07.5
China	Exports	1,366,917 93.2
	Imports	2,536,401 55.6
United States of America	Exports	3,422,861 04.4
	Imports	534,882 29.2
France	Exports	6,549,377 54.8
	Imports	1,473,420 40.8
Italy	Exports	1,655,332 12.0
	Imports	13,819 31.4
Germany	Exports	10,229 50.0
	Imports	182,712 07.8
All other Countries	Exports	51,551 07.1
	Imports	281,012 06.5

The total value of Exports is .. .. *yen* 20,461,783
do. of Imports is .. .. „ 14,150,970

Showing excess of Exports over Imports 7,310,812

This is a result widely different from that of usual returns and one of which the country may well be proud.

The Treasure imported has amounted to *yen* 6,886,183
do. exported .. .. „ 3,434,343

Excess of import.. .. 3,451,840

It would appear that for this period, at least, there has been no drain of Japanese treasure from the country, but it must be borne in mind that this is attributable to the exceptional result of the silk export, which has amounted to nearly fifteen millions of *yen*, including eggs and cocoons. The manner in which the Return has been prepared, and the form in which it is presented are a great improvement upon former efforts, and reflect great credit on the compiler.

The training for the forthcoming meetings both of the Yokohama Race Club and the Racing Association, will commence on Monday next, when the course will doubtless present its usual attractions for early risers. Several changes have taken place in the sporting world during the past week, the two most worthy of notice being the sale of the Dr. Benter's (Y. R. C.) entire stable to Mr. Wm. Fairplay (Y. R. A.), while Mr. Sindbad (Y. R. A.) has become the fortunate proprietor of Mr. John Peel's (Y. R. C.) *Mc Tavish* and *Ta Phairshon*. We can only continue to deplore the fact that the racing community of this place is still divided. The programme of the Racing Association is already published, and that of the Yokohama Race Club is promised in a few days, but we trust that for the sake of pony owners themselves, and more especially for that portion of the community who look forward to the race meetings as an enjoyable holiday, it is not yet too late to arrange all matters of disagreement between the two Clubs, so that an amalgamation may take place, and the forthcoming Spring Meeting afford the prospect of such good racing as can by no means be expected if the present unfortunate division is persisted in. On the merits and demerits of the points in dispute we do not care to hold forth again. As Sheridan says, "The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands; we should only spoil it by trying to explain it." Concessions will doubtless be required on either side, but we sincerely hope that no rancorous feeling will be allowed to stand in the way of such concessions as must tend to the benefit of racing men and the enjoyment of the general public.

A dramatic performance will be given at the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday, the 13th instant, in aid of the widows and orphans of the sufferers by the late civil war in Spain, which will have a great and novel attraction for Yokohama theatre goers, as the cause of charity has enlisted the assistance of several lady amateurs, who will then make their first appearance on the stage. The pieces to be represented are Tom Taylor's comedietta *To oblige Benson*, and Maddison Morton's comic drama *From Village to Court*, both favourite pieces, and which, from what we hear of the progress of the rehearsals, will be well put on the stage. There can be little doubt that a bumper house will reward—as deservedly it should—the efforts of these ladies for their courage and kindness in thus coming forward to relieve suffering and distress.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 26th.

The *Genkai Maru* came down from Shinagawa yesterday afternoon with horses on board, and after taking in a quantity of ammunition, left during the night for the south, it is believed.

Major General Kuroda, and Lieut. General Oyama left for Kobe by the *Genkai Maru* last night.

The *Nagoya Maru* leaves to-day for the South, with one battalion of garrison troops, and several hundred policemen.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

On the 22nd instant the insurgents surrounded the castle of Kumamoto and made an attack upon the south-western portion, but were repulsed, leaving thirty-two of their number killed. They then attacked the castle on the east, but were again repulsed with a loss of three men. On the afternoon of the same day a party of insurgents, numbering about three hundred, engaged the Imperial forces at Uyeki, but before the engagement was decided the troops set fire to the village, and were preparing to advance. The above news comes from Saga.

Further accounts say there is no disturbance at Saga, but that an engagement had taken place at Uyeki on the afternoon of the 23rd which resulted in the defeat of the Imperial troops, who set fire to the village, and reteated to Takase. Six or seven were wounded but none killed.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

We hear that Arisugawa no Miya left Kiyoto (for Osaka?) on the 24th instant. It is said that some two hundred Satsuma *samurai* are in Hiogo *ken*, and that troops are continually on the look out to capture them.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A telegram of the 23rd states that at 5 a.m. on that day an advance was made against the insurgents at Kumamoto, but it appeared they had fled, as none could be found.

It is said that the *Samurai* of Aidzu wishing to avenge the wrongs they have received from Satsuma, are consulting on the advisability of joining the Imperial army. About three hundred Owari *samurai* have already been admitted into the army.

From the same.

A telegram dated 3.30 p.m. on the 23rd instant states that the Imperial forces set fire to the city of Fukuoka, and then advanced against the insurgents, who were defeated with considerable loss. The regular troops had some wounded but none killed.

From the same.

The following is the order given by His Majesty the Mikado to Prince Arisugawa no Miya:—

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"I hereby appoint you to the post of Commander-in-Chief of my Army in the expedition against the rebels of Kagoshima *ken*, and I impower you to promote, degrade, reward and punish the officers and men of both Army and Navy. You are therefore to show your ability by quick and zealous suppression of the rebellion, and by restoration of tranquillity."

I hereby make the above order of the Emperor known.

SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

19th February, 1877.

Tuesday, 27th.

It is commonly reported in Tôkiô that Saigo lately waited upon the Mikado at Kiôto and presented a petition embodying eleven demands, each of which were categorically refused, whereupon he retired again to Satsuma. It is further said that Itagaki also had an audience as delegate from Tosa, (in which county, as well as the other three forming in all the province of Shikoku, he is supposed to be all powerful) but for what purpose is not known. Itagaki, it will be remembered, resigned office with Shimadzu at the time of the Chôshiu troubles, and was mentioned by the latter in terms of great esteem in the protest which he then presented to the Emperor. The leaders of the rebellion are supposed to number four, the most powerful of whom are Saigo and Narahara (whose arrest has been lately reported), old adversaries in politics, be it said, the former having been in favor of the complete destruction of the Bakufu in the late revolution, and the latter advocating simply reform. It is rumoured, also, that although generally agreed as to the necessity of overturning the present Government, these leaders are divided into parties, one of which declares for a butchery of such as disagree with it and the other represents those who are in favour of obtaining their ends by pacific means.

The *Nagoya Maru* yesterday evening took away about 2,000 soldiers for the South. No passage was permitted to ordinary travellers.

From the *Osaka Nippo*.

The *samurai* of Saga are showing a disposition to aid the Satsuma rebels.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Takeda, the Vice-Minister of Education, has, it is said, been appointed Japanese Minister in China.

To-day (26th) 300 police constables are going to Kiôto by the Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer. Mr. Kawaji, the Superintendent of the police, started for that city on the 25th instant.

Yamagata, the Minister of War, went to Shimonoseki in the *Meiji Maru* on the 23rd instant from Kobe.

We glean the following from the *Akebono Shimbun* :—

The *Momiji Maru*, a sailing vessel belonging to Satsuma, has been captured off Higo by the *Riujio Kan*.

To-day (the 26th) two battalions of the Tôkiô garrison are to start for Kobe under Lieut. General Oyama, by the Mitsu Bishi Co.'s steamer *Nagoya Maru*.

A party of Satsuma *samurai* have arrived at a place called Yamaka, about seven *ri* from Kumamoto, having come from the province of Hiuga by way of Bungo.

The insurgents are said to have found Kumamoto too well garrisoned, and have gone toward the provinces of Chikuzen and Chikugo, about three hundred having already entered Yanagawa.

The Imperial troops in Kiushiu, including the Kumamoto garrison, comprise ten battalions of infantry, two battalions of artillery, and two battalions of police constables who have been turned into soldiers of the line. It is expected that all these united will shortly advance into Satsuma.

Lieut. General Kodzu, with two battalions of infantry and one battalion of artillery, has arrived at Sedaka in Chikugo. Lieut. General Miyoshi has arrived at Kurumé in the same province with three battalions of troops. An engagement is expected to take place to-day or to-morrow.

Major General Saigo (the younger) will act as Minister of War at Tôkiô during the absence of Yamagata.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

We hear that some of the Imperial forces landed at Taniyama, near Kogoshima, and then took up their quarters at Ono-no-hara.

From the same.

As there were reports that the Kagoshima insurgents had arrived in vessels at the shores of Buzen, the troops stationed at Toyotsu were sent to capture them.

From the same.

The *Hodzui Maru*, *Geiyo Maru* and *Kôyo Maru* of Satsuma were captured by the vessels of the Imperial Navy at Nagasaki.

From the same.

A report has arrived to the effect that the *samurai* of Akidzuki are attempting to cause a disturbance.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

A telegram was received from Kiôto last evening to the effect that Saigo, Kirino, and Sadowara have been deprived of their rank and titles.

From the same.

A notification to the following effect was issued by Iwakura *Udaijin* on the 20th instant to the various Government offices : "The Departments are not to exceed in their expenditure the sum settled as their annual allowance on the 10th of January last, for the term of six years, commencing in July of the present year."

Wednesday, 28th.

The *Fiery Cross* cannot come up to the usual anchorage on account of having 14 tons of powder on board which must be discharged at once.

It would appear from the following news which is published in this morning's *Mainichi Shimbun*, that the Government have not given up all hopes of settling the Satsuma difficulty by peaceful negociations.

A telegram from Kiôto, dated the 26th instant, runs as follows :—To-day His Majesty himself appointed Yanagawa and Hanabusa as a special Envoys to convey a message to the house of Shimadzu.

The *Rioji Kan* and *Seike Kan*, having on board Lieut.-Generals Yamada and Ito and Colonel Jinrei, three battalions of infantry and 500 Police constables started for Kagoshima, with the special object of trying to obtain possession of the Government magazines, small arms factory, etc.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

A telegram received from Kiôto at 11.35 p.m. on the 26th announces :—During the forenoon of to-day the Imperial forces stationed at Taguse advanced and gained a great victory at Takase (Sedaka in Chikuzen ?). The insurgents fled, leaving their dead and wounded. The Imperialists seized plenty of the insurgents' ammunition.

A telegram despatched from Saga at 10.15 a.m. on the 27th states :—At 6 a.m. yesterday the troops advanced from Hasamamura, and the insurgents fled to Konohamachi. At 1 p. m. fighting ceased. Some of the insurgents are captured.

A novel mode of robbery has been successfully carried out in Tôkiô in two instances. A little after midnight on the 24th instant some rascal, dressed as a policeman, proceeded in a boat to Nakanobashi, near Shinbashi, where he landed and, it is now suspected, set fire to a house, for on an alarm being given by the inmates he made himself very busy in saving the household goods. No strict watch was kept on his proceedings, as confidence was placed in the uniform he wore, so that during the confusion he was able to transfer many of the salved articles to his boat and scull away. Nothing has been seen of him since. A similar case occurred at Asakusa four nights previously.

The following items are published by the *Hôchi Shimbun* :—A telegram despatched from Kurumé, near Kumamoto, at 5 p.m. on the 25th instant, states that the insurgents have retreated as far as Uyeki ; the Imperial forces had been advancing since that morning, but there is yet no news of a battle having taken place. Another telegram from Minaminoseki at 1.10 p.m. on the 26th instant states that engagements have daily taken place in the neighbourhood of Kumamoto, but always in favour of the Imperial troops. The Imperial forces fought with great valour at Uyeki and Sabara, but retreated to Minaminoseki, and having joined with other Imperial forces who were at Yamaka advanced again several *ri*, but no more engagements had taken place. The troops under Lieut. Generals Nodzu and Miyoshi arrived on the evening of the 25th at Minaminoseki, and were expected, with the troops of Kumamoto garrison, to fall in with the insurgents the next day.

The 500 police constables who left Yokohama in the *Saikio Maru* on the 21st instant with the intention of going to Tsurusaki have landed at Kokura instead, and if circumstances demand they will be sent to Kumamoto.

Police inspector Watanagi with seven hundred police constables has entered Kumamoto.

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Saigo with his men has advanced as far as Kawajiri (about 2 *ri* from Kumamoto).

Lieut. General Miura advanced with a division of troops towards Hakata in Chikuzen.

The Satsuma insurgents are all dressed in white flannel shirts and drawers, they therefore move with ease, *but are very likely cold.*

The Imperial men-of-war at Nagasaki have captured some more Satsuma vessels. The men-of-war on the Higo coast are rendering assistance to the troops.

The *Hôshô Kan, Geiyo Maru, Namba Maru* and *Kinka Maru* are all guarding the coast of Higo, while the *Seiki Kan* is stationed between Nagasaki and Mogiura.

The *Meiji Maru* and the *Gembu Maru* are to proceed to Kagoshima.

Yamagata, the Minister of War, arrived at Fukuoka at 5 p.m. on the 21th instant.

H. I. H. Arisugawa no Miya, the Commander-in-Chief, with his adviser Kawamura, the Vice-Minister of Marine, started from Kobe at 8 p.m. on the 24th instant for Hakata in Buzen.

On the morning of the 26th instant the *Nisshin Kan*, and on the evening of the same day the *Asama Kan*, left Yokosuka for Shimonoseki.

Three more Satsuma steamers were captured by vessels of the Imperial Navy. Of them, the *Nomo*, was destroyed by fire, the *Maiyedzuru* had her machinery taken out of her, and the *Geiyô* was taken to Nagasaki. The above has been reported by telegram.

The *Kiorio Maru*, belonging to the *Kaitakushi* Department, has arrived, and is to guard Yedo bay, being stationed in the neighbourhood of Shinagawa.

More than nine hundred thousand *yen* have been paid out by the Army Department from the 17th to the 24th instant.

The *Chôya Shimbun* of yesterday gives us the following:—

A party of insurgents are said to have advanced as far as Bappu in the province of Bungo.

Kido has gone to Chôshiu, so as to prevent any disturbances breaking out there. The Department of the Imperial Household will from to-day be protected by two companies of the Imperial Guards.

It has been notified that whenever any one looks suspiciously like a rebel, he is to be arrested, brought to the police station and there examined.

[The above is a most indefinite order, and may lead some perfectly innocent persons who unfortunately do not happen to be good looking into undeserved trouble.—Ed. *J. M. D. A.*]

The following is published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which is a semi-official organ, and would indicate that the Satsuma *samurai* have only the intention, if successful in their rebellion, of trying to upset the present ministry. If the orders given are strictly complied with, the insurgents are likely to secure a large amount of sympathy for their cause.

"The following order is said to have been given to the Satsuma *samurai* by their leaders.

1st.—They are not to touch anything which belongs to the Government.

2nd.—They are not to kill any of the Government officials.

3rd.—They are not to act in any way so as to cause distress to the people."

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

Statement for the week ending 24th February, 1877 :—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		1,200,000
On hand	897,345	
In circulation	302,655	
	1,200,000	
Reserve Fund		302,655
In Foreign money :—		
In dollars	$178,656.70	
In Bank notes and cheques	953.30	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	50,045.00	
	229,655.00	
Do in native currency	73,000.00	
	302,655.00	

The *City of Peking* left for San Francisco at daylight this morning, taking the following cargo of Tea :—

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other cities.	Total.
Shanghai	—	240	1,944	2,184
Hiogo	—	626	—	626
Yokohama	863	2,719	1,172	4,754
Total	863	3,585	3,116	7,564

Thursday, 1st.

There is a rumour current in Tôkiô that a letter has been sent to Katsu-awa, formerly Minister of Marine and always a great friend of Saigo's, by either Kirino or Shinowara, stating that the necessity of reform has frequently been urged by the Satsuma men on Okubo and other Government officials, but that no attention was ever paid to their advice. To bring about these needed reforms they have had resort to arms, and if in the end successful, desire to call in Katsu-awa's aid to establish a new Ministry. We give this merely as a rumour, though it is even stated that a copy of this letter has been seen. There seems to be a very general impression in the capital that the Imperial forces were beaten in the engagements with the insurgents on the 27th ultimo, and this impression gains ground because no news of the result is officially announced.

The German barque *Christine* will leave to-morrow for Shinagawa, there to load rice for Australia.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun* we take the following items :—

A telegram from Minami-no-seki at 10 p.m. on the 26th instant was to the following effect:—Three engagements took place near the Takase river to-day. The Imperial forces were entirely victorious. Fighting commenced this morning early. The Imperial forces are preparing for an attack to-morrow.

We hear that the *Daijô-kuan* is very busy, and a notification is is said to have been issued to be effect that business would be carried on even on Sundays and other holidays.

It is said that temporary branches of the Departments of Finance and Home Affairs are to be established at Kiôto.

Yamagata, the military adviser to the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces, telegraphed from Fukuoka at 7 p.m. on the 27th instant that Nodzu and Miyoshi had united their forces for an advance upon Uyeki, Yamaka, and Takase.

Reports having arrived that the rebels were preparing for an attack upon Kurume, four companies of infantry had been sent to check them.

A telegram despatched from Nagasaki at 3.45 p.m. on the 27th instant says that the Imperial forces have been victorious at Takase, but reinforcements have been sent for on account of the extent of country they have to occupy.

We hear that the engagements which took place between the Imperial forces and the rebels at Yamaka and Kanohamachi on the 27th instant were very sharp but indecisive.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

We hear that Mayeda, the former *daimio* of Kaga, is raising a force among the *samurai* of Kaga, and will himself lead them against the Satsuma insurgents.

From the same.

Another attack was made upon the Kumamoto garrison on the 27th. When the Imperial troops advanced to repel their assailants the insurgents threw away their arms and fled, but this was considered by the Imperialists as some stratagem on the part of the rebels.

From the *Osaka Nippo.*

It is reported that some *samurai* of Inshu broke into the residence of the Governor of Okayama *ken* (Bizen) on the night of the 16th instant, but retired without having done any damage upon finding that the Governor, who would appear to have been apprised during the day of the intended attack, had escaped, leaving only a few female servants in the house.

Friday, 2nd.

The Governor of Miyagi *ken* has notified to the people that troops have been called out merely to prevent any breach of the peace taking place, and they must not be alarmed thereby and foolishly imagine that war has has broken out in the *ken*.

A fire broke out at Ota last night about half-past eleven, which destroyed upwards of eighty houses. The Japanese Police engines were in attendance, but no water was procurable, and the fire was only extinguished by pulling down houses which were in danger.

A telegraphic wire has been laid to Minaminoseki for military purposes.

We take the following from the *Hôchi Shimbun* :—

The Commander of the Kumamoto garrison is Lieut. General Tani, who has under him Major Kabayama and Captain Kodama. The garrison force comprises three battalions of infantry, two companies of artillery with a battery of twelve field-pieces, and a detachment of engineers—in all over 3,000 men. Further re-

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inforcements have been sent from Fukuoka and Kokura, some to Kumamoto itself, and others to join the forces at Takase and Minami-no-seki.

Saigo has advanced as far as Kawajiri. He advocates a thorough reform in Government, and is determined at present to establish a provisional Government in his own province.

The officials of Kagoshima *Kencho* are working at their offices as usual.

Shibuya Hikosuké of Satsuma, who was lately arrested at Kiôto on suspicion, was released after examination, but subsequently, when seaching amongst his luggage for the certificate of identity which was required of him, he by mistake exposed some thirty or forty thousand *yen* in paper money which he had in a box. Not being able to satisfactorily account for being in possession of so large a sum of money, he was re-arrested, and now awaits further judicial examination.

The Kumamoto *Kencho* and *Saibansho* have been removed to Mifune, a small village about 3 *ri* from Kumamoto.

Lieut. General Nodzu with the 1st division of the Imperial Army has arrived at Minami-no-seki, together with the 2nd division under Lieut. General Miyoshi, while Lieut. General Miura, commanding the 3rd division, has reached Hakata.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A branch of the Naval Department has been established at Kobe for specially dealing with affairs concerning the Satsuma expedition.

The *Chôya Shimbun* publishes the following :—

We hear that Môri, the former *Daimio* of Chôshiu, together with Yamagata, Vice-Minister of War, are to lead a number of Chôshiu *samurai* against the insurgents in Kiushiu.

On the 27th instant 85,500 *yen* were handed over to the Army Department by the *Okurasho*.

Captain Watanabe has started from Tôkiô on urgent business for Echigo, Dewa, and Sendai.

The Chinese Government is said to have asked the Japanese Government for permission to employ Soyejima, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, at a salary of 800 dollars per month.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kurumé on the 26th instant at 3 p.m. announces that the Imperialists were on that day attacked by the insurgents and a severe engagement took place. The Imperial Guards had arrived on the scene and another engagement was imminent.

Hitherto complaints made at Police Stations were not attended to on holidays, but enquiry into such cases was deferred until the following day. The Bureau of Police now notifies that all cases are to be attended to promptly, except on the occasion of special holidays.

Saturday, 3rd.

There has been an alteration made in the date of departure of the O. & O. Co's. steamer *Oceanic*, she being now advertised to leave about the 11th instant.

Some disturbance in Shonai is reported, about one thousand disaffected *samurai* and farmers having risen against the authorities, but troops have been called out and it is supposed that order will speedily be restored.

It is reported that troops are to be stationed at the mountain pass of Usui in Joshu, and also at Hakone, thus guarding the principal roads to the capital from the south. All travellers will have to submit to strict examination.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*

At the engagement at Takase river on the 27th instant Shinowara is said to have been wounded. Mr. Ôyama the governor of Kagoshima *ken*, is said to have been deprived of his rank and office.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 4.40 a.m. on the 1st instant, states that the Imperialists were completely successful in the engagement of the 28th ultimo, put the rebels to flight and captured several of them.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* gives the following particulars of the Private School of Satsuma :—

A solemn oath was required from the *samurai* on their first entering that they would be faithful to their party even unto death. On joining the School a copy of the rules was subscribed to by each novice in his own blood. One of these rules forbade the students travelling more than twenty five *ri* from the School without special permission. Athletic exercises were made into the country in order to test the endurance of the students. From 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. every day all of them studied Chinese literature, and devoted the rest of the day to the discussion of politics and drill. Up to the end of last year there were 20,000 students in the School and it is expected that this number has been largely increased since the troubles in Satsuma commenced. The funds of the School were n a flourishing condition. All the local officials were appointed from this School.

From the *Akébono Shimbun* we take the following:—

Already more than two millions of *yen* have been spent by the *Okurasho* upon the Satsuma expedition, while the rebels have only obtained of possession three hundred thousand *yen* of the *Kencho* money.

The Imperial army in Kiushiu comprises seventeen and a half battalions of troops.

The insurgents broke down all the telegraph wires which had been laid between Minami-no seki and Kumamoto, but the line between Minami-no-seki and Takase has been repaired.

The number of insurgents about Kumamoto has greatly fallen off. It is believed that they have found the place better protected than they expected, and have consequently drawn off to make an advance on places likely to be more easily taken, or else have been sent to Takase and Yamaka to swell the rebel force opposing the advance of the Imperial troops in that quarter.

The *samurai* under Shinohara are the finest troops the Satsuma clan possesses, and have better withstood the attacks of the Imperialists than any others.

It is estimated that the rebels possess in all only from twelve to thirteen thousand stand of arms.

On the morning of the 27th instant fighting occurred on the banks of the Hazama river, the insurgents being finally driven across the river in disorder and taking refuge in the neighbouring hills. The Imperialists retired to the village of Funakusa.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram from Kiôto which arrived at Tôkiô at 10.25 a.m. on the 1st instant, announces that the rebels advanced to Takase on the night of the 27th ultimo, but the Imperial forces repulsed them as far as Terada.

On the 28th at 6 p.m., at the Inada ferry the Imperial forces had their outposts stationed, who were attacked by the insurgents. The Imperial forces fired about 30 rounds from their field pieces and about 30 of the insurgents were killed.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING FEBRUARY 1877.

Class of Patients.	Remained Dec. 31st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Jan. 31st.	Total Treated.
1st	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd	1	1	2	—	—	2
3rd	15	4	13	—	6	19
4th	—	2	2	—	—	2
Charity	4	1	1	—	4	5
Total	20	8	18	—	10	28

STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.
Surgeon-in-charge.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

KOBE, OSAKA AND OMIYADORI STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 18th February, 1877.

Passengers	24,730.	Amount...Yen	6,229.130
Luggage and Parcels		,,	330.180
Goods,		,,	508.372
		Total...Yen	7,067.682
Corresponding period last year		...Yen	4,336.565

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REVIEW OF THE JAPAN SILK TRADE FROM 1874 TO 1877.

GENERAL reviews of trade may, in one respect at least, be compared to universal exhibitions. Until time has allowed some noticeable change to be accomplished in industry and commerce, they are apt to degenerate into tiresome repetitions. We shall therefore make no apology to our readers for having since 1874* confined ourselves within the narrow limit of weekly and fortnightly market reports. But now, after the lapse of thirty eventful months, we may undertake to show that Japan silks, both in themselves and in their relation to the general silk trade, present some new and noteworthy features. The division of our subject is self indicated, for we have before us two distinct periods; one is marked by an extraordinary fall, the other by a no less extraordinary rise in prices. Trade during the first was uninterfered with by politics; in the course of the second, the ruin of its fair prospects was in a great measure caused by the sudden reopening of the Eastern Question. As regards the treatment of the matter in hand, we had some hesitation; knowing how difficult it is to give even an approximate idea of the general profits or losses in trade, we were inclined to confine ourselves to a record of the doings of this market, and let our readers draw their own conclusions from our statement of cost. But such a record would have been intolerably dry and barren. The purchase of silk after all is only a means to an end, and the end being but seldom a mere commission business, what really concerns us in the operations of foreign merchants in Japan is the sale, in other words their success or their failure. We have therefore, for the reasons given, and under the reserves expressed in our last review, adhered to the method which seems to us more instructive, and in juxta-position to the price at which silk was bought here, we place the price at which it was selling in Europe at the same time. In fact, the telegraph now allows an almost daily comparison of the one with the other.

As we wish our statistics to be taken for neither more nor less than they are really worth, we must give the uninitiated a few words of explanation. Our prices are derived from public quotations, which both here and at home are in most cases the work of special Committees. Here, the Committee is composed of buyers, and its quotations when they err will err on the side of higher prices; at home, the Committee men, whether they represent the buying or the selling interest, will rather err on the opposite side. Thus, both here and at home quotations are the result of a sort of compromise, but a compromise worked out within very narrow limits. Under these circumstances our figures representing the highest and the lowest prices have a sufficient claim to be taken as matter of fact. For our average prices we must make a distinction; they result, as regards this market, from a bi-monthly calculation of quantities, qualities, prices and exchanges, and they have an accuracy which we cannot claim for our average prices in London and Lyons, where operations are not only so much more complex and multiplied, but far less clearly recorded.

I.

1874-1875. 1875-1876.

The tone which from beginning to end pervades the chronicle of these two seasons finds its best expression in the following words :—"The prices offered "by manufacturers are month after month lower; "holders being helpless are compelled to give way." Now, a glance at table *D.*, will show that following since 1872 an apparently irresistible downward course, the good Hanks No. 2, for instance, which in July 1874 fetched 20s. 6d., fr. 57, fell in March, 1876, to 15s., fr. 42. It was then that this fall—which may well be called portentous, if we remember that the same silk was worth 28s., fr. 78 in 1872, and 35s., fr. 28 in 1866,—was humorously ascribed to the law of gravitation. We trust, however, that the phenomena of the silk trade remain amenable to the more familiar laws of demand and supply, and will venture upon saying that that unfortunate condition of affairs was brought about, firstly, by an increase in the production of silk; secondly, by a deep change in the requirements of consumption; thirdly, by an increase of the direct export of Asiatic silks to the Continent, and a corresponding decrease in the stocks which used to be kept in London.

1stly: One important feature in the period under review is a marked decrease in the Silk-worm's disease. In 1875 a great step was made towards the regeneracy of the yellow and other European breeds. This result has been obtained by a more and more general application of the microscopical selection after PASTEUR's method. The equilibrium of production, which had hitherto had to be maintained by the importation of Japanese and other foreign seeds, was then to a large extent restored by the indigenous breeds. In Tuscany, and in the Cevennes for instance, silk growers using one-fourth less eggs than in the previous year, obtained in 1875 a crop of cocoons equal in quantity and superior in quality to that of 1874. Where the Japanese breeds were predominant, as in Spain, Lombardy, Venetia, Syria, La Drome and l'Ardèche, the result was precisely the reverse. An idea of the comparative fecundity of the several breeds may be gathered from the following figures; they show how many kilo. of live cocoons were yielded by an ounce of 25 grammes, or by one Japanese card, which, on an average, bears the same weight of eggs.

Yellow and other European breeds.	*Imported or reproduced Japanese breeds.*
1874.....France, 18 to 60	Kilo. 12 to 24
1874.....Italy, 16 to 40	„ 16 to 40
1875.....France, 20 to 50	„ 6 to 30
1875.....Italy, 25 to 50	„ 13 to 26

The best qualities of Japanese Silk-worms' Eggs are imported in Italy, which acconnts for their yield being so much better there than in France. On the other hand, France having in 1874 and 1875 placed more reliance in her own indigenous breeds, whilst Italy went on using by far the greatest part of the export from Japan, the average quality of cocoons was much better in France than in Italy, and the low prices offered by the silk reelers having induced many silk growers to reel their own cocoons,

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TABLE A.

1874—1875.

EXCHANGE @ 6 m/s. HIGHEST 4/3½ & 5.42. LOWEST 4/2½ & 5.32. AVERAGE 4/2⅞ & 5.35.

Price current in Yokohama from July to June with cost laid down and sold in London and Lyons.				Price current in London from September to August.	Price current in Lyons from September to August.
HANKS.					
EXTRA AND No. 1				—	Extra 10/15d
Highest	$620	23/6	66...	—	60
Lowest	550	20/9	58...	—	50
Average	585	22/3	61 ..	—	55
BEST No. 1 TO No. 2				Extra and No. 1 Best	No. 1 Belles 12/16d
Highest	$600	23/0	64...	25/	59
Lowest	480	18/5	51...	18/	48
Average	540	20/7	57...	21/3	53
GOOD No. 2				No. 2 Good	No. 2 Bonnes 12/16d
Highest	$580	22/0	61...	22/	56
Lowest	440	17/0	47...	16/	46
Average	505	19/4	54...	18/6	51
MEDIUM No. 2½				No. 2 to 3 Middling	No. 2½ Courantes 12/18d
Highest	$540	20/6	57...	19/	53
Lowest	390	15/3	42...	14/	42
Average	475	18/3	51...	16/	48
COMMON AND INFERIOR No. 3, 4 & 5				Common to Inferior	No. 3 and 4 Infericures 10/22d
Highest	$490	18/9	52...	17/	49
Lowest	350	13/9	38...	12/	38
Average	425	16/6	46...	13/6	43
OSHIU.					
EXTRA AND BEST				No. 1	Extra and No. 1 14/20d
Highest	$590	22/3	62...	22/	57
Lowest	530	20/3	56...	19/	54
Average	565	21/6	59...	19/3	55
GOOD AND MEDIUM				No. 2	No. 2 to 3 18/25d
Highest	$530	20/3	56...	21/	51
Lowest	450	17/3	48...	17/6	49
Average	485	18/9	52...	17/9	50
COMMON AND HAMATSKI				No. 3	Hamatski and other Oshius 25/50d.
Highest	$450	17/3	48...	14/6	48
Lowest	400	15/6	43...	13/	43
Average	420	16/4	45...	14/	46
KAKEDA ALL ROUND				—	Kakeda No. 1, 2 & 3
Highest	$620	23/6	65...	—	58
Lowest	520	19/9	55...	—	55
Average	565	21/6	59...	—	56
SODAI, ECHIZEN AND OTHER TAYSAM SORTS.					
Average	$400	15/6	43..	—	—
FILATURE SILKS.					
Average	$700	26/3	73..	—	—

there was, especially in Italy, a large production of those inferior silks called "Mazzami" or "Paquetailles." This circumstance must be noted as one of the causes which contributed to the depreciation of the Japanese Hanks.

Now, taking as a point of comparison the figure which is assumed to represent production before the invasion of the silk-worms' disease, it appears that the decrease in the European crop, which in 1873 was still 20 per cent., was only 7 per cent. in 1874, and 17 per cent. in 1875. It is recorded that in Piedmont the crop of 1874, had it not been at the last moment interfered with by inclement weather, would have been one of the most plentiful of this century. As regards the retrogression in 1875, it is attributed to the general predominance of the Japanese breeds in Italy. Production, as far as can be judged by exports, increased in China, whilst in this country it remained almost stationary.

TOTAL EXPORT	FROM JAPAN. Bales.		FROM SHANGHAI. Bales.
1873-74	14,520	.....	57,600
1874-75	11,941	.....	72,300
1875-76	13,591	.....	70,350

2ndly: Before entering upon the subject of consumption we shall, as briefly as possible, compare the new with the old organisation of labour on the Continent, and its bearing on the silk trade. Until quite recently the silk industry of Lyons was conducted on the principle of the greatest possible division of labour. The manufacturer did neither reel, throw, dye nor weave silk. All the machinery, all the labour required for the execution of his orders he found outside ready to his call, and he paid it at so much per weight or measure. To the middlemen who solicited his patronage, all he had to supply was his own pattern and the raw material, which he seldom bought beyond his present requirements. His stocks of manufactured goods, when he had any to dispose of, he sold on the spot to the commissioners and purveyors of the retail trade. So simple was his establishment, so well calculated was it to reduce his risks to a minimum, that he could do what the master of an iron or cotton factory could not; he might strike or resume work almost at his pleasure, and against the rising exigencies of labour, as long as labour was divided against itself, he used that power freely and efficiently. Now, a fact upon which we need not dwell long, for it forms indeed a prominent feature in the history of our own time, is the growing strength of the organisation of labour against capital. Since 1830 every revolution, every popular rising in Europe, has added to that strength. Meanwhile, competition in trade was increasing and it was opposed by larger and larger associations of capital, which gradually led to the introduction of the factory system in the silk industry. There are now to be seen on the Continent factories, within the precincts of which the process of manufacturing is carried through all its stages in which silk comes in at one end in its cocoon state and goes out at the other as a perfect tissue. Such complete establishments, however,

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TABLE B.

1875—1876.

EXCHANGE @ 6 m/s. HIGHEST 4/2 & 5.30. LOWEST 3/10 & 4.90. AVERAGE 4/1 & 5.20.

Price current in Yokohama from July to June with cost laid down and sold in London and Lyons.				Price current in London from July to June.	Price current in Lyons from July to June.
HANKS.					
EXTRA AND No. 1 BEST				No. 1 Best	Extra and No. 1 10/15d
Highest	$490	18/4	51...	19/	51
Lowest	450	16/0	46...	16/	45
Average	470	17/6	49..	17/3	47
No. 2 GOOD				No. 2 Good	No. 2 Bonnes 12/16d
Highest	$470	17/6	49...	16/6	48
Lowest	410	15/6	43...	14/6	42
Average	440	16/5	46...	15/6	44
No. 2½ MEDIUM				No. 2 to 3 Middling	No. 2½ Courantes 12/18d
Highest	$445	16/5	46...	15/	46
Lowest	390	14/10	41...	13/6	40
Average	415	15/7	43...	14/	42
No. 3, 4 & 5 COMMON AND INFERIOR				Common and Inferior	No. 3 & 4 Inferecures 10/22d
Highest	$410	15/6	43...	13/6	42
Lowest	360	13/9	38...	12/	38
Average	385	14/7	40...	12/3	39
OSHIU.					
EXTRA AND BEST				No. 1	Extra and No. 1 14/20d
Highest	$550	20/5	57...	20/	55
Lowest	500	18/2	50...	17/	51
Average	525	19/4	54...	18/6	53
GOOD AND MEDIUM				No. 2	No. 2 & 3 18/25d
Highest	$520	19/3	54...	18/	50
Lowest	460	17/2	48...	15/6	47
Average	495	18/4	51...	16/9	48
COMMON AND HAMATSKI				No. 3 & 4	Hamatski and other Oshius 25/50d
Highest	$470	17/6	49...	15/6	47
Lowest	415	15/6	44...	13/6	42
Average	440	16/5	46...	14/3	44
KAKEDA ALL ROUND				——	Kakeda No. 1, 2 & 3
Highest	$575	21/1	59...	——	56
Lowest	525	19/4	54...	——	52
Average	545	20/0	56...	——	55
SODAI, ECHIZEN AND OTHER TAYSAM SORTS.					
Average	$385	14/7	40..	——	——
FILATURE SILKS.					
Average	$575	21/1	59..	——	——

are exceptional. As a rule, reeling, throwing and dyeing remain distinct and more or less independent branches of the silk industry. But in most cases, and especially for the production of plain black and coloured piece goods, manufacturers possess their own weaving looms, and the weaving of silk has to a large extent been removed into the country, where labour was at first much cheaper and more easily controlled than in the great industrial centres. During the war of 1870-1871 the working population having been dispersed and no new hands apprenticed, the factory system was for a time paralyzed, but soon recovered its efficiency.

One other effect of the war was a sudden, but steady increase in the consumption of woollens as an article of dress at the expense of silks. First prompted in France by a variety of causes which we shall not undertake to analyze, that change in the fashions became general, and after the lapse of six years it is still the bane of the silk trade. Among the reasons of its persistency is this: Dress-making is no longer the exclusive domain of humble sempstresses and "modistes"; it has been invaded by enterprising men who have made it a new industry. Well, a certain sum being given for the purchase of a dress, the less that is spent on the stuff, the more can be spared for the make, trimmings, etc. It follows that wool is strongly supported by the dressmakers, whose influence on the shaping of fashions is considerable.

The advantages and drawbacks of the factory system are well known. In prosperous times it gives the manufacturer a vast power of action; in hard times it reduces him to the alternative of overproducing or breaking up his establishment. Hemmed in on all sides after the war by the competition of wool, the silk manufacturer could only save his industry by a large production of cheap goods; but how could his goods be made cheaper? On the side of labour retrenchment was forbidden; now disciplined as an army, labour treats with capital as equal with equal. The manufacturer's difficulty was therefore to be solved at the expense of the raw material. And so it was.

After this preamble, the annexed tables and the brief summary of events which follows them will be better understood.

1874 *August.*—Consumption tends to revert to Chinas. Hanks No. 2, 20s. 6d., fr. 57.

September.—A public sale of 1,400 bales in London shows the weakness of Japans. Hanks No. 2, 19s. 6d. to 20s., fr. 56.

October.—General situation good, factories active, but no advance in the price of silk. Throwsters raise their prices. Italian raws being abundant are declining. The new Hanks found to be bad; they are threatened by the competition of "paquetailles." The future belongs to Chinas; 1,000 bales Tsatlee bought on speculation in Lyons.

November.—Unfavourable advices received from the English and American silk-goods markets. Consumption requires cheap fabrics. Chinas excepted, no silk is safe.

December.—Although factories continue working

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with all their power, silk is declining. Great fall in the price of Italian raws. Loud complaints of the quality of Hanks. Hanks No. 2, 18s. 6d., fr. 52.

1875, *January.*—Prices in general are firmer. Kakedas, fine Oshius and Hamatski in good demand. In London 2,000 bales are sold without reserve ; well supported Chinas fetch the current rates, but Japans prove very weak ; some inferior parcels are sold as low as 15s. and 12s. It appears that manufactured goods are produced in excess of the demand ; they do not sell well. Hanks No. 2, 18s. 6d., fr. 52.

February.—Chinas command nearly one-half of the present consumption. Throwsters refuse to work Hanks ; Oshius being cleaner and better winders are in good demand.

March.—At the approach of the crop holders are anxious to clear stocks. Italian raws declining fast. Hanks No. 2, 18s. to 18s. 6d., fr. 50 to 51.

April.—The crop is going on well. All fine sized silks are declining. Hanks No. 2, 17s., fr. 48.

May and June.—The position of the full sized silks is so strong that it shall be affected neither by a good European crop nor by an increased import from China. They keep most of the mills working to the exclusion of secondary fine sized silks. All fine raws have been neglected by speculation during this season. Hanks No. 2, 16s. to 17s., fr. 47.

July.—Among silk reelers very few succeed in securing contracts for their products ; they will have to dispose of it in the open market. No speculation in raw silk—37,000 bales have been received from China in two months. Bad grain crop in Europe, commercial crisis in the United States. What consumption at large requires is cheap fabrics. Chinas remain in favour ; European classic raws are little wanted ; the demand is for middling and even inferior descriptions. Manufacturers absolutely rule prices in the raw silk market. Hanks No. 2, 16s. to 16s. 9d., fr. 47.

August.—Silk peice goods sell badly. The quality of the new Hanks is better than last year and their low price begins to attract the attention of manufacturers. Fine Oshius in good demand. Hanks No. 2, 16s. 3d., fr. 46.

September.—Large production of cheap colored piece goods ; black silks neglected. No speculation in raw silk. Hanks No. 2, 16s., fr. 45.

October.—Great demand for China trams. With the exception of the Tomiokas, Japanese filatures cannot stand the competition of Italian raws. The middling Oshius are driven off the market by the Tsatlees No. 4.

November and December.—The London and New York markets are overstocked. At the prices which raw silks have now reached, further concessions are considered to be impossible ; groups of holders are formed in order to make a stand against the exigencies of manufacturers. Hanks No. 2, 15s. to 15s. 9d., fr. 44.

1876, *January.*—The resistance of the silk trade has only had a temporary success ; manufacturers' offers are unacceptable ; the market comes to a dead lock. In Lyons an important firm has to suspend payments.

February and March.—The production of silk fabrics is decidedly in excess of consumption. Plain coloured goods being now neglected Chinas are weaker. An attempt is made to bring black silks into fashion again ; hence middling raws are out of favour and the demand for superior raws and throwns is revived. In China and Japan the low rates of exchange induced by the fall in the value of silver have caused the importers of foreign goods to make their remittances in silk instead of bills, and their shipments have been freely offered on arrival. The new silk crop is not far off ; prices give way. Hanks No. 2, 15s., fr. 42.

From the *Moniteur des Soies'* retrospects of the years 1874 and 1875 we gather the following general remarks :—Encouraged after the crop of 1874 by the abundance and cheapness of the raw material, and by the returning of a certain class of silk fabrics into fashion, the manufacturers of all Europe have enormously increased their production. Large stocks of goods have been maintained in London and New York which are the great marts for commision and transit. But prices have grievously suffered from overstocking. In the composition of dresses, which hitherto were nearly all wool, silk has now a larger share. The demand for current silk-stuffs, especially in the United States, has been considered as the harbinger of a complete and early return of fashion to silks. Meanwhile black silks, that all important staple, have been neglected ; so have been, with the exception of velvet, the richer and costlier fabrics. In fact, the great consumption has been that of middling plain coloured silks, costing from fr. 6 to 9 per metre. Compared with that of previous years the price of silk fabrics has not fallen in proportion with the decline in the price of the raw material, which in 1875 was 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper according to descriptions than in 1874 ; but this is owing to silk being now much less loaded in the dye (chargée) than before. In this respect, the quality of manufactured goods, which, especially in the case of black silks was so much complained of, has decidedly improved

The increase in the export of silk goods from the continent is not to be taken for an increase in actual sales, because manufacturers who produce too much will often take upon themselves the risk of consigning to London or New York. The production of Lyons alone in 1874 is estimated at 550 millions of francs (22 millions sterling). In consequence of the lower price of silk the amount for 1875 is less ; but the quantity of goods manufactured has been greater.

Price per kilo.		1874	1875	*Decrease per cent.*
Faille et taffetas noirs	fr.	97	88	9
,, ,, couleurs		132	115	13
Satins tout soie		135	120	11
Velours		180	170	5½
Façonnés		150	140	6⅔
Cravates façonnés		160	140	12½
Façonnes riches		200	200	—
Satins tramés coton		85	80	6
Etoffes façonnées pour meubles		120	120	—
Peluches pour chapellerie		80	75	6¼
Popeline tramée laine		65	65	—
Turquoises		80	70	12½
Foulards écrus		43	40	7
Foulards imprimés		58	56	3½
,, Mossouls		60	57	5
Popeline sicilienne		70	65	7

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England remains the best outlet of the French trade; the export from Lyons to London has doubled since the year 1863.

The returns of the American Consulate in Lyons show an export to New York of

50 millions francs in 1873.
57 „ „ in 1874.
62 „ „ in 1875.

Protected against foreign importation by a duty of 60 per cent., the silk industry of the United States is making remarkable progress. Several of its products are competing successfully against similar European articles. Contraband is of course active under such a protective regime, and through the dishonesty or inefficiency of the Customs' officers, all honest importers, American as well as foreign, have incurred serious losses.

It is well known that the conditioning houses are those establishments where the weight of raw and thrown silk is determined upon a universally admitted scientific principle, and officially registered. As owing to the multiplicity of transactions the same bale may be weighed more than once, the returns of the conditioning houses are to be taken as the measure not of actual consumption but of general transactions.

General movement of the European conditioning houses:—

1873,... ... ... 10,199,031 kilo.
1874,... ... ... 11,494,474 „
1875.... ... ... 13,369,117 „

The comparative importance of their operations was as follows:

1874.		1875.
50.70 per cent.	France.....	53.17 per cent.
5,18 „	Germany.....	4.65 „
6.24 „	Switzerland...	6.52 „
0.89 „	Austria.....	0.76 „
36.12 „	Italy	34.23 „
0.87 „	England	0.67 „

The increase* in 1875, as compared with 1874, was as follows for each of these countries:

For France ... ... 22 per cent.
„ Germany... ... 4½ „
„ Switzerland ... 21 „
„ Italy ... ... 10 „

It must be born in mind that the vast transactions in Asiatic silks which take place in London do not appear in the returns of the conditioning house; they are recorded as follows in those of the warehouses:—

Total deliveries for the year 1873...55,072 bales.
„ „ 1874...53,400 „
„ „ 1875...53,220 „

And now, before this imposing array of millions, let us pause an instant to see what has been for our Japan silk trade the reward of so much toil, risk and deferred hope. Loss in 1874-75. Loss again—or at best scanty commissions in 1875-76 for most of those who had sold their stocks before the memorable 13th of April 1876.†

3rd.—It will have been noticed that during the two seasons under review silk reelers in Italy as well as in France were unable to sell the product of their filatures by contract as they generally did before; and also that the action of capitalists in the silk market was not only very feeble, but almost entirely confined to China silks. We shall not undertake to determine all the causes which deprived silk of their support; but some of those causes at least are to us clearly discernible. The production of silk all over the world has long been and still is, in a state of transition. We have seen how successful after a long series of disastrous years was the European crop of 1874. Its progress was checked in 1875; still, in the same year the import of silkworms' eggs from Japan was not only limited to 727,000 cards, against 1,300,000 in 1874, but was the smallest on record since 1865. This was a symptom of very ambiguous meaning; it could be interpreted as a sign either of increasing faith in the European breeds, or increasing distrust of the Japanese breeds; probably it meant both. However, after so many disappointments, no one could predict the time when the European crops, would be again what they were before the invasion of the silk-worms' disease.

In China, the export of silk, which had reached 85,000 bales in 1857, had fallen after the rebellions of 1859-1861 to 30 or 35,000 bales. It had, indeed, increased to 57,600 for 1873-74; but at what rate was it year after year to resume its former importance? This, again, was a matter of deep uncertainty.

Table C will show the growing increase of the direct export of Japan silks to the Continent.

TABLE C.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SHIPMENTS OF SILK FROM JAPAN.

SEASONS.	To England.	To France.	To America.	To Other Countries. (1)	Total.
1862—1863	6,862	...	143	18,881	25,886
1863—1864	8,979	205	55	5,692	14,931
1864—1865	9,492	4,479	...	2,556	16,527
1865—1866	7,300	4,082	55	149	11,586
1866—1867	8,656	4,684	123	91	13,554
1867—1868	5,463	6,195	647	1	12,306
1868—1869	8,010	6,156	799	19	14,984
1869—1870	8,372	5,804	260	...	14,436
1870—1871	7,120	896	353	98	8,467
1871—1872	7,946	6,203	56	430	14,635
1872—1873	7,365	5,516	172	1,375	14,428
1873—1874	7,015	6,254	162	1,089	14,520
1874—1875	5,214	6,246	115	366	11,941
1875—1876	4,878	8,362	108	243	13,591
1st July to 31st Dec. 1876	9,066	8,342	62	715	18,185

Let the reader turn to the tables of export from China, he will there also find a large increase in the same direction. For instance, the shipments from Shanghai alone were

	To England.	*To France.*
1874-75.....	27,870 Bales.	24,211 Bales.
1875-76.....	19,676 „	25,660 „

When England possessed an almost complete control over the Asiatic silks, the returns of her warehouses offered a clear view of imports, of deliveries, of sold and unsold stocks, and those returns were so far a guide for the capitalist. But on the Continent, the

* Here our figures are at variance with those of the *Moniteur des Soies* of 18th March 1876.

† As these few lines contain the pith and marrow of our whole report, we should say that we only penned them after having made sure that they embodied the general impression of the trade.

(1) Until 1864-1865 when in addition to the line of P & O. steamers already existing the service of the Messageries Imperiales was fairly established between Yokohama and Hongkong, large shipments to Europe used to be made through Shanghai. Since 1871 shipments to other countries are to be understood for the most part of shipments to Italy.

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system of warehouses is still in its infancy, stocks are scattered and hidden in nooks and corners, and transactions are very imperfectly recorded. So if we put together the transitional state of production, the decadence of statistics and the uncertain prospects of consumption induced by the wool mania, it will not be wondered at that speculators ceased to look upon silk as a safe investment. But the increased import of Asiatic silks to the continent had one other effect; it diverted from its old channels a large proportion of the capital by the means of which the continental legitimate silk trade used to support the European silks.

Now to conclude: Whilst industrial labour was armed to the teeth, agricultural labour was left unprotected and speculation deserted the field. Silk thus standing almost defenceless was not only beaten, but utterly routed by manufacturers who were under the stern necessity of straining every nerve to save their industry. And affairs came to that pass, that the price at which silk sold in March 1876 was a price at which it can no longer be produced in Europe.

(To be continued.)

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Duty of a Patriot, by Kirino.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun, 27th February.)

Some one once said to me, "A government must not be judged by outward show, neither can an administration be carried on solely by the enactment of laws."—A government which possesses 'outward show' only, is like a doll; while an administration carried on by laws alone is like a woman's work. Nay, worse than that; for though the government may cover itself with gold leaf and silk, it does not equal in appearance a wooden doll, while if the securing of trifling revenues is the only aim of the administration in enacting laws, women are better suited to carry it on than men. What reason is there then to fret about the want of men or money in the country?

When I glance at the Government, it seems to me that the important duty of protecting the nation is placed in the hands of men worse than dolls. And yet these are the men—men weaker than women—to whom the administration is entrusted, and who betray such foolish anxiety about the scarcity of men and money. Their very appearance disgusts me, but the reasons for their existing in the Government are not far to seek, for when the heads of the State are merely dolls or women it is only natural that they should employ worthless beings to serve them.

An ancient Chinese writer has said, "When an inferior imitates his superior, he always tries to exceed him." When the Government is what it is, what can we expect the people to be. When trouble was likely to occur between this country and China arising out of the Formosan question, a number of *samurai* from different provinces requested permission from the Government to lead the Japanese troops against China. Could anything be more ridiculous? What opinion did those men hold regarding their present rulers? They are the enemies of the whole nation, and denounce those who would come to its assistance as disloyal to the cause of the Emperor, and as having no object but to bring cruel suffering upon the people.

But what are the men who are always announcing themselves patriots? From their professions one might be led to imagine that they are really what they proclaim themselves, and that their only aim is the good of their country. But let us penetrate their real feelings, and we shall find they are men whose only object is the promotion of private interests, caring not a jot for the welfare of the nation.

For a good example of a patriot, look at Washington. When the Americans were suffering from the oppression of the English, he did not proceed to lead them on to take immediate measures to throw off the yoke, by telling them he was burning to avenge their wrongs. On the contrary, he kept aloof, biding his time, waiting for the opportunity to arise when his assistance would be required. It came; and when the war broke out, Washington was found at the head of the forces. These forces were neither well disciplined nor experienced in military tactics. They were composed mostly of farmers who were ignorant of war. But yet, wherever Washington and his men went, the English veteran troops laid down their arms before them. To all appearance the Americans were in every way inferior to the English, and there appeared not the least reason why they should always be victorious. It was because they were true patriots, who patiently awaited their opportunity, and when it came knew how to make the most of it. Seeing that their revolt was a matter of necessity, they shrank not from it, but did their duty on the instant.

When the affairs of a country have become hopelessly entangled, and murmuring voices of discontent are heard throughout the land, then the true patriot recognises that his time for action has arrived. But such a man never waits to consider whether his cause will be triumphant or not, acting only after having assured himself of ultimate success. Victories and defeats are foreseen only by the Almighty, and thus when a man's conscience impels him to go and fight for the cause of his country, he must do his duty regardless of the result to himself. When his cause is just, numbers flock to his support and victory at last crowns his efforts.

When we carefully examine those who are always proclaiming themselves true patriots, we find that they are nothing but miserable pretenders. They are loud in call for reforms! reforms! but when their country actually needs their services, they carefully avoid encountering any danger, and go and hide themselves. The object of such men is to gain power only to use it for the oppression of the people. Their conversation is always concerning the Government, and they speak only in such manner as may suit the times. But it may happen that evil befalls them, and becoming suspected, they have much ado to keep their heads on their shoulders.

No! when a tyrannical Government prevails true patriots should all retire to their homes, and there, nourishing their brains, keep silent about their patriotism. We know that caterpillars contract their bodies in order to advance, and the eagle silently watches before it spreads its sure wings and pounces upon its prey.

Imagine a man who says, "My father was killed by such and such an one; I cannot forgive the murderer; I must avenge my father's death. I cannot live in the same world with such a man; I will have his life, even though I have to seek it in the depths of hell." Then, drawing his sword, he goes howling through the street. Can such a man ever avenge his father's death? Never! Such societies as the *Rioshi-sha* of Tosa have ever been to me most hateful, seeking to attract members by boasting of patriotic motives. Men who would be attracted by this are useless to any cause.

When a man sincerely desires to devote his life to the good of his country he should remain quiet, calmly watching events, and carefully considering if there be any necessity for him to take any active part therein. He should on no account be hasty, and interrupt the Government in the performance of its duties. It is against all reason that men should wilfully interfere in the administration of a Government which is doing its duty. Men who are always trumpeting their patriotism are like unto those who go around in the streets with drawn swords to avenge a father's death; counterfeiters of patriotism, obstructors of Government; in my eyes deplorable, ridiculous, hateful. It may be said that they aid in forming societies that are intended to be of service to the country in times of necessity. Of what use can societies be, founded by such men?

Distance has no effect on the ardour of patriotism. When a true lover of his country sees that the time for action has come, he knows full well that the same motives by which he is swayed and the same objects which he has in view, will animate those who think with him, no matter how great the distance that separates them, and that they will join cause with him, and aid him in his efforts for the common good. When his plans are determined, and his motives fixed, there is no need for him to run hither and thither, asking what is going on, and chattering upon the condition of the times. No! he will, while passing his time among the treasures of nature, away from the busy world, keep his mind in contemplation of the actions of the illustrious men of the past, and perfect himself in study of the art of war, in readiness to proffer his services at any time, when the necessities of the country may require them. Should the people continue in a state of peace and prosperity, or should the once heard cries of discontent become changed into voices of general satisfaction and joy, then there will be no need for us who hold these views to emerge

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from our seclusion. What happiness to believe that we should never be called upon to come forth into action! With what contentment would we pass our lives in this retirement! But we fear that the time is at hand which demands our services.

It was once said to me, "How can you sit there quietly, doing nothing, when there is so much sufferiug around you? You were born a man, why not act as one?"

I replied "It grieves me no little to see so many suffering under tyranny; but my rule of life makes duty the first law, pity the next. When I act from a sense of duty, I can, without the least fear, plunge into fire or water, but were I to act otherwise than duty dictates, I should be shamed, and the greater my success, the greater my disgrace."

If we look at our country we see everywhere prevailing no little discontent. We try not to notice it, for if we were to interfere at present with the actions of the Government, it would be an act of unwarranted disobedience, and the people would distrust us as disturbers of the peace of the nation. But though remaining in peaceful seclusion, we must always remember our duty, and if occasion calls us we must be ready to come forth

This is the feeling which exists among all true patriots, but those who put on the mask of duty in order to get some Government office are—well—unworthy of remark.

In the year Jimmu Tennô 2535 (1875).

NOTIFICATION No. 5, FROM THE IMPERIAL RESIDENCE (AT KIÔTO.)

(From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of March 2nd.)

To *Shi, Fu and Ken.*

The following are the grounds upon which His Majesty has decreed the chastisement of the rebels of the Kagoshima *ken* :—

On the night of the 31st of January last, a large number of rebels broks suddenly into the powder magazine at Kagoshima, belonging to the War Department, and seized a large quantity of rifles and cartridges which were stored there. On the nights of the 2nd and 3rd of February, they again broke into the same place, maltreated and insulted the officials in charge, and carried off not only firearms and ammunition, but everything else contained in the magazine. They also took possession of a dock at the same place belonging to the Naval Department, and changed the descriptive board set up at the gate. They also on the 8th February stopped the mail steamer *Taihei Maru*, while anchored at Kagoshima on her return from Loochoo, and detained the officers who were on board. The Government hearing that large bands of armed men had assembled and were roaming about everywhere, and that matters were in a grave condition, sent Kawamura, Vice-Minister of Marine, and Hayashi, Junior Vice-Minister of the Home Department, in the *Takao Maru* to Kagoshima to ascertain the actual state of affairs. On arriving there these two officials sent two of their subordinate officers on shore as messengers to the *Ken* officials. These men were at once arrested by the rebels, and not only so, but a number of boats containing men armed with rifles approached the *Takao Maru*, and were apparently on the point of attacking her when she sailed from Kagoshima, and having anchored at a neighbouring part of the coast, an interview was held with the *Kenrei* Oyama, from whom the state of affairs was enquired. Oyama stated that after seizing the ammunition as above described, the rebels suddenly arrested a number of police who had then returned to their *Ken* and were living there. They had examined these men and taken their evidence, and had sought a pretext for insurrection in unfounded statements with which they excited the people's mind, and assembled together a band of brigands. On becoming aware of these overt acts of rebellion, the two officials at once returned to Kiôto and made their report to the Emperor, who after further enquiry ordered that due measures should be taken. Finally, on the 15th February, Saigo Takamori, Kirino Toshiaki and Shinowara Kunimoto, on the pretext of asking questions of the Government, made an irruption into the Kumamoto *Ken* at the head of a body of rebels, armed with warlike weapons in contempt of the laws of this Empire, and to the injury of the national peace. His Majesty, deeply indignant at these acts of open violence has, in the exercise of his legal authority, decreed the chastisement of the rebels.

Take good heed of these reasons, and explain them in a friendly way to the people under your jurisdiction, so that they may not be led away by lies and idle rumours. You should also pay strict attention to the maintenance of order in your jurisdiction.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Daijôdaijin.

25th February, 1877.

LITTLE DINNERS.

"La table est le seul endroit où l'on ne s'ennuie jamais pendant la premiere heure.

An aphorism of Brillat Savarin's? Sir, you are quite right; it is. I am not going to deny to whom I am indebted for this and several others that I shall find occasion to use before I have finished my discourse; maxims which ought to be written in letters of gold and hung up in every dining room in the kingdom.

But wasn't the man a cook?

Yes Madam, in precisely the same way that Praxiteles was a stone mason, and Reubens an oil and colour-man.

But I know he wrote a cookery book, for Mrs. Beeton gives a receipt for making an omelette—

Yes Madam, I remember perfectly; it is a translation from my Ruskin of cookery; an omelette au Thon, if I recollect, and a most delicious—

Really Sir, the receipts of a cookery book do not afford the most interesting topic of conversation for the drawing room.

Now, really Madam, as Puff says "I think that is one of the most ungrateful remarks I ever heard in my life." His cookery book, as you call it, is the only book I know of that explains the real intentions of cooking and eating, the philosopher's stone which transmutes to gold, the most unpromising materials. One of the most elegantly, and at the same time vigorously written works in the French language; a work approached in grace of style by few of the finest prose-writers of France, a work—

I thought Sir, we were going to converse on the æsthetics of dining, and you favour me with a lecture on kitchen literature.

Ah! my dear Madam, I see that you too are a victim to the very evil which, in laying my views before you, I would, most respecfully, endeavour to remedy. Madam, you are suffering from dinners. You have, since early morn, been wearied with the coming responsibility of sixteen guests. For three mortal hours you have sat at your table doing your best to entertain those sixteen persons, who gradually drooped during the second hour, and passed the third mostly in dabbling in their finger glasses, or furtively yawning in them under pretence of moistening their lips. Your cannot tell of what you partook, and what you have taken has neither soothed nor nourished you. Hence discomfort of mind and body, and—pardon me—a little petulance of temper, the invariable result of improperly administered and consequently imperfectly digested food—Nay, my dear Madam, I beseech you frown not, and make no mental resolve to ask me no more to partake of your gracious and always most generously dispensed hospitality. I would not for worlds be misunderstood. Banish me not I pray. I know that your enjoyment is found in the enjoyment of your guests. Permit we then to point out how I think your aim may be better attained, while your labours are lessened.

Ah! you smile at what you are pleased to call an old bachelor's crotchets. Well! well! perhaps they are, but they can do no harm, if you only smile at and forgive them, and perchance there may be found in them a grain of sense that shall warrant their utterance.

Now, as all the guests have gone, if you will allow me to join your husband in a cigar we can chat the matter over. At a friend's house, the other day, I picked up a little book published I think two years ago, on Aristology, or the Art of Dining. It is termed the "Gentleman's Table Guide." Yes, Madam, your indignation is no doubt just, and, as you say, it is for a set of selfish bachelors that it has been written. The author may probably have studied Colnet's *L'art de diner en ville*, where he says

> O mes amis! fuyez, fuyez le mariage,
> C'est un état fort triste, et peu fait pour le sage;
> Que de troubles secrets, que de soins, que d'ennui,
> Sombre tyran des cœurs, il entraine apres lui!

But be that as it may, he has foreseen that this accusation of selfishness might be brought against him, and himself says "Ladies are very apt to suppose that men enjoy "themselves the most when they are not present. They "are in a great measure right,"—one moment my dear Madam, I beseech you annihilate me not—"but for a wrong "reason. It is not that men prefer their own to a mixture "of female society, but that females delight in a number of "observances, and in forms &c., &c., and upon a certain

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"display and undeviating order which conspire to destroy "that enjoyment which they seem to think they are debar- "red from. The fault is their own. If they will study my "doctrines * * * they will soon find a difference "in their favour." There, you see, he actually asks you all to put yourselves in the way of becoming converts to his views, thus enabling you to take away the reproach of selfishness that you always fling at us much abused and sincerely-to-be-pitied bachelors.

He goes on "In their management of dinners let them "think only of what contributes to real enjoyment. Such "a system will afford them plenty of scope for the display "of their taste in realities, instead of in vanities, which "have no charms for men in the article of conviviality." Now it is, I submit with all deference, that very "undeviating order" which is the essence of boredom, and which converts what should be a truly festive board into a social penance. Ask yourself, ask your friends how they receive an invitation to a regulation dinner. Does it bring the light of gladness to your eyes as you look forward to the feast? Does your heart beat rapturously at the thought of the coming banquet? No, you search round for an excuse to exercise the privilege of staying at home, or if you are compelled to go, you do so under protest, vowing, and in all sincerity, that you hate dinner parties. And no wonder! I too hate dinner parties, as commonly understood, and generally inflicted. Like the author of this little book "I shudder when I think how often I have been doomed to only a solemn mockery of enjoy- ment; how often I have sat in durance stately to go through the ceremony of dinner, the essence of which is to be without ceremony, and how often in this land of liberty I have felt myself a slave." I know what the whole routine will be directly I get my daintily penned invitation. I see it all like the repetition of a wearying dream. Number of guests, twelve to sixteen. The frightful blank between arrival and dinner, only to be filled up by a superficial interest in the album—oh those albums!—or by some equally transparent fiction. The long dinner table with the huge centre of greenery, which probably hides entirely from me the only faces that I am anxious to see, or cuts off all power of communication from the people I most enjoy listening to, or convers- ing with. The ten inevitable courses and the four inevitable wines. Conversation, with its feverish bursts and deadly pauses. The sputters of wit and the dead blanks of utter inanity. In fact the dreariness, the weariness, the joy- lessness, the unprofitableness, which the conventional dinner party entails is melancholy to contemplate. It neither blesseth those that give nor those that receive. I am not complimentary to your dinners? No Madam, nor to my own, for I too have followed in the beaten track. *Mais nous allons changer tout cela*, or at least we will try, and for this reason it is that I have brought this small work to your notice, and if I succeed in inducing you to invite me to four little dinners next month, instead of to one large one, I shall consider that I have not laboured in vain.

It is true that there are occasions when a certain amount of display is not only justifiable, but necessary. But it is when the display attempted is incommensurate with the means employed that vexation of spirit occurs. "State without the machinery of state is of all states the worst." You Madam, have not only the warm heart that renders it necessary for your own happiness that you should contribute to that of your friends by your generous hospitality, but you have all the adequate paraphernalia at your disposal. You then are the one clearly appointed as the leader of a revolution against a despotism that custom has imposed on the long suffering social world. Style? Try after style by all means, but let it be the style which your own unerring taste shall dictate; head a crusade that will achieve a victory over that same dull style which is the bane of present day aristology. Follow out Thacke- ray's suggestion of establishing an Anti-entrée and Anti- dessert Movement, and become the benefactress at once of dinner givers and dinner eaters.

My definition of a good dinner? Well it depends on the occasion. The famous beefsteak pudding made by Miss Pinch led to a result which a more ambitious entertainment might have failed to produce. There it was, and being there nothing else would have done as well. The return banquet at John Westlock's chambers, "salmon, lamb, peas, innocent young potatoes, a cool salad, sliced cucumber, a tender duckling and a tart" must have made the day a red letter one in the lives of the party who sat down to it. Do you re- remember where Thackeray, in the character of Brown's uncle, writes to his nephew of the little dinner given by a dear and faithful lady, whom he and his friends had not met for years? "She remembered the dishes that we "used to like ever so long ago, and she had every man's "favorite dish for him. Rodgers used to have a passion for "herrings—there they were; the lawyer who has an enor- "mous appetite, had a shoulder of mutton and onion sauce; "mine did not come till the second course—it was baked "plum pudding—I was affected when I saw it, Sir—I "choked almost when I ate it."

No Madam, I did not intend to assume the office of *chef*, and give you various *menus*, with rare receipts for recherché dishes. I would not so far forget my position as to presume to hint at what you should have for dinner. Your own perfect knowledge of housekeeping, supplemented by the instructions of the late lamented Mrs. Beeton (now become the patron saint of the kitchen and store room, having been canonized under the name of Santa Padêlla), and careful reading of the examples appended to the little book I have brought to your notice, will give you such knowledge as I cannot im- part. My aim has been a broader, and I trust a more worthy one; the decrease of costly and formal entertainments, the increase of easy hospitality in the shape of simple dinners, the reducing of expenditure by the abandonment of op- pressive show, the augmenting of enjoyment by the adop- tion of unencumbered forms. I want you carefully to read Aristology—not the receipts. Also study, if you can borrow it, an old work called "The Original," and you will then arrive at the knowledge of the theory to which I would I might cause your conversion.

You don't believe that I know what a good dinner means?

My dear Sir, you have been asleep, the whole time that your wife and I have been talking, and you wake up in a bad temper. Well, I will say no more, but in the words of the author of this modest little book, "I cannot help thinking that if Parliament were to "grant me £10,000 a year, on trust to entertain a series of "worthy persons, it would promote trade and increase the "revenue more than any hugger-mugger measure ever "devised."

YOKOHAMA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Yokohama Gene- ral Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday afternoon, the following members being present: Messrs. Winstan- ley (Chairman), Wilkin (Vice-Chairman), Evers, Vouille- mont, Dodds, Willcox, Braun, Mollison, Keswick, E. de Bavier, J. Rickett, Jr., Grosser, Dunlop, Barlow and Milsom.

The Chairman opened the meeting by stating the na- ture of the business before them. Mr. Dinsdale, the Secretary, then read over the minutes of the last meeting, and these were approved.

The Chairman said the present meeting should have been held during January, but owing to the circumstan- ces of the premises of the Chamber having been lately destroyed by fire, with which all were acquainted, this was the earliest opportunity available. Many of the books of the Chamber had been burned, though the most important papers had been saved. The property had been insured for $1,500, which sum the Insurance Agents had paid, and all endeavours were now being made to have the destroyed property replaced.

The Secretary now read the following report and state- ment of accounts for the past year:—

Report of the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce, for the year 1876.

In presenting the Annual Report to the Members, the Committee have to say that few matters of importance have been brought before them during the past year. Various subjects have been under discussion, some of which, as will be seen by the report, will probably have to be again considered by the incoming Committee.

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Accounts.—These show that the Chamber does little more than pay its way, and the balance in hand on the 31st December last, of $224.98, is less than at the corresponding period of 1875 by about $145, the deficiency being attributable to the increased cost of telegrams, and diminution in the revenue. The issue of circulars again shows a considerable falling off, having decreased to the extent of about 3,000 copies in the twelvemonth, the total sale having been 22,115 against 25,227 in 1875, representing a considerable loss of income to the Chamber.

Telegrams.—These still appear to give general satisfaction, and considering the many fluctuations that have taken place in silk, the information given may be taken as having been fairly reliable.

Drawbacks.—It is to be regretted that it seems impossible to make any further move at present towards obtaining this desirable concession, and during the year it has appeared to the Committee of no advantage to again press the attention of the Ministers to the matter.

Hatoba Accommodation.—This subject has received much attention from the Committee during the last twelve months, and the urgent need of the improvements promised in March 1875 has again been brought to the notice of the authorities. The superintendent of Customs has stated that the improvements will be at once carried out, but so far there is no sign of any work being commenced.

Storage of Kerosene.—The godown at Nakamura has been largely availed of, but it is only quite recently that the regulations for the Government have been agreed upon, and it now only remains for them to be generally adopted by the Foreign Ministers, for the storage of Kerosene thus to be rendered compulsory.

"Cathaya" Case.—It will be remembered that in an action brought against the vessel for damage to cargo, the plaintiffs were nonsuited on the ground that being only holders of a Bill of Lading "without value paid" they were not the proper parties to bring an action. As the decision seemed full of interest to the mercantile community, the Committee decided to print a pamphlet embodying the chief facts of the case, and send it to the principal Chambers of Commerce both in Europe and the East, with a view of eliciting some information as to the custom usually adhered to in other ports under similar circumstances. The replies did not throw much light upon the questions submitted for notice. The answers received show a considerable difference of opinion, and are open to the inspection of members.

Protest against a Passport Regulation of the Japanese Government.—In the early part of the year the Japanese Government issued a Notification levying a tax upon natives travelling in foreign vessels, against which the agents of the steamship companies protested. The Committee supported this protest, and in addressing the Ministers of the different Treaty Powers, pointed out that the Notification must be considered an infraction, if not of the actual letter, certainly of the spirit of the Treaties. At last the tax, though not altogether withdrawn, was reduced. The fact, however, of foreign vessels being placed at a disadvantage with native ones is still patent, but the withdrawal of the P. & O. steamers from the Shanghai line, has led to the question being for the present abandoned.

Limits of the Port.—The Committee feeling that some definition of the limits of the port was desirable, addressed the Board of Consuls on the subject, but from the reply received it appears the Consuls were scarcely agreed upon the desirability of any port limits being fixed, and the Committee therefore, for the present, have not pursued the matter further.

Pilotage Regulations.—This subject was receiving the attention of the Committee at the time the Japanese Goverment Notification was issued, and it was felt that no steps could be taken by the Chamber until the working of the Japanese Regulations had been tried.

Trade statistics for 1876 show a notable increase in the value of exports, owing to the considerably larger business in Silk, coupled with very much higher prices. Tea, on the other hand, shows a reduction both in quantity and value. Yokohama has also shared in the export of Rice from Japan, but though the trade has given employment to foreign vessels, it is as yet by no means a general one. The export actually from this port is comparatively insignificant, as the bulk is shipped at Shinagawa, and the Chamber has found difficulty in obtaining reliable information.

ARTHUR WINSTANLEY,
Chairman.

Yokohama, 2 March, 1877.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1876.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last account			$ 375.29
Subscriptions for 1876	43 Members @ $50	2,150.00	
	1 Member, ½ year	25.00	
Subscriptions additional on account of telegrams	43 Members @ $30	1,290.00	
	1 Member, ½ year	15.00	3,480.00
Circulars sold to Members, 1876. 22,115 @ 10 cents		2,211.50	
Subscriptions from Non-members for Circulars, 1876		151.00	2,362.50
Reports, Statistics of Trade, &c. sold, 1876			12.70
Interest on $1,000, deposited with the Oriental Bank, from Feb. 8th to Aug. 8th, 1876, ½ year, @ 4 % per annum			20.00
			$6,250.49

DEPENDENCY TO CREDIT.

Cash on hand, $224.98

EXPENDITURE.

Rent for twelve months	$ 600.00
Secretary's salary for twelve months	1,800.00
Cost of printing circulars, 1876	987.33
General printing, advertising, and subscriptions to local newspapers	380.78
Furniture and Stationery	28.45
Office Boys' wages, Postages and Sundries	209.70
Shroffage	90.50
Amount expended on Telegrams	1,870.84
Do. on Books	12.91
Premium of Fire Insurance on Furniture, &c., $1,500, at 3 per cent per annum	45.00
	$6,025.51

BALANCE.

Cash on hand	224.98
	$6,250.49

Examined and found correct, 22nd February, 1877.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, JOHN THURBURN. } Auditors.

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, 1st January, 1877.

G. K. DINSDALE,
Secretary.

Mr. Mollison proposed their adoption, which Mr. Keswick seconded. Carried.

The Chairman remarked that since the report had been written, a letter had been received covering a plan of the proposed additional covered sheds on the hatoba. These had been agitated for during the past two or three years.

Upon being put to the ballot the following gentlemen were found to be elected a Committee for the current year:—Messrs. Winstanley, (Chairman) Wilkin, (Vice-Chairman) Barlow, Milsom, Van der Pot, Evers, D'Iffanger, de Bavier and Dodds, with Messrs. Vouillemont and Thurburn, Auditors.

The Chairman then spoke with regard to the omission of several of the articles mentioned in the London telegrams. This had been proposed at a former meeting, when, after some discussion, during which the Chairman had given his opinion that the Committee should be empowered to make these alterations during the year, if necessary, it was decided to leave the telegram as it was. The articles in question were tobacco, vegetable wax, Japanese copper, camphor and rice. The quotations for copper were most difficult to obtain, and even then were scarcely reliable.

Mr. Wilkin said he thought few if any of the members were much interested in these articles, and he imagined a substitution of bar silver quotations instead of copper would be desirable and of more interest.

Mr. Mollison said that if it were a question of expense only, the telegram was quite sufficient as it was. The members were scarcely interested in these special articles, but the questions were of general interest.

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Mr. Vouillemont then proposed, and Mr. Dodds seconded, that the telegram remain as at present, with the exception of a substitution of bar silver quotations for copper. Carried.

The Chairman next mentioned that all the books of the Chamber having been burned, it would perhaps be desirable to ask the members to make suggestions for the improvement of the library. Many books or papers might come under the notice of individual members, which would be interesting to the Chamber generally, and he requested them to inform the Committee of any such.

Mr. Wilkin said he had a matter of great importance to bring before the meeting. He spoke of the present state of the currency here. During the last six months of the year 1876 from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars were paid by foreigners to Japanese for produce. These dollars, however, did not go further than Benten-dori, to be returned forcedly for imports. The dollars never passed beyond Yokohama and did not circulate in the interior. Mr. Wilkin advocated the adoption of a currency which would circulate further than Yokohama and be accepted as legal tender in China. He thought the Japanese *yen* might be adopted, if a regular supply and standard quality were guaranteed. Mr. Wilkin put the following abstract proposal before the meeting:—"It is desirable that there should be in this port a silver currency among foreign merchants which will circulate in the interior of the country, and shall be at the same time accepted as legal tender in China." Mr. Keswick seconded the proposal.

Mr. Braun, speaking of the unexpected nature of the proposal, voted an adjournment of this question, which Mr. Mollison seconded, and the Chairman said that by adjourning the question a much fuller meeting might be assembled. Mr. Wilkin said that in his experience adjourned meetings were always failures. Mr. Braun then suggested that a meeting should be called within a month from date. Mr. Wilkin pressed to have the day mentioned, but the necessity of this was not seen by the meeting. Mr. Dunlop thought it a matter for a special Committee. After some further discussion, Mr. Braun's proposal was put and carried.

Mr. Wilkin then made some remarks upon the inconvenience experienced by so many here on account of the frequency and duration of the Bank holidays. He thought the bankers went ahead of necessity, and though no one grudged them their recreation, yet some limit should be set. The holidays appeared each year to become more frequent, and each time longer. At any rate, when they lasted four days, Mr. Wilkin suggested that it would be desirable to have the Banks open for half-a-day, so that people could get rid of paper the value of which they could not tell, and draw money if necessary.

The Chairman also spoke on the subject, and this concluding the business, the meeting dispersed.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, the 28th ultimo in the Society's room, Kai Sei Gakko, Tôkiô, Sir Harry S. Parkes, the President, in the Chair. After the usual reading of the minutes the Recording Secretary announced that at the previous Council Meeting the following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Society:—Professor Josiah Conder of the Imperial College of Engineering, Mr. W. D. Cox of the Japanese Agricultural Department, Mr. G. C. Pearson of Yokohama, and Mr. B. W. Dwars of Osaka.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from the German Asiatic Society to the effect that, owing to a change in its constitution, it was now in a position to return the invitation given by this Society to its members. The German Asiatic Society therefore now cordially invited the members of this Society to attend its ordinary meetings. The Library Committee reported the receipt of several useful periodicals, as well as some Japanese flint arrow-heads, which were presented to the Museum by Herr von Siebold.

The President now called on Mr. Longford to read his paper on "A summary of the Japanese Penal Code."

Mr. Longford said that owing to the length of his paper he should be necessitated to select such portions as he thought would best give the Society an idea of the nature of the summary.

The President invited discussion on the paper. He regretted that time did not permit Mr. Longford to read more of it, as he had only been able to give the meeting his analysis of three of the thirteen chapters into which the two codes are divided. These portions, however, sufficiently attested the interest attaching to the subject and the labour which Mr. Longford had devoted to it.

Professor Grigsby, who was lately engaged in the same work as Mr. Longford and knew well the labour it entailed, thought that the society was much indebted to Mr. Longford, and, after asking information on some points, he interested the meeting by reading literal translations of some of the laws in the codes referred to.

Mr. J. C. Hall thought that a contrast of the Japanese penal code with the criminal law of England, or any of the western nations, was not so instructive as a comparison that might be drawn between it and some of the archaic codes known to us, say that of the Anglo-Saxons, in which many of the same peculiarities, the recognition of social and official ranks, the money commutations and assessments varying according to the circumstances of the case and the rank of the offender, the penal enforcement of moral duties, and the consideration shown to the authority of the heads of families, were nearly as prominent as in the Japanese code. Many of the enactments mentioned in the summary, just read, and by the preceding speaker, struck us with a sense of the ludicrous, but in reality there was nothing absurd in them whatever, they were well adapted to the stage of social development of the people for whom they were made. It would be a profound mistake to imagine that in point of social development the Japanese were on a level with the nations of the West. In this country the family is still the political unit, not the individual; and the comminution of the social groups has proceeded but a small way. In many villages the descent of all the inhabitants from a common ancestor is still a living tradition, and up till the recent sweeping decree by which the tenure of land throughout the Empire was altered, the institution of ownership and tillage in common, with the shifting of severalties and all its other incidents, so ingeniously traced among the primitive Aryan communities by the researches of Sir Henry Maine, was conspicuous and open to observation. How compact was the family organization, how great the authority of the head of the household would be seen by a reference to the division of the code headed *ko-kon ritsu*, or domestic law. What were the original customs of the Japanese people, and how far they differed from those of China would be a question exceedingly difficult to determine; but it is certain that in form and substance the Japanese penal code was a transcript of that of China. It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that the introduction of this body of penal law into this country was of so late a date as the Ming period. No doubt, both the Ming and the Tsing codes were, as had been stated, largely made use of by the commission of learned and able men who drew up the first of the two existing codes; but so early as the eighth century the bulk of the same set of rules had been adopted from the code of the Tang dynasty, to which in form and arrangement, the existing Japanese code was most closely allied.

Professor W. E. Ayrton asked for information on some points, and said that, as regards the whipping in court to which Mr. Longford had referred, no better evidence of its existence could be adduced than the prominent position which he had observed was given to the cat-of-nine tails at every petty magistrate's table. At the same time he thought from remarks made to him by the court officials that they were fully alive to the degradation accompanying the extraction of evidence by torture, but that they considered, and in this Mr. Ayrton agreed with them, that in a country like Japan, where perjury had not been made a most serious crime, it would be very difficult to carry on justice if this fear of torture were to be suddenly removed. He had observed on visiting the convict settlement at Tsukuda-jima (a small island at the mouth of the Ogawa) the appearance of happiness and freedom possessed by the prisoners. This island, which was formerly used by the Shôgun as a

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place of security in which to seclude those whom he deemed troublesome, had, under the new code of laws, been turned into an exact copy of the English convict settlements. Here each man worked at his own trade, and in addition to receiving, on his leaving the prison, a portion of the money so earned, was allowed, unless sentenced for life, to go out to work for hire in the city of Tôkiô. The work-yards at Tsukuda-jima were very slightly palisaded, and this, combined with the small distance from the mainland, made escaping apparently very easy. The restraint was, however, a moral one, for a convict re-caught after a second attempt to escape was punished by death. A great contrast to Tsukida-jima was the central jail "Shu-goku." Here were observed prisoners awaiting trial for months, and sometimes, as in the case of political offenders, for years, crowded together in strong wooden barred cages, and allowed no exercise except in a passage just outside their cages. The desirability of some sort of Habeas Corpus Act, the existence of which had, he believed, not been referred to by Mr. Longford, was here rendered apparent. At the same time a Government like the Japanese having, of course, in the administration of justice, to deal with difficulties quite unknown to foreigners, could hardly be expected to have a system more free than that possessed by some European countries. The office of executioner, Mr. Ayrton was also told, was hereditary and that the test of this functionary's skill, if doubt existed, was his ability to cut a dead body in two with one blow across the loins. Also that no prisoner was executed until he had first confessed his crime, and unless he were sufficiently spirited to support himself unassisted while his head was being cut off.

Mr. Longford stated in reply to Professor Ayrton, that not only was no barrister allowed to assist a criminal at his trial, but no person whatsoever was allowed to be present in court except the jailer in whose charge the prisoner was, and a witness while actually giving his evidence. The trial always commenced with an examination of the prisoner himself, and, if this examination resulted in the extortion of an admission of guilt from him, he might be condemned, but if it did not, witnesses were called and examined and, if the evidence adduced by them were sufficient to establish the fact of the prisoner's guilt, he might then be condemned in despite of any assertions of innocence on his part. Formerly of course his sealed confession was absolutely necessary, but during the course of last year the law which made it so was annulled. The officer by whom the examination was conducted was not, as Mr. Ayrton supposed, a judge, but an inquisitor, whose only duty was to ascertain the whole facts of the case either from the prisoner or the witnesses, and having done so, to embody them in a clear and concise statement of the case which he laid before the judge. The latter then pronounced the verdict and sentence on the strength of this statement, without, as a rule, himself ever having seen the prisoner at all. In the trial of civil cases, on the other hand, Japanese courts were as open as English, and the parties were not only allowed the assistance of barristers, but their appearance without such was strongly discouraged by the judicial officials. As to Professor Ayrton's remarks on the convict depôt at Tsukuda-jima, he could endorse from personal observation all that that gentleman had said as to the clean, healthy, and well-cared for appearance that the convicts presented, and the admirable system of management by which their labour was utilized to the benefit both of the Government and the convicts themselves. The other prison described by Professor Ayrton he had also visited, and had found it to be much as that gentleman described, but it was only used for criminals awaiting trial, and though instances had no doubt occurred in which they had been detained for a long time, they were very isolated. With regard to the remarks made by Professor Grigsby, he had only to point out an error which that gentleman had committed in stating that no discretionary power was vested in the Japanese judges, in the matter of the amount of punishment to be inflicted on criminals brought before them. Professor Grigsby based this remark upon his knowledge of the two penal codes, neither of which, it was quite true, contained any provision by which a discretionary power of this kind was given to the judges. The punishment to be inflicted for every offence is distinctly stated in the law applicable to it, and a judge was, until recently, bound to sentence a criminal to the punishment thus provided for any offence of which he might be convicted, no matter how extenuating might have been the attendant circumstances. However, by a Government notification issued in the latter part of the year 1874, the power was conferred on the judges of making certain mitigations in the statute punishments, whenever on due consideration it appeared to them that the crime had been committed under circumstances which made the offender deserving of clemency, such, for example, as those of temptation or provocation, and this power is now very freely made use of. A very glaring instance of the injustice that might arise from the want of such a power was afforded shortly before the issue of that notification, by the sentence passed on a Chinaman in the employment of a foreign firm at Yokohama, who in a moment of ill temper kicked a Japanese coolie and unintentionally cause his death. For doing so he was properly convicted of the offence styled "killing in an affray," which includes all cases where death is caused by a blow deliberately given, whether in an affray or otherwise, but without any intention of causing death, and sentenced to the penalty provided for it in the codes—namely penal servitude for life. This punishment was out of all proportion to the gravity of the offence, but it was perfectly legal, and no remission or mitigation could therefore be made in it. The notification was, however, issued shortly afterwards, and the recurrence of a like injustice thus prevented for the future.

The President remarked that no one who was acquainted with the state of law in Japan prior to the establishment of the Mikado's Government, could fail to see that the advance made by that Government in criminal legislation was very great, and was highly creditable to them. The existing codes were doubtless based upon the Chinese law, but they contained considerable improvements upon that law, and were much more merciful and humane. Many of the principles of Chinese law were still retained, and the endeavour made to attach a fixed punishment to every conceivable offence, or to every degree of crime was the cause of an amount of rigidity both in the Japanese law and in the practice founded on it, which was not in consonance with our ideas. But he was not prepared to say that this code, as far as it went, was unsuited to the Japanese people in their present condition, and in endeavouring to improve the laws the Government had not to engage in abstract law-making, but had to consider what would best meet the state and wants of the people. Improvements in law-making must be gradual in order to be durable, and it would seldom answer for one nation to copy off hand the codes of other nations who were differently situated. That, as far as he understood, had not been done in the codes which were now being discussed. The domestic law, which although differing widely from our own system as previous speakers had pointed out, was probably one of the branches of the existing Japanese code which could not be lightly abandoned. The administration of the law which had been treated of in the section on Imprisonment and Judgment offered another wide field for consideration, and showed that an efficient judicial system did not rest only upon the laws themselves, but also on the manner in which the laws were applied. It was evident that the Japanese criminal judges discharged their functions in a very different way to those of our own courts; the mode in which testimony was taken, the exclusion of counsel and of the public from the court was entirely opposed to our practice, and so also was the singular method of not leaving the decision of the case to the judicial officer who conducted the trial, but to another judge or functionary at a distance, apparently of higher rank, who had to decide upon the statement or summary of the evidence drawn up by the examining officer, and not upon the evidence itself. The latter would naturally endeavour to furnish his superior with a clear connected story, which would not, of course, be evidence at all according to our ideas. As Mr. Longford had pointed out, the functions of the officer conducting the trial appeared to be rather those of an inquisitor than a judge, as far at least as we understand the duties of a judge. The mode of taking testimony was another

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very important subject, and the fact that torture had not yet been entirely eliminated from Japanese procedure, pointed to the difficulties which surround that subject. He thought the Society would not be able to do justice to Mr. Longford's paper, on the important topic of which it treated, until it had been fully read, or, as he would suggest, until it had been printed and was in the hands of members. After this had been done, the discussion could be continued at another meeting, if the Society so desired.

The Meeting approved of this suggestion, and the proceedings terminated.

Law & Police.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S WILKINSON, Esq, *Acting Law Secretary.*

Wednesday, February 28th, 1877.

(*Continued from 21st instant.*)

KONDO HIKOYEMON AND HAKII SEIJIRO *versus* J. E. CARTER.

The claim of the plaintiffs is for $360.

The hearing of this case was adjourned on Wednesday last, His Honour considering the production of certain witnesses, the whereabouts of whom nothing was apparently known, to be very essential, and requested both plaintiffs and defendant to use their best endeavours to find them out and bring them before the Court this morning. On the Court assembling His Honour asked the plaintiffs if they had been successful in finding out the three men referred to, and they replied that, notwithstanding their efforts, they had been unsuccessful in their search. Information had been lodged at the police stations and the police had issued a circular enquiring about them. The defendant also stated that he knew nothing of the missing witnesses.

His Honour said it was very important that these men should be found, and he would adjourn the case for a fortnight so that he might himself communicate with the authorities, and if the men should happen to be discovered before the 14th the circumstance should be reported at once.

Adjourned till the 14th of March.

IN THE DANISH CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.

Before ERNEST DE BAVIER, Esq., *Acting Consul-General.*

Messrs. E. KRAETZER and FREDERICK KREBS, ASSESSORS.

Thursday, March 1st, 1877.

The following sentence was passed this afternoon upon Hakon Kirchhoff, *alias* Antoine Bennett, one of the men implicated in forging a $500 note on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

JUDGMENT.

Considering that you, Hakon Kirchhoff, calling yourself Antoine Bennett, have lent assistance for the counterfeiting of several notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Yokohama of the denomination of $500 each, that, though not uttering the notes yourself, you have allowed others to do so with your knowledge: considering, however, as extenuating circumstances that though you become aware of the fraud soon after you commenced to counterfeit the notes, you had not the intention to defraud when you first began the work: considering further that you were not the originator of the crime, not having had the first idea of it; that the necessary funds and instruments to effect it have been furnished to you by a third person; that you would have derived no direct benefit by the fraud, as the proceeds of it were to go to a third person, the Court, taking into consideration Sec. 271, Chap. 27, of the Criminal Code of Denmark, which reads as follows:

"The punishment prescribed in Sec. 267—270 may, however, if the forged Document, from its palpable errors, has been less dangerous, be reduced according to circumstances by one half," finds you, Hakon Kirchhoff, guilty under paragraph 269, Chap. 29, of the said code, and sentences you to one year's imprisonment with hard labour of the first degree, beginning from the 22nd of February, this being the shortest term of imprisonment provided by that section.

(Signed) ERNEST DE BAVIER.
Danish Consul-General.
E. KRAETZER.
FREDERICK KREBS.

IN THE KANAGAWA SAIBANSHO.

Before ASANIA KANSUI, Esq., Vice-President.

Tuesday, February 27th, 1877

VAN OORDT & Co. *v.* TAKAKE FUSAJIRO.

Plaintiffs had contracted with defendant to supply him with such quantities of cloves as they could import during January last. When 20 piculs arrived from Java, defendant refused to take delivery, saying he had not intended to buy more than 5 piculs. The cloves were valued at $1,100, or $70 per picul.

Mr Reynders appeared for plaintiffs and said he had nothing further to add to the statement of their case, but could only ask the Court to judge the matter fairly and compel defendant to complete the contract. Mr Reynders produced the original contract. One had been made before this, but the cloves could not then be obtained at Singapore, so the present one was effected, within two or three days after the arrival of the intelligence from Singapore. Usually an answer to a telegram to Singapore can be obtained within two or three days. When the former contract was cancelled, Mr Reynders supposed defendant had not asked Mr Van Oordt for the written contract. Otherwise he could not explain how it happened to be still in plaintiffs' possession. Plaintiffs have on hand 2,000 catties of cloves now. That was the quantity which arrived during January. They had no cloves when the contract was made in December. Plaintiffs denied any verbal agreement with defendant. Defendant was notified through the *banto* of the arrival of the cloves. They arrived by the P. & O. mail steamship, and now lie in plaintiffs' godown. The books of the P. & O. Company could prove the date of the arrival were the fact disputed.

Defendant stated that the first contract, which stipulated the arrival of no more than 500 catties, had not yet been completed.

Mr Reynders said that if the first one had not been completed the second contract would not have been entered upon.

The Court said that as the dispute was with regard to the quantity of the cloves, and as defendant alleged that a verbal agreement was made with Mr Van Oordt in the presence of the *banto*, defendant requested to have the evidence of the *banto* taken. The Court would also request to have such of plaintiffs' books produced which referred to the contract.

Mr Reynders said he could have no objections to this. With regard to the absence of any mention of quantity in the contract, defendant understood perfectly well that no certain quantity could be safely reckoned on. Sometimes only a few pounds could be obtained. There could be no doubt with regard to the contract, because defendant admitted the document already in the hands of the Court as his own writing. Perhaps as no bargain money was asked, defendant did not receive a copy of the contract.

The Court here adjourned till March 2nd, at 10 a.m. Plaintiffs to produce their the books containing any mention of this contract.

Wednesday, February 28th, 1877.

C. BRAUN *v.* KAJIRO SHOKIDO.

This was an action to compel defendant to take delivery of shirtings sold to him, valued at over $6,000.

Mr Dickins appeared for plaintiff, who was also present in person.

The Court informed Mr Dickins that defendant had not yet appeared though they had been waiting for him till twenty minutes past eleven.

Mr Dickins said that he would like to give some of the details of the case. There were two distinct petitions the natures of which must not be confused, the first being with regard to nine pound shirtings, the second, seven pound shirtings. Mr Dickins further remarked that Mr Braun represented a very large and influential firm, Messrs. Reiss and Co. and was personally unwilling to appear in Court, but owing to the many recent instances of Japanese breaking contracts of late, he thought it better to prosecute in the present case.

Mr Braun stated, through Mr Dickins, as follows to the Court:—I was willing to deliver the shirtings on that contract by the 20th October last year. On the 28th September, 1,800 pieces of nine pound shirtings arrived by the *Tanais*. The quality and marks were the same as mentioned in the contract. On the same day arrived 4,000 pieces of shirtings by the *Hiroshima-maru* and on the 10th October there arrived 4,400 pieces of same shirtings by the *Glenearn*. Thus the statement in the defendant's answer that some part of the shirtings mentioned in the contract did not arrive within the appointed time is untrue, because on the 10th October, ten days before the end of the appointed time, there had arrived 19,200 pieces to meet the contract for 5,000 pieces. The arrival of these goods by these vessels on the above dates can be proved by the Custom House entries, of which I have copies with me. These are they (produced). They are made by a Custom House officer. During the month of September and October defendant came very frequently to our office, and knew that the goods had arrived and were ready for delivery at any moment, and have been so ever since. The defendant took delivery of 1,000 pieces on the 13th October; of 700 pieces on the 16th October; of 500 pieces on the 27th October; of 250 pieces on the 30th October and of 250 pieces on the 2nd November. Since that time he has taken delivery of no more, but until his answer was put in he never in any way contested the fact of the contract being properly carried out by us, and of the shirtings being ready for delivery within the appointed time. Thus the answer of the defendant is insufficient, in that it does not state the correct times at which the goods were taken delivery of under the contract. Then, the goods having arrived on the 10th of October, the defendant ought, by the contract, to have taken delivery before the 30th October, and his taking delivery of 250 pieces on the 2nd November is a clear proof that he admitted the contract to have been carried out properly by us. Another proof is that on the 23rd December he paid us $500 on account of the contract. And lastly up to the time of the answer the defendant was frequently requested to take delivery and never objected that the contract had been broken on our part in any way, but simply asked for time to be given to him, the defendant. Therefore I ask the Court to order the defendant to take delivery of the goods at once at the price mentioned in the contract and pay in addition the sum of $150 for interest, insurance and godown expenses, loss of time and loss of market. If you wish to question me or want further proof, I shall be happy to give such evidence as I can.

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Defendant's representative here made his appearance five minutes past noon and was severely reprimanded for his want of punctuality. Mr Dickins was informed that defendant would be punished in the manner usual in such cases, his answers being vague and not to the point when asked what excuse he had to make.

Mr Van de Polder then read over a translation of the above deposition to defendant, who was requested to state his objections thereto.

Defendant said that he had made a contract with plaintiffs on the 20th September for shirtings which were to arrive in 30 days, that is to say before October 2 st. Twenty days after that were to be allowed for taking delivery. He was informed of the arrival of a portion of the goods about the 10th October. Some one came from No. 30 and told defendant. Defendant's representative (the speak r) was not present.

Mr Dickins here inquired how witness could know anything about it if he had not been present.

Witness said that everything which occurred in the office was told to him. It was about the 10th or 11th October.

His Honour informed Mr Dickins that defendant would not admit that such a quantity of shirtings had arrived by October 10th, and plaintiffs would have to bring all the proof they could in support of this statement.

Mr Dickins replied that hardly a better proof than the Customs' papers already produced could be given. Plaintiffs' books could, of course, be shown. The Custom House declaration had been copied by an officer, and it could be certified if necessary.

The Court here adjourned till Saturday, the 3rd March at 10 o'clock.

Friday, February 2nd, 1877.

Van Oordt & Co. v. Takake Fusajiro.

Plaintiffs had contracted with defendant to supply him with such quantities of cloves as they could import during January last. When 20 piculs arrived from Java, defendant refused to take delivery, saying he had not intended to buy more than 5 piculs. The clover were valued at $1,000, or $70 per picul.

Mr Reynders produced a copy of the contract, together with the office contract copy-book. This book did not, however, contain a copy of the contract in question, but showed that in every case the bargain money was mentioned. Mr Reynders said no contract was given to defendant because there was no bargain money. The only contract plaintiffs placed value upon were the Japanese ones, signed by the Japanese contractors. The entries in the books were merely receipts for bargain money. If the Japanese do not ask for a contract they do not get one; each looks to his own interest.

His Honour said when such an engagement was entered into between two parties, documents showing the terms should be exchanged. Such was the custom.

Mr Reynders said it was not the custom when there was no bargain money in question. It was the same with regard to the first contract, to which Mr Reynders requested leave to refer. He also produced a book showing the arrival of the cloves per *Diomed* and *Malacca*. Mr Reynders then explained to the evident satisfaction of the Court the mode of book-keeping followed by the firm. A memorandum of the date was made over the invoice when the Japanese took delivery; not before.

His Honour asked "according to foreign rules how many books do foreign commercial firms keep?" Mr Reynders replied "as many as they choose."

Mr Reynders said the first contract was not entered in the Consignment book because the goods did not arrive. He requested the Court to hear the evidence of the *banto*, who would make the whole case clear.

The *banto* then gave his evidence. It was not translated.

Defendant asked how it was that plaintiffs did not mention any quantity in the contract when they knew it to be 20 piculs?

Mr Reynders replied that this was a ridiculous misunderstanding on the part of the defendant, who knew perfectly well the quantity was only known on the arrived of the cloves.

His Honour asked, if this was so, how could the quantity be found written in the books?

Mr Reynders again said the quantity was of course known when the 20 piculs came to hand. Defendant promised to take whatever could be imported during January; even 100 piculs, if they could be obtained.

Judgment reserved.

A memorial from the Poles is about to be presented to the Ambassadors at Constantinople, praying them to urge upon the Russian Government to grant to Poland the same constitutional rights as it proposes for the Christian subjects of Turkey.

The Greek Government has conveyed to the British Ambassador at Constantinople its desire to follow the policy indicated by England with regard to Turkey.

An engine driver was found asleep on the railway near Tranmere. He was supected of being drunk, but he proved by evidence that he was sober and had fallen asleep through fatigue, having been employed continuously for 34 hours. He was discharged by the magistrates.

MR. BRIGHT AT ROCHDALE

Extract from a speech made at the Rochdale Workmen's Club.

(The Times.)

Many people in this country—I hope a diminishing number—think that because other countries do not allow us send our goods into their market free of duty, therefore we should not allow them to send their goods to this market free of duty. They think two bad things are better than one. (Laughter.) They remind me very much of what it would be if a man who got a sound box on one side of the head were to go about complaining that nobody gave him a sound box on the other. (Laughter.) Now we will go back to the year 1840. By that time there was great distress in this country. The duties upon goods coming into this country were almost beyond counting. I believe there were at least 1,200 articles on which by the law of England taxes were levied, upon the goods coming into Liverpool or London, or Hull or Glasgow, or any other of the ports of the kingdom. Everything was taxed and everying was limited and restricted. Even bread, the common food of the people, was taxed, perhaps more highly than anything else. Now, you may imagine—nay, you cannot imagine, but you will try to imagine—in what kind of fetters all our industry was chained at that time; and you may try to imagine, but now in this day you cannot imagine, what was the amount of pauperism, suffering, and abject misery which previously existed from time to time through the great body of the working classes in the United Kingdom. I shall only refer to two articles, and from them you may learn what was the state of things with regard to others. Up to the year 1846—and everybody who is 50 years of age ought to remember all about it—corn was in reality prohibited from coming to this country from abroad, until our own prices had risen so high by reason of a deficient harvest that people began to complain and starve, and then it was brought in at very high prices, in order in some degree to mitigate starvation and to make famine less unsafe. (Shame.) Now, what was the quantity of corn which came in last year, I mean to the end of last September? It was something perfectly astomishing. It is very difficult to make anybody understand what I am going to say, but you know what is meant in workhouse language by a "fifty-six," a weight which it takes a strong person to lift, and two of them take a very strong man to lift; two of these weights are 1 cwt. Well, last year, between September, 1875, and September, 1876, there came to the ports of this country for the consumption of the people of the United Kingdom 118 million cwts. of articles of food, which were mainly prohibited under the law as it existed up to 1846. Now, these are some of the particulars:—Wheat, 53,000,000 cwts.; flour, 6,000,000 cwts.; Indian corn, 35,000,000 cwts.; barley, 8,000,000 cwts.; oats, 11,000,000 cwts.; peas, 1,500,000 cwts.; altogether, 118,000,000 cwts., or 29,000,000 qrs. This is a quantity of which we can have no kind of conception. If we are told how far it is to the sun, we cannot form any notion of it. It does not want much argument to show that at the time markets were badly supplied and prices were high, people well off had their tables as well furnished as now. Their living never dwindled and became less; they were always well fed, plump in the cheeks, living many of them sufficiently, and most of them luxuriously. (Hear, hear.) The suffering was among the wages class. Misery most abject, a condition of starvation, all the consequences of this dreadful system, pressed with more and more weight as it came more and more to the very humblest and very poorest people. What was it all done for? It was done under the pretence that it was necessary for the protection of all our great agricultural interests. They did not so much care about the rents of landlords—because landlords had passed the law, and landlord's rent were the first consideration—as about the prosperity of the farmers in order that they might be able to pay good rent. Sometimes they ventured to speak about the agricultural labourers, although it was well known that the agricultural labourers, under the influence of that law, were in the most miserable condition of any of the various classes of labourers into which the working population of the country can be divided. Now, the law destroyed your trade. You could not receive things from abroad, and your foreign customers, therefore, could not buy from you; and while it raised the price of your food, it diminished the demand for your labour, and, as a matter of course, lessened the wages you received for your labour. Now, I venture to say here—one may say it 30 years after the event, one may now say things which would have been probably hurtful to the feelings of some of those who supported the law—that in my opinion there is not on the record of any people at any time, much less on any civilized and professedly Christian

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people, so astonishing a crime against the security of the Government itself, against the public it was called upon the rule, as the Corn Law of 1815, passed by the Imperial Parliament of this country. (Cheers.) If you could turn back to a year of abundant harvests and low prices, like 1836, and then turn to the years 1840 and 1841, when the harvests had been bad and when food was dear, you would find three things that would appal you—first of all, that as the prices were rising the harvest having failed, pauperism throughout the whole of the country, among the manufacturing population, among the farm labourers, was constantly, steadily increasing, and you would find not only that, but that crime, and every kind of crime, was increasing just about at the same rate. It was in these times that Ebenezer Elliott, the Sheffield poet, the Corn Law rhymer, wrote his poems in scathing condemnation of this law. How many of you here that know about weavers employed in the cotton or woollen trade of this town have read the touching lines in which he refers to this question, where he is showing how the Corn Law is striking the weaver, blasting his prosperity and hopes and condemning him and his family to daily suffering: He said,—

"Bread-taxed weaver, all may see
"What that tax hath done for thee
"And thy children, vilely led,
"Singing hymns for shameful bread,
"Till the stones of every street
"Know their little naked feet."

And then, looking upon the growth of crime, the conspiracies that were constantly afloat, the insurrections which were looked towards by the people as a relief, he addresses the ancient monarchy of his country. He says,

"What shall bread-tax do for-thee,
"Venerable monarchy?
"Dreams of evil spare my sight,
"And let that horror rest in night."

He knew, everybody knew who comprehended the character and operation of that law, that if it should continue to afflict the people as it did through 30 years of its existence there was no institution in this country, not even its venerable monarchy, that could stand the strain that law would bring to bear upon it. But there was another fact shown by the figures of that time, and it was this, that not only pauperism increased and crime increased, but mortality increased. Strong men and woman were stricken down by it, but the aged and little children were its constant and most numerous victims, and I recollect in one of those fine speeches which the late Mr. Fox—I mean the Mr. Fox who for many years, as you recollect, and not long ago, was one of the representatives of the neighbouring town of Oldham,—I recollect an observation or a passage in a speech of Mr. Fox, spoken, I think, from the boards of Covent Garden Theatre at one of our great meetings,—he said, referring to the mortality among the people, when the harvest failed, and when foreign food was prohibited, "The Corn Law is a harvest to death as well as to the landowner, and Monopoly says to corruption, 'Thou are my brother." (Cheers.) Under the Goverment of Sir Robert Peel, in 1846, the law was repealed, and under a new law three years afterwards, in 1849, all the duties on these articles were taken off, except a shilling per quarter, which has been more recently abolished. While this happened there has been no fall of rents thoughout the kingdom. In point of fact, the prosperity of the country has been so increased that the rent throughout the country is now higher than it was when that Corn Law was in existence, and the farmers, who were always complaining during the existence of that law, have scarcely ever been heard to complain in the least since it was abolished. They complained for a year or two because they had been greatly frightened, but there has never been, I will say within the last 100 years, a period when the farmers of this country have made less complaints to the public or to Parliament than they have during the last 20 years, since the law for their protection was abolished. And what happened to the labourers? The wages of farm labourers have risen on the whole much more, I believe, than 50 per cent throughout the whole country, and in some counties and districts I believe the farm labourer at this moment is receiving double the wages he was when this law was in existence which these dreamers said was intended specially in this direction. We ought to learn from this what a grand thing it is to establish your laws upon a basis of freedom and justice. It blesses him who gives and him who takes. It has blessed all our manufacturing districts with a steadiness of employment and an abundance they never knew before, and it has blessed not less the very class who in their dark errors and blunders thought that they could benefit by that which was so injust, so cruel to the bulk of their countrymen. (Cheers.) Now we will just turn for a moment to the article of sugar. These are the great articles of consumption, and, therefore, I deal with them. The sugar which was supplied to the country throughout a period which ended a little after the Corn Law was abolished came mainly from the West Indies. A good deal came from the East Indies. But I will return now to the West Indian Colonies, Jamaica Barbadoes, Antigua, and many others. Now, a little before that time, between 40 and 50 years ago, the planters of the West Indies were in a very peculiar condition. In the first place, they cultivated the sugar cane by slave labour; therefore they stole the labour by which they grew their crops. No doubt they kept their negroes alive, barely, but they paid no wages—as we are accustomed to consider wages. But they were not satisfied with stealing the labour with which they grew their crops. But they asked the Parliament of this country to give them almost the exclusive use of the English market, so that they might sell their sugar here at a price much higher than they could get in any other markets of the world, and many of these planters being people of importance and influence in this country, and associated with our land proprietors, and our land proprietors being in the same boat with regard to free trade, of course it was only natural that they should be as kind to the West Indian planters as they had been to themselves at our expense. Thus in addition to a curse of a corn monopoly you had the curse, diminished but still a curse, of a monopoly of sugar. (Cheers.) What was the result? I will take the year 1846. In that year this country imported from abroad 4,000,000 cwt. of sugar, and it cost £9,000,000. Now what do we import. Last year (I mean the year ended in September) we imported 16,000,000 cwt.—that is, four times the quantity we imported in 1840. But what did it cost? It did not cost four times as much as in 1840, it did not cost half as much, but instead of costing £9,000,000 as the 4,000,000 cwts did, it cost £17,000,000. Now, if the sugar we imported last year had been imported at the same prices, the monopoly prices as in 1840—the 16,000,000 cwts. would have cost us £36,000,000 instead of the £17,000,000 which they actually do cost. (Cheers.) Well, you see, therefore, that the abolition of the protection upon sugar has just had the same effect that it had upon corn. The quantity imported has been enormously increased and the price has been to an extraordinary degree diminished, There are many ladies in this meeting who know, and I dare say there are a great many husbands who know, too, as well as their wives, that sugar has lately risen, within the last few months, but till then it has been about as cheap as flour. I recollect at a meeting held in Surrey during our agitation 30 years ago that a gentleman stood and made a speech. He was a stranger, but said he was well acquainted with sugar-growing in various parts of the world, and he said that "if you will abolish the duty sugar will be as cheap as turnips." (Laughter.) It has not, I believe, been as cheap as turnips, but it has been so cheap that it must have added a great deal to the comfort and the ease with which many other things, fruit especially, are made palatable, especially to children and families (laughter); but what has been the effect with regard to this sugar question on those people whos protection we took away? The colonies have been on the whole more prosperous since than they were before. We never have any petitions to Parliament now stating the distress the planters of the Colonies are in. Freedom has had just the same effect with regard to sugar that it had with regard to corn. (Hear, hear.) It has blessed us and our families in furnishing this great article of food at a moderate and reasonable price. I believe it has not been of the smallest evil to the bulk of the population of the sugar-growing colonies. (Hear, hear.) Now we have done with the question of imports. I must just ask you to look at the matter from another side. You know, all of you. that if 118,000,000cwt. of grain of one kind and another, and if 16,000,000cwt. of raw sugar, for I have not dealt with refined sugar, and there is a large quantity of that, if all these quantities came into this country—they are coming now from many parts all over the world—somebody must pay for them. You buy your sugar in the shop and the shopkeeper buys it from the wholesale dealer in London or Liverpool, and he brings it from abroad; and payment is made in the articles which industrious and intelligent workmen of England make and which find employment for you in all your mills and manufactories. What they make is sent out abroad to pay for those articles. What must necessarily be the result? That there must be an enormously increased demand for the labour of the workmen, and there has been that demand as you all know. (Hear.) I recollect the time very well when every Monday morning there could be seen from to 10 to 20 men or women coming to any factory in this neighborhood, and asking if there was a shop open for them, and waiting to be employed. That sort of thing has been

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entirely changed. I wish that weaver were living now who, when beforea Parliamentary Commmittee of some 40 years ago, said he always noticed that if there were two men running after one master, wages always seemed as if they were inclined to go down; but when there were two masters running after one man, he always noticed that wages were inclined to go up. (Laughter.) That was a sensible weaver—an observant weaver. But there were many men in both Houses of Parliament 40 years ago who did not understand so very simple a proposition as that (laughter), and it took about seven years lecturing and preaching and working before we could get it into their—I will say their—very dull heads.

(Laughter and cheers.) But now if you look over the country, I think you will see, all of you—I imagine every man of you 50 years of age, and every woman of that age—will see that there has been a great improvement in the condition of what I call the wages class,—the class of persons who get their wages every week or fortnight for a week or fortnight's work. I will go back to 1840, and compare it with 1875. In those days bacon was not allowed to come in at all; now, by the 32 or 33 millions of people in the United Kingdom the consumption, not of home growth, but of bacon that is imported, is more than 8lb. weight per individual; that is from nothing at all. Of butter, it has increased from 1lb. to 5lb.; of cheese, from 1lb. to 5½lb.; of potatoes, from nothing to 16lb.; of rice, from 1lb. of tea, from 1½lb. to 4½lb.; of sugar, from 15lb. per head to 53lb. per head; of wheat flour, from 42lb. per head—and, I believe, the year 1840 was a year of considerable importation, because the prices were high—it has risen from 42lb. in 1840 to 197lb. per head in 1875. (Cheers.) Now, all this has been brought about without any violence, without ruining anybody. There is not a human being in England who has a loaf less or a pound of sugar less, or any of these thing less, by what has been done. There was no violence, no insurrection, no bloodshed, no disorder, but it was merely by the people becoming more intelligent, and Parliament more intelligent, and statesmen more intelligent (hear, hear), and by merely tearing up two or three foolish Acts of Parliament, and allowing people their natural freedom to buy and sell where they could buy and sell to the greatest advantage.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF JAPAN.*

By Henry S. Munroe, E. M.

(The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN 1874.†

District.	Tons of 2,40 lb.
Takashima Island, Nagasaki Harbor	72,430
Miike Mines, Miike Coal Field	66,324
Imabuku District, Karatsu Coal Field	32,567
Taku " " " "	22.198
Karatsu " " " "	58,288
Hirado " " " "	63.160
Rest of Japan estimated at	74,933
Total	390,000

Analyses.—I add some assays and ultimate analyses of Japanese coals, made by me some years ago.‡ The specimens from Yesso either were carefully sampled from large quantities of coal, or were selected to represent the average quality of the different beds. The others were merely hand specimens, and the results are, therefore, less reliable.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum is found in small quantities on the Island of Yesso; and more abundantly in numerous places on the northwest coast, and a few places on the south coast of the main island.

Geologically, petroleum seems to be confined to the clay rocks of of the Toshibetsu group. In Yesso, where certain oil regions were examined in the course of the Geological Survey, this is certainly the case‖; and the few deposits I have met with on the main island are also in the same group of rocks. According to Mr Lyman's reports,§ the oil regions of Yesso are quite insignificant and hardly worth working; which, indeed, seems to be the case in most of the oil regions of the country.

In Yesso, oil occuls at three places: at Yamakushinai, in the province of Iburi; and at Washinoki and Idzumisawa, in the province of Oshima.

At Idzumisawa, near the sea-shore, twelve and a half miles west of Hakodate, several shallow pits were dug through the alluvium, from the sides of which, in some places, a little oil was seen to ooze, probably delived from the clay rocks below. The oil-bearing bed here seems to be but ten feet thick; and the maximum daily yield of one of these wells was but about half a gallon of very thick, tarry oil, marking 11° Baumé. No deep wells have yet been sunk.

At Washinoki, also in Oshima province, but on the shore of Volcano Bay, similar shallow pits were dug in the gravel, some of which reached the clay rock; these wells yielded in some cases but a trace of oil, and in others half a gallon to one gallon per day: This oil was also thick, marking 15° Baumé. A pit, sixty or seventy feet deep (?), has been sunk through the soft clay rock in this vicinity, since the time of the survey; and a daily yield of fifty gallons of oil was obtained. The oil is also said to be much lighter than that found near the surface. The report, however, lacks confirmation, and it is possible that the yield has been somewhat exaggerated. Mr. Lyman reports two oil-bearing beds about two hundred feet apart, each ten feet or less in thickness.

At Yamakushinai, in Iburi province, also on the shore of Volcano Bay, and about twelve miles north of Washinoki, there is, according to Mr. Lyman, a bed of oil-bearing rock probably ninety feet thick, containing, however, but little oil. In one shallow pit a daily yield of about half a gallon of oil, marking 11° Baumé, was obtained, and, at several other places, mere traces of oil.

These results would seem to show that these clay rocks of Yesso, though extending over a large portion of the island, only locally contain oil; and even then not in sufficient quantity to warrant working, except on a very small scale, by simple and inexpensive methods of exploration.

The same series of rocks, which, in Yesso, contain the oil-bearing strata, are found on the west coast of Nippon, in the ken of Awomori and Akita, and seem to extent along this coast southward through Yamagata and Niigata ken, and then, in a belt across the island, southward through Nagano to Shidzuoka ken on the southeast coast. Oil, in greater or less quantity, is found everywhere in this belt; but, as in Yesso, only locally, and usually not in workable amounts.

The most important oil region in Japan, is that in the northern part of Niigata ken, producing more than nine-tenths of the total yield. From the catalogue of the Japanese Section, I take the following description of this region.¶

Oil was first discovered in this province 300 years ago, and it has always been counted among the seven wonders of Echigo, that a natural combustible gas, issuing from the ground in certain places, could be brought through bamboo pipes into the interior of houses and used for illuminating purposes. This gas is now utilized under the small stills used for refining the crude oil. Although the presence of oil has been known for a long time, the people of the country only began to use it 64 years ago. Since then no less than 508 wells have been sunk in the district, some of them 400 and even 600 deep. The daily produce of these wells amounts to 900 gallons of two kinds of oil: One variety is of a light color, specific gravity 0.800, and contain 8 per cent. of light oil, 52 per cent. of lamp oil, 28 per cent. of heavy oil, and 12 per cent. of residue. The other is darker, specified gravity 0.930, with only 9 per cent. of lamp oil, 58½ per cent. of heavy oil, and 32½ per cent. of residue. The better quality of oil is burned by the people in primitive lamps, and the darker oil is used to some extent by the fishermen on their torches. Some years ago a company was formed for establishing refineries, but it was unsuccessful; another has since been formed, and is likely to turn to advantage these natural resources of the country.

According to Mr. Plunkett, over eighty pits have been sunk near Kurakawa in this district, one of which produced twenty to twenty-five gallons of oil per day. During the last six months of 1874, the yield of the district was 137,185 gallons.

I am informed that Mr. Lyman has been engaged by the Government to survey their oil-field: and we must look to his report for further information.

Of the oil region in Nagano ken (Shinano), the Japanese catalogue says: "In Shinano, the daily produce of 39 wells amounts to 422 gallons, the greater part of which has a dark color and a specific gravity of 0.935, and only 10 per cent. of lamp oil. It is said that that after the earthquake 29 years ago, the oil springs were consi-

* A paper read before the American Institude of Mining Engineers at the Philadelphia meeting, June, 1876.

† Official Estimates furnished by J. G. H. Godfrey, Chief of Mining Office.

‡ See American Chemist. Vol. v., page 120.

‖ Kaitakushi Reports, p. 595.

§ Kaitakushi Reports, p.p. 591 to 631.

¶ International Exhibition, 1876. Official Catalogue, Japanese Section, page 44.

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derably modified, both the yield and the locality of the springs being affected."

AMBER.

A fossil resin, resembling amber, occurs in small rounded masses in the coal and lignite of many localities in Japan. Near Kuji, in Kunohe kori of Iwade ken, such a fossil resin occurs; both in beds of lignite, and distributed through a soft greenish sandstone. This sandstone contains beds of conglomerate, and here and there thin laminæ of coal. The strata are nearly horizontal, dipping east about four degrees; and contain amber over an area of about two or three square miles.

The amber deposit is reached by vertical pits about fifty feet deep, at the bottom of which irregular workings follow the sandstone, which is mined and brought to the surface, where the resin is picked out or separated by washing. The pits are very badly ventilated, and neither lamps nor bamboo torches can be made to burn Strange to say, the miners work for hours in this atmosphere, and are troubled only by a slight headache. One miner obtains from twelve to fourteen pounds of amber per day; while the preliminary work of sinking the pit, requiring one hundred and fifty days' labor, costs but ten or twelve dollars.

The amber is of inferior quality, usually opaque or cloudy, and very much fissured. I could not learn to what use it is applied; but it is sent to Tôkiô, and is probably used for making ornaments. At the time of my visit, the miners had about a ton in stock awaiting order from Tôkiô. The field is nearly exhausted; but similar deposits are reported to occur in several other parts of Japan.

IRON.

Of the metallic minerals, the ores of iron are the most abundant. Nearly all the different ores are found in Japan, but magnetite and magnetic iron sand are the most important, being used almost to the exclusion of all others. Probably one-third, and perhaps one-half, of the iron made in Japan is produced from iron sand by a very interesting direct process, which I shall have occasion to describe at another time.

Iron Sand.—From an imperfect list of localities, compiled from various sources, I find that iron sand occurs in twenty-five of the thirty-five ken of the empire. According to the official list of mining permits, there were over four hundred different mines of iron sand worked in 1874. The volcanic and many of the metamorphic rocks contain magnetic iron in the crystals; and, in the disintegration of these rocks by the action of the sea, the heavier iron sand is separated and forms beds of greater or less thickness on the shore. The old alluvium, formed in a similar way. but now elevated above the sea in high terraces, contains similar beds, often buried below thick layers of sand and clay. Finally, in many places, the volcanic or metamorphic rock contains so large a proportion of magnetic iron that it is found profitable to mine it and separate the iron sand by crushing and washing.

As an example of the first class, we may take the beach deposits of iron sand in Yesso. The following notes are condensed from Mr. Lyman's description in his preliminary report.**

Magnetic iron sand is found on the sea beach near Yamakushinai, in Iburi province, on the shore of Volcano bay; and near Kobui, in Oshima province, on the eastern extremity of the peninsula east of Hakodate. Iron sand occurs in many other localities; but these are the only workable places yet found.

The deposit at Yamakushinai is perhaps ten miles long, and averages twenty yards in width, with a mean thickness of about six inches, making a total of about 120,000 tons of pure ore. The ore, previously washed, was used, some twelve years ago, in a forge in the vicinity, for the production of iron by the Japanese process; but it was found difficult to smelt on account of the presence of titanic sand.

The iron sand of Kobui is said to be more easily smelted and seems to be purer. The deposit is, however, very small; amounting, according to Mr. Lyman, to not more than 5,000 tons.

As an example of the occurrence of iron sand in the old alluvium, I will describe briefly the important deposits of Kunohe-kôri of Iwade ken, which I visited in the fall of 1874. The ore deposits occur on an extensive sloping terrace or table-land, composed of metamorphic rock, mica schists, quartzites, etc., one hundred and fifty to three hundred feet about the sea, and everywhere covered by beds of yellow sand and sandy clays forty to fifty feet thick. The ore is a dark red sandstone, with thirty to fifty per cent, of iron sand in thin laminæ, or distributed through the mass. It occurs locally on the surface of the metamorphic rock and under the alluvium, in beds one to three feet thick. This sandstone, which is quite friable, is easily crushed, and the magnetic sand separated by washing.

The surface of the table land is much cut up and eroded by small streams, and crossed in several places by deep valleys of larger rivers. The deposits of iron ore are in this way frequently uncovered, and secondary deposits are formed in the beds of the smaller steams. In many cases, however, the action of the streams merely removes so much of the overlying sand and clay, that the ore is found within twelve or fifteen feet of the surface.

Over the whole extent of this table-land, for a distance of fifteen to twenty miles north and south, and seven miles east and west, the ground has been explored by shallow pits. The productive beds being local and of limited extent, but a small proportion of these explorations have been successful. When, however, the miner is so fortunate as to strike such a bed of iron sand, he burrows horizontal drifts in all directions and follows the bed until it becomes too thin to work; extracting the ore without system save to get as much as possible without endangering his own safety.

M. Sevoz, in the *Annals des Mines*,†† gives an analysis of a Japanese iron ore which is interesting in this connection. The ore forms about two per cent. of a partly decomposed granite, from which it is extracted by washing. From the analysis this washed material is an impure magnetic sand, containing the proper proportion of ferrous and ferric oxides, six per cent. of titanic acid, twelve per cent. of silica, etc.

Magnetite.—The imperfect list of the places in which magnetite is found, compiled from various sources, develops the interesting fact that these localities lie in a belt extending from Iwade ken south and southwest to Sakai ken, a distance of more than three hundred and fifty miles. The northernmost place is in Hei-gôri in Iwade ken. Here there are mines, seven to thirteen miles from the coast, which supply certain recently erected government blast furnaces. South of this several localities are reported in Miyagi ken. Still southward, the next deposits, one of which was examined lately by an American engineer, are in Fukushima ken, where the ore is but five miles from the sea. Southwest, magnetite again occurs in Tochigi ken, and in several places in Gumma ken. At Nakakosaka in Gumma ken, not far from Tokio, an English engineer has recently erected a blast furnace. Still southwest, magnetite is reported to occur in the ken of Nagano, Gifu, and Sakai. Of these localities we know little or nothing, except that the ore of this southern end of the belt is reported to be of medium and inferior quality, as compared with that of the northern mines.

In addition to the above localities, magnetite of excellent quality is said to occur in Okayama ken, in the southwestern part of the main island.

From Mr. Plunkett's report, and additional details furnished by Mr. Godfrey, I condense the following description of the deposits of Hei-gôri in Iwade ken, where the Mining Office is building blast furnaces and preparing to produce iron on a large scale.

The principal iron mines are about thirteen miles from the coast, though deposits of ore have recently been found at half that distance. The magnetite occurs in vertical beds, twelve to fifteen feet thick, in a dark blue feldspathic diorite (quartzite or felsite?). The ores are rich and very pure, quite free from sulphur, and contain little or no titanium.

It is proposed to connect the mines, by a tramway eleven miles long, with the furnaces; and these with a harbor of Kameishi, two miles beyond, by a continuation of the same. The iron will be shipped to Yokohama or Nagasaki, and coal brought back as return freight. At present charcoal is used as fuel. Mr. Godfrey estimates the cost of producing iron here at nine dollars per ton; but this apparently does not include repairs, or interest on capital or sinking fund; while all the items, especially that of fuel, are placed very low.

At present the product is but 1 500 tons per year; this, however, will soon be largely increased. According to the catalogue of the Japanese section, 4 blast furnaces, calculated for a daily yield of 15—20 tons, and 12 puddling furnaces, with coke ovens etc., will shortly be erected here. The full plant of a large rolling mill, including rolls, steam hammers, etc., has been ordered from England, and is, according to M. Deby, even now on the way to Japan.

In Fukushima ken, Naraha kori, magnetite occurs in beds twelve, fifteen, and even twenty feet thick. The ore is rich and generally quite pure; but sometimes contains sulphur in the form of pyrites, in objectionable quantity.

** Kaitakushi Reports.

†† A d.m., Vol. VI., 1874, quoted by *American Chemist* Vol, VI p. 38.

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At Nakakosaka, in Kamura Kôri, of Gumma ken, where Messrs. E. H. M. Gower and A. J. R. Waters, English Engineers, have erected a blast furnace, the magnetite occurs in beds eight to eighteen feet thick, dipping about twenty degrees and interstratified with a dark blue quarzite (or felsite?) The ore is apparently of good quality, but has not yet been analyzed. An almost inexhaustible supply can be obtained at small expense by quarrying. According to Mr. Gower, iron can be made here for nineteen dollars or less per ton. The fuel, charcoal, costs about two and a half times as much as at Hei-gôri. The mines and furnaces are quite near a navigable river, by which the product can be brought directly to Tôkiô or to Yokohama.

Other Ores of Iron.—According to Mr. Geerts,‡‡ specular iron ore is found only in Kagoshima ken; impure red hematite is more common, occurring in many places; limonite, massive and concretionary, and clay iron ore or kidney ore are also common and abundant. He gives a list of places, compiled from Japanese authorities, in which the ores are found; but says nothing of the extent or character of the deposits.

I have received many specimens of the ores, and of bog iron ore; the latter not mentioned by Geerts, but perhaps included under limonite. These ores are used to only a small extent for the production of iron.

(To be Continued.)

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

London, 9th Feb., 1877.—At the Debate on the address Lord Derby said that Peace depends upon whether the Czar decides he is under obligation to execute alone the decisions of the six Powers.

Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury protest against any coercion being used with regard to Turkey.

Sir Stafford Northcote said as England wishes to act in unison with the Powers, the separate intervention of Russia or Austria would be suspicious.

Peace negotiations are suspended.

Obituary.—James Merry.

The conviction of Dr. Slade, the American Medium, has on appeal been quashed.

Constantinople, 30th Jan.—The statement that Midhat Pasha had issued a decree disarming the civil population of Turkey, is unfounded.

Paris, 30th Jan.—The National Assembly has voted £4,000 towards the distress in Pondicherry.

Constantinople, 31st Jan.—The British, German, and Italian Consuls advise Prince Nikita to make peace, if the Porte cedes territory.

Lisbon, 31st Jan.—The Burmese Embassy has arrived here.

Athens, 31st Jan.—General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has arrived here.

Constantinople, 1st Feb.—With reference to the peace negociations between the Porte and Prince Milan, who claims the complete evacuation of the Servian territory, Turkey states that she will require her troops to remain at Alexinatz as a guarantee that the conditions of peace will be fulfilled.

Prince Nikita has expressed his willingness to negotiate for peace, and desires to know the conditions.

A Christian Mustechar has been appointed in Bosnia. Other Christian Mustechars will also be appointed to the Western portion of Bulgaria, which will be formed into separate provinces.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

London, 26th January, 1877.

The Porte announces the intention of introducing of its own free will the reforms demanded by the Powers.

London, 15th February, 1877.—A Russian Army of 200,000 men with 720 guns is massed at Kichineff in readiness to cross the Danube and invade Bulgaria.

Sir W. Jervois the Governor of the Straits Settlements has been appointed to the Governorship of Australia.

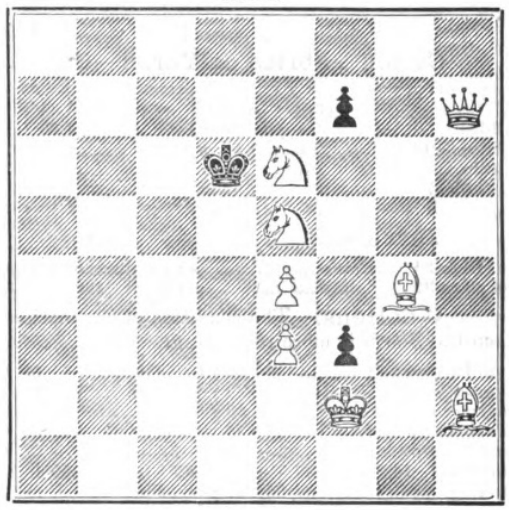
‡‡ Transac. Asiat. Soc. of Japan Vol. III, part I, p. 6, et seq.

PROBLEM.

By J. G. Campbell.

(From the Westminster Papers.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Solution of W. B. Mason's problem of last week.

White.	Black.
Kt. to Q. Kt.'s 3rd.	P. takes Kt.
R. to Q.'s 3rd.	P. takes R.
Q. to Q.'s 5, mates.	
A.	
	2.—K. to Kt.'s 4th.
3.—R. to Q.'s 5, mates.	
B.	
	1.—K. to Q.'s 3rd.
2.—R. to K. R.'s 6, (ch.)	2.—K. to K.'s 4th.
3.—Q. to K.'s 4, mates.	

Correct answers received from C. B., Yokohama, and W: H. S., Tôkiô.

CHESS IN PARIS,

CONSULTATION GAME.

The following *partie* has recently been played by Messrs. de Riviere and Journoud, consulting together, against Mr. Morphy.

(Evans's Gambit.)

White (The Allies).	Black (Mr M.)	White (The Allies).	Black (Mr M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. Q to Q R 4th	Q to K R 5th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	27. Q to Q B 2nd	Q to K 2nd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	28. Q to K Kt 6th	R to K B 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	K B takes Kt P	29. Q to K 4th	R to K B sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	K B to Q B 4th	30. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	31. R to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 5th
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	32. B to K R 5th	P to Q R 4th
8. P takes P	K B to Q Kt 3rd	33. B to K R 7th	P to Q R 5th
9. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	K Kt to K B 3rd	34. Q to Q B 2nd	R to Q R sq
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	35. Q to K 4th	R to Q Kt sq
11. P to K 5th	P takes P	36. Q to Q 5th	P to Q Kt 6th
12. P takes P	K Kt to Q 4th	37. P takes P	P takes P
13. Q Kt to K 4th	Q B to K 3rd	38. B to K Kt 6th	P to Q Kt 7th
14. K Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	39. B to Q Kt sq	R to Q sq
15. K Kt takes B	P takes Kt	40. Q to K B 5th	P to K Kt 4th
16. Q to K Kt 4th		41. Q to K Kt 6th	B to K B 3rd
(Very well played.)		42. Q t's K R P (ch)	K t to Kt sq
16.	K to R sq	43. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	B to K Kt 2nd
17. Q R to Q sq	K R to K B 5th	44. Q to K R 7th (ch)	K to B sq
18. Q takes K P	K R takes Kt	45. P to K R 4th	R to Q 8th (ch)
19. B takes Kt	Kt to Q 5th	46. K to Kt 2nd	B to K B 3rd
20. Q R takes Kt	K R takes R	47. P takes P	B to Q 5th
21. Q B takes R	B takes B	48. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
22. R to K sq	Q to K Kt 4th	49. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to R sq
23. B to K B 3rd	R to K B sq	50. R to K 4th	Q to Q Kt 2nd
24. Q to Q B 4th	P to Q B 4th	51. P to K 7th	
25. P to K 6th		And Black surrendered.	
(Cleverly conceived. If Black venture to take the Bishop he must infallibly lose.)			
25.	Q to K 2nd		

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Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Our market continues generally very dull and quotations are nominal.

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7 lbs.	38¼	yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.35	to	$1.65
8 lbs.	38¼	yds.	44 in.	,,	1.50	to	2.20
8 lbs. 4 to 8¼ lbs.	38¼	,,	39 in.	,,	1.50	to	2.30
9 lbs.	38¼	,,	44 in.	,,	1.90	to	2.40
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24	,,	32 in.	,,	1.40	to	1.55
,, 6lbs.	24	,,	32 in.	,,	1.10	to	1.25

White Shirtings:—							
60 to 64 reed	40	yds.	35 in.	per pce.	2.20	to	2.40
Turkey Reds	24	yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb.	0.65	to	0.87½
Black Velvets					7.00	to	8.00
English Drills	15	lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.	2.55	to	2.65
Taffachelass	12	yds,	48 in.		1.70	to	2.15

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24				per picul	$28.00	to	32.00
No. 28 to 32				per picul	$30.00	to	34.00
No. 38 to 42				per picul	$35.00	to	38.00
Reverse Twist			16-24	,,			

Woollens.—The condition of our market remains unchanged since our last, although political news from the South is more reassuring.

Plain Orleans	40—42	yds.	32 in.	4.75	to	6.75
Figured Orleans	29—30	yds.	31 in.	4.25	to	5.25
Shimagoro	30	yds.	30 in.	4.00	to	5.25
Italian Cloth	—30	yds.	32 in.	0.24	to	0.31
Camlet Cords	29—30	yds.	32 in.	5.75	to	6.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58	yds.	31 in.	16.50	to	17.50
Lastings, Japan	22—30	yds.	32 in.	12.00	to	13.00
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30	yds.	30 in.	0.16	to	0.18

Figured Mousseline de Laine	30	yds.	30 in.	0.25	to	0.30
Multicolored ,,	30	yds.	30 in.	0.30	to	0.36
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48	in.	to 52 in.	0.80	to	1.20
Presidents	54	in.	to 56 in.	0.60	to	0.65
Pilots	54	in.	to 56 in.	0.45	to	0.55
Union	54	in.	to 56 in.	0.60	to	0.75
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.		per lb	0.39	to	0.45

Sugar.—There has been no change in prices, but a fair business has been done during the week, principally in *Formosa* kinds.

Sugar:—Takao in bag			per picul	$4.30			
,, in basket			,,	$4.10			
Taiwanfoo in bag			,,	$4.15			
do. in basket			,,	$4.00			
China No. 1 Ping-fah			,,	$7.60	to	$7.80
,, No. 2 Ching-pak			,,	$6.90	to	$7.40
,, No. 3 Ke-pak			,,	$6.20	to	$6.80

China No. 4 Kook-fah			per picul	$5.60	to	$6.10
,, No. 5 Kong-fun			,,	$4.90	to	$5.50
,, No. 6 E-pak			,,	$4.40	to	$4.80
Swatow Brown			,,	$3.50		
Daitong			,,	$3.70		
Japan Rice			,,	$2.05	to	$2.27½
Kerosene Oil			,,	$4.55		

Kerosene Oil.—Reduced stocks make holders firm at quotations.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our last fortnightly report, dated 27th ultimo, was to the following effect:—

Our last report was dated 10th instant. During the following week some business was doing at an advance of $20 for good Hanks and a decline of $20 to $30 for Oshius, when transactions were checked by a telegrams quoting fr. 78 for best Hanks. Since then the advices from Europe seem to indicate a disastrous crisis in the Silk manufacturing trade, and this market having been brought to an almost complete standstill our quotations must be taken as nominal.

Settlements are 150 bales of Hanks, 50 of filature and about as many of Oshiu sorts. The shipments of the fortnight are 225 bales, making the total export since 1st July 19,439 bales, against 10,815 last year for the corresponding period.

Stock 1,800 bales.

	At Exchange 4/3 in London.	*At Exchange 5.35 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Hanks.—Extra No. 1	—	—
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$760 to 780	28/5 to 29/2 — 79 to 81
,, Good No. 2	$720 to 750	27/ to 28/1 — 75 to 77
,, Medium No. 2½	$680 to 710	25/7 to 26/8 — 71 to 74
,, C'mon. No 3	$630 to 660	23/10 to 24/11 — 66 to 69
,, Inferior No. 4 & 5	$570 to 600	21/9 to 22/9 — 60 to 63
Oshiu—Best	$690 to 710	26/ to 26/8 — 72 to 74
,, Medium to Good	$650 to 680	24/7 to 25/7 — 68 to 71

	At Exchange 4/3 in London.	*At Exchange 5.35 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Hamateki No. 1 & 2	$500 to 520	19/3 to 20/ — 53 to 55
,, No. 3 & 4	$460 to 480	17/10 to 18/6 — 49 to 51
Kakeda—Extra	—	— —
,, Best	$780 to 800	29/2 to 29/10 — 81 to 83
,, Medium to Good	$720 to 760	27/ to 28/5 — 75 to 79
Mashita	—	— —
Filature Silks	$820 to 970	30/7 to 36/ — 85 to 99

Since the above was written arrivals have been 90 bales, and deliveries 175 piculs, but we find it impossible to state what the actual settlements have been. A few parcels of Hanks have been bought at $20 to $30 under previous quotations.

Tea.—Operations in this staple have been moderate during the closing week, settlements amounting to 810 piculs. The general tone of business calls for no special comment. Arrivals during the same period have been very light and stocks on the spot almost nominal.

We make no change in quotations, at which holders are willing to realize.

Common	$8.00	to	11.00
Good Common	12.00	to	14.00
Medium	15.00	to	17.00
Good Medium	18.00	to	21.00
Fine	$23	to	$27
Finest, Choice	Nominal.		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Business continues very depressed, and rates remains much as last quoted.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 2¼d.
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 1¾d.
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 3d.
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	5.20
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.30
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.40
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	par.
,, Private 10 days' sight	1% dis.
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	73½
,, Private 10 days sight	74½
ON New York—Bank Bills on demand	99½
,, 30 days sight Private	101½
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	100
,, 30 days sight Private	102
Kinsatz	413½
Gold Yen	411½

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb. 25	City of Peking	Tanner	American str.	5057	Hongkong	—	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
„ 25	Hiroshima Maru	Furber	Japanese str.	1870	Kobe	Feb. 15	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 28	Fiery Cross	Shouman	British ship	697	London	Oct. 27	General	L. Kniffler & Co.
Mar. 2	Tamaura Maru	Nye	Japanese str.	600	Hakodate	Feb. 27	General	M. B. Co.
„ 3	Cairnsmuir	Sprowart	British str.	1707	Hongkong	—	General	Strachan & Thomas
„ 3	Tibre	Le Girard	French str.	1726	Hongkong	Feb. 22	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb 26	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1914	Shanghai & ports	Troops	M. B. Co.
„ 27	Tanais	Reynier	French str.	1735	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 28	City of Peking	Tanner	American str.	5057	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
Mar. 1	Alerta	Talbot	British schr.	229	Amoy	Rice	Hudson & Co.
„ 1	Almatia	Blanchard	Am. 3-m. schr.	387	Nagasaki	Ballast	Captain
„ 1	Jylland	Laub	Danish brig	267	Newchwang	Ballast	Chinese
„ 3	Hiroshima Maru	Furber	Japanese str.	1870	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Courier	.....	Russian steamer	495	Hakodate	.....	Wilkin & Robison	
Massilia	Harvey	British steamer	1033	Hongkong	.....	P. & O. Co.	
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	French steamer	1503	Hongkong	Feb. 19	M. M. Co.	
Sea Gull	Symons	British tugboat	37	Nagasaki	.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.	
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1704	Hongkong	Feb. 23	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong
Tamaura Maru	Nye	Japanese steamer	600	Hakodate	Mar. 2	M. B. Co.	
SAILING SHIPS.							
Annie W. Weston	Winsor	Am. barque	740	Cardiff	Feb. 12	M. M. Co.	
Caroline	Miller	Danish schooner	55	Kurile Islands	.....	Claussen	
Christine	Wildfang	German barque	542	Cardiff	Feb. 19	M. M. Co.	
Fiery Cross	Shouman	British ship	697	London	Oct. 27	L. Kniffler & Co.	
Jupiter	Johnson	Russian schooner	30	Kurile Islands	.....	Chinese	
Lottie	Ostersen	Russian schooner	25	North Pacific	.....	Captain	
Mary Jane	Brinkmeier	American schr.	159	Kobe	Feb. 13	E. C. Kirby & Co.	
Otto	Adamsen	German brig	230	Takao	Feb. 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shinagawa
Roving Sailor	Bryant	British barque	460	Sydney	Feb. 2	Walsh, Hall & Co.	S'gawa for Amoy
Tartar	Kemmann	Am. 3-m. schr.	256	Hongkong	Feb. 13	Grosser & Co.	

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Description.	Commander.
BRITISH—Hart	4	584	...	Gun-vessel	Commander Royse
AMERICAN—Alert...	4	540	...	Sloop	Commander J. D. Marvin.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* from Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Fischer, Captain James, Messrs. Rees, Sawkins, Fobes, Duus, Lay, and 17 Japanese in the cabin; and 1 European, 6 Chinese and 167 Japanese in the steerage. For America: 2 Europeans in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *City of Peking* for San Francisco:—Revd. S. R. Hoyt, wife and 4 children, E. Baland, wife and child, Mrs. A. H. Moore, Miss J. Carruthers, Miss E. O. Hine, Messrs. J. W. Sawkins, W. T. Stevenson, Taroki, Chas. Blany, Peter Malle, L. Harlow, Wm. Hall, J. Vanasseur, and 8 in the steerage.

Per *Fiery Cross* from London:—Mr. A. Green.

Per *Tamaura Maru* from Hakodate:—Mr. T. W. Blakiston.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Geerke, Hans, and Dr. Assonville.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Messrs. R. Wyper, W. Sharp, J. Hack, ex-Daimio Omura, Taguski, Tanabi, Kastewabara, Taketa, Bollenghagen, W. Rebertson, Essabhoy, Burmeister, and 39 Japanese officers.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure $11,400

REPORTS.

The *Fiery Cross* reports leaving London October 21st. Passed the Downs on the 23rd. and the Start 25th. Met with westerly and S. W. winds across the Bay of Biscay. Had no N. E. trades at all the S. W. monsoon prevailing. Crossed the Equator November 22nd in 24 degrees W. The S. E. trades were moderate and extended to 20 degrees South. Afterwards moderate northerly winds to the Cape, which was passed December 8th in 41 degrees 40 South. Ran the Easting down in 42 degrees, the winds generally moderate from the westward. Sighted St. Pauls 30th and made Sandalwood Island January 15th; were 11 days getting through the passage. Having reached Foul Island on the 26th, sighted the Loochoos 21st February, and made the Japan Coast on the 25th; came to anchor in Yokohama Bay on the evening of the 27th, being 128 days from London. During the passage spoke the following vessels:—British ship *Surkar*, London to Melbourne, Nov 27, Lat 14 degrees S. Long 29 degrees W.; 40 days out; British ship *Leicester*, Dec. 16, from London to New Zealand, 40 degrees South 11 degrees East; 55 days out, and the Mary Ann Wilson, in the Eastern passage, from Leith to Manila, 111 days out.

The *Cairnsmuir* reports: Had moderate winds up to the Japan coast; last night had to lie to outside of Cape Segami, on account of thick weather; took the Pilot on board this morning at 7 a.m.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

At No. 90, Yokohama, on the 4th March, the wife of JOHN HARTLEY, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 8th March, at H. B. M.'s Consulate and afterwards at Christ Church, by the Rev. E. W. Syle, D.D., assisted by the Rev. W. F. H. Garratt, M.A., FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, fifth son of the late A. L. COPE, Esq., of Peckham, Surrey, to THERESE ELIZABETH, only daughter of J. M. JAQUEMOT, Esq., of Yokohama.

Notes of the Week.

Since writing the following remarks, we have received direct from a Japanese friend in Kagoshima, the original documents containing the full confessions of the assassins employed to murder Saigo. Coming to us as they do, their authenticity is unquestioned, and their revelations most compromising. It is too late to translate and publish them in this week's issue, but we purpose giving them in full in our next. Among others is the confession of Nakahara Hisao which is almost the same as that published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. Reference to the original, however, enables us to supply the name omitted in the published confession, which is that of Kawaji *Dai-keishi*, the Chief Superintendent of Police in Tôkiô, and the documents show that he has acted under the orders of a superior, whose name is before us.

We are permitted to publish the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman who has had every opportunity of closely observing the circumstances connected with the present outbreak in Satsuma.

"There has been a great outpouring of men from Kagoshima. Fifteen thousand have left; the last batch on the 17th. (of February) They propose marching on Tôkiô. It was perfectly marvellous how the province sprang to arms. The story told to me is that a number of Satsuma men in the Tôkiô police had been sent down here for the purpose of assassinating the principal men in Satsuma—especially Saigo—and of setting fire to Kagoshima. The plot was discovered and fifty or sixty arrests were made. Some of the confessions were certainly startling. The men have been kept in closest custody, to be confronted with their employers in Yedo. It is generally thought that many of the Tôkiô soldiery will refuse to fight against Saigo. He is certainly a man of great ability in many ways."

It will be seen that the principal reason assigned by the Satsuma party for their present outbreak is the alleged discovery of a plot,—connived at by the Government—for the assassination of the man of all others most dear to them. It is asserted that a certain proof of the truth of this terrible accusation brought against the Administration, has been obtained by the arrest and full confession of the Police agents who were employed to carry out the scheme. One of these confessions has, strange to say, found its way into the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, and the publication of the rest of these extraordinary disclosures was promised on the following day, but it is significant that as yet nothing further has appeared. What follows is a translation of this confession.

"Nakahara Hisao, *Shô-Keibu*,* eldest son of Shôbei, *shizoku* of the district of Ishiu-in in the Kagoshima *ken*.

Arrested after search on the 3rd February, 1877. I was appointed *Shô-Keibu* on the 4th January, 1874. Towards the end of November of the same year,—I forget the exact day—I went to the house of————————, and after learning from him various matters concerning the different *ken*, he ended by telling me that there had been of late indications of disquiet in the Kagoshima *ken*, but said that as General Saigo was residing in the *ken*, he did not think there would be any disloyal and riotous proceedings; he added however, that in case a rising should break out, there was no help for it, but for me to confront Saigo and kill him. I submitted to his order, and subsequently—I do not recollect the exact day—I went to the house of Oyama Kansuke, a *shizoku* of the Kagoshima *ken*, and was told by him, that if Saigo originated any insurrectionary movement he must be killed. I kept these intentions secret, and on the 24th December, Sonoda Nagateru, Suyehiro Nawokata, *Chiu-Keibu*,† came to my house and informed me of their intention to apply for permission to return to their native districts, and of the many rumours in circulation respecting disturbances in the Kagoshima *ken*, Accordingly I expressed a wish to return with them, to which they consented, and left my house. On the following day, the 25th, I saw————————— for a moment at the Police office, and told him of my intention to apply for leave to return home, and asked him to use his good offices on my behalf. He replied that that was a good thing and urged me to show zeal in the service. In view of what had already passed, as above stated, my resolution became fixed. As I had already made a compact with Sonoda Nagateru to meet at his house, I went there at 3 p. m. and there were assembled there, Hirata Saishichi, Nomaguchi Kaneichi, Igakura Tamotsu, Oyama Tsunasuke, Sugai Seibi, Itani Chikatsune, Suyehiro Nawokata, Yamazaki Motoaki, Takazaki Chikaakira, Anraku Kanemichi, Tsuchimochi Takashi, and others. All present exchanged their views on the subject, and it was settled that we should, on our return, urge upon the members of the *Shi-Gakko*‡ from the various districts, and upon other people generally, the impropriety on the part of loyal subjects of exciting a war on no good pretext, and that we should dissuade both those who had already joined the *Shi-Gakko*, and those who were thinking of so doing from their hostile views. It was arranged that we should all meet on the afternoon of the following day, at an empty house formerly the residence of ————————————, and applications for

* *Sho-keibu* police corporal.
† *Chiu-keibu* police serjeant.
‡ *Shi Gakko* the private military schools.

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leave to return home were sent in, and at once granted. A council was then held at which all attended, and it was there resolved, as the main plan of action, that a division should be brought about amongst the members of the *Shi-Gakko*, that they should be won over to our side, and that the *Shi-Gakko* should be broken up; thus in the event of the rising taking place, Saigo was to be assassinated, and the fact at once telegraphed to Tôkiô; that then a combined attack should be made by the Navy and Army, and the members of the *Shi-Gakko* killed to a man. With regard to the task of despatching the telegraphic news, Sonoda and Nomaguchi, being natives of the districts on the borders of Higo, it was arranged that they were to hurry to Kumamoto garrison and that the telegram was to be sent from that place. With regard to the receipt and despatch of other information also, a cipher was agreed to be used in every case. After everything had been settled, the following day was fixed as the date of departure from Tôkiô. As it might excite the suspicion of other people if all were to leave in company, it was also settled that each should leave as soon as his preparations were made. The meeting then broke up and all returned to their own houses. On the 27th I left Tôkiô and proceeded as far as Yokohama, where I stayed the night. The following day, the 28th, I went on board of the *Genkai Maru* at 9 p.m. and left Yokohama, but the passage was very unfavourable, and the ship had to anchor at several places, and I only reached Kagoshima on the 11th January 1877. I remained on the spot going nowhere, but Suyehiro Takasaki and others came to see me. Before I had commenced any of the detective operations previously mentioned, the secret plot of assassination was discovered, and I was arrested. Now, in consequence of your examination I have confessed that by the order of ———————— I formed a plot to assassinate Saigo *Rikugun-Taishô*, and that I further laid a scheme to create dissension in the minds of the people, for which acts I am truly ashamed. The above statements which I have made are correct.

(Signed) NAKAHARA HISAO.

February 5th, 1877.

The remainder will be published to-morrow."

Now can this confession be true? We shrink from believing it, and yet the statement seems so straightforward, so substantiated by what we know of the circumstances attending the commencement of the revolt, that we cannot reject the story, as we would we could do, as either improbable or devoid of foundation. There is no doubt in our mind on one point, and that is that the existence of an organised plot to murder Saigo, and many others whose influence rendered them dangerous to the present Administration, is firmly believed in Satsuma, and that such belief is founded on the confessions above referred to. Many things which have hitherto appeared inexplicable become perfectly easy of comprehension when this belief is admitted. It was easy to understand that, excited by the recent confiscatory edict of the Government, and by the attempts at resistance in Kumamoto and elsewhere, the so-called 'students' of the Kagoshima military schools should have resisted the attempt of the Government to export gunpowder from Kagoshima. Any pretext would have been sufficient to elicit a protest. Equally easy of comprehension was the attempt by Saigo to restrain this ebullition of discontent. But what was unintelligible was Saigo's sudden change of front early in the past month, his acceptance of the command of an insurgent force, and the sudden conversion of the movement from what the Tôkiô Government was so careful to represent it to be—the impulsive action of head-strong youths—into a deliberate march of all the able-bodied men in Satsuma upon the capital. But admitting the discovery of a plot, whether real or pretended, for his assassination, Saigo's sudden defiance of the Government can readily be understood. Men are desperate in proportion to their apprehensions of danger. Nothing but extreme desperation could have induced a man like Saigo, a man of cool judgement, and with a perfect knowledge of the comparatively overwhelming resources of the Government against which he has arrayed himself, to undertake the leadership of the present movement; a movement fraught with the gravest consequences, and which if not successful in its efforts to bring about a change of *personnel* in the Administration, will result in the extinction of the prestige of the Satsuma clan. Believing his murder compassed by those who "wear their health but sickly in his life" and that a crisis had arrived in which all extremities are justifiable, no wonder that he has determined to confound treachery by brave and open showing, and has drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard.

There are many minute confirmatory items which appear to have escaped the vigilance of the Government censorship of the native press, which go to support the belief in the existence of the plot. Saigo's application to be allowed to pass through Kumamoto to present a petition to the Emperor; negotiation in Kiôto with Satsuma men; the proclamation of the Satsuma army that their mission was not to kill officials; not to ill treat peasantry; that their movement was not directed against the person of the Emperor, but against certain members of the present Cabinet only. It is also not unworthy of remark that Saigo's degradation was unaccompanied by any expression of astonishment at his action, or regret at his disloyalty, and that the defection of the most prominent man in Japan from his allegiance to the Imperial Throne was treated with as much indifference as would have been the desertion of a corporal's guard. Remembering the manner in which Mayebara's rebellion was reprobated by the Government and official press, their silence on this more important matter cannot but invite suspicion. On the other hand, it is perfectly conceivable that, without actually countenancing so dastardly and infamous a scheme as the cold blooded assassination of a man, who had given his best years and his most devoted energies in its service, and to whose undaunted courage it owes its very existence, the Government should send agents into Satsuma, in order to sow dissension among the different influential members of the clan —perhaps even, to foment disturbance—so that excuses might be afforded to send forces there, nominally to preserve order, but actually to impose a check upon the dangerously increasing military power of the province. It is also conceivable that those to whom the selection of fitting agents was entrusted, may have imagined they were doing what would best relieve the Government from the principal source of its anxieties, when, on their own authority, they instructed their creatures to take Saigo's life. This appears to us the most probable, as well as the most charitable explanation of this dark plot, for we are loath to believe that assassination can be considered by a Government, so anxious to stand well in the eyes of the world as that of Japan, as a legitimate political argument. Be that as it may, there stands the charge. Should it be proved that it is but a baseless fabrication; a mere party cry to bring recruits to the Satsuma standard; a pretext for a riotous outbreak that has no objects but bloodshed, fire, and pillage; the overturn of law and order, change for change' sake, and selfish gratification of lust of power on the part of its leader, let him fall into the pit he has himself digged, and a righteous retribution be meted out to him and his accomplices. But if the charge be substantiated; if Saigo can truly say "none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself"; if, to benefit his own class without diminishing the welfare of any other; to induce improvements in the administration of justice, in the maxims of governing, in the political constitution of the state; to extend education, or in any way amend the social and moral condition of the people; if it be for these ends, and these alone, that he has laboured, and that now, in defence of his own life, and of the liberty of the nation, he is compelled to resort to force to bring about a change in an Administration which stands in the way of his aims, and basely seeks to murder him, then does he command our heartiest sympathy, and it must be the wish of all honest thinkers that success may crown his efforts, and that when the employers are confronted with their unwilling accusers, they may be utterly confounded, and meet with the reward due to their treachery and infamy.

Notwithstanding the fog of insipid and contradictory telegrams and "latest news" which obscures the doings at the seat of war, the position of affairs is simple enough to permit of its being comprehended at a glance when the wind rolls up a corner of the curtain for a moment. Briefly stated it may be summed up as follows. In the centre of two concentric circles stands the castle of Kumamoto garrisoned by Imperial troops, and besieged by rebels who are in turn surrounded by the

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forces of the Government. The besieged are said to have supplies and ammunition sufficient to last them for a month, and the fortress is supposed to be impregnable by assault. We may for the present therefore exclude the castle as a factor of much importance towards the results which time is like to bring about between the insurgents and the force by which they are hemmed in. The rebels, as being the smaller of the concentric circles, are undoubtedly in a stronger position than the troops behind them (whose line to be defended is wider and therefore weaker), and would accordingly, by concentrating their strength on any given point, most probably experience but little difficulty in bursting through the ranks of their opponents, if their plans required it. If, however, upon the other hand, the Government forces could be so disposed as to attack them in strength between their base of operations and themselves, their position would become most critical, in fact would hardly admit of any doubt being entertained as to their ultimate destruction. That the Government troops have not hitherto been able to effect so important a strategical manœuvre is owing to the mountainous nature of the country in their neighbourhood, and entrenched position which the rebels occupy. As long as the opposing parties occupy these relative positions it is evident that nothing very decisive can take place. In the mean time, however, the defenders of the castle remain unrelieved and subject to all the inconveniences of a siege. Should they be obliged to surrender before the inner circle is broken up, the rebels, independently of the material advantages which such a conquest will inevitably bring them, will probably count upon the prestige so acquired to attract to their side a number of the disaffected ones, whose prudence hitherto prevented them detaching themselves from the side of law and order.

It is said that amongst the *samurai* in Tôkiô much discontent prevails, and great anxiety is mainfested as to the final results of the civil strife in Satsuma. They fear that a victorious Government would have but little scruple in summarily abolishing their pensions, and think that the time has come for independent arbitration between the contending parties. Although such a measure, if adopted, would besides serving the interests of humanity in putting a stop to bloodshed, undoubtedly secure a fuller amount of consideration for the claims of everybody interested, it is yet much to be doubted whether any proposal of the sort would be accepted by Saigo. For if what is freely discussed amongst certain ex-members of the old Bakufu, and former companions in arms of his—who, however, we must confess, seem to us to belong to the school of "didn't we always say so" politicians—is to be believed, the present movement was started for no other purpose than to gratify his personal ambition. To that end alone they say he threw himself into the revolution which broke up the Shôgunate, and when he returned to his province disgusted and disappointed, with the same object in view, he retained those arms in the possession of his clan which he is now turning against the Government that he originally supported. That he has been for a long time engaged in secret preparations for such an emergency as the present is notorious, and that he has lately made extensive purchases in foreign markets of rifles, and other munitions of war, recent events have shown. Whether these signs and portents were known to the Government and read aright or not, we have no means of informing ourselves. Nor do we guarantee that those who profess to "have known it all along" were really as wise before, as they would seem to be after the fact became known.

We gather from the pages of the *Hôchi Shimbun* the following particulars of the life of Kirino, the second in command of the Satsuma army:—

Kirino Toshiaki, formerly called Nakamara Hanjiro, is a man of brave and desperate character. At the end of 1867 there was a band in Kiôto who called themselves *Shinsen Gumi*, who were under the command of Kondô Isami. This man had murdered a certain Ito Take-a-kira, the friend of Kirino, who, burning to avenge his comrade's death, got together a party of *samurai*, including a younger brother of Ito, and concealed them in the Satsuma *Yashiki* at Fushimi. His intention however, was not so much to take the life of Kondô, as to attack the *Shinsen Gumi* and some Aidzu troops who were in the Governor's palace at Fushimi. The *samurai* of various provinces who were living at Kiôto at that time, were expecting every moment that some trouble would arise, and sure enough the Tokugawa party commenced an attack on the Western *samurai* at Toba, and Kirino became the Chief Commander of the first battalion of Satsuma forces. He always led his men into battle with the greatest courage, and was victorious in every engagement. He was appointed Commander of the van of the troops who proceeded against the Northern rebels at the time of the restoration, and in his successful endeavours to bring Aidzu to submission, performed many actions of great daring. His fame becoming known, he received the rank of *Shô-go-i* and was advanced to the post of Lieutenant-General of the Imperial forces. Taking offence from some cause or other, he returned to Satsuma, and devoted himself to the military education of the *samurai* under Saigo.

The *Shinsen Gumi* (newly chosen band) was composed of a set of men, mostly *rônin*, who were employed by the late Shogun's Government as guardians of the peace. They were also frequently employed as escorts to foreigners, and in similar capacities.

During the past few days not a single item of fresh intelligence from the seat of war has appeared in the Japanese press. Verily, at the present crisis, the editor of a native paper must have a hard time of it. The Government sends him to prison, and fines him if he publishes any thing not strictly favourable to it. Threatening letters from its enemies bid him "mark his head with a star" if he publishes any thing inimical to their cause. "Heads I win, tails you lose."

With regard to the Return of the Foreign Commerce and Trade of the Empire of Japan, published by order of the Inspector General of Customs, which we reviewed in our columns last week, we regret to find that a careless mistake on our part has led to misunderstanding which has called forth remarks in the columns of two of our contemporaries. The sentence in which the error occurs is this:—"The following table shows the total value of foreign and domestic productions imported into and exported from each of the various foreign countries."

This should have been

"Productions imported from and exported to each of the various, etc."

It will be seen that the value of the imports from France is thus little more than one fifth of the value of those from England, and; "Scrutator's" remarks on that head were therefore justified.

We see that the proposed formation of a Volunteer Corps, for which the preliminary meeting was held on Wednesday last, has met with the expressed disapproval of the *Gonrei* of the Kanagawa *Ken*. We know full well that the gentlemen who have originated the project have no intention in any way of giving offence to the native authorities, but that on the other hand it has been their desire, as far as may lie in their power, to aid them in protecting life and property on the occurrence of fires, or on other urgent occasions. We feel sure that the difficulty has arisen from some slight misunderstanding of the intention of the movement, which can be readily explained, and that there is no cause for irritation on either side.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Tanais*, with French mails on board to January 26th, left Hongkong yesterday, Friday, the 9th instant, at 6 p.m.

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From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 5th.

The following are from the *Hôchi Shimbun* :—

A telegram received at 7 p.m. on the 1st instant states that the rebels are in despair on account of the Imperialists' success in the action of the 28th instant. Since that date only a few skirmishes among the outposts have taken place. The Imperial forces will advance in a day or two.

Saigo bears about with him a flag with the words "New Government, with great benevolence" inscribed thereon, and is giving the people explanation of the above.

The rebels of Shônai (Yamagata *ken*) are armed with one thousand small arms, bamboo spears, and swords. The ground is covered with snow, and the troops which have been called out have blockaded all the roads leading out of the province, so that the rioters may not be able to escape.

A telegram from the battlefield (Takase) states that several engagements have taken place during the past few days, and that of them those of the 26th and 27th ultimo were most severe. On the first day the Imperialists were victorious, although Lieut.-General Miyoshi received a slight wound. On the 27th the Imperialists were not so successful at first, but afterwards they were completly so. On the Imperial side about two hundred were killed and wounded in these actions. No engagement has since taken place.

All the vessels which were conveying the ammunition, stores, etc., of the rebels have been captured by the Imperial men-of-war.

The *Chôya Shimbun* publishes the following :—

Lieut. General Ôyama arrived at Kobe on the 27th ultimo. On the same day he proceeded to Hakata, in Chikuzen, in the *Genkai Maru*. Kawaji, the Chief Inspector of Police, has also started for Buzen with a force of police.

The *Okurasho* sent through one of the banks on the 1st instant, three hundred thousand *yen* to Kiôto.

Large quantities of powder were yesterday sent from Tôkiô to Niigata, and this is very likely intended for the use of the troops sent to suppress the Shônai insurgents.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

We hear that Kuroda *Sangi*, Kawaji, the Chief Inspector of Police, and, Yasuda Vice-Secretary of the *Kaitakushi*, are to accompany Yanagiwara on his mission to Satsuma.

We also hear that Okuma, the Minister of Finance, will shortly start for Kiôto.

Tuesday, 6th.

Yesterday was ushered in with snow, sleet and a bitterly cold north wind, varied with a little thunder. At noon the sky was beautifully clear, but during the afternoon we had a succession of showers. However, at seven o'clock in the evening the weather cleared up and later on sheet lightening illumined the horizon. All these changes in the weather were followed at ten minutes after midnight by a very severe shock of earthquake.

We take the following from the *Chôya Shimbun* :—

A telegram from Kiôto at 7 a.m. on the 3rd instant states that on that day an engagement took place of Uyeki mura, which lasted from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., when the insurgents, having exhausted their ammunition, retired.

A telegram from Fukuoka at 11 a.m. on the 3rd instant announces that the Imperialists were completely victorious at Takase. Murata Shimpachi, one of the commanders of the insurgents, was killed.

A telegram from Kiôto at 7 p.m. on the 3rd instant announces that at noon an engagement commenced at Takase which continued for an hour and the Imperial forces were victorious, but at 2 p.m. the Imperialists were attacked by another body of the insurgents from Uyeki and were forced to retire.

The following telegraphic news is from Minami-no-seki :—Kawajiri is established as the head-quarters of the insurgents, where they also have a hospital. Kumamoto is strongly garrisoned. For some days past the insurgents have not paid the wages of coolies in their service excepting those employed in removing the dead and wounded. The rebels are short of ammunition. Shinowara is in position at Takabashi; the forces under Kirino are at Konoha, Uyeki and Kawajiri, and Saigo is also at the latter place.

Another telegram from Nagasaki reports that at 7 a.m. on the 3rd instant a battle took at Yamaga. The Imperialists were completely successful and pursued the insurgents to Takase and thence to Konoha. At this latter place the Satsuma men made a stand but were finally routed and fled, and Konoha was fired by the Imperialists. At Tabaru an attack was also made on the insurgents who were again defeated, so that the Imperial troops continued their advance. In every engagement the rebels were beaten.

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 4 p.m. on the 4th instant states that the Imperialists attacked the insurgents on the 3rd, and fighting was resumed on the 4th. The Imperial troops have advanced from Takase as far as Tawara, and from Igura as far as Kichishigoi.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

We hear that the members of the House of Shimadzu have nothing to do with the present rebellion, but are trying to remain neutral, taking the side neither of the Government nor of the *samurai*. Saigo twice unsuccessfully endeavoured to obtain an interview with Shimadzu Saburo.

The vessels of the Imperial Navy are stationed as follows:—At Nagasaki the *Hosho, Seiki*, and *Dai-ni-Teibo Kan*; at Shimonoseki the *Asama, Tsukuba, Môshun* and *Nisshin Kan*; in the Bungo channel the *Adzuma Kan* and *Kaifu Maru*. The *Kasuga Kan* and *Takao Maru* are cruising between Shimonoseki and Kagoshima.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A veteran named Kawabate Iyemon, who is seventy two years of age, leads the van of the insurgents in every engagement.

Wednesday, 7th.

A THREATENING LETTER.

(*From the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of March 5th*, 1877.)

We yesterday received a letter addressed to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, Owarichô, from some one who signs himself "In Earnest." We wondered what it could be, and on opening it found the document given below, with the request to forward it to the other newspapers. We were all mightily alarmed, and as none of us were born with more than one head, and had no spare ones in case of energency, we don't see how we are to keep on composing our articles if a "Sword of Justice" is to be always hanging over our heads. We therefore beg most humbly to protest against it. As our hands shake so much at the idea of a "Sword of Justice" hanging over us, we are utterly unable to make any reply to this document.

March, 3rd.

"To the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, to be circulated to the *Hôchi Shimbun, Akébono Shimbun, Yomiuri Shimbun*, etc., etc.

Since the commencement of the Kagoshima affair until to-day, you have in every issue published nothing but false statements, thereby deluding the people. This is contrary to the object of newspapers, and is a heinous crime. You had better mark you heads with a "star" and await the approach of the sword of justice. It will then be too late for repentance. You are hereby warned of the above.

* * * *

P.S.—If you have any answer to make to this, publish the original in your paper as a heading to your remarks. If you do not, be prepared for the consequences."

The roll of the proposed Volunteer Corps is in the hands of the Committee, who will be happy to receive the names of any residents who desire to join either as active or honorary members.

Elizabeth Scarfield was yesterday brought before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., the Acting Law Secretary, charged with concealment of birth on board the *Annie W. Weston*, when on a voyage from Cardiff to this port. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was remanded until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the 27th February said that Nakayama Chiuzayemon and fourteen other *shidzoku* of Kagoshima who were arrested last winter on the discovery of a plot laid by them to assassinate Okubo, Minister of the Home Department, were to be immediately sentenced to penal servitude.

The following items of news are from the *Hôchi Shimbun* :—

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 6.05 p.m. on the 14th instant states that the Imperialists captured a battery of two guns from the insurgents at Takase and that the former are advancing. Another telegram from Osaka at 6.35 p.m. on the same day announces that 500 *samurai* of Obi, and 200 of Nobeoka, both in the province of Hiuga, have joined the rebels, and it is feared that the number of such reinforcements will still further increase.

Telegrams continue daily to arrive announcing the continued success of the Imperialists, but we hear that the rebels have taken up

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a position on Gion-yama, commanding Kumamoto, whence they shell the garrison. The insurgents have made repeated attacks by the roads from Nagasaki and Yanagawa, but have always been vigorously met by the Imperialist troops of the garrison.

A flag is flying at the head-quarters of the insurgents at Kawajiri bearing the following inscription :—Commander-in-Chief of the Expedition to the East. President of the New Government, Saigo Kichinosuke.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

We hear that the *samurai* of Kumamoto and Saga have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to take the field in case reinforcements are required.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Since the 3rd instant Yamagata, the Minister, and Ôyama, the Vice-Minister of War, have taken the command of the troops in the field.

From the *Osaka Nippo*.

The three battalions of troops under the Commander-in-Chief Arisugawa-no-Miya, united with the Imperialists at Takase and Minaminoseki on the 1st instant.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

A telegram from Osaka at 10.20 p.m. on the 5th instant announces that the Imperialists are continually victorious. During the engagement of the 3rd instant at Takase the fortifications on Inasa-yama were taken. On the 4th instant fighting commenced at dawn ; the Imperialists advanced toward Yamaga and have already taken Iwa-mura, and are advancing still further.

At 40 minutes after midnight on the 5th instant another telegram from Osaka arrived announcing that since the 3rd instant the Imperialists have been successful in every engagement. The village of Uyeki has been taken ; the rebel position on Kichijiyama has been stormed ; the Imperialists are advancing toward Ôkubo and Kôchi, and have reached Kumamoto.

We hear that a large number of insurgents have entered the province of Chikugo.

Thursday, 8th.

Elizabeth Scarfield surrendered to her recognizance yesterday morning, and the charge against her was further proceeded with in H. B. M.'s Provincial Court, before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Acting Law Secretary. The captain of the *Annie W. Weston* and his wife both gave their evidence, at the conclusion of which the Counsel for the accused objected to the jurisdiction of the Court, as be contended that the alleged offence, if committed at all, must have been committed on board a foreign ship on the high seas In consequence of this point having been raised the case was remanded until Saturday next, at 10 a.m.

The most important telegraphic news brought by the *Alaska* has already been anticipated by that received by French and English mails.

The Bluff Lot No. 218 was yesterday sold at Mr. Cope's auction for $400, Mr. A. Winstanley being the purchaser. Lots 63 and 66 were bought in at $1,500.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* we gather the following :—

In the engagement which took place on the 4th instant the Imperialists at Takase divided into two parties, one of which advanced by the Kôchi road and drove back the insurgents, who were beaten, to Takahashi. At this engagement the Imperial standard was captured, but Nodzu (? Lieut-General) on observing this success on the part of the rebels clapped spurs to his horse, boldly dashed in amongst the enemy, and after cutting down six of them retook the colours and restored them safely to his own side.

The *Tsuruga Maru*, belonging to Mitsu Bishi Company, returned on the 3rd instant from the South with a number of wounded soldiers.

A number of *samurai*, under the leadership of Takashima Rokozô, have been arrested at Kiôto, charged with having plotted to set that city on fire.

The *Chôya Shimbun* of yesterday gives us the following:—

It is stated that the *samurai* of Satsuma destroyed all the title deeds of land and the paper money current in the province, so that we can readily believe the report that they are consequently short of cash.

The following steps have been taken for the suppression of the disturbances in Yamagata *ken* (Shônai): On the 28th of last month twenty-eight horse loads of powder from the magazines of the Sogigamori district, and twenty police constables under sergeant Toyama, were sent to Yamagata *ken* from Miyagi *ken*. On the 1st instant two companies of troops under Captain Hara were also sent to that place from the Sendai garrison, and again on the 2nd another detachment of two companies.

We take the following from the *Hôchi Shimbun* :—

A telegram to the Army Department at 3 p.m. on the 6th instant stated that the Imperial forces had crossed the Takase river and dispersed the insurgents who were at Yamaga and Uyeki, and that Yamaga, Takase, and Uyeki are now in the hands of the Imperialists.

At 6.05 p. m. on the 6th instant a telegram from Kurume announced that some eight hundred farmers of Kumamoto *Ken* had taken up arms and risen against the local authorities, but it is not believed that they have espoused the Satsuma cause, but are merely agitating for a reduction of the taxes.

A telegram from Minaminoseke at 6.35 on the 6th instant says that the engagement at Yamaga was a very desperate one. The Imperialists are defending Hira-yama. No engagement has since taken place. Colonel Fukuwara is said to have been wounded, but not seriously.

Friday, 9th.

The *Akébono Shimbun* says :—

It is generally believed that it was not Saigo's intention as yet to break out into open warfare against the Government. Three days after the *samurai* had siezed the Government powder, Saigo came to the 'Private School' and warned them against the perpetration of any acts of violence. Kirino, however, who assumed command of the insurgents, showing Saigo the confessions which had been made by Nakahara, the chief of those who were in the plot to assassinate Saigo, told him that under the circumstances there could be no drawing back. "If you do not," he said, "unite yourself with us, we shall take your head first and commence afterwards." He still further urged Saigo by telling him that he had forgotten the rules he had established. It is possible that this referred to some arrangement made between himself and Kirino at the time that Saigo withdrew from the Government on the Corean question. But it was evidently not Saigo's wish at present to make any open rupture with the Government, and when he set out on the present Expedition he issued orders to the *samurai* to that effect, and stated that their violation would be visited with immediate punishment. It is presumed that his intention was either to advance only as far as the boundary of the province of Higo, thinking that his friends in the Government would then come forward and propose some terms of settlement, or to leave his men at Kumamoto and come on to the capital for the purpose of presenting a memorial to the Government. From some cause or other, however, hostilities commenced at Kumamoto.

This is an account given to us by one who has just returned from that *Ken*.

Saigo had frequently been warned of the danger he ran in giving such a thorough military training to the *samurai*, but he always replied that there was but one power that could reform the country, the power of arms.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

A telegram which left Kurume at 1.30 a.m. on the 1st instant announces that a desperate struggle took place at Tawarazaka on the 6th instant. Two of the insurgents' batteries have been taken, but the third breast-work was so well defended that the Imperialists failed to carry it. The Imperialists renewed the attack on this battery on the 7th, but about 1 p.m. had to give up the attempt as hopeless.

The *Kasuga Kan* left Nagasaki on the 7th instant for Kagoshima. It is expected that the Mikado's Envoys were on board this vessel.

We take the following from the *Hôchi Shimbun* :—

Twenty thousand stand of breach-loaders with the requisite ammunition have arrived from Germany, which were ordered some time ago by Saigo, but of course the Government have prevented delivery being made.

A telegram despatched from Minamino-seki at 9 a.m. on the 6th instant states that Tawarazaka was taken by the Imperialists during the engagement of the 5th. On the 6th the Imperialists advanced to Uyeki, where there was some very sharp fighting. At Kichijigoi the action was indecisive, either side being unable to hold the position contested for. The Imperialists have constructed a battery at Yamaga.

A telegram on the 7th instant from the scene of the fighting in Higo states, that a memorandum found on the dead body of

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one of the insurgents gives the number of rebels killed and wounded up to the 3rd instant as 400.

Many merchant vessels on the Higo coast have been taken by the insurgents,

The *Chôya Shimbun* of yesterday publishes the following :—

A telegram from Kuroda, dated Fukuoka, the 6th instant, at 6.05 a.m., gives favourable accounts of the progress of the Imperialists, and says that Uyeki must shortly be taken by them, when communication will be established with the Kumamoto garrison.

His Majesty's special Envoys to Satsuma, escorted by a police force, arrived at Nagasaki on the 5th instant.

The *Tôkai Maru*, which arrived at Kobe on the 2nd instant, took eighty-seven wounded men to that port from the scene of the fighting in the South.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

There are eleven men-of-war in the southern seas fully supplied with provisions and coals for a three months' cruise.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

The train which left Kobe at 1.30 p.m. on the 3rd instant conveyed some one hundred and fifty wounded to Osaka station, whence they would be sent to the hospital in that city.

Kawaji, the Chief Inspector of Police, has left the province of Hiuga *en route* for Kumamoto with a force of about 2,000 armed police.

We hear that it has been decided to increase the police force of the capital by enrolling 1,800 recruits.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

Statement for the week ending 3rd March, 1877 :—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		$1,200,000
On hand	896,870	
In circulation	308,130	
	1,200,000	
Reserved Fund		303,130
In Foreign money :—		
In dollars	$173,065.00	
In Bank notes and cheques	2,000.00	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	55,065.00	
	230,130.00	
Do in native currency	73,000.00	
	$303,130.00	

Saturday, 10th.

The *Tôkio Maru* takes down reinforcements and a large quantity of ammunition for the Army in the South.

The O. & O. Company's steamer *Oceanic* will not leave for San Francisco until Tuesday, the 13th instant, at daylight.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

It is intended to unite the forces under Lieut. Generals Nodzu-Miyoshi and Miura, and make a combined attack on the insurgents. There will then be twelve battalions of Imperial troops engaged, and it is confidently expected that the result will be decisive.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* :—

The Imperial forces which have advanced from Uyeki are now able to carry on communication with the troops garrisoned at Kumamoto. It is therefore to be expected that a general attack upon the insurgents will shortly be made.

Two more battalions of the troops of the Tôkiô garrison are to be despatched at the earliest convenience by steamer to Hakata, in the province of Chikuzen.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A letter received from Nagasaki states that the *samurai* of Saga, Fukuoka and the neighbouring *ken* show no disposition to join with the insurgents. Of the Higo *samurai* only the remnant of the *Jimpu* party have taken part in the rebellion, the other *samurai* of this province being peacefully disposed.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

As there is but a small Imperial force stationed at Hakata in the province of Chikuzen, the insurgents are, it is said, preparing for an attack upon that city.

One thousand six hundred recruits for the Tôkiô police force are expected from the Ibaraki and other *Ken*.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Kuroda, *Sangi*, has been appointed to accompany the special Envoys of the Mikado to Satsuma, and authorized to deprive Governor Oyama of his title, and to demand the restitution of Sergeant Nakahara and others who have been imprisoned by the Satsuma *samurai*.

The estimated cost of the Satsuma Expedition was four million *yen*, but as the Government have already spent over two million it is to be feared that the cost originally estimated will be much exceeded.

A further hearing of the charge against Elizabeth Scarfield in H. B. M.'s Court took place this morning. Mr Bishop, referring to the objection raised by the Counsel for the defence, called Mr Connor, licensed pilot, who showed in his evidence the position of the *Annie W. Weston* on the morning in question. Mr Ness then said that though he still disputed the jurisdiction of the Court, yet in case the point should be decided against him, he would sum up the case for the defence; and proceeded to do so, briefly referring to the extenuating circumstances in the action with which the prisoner was charged. Mr Ness said that the feelings natural to a woman in the circumstances in which the accused had been placed were those of mingled fear and shame. Both of these had served in actuating the deed; the greater the respectability of the girl the greater the shame, and abuse and threats from her mistress, the captain's wife, occasioned the fear. This woman, by her own evidence, threatened the accused in such a manner that a confession was forced from her. The captain's wife declaimed against the enormity of the prisoner's fault, threatened to call in the captain and officers and then to leave her on a desert island, in fact so inhumanely harassed her feelings that a great fear of consequences was the result. The crime was not an offence against morality and although the law was apparently very strict, a reprimand would, in this case, fully satisfy its requirements. Mr Ness after speaking at some length, asked the Court to consider the circumstances of the case and be lenient. His Honour deferred his decision.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 25th February, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,729.56
Merchandise, &c.	$ 875.92
Total	$7,605.48

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,556.53
Merchandise, &c.	$ 502.41
Total	$7,058.94

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 4th March, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,386.14
Merchandise, &c.	$ 583.14
Total	$6,969.28

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,813.17
Merchandise, &c.	$ 529.78
Total	$7,342.95

Whilst returning the salutes of H. B. M. S. *Modeste* and the French corvette *Atalante*, a sad accident occurred on Thursday morning, at Decima fort. When a few rounds had been fired a peculiar concussion was felt which to the ear of the acute denoted an accident. From enquiry we find that after discharging one of the guns, the sponging process was not properly applied. A new charge was at once inserted resulting in the immediate explosion of the gun, and sending two Japanese gunners hurriedly into eternity.—*Rising Sun.*

The adage says that "troubles never comes alone" and Japan at the present moment is verifying its truth. We hear that Loo Chiu has revolted, and declared for "dear mother China."—This is a most favorable opportunity for the expenditure of the surplus energy of the samurai, in nursing this docile people.—*Rising Sun.*

We believe we are correct in stating that there is no truth in a rumour which has lately obtained some currency to the effect that an influential foreign firm has bought, or is going to run, the China Merchants Navigation Co.'s steamers.—*Shanghai Courier.*

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REVIEW OF THE JAPAN SILK TRADE FROM 1874 TO 1877.

(Continued from last week)

II.

From July to December, 1876.

BEFORE the invasion of the silk-worms' disease, which made its first appearance in 1849, the cost of silk, in the Cevennes for instance, could be calculated as follows :—With one ounce of eggs made by himself and costing him about fr. 2, the silk grower obtained 40 kilo of cocoons which he could sell at fr. 5 with a profit of fr. 1 per kilo. The yield being then 1 kilo of silk for 12 of cocoons, and the expense of reeling fr. 9, the nett cost was fr. 69. The market price being about fr. 75, the silk reeler might realise a profit of fr. 6 per kilo. This was the golden time of sericulture. Let us now come down to the year 1874 and mark the change wrought by the decrease in the yield of seed and cocoons, by heavier taxation and the increased price of leaves, wages, fuel, etc. From one ounce of "selectioned" yellow seed the silk grower obtains perhaps 35 kilo of very superior cocoons, which cost him fr. 6.40 per kilo, and he considers himself lucky if he can sell them without loss. The cost of one kilo of silk will thus be :—

13 kilo cocoons at fr. 6.40.....	fr. 83.20
Labour	fr. 15.00
	fr. 98.20

Or, let us suppose that the silk grower has put his trust in the imported Japanese seed and bought for fr. 5 a card which yields 18 kilo of green cocoons. The total expense of rearing will have been less than in the above case, but will amount to about fr. 175, giving a net cost of fr. 10 per kilo. Unfortunately the market price is only fr. 4.20. In this instance, the cost of one kilo of silk will be :—

17 kilo cocoons at fr. 4.20.....	fr. 71.40
Labour.....	fr. 15.00
	fr. 86.40

Now, turning to the prices paid in the course of 1874-75 for the product of the yellow and green cocoons, we find no higher quotation than fr. 97 for the former and fr. 86 for the latter.

In the fairs and markets held after the crop, the average price of "fresh" cocoons was :—

per kilo.	1873.	1874.	1875.
In France for Japanese breeds...	fr. 5.45	4.20	3.65
„ for Yellow „ ...	„ 6.55	5.30	5.05
In Italy for all sorts.....	„ 6.60	4.20	3.75

In Marseilles, the price of "dry" cocoons was of course regulated by the prospective value of silk. In March 1876, when the French yellow and the Italian green raws 10s. 12d. second order were quoted fr. 67 and fr. 54 respectively, these prices showed (on the same basis of cost as in 1874) a value of fr. 4 for yellow and fr. 2.30 for green cocoons. When the time of the crop had come, so deep, so widespread was the discouragement of the silk growers in Europe, that the total quantity of seed put to hatch in April and May was on the whole considerably reduced. By this initial cause the crop of 1876 was doomed to be a poor one. On the 13th of April, a sudden sharp frost occurred in the south of France. In most of the silk districts leaves and buds were destroyed ; in some there was a second growth in May ; very few were left uninjured. In Italy there was no frost, but the weather was cold and rainy throughout the season. In Lombardy the rain lasted fifty days. The consequence was that in many places the worms died from sheer famine ; almost everywhere they suffered from scanty, irregular or unwholesome alimentation. But the irregular course of that crop will be best illustrated by the prices paid for cocoons ; they ranged as follows :

In Italy.....for Superior.....	from fr.	2.00	to 6.65
„ ..... „ Middling.....	„ „	1.25	to 5.82
„ ..... „ Inferior.....	„ „	0.90	to 4.82
In France.. „ Japan breeds	„ „	4.25	to 5.00
„ ..... „ Yellow do.	„ „	5.40	to 6.25

And one further evidence adduced by this wide range of price was, that in Italy, where the Japanese breeds had been predominant, the quality of the cocoons was in general worse than in France. In Spain, and in the Levant, the unremunerative price of silk during the previous seasons had also the effect of reducing production.

We shall now resume our chronicle of the English and French markets.

1876. *April.*—The universal languor of trade, the enormous losses incurred in the financial world, and the unsettled state of affairs in Turkey are among the causes which account for the protracted inactivity of the silk markets. They are so depressed that the news of a severe frost in the south of France falls flatly upon them. Stocks, however, are known to be much reduced everywhere, and present prices are from 45 to 60 per cent. (according to descriptions) lower than the average for the period extending from 1866 to 1871. No. 2 Hanks 15s., fr. 42.

May.—The prospect of a bad crop counteracts the effect of the general uneasiness felt in the silk manufacturing trade. Many holders of European raws withdraw their stocks from the market. Manufacturers, having secured fresh supplies at an advance of fr. 3 to 5 for fine raws, wait for events. No. 2 Hanks 15s. 6d., fr. 43.

June.—The fashion for wool dresses still rules supreme in France ; elsewhere silk seems to regain favour. Great rise in the price of cocoons ; large contracts are made with the silk reelers for the product of their filatures. Throwsters and manufacturers secure large supplies of raws. Speculation reappears on the stage. Chinas, which have been heavy during the previous months, have a comparatively small share in the demand. No. 2 Hanks 17s., fr. 48.

July.—As day after day throws new light on the disastrous issue of the European crop, buyers after a short pause resume operations and speculation in silk becomes general. Capitalists, owing to the extraordinary abundance and cheapness of money and the scarcity of good securities, invest largely in silk. The rapidity of the rise in prices for all descriptions is without precedent. Manufacturers, notwithstanding the slow advance in the price of piece goods, are compelled to follow the current. No. 2 Hanks 22s., fr. 61.

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August.—Most holders being now indisposed to part with their stocks, orders are telegraphed to China and Japan, and shipments afloat are sold "to arrive," after which there is a lull at the beginning of the month. Some of the earliest investors are even anxious to realise, when the news of the very high rates paid in Yokohama and in Shanghai, and a further rise in the cocoons' market of Marseilles, imparts fresh vigour to speculation. No. 2 Hanks 28s., fr. 78.

September.—More active than ever, speculation finds recruits among all classes of people; stocks change hands at daily advancing rates; a speedy return to the prices of 1868-69 is boldly prophesied by the most sanguine.* Silk having now risen about 125 per cent. from the lowest point, large orders are given by the purveyors of the wholesale trade and, although the advance in the price of fabrics is far from adequate to the advance in the price of silk, manufacturers whose stocks of cheap raws and throwns are not yet exhausted can afford to take those orders. A good demand has sprung up for black silks and factories are working with their full power. Prices have continued to advance in China and Japan. In Yokohama Hanks No. 2 have reached $1,050, or 36s. 6d. and fr. 101, and settlements for the three first months of the season amount to 12,700 bales, against a total export of 13,591 bales for the twelve months of 1875-76. There are few complaints at home of the quality of Japans, but unfortunately at a time of extreme scarcity of fine sized raws, Hanks are found to be fuller in size than usual. Prices show much less buoyancy in London than in Lyons. No. 2 Hanks 33s. 6d., fr. 100.

October.—Attention has hitherto been diverted from the conflict between Turkey and her insurgent provinces; but now the apprehension of that conflict eventually involving Europe in a general war is growing to such a point, that towards the end of the month transactions in raw and manufactured silk are completely paralysed. Still, the prospects of general consumption are apparently improving, money is abundant, stocks of silk pass from the weak to stronger hands. Prices are almost nominal at previous rates.

November.—The news of an armistice between Turkey and Servia fails to restore confidence in the maintenance of peace in Europe. It begins to be felt that prices have been raised to dangerous heights. All speculation has ceased; holders are again brought face to face with manufacturers alone. Holders, as a body, are strong indeed, but towards the end of the month

* A series of letters adressed to the *Moniteur des Soies* by an "Abonné," affords a curious example of the infatuation of a certain set of people during that period.

TABLE D.

FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

EXCHANGE @ 6 m/s. HIGHEST 4/6 & 5.75. LOWEST 3/10 & 4.92. AVERAGE 4/3½ & 5.53.

Price current in Yokohama from July to December with cost laid down and sold in London and Lyons.				Price current in London from July to December,	Price current in Lyons from July to December.
				HANKS.	
EXTRA AND NO. 1 BEST.				No. 1 Best	Extra and No. 1 10/16d
Highest	$1,125	38/10	107	35/6	107
Lowest	730	25/10	72	20/6	60
Average	895	33/6	96	30/9	86
NO. 2 GOOD				No. 2 Good	No. 2 Bonnes 12/16d
Highest	$1,070	36/10	102	33/6	102
Lowest	700	24/10	69	19/	54
Average	850	32/0	91	28/6	83
NO. 2½ MEDIUM				No. 2 to 3 Midling	No. 2½ Courantes 12/18d
Highest	$1,050	36/2	100	32/	98
Lowest	560	19/6	54	18/	51
Average	810	30/6	87	27/	77
NO. 3, 4 AND 5 COMMON AND INFERIOR				Common and Inferior	No. 3 and 4 Inferieurs 10/22d
Highest	$1,020	35/2	97	30/	91
Lowest	600	22/7	63	17/	48
Average	775	29/3	83	24/6	71
				OSHIU.	
EXTRA AND BEST				No. 1	Extra and No. 1, 14/20d
Highest	$1,100	37/10	104	33/	100
Lowest	700	26/10	76	20/	59
Average	865	32/6	92	27/3	82
GOOD AND MEDIUM				No. 2	No. 2 and 3, 18/25d
Highest	$1,060	36/6	101	30/	90
Lowest	650	24/4	68	18/	54
Average	810	30/6	87	24/9	73
COMMON AND HAMATSKI				No. 3 & 4	Hamatski and other Oshiu, 25/50d
Highest	$ 830	29/2	81	27/	72
Lowest	570	22/2	62	15/6	47
Average	685	26/	74	21/6	60
KAKEDA ALL ROUND				—	Kakeda, No. 1, 2 and 3
Highest	$1,120	40/5	110	—	106
Lowest	830	30/7	86	—	65
Average	940	35/3	100	—	86
				SODAI, ECHIZEN AND OTHER TAYSAM SORTS.	
Average	$ 600	23/	65	—	58
				STEAM FILATURES AND OTHER FILATURES.	
Average	$ 980	37/	104	—	103

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some sales bring down quotations for No. 2 Hanks to 28s., fr. 78.

December.—Few transactions and great anarchy in prices at the beginning of the month. Some of the shipments of Japans sold "to arrive" are found to have been so hastily and badly sorted, that qualities do not answer to description, and they give rise to much litigation between buyers and sellers. Ardent polemics regarding the position of the silk trade; the failure of the European crop, the early closing of many filatures, the reduction of stocks at home, the paucity and alleged inferiority of stocks in the East, the prospects of the next crop are dilated upon with much exaggeration and adduced as evidence in support of prices. It is hoped that the conference of Constantinople will result in a peaceful settlement of the Eastern Question. Confidence is restored to a certain extent. Rescued by speculation from the hands of weak holders, European silk has risen fr. 10 towards the middle of December, and the year closes amid glad anticipations of an early improvement in prices. No. 2 Hanks, 28s. to 29s., fr. 82 to 84.

(To be Continued.)

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE *Taihei Maru* AT KAGOSHIMA.

("*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*" of 3th March.)

We have received the following account from a person who was on board the *Taihei Maru*.

This vessel arrived at Kagoshima from Loo-choo about 10 o'clock at night. She had cast anchor, and the engines had become silent, when a great noise and shouting was heard from the direction of the town of Kagoshima. Lanterns and torches could be seen carried hurriedly about, and a great disturbance seemed to be going on. The people on board the *Taihei Maru* thought it very strange, and were wondering if this could be a festival day with the Kagoshima people, when a number of boats suddenly put off to the *Taihei Maru*, to the no small amazement of those on board, for although at the open ports the small boats compete with each other in coming off to the mail steamers with *saké*, fish, etc. for sale, this seemed very strange at Kagoshima which is rarely visited by mail steamers.

When the boats reached the *Taihei Maru* it was seen that they contained fifty or sixty men armed with rifles, who came tramping up the ladder, and forced their way in a swarm all over the ship. Of course no one on board was prepared for anything of this kind. Everybody was much alarmed and wondered what was going to happen next. Some ran away, and others tumbled down in their flurry. Mr. Kinashi Seiichiro was on board, being on his way back from Loo-choo, his term of Government service having expired. He thought this very strange conduct, and stepped forward on the deck. The rebels seemed very much embarrassed, and were standing with outstretched arms, when Kinashi recognized among them a man whom he had known when in the War Department. He asked this man what it was all about, and after the usual compliments of 'It is an age since I have seen you, etc., they got to more familiar conversation, and it gradually came out that four or five days before there had been an attack on the Arsenal and Dock; that Saigo and Kirino, at the head of all the Kagoshima *shizoku*, had formed their plans and made their military preparations to set out on a campaign in a few days. At this juncture the *Taihei Maru* had arrived, and thinking that she was a man-of-war sent against them, they had themselves resolved to attack her by surprise. They had therefore got into several boats and come so far. They saw, however, from the appearance of the ship that she was not a man-of-war. They then talked over the matter together frankly, and the troops at last left, leaving about thirty men behind. That night they parted without anything particular having occurred.

JAPANESE TALES.

HOW *GATA GATA*, *GUDSU GUDSU*, *CHIRIN CHIRIN*, AND *SAC SAC* HAD THE TABLES TURNED UPON THEM BY THE REVEREND PRIEST WHOM THEY SO WICKEDLY "TOOK IN."

THAT impunity begets confidence, and familiarity breeds contempt, are two maxims which every schoolboy who has cleared the thorny brake of pothooks and hangers is certain sooner or later to have to commit to memory in neat round text, if his writing master knows his business and is worth his salt. And if poor old ill-used Tsuda did not know them before he was so evilly entreated by his acolytes, it must have been because he had paid no attention to his copy book, or perhaps because they used different headings in the old times when he was a boy, to those in vogue at the present day. No one is too old to learn, however, as he found to his cost, for his four precious little shaven pates had begun lately to take charge of his instruction, and although they had not as yet advanced beyond those proverbs aforesaid, so zealous did they show themselves in the discharge of their self-imposed duty, that Tsuda learned them off by heart in no time, and it was highly probable that his stock of knowledge in the same direction would in process of time be very much augmented. For things had changed between him and them since the memorable night on which they supped together; a bloodless revolution had occurred and resulted in changing a despotism into a republic. The irresponsible dictatorship was abolished for the present, and his very humble servants began to discourse to one another of the rights of man.

But if their manners had undergone a change, the alteration in their appearance was no less extraordinary. For by degrees they had became as sleek and fat as heretofore they had been angular and lean. Gata bid fair in time, if he went on at the present rate, to have a double chin. Gudsu's *obi* had to be let out an inch or two. Chirin had laid the foundation of a round, red nose. To be sure it had acquired only a delicate pink as yet,—like a pale blush rose, but many a Royal Raspberry had no better beginnings. And as for Sac-sac, his cheeks had grown so round and plump that the wonder was, not so much how he managed to shut his eyes for the tightness of his skin, as how he contrived to open his mouth, for the same.

Now how did all this come about? Tsuda slily laughed when the neighbours wondered, and said it was always so with those who took to their fasting kindly, and glanced complacently adown his own portly person. But there were some who refused to believe in Tsuda's explanation in spite of its convincing simplicity. Fellows who required to have their ears tickled with such silly jargon as proportion between effects and causes, and whose idle pates were filled with antiquated sayings, such as an empty sack cannot stand against a wall, and the like. Among such cross-grained persons it was whispered that old Father Tsuda's imps had got him, some way or other, in their power, and that to keep things quiet he allowed them to have pretty much their own way in everything. Not that such scandalous stories injured him one bit. Quite the contrary, in fact, for the men thought little or nothing about them, and the women—who were his chief supporters—lowered their voices when his name was mentioned, and spoke of him somewhat tenderly, as a good and ill-used man.

Notwithstanding all these opposite opinions, however, there was no gainsaying the fact that affairs were going on badly in the temple, for in addition to the careless and disrespectful manners which were obvious in the demeanour of the four young acolytes, it was also very evident that they were beginning to neglect the duties incidental to their calling. For why, otherwise, should the temple have gradually become so dingy. The wood and brass work never shone now-a-days as it did of old, notwithstanding that the amount of *saké* used in polishing it was not diminished of late, but in fact increased. The mats were seldom swept, and the oil in all the lamps was full of snuffs. Tsuda now and then remonstrated, but he might as well have read a lecture to the pigeons on the roof for cooing during prayers, for all his little villains minded.

Why! the poor old fellow might draw aside that creaking closet door as often as a liked, but never a "*hai*" did it

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draw from Gata. He might splash in his savoury mess until it overflowed the pot and rolled about the room for all Gudsu cared. What did it matter to him, said Chirin, though his kettle bubbled over till it put out the fire. And as for little Sac-sac, his master might eat himself into an apoplexy before the smacking of his lips could have penetrated the layers of fat which lined his auricles and secured his attention.

By the way, he had left off locking up that mysterious closet lately, for the very cogent reason, that the remains of another key than the right one, found entangled in its broken wards, had spoiled the lock for further use. The playful boys said it must have been Tsuda himself who had done the damage,—when questioned by him on the subject—he had no doubt broken it by inserting the wrong key in a fit of abstraction, or when overpowered by—study. But, as Tsuda had but one key, and that was safe and sound in his pouch, he was entitled to hold a different opinion, perhaps, upon the matter. Signs were not wanting of late, however, to indicate that all this was becoming intolerable to Tsuda. It was high time they were thinking of mending their manners, these young scamps, or trouble was probably in store for them. For now-a-days an ominous cloud hung round the brow of Tsuda, at first a summer *cirrus* coming and going, as it were, but by slow degrees a *cumulo nimbus*, such as lowers round Fuji before a storm. Such was the state of affairs, when one fine morning as he was passing a neighbour's door on business of importance, the good woman of the house, whose husband had been lately belled and prayed by him into a better world, out of the goodness of her heart, or from gratitude, perhaps, for all the trouble he had taken upon that occasion, called the old priest over, and presented him with a parcel of cakes of a kind which he much esteemed, smelling deliciously and smoking hot off the fire.

Now, although his mouth watered and he longed to eat them then and there, yet, as the business he was on was of a pressing nature, and as, moreover, he had made a vow that very day not to touch one drop of drink nor a morsel of food between his eight o'clock breakfast and his noon-day meal, the good man was constrained to hurry back and deposit them in his closet, there to remain until circumstances permitted him to gratify his appetite.

As ill luck would have it, however, during his absence, which was a long one, his industrious apprentices having finished the cleaning of the temple, and their dinners, came in to put his room to rights. That their work that day had been long and heavy might have been gathered from their dull and stupid faces, and the yawnings with which they were affected. It is true that a superficial observer might have fancied from their looks that they had all been sleeping, but then he would perhaps have been ignorant how flushed the face gets from hanging down the head in scrubbing woodwork, and how apt the glare of brass is to make the eyes to water. However that might have been, they were so late in arranging Tsuda's room, that beyond peeping into the closet they unanimously decided that it was hardly worth the while doing more at the time. Except perhaps trying on his spectacles, and drawing a caricature or two with Tsudas favorite pencil upon his best note paper could be considered in the light of putting things to right.

That peep into the closet was, alas! a fatal one. For there, exposed to full view, lay the delicious cakes, exhaling that odour indescribable which appertaineth only to forbidden fruits. How dainty they looked—how wildly appetising. Gata touched one with his finger. Gudsu boldly took another up. Chirin smelled it and smiled, and impetuous Sac-sac broke a corner off and devoured it before you could wink your eye, as the saying is.

"It is superb!" mumbled Sac-sac. "Delicious!" cried Chirin, with his mouth full. "Good!" said Gudsu shortly, and "Ah!" was all Gata had time to say, for the hurry he was in to finish the cake he was eating and be the first to begin another.

Nothing like them surely had ever been made before. They ran bolt off with the whole five senses at once whether they were willing or not. They were surely bewitched, for once the poor boys commenced eating they could not leave off for the life of them. That is to say, as long as there was any more left to eat, which to say truth was not very long. For when Sac-sac, with his mouth full and a big bit in one hand, would have helped himself again with the other to be even with Gata who was quite one cake ahead of him, the consternation depicted on his countenance was so expressive, that it fully conveyed as plain as looks could say it, the startling intelligence to his fellow depredators, that there was not another left.

Here was a pretty state of affairs, such as in the excitement of eating, it had never occurred to them as likely to come to pass. The delicious flavour of these dainties had so engrossed all their attention whilst they lasted, that they had no time to think of anything else. But now that the supply was exhausted and the flavour beginning to leave their palates, reflection slowly resumed its sway, and struggling through the recollection of the sweets, warned them each and all that their outraged master would have to be faced with that *nimbus* round his brow. Many and ingenious were the expedients proposed by which it was hoped that the inevitable storm might be avoided, but none found special favour, until Gata, with a malicious eye to the piece which Sac-sac still held in his chubby hand, proposed that it should be confiscated for the common weal, and inserted cunningly between the lips of the stone image of Jisô which stood upon a tombstone in the graveyard behind the temple, in order to convince old Tsuda that it was he who was the thief.

This ingenious suggestion was received with acclamations and forthwith acted upon, Sac-sac being the only malcontent, and the wicked boys sat themselves down to their studies and to wait for what would follow—not, however, without inward misgivings, be it said.

Tsuda soon after this arrived, and his wrath can more easily be imagined than described, when, having had a whiff or two of tobacco, and a cup of hot water as a prelude to the treat he promised himself, he found his cherished dainties had disappeared.

His estimable attendants declared with one voice that they had distinctly seen Jisô-sama walk in as bold as brass and devour the missing cakes, and if he doubted their honour he had only to go out and have a look at him to be convinced.

On inspection sure enough Jisô's mouth was full of cake and one of his hands had signs of grease upon it.

What was to be done now become the question. Tsuda, of course, as became a worthy priest, believed the whole story, and although he exhibited a praiseworthy resentment against the idol, yet it was strange how viciously he regarded his innocent acolytes. In the cause of order and discipline, so strangely out of joint of late, it was advisable to take some steps, and in his not unnatural perplexity he bethought him of consulting a fortune-teller, a special crony, who lived not far away. So he girt his robe about him and off he hied, and as he went it was remembered afterwards that the expression of his face had so much altered, that his best friend might have passed him by for another man, and not be blamed for it either. For Fuji's hoary head had seldom carried such a thunder cloud as brooded on him now, nor had such lightenings often flashed around it as glittered from his eyes.

The fortune-teller, when consulted, recommended him to boil the idol and he would ascertain the truth, then pocketed his contribution and bowed him out.

A close observer might have noticed that having neared his house he hesitated for a moment, and then, turned back a little way and entering a certain shop made purchase of a stout bamboo, which he concealed beneath his robes and then sped home.

Behold them then all five, squatted round a monstrous boiler filled with water, in which sat Jisô stonily. With a never changing smile upon his stony contenance one stony hand raised up warningly and the other holding stiffly a *Kana-bo*, or jingling rod.

How long the water is in boiling and how dreary look the wretched boys. Their master preserves a solemn silence and never moves a muscle.

How the time hangs. For heaven's sake thrust in another armful of wood beneath the pot. Will nobody do something to break the intolerable silence?

Hark! wasn't that a noise from out the pot? It was. A bubble has struggled upward and burst upon the sur-

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face. And now another rises, and another. What do they say? Hurrah! hurrah! It's *kutta kutta kutta*, (I have eaten it) as plain as ears can hear it. The little rogues look askance at Tsuda, but he heeds them not, nor moves nor seems to take his eyes from off the ground, but his right hand beneath his vestment, to judge from the working of the tendons round his wrist, seems to tighten upon something. The boys seem frightened and depressed, they know not why, and move uneasily in their places. *Kutta kutta* bubbles louder from the pot, but still it does not reassure them. And now the noise increases and bubbles have not time to break—but change their time and run together to a hiss and then—oh! horror—as the water boils more furiously it seems to say *kuwan kuwan*, (I did not eat it) and Tsuda at last is on his feet and his stout bamboo is raining such trenchant blows upon the heads of the wicked four, that they rush headlong from the temple never to return, and as the good priest comes back from chasing them it is plain them the storm upon his forehead is burst and over, for the *nimbus* has dispersed, and in its place is a bright red glow such as the setting sun sheds over Fuji when the winds and rain have ceased and the dread typhoon is past.

A SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE PENAL CODES.

By Joseph H. Longford, Esq., H. B. M. Legation.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 28th February, 1877.

The Criminal Laws of Japan as they stand at present are comprised in two codes, respectively entitled the "Chief Points of the New Fundamental Laws" and "The Revised Fundamental and Supplementary Laws," both of which have been compiled and enacted since the Revolution. Under the Shôgunate the whole criminal jurisdiction of the country was nominally administered according to the laws contained in the two Chinese codes known as the Ming and Tsing, but as the several territorial magnates had from time to time modified and altered these codes at will, the mode of their administration differed in almost every province. The attention of the Mikado's Government was therefore early directed to the subject, a commission was appointed to enquire into it and to draw up a code that would be applicable to the whole Empire, and the result of their labours was the code which I have first mentioned and which was published in January 1871. It is simply a selection from the two Chinese codes of the laws which were considered to be most applicable to Japan, large modifications being, however, introduced into the amount and nature of the punishments prescribed in them for different offences. These punishments had been of the most cruel and rigorous severity; death was inflicted for almost trivial offences and no other method was known of punishing heinous crimes save by accompanying that death with tortures of the most painful description. The Commissioners who draw up the new code, however, recognizing that the true principle of punishment existed not in extreme and vindictive severity altogether disproportioned to the gravity of the offences, but in the certainty of the infliction of that punishment, entirely eliminated from the new code those barbarous modes of execution which had characterized the old, largely curtailed the crimes for which death was enjoined as the penalty, abolished merciless and excessive whippings, and for the majority of offences prescribed the punishment of imprisonment with corrective labour, or in other words penal servitude.

The second code which I have mentioned was notified by an Imperial Precept published in May 1873. By it many of the laws contained in the first were abrogated or amended, new ones which experience had shown to be necessary were added, and further proof given of the humane feelings by which the Government was actuated by the still further curtailment of the crimes punishable by death, and by the almost total abolition of corporal punishment. What I now purpose to lay before the Society is a summary compiled from these two codes of the Criminal Law of Japan as at present constituted, and I am induced to do so because I am not aware that this subject has as yet found a place among those that have from time to time been brought before the attention of the Society, and because it is one of interest, not only to the student, but in some degree also to every foreigner resident in this country.

The "Chief Points of the New Fundamental Laws" consist, in addition to a preface containing certain tables and preliminary matter, of five volumes subdivided into 192 sections, and the "Revised Fundamental and Supplementary Laws" are comprised in two volumes containing 318 consecutively numbered sections, there being as in the first code also some tables and Preliminary matter. These sections are again in both cases grouped into 13 chapters of different length, headed respectively :—

1.—General Laws.
2.—Domestic Law.
3.—Robbery and Theft.
4.—Homicide.
5.—Quarrelling and Fighting.
6.—Abusive Language.
7.—Indictments and Informations.
8.—Bribery and Corruption.
9.—Forgery and Fraud.
10.—Rape and Adultery.
11.—Miscellaneous Offences.
12.—Arrest.
13.—Judgment and Imprisonment.

The first chapter contains the laws describing the regulations under which the punishments specified in the remaining twelve chapters are to be inflicted. Every crime known to Japanese law, with the exception of such offences as are in contravention of the Press-Laws, Railway Regulations, etc., which are provided for in special statutes, is separately treated of in one or other of these twelve chapters, the circumstances which are to be taken into consideration in convicting a prisoner being minutely described, and the punishment which is to be inflicted on him on conviction precisely stated in each case, authority being, however, given to the judge to make certain mitigations in these punishments whenever he thinks the circumstances of the case call for the exercise of clemency.

I will now separately summarize these chapters in the order in which they occur.

Chapter I.
GENERAL LAWS.

The first and second volumes containing forty sections of the 'New Code,' and one hundred sections of the first volume of the Revised Code treat of the "General Laws." These may be divided into three classes devoted severally to—I. Punishments: II. Special cases in which the statute punishments are to be increased, mitigated, compounded by the payment of a fine, or altogether remitted according to the aggravating or extenuating circumstances of each case, and the rank, age and sex of the offender: III. Definitions of Legal terms that occur in the body of the codes, and Miscellaneous Provisions.

CLASS I,—PUNISHMENTS.

Revised Code, Sec. I-IV, There are twenty degrees of punishment—namely penal servitude for a period of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 or 100 days, or for one of 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 5, 7 or 10 years, or for life,—there being no intermediate period between that of 100 days and 1 year, or between that of 10 years and that for life—and death. An offender sentenced to a term of penal servitude is to be placed in the penitentiary or convict depôt of the district in which he has been tried and sentenced, and work suited to his age, physical condition, and acquirements is to be allotted to him, so that "by toil and "labour he may be gradually brought to "repent of his past misdeeds and be restored "to virtue." A certain portion of the value of all work done by him is to be placed to his credit in the prison books, and given to him on his discharge at the expiration of his sentence, in order to serve as a capital to enable him to gain an honest livelihood. The punishment of death may be inflicted either by hanging or decapitation, the latter form being considered the more severe, and accompanied in a few

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instances where the crime is of a very heinous nature—such for example as that of parricide—by the disgraceful addition of exposure of the head after death. The body is always to be handed over to any relatives who may apply for it, but it must be buried without religious ceremony of any kind, and the headstone must contain nothing save the criminal's name and date of death. A government notice recording the punishment and the crime for which it has been inflicted is always to be erected, both in the district in which the criminal has been tried and executed, and in his native place.

Every crime treated of throughout the code is punishable by one of the of the above periods of penal servitude or by death, but there are certain cases in which the punishment of pillory—which consists of placing the offender in iron stocks in the prison yard—is to be substituted for one of the shorter periods of penal servitude, and there are others again in which the punishment of Imprisonment unaccompanied by hard labour—which is called a supplementary (lit. intercalary) punishment—is to be inflicted instead of that actually provided in the statute.

New Code, 'Supplementary Punishments,' Revised Code, Sec. 13.

Imprisonment without hard labour may, according to circumstances, be undergone either in the offender's own house, he being closely confined in one room and no communication of any kind allowed with outsiders nor any egress or ingress except on the part of domestics conveying daily necessaries, or else in the ordinary penitentiary of the district, in which case the offender is to be kept apart from other prisoners, allowed to wear his own clothing, and have his own food brought into the jail, as well as other privileges. This punishment, the periods of which are similar to those of penal servitude, is the one to which all persons of the rank of *samurai* are to be sentenced for crimes which are not considered of a very disgraceful nature, such as robbery, unlawful sexual intercourse, etc. *Samurai* who commit crimes of this latter class are to be considered unworthy of their rank, and are to be punished accordingly by being deprived of that rank and reduced to the level of commoners; and, if their crime be such that a commoner would for committing it have been liable to any punishment exceeding penal servitude for 1 year, they are, in addition to the degradation, to undergo the statute punishment. This distinction may be best explained by an example. A commoner, who is guilty of an ordinary assault, is punished, as will be seen hereafter, by penal servitude for 20 days; a *samurai*, this not being considered a very disgraceful crime, by imprisoment without hard labour for a like period. A commoner, again, who commits embezzlement of a sum not exceeding 20 yen is punished by penal servitude for 90 days; a *samurai* by degradation unaccompanied by any other penalty. If, however, the sum embezzled exceed 40 yen, both *samurai* and commoner are to be punished by penal servitude for one year or longer, according to the amount, the *samurai*, as in the first case, also undergoing degradation. There is no supplementary punishment of death, and in all cases therefore, excepting of course those in which the crime is of a very disgraceful nature, where death is provided in the law as the penalty for any offence, imprisonment for life is to be substituted if the offender be a *samurai*.

Revised Code, Sec. 11.

Noblemen and officials of the two higher grades are to be treated as *samurai*, with the addition that in their case, a full report is to be made to the Emperor, and His Majesty's will inquired before any proceedings are taken. When either a nobleman or *samurai* is degraded, any life pension or grant which he enjoys as a reward for previous services is to be confiscated, but an hereditary pension is to be continued to his legal heirs, and the degradation is not to extend to the latter.

Revised Code, Sec. 14.

CLASS II,—SPECIAL CASES.

The second class of the General Laws describes those cases in which a special routine is to be adopted on account of the rank of the offender, and also those in which the statute punishments are to be increased, mitigated, compounded by a fine, or altogether remitted on account of the circumstances incidental to the offence being aggravating or the reverse, or according to the age and sex of the offender.

OFFICIALS.*

New Code, "Private Offences of Officials" Revised Code, Sec. 13.

Officials of all grades committing any "private offence" or any wilful and deliberate offence during their period of office, or, if, though the offence be antecedent, the discovery be only made subsequent to their entering office, shall be punished by the infliction of a fine, calculated according to the following table, in lieu of the term of penal servitude that is provided in the statute applicable to the offence. Where, however, the offence is such as would render a commoner liable to a sentence of penal servitude for one or more years, officials are to be dealt with in the manner that has been already described as the one to be adopted in the case of *samurai*, their official brevets being confiscated where the samurai would have been degraded. The term "private offence" is the literal translation of that which is contained in the original. It includes all cases of criminality on the part of officials where the offender's liability to punishment does not arise from his official responsibility, and is opposed to the term "public offence" which was used to describe a class that has been recently abolished, in which the offence consisted either of a dereliction or violation of official duty. Examples of this latter class of offences were "Failure to make proper reports to the Emperor," "Destroying or injuring official documents," "Wilfully absenting ones-self from duty" "Failing to attend at the Palace on necessary occasions," etc., etc. The provisions in this law apply also to the parents, brothers, and children of a commoner holding office provided he be the head of the family.

Revised Code, Sec. 25.

TABLE,

Punishments to which Commoners would be liable.	*Fines which shall be paid by Officials for similar offences.*			
Penal Servitude.	*Officials of Imperial Appointment.*	*Officials of Government Appointment.*	*Officials of Departmental Appointment.*	*Unclassed Official Employees.*
10 days	4 *yen*	3 *yen*	2 *yen*	1½ *yen*
20 „	8 „	6 „	4 „	3 „
30 „	12 „	9 „	6 „	4½ „
40 „	16 „	12 „	8 „	6 „
50 „	20 „	15 „	10 „	7½ „
60 „	24 „	18 „	12 „	9 „
70 „	28 „	21 „	14 „	10½ „
80 „	32 „	24 „	16 „	12 „
90 „	36 „	27 „	18 „	13½ „
100 „	40 „	30 „	20 „	15 „

* Persons in Government employment are either "Classed" or "Unclassed" officials. The Unclassed officials comprise only the copyists, servants, messengers and others employed in subordinate capacities in the public offices. Classed officials include all who are employed in responsible capacities and have a definite rank. They are divided into seventeen grades, numbered consecutively 1 to 17. All who belong to one of the first three grades receive their appointments direct from the Emperor and are therefore called "Officials of Imperial Appointment." All the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of the Public Departments, the Councillors of State, etc., come under this category. Those who belong to the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh grade receive their appointments from the Council of State and are therefore called "Officials of Government Appoint-

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Clergy.

New Code, Beneficed Clergy. Revised Code, Sec. 26.

Beneficed clergy though by birth commoners are to be treated as *samurai*, and as *samurai* are degraded so they are to be unfrocked for peculiarly disgraceful crimes and for violations of clerical law. Unbeneficed clergy are to be treated as commoners.

Naval and Military Offenders.

Revised Code, Sec. 27.

Persons in the naval and military services are in all cases to be tried and punished by their own authorities, even for civil offences.

Magisterial and Police Officers.

New Code, Offences of Mag. and P. Officers, Sec. 29, Revised.

Magisterial and Police Officers accepting bribes, or appropriating any property that may come into their hands in the course of the discharge of their duty, are to be sentenced to a punishment two degrees heavier than that which is to be inflicted on any other person for an offence of similar description, even though the discovery of their guilt may be subsequent to their ceasing to hold office.

Indulgences to Commoners.

New Code, "Commoners on whom sentences are not to be carried out."

Commoners deserving of leniency on account of their having become implicated in a crime through mistake or inadvertency, or of their being of advanced or tender years, maimed or deformed *, or of the female sex, are to be allowed to commute the period of penal servitude to which they would have been otherwise liable by the payment of a fine, according to the following Table:—

TABLE.

Ordinary Punishment, Penal Servitude for	*Fines to be paid by persons accidentally or inadvertently implicated.*	*Fines to be paid by persons of advanced or tender years, maimed or deformed persons, and by females.*
10 days	0.75 *sen*	0.25 *sen*
20 „	1.50 *yen*	0.5 „
30 „	2.25 „	0.75 „
40 „	3.00 „	1.00 *yen*
50 „	3.75 „	1.25 „
60 „	4.50 „	1.50 „
70 „	5.25 „	1.75 „
80 „	6.00 „	2.00 „
90 „	6.75 „	2.25 „
100 „	7.50 „	2.50 „
1 year	15.00 „	3.00 „
1½ years	22.50 „	4.50 „
2 „	30.00 „	6.00 „
2½ „	37.50 „	7.50 „
3 „	45.00 „	9 00 „
5 „	60.00 „	15.00 „
7 „	70.00 „	21.00 „
10 „	80.00 „	30.00 „
Life	90.00 „	35.00 „
Death	100.00 „	40.00 „

Revised Code, Sec. 30.

If a commoner sentenced to pay a fine of the first of the above classes is not able to do so on account of poverty, the ordinary punishment is to be inflicted with the exception that, if it be that of death, penal servitude for life is to be subsituted. In the case of those unable for a similar reason to pay fines of the second clases, half the ordinary punishment is to be inflicted if the full term do not exceed

Revised Code, Sec. 31.

100 days. If it does the term is to be mitigated five degrees. The indulgence of punishment by infliction of a fine calculated according to the second class in lieu of penal servitude is also to be extended to commoners who have aged, maimed or deformed parents, or grandparents with no other relative above 16 years of age on whom to depend for support save the offender. If the full period of the ordinary sentence would not have exceeded 100 days, the whole may be commuted in this way, but, in the case of more serious offences, the offender is to be put in pillory for three days and allowed to commute only the balance of the punishment. Pillory for three days is to be considered as equivalent to penal servitude for 100 days, and thus an offender coming under this category and guilty of an offence which would otherwise have rendered him liable to undergo penal servitude for one year, would be punished by three days pillory and a fine of 50 *sen*, the fine being increased by 3 *yen* for each additional period of one year that the greater magnitude of the offence would have involved. This indulgence is not to be allowed in the event of the repetition of an offence, nor in any offence involving capital punishment.

Revised Code, Sec. 35.

Revised Code, Sec. 38.

Female Offenders.

Women who commit offences which violate filial piety,† or who are guilty of theft, unlawful sexual intercourse, homicide or incendiarism, are in all cases to undergo the punishment prescribed by the several laws applicable to those offences, but all other offences may—unless an exception is specially made—be commutted by the payment of a fine calculated according to the above table. Women of the rank of samurai are to undergo imprisonment in their own houses instead of penal servitude, except the term exceed one year, when they are to be dealt with in the ordinary way.

Revised Code, Sec. 40.

Prisoners Committing Second Offences.**

New Code, New offences by convicts.

Persons, already in custody for a previous offence, who, before their sentence has been pronounced, are guilty of a second offence, shall only undergo the punishment due for the more serious of the two. If, however, the second offence is committed after the legal sentence has been pronounced in the case of the first and while the prisoner is undergoing punishment, additional penalties are to be imposed according to the following system. If the period of the first sentence do not exceed 100 days and the second offence committed before the expiration of the first also involves a sentence not exceeding that period, then the full term of both sentences must be undergone. If, however, the second offence involve a sentence of penal servitude for one or more years, then the balance of the first sentence shall be remitted and second take effect forthwith. If the period of the first sentence exceed one but not three years, the full legal punishment for any second offence shall be added to that of the first. The full period of both must, however, not exceed four years, unless that applicable to the second offence is of five or more years, in which case it is to be imposed in full and take effect forthwith, irrespective of the time the offender may have already been in prison on account of his first offence.

Revised Code, Sec. 41-44.

If the period of the first sentence be five or more years a second offence of an equally serious nature shall involve an addition of four years to the first. If, however, the second offence involve punishment for a period vary-

ment." The Secretaries, Acting Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, and Acting Assistant Secretaries of the Public Departments, and Provincial officials of corresponding rank come under his category. Classed officials of any of the remaining ten grades receive their appointments from the head of the Public Department to which they are attached, and are therefore called "Officials of Departmental Appointment." They are entitled Attachés—an official of the eighth grade being an "Attaché of the first rank"—an "Official of the ninth grade an Attaché of the second Rank," etc.

* These terms are of constant occurrence throughout the Codes. A maimed person is one who is permanently crippled by one of the limbs, or the back bone being broken; a deformed person one who is suffering from any permanent and incurable disease or infirmity, such as leprosy, or who is permanently crippled by both of the legs or arms being broken, or who is blind of both eyes.

† Such as assaulting or using abusive language to parents, disobeying their lawful commands, &c.

** Frequent illustrations of the application of this law are afforded by the sentences passed on newspaper editors.

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ing from one to three years then only half this period is to be added to that of the first sentence, though if the legal period prescribed for the second offence do not exceed 100 days, it is to be added in full to that of the first. The time occupied by the trial of an offender for any offence committed during the period of his punishment is not to be computed as part of his first sentence, unless he may be finally acquitted of the second charge.

Aged and Youthful Offenders.

New Code, "Fines on Aged, Youthful and Decrepit Offenders." Revised Code, Sec. 45, 46, 48.

Persons of advanced or tender years—that is above seventy or under fifteen years of age—and also maimed and deformed persons are to be allowed to commute, by the payment of a fine according to the table already given, any punishment to which they may render themselves liable except that of death, and in the case of maimed persons those prescribed for rape or violent robbery.

Persons above eighty or under ten years of age or deformed persons, shall not be liable to punishment for any offences of which they may be guilty other than those of theft or wounding, and they are to be allowed to commute the usual penalties for these crimes by the payment of fines according to the table. Persons above ninety or under seven years of age are not to be held responsible for any offences whatsoever that they may commit, even if it be that of murder, but any person who may be convicted of having instigated them to the commission of an offence shall suffer the full legal punishment for it, just as though he himself had actually committed it.

Persons of the first of the above three classes repeating an offence, for the first commission of which they have already been allowed to commute their punishment by the payment of a fine, shall have the same indulgence again extended to them, unless the offence be one, a repetition of which involves an increase of severity in the degree of punishment. In this case they shall only be permitted to commute the additional degree of severity, and the balance of the legal punishment shall be inflicted as though on an ordinary person committing the crime for the first time. A third commission of an offence shall render them liable to the punishment that an ordinary person would have suffered for a second. All the above indulgences are to be allowed to persons who, though neither of advanced years nor maimed or deformed at the time they may have committed a crime, become so before its discovery or before the expiration of their sentences, and also to those who though, of tender years at the time of the commission of an offence, have advanced to manhood before its discovery.

New Code. "Offenders not yet old or decrepit."

Principal and Accessory.

An all important principle in Japanese law and one applied to all cases except where special exception is made, is the distinction of Principal and Accessory that is to be drawn between the parties to the commission of an offence. The Principal is he who originates the idea of committing an offence, and he is to suffer the full punishment prescribed in the law applicable to it. The Accessory is he who joins with the Principal in carrying out the crime suggested by the latter, and he is to suffer punishment one degree less in severity than that prescribed by law, and this remission is to be made even though the accessory may have been equally or more active than the principal in the actual commission of the offence. A further remission of one degree of severity is to be allowed where an accessory afterwards gives information of the crime, even though such information may have been consequent on his learning that it was about to become divulged from other sources. In the cases of offences other than theft, bribery whether for a lawful or an unlawful object, fighting and quarrelling, homicide and wounding, where the parties to the offence are all members of one household, the head of the house shall alone be punished, unless he be over 80 years of age or maimed or deformed, in which case the punishment shall fall on the head of the house next in succession, or, unless the head be a female, in which case the senior male member of the household shall also undergo punishment. Where different laws are applicable to one offence committed by two or more persons, both principal and accessory shall be punished according to the laws that may be severally applicable to their individual cases. For example, if a man procure a stranger to join with him in striking his elder brother, the former shall be punished as Principal in the offence of assaulting Family Seniors by the penalties contained in the law of Assaults on Relatives,—the latter as Accessory in the offence of assaulting ordinary persons.* Again, if a stranger procure a member of a family to join with him in stealing the family property, the former shall be punished as being the principal in a robbery, the latter as accessory in the crime of wasting the family property, the law on which is contained in the chapter entitled "Domestic Law."

New Code, "Accumulated Remissions of Punishments." New Code, "Principal and Accessory." Revised Code, Sec. 71.

Offenders who Voluntarily Confess their Crimes.

New Code, "Voluntary Confessions."

A criminal, who, before his crime has been discovered and while his name is as yet unknown to the authorities, voluntarily confesses it either himself or through another person duly deputed by him for the purpose, or of whose crime information is given to the authorities by a person within the degree of relationship that would have justified the latter in concealing it, shall be pardoned. If, however, such voluntary confession or information be either imperfect or inaccurate, the criminal shall be held to be guilty of, and shall be punished for as much of his crime as may have been inaccurately or imperfectly stated; for example, a criminal who, having stolen 100 *yen*, makes a voluntary confession of his crime but represents the amount as having been only 60 *yen*, shall be punished for the amount which he failed to declare—*i. e.* for 40 *yen*. If the imperfection or inaccuracy be so serious as to involve capital punishment, a remission of one degree of severity shall be made in the sentence. Should the confession or information have been consequent only on the offender learning that information of his crime was about to be given to the authorities from another source, or that a warrant had been issued for his apprehension, remissions of two and one degrees respectively in severity only shall be allowed to him and not a full pardon. The letter remission shall not be granted to the offender, if a noble or samurai, but if the offence were of a desgraceful nature he shall be spared the degradation that would have otherwise attended it. Restoration of stolen property by a thief to the owner before the fact of the theft has been discovered shall be treated in the same light as voluntary confession. None of these indulgences shall be allowed in the cases of offences against the person, or of injury to property which cannot be replaced, or repaired, or in that of unlawful sexual intercourse, or a repetition of the same offence; and in

Revised Code, Sec. 59.

Revised Code, Sec. 67.

* The term ordinary is used to denote cases where is no official connection or tie of blood relationships between the parties.

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all cases stolen or otherwise dishonestly acquired property must be restored in full, otherwise a voluntary confession will only entail a remission of two degrees in the severity of the sentence instead of a pardon. If, however, a portion of such property be restored, pardon shall be granted for this portion, and punishment mitigated two degrees inflicted for the balance only. Runaways from prison voluntarily surrendering themselves shall have the additional punishment for prison breaking which would otherwise have been inflicted on them remitted, but their original sentences are not to be affected.

Revised Code, Sec. 64.

Revised Code, Sec. 61.

(To be continued.)

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A public meeting was held yesterday evening at half past five at the Grand Hotel, for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a Volunteer Corps in this port. The meeting was more numerously attended than is usually the case with public meetings in this place—upwards of ninety residents being present. On the proposal of General Van Buren, which Dr. Eldrige seconded, Mr. Keswick was voted into the chair. Mr. Hay was requested to act as Honorary Secretary.

The Chairman stated that there was a very general feeling among residents here that a Volunteer Corps ought to be formed, and this meeting had been convened for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps for so doing. Some, indeed, thought that the movement was useless, but he himself considered that it was far from being so, and he had no doubt that his opinion would be supported by the majority of those present. A Corps once formed would be ready to protect the settlement in any time of danger, and it was impossible to say that a time might not come when a regularly organised force would be of the greatest service. The present crisis shows that troubles may arise in this country, and although the foreign community of Yokohama is in no danger, still there could be no harm in being prepared for any emergency. The Volunteers would also form an excellent salvage corps, and the fires that have so frequently occurred in this settlement have fully demonstrated the necessity for such a corps, not only to save goods from the flames but to suppress the pilfering which invariably occurs to so alarming an extent. Most men indulged in a walk or other exercise when their business for the day was over, and he imagined there could be no difficulty in getting them to devote some portion of this period of leisure to the necessary drilling which would be required of them. Almost nine-tenths of the men resident here, of all nationalities, have borne arms in some capacity or another, and many have seen active service, so that, therefore, the organization of a Corps could present no insuperable difficulties; no great expense need be incurred, and the local authorities might even look favourably upon the movement, so that assistance in the shape of a grant of arms might be given by them, especially as the would see that the Corps would be useful in maintaining public order when necessary. He had nothing further to remark, but called upon any gentleman present to favour the meeting with an expression of opinion on the subject.

General Van Buren said he had little to add to what the Chairman had already said,—there could be no doubt of the desirability of forming a Corps, such as had been for long in existence at Shanghai, and he therefore thought the sense of the meeting should at once be taken, for which reason he begged to propose the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting a volunteer force should be at once formed, composed of all nationalities who like to take a part in it."

This was seconded by Mr. Geoghegan, and on being put to the meeting was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman said there were doubtless many residents who could not take an active part in the movement, and he would therefore propose:—

"That the Corps should consist both of active and honorary members, the amount of subscription for each to be hereafter settled by the Committee."

Seconded by Dr. Eldridge and carried unanimously.

General Van Buren then said that Mr Brewer had taken an active part in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and he would therefore call upon him to give the meeting the benefit of his experience.

Mr Brewer, in response, said that he had had the pleasure of commanding a Volunteer Corps in Shanghai, where, indeed, they had several branches of the service. He strongly recommended the organization of a Corps here, but thought that infantry alone would fully meet the requirements of the settlement. He should at any time be happy to give any assistance which might be required of him.

Mr Bishop proposed and Mr A. Winstanley seconded that a Committee of seven should be chosen to take preliminary steps for the formation of a Corps, and report proceedings at a future meeting. The following gentlemen were then nominated as a Committee and duly elected:—General Van Buren, Messrs. Keswick, Brewer, Kraetzer, Zappe, Eldridge and Geoghegan.

The Chairman said that a roll of active and honorary members was ready for signature, but it would be understood that until definite arrangements were made, subscribers would not be specially bound to any course of action, but the list would enable the Committee to ascertain what prospective support they might rely on.

The meeting then broke up, the roll in question having been signed by 46 gentlemen before they left the room.

A JAPANESE SONG OF THE TIMES.

Now darkness is breaking asunder,
And feverish life hurries fast,
We wake every day to some wonder
Unknown in the shadowy past.

We study at school and at college
All sciences under the sun;
For swiftly and surely by knowledge
Earth's triumphs and treasures are won.

We travel with easiest motion
Asleep in a smooth-gliding car;
While steam pulses over the ocean,
And lightning brings news from afar.

From custom to custom man ranges;
But softly, my sweet little dove,
I'll whisper the one that ne'er changes,
The famous old fashion of—Love.

KAJIN.

Correspondence.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 9th March, 1877.

Dear Sir,—I read with much pleasure the very able and exhaustive report of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce which appeared in your last issue, and the discussion that took place at the General Meeting.

All the subjects treated of are extremely interesting, but that introduced by the Vice Chairman deserves to be specially noticed.

Mr. Wilkin intimated that the old lady of Water Street and her attendant cronies have been disporting themselves a little too freely on every occasion where the slightest pretext for a holiday could be devised. The worthy dame is said to be always willing to lay down her knitting, put her spectacles in her pocket, and trip it as merrily as the youngest.

Now I venture to ask if there is any man so dead to all the finer feelings of humanity as to grudge occasional holidays to the dear old gossip who is ever ready to fill his pockets with gold and silver—when requested to do so by anyone who has money at his credit.

Besides it must be remembered, that although office hours are nominally from ten to three, they have a telescopic tendency to become drawn out. I myself have often encountered the hard worked bank employés wending their dejected way homewards in the dead of night, while they referred in reproachful accents to bills of lading that had kept them for many hours in an atmosphere perfumed by the fragrant efforts of the Yokohama Gas Company. Whenever I draw my humble remittances, I see the delicate beings sheltered like choice exotics in glass houses, and as I watch their pale faces and wasted frames a thrill of horror runs through me

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when I reflect that that exalted body, the Chamber of Commerce, threatens to abridge the already too narrow liberty of these unfortunate young men. We all know the effect upon Jack of all work and no play.

In the great scheme of Comte the world is to be governed by a committee of bankers, and surely the community of Yokohama may safely leave the limits of holiday-making to be fixed by the four distinguished men who, if we were living a hundred years hence instead of now, would probably be wielding despotic power over every soul in the settlement.

Rather would I suggest that the Chamber of Commerce, after it has made a move towards the desirable concession of drawbacks, seen some signs of the hatoba work being commenced, induced the Foreign ministers to adopt the Government regulations with regard to the storage of kerosene, elicited some trustworthy opinions with reference to the *Cathaya* case, examined the question of the tax upon natives travelling in foreign vessels, fixed the limits of the port, taken some steps in the matter of rules for pilots, and obtained a little reliable information with regard to the monopoly of the export of rice, should spend the heel-tap of its energy in arranging a general Saturday half-holiday for this overworked community, which seems to regard Mammon as the only deity worthy of earnest worship.

I understand that a great obstacle in the way of this holiday is caused by the Insurance Agents, who think it necessary to keep open till late in the afternoon. If these gentlemen took the same interest in clerks as they do in chimneys, there would be no chance of the proposal ending in smoke.

Your obedient servant,

A DULL BOY.

Law & Police.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S Wilkinson, Esq., *Acting Law Secretary.*

Tuesday, March 6th, 1877.

Yokoyama Zensuke *v.* Malcolm, Willcox & Co.

Plaintiff claimed a return of $150 bargain money paid to defendant on account of a contract for 300 pieces velvet which the plaintiff did not receive. Defendants sued plaintiff in the *Saibansho* for not taking delivery, and during the hearing defendants admitted that the goods were not according to sample.

Mr Temple Willlcox appeared for defendan's.

Plaintiff stated:—I entered into a contract with defendants through an employé for 300 pieces of velvets; the contract was in writing. (Japanese contract produced) On the 23rd October the goods arrived and I went to Yokohama to see about them. My employé went; I did not. I speak of Yoshimatsŭ as myself. He returned without the goods. On the 28th he brought a sample of the goods which arrived by the *Martaban*. I did not think the sample quite right, and sent Yoshimatsŭ back to tell defendant that the contract must be considered as broken. Defendants would not admit that, so I went myself to speak to them, on the 7th November. Mr Willcox was busy that day and put it off till the following morning. He was busy again, but I saw him at last in the afternoon. Three persons, two in my own behalf and one for defendants met to examine the goods. They decided that the goods were different from the sample. I therefore refused to take delivery. I was going to complain to the *Kencho* but learned that defendant had commenced a suit in the *Saibansho*. The Judge there decided in my favour and I had not to take delivery. When the decision was given I told them I had paid $150 bargain money and asked how I was to get it. I was told to ask defendants for it and if they would not pay, to complain in this Consulate. Defendants said they had incurred great loss in the business and would not return it. I then applied to this Consulate through the *Kencho*.

Mr Willcox said he would have great difficulty in cross-examining this witness who was not the man with whom he had made the contract.

Plaintiff to defendant:—Yoshimatsŭ, my servant, made the contract. That is signed by Yoshimatsŭ (Japanese paper produced by defendant.) It is a memorandum of $2 50 interest for six days on the price of 150 pieces velvet, and receipt for one piece as sample. I had previously sold the goods to another party and the sample was taken then in order to show this purchaser and see if he objected to the quality. This required six days and therefore I asked for this postponement. I gave Yoshimatsŭ no instructions about paying interest; he did that on his own account. I do not say that because I agreed to pay cart hire on the goods from the hatoba to your godown I thereby admitted that the goods were mine. Velvets of the first quality were $9.50; next quality $9, and some went as low as $8 a piece. These velvets were about the $9 quality. About the time of the contract they were a little cheaper, but no transactions were occurring then. I certainly did not send my *banto* to make concessions with you on the 8th November. The velvets were not of the right quality and I would not have them at any price. In 500 pieces of velvet there may be slight differences in weight and quality, but in this case I showed the sample to many people and their opinions all being that the difference was so glaring, that a total violation of contract was constituted. I myself saw both shipments, but the sample I showed my friends was from the *Martaban*. I heard Mr Walter say during the examination that there was a difference between the sample and the goods.

To the Court:—They differed both in colour and texture. The weight was not looked to. The velvets had some a green and others a gray shade instead of black. Black is black; and when black velvets are sold, black velvets must be given. I have a copy of the translation of Mr Walter's survey given me by the *Saibansho*. If the price of velvets had gone up, even then I would not have accepted these without complaint. Takeda Jinshichi of Tôkiô purchased these velvets from me. He did not buy any black velvets after that. Yoshimatsŭ is now in the country about 40 *ri* from here in Shimosa, and has said nothing about his return. His father is dead. The return journey would occupy about four days.

Adjourned till Tuesday, the 20th instant.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT,

Before General T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General.

Monday, March 5th, 1877.

Albert John Wallesdorff, ordinary seaman on board the U. S. sloop *Alert*, was charged with being drunk on Sunday evening, creating a disturbance and damaging property in the saloon kept by Nakai Neyasuke, near the Railway bridge, Benten.

Shimo Hiroshi, a Japanese constable, stated that he was on duty on Sunday evening, when a Japanese woman from the above named saloon, came asking him to arrest a foreigner who had drawn a knife and was creating great disturbance in her house. Witness went into the saloon and found prisoner there. He had been throwing bottles of liqueur about and had smashed a spittoon. Witness was afraid to grapple with him alone, and called for assistance. The inspector present in Court came, and by their united efforts they succeed in capturing prisoner and took him to the station. The inspector took the knife from him. He was not making much noise then.

Nakai Neyasuki cautioned:—I am the owner of the saloon. Prisoner came about eight o'clock and first drank a large and then a small bottle of beer. Prisoner them commenced to play in a rough manner with the girls, whom he frightened out of the house. Prisoner wanted to know why they had gone, and the servant told him. He struck the boys and then drew his knife. That is the knife (produced by sergeant Loxton). The servant escaped, and prisoner then seized me by the breast and threatened to cut me. When I succeeded in getting free from him, prisoner took up a spittoon and threw it after me, smashing several bottles of liqueur. He then went outside and broke a door all to pieces. My wife ran for the police, and when the house was empty prisoner came back, but went again next door, to the house kept by Hatsu. Two bottles of liqueur and one of port wine are worth $1.75; the spittoon 20 cents; the door $1.00; and the cigars which were spoilt by the liqueur, about 25 bundles, $4.25.

Prisoner did not remember much about it. He had come on shore about one o'clock, and had drunk beer at the Spring Valley Brewery before he went to Japanese town.

Sentence to one week in goal with a fine of $10. If the fine be not paid at the end of the week, 30 day's additional imprisonment

Z. P. Maruya & Co. *v.* J. D. Carroll & Co.

Plaintiffs refused to take delivery of 36 casks of bleaching powder and 3 casks of caustic soda, arrived from London per British ship *Cathaya* for which defendants were agents. The goods were damaged, and plaintiff sued for damages to the amount of $1,260 for the bleaching powder and $87.50 for the soda, in all $1,347.50.

Mosuke Shimidzu appeared as attorney for plaintiffs, Mr Spooner for defendants.

Mr Shimidzu stated that this claim was for damages to cargo per ship *Cathaya*. The ship arrived about 25th November, 1875. Plaintiffs received notice from the Chartered Mercantile Bank of her arrival, and was requested by them to pay the balance of account, $1,725.40, which plaintiffs paid, and received Bill of Lading and Invoice. On the 4th December plaintiffs went to No. 16 and paid freight amounting to £95. On the 24th plaintiffs sent to the ship and took delivery of 53 packages of caustic soda and 12 packages of medicine. Three of the soda were in bad condition, and 35 casks bleaching powder could not be taken delivery of at that time because it was stowed in the lower hold under other cargo. The captain told plaintiffs to return in a few days. After a few days plaintiffs inquired at defendants' place when they could get the rest of their goods. On the same day they sent to the ship and found 53 packages of bleaching powder ready, but in bad condition, and therefore refused to take delivery. Plaintiffs claimed damages for the 53 casks of bleaching powder and 3 casks of soda.

His Honour here said that supposing plaintiffs could prove all this to be true, still defendants denied their responsibility because they were only agents of the ship. Plaintiffs could not sue J. D. Carroll & Co, unless as agents of the owner. They must prove that defendants were and are agents of the owner.

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Plaintiffs said that defendants had in part admitted their responsibility by paying for damage done to two packages of soda, and Mr Shimidzu introduced a letter as evidence, dated January 15th, 1875, signed J. D Carroll & Co., as agents for the *Cathaya*, addressed to plaintiffs. (Mr Spooner admitted the letter.) This letter admitted a liability for the damages to 2 casks soda but denied any liability for the damages to the remainder of plaintiffs' goods. Mr Shimidzu called

Maruya Zenoske who stated :—The goods in question arrived on the 30th November, 1875. I received notice from the Chartered Mercantile Bank and went there and paid $1,725.40, and received the Bill of Lading and Invoice. I went to defendants' place on the 4th December and paid feight, £95. I sent to the *Cathaya* on the 14th December, and received 42 casks of soda and 12 packages of medicine. I went several times on board after that and found the bleaching powder damaged. The damage was evidently caused by carelessness and bad stowage. The casks were all broken and the contents spoilt. I had dealt in this article several times before. Exposure to the air will damage this soda. I went to No. 16 on the 15th January and demanded payment for damages to the goods as described. I saw Mr Spooner and he told me he would pay for damage to 2 casks of soda; all the rest he refused to pay for.

His Honour reminded plaintiff that defendants ceased to be agents of the ship after she left Yokohama. It was useless going on with the case unless it could be shown by plaintiffs that defendants were the proper persons to be sued. Defendants denied this, and to show on what grounds, his Honour called

Frank C. Spooner, who was sworn and stated .—I am a member of defendants firm. We were agents for the *Cathaya*, which belongs to Thomas Hoblay of Carnarvon, in Wales. The *Cathaya* left on the 17th January, 1876. We were agents for the ship whilst the was here. We were appointed by letters from the agents of Mr Hoblay in London, introducing us to the captain. I have not those letters with me. We were appoint d agents to receive inward cargo and collect freights and act generaly for the ship. For this we were to get commission. We got no outward cargo. We collected freights and settled with the owner in full. The accounts were made up before the ship left. We are not general agents for the owner of the ship *Cathaya* now, and our agency ceased when she left port. We have no monies belonging to the owner of that ship on hand now and are not empowered to act for him in any way. This letter (referred to above) was given to plaintiffs under these circumstances: Plaintiff's representative came to our office and I by the advice of the Captain, acknowledged the claim for the two casks. He was then told, expressly, that the ship was about to leave and he must present his claim at once.

His Honour said it was very clear that plaintiffs could not sue defendants.

Plaintiffs' only course was to sue the owner at home, but as it was, the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Complaint dismissed.

Tuesday, March 6th, 1877.

Charles Summers, Andrew Jannesen, Robert Scott, Thomas Thomsen, Charles Sunclare, Frank Mantrel, John Manning, A Theodore and W. Schramm, seaman on board the American ship *Annie W. Weston*, were charged by Capt. Winsor with refusal of duty without any just cause or provocation.

H. O. Winsor, sworn stated :—I am master of the *Annie W Weston*. I came to Yokohama from Cadiff where I shipped my crew. The men have now served about six months. I have had little trouble on the voyage, except growls about steering, &c. Some of the men have done their duty, some have not. Yesterday morning, the 5th instant, I was in my cabin when the 1st officer came to me and said I must come and order the men to come on deck to duty, as they refused to do so. I went and asked them what was the matter. John Manning said "We want to see the Consul." I said "Men, now look at it in a right light, I will be honest and fair with you. I've no objections to your seeing the Consul and advancing one third the money due to you, but you can have no more liberty. You can't go on shore whenever you like." John Manning said "We want clothes." I said "This thing has been made up; I have treated you well. You have discharged the cargo and there has been nothing till now. Will you return to duty. It is blowing stormy and a boat can't get off to the ship." They refused to come out, saying "We want to see the Consul." The ship was in danger and no one to take care of her besides the pursers and two mates. Some were in their berths, some on their chests. I said they could could not go in such weather, but they refused to do duty. I threw a lot of water into their bunks. This is the only time they have refused duty They cried that they had been abused. The first officer heard all this and I called his attention to it.

Cross-examined by Manning :—I never said I was Captain in the Navy. I never made such a remark—Captain in the Navy! I did not say that after putting you in goal I would take you on board in irons and then shoot you and pitch your overboard. I was not tried in San Francisco for abusing men on board former ships of mine. I am not under bond to keep the peace nor ever was.

To Frank Mantrel :—You asked me last Saturday morning for leave to go on shore. I refused you leave.

To Summers :—I did not go to the forecastle door yesterday with a belaying pin and cry for you to come out.

To the Court :—About the belaying pin, I went to the forecastle and saw Mantrel catch at something like a pistol, so I took the belaying pin to defend myself.

To another :—I did remark that the whole lot of you might go on shore and live for all I cared.

Adjourned till 10 a.m. this morning.

Wednesday, March 7th, 1877.

The hearing of this case was resumed from yesterday.

Henry J. Dunn, sworn :—I am first officer of the *Annie W. Weston*. I was on the ship the day before yesterday when the men refused to do duty. It was about half past ten o'clock, and had been blowing and snowing all the morning; and, fearing that the snow would freeze, I went forward and called the men out of the forecastle to clear the snow away. It was blowing hard at the time. I got no answer. A boy only came out. I saw the others were not coming, and I went again. Frank Martell then spoke and said he wanted to see the Consul. Several others then said that they also wanted to see the Consul. Finding they would not come out, I went aft and reported the affair to the Captain. The Captain then went forward, and told the men it was blowing a gale of wind and asked them to come out. They positively refused until they could get permission to see the Consul. Common reason should have brought them out. The Captain told them they could not go now but as soon as the weather cleared they could go. The Captain then said, "I'll throw snow and slush in the forecastle if you won't come out, and I'll make it uncomfortable." Both the Captain and myself flung in some snow by shovels and buckets. The men said they would make us pay for doing this. One of them said that the snow would cost the Captain more than a dollar a bucket; that he had more friends in the United States than the Captain had. After this the Captain expostulated with them for not coming out, but the talk did not amount to much. The Captain then went aft and left them. I forgot to mention that, after a few buckets of snow had been thrown in, one of the men, who has a reputation for using a knife, started for his berth, and the Captain said "If you go to do anything to me I'll shoot you." The boy and myself cleared the snow off the deck because there was no one else to do it. I know no cause for this refusal of duty, except that it was that the Captain refused to allow them to go on shore the second time. All but Frank had had leave on shore. I do not know whether he asked to go on shore. The men have been treated as well on that ship as any ship I have ever been in. They had plenty to eat and very few extra watches; and the general practice was to give them an afternoon watch below. I have never heard any complaints made by the men. They have never complained of being abused; neither have they been abused. None of them have ever been struck with the exception of one man who took a knife to the second mate. Some of the men have done their duty and others have not.

To Frank Martell:—I did not say that you were a frivolous character. I never saw you take a knife to any one in the ship. While you were laid up there was some trouble in the forecastle between Tom and John. I was writing and heard John running aft say that he would kill the——. John got a belaying pin and was going back to the forecastle. The Captain said, "What is the matter?" John said "That fellow was going to knife him." The Captain thought it was Tom and dragged him out, but as soon as Tom said it was not him, he let him go. John then said "It is Frank." I remember once when you were putting a seizing on a rope you got saucy and the Captain, standing twenty feet away, took up a belaying pin and threatened to throw it at you. I did not see the Captain put is hand to your throat and threaten to throw you overboard.

To Thomas Thomsen:—I did not see the second mate strike you with a belaying pin. I was standing at the bridge on the starboard side, and heard the second mate say he would knock the sauce out of you The second mate had a belaying pin in his hand and you had a knife in your hand, and threatened to cut him if he touched you. The second mate then beat you with the belaying pin, which was a small wooden one. I saw you had two eyes blacked; and I told you that if a man drew a knife on me I would cripple him. One time you were in the main top, and when you came down you were saucy and I gave you a slap across the face. You started to draw a knife on me and I told you I would cripple you if you did so. I saw the blood running down your face after the second mate had struck you.

To Robert Schott.—The Captain did not offer me fifty dollars out of his own pocket to leave the ship.

To John Manning.—When I called you out of the forecastle, you did not answer me at first. The second time Frank said he wanted to see the Consul, and John said, "we all want to see the Consul." I said you were all pretty brave not to come out. The Captain did say that you could not see the Consul, but did not say he had been to see the Consul and made it right with him. The Captain did not say in my hearing that the Consul would not listen to sailors as they told lies. You did not say that the Consul was a gentleman and would listen to you.

His Honour now addressed a few kind remarks to the men; and, while condemning the action they had taken in refusing to do duty, told them that if they would return on board he would allow them to make any complaints and would hear them patiently. But if they refused to return to duty he should be compelled to punish them.

The men with the exception of a Frenchman who did not understand His Honour's remarks, elected to go on board.

IN THE KANAGAWA SAIBANSHO.

Before ASAINA KANSUI, Esq, Vice-President.

March 3rd, 1877.

C. BRAUN *v.* KAJIRO SHOKIDO.

This was an action to compel defendant to take delivofery shirtings sold to him, valued at over $6,000.

Mr Dickins appeared for plaintiff, who was also present in person. Mr Dickins remarked that the Japanese who appeared as defendant's

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banto and gave evidence as such at last sitting, had been discovered to be no employé of defendant. Indeed he had never been seen in the office, and Mr Dickins requested the Court to discover who he was and by what authority he had so represented himself to the Court, and upon what information he had given evidence. Mr Dickins said his reason for this was that he wished the Court not to listen to the evidence of persons who had not been personally cognisant of the matter.

Witness replied that he had been in defendant's employ for two years, and had defendant's authority to appear in Court. Defendant was sick.

Mr Dickins then produced the Customs entries, now duly certified, showing the date of the arrival of the shirtings by the *Tanais* and *Glenearn*. In the Japanese translation of the application the weight was not mentioned. The Japanese know the shirtings by thebreadth, though both breadth and weight are mentioned on the English side. They were nine pound shirtings. Mr Dickins also produced the Bill of lading and invoices for the 10,800 pieces shipped in London per *Indus* and arrived in Yokohama, after two transhipments, per *Tanais*. The same documents for the quantities which arrived by *Hiroshima-maru* and *Glenearn* were also shown, in addition to the godown order book. This latter, showed indubitably the different deliveries to defendant. Mr Dickins requested the Court to compare with the delivery notes of the quantities mentioned at last sitting. These were found to coincide. Defendant had said that these deliveries related to other contracts; this was an untruth, Mr Dickins said, for plaintiffs had no other contract with defendant at that time.

Mr Dickins then called Ah Yen, plaintiff's compradore, to prove that defendant paid $500 on account of this contract. Ah Yen produced his book showing this item. Defendant had received a receipt for the amount and should show it. It was on account of 9 and 7 pound shirtings, the only contracts then existing between plaintiff and defendant.

Defendant denied any remembrance of having paid $500; he had no receipt for it.

Ah Yen gave the evidence through the Chinese interpreter and said he had paid defendant's *banto* the sum in question, in the presence of another Chinaman. Ah Yen did not know the *banto's* name.

The other Chinaman was now sent for; and in the meanwhile plaintiff's Japanese *banto* gave his evidence. Witness said that during September and October, before the 20th October, he had informed defendant many times that the shirtings had arrived. Defendant visited plaintiff's office very frequently. Defendant always said he was too busy then and would come for the goods tomorrow or the next day. Witness had even gone to defendant's place to tell him. Mr Braun often reminded witness to tell defendant of the goods' arrival. Defendant told witness, after the expiry of the term, that he did not object to the contract in any way but wanted more time.

Mr Dickins asked the Court to enquire of defendant, and get a definite answer, "yes" or "no," if he denied that the goods arrived before the expiry of the term of the contract.

Defendant replied that he was of the impression that the goods did not arrive in time, because plaintiff's people always told him when he went that they had not come. The speaker did not go personally; another man, now present, went.

Yamada Chiuske, in the employ of defendant, said he often went to No. 30, generally to purchase goods for his master. Witness made the contract in question. He took as much of the goods as arrived within the terms of the contract, but the shirtings did not all arrive. So witness had been told when he went to No. 30. He went two or three times. He went after the 10th October two or three times. Once on the 8th he went, and Riske, the banto, told him the goods had not arrived. Not a single piece had arrived then. On the 11th October, Riske came from No. 30 to say the first portion of 1,700 pieces had arrived.

Mr Dickins asked if, as all the documents in the hands of the Court, the Customs' papers, etc., showed clearly that all the goods and more arrived before the 10th October, defendant denied the fact?

Defendant said such quantities of goods may have arrived, but they were not his.

Mr Dickins asked how defendant knew these goods were not for him.

Defendant said he knew because Riske came on the 11th October and told him 1,700 pieces were to hand. Defendant had no other proof.

Mr Dickins.—Supposing Reiss & Co had sufficient shirtings to meet defendant's and all other contracts, what reason, does defendant think, could they have in saying they had not enough?

After much circumlocution, defendant was at last forced to admit that he knew of no reason.

Mr Dickins stated that on the 20th October there were about 19,000 pieces of shirtings in plaintiff's godown to meet defendant's, and no other persons, contract. This could be proved on the godown book, if necessary. And further that, if plaintiff had 19,000 pieces of shirtings in the godown on the 20th October, was there any reason, that defendant knows of, why they should have told him there was not enough?

Defendant, after repeated questioning could not be brought to give an answer to this. He evaded it in every possible manner, going into all sorts of unnecessary details.

Mr Dickins said it was difficult to bring them to an issue, and pressed upon the Judge to get an answer to this all-important question.

His Honour repeated the question several times, but defendant would not answer, and Mr Dickins at last gave it up in despair, and then asked if defendant denied positively that plaintiff had enough shirtings to meet the contract.

Defendant said he did not know.

Mr Dickins begged to explain that the business of the plaintiff is to sell shirtings, 9 lbs. shirtings amongst others, and make contracts of sale very frequently with Japanese merchants, and of the goods which arrived in September and October last year, after fulfilling all other contracts, there was left nearly twice as many shirting as were necessary to fulfil defendant's contract. Thus there could be no reason whatever for the plaintiff to state at any time that he had not enough shirtings to fulfil the contract. These shirtings arrive by thousands every month.

Mr. Dickins to defendant:—Has not the price of 9 lb. shirtings fallen from September till the filing of this petition?

Defendant said that as he had not bought such goods since then he did not know.

Mr Dickins asked if it was not his duty, as a merchant, to know the price of the foreign importations. Defendant said it was not.

Mr Dickins:—Has not the price of shirtings fallen 50 cents per piece? Defendant did not know. Mr Dickins begged to inform the Court that such a fall had occurred.

Defendant did not deny having taken delivery of a quantity on the 27th October and 2nd November. Riske had informed him of the arrival of another 1,000 pieces. Defendant did not intend to take delivery of these on account of their late arrival, but someone offered to take them and so defendant got them from No. 30. Sometimes contracts were never fulfilled because the goods did not arrive, and in this case defendant did not complain because he thought it not unusual. He did not remember paying $500 on the 23rd December, and could not tell why plaintiff should have entered receipt for such a sum in their books.

Ah Chee, the Chinaman who had been sent for, now arrived and said he was in the employ of Reiss & Co. He saw the money paid over to the Compradore and recognised the Japanese now in Court.

Mr. Dickins said he could prove, if necessary, from the quantities received in and delivered from the godown, that a large surplus remained in October, more than sufficient to meet defendant's demand. At present he had nothing further to bring forward.

His Honour requested Mr Dickins to bring the books bearing upon the question, and though at present his Honour thought further proof unnecessary, it might save unnecessary delay in future sittings.

Court adjourned till 7th instant at 10 a. m.

Wednesday, March 7th, 1877.

The claim of the plaintiff is for $6,000, value of some pieces of shirtings sold to the defendant and which he failed to take delivery of.

The hearing of this case was resumed from Saturday the 3rd. instant.

Mr Dickins said he had brought all the information he had promised, amongst other things a list of the different purchasers of shirtings besides defendant during September, October and November. Plaintiff's were opposed to having these particulars published and to evade this Mr Dickins continued to speak in French, which was translated into Japanese. Mr Dickins enumerated the different deliveries from the godown, and the list above mentioned, proving the exactness of the latter by reference to the delivery took. He proved that just after the time of the contract in question, the price of 9 pound shirtings decreased about 60 cents per piece. Several manifests of ships by which other quantities of these goods arrived were also put in. From the balance of shirtings proved to be on hand after every other contract had been completed, it was shown that Reiss & Co. had far more than sufficient to meet that of defendant. Mr Dickins begged the Court to take the list of the Japanese with whom Reiss & Co. had dealings privately; both to keep it from defendant who was a rival in the trade and to save it from publication.

Defendant asked plaintiff to state how many pieces arrived up till the 20th Ocoober which he considered the limit day of his contract.

Mr Braun said that that information had been given before. About 19,200 pieces were to hand before the 10th October, and 10,500 were delivered before that date, leaving a balance of 8,700 pieces ready for delivery. It was then defendant should have taken delivery, within 20 days. From the 10th to the 20th October 3,000 pieces more were delivered, leaving 5,700 pieces to meet defendants' contract for 5,000 pieces. Up till the 10th November shirtings arrived daily, and on that date about 12,000 pieces were ready, over and above all that had been delivered on other contracts.

Defendant asked about the 13,000 pieces of shirtings which had been delivered to other purchasers, and demanded to see the list.

Mr. Dickins produced the list and the proofs of its validity, but again pressed upon the Judge the impropriety of showing to defendant the business of his competitors. Plaintiffs personally were indifferent as to its publication, but it might harm and displease the Japanese.

His Honour, refraining from mentioning names, read over to defendant the above particulars of the deliveries.

Defendant said it was his opinion that the shirtings were delivered at once on arrival, and plaintiffs had no balance on hand. Defendant named a Japanese to whom 11,000 pieces had been sold. He did not know the mark, nor the weight, nor any other particulars.

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Mr Dickins said that over 11,000 pieces of shirtings of many different marks and weights had been delivered to the merchant in question, but it was absurd to bring up such information in that manner. The merchant should be called to give his evidence in person.

His Honour informed Mr Dickins that defendant requested an adjournment till the 12th instant, when he would produce the evidence of several merchants who had had dealing with plaintiffs, and so prove that the quantities he named had really been delivered by them.

Adjourned till 12th instant, at 10 o'clock.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 24th February.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

Mr. Pope Hennessy left England for Hongkong by the P. & O. Mail of the 16th February.

SUBSIDY TO THE P. M. S. S. CO.

Congress has voted a subsidy of $500,000 for the Mails between the United States and China and Japan carried by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

HONGKONG AND THE POSTAL UNION.

The Official announcement of Hongkong having joined the Postal Union has been published.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

London, January 30.—The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Pera says: Turkey wishes to have Mr. Cave as Financial Administrator. England's intentions are unknown, but it is understood she will not nominate a financier for Turkey until peace is definitely established.

Rome, January 30th.—The Pope will protest against the Clerical Abuses Act of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in an Encyclical which will probably be published at the Consistory in March.

Paris, January 30th.—The bust of Auber was unveiled with great ceremony yesterday, over the grave of the composer in Père la Chaise.

The Ultramontane organ *Union Catolica*, admits that the Pope has kept his bed for two days, and does not deny that he had more than one attack of senile epilepsy.

A special from Madeira announces that Lieutenant Young, of the Livingstone mission to Africa, is coming to England. He reports that the mission has had a great effect upon the slave trade. Only three slaves were sent to the coast in 1876, although the traffic had previously amounted to many thousands annually.

30th January.

A Belgium Royal decree has been issued, prohibiting the importation into Belgium of horned cattle and sheep from Germany, England, Russia, Austria and Turkey.

The British Council has issued further stringent orders against the importation into Great Britain from Germany and Belgium, of cattle, hay, hides, horns, fat, hoofs and fresh meats.

The French Government has dismissed several Mayors for attending masses in memory of Napoleon, and has decided to treat severely all officials participating in Bonapartist demonstrations.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

London, 16th Feb.—The reply of England to the Russian Circular will depend on the course of events. Before expressing its view, the British Government wishes to know the views of the Powers.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy in replying to Mr. Gladstone's speech said that England was not free from the obligations imposed by the Treaties of 1856 and 1871. It would be unjust if Turkey were left out in the cold but saddled with the obligations of those treaties; if Turkey was bound the rest of Europe was bound. The treaty imposes no duty to go to war for Turkey but to respect the independence and integrity of the Empire. He strongly protested against the sword being drawn to coerce.

Allahabad, 29th Jan.—The Cabul Envoy arrived at Peshawur on the morning of the 27th, and was met at the Frontier by the Cantonment Magistrate, and escorted by a guard of honour; he paid a visit to Sir Lewis Pelley at noon. Sir Lewis returned the visit, accompanied by Dr. Bellew, at 4. The Envoy is being hospitably entertained by the Government in a large house within the Cantonment. The visits already exchanged have been most cordial, and the *Pioneer* thinks this is a proof that evidently friendly relations still exist between the Ameer and the British Government.

London, 4th Feb.—Numerous public meetings have been held throughout the Kingdom to discuss the Eastern question, preparatory to the re-opening of Parliament on the 8th. The manner in which Lord Salisbury conducted negotiations with the Porte at the Conference is generally approved. The Liberal party censures the policy of Lords Beaconsfield and Derby in the earlier stage of the question; it is not, however, expected that any attempt will be made to overthrow the present Government as such a course would be unpopular and unlikely to succeed.

St. Petersburg, 4th Feb.—A circular from the Russian Government has appeared, stating that Russia, being desirous of maintaining accord in Europe on the Turkish question, asks, before taking any decision in the matter, what course the Powers represented at the Conference intend pursuing, in view of the demands made upon the Porte having been rejected.

Washington, 4th Feb.—In a message from President Grant to the Congress it is recommended that an issue be authorised of 150 million dollars in bonds, bearing interest at 4 per cent, in exchange for Greenbacks.

Constantinople, 5th Feb.—Midhat Pasha has been dismissed, and Edhem Pasha, late Turkish Ambassador at Berlin and Turkish delegate at the Conference has been appointed his successor.

A circular from the Turkish Government has been published, stating that the Porte intends vigorously upholding the integrity of the whole Ottoman Empire, and will contest the right of others to interfere in her internal affairs.

Constantinople, 7th Feb.—An Imperial decree, appointing Edhem Pasha to be Grand Vizier, confirms the new constitution and announces that some further reforms will be made.

The Turkish Ministers have been changed. Edhem Pasha belongs to the old Turkish party. Midhat Pasha the dismissed Vizier, was accused of conspiracy to reinstate the ex-Sultan, Murad. He was at once summoned to the palace and instantly conveyed on board a steamer.

St Petersburg, 7th Feb.—The Grand Duke Nicholas has entirely recovered from his recent severe illness.

London, 8th Feb.—The Queen opened parliament today in person. Her Majesty in her speech from the throne, after detailing the history of the Conference, said: —"My object throughout has been to maintain the peace of Europe and obtain better Government for the disturbed provinces without infringing the independence or integrity of Turkey. I regret that the proposals for reforms made to the Porte were not accepted, but the result of the Conference shows that general agreement exists among the European Powers, which cannot fail to have material effect upon the condition of the Government in Turkey. I am in hopes that the armistice may yet lead to peace, honorable alike to Turkey and the Principalities. I have throughout acted cordially with my allies with whom, and other Powers, my relations continue friendly. My assumption of the tide of 'Empress,' at Delhi, has been welcomed by the chiefs and people of India with professions of affection and loyalty most grateful to my feelings. I deeply regret the famine, not less serious than that of 1873, which has overspread a large portion of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and I am confident that every resource will be employed to arrest its progress, and obtain experience to prevent recurrence of the same, and to mitigate the sufferings arising therefrom. The prosperity and progress of my Colonial Empire remains unchecked, and I trust that the measures I have taken will prevent any serious evil arising from from proceedings in Transvaal State."

The Speech concludes by enumerating various measures to be brought forward during the session, which are of local interest only.

Constantinople, 8th Feb.—It is doubted whether there is any truth respecting the charge of conspiracy brought against the Midhat. Some attribute his fall to Russian intrigue, but an official statement says that Midhat acted contrary to the spirit of the New Constitution, and attack-

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ed the prerogatives of the Sultan. Great uncertainty prevails respecting the consequence of Midhat's fall.

London, 8th Feb.—The Chinese Embassy presented their credentials to the Queen at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

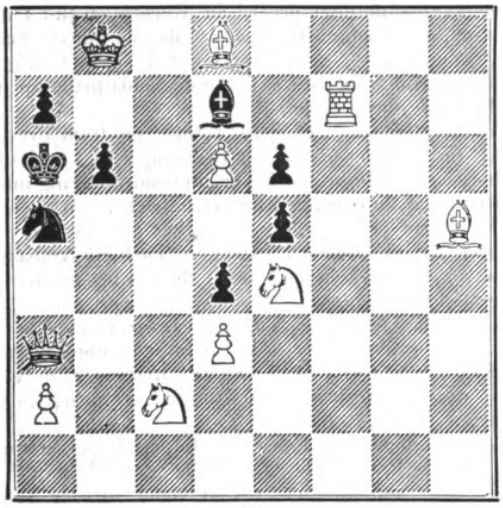
London; 9th Feb.—In the debate, last night, which followed the address in the House of Commons, in answer to the Queen's speech, Lord Derby said that the maintenance of peace depended upon the decision of the Czar, who may decide that Russia is under obligation to execute alone, the decision of the six Great Powers.

Lord Beaconsfied and Lord Salisbury protested against Turkey being coerced in any way.

PRIZE PROBLEM.

By J. G. Campbell.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Solution of J. G. Campbell's problem of last week.

White.	Black.
1.—B. to K. Kt.'s sq.	1.—P. takes Kt.
2.—Q. to Q. R.'s 7th.	2.—K. takes Kt.
3.—Q. mates.	
	if 1.—K. takes Kt.
2.—Q. takes P.	
and mates next move.	

Correct answers received from C. B., Yokohama, W. B. M. and W.H.S., Tôkiô.

We insert another of Mr. Campbell's clever problems.

A lively Game played by Mr. Max Lange against Mr. D. Sickel.

(Muzio Gambit.)

White (Mr. L.)	Black (Mr. S.)	White (Mr. L.)	Black (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	15. Kt to Q 5th	Q to K sq
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	16. K R to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to R sq
4. K B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	17. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
5. Castles	P takes Kt	18. Kt takes B	Q to K Kt 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes K Kt P	19. Q takes Q	P takes Q
7. K B takes K B P (ch)	K takes B	20. B to K R 6th	
8. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd	(The termination is extremely clever. Quite a problem, of mate in eight moves, after Black played his Queen at move 15.)	
9. Q to K Kt 4th (ch)	K to B 2nd		
10. K R takes P (ch)	K Kt to K B 3rd		P to Q 3rd
11. P to K 5th	K B to K 2nd	21. R to K sq	B to Q 2nd
12. P takes Kt	K B takes P	22. R to K 7th	
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	K R to Kt sq		

And Black has no escape.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO HAVE GARDENS.

We understand that Messrs. Sutton & Sons, the Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, Berkshire, near London, England, have, after a series of elaborate experiments, perfected a system of packing which secures Seeds arriving inthis country in a dry and fresh condition. This cannot fail to be of inestimable value to all interested in Flowers and Vegetables, and will greatly increase their cultivation. An advertisement of this eminent House appears in another column, to which we refer our readers.

Travellers, Missionaries & others, may employ their leisure time *pleasantly & profitably*, by collecting *rare butterflies*. Forward (freight unpaid,) folded up separately in paper. in cigar boxes. Best prices remitted for perfect specimens. Collecting apparatus sent *f ee* to those who furnish reference to D. G. Rutherford, *(Horniman's Museum.)* Forest Hill, London. [Advt.]

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

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Yokohama, March 3, 1877. 2ins.

NOTICE.

TRANSLATIONS from ENGLISH into JAPANESE, or from JAPANESE into ENGLISH undertaken.

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Yokohama, March 2, 1875. tf.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—The general dulness prevailing at the time of forwarding our last report has given way to an improved feeling, caused by a better enquiry from dealers. The reasons for this reaction may be found in a slight recovery of the native currency, and perhaps by better reports from the interior. For 16/24 *Yarns* there is a moderate demand at improving rates. In *Shirtings* some transactions at slightly better prices are reported. For *T. Cloths* and *Velvets* there is more enquiry, but other articles continue dull.

Grey Shirtings:—					
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.35	to $1.65
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.50	to 2.20
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.52½	to 2.30
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	1.90	to 2 40
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.45	to 1 60
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10	to 1.25

White Shirtings:—					
60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.	2.20	to 2.40
Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb.	0.60	to 0.87½
Black Velvets				7.25	to 8.25
English Drills	15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.	2.55	to 2.65
Taffachelass	12 yds,	48 in.		1.70	to 2.15

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$28 50	to 32.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$30.00	to 34.00
No. 38 to 42	per picul	$33.00	to 38.00
Reverse Twist 16-24	,,		

Woollens.—There is a slightly better feeling in our market notwithstanding the continuance of the rebellion in the South; prices remain nominally the same as we do not hear of transactions having taken place, but holders seem to be firmer in their demands.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	4 75	to 6.75
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25	to 5.25
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.00	to 5.25
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.24	to 0.31
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75	to 6.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16 50	to 17.50
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00	to 13.00
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.16	to 0.18
Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.25	to 0.30
Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.	0.30	to 0.36
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.		0.80	to 1.20
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.		0.60	to 0.65
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.45	to 0.55
Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0.60	to 0.75
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb	0.39	to 0.45

Sugar.—There is no change to note in White Sugars and *Formosa* sorts, and few transactions to report. There has been a decline in the price of *Daitong* owing to large arrivals.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$4.30		
,, in basket	,,	$4.10		
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$4.15		
do. in basket	,,	$4.00		
China No 1 Ping-fah	,,	$7.60	to $7.80	
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$6.90	to $7.40	
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$6.20	to $6.80	
China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul	$5.60	to $6.10	
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$4 90	to $5.50	
,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$4.40	to $4.80	
Swatow Brown	,,	$3.50		
Daitong	,,	$3.55		
Japan Rice	,,	$2.00	to $2.20	
Kerosene Oil	,,	$4.45		

Kerosene Oil.—There has been more enquiry at $4.45 per case, but holders are firm for higher rates.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The news of a peaceful settlement of the Eastern Question which reached this port at the beginning of this month has not been confirmed, and the latest telegrams report a further decline in prices at home. Our market has accordingly remained much depressed and prices have receded $20 to $30.

Since the 27th ulto. settlements are 100 bales of Hanks and 75 of other sorts, including the delivery of Filature Silks contracted for at the beginning of the season. The shipments are 128 bales, making the total export since 1st July 19,567 bales, against 11,341 last year for the corresponding period.

Total arrivals since the beginning of the season now amount to 23,000 bales, out of which about 1,500 have been withdrawn from this market for native consumption, and the present stock is estimated at 1,800 bales.

	At Exchange 4/8 in London.	*At Exchange 5.35 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*
Hanks.—Extra No. 1	—	—
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$740 to 760	27/8 to 28/5	77 to 79
,, Good No. 2	$700 to 730	26/4 to 27/4	73 to 76
,, Medium No. 2½	$660 to 690	24/11 to 26/	69 to 72
,, C'mon. No 3	$620 to 640	23/6 to 24/2	65 to 67
,, Inferior No 4 & 5	$550 to 600	21/ to 22/9	58 to 63
Oshiu—Best	$680 to 700	25/7 to 26/4	71 to 73
,, Medium to Good	$630 to 670	23/10 to 25/3	66 to 70
Hamatski No. 1 & 2	$480 to 520	18/6 to 20/	51 to 55
,, No. 3 & 4	$450 to 470	17/6 to 18/2	48 to 50
Kakeda—Extra	—	—	—
,, Best	$750 to 780	28/1 to 29/2	78 to 80
,, Medium to Good	$680 to 730	25/7 to 27/4	71 to 76
Mashta	—	—	—
Echizen	$420 to 450	16/5 to 17/6	45 to 48
Filature Silks nominal	$800 to 930	29/10 to 34/6	83 to 96

Tea.—Business still continues to be restricted and unimportant, holders being anxious, apparently, to clear out stocks preparatory to entering into engagements for the approaching New Season. Settlements for the past week amount to 900 piculs, making a total since the departure of last American mail of 1,800 piculs, and arrivals have been so light that stocks in Yokohama are quite nominal.

We can venture no opinion as to the prospects of the coming crop beyond saying that so far the weather has been favourable, and it is not very likely that the young leaf will have been injured by premature development.

It is predicted that the pickings of high grades of Teas will be limited, and reasonably so, as not only was the current season's production short, but the result of it proved satisfactory neither to growers nor purchasers here.

Prices given below must be considered as entirely nominal.

The total export from all Japan to the United States markets, it is now pretty well assured, will not exceed 22¼ to 22½ million pounds.

Common	$8.00	to 11.00	
Good Common	12.00	to 14 00	
Medium	15 00	to 17.00	
Good Medium	18.00	to 21.00	
Fine	$23	to $27	
Finest	Nominal.		
Choice			

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been a fair business doing during the past week at daily declining rates, which still close weak.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 1½d.
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0¾d.
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 2d.
On Paris—Bank Sight	5.15
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.25
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.30
On Hongkong—Bank sight	½ % dis.
,, Private 10 days' sight	1½ ,,
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73½
,, Private 10 days sight	74
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97½
,, 30 days sight Private	100
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	98
,, 30 days sight Private	100½
Kinsatz	409½
Gold Yen	409

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar. 5	Augusta Riemers	Thompson	German schr.	207	Takao	—	Sugar	Chinese
„ 7	Tokio Maru	Dunn	Japanese str.	2119	Shanghai & ports	—	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 7	Alaska	Howard	American str	4010	San Francisco	Feb. 1	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
„ 8	Bombay	Smith	British str.	1325	Hongkong	—	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 8	Gadshill	Ranton	British str.	1140	Hongkong	—	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 9	Oceanic	Parsell	British str.	5050	Hongkong	Mar. 3	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar 8	Sunda	Reeves	British str.	1704	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 9	Alaska	Howard	American str.	4010	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
„ 10	Tokio Maru	Dunn	Japanese str.	2119	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Bombay	Smith	British steamer	1325	Hongkong	Mar. 8	P. & O. Co.	
Courier	.....	Russian steamer	495	Hakodate	.....	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Cairnsmuir	Sprowat	British steamer	1707	Hongkong	.....	Strachan & Thomas	
Gadshill	Ranton	British steamer	1140	Hongkong	Mar. 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Massilia	Harvey	British steamer	1083	Hongkong	.....	P. & O. Co.	
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	French steamer	1503	Hongkong	Feb. 19	M. M. Co.	Hongkong
Oceanic	Parsell	British steamer	5050	Hongkong	Mar. 9	O. & O. Co.	
Sea Gull	Symons	British tugboat	37	Nagasaki	.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.	
Tamaura Maru	Nye	Japanese steamer	600	Hakodate	Mar. 2	M. B. Co.	
Tibre	Le Girard	French steamer	1726	Hongkong	Mar. 3	M. M. Co.	
SAILING SHIPS.							
Annie W. Weston	Winsor	Am. barque	740	Cardiff	Feb. 12	M. M. Co.	
Augusta Riemers	Thompson	Germ. schooner	207	Takao	... ..	Chinese	
Caroline	Miller	Danish schooner	55	Kurile Islands	.....	Claussen	
Christine	Wildfang	Geaman barque	542	Cardiff	Feb. 19	M. M. Co.	
Fiery Cross	Shouman	British ship	697	London	Feb. 27	L. Kniffler & Co.	
Jupiter	Johnson	Russian schooner	30	Kurile Islands	.....	Chinese	
Lottie	Ostersen	Russian schooner	25	North Pacific	.....	Captain	
Tartar	Keamann	German brig	256	Hongkong	Feb. 13	Grosser & Co.	S'gawa for Amoy

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Description.	Commander.
BRITISH—Hart	4	584	...	Gun-vessel	Commander Royse
AMERICAN—Alert...	4	540	...	Sloop	Commander J. D. Marvin.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda*, for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Simpson, Mr. A. A. Shand, Mrs. Schraub, Mr. Lacey, and 1 European and 10 Chinese in the Steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Major Arnold, Dr. Harris, Messrs E. Satow, C. D. Moss, Coops Burges, W. Smith, J. E. Thompson, A. Sutherland, C. Carrothers, Ewals, Yamada, Nishimura, Inouye, Domized, Nakamura; and 172 in the steerage

Per Steam-ship *Alaska*, from San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. James Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Houghton, Mr. J. Merryman and Wife, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Whitway, Baron C. Owen, Lieut. Hidaka, Paymaster Chas. W. Littlefield, Messrs. K. Petuka, J. Pukami, N. Fukugawa, Alfred Hugerwald. Steerage: R. Heromanentz, Jacob Beith, and 102 Chinese.

Per *Bombay*, from Hongkong: Mr Matsudaira and 4 Chinese.

Per Steamship *Oceanic* from Hongkong.—Mr. Goodrich and child, W. de Russett, J. A. Blogg, J. K. Morrison, Mrs. J. Middleton, M. Ullmann, A. Center, Dr. G. Dodds, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Gray, P. Shilaber, wife and servant, Col. J. Y. Moggridge and 415 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Messrs E. C. Kirby, Iwasaki Yanoske, Neshi, Yususomi, Kifuji, Echizenya, Ostler, Arnold, Shiba, R. de Nully, Narushima, Shibata, Koyoshi, Nishi, Hisataki, Iwanaga, Fuku, Kawadzu.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda* for Hongkong.
Silk for England ... ... 41 bales
Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.
Treasure ... ... $ 46,000
„ ... ... *yen* 16,925
Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports—
Treasure $85,100

REPORTS.

The *Augusta Riemers* reports heavy weather throughout the voyage. She had to put into Simoda, and lost an anchor there.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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TRANSLATION.

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"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 8.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

In accordance with the intention we expressed in our last week's issue, we herewith publish in full the translation of the confessions made by the spies, who claim to have been entrusted with the mission that had for its chief object the assassination of Saigo, and who were fortunately arrested before they could take any steps to accomplish their dastardly work. We have thought it well to-republish the avowal of Nakahara Hisao, so that the various statements may be readily compared.

The confession of Nomura Tsuna, eldest son of Nomura Kôsui, a *shidzoku*, residing at No. 10, second *shôku* (smaller district) of the first *daiku* (larger district) of Kagoshima *ken*.

The Miyazaki *gakkô* (school) being abolished with Miyazaki *ken*,* I, in company with nine other students of the above school left that place for Tôkiô on the 5th December, 1876, in order to endeavour to procure some employment. On my arrival in Tôkiô on the 28th December, I heard various disquieting rumours relative to the state of affairs in Kagoshima, and thinking it might be for the good of the country, I wrote a letter to Minister Ôkubo to the following effect. "Those in the highest positions have probably heard trustworthy statements of the condition of affairs in Kagoshima *ken*. But as I deem this to be a matter of importance which should not be overlooked, and as the floating rumours differ materially from the actual state of affairs in that *ken*, although myself unacquainted with the minute particulars, I shall be pleased to wait upon you, if such should be your Excellency's wish, and inform you of such facts as have come to my knowledge."

I received a reply requesting me to call upon Mr. Ôkubo on the 3rd January. I went on the day appointed and he asked me as to the state of affairs in Kagoshima *ken*. I said that at one time great disquietude had prevailed among the *shidzoku*, but that at the end of November they had commenced to calm down, and that at the time of my departure they were perfectly quiet. The people generally however were saying that a great blow would fall on the Government as soon as any mismanagement took place in the administration. I was then asked my opinion as to the future movements in Kagoshima, and what I thought would be the best mode of settling matters. I replied that it was impossible for me to answer these questions. I was then informed that the Private School in Kagoshima was a great trouble to the Government and that it was deemed advisable to establish another school so that a division might be created in the Private School, and that this should be done in every district in order do away with the sources of anxiety.

I was asked to call again, and repeated my visit on the 29th January. I was then ordered to proceed by the mail steamer leaving Yokohama on the 31st of the same month. I was told that the men of Kagoshima were in such an excited state that it was feared a rising would take place in February or March, and that steps had already been taken by the Army Department for siezing the ammunition at Kagoshima. I was ordered to inform Mr. Ôkubo by post or telegraph of all occurrences of any ordinary nature, but should any kind of disturbance arise, I was to return and give the information myself, as postal and telegraphic communication was likely to be cut off at such a time. I was further told "when an insurrection is expected it is necessary that military preparations should be made, but should such steps be taken before the disturbance breaks out, the people might become alarmed, and thus it is that your information is requisite and you must come with it. Spies from the *Keishichô* (Bureau of Police) of determined courage, have at the risk of their lives, already gone to Kagoshima, and when the rising takes place they will surely accomplish certain objects, more or less important."

From certain expressions I inferred that the object of their mission was to assassinate the leader of the insurgents, to set fire to the magazines and the like, and thinking that such deeds could be carried out, I said I would comply with the order. The sum of one hundred *yen* was then offered to me to defray my expenses and for giving the information. This money I accepted. I was told that what had been said to me must be kept utterly secret, and I was shown the names of the spies who had been sent to Kagoshima, in order that I might become acquainted with them. They were written on *hankiri* (Japanese letter paper) and the list had been sent from the *Keishichô*. On it I saw the names of men belonging to various grades of *Keibu* (police sergeants) and *Junsa* (constables), also certain students and the districts to which they belonged.

I left Tôkiô on the 31st January and embarked from Kobe on the *Kôyô Maru*. On my arrival in Kagoshima, I heard that Nakahara Hisao and others, who had received secret orders from the *Keishichô*, had been arrested. Being acquainted with the whole affair, and hearing of this arrest, I was at my wits' end and could do nothing. I therefore went to Tahata Tsuneaki, and there made a brief disclosure, still keeping the important facts to myself. But I was summoned to the first police station, and during my trial, make the above confession.

Nothing other than truth has been expressed in this statement.

NOMURA TSUNA.
[*Seal.*]

13th February, 1877.

The confessions of *Chu-keibu*, (Police Sergeant) Sonoda Nageteru, a *shizoku* of Ushiyama district, Kagoshima. *Chu-keibu*, Nomaguchi Kane-ichi, *shizoku* of Demidzu disdrict, Kagoshima *ken*. *Chu-keibu*, Suyehiro Naokata, a *shizoku* of Heisa district, Kagoshima *ken*. *Shô-keibu*, Anraku Kane-michi, a *shizoku* of Kiniu district, Kagoshima *ken*. *Shô-keibu*, (Police Corporal) Tsuchimochi Takashi, a *shizoku* of Kaseda district, Kagoshima *ken*. *Chu-keibu*, Sugai Seibi, a *shizoku* of Tôkiô *Fu*. *Shô-keibu*, Takasaki Chika-akira, a *shizoku* of Shirai district, Kagoshima *ken*. *Ittô-junsa*, (Constable) Hiwaki Kensuke a *shizoku* of Nishida district, Kagoshima *ken*. *Nitô-junsa*, Itani Chikatsune, a *shizoku* of Kajiki district, Kagoshima *ken*. Hirata Saishichi, a student, *shizoku* of Taniyama district, Kagoshima *ken*. Oyama Tsunasuke, a student, *shizoku* of Kaseda district, Kagoshima *ken*. Igakura Tamotsu, a student, *shizoku* of Kaseda district, Kagoshima *ken*. Tanaka Chokusai, a student, *shizoku* of Heisa district, Kagoshima *ken*. *Shô-keibu*, Yamazaki Moto-akira, a *shizoku* of Taka-oka district, Kagoshima *ken*.

* Miyazaki *ken* (the province of Hiuga, which was part of the domain of the Lord of Satsuma) was abolished and incorporated with Kagoshima *ken* at the general reform of the *ken* which took place on the 21st of August 1876.—[trans.]

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Faom January 1876, we were gradually appointed to offices of *Chukeibu* and the like, and have since been in the service of the Government.

Ôyama Tsunasuke, Igakura Tamotsu, and Tanaka Chokusai, who are students, are our particular friends. During November of 1876, there being rumours of agitation among the members of the Private School in Kagoshima, we received secret orders from *Dai Keishi* (Chief Superintendent of Police) Kawaji Toshisuke, which orders we agreed to carry out.

We also heard about these matters from Ôyama Kansuke. On the 25th December we held a meeting consisting of Nakahara Hisao and fourteen others, and after discussing the matters under consideration, we resolved that we would endeavour to cause a dissension among those who had already entered the Private School and those who were about to do so.

We then decided to meet at a former residence of Kawaji on the following day in the afternoon, and petitioned to be allowed to return home on, on leave, which request was immediately granted. We had another meeting, and a plan of action was laid down which was, to cause a dissension among the members of the Private School, to cajole them to our views, to destroy the Private School, assassinate Saigo during the confusion, and on information of the disturbance being sent to Tokio, a general attack was to be made by the Army and Navy, and all the members of the Private School were to be massacred.

Such were the plans resolved upon. Sonoda and Nomaguchi being of the neighbourhood of Higo, were to go to Kumamoto garrison in haste to telegraph events, all telegraphic messages being arranged in cipher. It was decided that we should start on our mission on the following day, but as it might lead to suspicion were we to travel all together, we agreed that we would disperse and each one go by himself.

By the 28th of December the whole party had left Tôkiô, and by the middle of January 1877, we had all arrived at Kagoshima, but before we could accomplish anything, our plot was discovered, and we were arrested.

By Kawaji Toshisuke's order we have attempted to perpetrate a monstrous crime, of which we now repent with shame.

Nothing but truth has been expressed in the above confession.

Here follow the signature of all the names of those given at the head of this confession, sealed with the thumb nail according to Japanese custom.

dated 7th February, 1877.

The confessions of *Shitô-junsa*, Mayeda Soshi, a *shidzoku* of Kajiki district, Kagoshima *ken*. *Shitô-junsa*, Takahashi Tamekiyo, a *shidzoku* of Chôsa district, Kagoshima *ken*.

Kashiwada Morifumi a student, *shidzoku* of Heisa district, Kagoshima *ken*. *Shitô-junsa*, Matsushita Kanekiyo, a *shidzoku* of Gamô district, Kagoshima *ken*. *Nitô-junsa*, Nishi Hikoshirô a *shidzoku* of Kaseda district, Kagoshima *ken*.

"We have been in the service of the *Keishicho* (Bureau of Police) since September 1876. During December of the same year, hearing, that in consequence of the members of the Private School at Kagoshima shewing signs of great disquiet, *Keibu* Suyehiro Nawokata and others were to return to their homes as spies, we were at once desirous of doing the same. On the 26th of the same month, in consequence of orders received from Kawaji Toshisuke, we requested, through Ôyama Kansuke of our *ken* to be permitted to return home, which request was immediately granted. Ôyama then instructed us to the following effect, "You must with the greatest zeal and energy carry out your duties, which are to cause dissension among the members of the Private School, and those who are about to join it. Your further orders you will receive from Sayehiro, which you must obey.

We had nothing to do with the meetings. We all left Tôkiô by the 28th of December, and by the middle of January had arrived in Kagoshima, but before we could carry any of our plans into effect, the plot was discovered and we were arrested.

We have herein confessed nothing but the truth."

Then follow the signatures and seals of the the above five men.

dated 7th February, 1877.

There are thirty two others who have confessed to their complicity in the plot, but their names are not given.

"Nakahara Hisao, *Sho-Keibu*,* eldest son of Shôbei, *shizoku* of the district of Ishiu-in in the Kagoshima *ken*.

Arrested after search on the 3rd February, 1877. I was appointed *Sho Keibu* on the 4th January, 1876.† Towards the end of November of the same year,—I forget the exact day I went to the house of Kawaji *Daikeishi*,‡ and after learning from him various matters concerning the different *ken*, he ended by telling me that there had been of late indications of disquiet in the Kagoshima *ken*, but said that as General Saigo was residing in the *ken*, he did not think there would be any disloyal and riotous proceedings; he added however, that in case a rising should break out, there was no help for it, but for me to confront Saigo and kill him. I submitted to his order, and subsequently—I do not recollect the exact day—I went to the house of Oyama Kansuke, a *shizoku* of the Kagoshima *ken*, and was told by him, that if Saigo originated any insurrectionary movement he must be killed. I kept these intentions secret, and on the 24th December, Sonoda Nagaten, Suyehiro Nawokata, *Chiu Keibu*,§ came to my house and informed me of their intention to apply for permission to return to their native districts, and of the many rumours in circulation respecting disturbances in the Kagoshima *ken*. Accordingly I expressed a wish to return with them, to which they consented, and left my house. On the following day, the 25th, I saw Kawaji *Daikeishi* for a moment at the Police office, and told him of my intention to apply for leave to return home, and asked him to use his good offices on my behalf. He replied that that was a good thing and urged me to show zeal in the service. In view of what had already passed, as above stated, my resolution became fixed. As I had already made a compact with Sonda Nagateru to meet at his house, I went there at 3 p. m. and there were assembled there, Hirata Saishichi, Nomaguchi Kaneichi, Igakura Tamotsu, Oyama Tsunasuke, Sugai Seibi, Itani Chikatsune, Suyehiro Nawokata, Yamazaki Motoaki, Takazaki Chikaakira. Anraku Kanemichi, Tsuchimoto Takashi, and others. All present exchanged their views on the subject, and it was settled that we should, on our return, urge upon the members of the *Shigakko*‖ from the various districts, and upon other people generally, the impropriety on the part of loyal subjects of exciting a war on no good pretext, and that we should dissuade both those who had already joined the *Shi-gakko*, and those who were thinking of so doing from their hostile views. It was arranged that we should all meet on the afternoon of the following day, at an empty house formerly the residence of Kawaji *Daikeishi*, and applications for leave to return home were sent in, and at once granted. A council was then held at which all attended, and it was there resolved, as the main plan of action, that a division should be brought about amongst the members of the *Shi-Gakko*, that they should be won over to our side, and that the *Shi-Gakko* should be broken up; thus in the event of the rising taking place, Saigo was to be assassinated, and the fact at once telegraphed to Tôkiô; that then a combined attack should be made by the Navy and Army, and the members of the *Shi-Gakko* killed to a man. With regard to the task of despaching to the telegraphic news, Sonoda and Nomaguchi, being natives of the districts on the borders of Higo, it was arranged that they were to hurry to Kumamoto garrison and that the telegram was to be sent from that place. With regard to the receipt and despatch of other information also, a cipher was agreed to be used in every case. After everything had been settled, the following day was fixed as the date of departure from Tôkiô. As it might excite the suspicion of other people if all were to leave in company, it was also settled that each should leave as soon as his preparations were made. The meeting then broke up and all returned to their own homes. On the 27th I left Tôkiô and proceeded as far as Yokohama, where I stayed the night. The following day, the 28th, I went on board of the *Genkai Maru* at 9 p. m. and left Yokohama, but the passage to Kobe was very unfavourable, and the ship had to anchor at several places, and I only reached Kagoshima on the 11th January 1877. I remained on the spot going nowhere, but Suyehiro Takasaki and others came to see me. Before I had commenced any of the detective operations previously mentioned, the secret plot of assassination was discovered, and I was arrested. Now, in consequence of your examination I have confessed that by the order of Kawaji *Daikeishi* I formed a plot to assassinate Saigo *Rikugun-Taisho*, and that I further laid a scheme to create dissension in the minds of the people, for which acts I am truly ashamed. The above statements which I have made are correct."

(Signed) NAKAHARA HISAO.

February 5th, 1877.

There stand the confessions; confessions made, in some cases, voluntarily by the agents employed to carry out the plot, and apparently in no case wrung from them by application of torture, for Nakahara Hisao and others have been received back by the Imperial Government in good health. At present we can add little to our remarks of last week. The confessions must strike every one as being singularly clear, straightforward and coinciding. If they contain the truth and only the truth, they do not contain the whole truth, for the names of only two high officials appear, whereas had it been

* *Shô-keibu* police corporal.

† By a typographical error this date appeared as 1874, in the issue of March 10th.

‡ The Chief Superintendent of Police.

§ *Chiu-keibu* police sergeant.

‖ *Shi Gakko* the private military schools.

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decided that the Army and Navy were to aid in the general massacre which was to follow the disturbance that it was expected would arise from the murder of the Commander in Chief, it stands to reason that the consent of the members of the Administration must have been obtained, and that the scheme was the result of combined deliberation. While we have no wish to condemn the Government, unheard, as guilty of the shameful crime of intended assassination, we cannot pass over the matter as a monstrous fable. The revelations are too well borne out by many events to permit of its dismissal without comment or enquiry. We do not scruple to say that the Government is gravely compromised by these disclosures, and if it would not lose caste in the eyes of the world, it must lose no time in giving incontestable proofs of its innocence of the foul charge.

Nothing whatever of importance has transpired or is allowed to be published in connection with the civil war in the South. Mere skirmishes, and a few hand-to-hand fights, in which both sides seem to show the greatest pluck, and which result in no advantage to either party, are all the items of intelligence that reach us. In the mean time the belief in the rumour that Kumamoto has fallen seems general, and it is strengthened by the silence of the press on the subject, and the continued sending forward of troops from the Capital.

At the second meeting with reference to the organization of a Volunteer Corps for the defence of the settlement, held on Tuesday last, the Chairman, Mr. Litchfield, remarked that he knew of no British law which forbade British subjects to bear arms. His opinion is entirely correct. There is no law which prevents them from entering into a military organization such as that proposed. General Van Buren, in deprecating the action of the Governor of Kanagawa in protesting against the Consuls of different nationalities giving countenance to the scheme, stated that the British Chief Justice in the East was a member of the Volunteer Corps at Shanghai. Not only was Sir Edmund Hornby Colonel of the Corps previous to 1869, and chief mover in the new force got up during the disturbances in Tientsin, but the same position has been held by both Sir Thomas Wade and Sir Harry Parkes. It is all nonsense to talk about expression of "distrust or unfriendliness" towards the Japanese Government, or causing them "needless and wanton mortification." The promoters of the scheme have no intention of expressing anything of the kind. We are not going to discuss the utility of the movement, but we are quite certain that the Diplomatic corps are for too sensible a body to take any action that will interfere with an organization that has for its chief objects recreation and exercise, and might render some service, however small, in the extremely remote event of its being called upon to do so.

We are happily in a position to place before our readers the very latest particulars concerning the cargo of dead bodies, which, it is so well known, was landed at Shinagawa some few days since. Rumour, with its customary accuracy and minute attention to details, has so carefully described the whole affair, that but for the necessity of correction in a point or two of minor importance, we need hardly have touched upon the subject at all. We have every reasons to believe that the number of bodies, instead of being limited as reported to about thirty, amounted in reality to fully thrice that estimate. That they were lowered into boats by means of straw ropes in the grey of the morning and in many instances two at a time, tied back to back, may be accepted; and that to this half light, and duplication of the defunct, that the incorrect idea of the number landed was in all probability due, we are persuaded. We can in no wise account, however, for the generally accepted statement that they were sent hither for *interment*. Such a disposition of similar remains is wholly contrary to the customs in vogue in this part of the Empire of Japan, and we refuse also to believe that they even came from Satsuma at all. With regard to the sending round of *heads*, it is hardly necessary, we should think, to say that an odd mistake has found its way abroad. The presentation of an entire body we could quite understand, as every body at all conversant with the manners and customs of the Japanese knows that such is not unfrequent amongst friends, and indeed has its pleasant analogue in Western Countries in Christmas hampers and baskets of game. That the *ears* had all been rifled from the bodies and buried at Shokonsha is of course absurd in the last degree. For independently of the fact that such a mutilatiou would have rendered the fish unsaleable, and that no superstitious practices are indulged in at their capture, everyone who has any acquaintance at all with natural history, or indeed who has ever looked into a fish shop, must be quite aware that BONITO *have no ears.*

We recently noticed the Return of the Foreign Commerce and Trade of Japan for the half year ending December 1876, and have now received the Monthly Return of His Imperial Majesty's Customs of Japan for the month of January 1877, published by the order of the Inspector General of Customs, and which it is intended in future to issue every month.

The Summary shews the declared value of

Total Exports to be.....	*Gold Yen*	1,143,189.24	
Duty			40,621.30
Total Imports	„	2,003,788.33	
Duty			87,069.90
Total Exports to Imports...	*Gold Yen*	3,146,977.57	
Total Collected Duty...			127,691.20
Imports excess over Exports	*Gold Yen*	860,599.09	

The number and Tonnage of merchant vessels entered for the port of Yokohama are

5. English 3. United States 2. French 1. German	Steamers.	Total Tonnage 23,388 Tons.
2. English 1. German	Sailing vessels.	

Cleared

4. English 2. United States 3. French	Steamers.	Total Tonnage 21,191 Tons.
1. English 1. United States	Sailing vessels.	

At all other ports the entrances are

20 vessels of various nationalities with a total tonnage of...	15,220 Tons.

CLEARANCES.

20 vessels of various nationalities with a total tonnage of...	18,324 Tons.

Treasure Exported.....	*Gold Yen*	309,440.80
„ Imported.....	„	320,079.65
Imports excess over Exports.....	*Gold Yen*	10,638.85
Collections from Storage, Warehouse Entrance and Clearance fees and Miscellaneous sources	*Gold Yen*	2,290.17

At Niigata there are no arrivals or departures. It seemed a pity that something should not be done to develope the trade of the north-west coast. We must defer remarks on this subject, however, until next week when we hope to find room for the publication of the Consular Trade Report of Niigata.

It can hardly be seriously maintained that to burn one's house down to cure a smoky chimney is otherwise than a clumsy and inconvenient method of abating a nuisance, and it is equally liable to be disputed whether to kill a man is after all the most satisfactory way to purge him of a bad habit. And yet certain over zealous reformers in Tôkiô would seem to be in favour of such an extreme measure towards the Editors of all the daily papers, whom they accuse of a reprehensible partiality, in that they publish nothing in their journals but what is favorable to the Government. *Audi alteram partem* is their motto, and that the public should only hear the half of things is so intolerable to their sense of what fair play requires, that they have been at the pains of composing and sending round a circular to each of the offenders to the effect that unless the rebels are accorded their proper share of glory in their pages they will find themselves reluctantly obliged to

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carry off their heads. To this somewhat disturbing threat the *Nisshusha* authorities, with that politeness for which they are almost proverbial, have returned answer by the messenger who handed them the warning, that as their staff is a very large one, should their heads hereafter be required, the reformers had better provide themselves with a handcart for their transport.

The publication of the concluding portion of our review of the Silk Trade of Japan is unavoidably postponed until our next issue.

We have received from Messrs. Sutton & Sons, the well-known "Queen's Seedsmen" at Reading, a copy of a little work called the "Amateur's Guide in Horticulture. We say a little work, because it is put together in a most compact form, and we see that it sells for the small sum of a shilling. Judging it, however, by the amount of its information, it is by no means a small work, but may be regarded almost as a standard book on gardening. We know not how far its teachings in flower and vegetable gardening may hold good in Japan, where the economist, who goes in for raising his own vegetables, generally finds that the expense of home grown cucumbers would have made Crœsus stare, and that only a Rothschild could afford to consume cauliflowers that have cost nearly their weight in *kinsatsu*. The lover of flowers is likely to give up floral pursuits in disgust when he finds that seeds obstinally refuse to germinate, or if they should condescend to "come up," that they utterly fail to fulfil the promises made by their sponsors, the seedsmen, and, instead of giving forth flowers of brilliant colours and fine form, produce a few straggling stalks and leaves; "only this and nothing more." Certainly both vegetable and flower raising in Japan,—we speak of foreign vegetables and flowers,—will prove in any but the ablest hands, and with certain varieties of plants, anything but a remunerative or encouraging amusement. However, there may be some, who, undeterred by the ill success of their friends, are willing to risk the disappointment, and to devote their spare dollars to the purchase of the necessary materials for the production of scraggy flowers and tasteless vegetables. They at least will have the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts will not be altogether thrown away, and that the slug, the caterpillar and the bronze bettle, will come to the banquet in crowds, and rejoice exceedingly. We should recommend all entomologists in Japan to cultivate foreign vegetables and flowers. They will be fully rewarded by the abundance and variety of the creatures that come forth and devour every green thing. How to set to work to stock a garden and to carry on the necessary operations through the various seasons is the object of the little book we have called attention to, and those who find amusement in horticulture will be troubled to find any work where so much comprehensive instruction is conveyed in fewer and simpler words.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

Dwellers in Yokohama have for some time been envious of the fortunate people of Shanghai who enjoyed the pleasure of witnessing two dramatic performances in which ladies took part. We can now, however, think of our friends in China with unruffled feelings, as the ladies here have just given triumphant proof of their ability to provide lovers of the drama with the treats for which they have long sighed. A brilliant success was expected, and we are delighted to chronicle the fact that the anticipation has been fully realized. It is only our reluctance to admit that anything in this world can be absolutely perfect that prevents our applying this adjective to the delightful entertainment which gave the audience so much gratification on Friday night.

We would not be supposed for a moment to undervalue the effort of those gentlemen who have hitherto represented female characters in the plays performed on our stage, but they themselves can easily understand that the least harshness of voice or clumsiness of attitude may wholly destroy the effect of the most carefully concerted scenes, and transform what should be the pathetic into the irresistibly ludicrous. No *gracilis puer* can ever rival the lightness and brightness and tenderness of an intelligent and sympathetic woman.

We apply ourselves to the duty of criticism with much diffidence, for however painstaking and honest a critic may be, he is very apt to fall into mistakes, and after exercising the greatest care he cannot help the conviction that undue praise may sometimes be given to what has most affected himself, or some excellence be left unmentioned which quicker eyes might have discovered.

The first piece acted on Friday night at the Gaiety Theatre was the comedietta *To oblige Benson*, by Tom Taylor. Benson is a lawyer with whose wife his pupil John Meredith has fallen desperately in love. We are first introduced to Meredith when he is waiting for Mrs. Benson in her drawing-room, and wondering what answer she will give to a letter he had written and slipped into her glove at a picnic at Bushey Park. While he is waiting Benson makes his appearance, and arranges that that Meredith shall take a cottage at Ventnor for his wife during the long vacation. This and other thoughtful gifts are to come apparently from Meredith, as Mrs. Benson is of a saving disposition and objects to any unnecessary extravagance on the part of her husband. When Mrs. Benson enters she thanks Meredith for his kind presents, and while the three are together Mrs. Southdown arrives, who tells Mrs. Benson that she has come to restore her gloves which she had taken from Bushey Park instead of her own. Mrs. Southdown had thus become possessed of Meredith's note and when opportunity occurs she scolds Mrs Benson for her imprudence, and in order to frighten her out of indiscretions for the future, she resolves to pretend that she has also had an intrigue, and that her easy going husband had found it out and had become a perfect bear in consequence. She also advises Mrs. Benson not to write any more letters to Meredith, and to get back the one she had already written to him. The most amusing part of the play is where Mrs. Southdown, in order to oblige Benson by inculcating a great moral lesson on his wife, instructs her husband to come in while Mrs. Benson is with her, whenever he hears her say the words "Good gracious, here's Trotter," and then rage with demoniacal fury. Southdown does not, of course, know for what purpose he is showing this violent temper, but he is ultimately induced to believe that his wife has been deceiving him, and becomes jealous himself in real earnest. When he gives way to ungovernable fury and smashes the furniture into atoms, Benson, in order to save Mrs. Southdown from his anger, pretends that the fault was his own wife's and that she has confessed it and been forgiven. The letter is ultimately found by Southdown to be in Mrs. Benson's writing, and his jealousy is at length dissipated. Mrs. Benson also discovers that it was her husband who had been really the giver of all the presents she believed Meredith to have lavished on her, and her heart turns again to him from whom she had so nearly been divided.

The play was acted throughout with great spirit. The part of Mrs. Southdown was admirably fitted for the display of the undoubted talents of the lady who undertook the character, the pourtrayal of which is all the more difficult, as she has not the advantage of disguise of costume, which affords so great help to Amateurs. Such a Mrs. Benson would go far to excuse the infatuation of Meredith, and of the performance of both ladies we can only speak in terms of highest praise. They acquitted themselves *à merveille* and richly deserved the rain of flowers that covered the stage in recognition of their success. Nor can too much praise be given to Mr. Bayne, whose presence is enough to make any play successful; or to Mr. Henley, who makes a decided advance in every new character he undertakes. Mr. Pearson's dramatic ambition was entirely satisfied by the part allotted to him.

The second piece presented was a comic drama entitled *From Village to Court*, by John Maddison Morton.

The first scene is in an open place in a village. Jenny, a blooming country damsel, is waiting on Captain Ernest Manheim, commander of the body guard on its way to the palace of a certain Grand Duke. The Captain has been dining, and indulges in some playful badinage with the pretty girl who, after she has been gallantly kissed by the Captain, draws herself up and says, "How I would scream, if I was sure nobody

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would hear me!" Jenny and the Captain are interrupted by the entrance of the Baron Von Grosenbach, who is the spy of the Grand Duke, and anything but a favourite of the charming Jenny. The Baron is not at first disposed to recognize Ernest, but after being reminded of an unpleasant rencontre at the opera, he grows less forgetful, and condescends to inform the Captain that he is preceding his master, the Grand Duke, who is on his way to visit his royal mother the Dowager Grand Duchess. In taking out his pocket-handherchief the Baron drops a packet which is picked up by Ernest. It turns out to be a royal decree against duelling, which leads Ernest to narrate his last experience in the art. He had been left on the ground with his adversary's sword run through his body, and would probably have died if it had not been for the generous devotion of a young peasant girl, who had him carried to a neighbouring farm where she watched over him with the tenderest care. When his senses returned, his benefactress was gone, and he had never since been able to find her. The Baron makes a suggestion which is singularly appropriate in the mouth of the gentleman who acted the part. "Suppose you advertise for her," he says. Notwithstanding the affection Ernest entertains for his unknown benefactress, he intimates to the Baron that he is affianced to another lady, Bertha de Ransdadt, the owner of a chateau near the town of Varlitz, where three months before his regiment had been quartered. Somehow or other he had come to be betrothed to Mademoiselle de Ransdadt, although he still loved the peasant girl with his whole soul. He is in hopes the brilliant beauty may have forgotten him, and that he may yet meet her who is the queen of his affections. The Baron rejoins that as Ernest sways between these two beauties there is no chance of his losing his heart to any of the fair dames at the Court—not even to the countess of Lindenberg herself, who has most influence over the Grand Duke. And now enters the Countess herself. She had been out riding with the Grand Duke, and when they reached the centre of a forest, two roads had presented themselves. The Duke contended for the road to the right, the Countess for that to the left. The Duke had galloped on his way and the Countess crying "Let those who love me, follow me" had taken hers. The dialogue here is very amusing, for the Countess and Baron are rivals for the Grand Duke's favour, and the Baron can scarcely conceal the feeling that he would not have been sorry if some harm had happened to her ladyship. The Baron refers incidentally to the officer of the second regiment of guards who has just been with him, and the Countess immediately concludes that the young officer is no other than her betrothed. She resolves to meet with him, but she is afraid of it coming to the ears of the Grand Duke. Jenny comes out of the house and the Countess tells her that she will return shortly with a friend, and begs her to guard against interruption while they talk. In the meantime she takes the arm of the Baron and goes to say farewell to the Grand Duke who is about to commence his journey. After they go, arrives on the scene Maximilian Krootz, the cousin of pretty Jenny. He lives in a neighbouring village and proceeds to explain his arrival —that Miss Rose Walstein, who lives in his village, was about to set off for the Grand Duke's palace and he had made up his mind to accompany her. When she got inside of the carrier's cart he got up outside, and being overtaken by sleep, tumbled off the cart and found himself lying on the road when he came to his senses. He is in pursuit of the cart, but Jenny points out that it is just stopping in the Market Place. Presently Rose trips in and embraces Jenny, who asks her what the object of her visit to the Grand Duke's palace is. It seems that she has come to petition the Grand Duke on behalf of her father, who is an old officer and has been deprived of his pension, a fact which Krootz does not regret as it can never now be said that he wanted to marry Rose for her money.

"You marry, Rose," says Jenny, "Ha! ha! ha; how very absurd." Rose intimates that things were not yet gone quite so far as marriage, and Krootz bids Jenny not despair as she may be lucky enough to get him yet, at which Jenny laughs indignantly. Rose now tells Jenny that the object of her journey is to gain admission to Court, when Jenny, to her great joy lets her know that the Court happens to be then at the village, and Jenny promises to use her influence with the Countess of Lindenberg. At that moment Jenny sees her ladyship at the end of an avenue, and Krootz, in spite of all remonstrances, runs off to the Countess to broach the subject of Rose's petition. From the conversation that ensues between Jenny and Rose we find that Rose is the devoted girl who had nursed Captain Manheim during his illness, and who is as much in love with him as we have already seen he is with her. Krootz brings the Countess towards the two girls, and from her soliloquy we gather that the Grand Duke has gone, accompanied by the Baron, and that she is free for two whole days. Rose now intercedes with the Countess, who advises her to draw up a petition for her father, which with the assistance of Krootz she resolves to do. After Rose and Krootz retire to write the petition the Countess abandons herself to regret that she should have encouraged the attentions of Ernest whom she did not really love, while she is afraid of the effect of her inconstancy on his faithful heart. But whatever happens she is resolved to give him up, as her ambition is to become the Grand Duchess. While she thus bemoans the unhappy fix she finds herself in, Ernest enters in obedience to a letter that had been sent him by the Countess. In the interview that ensues he finds that the Countess of Lindenberg is none other than his betrothed Bertha de Ransdadt, who had concealed from him her real rank. The Countess explains to him her present position. Her brother had been involved in treasonable practices against his sovereign, and was condemned to death. She had rushed to the palace, thrown herself at the feet of the Grand Duke and solicited her brother's pardon. She obtained it, but from that time had been compelled to remain at Court receiving the homage of the Grand Duke. They then resolve, as there is great fear of spies, to meet on the following day. As Ernest goes out he is seen by Rose and recognized as the officer whom she had tended and loved. Rose hands the petition to the Countess, who declares it to be quite satisfactory and intimates to Rose that she may return home with the certainty that her father's pension will be restored. Here the Baron unexpectedly makes his appearance. He had only accompanied the Grand Duke a short way, as he had been ordered by the Duke to return to the Countess and follow her like her shadow.

The second act introduces us to the Baron catechizing the ladies of the court with regard to the conduct of the Countess during his absence. After this colloquy is over and the ladies have retired, enter Lieutenant Schwabb, a sub spy of the worthy Baron, from whom he gathers that the Countess is betrothed to Captain Manheim and thereupon resolves to use his knowledge to the detriment of the fair lady. Ernest and the Countess meet as arranged, and the Countess informs him that they cannot see each other in safety and proposes that he shall meet her in a pavilion at the end of the avenue communicating with her apartments. Ernest is doubtful whether his military duties will leave him free to do so, and the Countess then gives him a ring, and tells him that on his return he will find a young peasant girl, on whose finger he must place the ring if he be able to keep the appointment, and if any obstacle to the meeting arise on her side she will present the girl with a bracelet, so that seeing it on her arm he may know that the meeting can not take place. When Ernest comes to keep the appointment he finds Rose at the spot. He does not recognize her as his gentle nurse, and after some playful talk puts the ring on her finger as a sign to the Countess. As to the meaning of the gift Krootz, who had overheard the arrangement between Ernest and the Countess, informs her, and tries without success to press his own suit. Poor Rose is horror struck when Krootz undeceives her and tells her that probably the Countess will make use of her to signalize her wishes, in the same way that Captain Manheim had done, by giving her a bracelet or some other trinket. The Duke returns unexpectedly and thus prevents the Countess keeping her appointment, so she drops her bracelet as if by accident and tells Rose she may keep it. Poor Rose! After the Countess has gone she snatches the bracelet off her arm and hides it in her bosom, in order that the signal may fail. Ernest appears, and not seeing the bracelet on Rose's arm concludes that the Countess will soon arrive. Rose makes herself known as his nurse and rushes away, shedding the bitter tears of disappointed love.

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Ernest forthwith writes Rose a letter in which he begs her to become his wife. This letter is taken from Rose by the Countess, who now learns that Ernest does not love her and that her grief for the disappointment in store for him was unnecessary. In the meantime Krootz has given the Baron information of the presence of Captain Manheim at the palace, When Krootz is thereupon upbraided by Rose he does everything he can to prevent the consequences of his indiscretion, but Captain Manheim is eventually caught. When things look darkest, deliverance comes. The Baron orders Captain Manheim to deliver up his sword, but the Countess tells the Baron that it is he who must deliver his to Colonel Manheim, for the Countess has told all to the Duke, and she is going to be married to him. Colonel Manheim marries Rose, and Krootz the charming Jenny.

It will be seen from the above sketch of the story that slight as it is, it was probably better adapted for first appearances than many pieces of far higher merit, and affords considerable scope for the exhibition of histrionic skill. This was fully taken advantage of by Mrs. Brown, as the Countess of Lindenberg, who acted her part with ease and grace, and looked every inch the Grand Duchess she eventually becomes, and we imagine there are few Countesses, either in Germany or out of it, who would not be envious of the superb toilets worn by the lady in question. Miss Teraki, as Jenny, was a charming representative of a bright, pleasant, country girl, and played her rôle with an arch vivacity of action which carried the house with her. Mrs. Arthur as First Lady was faultless, nor must we refrain from rendering our warmest tribute of admiration to the young lady who acted the part of Rose Walstein. Her acting was as natural as the glow of sunrise or the song of birds. It went straight to the heart. She has learnt the difficult lesson that the height of art is to conceal it. Surely nothing could be more touching than the truthful pathos of her farewell to him she had loved so faithfully. The three Court ladies who appeared in the last act added the finishing touch to a picture, which was rendered singularly brilliant by the exquisitely appropriate toilets of the fair debutantes.

Mr. Toddles acted a disagreeable character extremely well, and his performance was marked by that careful attention to detail, and thorough knowledge of stage business, which always distinguish his assumptions. Mr. Savile looked well. Mr. N. Lee rendered the small part of Lieutenant Schwabb very creditably, and Mr. Spurgeon as Maximilian Krootz came up to his usual standard—and we can invent no warmer praise. The scenery was remarkably pretty, and a band of amateurs discoursed some excellent music during the evening. In one word the Ladies' first performance in Yokohama has been attended with complete but well deserved success, and we should like to know who would not be a Spanish widow or orphan to be ministered to by such fair spirits as those whose praise it has been our happy duty to proclaim.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 12th.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun* we learn that by the *Tokio Maru* which arrived here on the 7th instant, there came, on their way to Tôkiô, two young students from Satsuma. Their names being Saigo and Kirino, they were most closely watched and strictly examined, and it was only on production of the certificates of the schools to which they belonged in Tôkiô, that they were permitted to proceed to their destination. These young men left Satsuma on the 26th of last month, and report that up to that time some ten thousand of the insurgents had left Satsuma, all of the 'Private School' party having gone. There were still two parties remaining, Shimadzu's and a party called *Churitsu*. The latter are united in feeling with Saigo's party and are guarding the coast of Satsuma, while Shimadzu's party will probably furnish a re-inforcement to Saigo. They state that one of the police agents who recently returned from Tôkiô, betrayed to the 'Private School' some hints of the plot for Saigo's assassination, and that suspicions being aroused, fifty students guarded the General's house every night. One day Saigo discovered some men hidden under the floor of his house, and informing the students of what he had seen, they rushed to the house and surrounded it. Pulling up the floor they found three men concealed there, armed with daggers. One was beaten to death with clubs, another cut down, the third was arrested and examined.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

NOTIFICATION No. 3.

The following is said to have been posted on the placard board near the Osaka *Fu*. "We have commenced a war for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the people, and we therefore intend to abolish all fines and taxes; let all therefore work at their callings, freeing themselves at the same time from all anxieties. Whoever defaces this Notification will be severely punished."

AGENT OF THE PRESIDENT,
At the Branch Office of the New Government.
10th year of Meiji.

The following vessels left Nagasaki on the 7th instant for Kagoshima. The *Seiki Kan* and *Kanagawa Maru* with seven hundred police constables, the *Kôriô Maru* with the Mikado's special Envoy; the *Genkai Maru* with one and half battalion of troops and the *Gembu Maru* with Kuroda. The *Riujô Kan* escorted them.

Tuesday, 13th.

In consequence of the present condition of affairs in the country, the attention of many of the farmers, and others engaged in horticultural pursuits, has been so much attracted towards politics that their lands remain in partial neglect; and we hear that in Tôkiô the price of agricultural implements has greatly fallen.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The following letter has been presented to the Department of the Imperial Household by Washi-o a *kuazoku*:—There are many men who have striven hard for the Restoration at the risk of their lives, and among them Saigo Takamori. Indeed it was principally owing to the great energy shown by him and some few other *samurai* that order was restored. I myself, having been among the above was amply rewarded, for which I express my warmest gratitude. I have recently heard the order given for sending an expedition for the suppression of the Satsuma insurgents, and that Saigo and others should be deprived of their titles and rank. By this I was given to understand that Takamori had turned a rebel. I cannot understand for what purpose or reason Takamori should so have acted. Although I am convinced that the Government will exercise only strict justice when the rebellion is put down, yet I cannot forget that the rebels are our brethren, and the prospect of their fate causes me great grief. For this reason, though my ability is not great, I am prepared to go to Satsuma at the risk of my life, consult with Shimadzu Hisamitzu (Saburo), seek an interview with Saigo, and enquire what cause can have driven him to rebellion, argue with him if necessary, and correct any wrong impressions he may have. I will then fully inform the Government of the result of my proceedings and wait instructions. Although I am perhaps unfit for such a task yet I am desirous of relieving the mind of the Emperor of anxiety and the people of distress, as some slight return for the favours I have received from His Majesty. I shall therefore be greatly pleased if my wish is approved of and the permission given me to carry it out, and as the present condition of the country is critical I hope to receive this permission without delay.

I present the above in great respect.

WASHI-O TAKA-ATSU, *Shoshii*,
Kuazoku of the 5th Division.

To YAMAOKA TETSUHIRA, *Daijo.*

Acting for Tokudaiji Sanenori, Minister of the Imperial Household.

March 10th, 1877.

A telegram sent by Yamagata, the Minister of War, at 5.10 p.m. on the 10th instant, announces that at 6 p.m. on the 9th instant three batteries of the insurgents, situated at Uchibara on the left bank of the Tawarazaka were taken.

Colonel Takikawa of the Kumamoto garrison has been killed by a shot, and since the 26th of last month nothing has been seen or heard of Colonel Midzuno.

Kawamura, the Vice-Minister of the Navy, has proceeded towards Kawajiri, the head-quarters of Saigo, with the squadron under his command.

Very many telegrams are received by the Department of Home Affairs from Kiushu, but as they cannot very well be made out, two officials of the Department have gone South that more comprehensible telegrams may be sent.

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ANOTHER THREATENING LETTER.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says it is again in receipt of a strange letter as follows :—

To the

Akébono, Nichi Nichi, Chôya, Hôchi, and *Yomiuri Shimbun.*

On account of the *samurai* of Satsuma having taken to arms and thereby turned rebels, the newspapers have sent reporters to various places all of whom are striving to obtain and publish whatever news they can, and compete to publish it without delay. They publish unfounded reports from Kumamoto, or the seat of war, in such manner as though they had seen the events themselves. This may please some young and inexperienced students, but this is all that it can do. You very likely wish to publish only false reports and thereby serve your own interests. Newspaper editors are men who should discriminate between truth and falsehood, do good and avoid evil. Should they not publish truth in an impartial manner, such newspapers could only be termed the newspapers of lies. Telegrams are published by many of them which they profess to have received from this place or that, but which were really fabricated in their offices. This all arises from sheer inability on the part of Editors to properly do the work they undertake. Now you Editors, as you only make false reports we cannot forgive you. We shall assemble a party of those who are of the same mind as ourselves, break into your houses, and finally expose your heads on the Nihon Bashi. Therefore droop your heads and wait for them to fly off with a blow from a sharp sword. If any soldiers should be protecting you we shall kill them together with you. Therefore wash your necks, at once mend your ways, and prepare yourselves for the coming sword, as then no time will be allowed you for repentance. And if you Editors of newspapers profess to be men, act as men and publish this.

SATSU IMORO.

Tôkiô, March 11th 1877.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The arsenal at Koishikawa, Tôkiô, is now being worked with great activity. Hitherto two hundred and fifty men were employed in manufacturing fifty thousand cartridges per day, but fifty more have now been employed and seventy thousand cartridges are now daily produced, the work being kept on till midnight.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A telegram received during the afternoon of the 11th instant announced that on that day the Imperialists, after a desperate struggle, captured the remaining battery at Tawarazaka.

Wednesday, 14th.

The launch of the *Amagi Kan* took place at Yokosuka yesterday afternoon. She is a gun-boat about 260 feet long and 1,800 tons burthen, being a sister ship to the *Seiki Kan* which was built at the same place some few years ago. Mr. Terashima, the Minister of Foreign Affairs was present on the occasion, accompanied by two young princes of the blood, who are cadets of the Naval College and wore the uniform of that establishment. At four o'clock these distinguished visitors took their seats on a platform which had been erected for the occasion, accompanied by the Superintendent of the Dockyard, Admiral Totaki, and a few Naval Officers. The band of the Marines was in attendance, but there was a notable absence of the ceremony which distinguished the launch of the *Jinkei Kan* in September last, when H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya presided. On this occasion the full evening dress which the Japanese have adopted as official costume was dispensed with, and few uniforms were to be seen, but there was a large crowd of spectators of all sorts, including a few foreigners. Shortly after four o'clock the shores were knocked away and the vessel, which was decorated with evergreens and artificial flowers, glided into the water and the launch was successfully accomplished. She was immediately hauled under the large crane, where her boilers were placed in her in less than half-an-hour after she left the slips. The keel of another vessel of about the same size is laid at Yokosuka, which will be built entirely under native superintendence.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* states that a telegram which left Nagasaki on the 12th instant at 11.05 a.m. announces the arrival and landing at Kagoshima of the Special Envoy of the Mikado. Another telegram from the same place states that the Envoy went to the residence of Shimadzu Saburo, and announcing himself proceeded to perform the duties of his mission. Kagoshima is quiet. As it is reported that ammunition is stored in various places, immediate steps have been taken to gain possession of the same. It is stated that there is a quantity at Kajiki, and two companies of troops and a hundred policemen have been sent in the *Gembu Maru* to that place for the purpose of getting hold of it.

The insurgents comprise men of every age from seventeen to seventy. It was a rule that none above the age of sixty should be permitted a carry arms, but some have done so in spite of the regulations. They have received no pay. It was estimated that it would take fifty-two days to arrive in Tôkiô. It was the general impression that the Kumamoto garrison would surrender on the demand being made, but failing this it was to be taken by force. Osaka was to be occupied within five days.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The insurgents under the command of Saigo are men who took part in the last civil war, and have been frequently in battles such as those of Fushimi, Toba, Oshiu, Hakodate, etc. Saigo is at present in Kawajiri, but there are prospects of his advancing to Yamaga.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

We hear that the Lieut.-General Tani, the Commander of the Kumamoto garrison, is doing all he can to stimulate his men to bravely oppose the enemy, but in vain.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Kawajiri in Higo is a place noted for the wealth of its merchants. Some time ago, Saigo, having learned that they had strongly disapproved of certain orders or acts of the Governor of Kumamoto *ken*, went to them, and by the force of his representations won them over, and received from them several hundred thousand *yen* to enable him to carry out his designs. Since then he has made the place his head-quarters.

Thursday, 15th.

We take the following from the *Hôchi Shimbun* :—

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 11.30 p.m. on the 12th instant, states that advices from Kagoshima announce that the members of the insurgents are gradually falling off. Fuchibé and Kabayama have returned to Satsuma, and are actively beating up recruits for the rebel service and forwarding them to the seat of war both by night and day. Several mortars have also been sent to the front. The reports sent to Kagoshima by the rebels announce continued victories. The Imperialists have discovered and seized a quantity of ammunition.

A telegram despatched from Minaminoseki at 10.40 a.m. on the 13th instant says that on the previous day an engagement took place at Tawarazaka, the rebels advancing from Kichijigoi. Both sides retired after some indecisive fighting. Another engagement commenced at 8 a.m. at Yamaga. The Imperialists advanced from Iwamura and Hirayama, and captured an insurgent battery, but the rebels came up in force from Hasama and after some sharp fighting the Imperialists fell back, but receiving reinforcements advanced again and obliged the insurgents to retreat, after having fired the villaga of Nabeta. The Naval forces also attacked the rebels at Shirahama and Kawatzu.

A telegram which left the seat of war at 3.40 P.M. on the 13th instant announces that at dawn on the 11th instant the Imperial forces took possession of an insurgent battery to the right of Kichiji hill, but they were vigorously opposed by the insurgents. The Imperialists at Tawarazaka carried two of the insurgent batteries, but the enemy attacking them in the rear, they were forced to retire from the position they had gained, this attack having been so rapidly made that the Imperialists were unable for their own defence to strengthen the batteries they had taken. The rebels constantly made the attack in companies of forty men each, but generally about half of their number were killed. The fighting was so close that the faces of each side were clearly discernible. There were enormous numbers of killed and wounded on either side, and the severity of the engagement may be gathered from above statements.

A telegram from Yamagata at 8 p.m. on the 13th instant announces that at 6 a.m. on the 12th a desperate engagement commenced close to Hirayama. Part of the Imperial forces advanced by the Iwamura road as far as Nabeta, and captured an insurgent battery, but the troops which were expected to advance direct from Hirayama could not force their way forward owing to the difficult nature of the country, and fell back to their former position. The insurgents seem to have suffered severely in this engagement, as they retired leaving some of their arms and the killed and wounded behind them.

On the arrival of the Mikado's Envoys at Kagoshima it was discovered that neither father nor son of the Shimadzu family

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had anything to do with the present insurrection from the very commencement.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Saigo is at Kawajiri, about one and a half *ri* from Kumamoto. He daily baths at the hot spring, plays at chess, writes poetry and follows such like pursuits, as he very likely wishes to show that he is undisturbed by events which are occurring daily.

The Imperialists have constructed a strong battery on the road between the villages of Uyeki and Yamaga, and have thereby cut off the insurgents from communication between those places.

The head-quarters of the Imperialists have been advanced from Minamenoseki to Takase.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

His Excellency Sanjô Saneyoshi has gone to Sakai in the province of Idzumi.

Kuazoku Washio, whose letter to the Imperial Household Department was published two days ago, and Shunamoto Chudô, of Tosa, have for certain reasons unknown been arrested.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

We hear that Tawarazaka, where the rebels are posted, is a very strong position, and is called Harakiri-zaka by the Kumamoto people, for they have a saying that if an enemy should capture so strong a place it would be such a disgrace to the defenders that they ought to commit *hara-kiri* rather than continue war

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Friday, 16th.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* gives us the following items :—

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 11 p.m. on the 13th instant reports that advices have been received from Yanagiwara, the Mikado's Special Envoy to Satsuma, from Nagasaki to the following effect : "I have, after successfully performing my duties, returned to Nagasaki to-day. I shall start for Kobe this evening by sea."

Some Satsuma boys from twelve to sixteen years of age, armed with swords, arrived at the neighbourhood of Yashiro in the province of Higo, after travelling over very rough roads and asked some of the insurgent chiefs to permit them to join the rebel army, but they being merely boys they were advised to give up all ideas of doing so. They said, however, they would be scolded by their mothers if they were return to home without doing anything, and are therefore wandering about not knowing where to go.

A telegram sent by Kuroda from Nagasaki at 10.45 a.m. on the 13th instant announces that three hundred thousand cartridges, millions of pounds of powder, copper, and lead which were hidden by the insurgents in Kagoshima *Ken*, have been found and seized. It is intended to put the machinery for the manufacture of cartridges on board the *Kagoshima Maru*. It is now the intention to make a general attack on the rebels. The family of Shimadzu with other good families of Satsuma are loyal, and no anxiety should any longer exist about them.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Lieut. General Ôyama is at Yamaga, Lieut. General Nodzu at Kichiji-goi, Lieut. General Miyoshi at Tawarazaka, and Lieut. General Miura is between Yamaga and Minaminoseki. Miyoshi's wound was only a slight one on the palm of the hand.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

On the 16th of February last when Beppu Shinsuke led the van of the rebel troops to Mitsumata, a place distants twenty-five *ri* from Kumamoto, there were varied opinions existing in the Kumamoto garrison, some said that they ought to sally out, meet the enemy and commence war, while others said that there was no reason to obstruct the passage of the Commander of the Army. Others again said it would be advisable for them to remain and defend the castle with the two thousand two hundred men that were in garrison at the time. The *Kencho* was none the less divided in opinion; *Gon-Kencei* Tomioka said that the officials should remain at their posts, and assist the garrison troops in meeting the insurgents, and even offered to go himself to the rebel ranks and reason with them. Some officers of police then said that nothing of the sort should be done, as the Satsuma men had already revolted and it was therefore impossible to soothe them with words, and as it was the duty of the *Kencho* to protect the people, they had better therefore find some way of getting the people into some place of safety, and that the *Kencho* itself should also be removed. At midnight on the 18th of February they all agreed to the opinion of the police officers, and on the following morning the insurgents advanced unopposed as far as Kawajiri.

We take the following from the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A telegram which left Osaka at 9.10 p.m. on the 13th instant announces that Kuroda had returned to Nagasaki from Kagoshima. Nakahara, whose confession appeared in last week's *Japan Mail*, has been put in charge of the police station of Nagasaki.

We hear the rumour that Major-General Kuroda has returned as far as Nagasaki with Oyama, the Governor of Kagoshima. We also hear that he is about to make an attack upon the head-quarters of the insurgents at Kawajiri, with three battalions of troops.

Saturday, 17th.

A short time after midnight a fire broke out in Honmura, not far from the steps of the Daijingu temple. It is said to have originated in an unoccupied house and is therefore attributed to incendiarism. The flames quickly spread among the nest of shanties which occupied that situation, about 300 of which were destroyed before the fire was extinguished. The foreign fire engines were quickly on the spot and a large muster of the fire brigade, as were also several native engines, all of which rendered good service. There is a report that some lives were lost, but this we have not as yet been able to verify. At about half-past two all danger was over and the progress of the flames arrested.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The six battalions of troops now in Tôkiô will, with the exception of the reserved forces, be despatched for Kobe on the 17th instant.

The number of Satsuma insurgents who have invaded Kumamoto *ken* form in all six battalions. The 1st battalion is commanded by Beppu, the 2nd by Kodama, and these form the van of the insurgent army, Kirino being in chief command of the same. The 3rd battalion is commanded by the youngest brother of Saigo, and the 4th battalion by Saigo himself, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the whole force. The Commanders of the 5th and 6th battalions cannot be ascertained, but Shinowara is probably one of them.

Of the Kumamoto (Higo) *samurai* there are four parties, firstly, the *Bôkan-tô*, who are neutral, numbering between four and five thousand; secondly, the *Kageki-tô*, who have already joined the insurgents; thirdly, the *Kinketsu-tô*, who are loyal and number some five or six thousand, and who say that they would lay down their lives for the Imperial cause. The fourth are the *Churitsu-tô*, who assert that they would espouse the cause of their former Lord even unto death.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* gives us the following :—

We hear that on the return from Kagoshima of Yanagiwara, the Special Envoy, he left some hundreds of policemen and one battalion of troops in order to prevent the insurgents from re-entering that place.

A person who has returned from Minaminoseki informs us that place is in a great state of confusion. The number of spies equals that of the troops. All the reporters (of the press ?) have been driven out of the place.

Another telegram from Fukuoka at 8 p.m. on the 14th instant announces that an attack was made upon the insurgents at Uyeki at dawn of that day. The right section of the insurgent batteries was taken. The rebels fled and have encamped on the other side of the road. There were several tens of men defending the above batteries but they were all killed on this occasion.

Another telegram from Fukuoka at 9.20 a.m. on the 15th instant announces that the insurgents are posted in various positions surrounding Kumamoto castle, but they seem to have exhausted their money and provisions, take food from the farmers by force and do not pay the coolies in their employ. The sympathies of the people are alienated from them accordingly.

At dawn on the morning of the 14th instant an attack was made by the Imperialists on the rebel fortifications at Tawarazaka. A body of Tôkiô police constables calling themselves the *battô* (sworded) band made a desperate attack from a branch road, and after capturing two or three batteries they advanced to the highway where an engagement ensued, but the result is as yet unknown. The main battery has not yet been captured.

A telegram from Fukuoka at 8.05 p.m. on the 14th instant announces that Oyama, the Governor of Kagoshima, has accompanied Yanagiwara, the Mikado's Special Envoy, to Kobe. The Shimadzu family have had nothing to do with the present insurrection and they intend to proceed to Kiôto as soon as they do can affect any good for the Imperial cause.

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A PRIMER OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Chap. I. *(continued.)* Protection.

PERIODICAL Literature in the East labours under the disadvantage that the daily or weekly newspaper is, generally, its only form of development. It may be necessary, for the purposes of a publicist, or the exposition of a policy, that an important subject should be treated fully and completely; and, in Europe, or America, there is no difficulty in finding a fit place for such exposition and illustration of an argument, in the pages of a monthly or quarterly Magazine. Such means of addressing the public are wanting here. Fitful attempts have been made, in India and China, to establish such means of communication between author and reader, but in Japan, no such facilities have ever been afforded to a writer wishful to give other than an ephemeral life to his creations.

This is the only excuse we have to give for asking our readers to remember that, on the 10th ulto., we commenced a series of articles on the subject of Political Economy, mainly with the hope that, translated from these columns into the vernacular, correct ideas on the important subject on which we presumed to preach, should reach the minds of Japanese statesmen and journalists, and so defeat the attempt which has been lately begun to check the progress of Japanese commerce by inoculating it with the deadly disease of Protection. In the article referred to, we stated our arguments in refutation of the claim set up by our opponents, that Protection would advantage Japan—by rendering her 'independent of foreign products and manufactures;'—touched, more lightly, the mistake that it would 'compel the development of the country's own resources,' and exposed, in connection with this, the fallacy of Homœopathic Protection, once—in a moment of regrettable weakness,—half-accepted by John Stuart Mill. But our full argument on this head required, correlatively, the consideration of the third section of our subject—the claim that Protection benefits producers or manufacturers by giving them 'the command of their own home markets.' This claim we have now to examine.

We have clearly shown that—if the 'development' of any particular industry does occur under a protective system, it takes place only at the expense of the non-interested majority of the population. But is the industry itself healthily developed? Experience and reason both prove the contrary. Mr. David Wells, writing of the United States, truly says that "one has only to pick out the separate industries which have been especially protected, to find out those which are more especially unprofitable and dependent;" and in the case of England's Australian colonies—as was effectively pointed out by Mr. Shaw Lefevre at the recent Social Science Congress at Liverpool,—New South Wales, which adopted a Free Trade system, has, proportionately to its population and capital, a greater number of manufacturers, in the industries most protected in a sister colony, Victoria, which adopted a very protective system. The fact is that, in shutting out their rivals, protected producers necessarily shut themselves in. They get 'the command of their own markets,' but, as *The Economist* has clearly shown, in an article lately referred to in these columns and audaciously misquoted by the *Tokio Times*, the apparent gain is an absolute loss. Producers or manufacturers, working under such conditions, live in an unhealthy atmosphere. They have none of the wholesome stimulus of competition on equal terms; monopolies arise, and invention and improvement languish; their limited market is alternately gorged and starved;—when production has exceeded demand it cannot flow out to feed other markets, but is forced back on its own, already filled to repletion; prices fall rapidly, panic ensues, sacrifices have to be made, factories are shut up, workmen thrown out of employment, and the industry is paralyzed, until the overplus has been gradually digested. Then commences the reaction. Inflation of the trade sets in, with all the inconveniences of sudden rise in prices, scarcity of the article, and paucity of labour, which has meanwhile been driven to seek employment elsewhere. The valuable quality of elasticity is wanting to the system, and stability of the balance of supply and demand, the most important element of health and well-being, is for any protected industry, totally unattainable. Yet this system is deliberately recommended for adoption in Japan, because, at the Philadelphia Exhibition, American manufacturers showed some articles of hardware as good as English, and slightly cheaper than these, imported under heavy protective duties! But no notice is taken of the cost to American trade at which this result was attained;—and, indeed, the facilities enjoyed by citizens of the United States for beginning life anew under a fresh set of conditions, after failure under the old, are so great, that this cost is, probably, hardly appreciable by Americans themselves. But we know that, shortly before the Centennial Exhibition, crowds of workmen out of work were demanding, in New York, the establishment of national workshops to give them employment, and that many valuable factories, whose first proprietors had been ruined by the gorging of their home market, had changed hands on terms which rendered success a certainty for their purchasers. With wages at starvation point, and plant bought considerably below prime cost, it would be strange if manufacturers could not produce goods from raw material on the spot, cheaper than they could be imported 3,000 miles, under heavy protective duties. But 1875 witnessed, for the first time, the return of a greater number of steerage passengers from the United States than of emigrants thither; and as wages rise again, and machinery requires renewal, American competitors with Sheffield and Birmingham will discover the instability of the advantage which they temporarily enjoy. No victory can be claimed, from the evidence at Philadelphia, of Protection over Free Trade. American manufacturers have to beat England in a neutral market, and in fair competition, before this can be celebrated; and it can only be won by improvement in quality or reduction in price. These elements of success grow only out of acquired skill, proper division of labour, and well-applied inventive power—permitted to reach their full development by steady exercise, uninterrupted by any disturbing cause. English manufacturers have hitherto held their own against their rivals, partly because they got a long start; but mainly, because the elasticity and variety of market, which Free Trade has given them, have reduced to a *minimum* the distressing fluctuations which check progress suddenly and severely in trade confined by protection to the 'command of their own home markets.' If English economists were so morbidly jealous of American progress as they are sometimes represented to be, they would studiously avoid preaching the doctrine of Free Trade to their rivals on the other side of the Atlantic. The qualities essential to success in commerce are eminently noticeable in American merchants and manufacturers, and were they not handicapped by the protection system, they would be backed for even money—to pursue the methaphor—in the race for commercial superiority.

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Besides—as we cannot too often repeat—the courses to be run by America and Japan are in no sense parallel. Those who press on Japan the example of the United States, as an inducement for revision of the Tariff, on a protective basis, surely overlook, altogether, that important element in the discussion—the relative size of the two countries. The evils which press so heavily on American trade would weigh, with tenfold force, on the trade of Japan. That American trade has survived under protection at all, is only attributable to the expansive character of that home market, which it pays so dearly to command. Each successive set of manufacturers,—masters and workmen—who succumb under disaster, can find, at all events, a livelihood by 'going West,' where they become consumers, and extend the market for their successors; and it is the ebb of the tide of labour from the Old World, recently noticed, which political economists in America should regard with greatest anxiety. But Japan has but little scope for expansion of her home markets. The area of these islands, as compared with Great Britain and Ireland is estimated as at about 155 to 131, while the population is nearly the same, and, under the existing improved conditions of life, must be expected rapidly to increase; while the want of colonies, and the traditions and prejudices of the people, put the relief of emigration out of the question. Were Japan a member of a Federal Union, comprising the different countries of Eastern Asia, from Corea to Cochin-China, enjoying Free Trade in the interchange of their own products,—she would not suffer much more than Pennsylvania, under protective duties which excluded the manufactures of the outside world. But to urge their adoption here, on the ground that they would give Japanese producers and manufacturers the 'command of their own home market,' limited and inelastic as there are, is the very worst advice that could be given to the producing and manufacturing classes, or to the paternal Government of this country.

The fallacy that a Protective Tariff would 'give the 'Government such a revenue from the Customs as would 'enable it to reduce excise and other internal taxation,' is perhaps, for the Japanese statesmen, the most dangerous error of all. But its refutation includes the theory of the incidence of taxation, and a statement of the difference between productive and protective duties, not always clearly understood. It will form the subject-matter of our next Chapter.

The establishment of a Government Mint in China might or might not prove a very successful scheme if once carried out; we are inclined to think it would. But it strikes us that the Chamber of Commerce might make a few preliminary enquiries on the subject in a direction which hitherto it appears to have overlooked. It is well, no doubt, to ask the opinion of other Chambers, and also that of the managers of other Mints; but would it not be equally well to take the views of the native bankers upon the subject? Their sole coinage now consists of sycee silver and copper cash; their system of banking is delicate and sensitive to a degree; and they are certainly as much interested in any suggested change as the foreign communities themselves. If our Chamber of Commerce were able to elicit their sympathies and secure their co-operation, we fancy that there would be a greater chance of the project being favourably entertained by the authorities at Peking.—*Shanghai Courier.*

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire received a telegram from Hongkong this morning, stating that the *Ulysses* returned to Singapore on the 23rd February, with her main shaft broken. She left Singapore on the 15th February.—*Shanghai Courier.*

There is rather a strange rumour from Tientsin, to the effect that twelve thousand men have deserted from the forces of Li Hung-chang. The story goes that they were squeezed to the extent of nine mace out of Tls. 4, their monthly pay, and disgusted at the meanness of their officers they have struck work and marched in a body into the interior, headed by Li's lieutenant, General Chow.—*Shanghai Courier.*

A SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE PENAL CODES.

By Joseph H. Longford, Esq., H. B. M. Legation.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 28th February, 1877.

(Continued.)

Offenders Charged with Two or more Offences.

New Code, "Two Offences divulged at one and the same time."

When two or more crimes on the part of the same person are divulged at one and the same time, proceedings are to be taken against the offender only on account of that which involves the more serious penalty of the two, and, if the penalties for both are alike, one only is to be inflicted. If, again, after a prisoner has been tried and sentenced for any offence, a fresh one committed previous to his trial is discovered, no account is to be taken thereof, unless it be such as would involve a more severe penalty than that to which he has already been condemned. In the latter case such addition shall be made to the first penalty as shall make it equal to that of the more recently discovered offence. In cases where one of the two crimes is such that the offender is entitled to the privilege of commuting the punishment by a money payment, but the other one for which he is liable to undergo the statute punishment, the latter only is to be inflicted, if it be the heavier of the two or if both be alike. If not, a mitigation of five degrees is to be made in the commutable punishment and the balance imposed. For example:—Suppose that it is discovered that a criminal charged with an assault punishable by penal servitude for one year was, before he attained the age of 16 years, guilty of a robbery of 120 *yen*, the punishment of which is penal servitude for ten years but commutable,—the crime having been committed when the offender was of tender years—for a money payment of 30 *yen*. The commutable offence in this instance being the more serious of the two, its penalty is to be mitigated five degrees and the prisoner sentenced to penal servitude for two and a half years, no further account being taken of the charge of assault. If, however, the robbery had been only of such a nature as would have rendered the offender liable to a penalty of penal servitude for 100 days, then, that for the assault being the heavier, is alone to be imposed and no account is to be taken of the commutable offence.

In cases where two or more robberies or other form of unlawful acquisition are together discovered, the amount acquired by the more serious form of robbery* is to be added to the amount acquired by that which is less so, and the offender punished either for the full amount that has been acquired by both offences according to the law of the lighter form of robbery, or for the amount acquired by the more serious form only, if the penalty therefor be heavier than that for the full amount under the lighter form. This may be best explained by the following illustrations:—Suppose an offender to be guilty of the theft of public property to the value of 100 *yen*, the statute punishment of which is penal servitude for 7 years, and also of common robbery of a sum of 200 *yen*. The sum obtained by the first and more serious form of robbery is to be added to that acquired by the latter and less serious, and the penalty for a common robbery of the full amount of 300 *yen* being that of penal servitude for life, and heavier therefore than that provided for a theft of public property to the value of 100 *yen*, it is to be inflicted on

* *i. e.* By the form of robbery which involves the more serious penalty of the two.

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the prisoner. In the case, however, of an offender guilty of embezzlement of 80 *yen*, the penalty for which is penal servitude for 5 years, and also of common robbery of 10 *yen*, the penalty to which he would be liable for the full amount of 90 *yen* acquired by both robberies if treated according to the less severe form being penal servitude for 3 years, and less therefore than that provided for the embezzlement, punishment is to be inflicted for the latter only.

Absconding Offenders.

New Code, "Offenders absconding together."

If two or more persons who have been concerned in the commission of an offence abscond, and one among them seizes and delivers up to the authorities those whose share in the guilt is greater than his own; or, if when all are equally guilty, a minority seize and deliver up to the authorities the remaining majority, he or they so doing shall receive a full pardon, except the offence have been that of killing or wounding or unlawful sexual intercourse. When several persons are implicated in the guilt of one who dies during the progress of his trial, the punishment of those who are guilty by implication only shall be reduced two degrees of severity, and, in all cases, where a pardon or mitigation is granted to an offender on account of his having made a voluntary confession, or of an Imperial act of clemency, a similar pardon or mitigation shall be granted to every person who has been implicated in his offence.

New Code, "Absconding after the Offence has been divulged."

When only one party to an offence absconds, and the remainder who are in custody declare the absconding offender to have been the principal, such declaration shall, in the absence of evidence to disprove it, be taken as true, and punishment imposed accordingly; but should it, on the arrest and trial of the absconding culprit, afterwards appear that the first were in reality the principals, then the balance of punishment which they escaped in the first instance shall be added to their previous sentences. When the relative degrees of guilt of the parties to an offence where one has absconded are clearly and incontestably proved at the trial of those in custody, it shall not be necessary to hold a new trial on the arrest of the absconding culprit, but he may be at once sentenced on the evidence adduced in the first instance.

Relatives Concealing each other's Offences.

New Code, "Relations mutually concealing each other."

Revised Code, Sec. 82.

Persons of any degree of relationship living together, or down to the third degree of relationship though living apart from each other, maternal grandparents, daughter's son, fathers and mothers-in-law, sons-in-law, wives of grandsons, husband's brothers and brother's wives, mutually concealing each other's offences, and also family retainers and servants concealing offences for their masters' sakes shall not be held guilty of any crime for so doing, nor even for informing them of measures that have been taken for their arrest and thus enabling them to conceal themselves or escape. The same immunity shall be extended to persons of a lower degree of relationship, if dependent for their support on the bounty of them whose guilt they cloak, but, if not, they shall undergo the punishment ordinarily inflicted for such offences, mitigated three degrees of severity.

The following Table shews the several degrees of Relationship.

Relations in the first degree	Parents, adopted parents, husband, child, adopted child.
Relations in the second degree	Grandparents, stepmother, uncle and aunt, brothers and sisters, husband's parents, wife, concubine, nephew, grandson, daughter-in-law.
Relations in the third degree.	Great-grandparents, aunt by marriage, husband's nephew, cousin, half brother, husband's grand parents, husband's uncles and aunts, concubine's child, nephew's wife, stepfather.
Relations in the fourth degree	Great-great-grandparents, grand uncle and aunt, second cousin, husband's brothers, brother's wife, cousin's cousin, maternal grandparents, maternal uncle and aunt, wife's child by previous husband, brother's grandchild, cousin's son, sister's child, great-great-grandchild.
Relations in the fifth degree	Wife's father and mother, aunt's son, mother's cousin, great-great-grand child, daughter's child, son-in-law.

Repetition of Offences.

New Code, "Increased Punishments for Second Offences."

A Repetition of the offences of robbery or gambling shall involve an increase of one degree of severity in the sentence in the second instance, but in the event of a third commission of robbery the amount stolen on the three several occasions is to be added together and the punishment provided by the law applicable to the least serious form of the three robberies imposed for the full amount. The punishment shall be imposed, however, according to the most serious form if it was last of the three instances; as, for example, if the three robberies in the order of their commission were, firstly, embezzlement of 10 *yen*; secondly, robbery with violence of 1 *yen*; thirdly, common robbery of 25 *yen*, the offender shall be punished only for a common robbery of 30 *yen*, the punishment for which is penal servitude for 90 days; whereas if in the order of commission, the robbery with violence were the last, he shall be sentenced to penal servitude for life, that being the punishment provided for a robbery with violence of the above amount. The offence of running away from prison, either before or after the offender has been sentenced for the crime on account of which he was in the first instance placed in custody, shall be punished by the penalties provided therefor in the law contained in the chapter on "Arrest," but a prisoner, who having absconded before sentence had been passed on him, is, while at large, guilty of a second offence, shall be sentenced to the punishment provided for the more serious of the two offences, irrespective of whether it was the first or last committed, increased two degrees of severity, and if the offences were those of robbery, the degree of punishment shall be based on the total value of the goods stolen on both occasions.

Offences discovered after the lapse of Time.

New Code, "Preliminary Matter."

In those instances where an offence is only discovered after a period of several years has elapsed since the date of its commission, the circumstances will be taken into consideration, and either an entire or partial remission of punishment granted. If the discovery is made after the lapse of 10 years, a capital sentence (unless the original crime was that of murder) shall be mitigated to one of penal servitude for 10 years; a sentence of penal servitude for life to one of penal servitude for 3 years; and sentences of penal servitude for 10, 7, or 5 years entirely remitted. Entire remission of punishment shall also be granted for offences liable to any period of penal servitude not exceeding 3 years, if they are only discovered when five years have elapsed since the date of their commission, and also for offences liable to a term not exceeding 100 days, if only discovered after the lapse of three years.

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CLASS III.—DEFINITIONS.

The third class of the General Laws contains the definitions, or explanations, of the meaning that is to be attached to legal terms that appear from time to time in the general body of the laws, and also certain Miscellaneous Provisions.

Increase and Mitigation of the Degree of Punishment.

New Code, "Increase and Mitigation of Punishments."

Increase or Mitigation of the degree of punishment that is provided in the law applicable to any offence, means that the penalty is to be made more severe or lighter, as the case may be, in the mode that is illustrated in the following example. Where it is stated that a penalty of penal servitude for 80 days is to be increased one degree, it is meant that the penalty which is next in point of severity —*i.e.* that of penal servitude for 90 days—is to be inflicted. If it is stated that it is to be increased two degrees, then the penalty next but one—*i.e.* penal servitude for 100 days—and, if three degrees, then the penalty next but two—*i.e.* penal servitude for one year—in point of severity is to be inflicted. If, again, it is stated that this penalty is to be mitigated one degree it is meant that that immediately below penal servitude for 80 days,—*i.e.* penal servitude for 70 days—is to be inflicted, and if it is stated that it is to be mitigated two degrees, then the penalty next but one below penal servitude for 80 days—*i.e.* penal servitude for 60 days—is to be inflicted. No penalty, however, that is provided in the law applicable to any offence, can be increased such a number of degrees as would render the punishment capital, unless the contrary is specially stated in the law. Thus, though a sentence of penal servitude for 5 years increased four degrees ought to involve the punishment of death, this is not to be inflicted, but penal servitude for life substituted. Although, again, there are three forms in which the punishment of death may be inflicted, all are to be considered as being one degree of punishment, and when, therefore, it is stated that a capital sentence—no matter in which of the three forms it was to have been carried out—is to be mitigated one degree, penal servitude for life is always to be inflicted. The full extent required by the law to warrant an increase in the degree of punishment must always be clearly proved before such increase is permitted;—*e.g.* embezzlement of 30 *yen* is punishable by penal servitude for one year, whereas if the sum be 40 *yen* the punishment is increased one degree, that is to 1½ years, but if the amount fall short of 40 *yen* by ever so small a fraction, the increase shall not take place.

Revised Code, Sec. 84.

Imperial Privileges.

New Code, "Imperial Equipage and Presence."

All laws relating to the Imperial privileges shall extend, not only to the Emperor, but also to the Emperor's father, mother, grandmother and consort, and any punishment provided for violation of the Imperial commands shall, reduced one degree in severity, be inflicted for violation of those of the Emperor's relatives herein mentioned.

Participators.

New Code, "Participators." Revised Code. Sec. 88-89.

Those whom the laws declare to be "Participators in a crime" are to suffer the legal punishment provided for such crime, but reduced one degree in the case of capital offences. Where the laws state that a crime is "the same as" (another) the full legal punishment provided for the latter shall be inflicted. Where the laws state that an offence is to be considered as coming under the category of laws applicable to (e. g.) bribery the legal punishment shall be inflicted, but it is not to exceed penal servitude for 10 years; where, however, a case is referred directly to those laws the full extent of the punishment must always be carried out.

Superintendents and Custodians.

New Code, "Superintendents and Custodians."

Responsible Superintendents are those who have particular departments of the Government under their control; responsible custodians are those in charge of treasures, storehouses and the like.

Family Servants.

Revised Code, Sec. 9.

"Family Servants" include all the employees of every degree in the households of noble, *samurai* and commoner alike.

Restitution and Forfeiture of Goods.

New Code, "Restitution and Forfeiture of stolen goods."

In all cases of transfer of property where guilt attaches both to the giver and receiver, in those of bribery, whether for a lawful or an unlawful object, and in those where a person is found in the possession of prohibited goods (*e.g.* opium), such property, bribes or goods, shall be forfeited to the Government, but goods which have been obtained by one person from another by such unjust means as violence, threats, fraud, extortion or the like, shall be restored to the rightful owner who has been so deprived of them. The proceeds of a robbery—no matter of what nature—that may be found in the possession of the thief, or in that of a person to whom he has transferred them, or who has acquired them otherwise than by purchase in open market at a fair price, irrespective of the number of hands through which they may have passed since the commission of the crime, or to whom they have been given by the thief as gifts or in satisfaction of previous debts, shall in all cases be restored to the rightful owner. Any property, also, that a thief may be possessed of, shall, if he have already made away with the proceeds of the robbery, be devoted to reimbursing the person on whom the robbery was committed. The value of stolen property is for purposes of punishment always to be estimated at its medium market value at the time and place of the robbery.

Revised Code, Sec. 51.

Revised Code, Sec. 53.

Revised Code, Sec. 56-58.

Revised Code, Sec. 55.

Contradictory Laws.

New Code, "Crimes differently described in the Particular Laws."

Crimes to which there is a law in the general body of the codes specially applicable shall always be decided according to such law, even though it may appear to differ from any of the General Laws in this division. When a crime to which there is a law specially applicable is in itself an evidence of a design to commit another and more serious crime, punishment shall be imposed according to the law bearing on the latter and not the former. If an offence is committed under aggravating circumstances of which the offender was himself ignorant at the time of commission, then only the punishment due in ordinary cases is to be inflicted, while, on the other hand, the advantage of any remission of punishment provided by the special law applicable to the offence when committed under extenuating circumstances, shall always be allowed to an offender, even though he may at the time have been ignorant of such circumstances. Examples of these two cases last mentioned are: A nephew striking an uncle from whom he has been brought up apart, and of whose personality he was ignorant, shall be punished only for an assault in ordinary cases, instead of for an assault on Family Seniors; while a father striking his son, though under the impression at the time that the son was a stranger, shall not render himself liable to any penalty.

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Determination of Cases to which there is no Law Applicable.

New Code, "Cases to which there is no law applicable."

In case of the commission of any offence to which there can be found no law applicable, the degree of punishment that is to be inflicted for it is to be determined by an accurate comparison of the case with others already provided for in the laws. Such punishment must, however, be reported to and approved of by the Emperor before being carried out. Whenever the special circumstances attendant on the commission of any crime to which there is a law applicable seem to be of such a nature as to render the offender deserving of special clemency, mitigations may be made in the degree of punishment provided in the law, but they must not exceed five in number.

Notification No. 184 of December 18th, 1874.

CHAP. II. DOMESTIC LAW.

The literal meaning of the term in the original which I have translated 'Domestic' is 'House and Marriage,' and the laws contained in this chapter consist for the most part of a very short selection from the three first books of the Fiscal and from the second book of the Ritual Laws in the Tsing code, respectively, entitled 'Enrolment of the People,' 'Lands and Tenements,' 'Marriage,' and 'Miscellaneous Observances.' They are comprised in eleven sections of the New Code, and, thirteen chapters of the Revised Code, and in summarizing them I shall classify them according to the above headings.

Lands and Tenements.

The offences treated of in the laws thus headed are of three kinds: (*a*) Unfair levy or assessment, or wilful evasion of payment of the land tax: (*b*) Fraudulent mortgage or disposal of lands: (*c*) Injuries to crops, etc.; and the following are the punishments respectively provided for them.

New Code, Partial Assessment of Land Tax.

Unfair levy or assessment of the land tax on the part of officials of any grade, penal servitude for 50 days or, if the offence has been committed for a bribe, such heavier punishment as the amount of the bribe, if treated as goods acquired by common robbery would involve.

New Code, "Fraudulent concealment of produce of land."

Misrepresentation of the value of land with a view to evade payment of the land tax and defraud the Government, penal servitude for 30 days, for any extent up to five *se* so misrepresented, one degree of severity being added to this punishment for every additional five *se*, until the maximum penalty, that of penal servitude for 100 days is reached. The land so misrepresented is to be confiscated, and any arrears, of which payment had been evaded prior to the discovery of the offence, are to be collected from the offender.

Revised Code, Sec. 109.

Tampering with the official Land Register, penal servitude for 1½ years, with a similar reservation to that in the first instance in case the offence is committed for a bribe.

New Code, "Theft and sale of Lands and Tenements."

New Code, "Second mortgage or sale of Lands and Tenements."

New Code, "Destruction of implements, plants, or fruit."

Fraudulent disposal in any way or acquisition of the lands or tenements of another, mortgaging a second time land or tenements that have been already pledged to the full extent of their value, re-selling any that have already been disposed of, or wilful destruction of agricultural implements, growing trees, plants or vegetables, shall be treated as common robbery and punished accordingly in proportion to the amount that has been acquired by such fraudulent mortgage, or re-sale, or to the value of the articles destroyed, the punishment being, however, limited in the case of the offence first mentioned to penal servitude for 10 years, and in all cases to be increased one degree in severity if the offence be committed against the Government.

New Code, "Second Mortgage or sale of Lands and Tenements."

Refusal to return land mortgaged on the mortgagors tendering payment of the bond in full at the proper date, penal servitude for 30 days. In the both this and the previous cases the offender is, in addition to undergoing the legal punishment, to forfeit to the rightful owner any gain which he may have unlawfully acquired by his fraud or detention of the land.

New Code, "Destruction of Implements, plants and fruit."

Revised Code, Sec. 110.

Inadvertent destruction or loss of Government property shall be treated as common robbery, but the punishment contained in the law relating thereto shall be reduced three degrees in severity. No penalty shall attach to the inadvertent destruction of private property, unless that of standing crops caused by animals, in which case the persons responsible for the custody of said animals carelessly let loose, shall be punished for Pecuniary Malversation to the extent of the value of the property that has been so destroyed. In all these cases full restitution of the value of the property destroyed must be made to the owner, whether the Government or a private individual.

Revised Code, Sec. 111.

Unauthorised removal of flood gates or dams, or breaking of river embankments shall be punished according to circumstances either as a grave or trivial Impropriety, under the law relating to Improprieties that is contained in the chapter on Miscellaneous Offences.

Enrolment of the People.

The laws comprised under this head also relate to three classes of offences, namely, those connected with Inheritance and Succession, Wanton Disposal of Family Property, and Absconding. The offences described in them with their penalties are as follows:—

New Code, "Violation of Law of Inheritance."

Discarding without due reason the son of a wife in favour of that of a concubine, penal servitude for 90 days, the rightful heir to be reinstated.

Discarding an adopted son, unless in favour of a natural child born after the adoption had taken place, penal servitude for 2 years.

Revised Code, Sec. 112.

Abandoning a natural or adopted child, penal servitude for 100 days, a step-child, penal servitude for year, and a child, adopted for the sake of the money thereby obtained, penal servitude for 10 years.

Revised Code, Sec. 113.

Revised Code, Sec. 114.

Procuring or assisting in any way to procure abortion, penal servitude for 100 days. In none of these offences shall the offender, if a female, be allowed to commute the punishment of penal servitude by the payment of a fine.

New Code, "Unauthorised consumption of property by son or younger brother."

Revised Code, Sec. 115.

Wanton disposal or consumption of the property of a parent by a son, of that of an elder by a younger brother, or of that of any member of a family by a junior member thereof or by a servant, or of that of the superintendent of any religious community—male or female—by the members thereof, penal servitude for 10 days for each *yen's* worth of property so disposed of, the maximum punishment being, however, limited to penal servitude for 100 days.

Revised Code, Sec. 115.

New Code, "Absconding."

Revised Code, Sec. 117.

Absconding from the place of registration, penal servitude for 80 days, but this punishment may be commuted if the offender return and give himself up to the authorities within two years. On every repetition of the offence after the second, an increase of one degree of severity is to be made, until the maximum penalty of penal servitude for 1 year is reached. Increases in the degree of severity shall also be made if the offender be a *samurai* (when he shall be degraded) or if he absconds to foreign countries. Domestic servants of any description absconding from their master's employment shall be punished by penal servitude for 30 days.

New Code, "Absconding of domestics."

Marriage and Miscellaneous Observances.

The offences punishable by the laws comprised under the remaining two headings of this section are—in respect to marriage—

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New Code, "Ejection of a son-in-law and marriage of daughter."

New Code, "Concealment of death of parents or husband."

ejection of a son-in-law without due reason and giving daughter in marriage to a second husband, penal servitude for 90 days, the second husband being considered a participator in the crime if aware of the unjust ejection of the first; engaging in marriage during the period of mourning for parents or grandparents, penal servitude for 100 days; and—in the case of miscellaneous ritual observances—concealment of the death of parents or husband and not going into mourning, penal servitude for 1 year, and falsely reporting the death of parents or grandparents, penal servitude for 100 days.

(To be continued.)

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A regular meeting was held at the Grand Hotel, on Wednesday the 14th instant, Sir Harry S. Parkes, the President of the Society, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting held at Tôkiô on the 28th February having been, upon motion duly made and seconded, taken as read, the Secretary announced that he had received from Dr. Geerts two copies of his pamphlet on "The Mineral Waters of Japan." Dr. Stuart Eldridge then read his paper "Notes on the Crania of the Bootans of Formosa," illustrating it with specimens and also with a series of diagrams on a screen, by aid of a large magic lantern.

The President remarked that Dr. Eldridge's paper possessed peculiar interest on account of the novelty of the subject, which related not only to the Bootans but to all the aborigines of Formosa. Of these there are two divisions—those who have been brought under the influence of Chinese civilization, and those who are still in a savage condition. The Bootans form one of a cluster of eighteen small tribes—if tribes they should be called—belonging to the latter division and occupying the extreme south of Formosa. Craniology will be of material assistance in determining from whence the Formosan aborigines came, and Dr. Eldridge, he believed, was the first contributor of evidence of that nature. Language was of course another important guide, and the researches yet made into the dialects of the Formosa aborigines revealed an intimate connection with the Malayan language. The civilized aborigines are fast losing their own language and are replacing it by Chinese. Enquiry into the languages of the savage tribes is in its infancy, but Mr. Bullock and Mr. Steere agree in tracing a distinct affinity to the Malay, while Mr. Thomson believes that they not only resemble the Malay but also the languages of the Phillipines, New Guinea and New Zealand. There is a considerable difference in the dialects of the uncivilized aborigines, but Mr. Steere remarks that they all observe the same custom of tattooing some part of their body and of cutting off and preserving the heads of their enemies.

The President felt that the Society was much obliged to Dr. Eldridge for his paper, and he hoped that he would accept the thanks of the meeting for the trouble he had taken to explain the subject by means of his interesting diagrams.

The meeting then separated.

A new and original idea has been started in London; we do not say that it has been put in practice. It is that of a conversational *ménu* at dinner-parties. "A list of subjects "to be discussed is presented to each of the guests," says *Truth*, "so that the ingre- "dients of the feast of reason and the flow of soul are as clearly "defined as the number of *entrées* and *entremets* composing the "material banquet. The results of such an arrangement must "depend on whether general conversation is insisted upon, or "whether the dinner-party is formed as usual of many pairs, who "carry on a conversational duel under cover of the prevailing buzz. "In the latter case the programme would probably soon be "exhausted, if regard were paid to Lord Chesterfield's advice on "the appearance of a difference of opinion, to bow and change the "conversation; in the former the plan would surely minister to "the apotheosis of some bore." We only wonder that a move is not made to keep a Spelling-bee going all dinner-time. It could scarcely be less irksome than a conversation by rote and rule.—*Shanghai Courier.*

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A meeting of residents was called by of the Committee appointed, in the Grand Hotel on the evening of the the 13th instant, upwards of sixty gentlemen being present.

Dr. Eldridge proposed that, Mr. Dodds should take the chair; Mr. Dodds declined with thanks and Mr. Litchfield was then elected Chairman, and Mr. S. D. Hepburn was requested to act as secretary for the occasion.

The Chairman stated the business of the meeting, which was to hear the report of the Committee appointed at the meeting held last week.

General Van Buren said he had been requested by the Committee to lay before the meeting a report of such proceedings as they have held. He himself had received a visit from the *Gonrei* of Kanagawa, who expressed his disapprobation of the movement. He then wrote the following note to the rest of the Committee.

Yokohama, March 8, 1877.

GENTLEMEN,—This A. M. I was waited upon by Mr. Nomura Yasushi, Governor of Kanagawa, who warmly urged me to abandon the project of forming a Military Company as proposed, saying that he was confident such an organization would create bad feeling among the Japanese people, and be viewed with a great disfavor by the Government.

He was referred to the removal of the Foreign troops and spoke of the universal satisfaction produced by such removal, and said he should greatly regret to see any misunderstanding or jealousy now created by a movement of the character indicated.

I assured him that our purpose was recreation and military exercise, to which he replied that he did not doubt my assurances, but the people could not well be apprized that such was its only purpose, and he again strongly urged me to use my influence to prevent the organization.

I told him that of course if the matter was viewed by his Government and people in the light represented by him, it would not become me, especially while occupying an official position, to persevere in forwarding the movement, and that I would lay his statements before the Committee,

I am Gentleman,

Very respectfully yours,

THOS. B. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. Keswick, Kraetzer, Zappe, Eldridge, Brewer, and Geoghegan, Committee on organization of proposed Military Company.

Thereupon the committee met, and after some discussion took this action:—

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Meeting of Citizens, called to consult as to the propriety of forming a Military Organization for recreation and drill, &c., held at the Yokohama United Club (all the members present), on the 9th March instant, a communication from General Van Buren to the Committee detailing a conversation held by him with the *Gonrei* of Kanagawa, in which the latter expressed his wishes that the project might be abandoned, was taken into consideration. The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Kraetzer:—

"That another meeting of the Community be called for Tuesday the 13th instant at 5 o'clock p.m. at the Grand Hotel, and at that time this Committee tenders its resignation, with a statement of the reasons for so doing.

The General thought that what he had already stated would be sufficient exposition of the reasons the Committee had for wishing to retire, but he desired to say a few more words. During the conversation with the *Gonrei* he (General Van Buren) reminded him of the recent notification issued by the Japanese, warning foreign residents not to be alarmed when the fire-bell was rung to call out the police force in sudden emergency. If this was not a proof that our safety was likely to be endangered through the civil troubles in the land, the speaker hardly knew what would be. When the natives themselves took such protective steps, foreigners could hardly help noticing them. The *Gonrei*, in answer to this, said that at the time this notification was rather out of place; it had, however, been long before resolved upon and had no relation whatever to the present troubles, and was merely a police matter. This was apart from the supposition that the settlement is in any danger; that it was so no one imagined. The speaker then remarked that the action taken by the four Consuls on the Committee could not be gainsayed; their official capacities interfere with that free fulfilment of the duties imposed upon them in getting up this organization.

With regard to the article in one of the evening newspapers, he, (the speaker) thought it right to say he did not quite concur with the remarks made. He did not profess to be well up in British law, but he could not feel persuaded that it in any way prevented British subjects entering into any military organisation. He did not think the statute, if there were any such, referred to subjects residing here, but only reached those in the mother country itself.

The position taken by the Japanese authorities appeared to be altogether an unwise one; it was a pity they should have taken

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it. A tennis club, two race clubs, a cricket club, a Swiss rifle club and many other like associations existed here, yet who could say that the foundations of the Imperial Government were in any ways affected thereby? He apprehended that if at any time 200 of our citizens were to form into a company and pass in array through the streets towards the parade ground, it would cause no more consternation amongst the people than the witnessing of any other of our amusements being carried on. (Applause.) It was stated in an evening paper leader that whichever side in the present conflict might be victorious, the foreigners resident in Japan were very safe, and that if they were not, an armed body like that proposed to be formed could do no good. The first of these statements was rather doubtful; with the second, every one must of course agree. In every one's experience of civil warfare, and in any sudden calamity, there were found to exist a certain class of camp-followers, or pilferers, whose living was made by taking possession of other peoples' property whilst the owners had no time to attend to it, and of how great service might the corps be in bringing about the suppression or extirpation of these gentry? Such were his personal opinions. There was nothing in the movement to alarm the Japanese; he was greatly mistaken of any such idea had been present in the minds of any present at the last meeting. Had the officials left it alone, the orgainzation might have been a success and might have prospered; what it might be now could not tell; he washed his hands of it. The action of the Committee had been such as had described, and must meet with the approval of the meeting.

He would put the following resolution to the meeting:

Resolved—That the purpose of the proposed organization should be military exercise, recreation and rifle practice, and to be called out for the maintenance of order in case of any public calamity, such as a great fire, etc.

The Chairman then spoke a few words in approval of the Committee's actions in the matter and thought it would be a great pity were the movement to fall through on account of their retirement, or any interference on the part of the Japanese. The very idea of this interference should stir up the souls of every man and act as an incentive to the furtherance of this object. The *Gonrei* of Kanagawa was most likely acting on his own account, and without instructions from head-quarters. The Chairman knew of nothing in the British law hindering British subjects from bearing arms and doing with them what they liked. The Chairman called upon the other residents present to give their opinion.

General Van Buren remarked he thought it not inappropriate to state that the British Chief Justice in the East was a member of the volunteer corps in Shanghai.

Mr. Marks proposed that a volunteer corps should be formed in Yokohama. Mr. Drummond Anderson seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Cobden proposed that the following gentlemen be elected as a committee: Dr. Eldridge, Messrs. Litchfield, Brewer, Goeghegan, Mottu, Evers, and Dames. Mr. Drummond Anderson seconded the proposal, which was carried.

Dr. Eldridge proposed that it should be left in the power of the Committee to elect another member in the event of any vacancy in their number, without reference to a general meeting. This motion was carried, Mr. Newberry seconding it.

This concluded the business, and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting separated.

Law & Police.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., *Acting Law Secretary.*

Saturday, March 10th, 1877.

REGINA *v.* ELIZABETH SCARFIELD.

The accused is a British subject, and was charged with concealing the birth of her child. She was a servant of a passenger on board the American barque *Annie W. Weston.* The offence was committed on the morning of the 12th of February last, when the vessel was in Yedo Bay, inside a line drawn between the two Points of Sagami and Susaki which form the entrance of the Bay. The case was tried summarily under the provisions of Section 70 of the China and Japan Order in Council 1865. The Counsel for the accused in his defence objected to the jurisdiction of the Court, and the question was whether it was competent for a British Court to deal with the accused.

The Court held that it was competent to do so.

Judgment was delivered as follows:—

In this case the accused is charged with the offence of endeavouring to conceal the birth of her child on the 12th of last month. That the offence was committed is proved, but on account of the question of jurisdiction raised by the Counsel for the defence, it is necessary to go somewhat minutely into the facts of the case. The accused is a British subject. At the time the offence was committed she was on board an American merchant ship. She was not one of the crew of that ship, but was engaged in Cardiff as a servant of the master's wife, who was a passenger on board. When the offence is charged as having been committed, the vessel was on a voyage from Cardiff to this port; she arrived in this port on the evening of the same day. The question of her exact position at the time will be referred to hereafter. The fact that the accused was delivered of a child that day is proved by her own confession, by the evidence of Dr Wheeler who made a medical examination of her, and by the evidence of the master and his wife who witnessed in her cabin traces of a recent delivery. The time at which she was delivered is proved to have been five o'clock that morning; this is proved by her own statement that such was the time, corroborated by the evidence of Dr Wheeler, who saw her on the evening of that day and who is able to say that she was delivered within twenty-four hours at most from the time he saw her. The secret disposition charged in the summons is the casting of the body into the sea. That it was cast into the sea is proved by the accused's own statement, corroborated by the evidence of the master as to marks of blood on the cabin window, and there being no child in the cabin when he visited it with his wife. I find as a fact that the child was dead when the body was so cast into the sea. The evidence on this point is the positive statement of the woman, which is corroborated by the evidence of the master's wife who did not hear the child cry, although her cabin was so close that she would probably have heard such a cry. The time at which the body was cast into the sea, I find as a fact to have been between five and half-past five that morning. The accused stated to the doctor that she kept the child until 8 o'clock, but the child had disappeared before that hour. The body seems to have been passed through the cabin window, and from that window it would seem that it could only be passed into the sea by some person standing outside the window between it and the rail, except when the vessel was lying over on the port tack, when anything thrown out would fall into the sea. The vessel was in this position between five and half-past five, and taking all the circumstances into account I find that the body was thrown out between those two points of time. That the object of so casting the body into the sea was to endeavour to conceal the birth of the child is clearly proven.

Now I find upon the evidence of the pilot that at four o'clock that morning the ship was in Yedo Bay, inside a line drawn from Cape Sagami to Cape Susaki, and that from that hour until her arrival in Yokohama she was not at any time outside that line. At half-past four she was about two miles and a half inside that line; at five o'clock she was right abreast of Kaneda Bay, still further inside that line. At half past five she was over to the eastward—parallel to her position at five—no further in. Yedo Bay is completely enclosed by the land except at the entrance. The points which form the entrance to Yedo Bay are Cape Sagami and Cape Susaki. Cape Sagami is the western head and Cape Susaki the eastern. Sagami point is about twenty miles from Yokohama anchorage—Susaki point about twenty eight miles. The entrance to the Bay is about nine miles across from Sagami Point to Susaki Point. One can see across from point to point if on the land If in a ship on one side one can see the sails of a ship on the other side, but not her hull. From one side one can see the land on the other side.

Upon these facts the question is raised whether this Court has jurisdiction over the offence.

It may be taken for granted that if the vessel at the time this offence was committed had been on the high seas, this Court would not have had any cognizance of the offence. The accused to all intents and purposes would have been on American soil, and although—the accused being a British subject—it is competent for the Parliament of Great Britain to legislate for such offences, so as to render them cognizable by British Courts, wherever committed, it has not done so; and the English Courts of Common Law would therefore have no jurisdiction. But a difference has always been made in the case of a vessel coming within the waters of another State. The vessel and all on board of her are then considered to be subject to the law of the country in whose waters she is, and in the absence of Treaty it is competent for the country in whose waters she is to exercise jurisdiction over her and all on board. Some countries decline to do so, but in the absence of Treaty it is conceded that they have the right to do so, and the question arises—what are the waters within which such jurisdiction will be exercised?

Wheaton says ("International Law," Pt. 2, c. IV, s. 6):—
"The maritime territory of every State extends to the ports,
"harbours, bays, mouths of rivers, and adjacent parts of the sea
"inclosed by headlands, belonging to the same State. The general
"usage of nations superadds to this extent of territorial jurisdiction
"a distance of a marine league, or as far as a cannon-shot will reach
"from the shore, along all the coast of the State. Within these
"limits, its rights of property and territorial jurisdiction are absolute,
"and exclude those of every other nation."

I regret, in dealing with this question, that I have not the benefit of the complete judgment of the Lord Chief Justice in the recent case of the *Franconia.* From the portions of it, however, which are given in the *Mail* newspaper, I am satisfied that it in no way affects the question of jurisdiction over vessels in the "ports, "harbours, mouths of rivers and adjacent parts of the sea inclosed by "headlands," referred to by Wheaton: that it only refers to the waters of the open sea which wash the shore to the extent of a marine league from the coast, with regard to which the judgment, as I understand it, is that while Great Britain has an undoubted right by legislation to give jurisdiction to her courts over foreigners

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on board foreign vessels at that distance from the coast, she has not done so, and such Courts have no such jurisdiction at Common Law.

With regard, however, to enclosed waters, that judgment, it appears to me, leaves the law as it was. Now, as to the right of a nation to exercise jurisdiction over vessels coming within such places, Sir R. Phillimore ("International Law." Part III, c. VII., s. CC.,) says: "Great Britain has immemorially claimed "and exercised exclusive property and jurisdiction over the bays "or portions of sea cut off by lines drawn from one promontory "to another, and called 'the King's Chambers;'" and the claims of the United States, as stated by Mr Chancellor Kent, cited in the following section, are, as regards the places of jurisdiction, no less extensive. The question then is, what jurisdiction within such places has been actually exercised by English Courts? Upon this subject there is the following passage in "Russell on Crimes, and Misdemeanors" (vol. I, p. 153): "It is clear that upon the "open sea-shore the Common Law and the Admiralty have alternate "jurisdiction between high and low water-mark; but it is sometimes; "matter of difficulty to fix the line of demarcation between the county "and the high sea in harbours, or below the bridges in great rivers. "The question is often more a matter of fact than of law, and deter- "minable by local evidence; but some general rules upon the point "are collected by Mr East. He says, that 'in general it is said that "'such parts of the rivers, arms, or creeks are deemed to be within "'the bodies of counties *where persons can see from one side to the* "'*other*. Lord Hale, in his treatise *De jure maris*, says that the "'arm or branch of the sea which lies within the *fauces terræ*, "'where a man may *reasonably discern* between shore and shore, "'is, or at least may be, within the body of a county. Hawkins, "'however, considers the line more accurately confined, by other "'authorities, to such parts of the sea where a man, standing on "'the one side of the land, *may see what is done on the other*. "'And the reason assigned by Lord Coke in the Admiralty case in "'support of the county coroners' jurisdiction, where a man is killed "'in such places, *because that the county may well know it*, seems "'rather to support the more limited construction. But at least, "'where there is any doubt, the jurisdiction of the Common Law "'ought to be preferred.'"

Subsequent cases appear to have decided that in such places, the Admiralty and the Common Law Courts have concurrent jurisdiction. But however that may be, the case of R. *v.* Cunningham (28 L. J., M. C., 66) decided in 1859, is an authority for the exercise of jurisdiction by the Common Law Courts in any of the places above referred to. That was the case of a felony committed by American citizens in an American ship in the Bristol Channel. They were tried at the Assizes for the county of Glamorgan and convicted; and, upon a case reserved for the consideration of the Court of Crown Cases Reserved, it was held that the conviction was good. In view of the terms of the judgment, it is only necessary to say that the spot in question was in the Bristol Channel between the Glamorganshire and Somersetshire coasts inside of two islands which had always been considered part of the parish of Cardiff, and about ten miles or more from the opposite shore of Somersetshire. That from the place where the ship was, people on board could see the coast of Somersetshire on a clear day. In delivering the judgment of the Court, the Lord Chief Justice (Cockburn) says:—

"In this case we are of opinion that the conviction is right. The "only question with which it becomes necessary for us to deal is, "whether the part of the sea on which the vessel was at the time "when the offence was committed forms part of the body of the "county of Glamorgan; and we are of opinion that it does. The sea "in question is part of the Bristol Channel, both shores of which "form part of England and Wales, of the county of Somerset on the "one side, and the county of Glamorgan on the other. We are of "opinion that, looking at the local situation of this sea, it must be "taken to belong to the counties respectively by the shores of which "it is bounded; and the fact of the Holms, between which and the "shore of the county of Glamorgan, the place in question is situated "having been always treated as part of the parish of Cardiff and as "part of the county of Glamorgan, is a strong illustration of the "principle on which we proceed—namely, that the whole of this inland "sea between the counties of Somerset and Glamorgan is to be con- "sidered as within the counties by the shores of which its several "parts are respectively bounded. We are, therefore, of opinion that "the place in question is within the body of the county of Glamor- "gan."

Now in the present case there was no evidence as to any part of Yedo Bay being treated as belonging to any province or district on shore, but I understand the reference in the judgment to the place being treated as the parish of Cardiff to have been made, as there stated, by way of illustration and for no other purpose. The principle of the judgment would be the same if no evidence had been given on that point. The principle is that the Bristol Channel between the two counties formed part of the counties on either side, and therefore of course that it formed part of the realm. That principle is not at all shaken by the subsequent case of R. *v.* Anderson (L.R., 1, C. C. R., 161.) which was the case of an American citizen serving on board a British ship causing the death of another American citizen serving on board the same ship, under circumstances amounting to manslaughter, while the ship was in the river Garronne within French territory. The Court of Crown Cases Reserved held that the ship was within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty and that the offence was triable in England, but all the judges in giving their decision admitted that the French Courts might have exercised jurisdiction if they had thought fit.

The situation of the place in which the ship was in the present case would, I consider, have brought the offence within the principle of R. *v.* Cunningham if the land surrounding the bay were British soil. The case of the United States *v.* Wiltberger, it appears to me shows that the United States Law is the same, for although the law as laid down in that case appears to have been altered by Act of Congress, such alteration is only so far as to give jurisdiction to American Circuit Courts over American ships in foreign tidal rivers, and not to take away the jurisdiction of State Courts over all ships in the tidal rivers within such State (Kent's Commentaries, 363).

Such being the law in England and the United States, we have to consider what is the law when the case happens in Japan. By International Law as recognized by Great Britain and the United States, Japan would, in the absence of the Treaty, have cognizance of the offence. The question then is, what is the effect of the Treaties which she has made with Great Britain and the United States. The words of the Treaty with the United States (of the 29th July 1858) are: "Americans committing offences against Japanese shall be "tried in American Consular Courts, and when found guilty shall "be punished according to American Law." In the Treaty with Great Britain (of the 26th of August 1858) the provision made is. "British subjects who may commit any crime against Japanese "subjects or the subjects or citizens of any other country shall be "tried and punished by the Consul, or other public functionary au- "thorised thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain." The effect of these Treaty stipulations and their interpretation as evidenced by usage, is that Japan has left to the two countries complete criminal jurisdiction over their subjects and citizens. She has retained no part of that jurisdiction herself. The only question is how much has she given to each. Now, before the Treaties Japan would have had the same jurisdiction over an offence committed by a British subject in an American ship in her waters as she would have over an offence committed by a British subject on land. It is impossible to bring any evidence as to the actual exercise of jurisdiction, for there was no foreign intercourse before the Treaty upon which any such case could arise. In a Treaty then, granting jurisdiction over British subjects in general terms—for the treaty does not say anything about the place of the commission of offences—it appears to me that it is to be inferred that she gave jurisdiction over offences as well when committed in her territorial waters as when committed on land, and that Great Britain has now all the jurisdiction over offences committed by British subjects that, were it not for the Treaty, Japan herself would have had. This does not in the least derogate from the jurisdiction which the United States would have over the offence as being committed on board an American ship. The jurisdiction of the United States over such an offence is unquestioned and unquestionable. Just as in R. *v.* Anderson, English Courts exercised jurisdiction over Americans for offences committed in a British ship within French territory while admitting that the French Courts could also have have exercised jurisdiction, so the American Courts could exercise jurisdiction over British subjects for offences committed in American ships in Japanese waters without denying that British Courts (taking by Treaty the place of Japanese Courts) might also exercise jurisdiction. There is here no question of dispute between the British Courts and the American Courts. The charge was laid in this Court through the United States Consul-General, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that my colleague entirely concurs in the view which I now take of our respective jurisdictions.

Japan having, according to the view I have taken, conferred jurisdiction in this case upon Great Britain, the question is has it been conferred upon this Court? and I think it undoubtedly has. By section 64 of the Order in Council 1865, it is provided that every Court may cause to be apprehended and brought before it any British subject being within the district of the Court and charged with having committed a crime or offence in China or in Japan, and may deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court and in conformity with the provisions of this Order. According to the view I have already expressed as to the position of the ship, I am of opinion that the offence was committed in Japan. The question does not arise whether the offence was committed within or without the district of this Court, for, by section 65 of the Order in Council, the Court has jurisdiction to try in either case.

Upon delivery of the above judgment the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for one calendar month in Her Majesty's Consular jail.

Wednesday, 14th March, 1877.

KONDO HIKOYEMON & HAKII SEIJIRO *vs.* J. E. CARTER.

The parties appeared in person.

The defendant stated that he had been this morning to the *Kencho* thence to the *Saibansho*, and back again to the *Kencho*, but did not see Kobayashi Hidetaro.

Mr J. C. Hall mentioned that a Japanese policeman had been sent by the *Kencho* to Kobayashi's house, but he was not to be found, and that the police had orders to keep a strict look-out for him.

Shimidzu Momuke, a Japanese lawyer, warned to speak the truth, said: I was asked on the 4th November by Kondo and Hakii to go to Mr Carter's house to act as interpreter. Kondo there told me to ask Mr Carter to fulfil his contract, but Mr Carter said that Kobayashi and another Japanese ought to be present, and unless they were he could not pay any money, as they had a document to return to him.

Cross-examined by defendant:—You asked me to tell the Japanese to bring the document. I never went to your house afterwards.

Defendant suggested that the case be adjourned until Kobayashi be found.

Case adjourned to 10 a.m. on the 27th inst.

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IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Wednesday, March 14th, 1877.

E. B. WATSON *vs.* WALSH, HALL & Co.

This was a case in which plaintiff sued defendant for $16,000 for having delivered a quantity of bags inferior to the quality they were represented to be.

Mr Dickins appeared for plaintiff, Mr Ness for defendants.

Mr Dickins said that this was a case which he should have liked to have settled out of Court. He was sorry it had come into Court and could not understand why defendants had allowed it to do so. It was unnecessary to go at any great length into the circumstances of the case as there were no assessors; but it might be well to state them briefly. Mr Dickins then proceeded to do so. In the pleading, by a slip of the pen, 8,500 bags had been mentioned instead of 28,500. Defendants admitted that the contract was concluded by the letter of the 11th February, 1876. They denied that the bags were not said to be fit for packing rice. They alleged that they were merely agents of other parties and could not be sued in the matter. This is nothing, for until they disclosed their agents they were liable to suits. The samples, they say, were not shown as samples of the whole of the goods. To show the case clearly, Mr Dickins called upon plaintiff to give his evidence.

E. B. Watson sworn:—I carry on business as a merchant at No. 22, Yokohama. This is a copy of my letter to Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. of 11th February, 1876 (produced and read). That is the note from Mr Walsh of 5th February referred to in this letter (produced and read). That, also, is from Mr Walsh to me (produced and read) with regard to the letter of the 11th February. On or about the middle of January, 1876, negotiations for the purchase of these bags were commenced. At that time I was overwhelmed with work in my office and at my request Mr Wilkin understook the whole of the transaction from first to last. Occasionally I met Mr Walsh and Mr Gay, but at no time did I interfere in the matter but left it in the hands of Mr Wilkin. At the time of purchase I was not in need of bags having sufficient to meet all my immediate wants; I therefore considered I was doing them friendly offices when I purchased the bags from Walsh, Hall & Co. In the first arrangement I stipulated that I should have the option of taking delivery within three months. I was disinclined to purchase at that time because I could import direct from the manufacturers in Calcutta on terms cheaper that those of Messrs Walsh, Hall & Co. The first price mentioned was about 19 cents each bag all round. This proposal was never for one moment entertained. At that time owing to silver being of low price in India, bags could be laid down here at 12½ cents each, equally good bags for my purpose. I have since improved them at that price. In the rice trade it is important that all bags in one shipment should be the same. After considerable haggling as to the price, I agreed to take them over through Mr Wilkin at a rate slightly over the price at which I could have imported them from Dundee or Calcutta. About 120,000 were in Yokohama, the balance in Kobe, in all 350,000. Defendants promised to bring the bags from Kobe within 3 months should I desire it. Before sanctioning Mr Wilkin to close that arrangement, defendants furnished me with a list of the prime cost of all their bags. In that list it is distinctly stated there were 28,000 second-hand bags, of which a special sample was furnished. Other samples of the balance of the bags were furnished at the same time. The first arrangement was subsequently altered, and it was agreed by Mr Wilkin and ratified in my letter of the 11th February that the bags should be taken over on the terms stated in that letter. Before this letter was written the samples had been carefully examined by Mr Wilkin and myself together; and samples of the 28,000 second-hand bags were undeniably second-hand, but of excellent quality. We decided to accept the second-hand wholly and solely because there were so few. The prices on the list were undoubtedly the value of good new bags at the place and time of purchase. From the beginning to the end the bags were represented by defendants as new bags, except the 28,000, and were so accepted. These representations were made to me and Mr Wilkin to the best of my belief. Defendants knew that I was engaged in rice shipping; it was a matter of conversation between us. They had furnished me with information and advice regarding the best manner of shipping rice. I recognise that letter (shown). These gunny bags were pressed in bales of 500 each. They were covered with double sacking. The final arrangements for payment were as stated in my letter of 11th February. Payments were to be made immediately on delivery, and deliveries were to be made immediately. We took delivery of the bags without examination within two or three days. To have opened the bales would have destroyed their merchantable character. Defendants pressed me to use the utmost despatch in taking those in Yokohama. I was to pay in sterling 4s. to the dollar for those here, but as the taking delivery occupied several days and exchange slightly improved, I, at the solicitation of Mr Gay increased the rate to 4s. 1d. Of the bags taken delivery of here one bale showed signs of external damage and this we declined to receive, but subsequently it was taken over at a reduced price. Of the Yokohama bags some 300 or 400 were injured through unpacking; these we refused. Subsequently defendant had these repaired and pressed us to take delivery, Mr Gay using very high words in the matter. We still refused. The bags in Kobe were taken over by Browne & Co. at my request with all possible despatch, though delivery was retarded by bad weather. They were about a fortnight in taking the whole lot, of which none were opened. During this delay Mr Gay repeatedly complained of Browne & Co.'s slowness, and they as stoutly maintained in their letters to me that no time was lost. Mr Wilkin's written instructions to Kobe were to despatch the bags by first steamer. Payments were made to defendants after all were delivered, as shown by their receipts. I sent the Yokohama bags to Yedo for use; they were there opened as required. In consequence of reports made to me I went to Yedo and examined the bags and found many of the bales short in count, some of them as much as ten, and in the bales some bags were marked with an Asiatic character, showing that they had been used before. These were, however, unstained and in good order, and suitable for my purpose. I immediately reported the circumstances to defendants, but told them as part of the friendly arrangements made with them that I should not mind it unless fresh discoveries were made. This was in personal communication with Mr Gay, who appeared surprised at the report. Shortly afterwards Browne & Co. reported to me in their letters that the bags, when the bales were opened, were in very bad condition. It had been arranged that the bags were to be used in Kobe and a small portion sent to Nagasaki. About 100,000 were of no use for packing rice. I gave notice to defendants at once (letter produced [30th July, 1876] and read). This is is the answer of defendants (letter 21st July, 1876, produced and read).

Recess till 1.30 p.m.

When the sitting was resumed in the afternoon, Mr Watson continued his evidence as follows:—The survey referred to in the letter of the 16th August (shown) was held, and the result embodied in this report (produced). The letter was from R. G. Walsh of Kobe to defendants in Yokohama. (paper shown) That is the report alluded to in the letter. (Mr Ness objected to this being put in because in was a survey taken by Brown & Co., plaintiff's agents, without the acquiescence of defendant.) The letter shows that Mr Walsh was present at the survey. (The letter read and objection overruled).

Defendant's counsel objected to the admissibility of the paper as evidence, on the ground that the party who made the survey should be produced as a witness.

Mr Dickins said that it had never been objected to before on the part of defendants. The survey having been made in the presence of one of the defendants, it was perfectly admissible for what it was worth, and the letter now produced (August, 19th 1876) was evidence to that effect. (The paper withdrawn for the present).

Mr Watson continued:—I do know the result of the survey. (Mr Ness objected to this, on the ground that the source of information was not stated.) I know by the report of the surveyor in Kobe.

Mr Ness objected again on the ground that it was hearsay evidence, and was derived from plaintiff's own surveyor. His Honour said that this report could not be taken in as evidence unless the surveyor were called in person, or his evidence got otherwise. The report was withdrawn accordingly.

Mr Watson continued:—This is a letter (produced) received from my agents in Kobe, dated 15th August, 1876. In consequence of that information I placed the matter before defendants in the most friendly light, but was eventually compelled to refer the matter to counsel. To the best of my belief I suggested, as the best way out of the difficulty, arbitration. The particulars of demand attached to the petition are substantially correct, but may be modified by closed accounts received from Kobe. Previous to the letter of the 11th February defendants did not inform me that they were agents for any company whatever. Only from a written memorandum to Mr. Wilkin did I know that any one else was interested in the matter. Before these arrangements were made, I did not know that defendants were merely agents. I was certainly led to believe that to defendants alone could I look in case of any after dispute. Other parties had never entered into my consideration. Previous to the letter of the 19th August no intimation of the names of any alleged principals were given to me by defendants. If I had known defendants were merely agents for a principal I should never have entered into the transaction at all; it was altogether a personal consideration. The necessary requisites in bags for shipping rice are, firstly, that they should be new, for the following reasons: Any bag, however slightly stained, a ship's captain would not accept and give a clean bill of lading for, nor would an insurance agent grant insurance with average on the cargo. Secondly, should any stain escape the notice of a ship's captain on this side and consequently that of the insurance agents, any such stained bags taken out of the ship at the port of delivery would, as an absolute custom, be condemned as first class ship damaged rice, and be subject to a reduction even though the rice should be uninjured. Thirdly, as cargoes of rice shipped from Japan are generally sold to arrive, on one sample drawn from the bulk of the cargo (a little from each bag forming the cargo) a mixture of marks is of course detrimental to the interests of the parties. Fourthly, had it been known that I had shipped any rice in second-hand bags it would have been prejudicial to my chances of success in the home markets, and would have been in contradiction to a guarantee sent by me to my agent, and published by the authority of the London Rice Association. Fifthly, any other bags but new are unfit for rice cargo, and a clean bill of lading could not be obtained for stained bags. The greatest care has to be taken in loading rice cargo. There is no export of bagged grain except rice from Japan. This paper was received by me from defendants (shown and read). This was before the purchase was completed. The bags are mentioned as grain bags. With respect to exchange there was no other difficulty than mentioned. Rice in second-hand bags incurs a discount of about 40 per cent in the home markets; but here I would never purchase them. Bags which had been used for

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guano could never be used. I have samples of rejected bags sent from Kobe. They have been in the custody of Mr Wilkin.

To Mr Ness:—The samples of the bags on which the whole purchase was made are now in Court, or rather Mr Dickins has them. Mr Robertson of the Oriental Bank never represented me in the matter of purchase of these bags. Before the contract was concluded Mr Robertson did not give me to understand that defendants were part owners of these goods only. He asked me to stretch a point in defendants' favour. Neither directly nor indirectly part of the goods in question were the defendants'. No declaration of agency was made to me. Mr Robertson gave me to understand that others were interested in the matter. At Mr Robertson's request, at the instance of Mr Walsh, two prices were mentioned. Mr Robertson did not tell me that one price alluded to the part belonging to defendants and the other to the part belonging to other persons. Mr Robertson said that the balance of the bags were on consignment. I agreed at Mr Robertson's suggestion, to give an increased price for the bags which were sole property of defendants, stating that I did so solely in consideration of the kindness done me by defendants in giving advice, &c. As a business man I knew the different kinds of consignments, and certainly thought that defendants had at least some share in the venture. The term *on consignment* does not usually signify that the consignee is agent of the consignor. It does not indicate to what extent the consignee is interested. I had reason to believe that in the bulk of these goods some others had an interest. All my communications with Mr Wilkin were verbal. Mr Robertson had spoken to me about the price which was fixed before the date of this letter (produced, February 5th).

Mr Ness here remarked that Mr Dickins was prompting witness Mr Dickins denied this, and said that Mr Ness should not suspect others of doing as he did. Mr Ness should wear spectacles.

Cross-examination continued:—My responsibility commenced with the letter of the 11th February. I received this list or a copy of it before the completion of the contract. It does say "account of W. H. & Co., M. & Co. and L. & Co.," but these initials inform me nothing of the principals; it conveyed no impression to my mind. I did observe that it is stated "grain bags in hands of" defendants, but it conveyed no special meaning. All the other information from Mr Robertson's memorandum threw no light upon the phrase "in hands of," nor did any of the rest of this list do so. I did not take the trouble to look that I only paid 17 cents for the quantity marked W. H. & Co., for I was convinced there was no difference in the quality of the whole. I took care that 17 cents were paid for no more than 74,000. Had I made a careful examination and computation of the numbers opposite to W. H. & Co, I could have ascertained the number claimed to belong to W. H. & Co., and in the same way to L. & Co. and M. & Co. After the discoveries at Kobe I found that L. & Co. represented Levi & Co., and M. & Co. Morrison & Co., for whom defendants were agents. I examined the description of the goods in connection with the samples. I did observe that some were designated "second-hand" some "new" and some without any designation at all. These I thought must be new because the price opposite represented the cost of brand new bags, and because defendants positively assured me of that fact. The prices of Hessian bags are according to the weight and size of the bag. I examined all the samples carefully. A price was not fixed for one particular mark but for all. The price collectively paid for the bags was proof positive to me that the representations of defendants that they were new were true. I did observe that there were six lots of Hessians marked at different prices.

Adjourned till Friday, the 16th instant, at 10 a.m.

Friday, March 16th, 1877.

Mr Ness continued to cross-examine Mr Watson, who said:—The prices were to be paid partly in sterling. I did not suppose defendants had to remit to London with respect to these goods. The suggestion was from myself. Mention was made that defendants had to remit to London and it would consequently be convenient to be paid in drafts at sight. (Samples put in.) There are eleven, but some are in duplicate. I did not particularly know that there were 16 bags. I do not know particularly that only eleven were given by defendants. Only eleven are mentioned in their memorandum to Mr Wilkin who received them. (Memorandum produced.) It is dated, I notice, January 19th, and mentions 19 samples sent me. The other eight are, to the best of my belief, in the possession of Mr Wilkin. I have no positive knowledge that these eight are samples of Yokohama bags; I believe they are. It is stated that the bales marked Nos. 40 and 147 are represented by no samples. That is the sample marked 139 (shown). That is second-hand turned inside out. I examined these samples with what I considered sufficient care. Mr Wilkin was conducting the transaction and also examined them. To the best of my belief I did examine these samples carefully. (Exhibit 4 shown, list of bags.) The description of this sample is "gunny." I believed these to be new. I judged from the sample. There was nothing to indicate that it was second-hand. I know now that it is second-hand because the marking was concealed previously. It is marked inside. The marks are English, and others which I cannot decipher. I see faults which might have been caused by serving or in manufacture, being often loosely made at the top. This string at the top conveys nothing to my mind; it may have been a tag. That also might be evidence of a tag. There might be half a dozen tags at the top. Had they not been marked inside I would have doubted it. That bag has apparently been mended, but for what reason I don't know. From my knowledge of bags it has also been mended there. We do not object to bags because they have been mended. It is certainly difficult to tell the inside from the outside of a bag owing to differences in manufacture. I have never specially noticed a bag with the seam on the inside. Usually the seam is on the outside. It is in the present case on the inside. Defendants and I had a joint survey on the goods in Kobe now complained of. (Paper produced). That is one of the surveys. One of the lots of which I complain is represented by this second-hand sample, 139. The discovery that the lot consisted of second-hand bags was made before bringing the action. The lot 40—147 mentioned in the list is another of the lots of which I complain, so far as the lots is referred to in the survey. In the memo sending me samples this is described as of the same quality as lot 139, the inference plainly is that they must therefore be second-hand also. About one-half of lot 40—137 was taken delivery of, but I do not know positively that they were really good bags. No. 1—51 is also one of the lots of which I complain as being second-hand. The survey report refers to the whole of the contents, with half a dozen exceptions of lot No. 1—51. (Sample of this lot shown.) That is second-hand. It is marked but it may be a fault of manufacture. It is turned inside out; marked inside and the marks concealed. It is easy to see now that it was turned inside out. In dealing with respectable persons such a minute examination was unnecessary. There is no evidence of its having been used before by indications of its having been sewed or hemmed at the mouth. I swear these samples are in the condition in which they were recieived by Mr Wilkin. The lot 1-51 of which this second-hand bag is a sample is described in the list as "fine sacking" only. At the time of purchasing I believed that they were new. I cannot point out positively Lot 1-26, but believe this to be it without a tag attached. It is stained through the cover being exposed. I can't say whether it is a sample or not. This lot 1-26 is described in the list. I now notice that there are other samples without bags. It was not wholly upon the descriptions in the list and the samples furnished that I purchased the bags, but upon the assurances of defendants that they were in fit condition for packing rice. This was the basis of the whole transaction. I am unable to give you the exact date of this assurance. I was told about their quality in most of my meetings with defendants, probably before and after this list was given me. I cannot say positively. I do not recollect any special interview at which this representation was made. I do not remember the words used beyond that they were completely satisfactory to my mind. I stipulated for new bags, perhaps not directly but it was so inferred. A certain number of loose Kobe bags were rejected by my agents, being stained or eaten by rats, I cannot say whether before or after payment was made. This was made in Yokohama on the 6th March for 210,450 bags, and the balance on completion of delivery, about a week or ten days later.

Mr Ness asked for the production of the correspondence in the month of March from plaintiff to Messrs Brown & Co. Mr Wilkin said no letters had been written relative to these bags, but he was willing to produce the whole of the correspondence.

Cross-examination continued. I did reject some of the Yokohama bags before and after payment. The letter from defendants to me dated 28th March requests me to take delivery of a certain number of repaired Kobe and Yokohama bags. Therefore I know a certain number must have been rejected in Kobe before payment. I refused to receive these bags; this was after payment. The last instalment was before the 28th March, I can swear. I cannot swear that the 1,990 bags were rejected before that date. I do not know as a matter of fact that the iron hoops were all off the bales; I should be greatly surprised to know that they were. I positively deny that they were. I did not open one bale and compare the contents with its sample; it would have destroyed its merchantable character. Had I opened a bale I should have ascertained that they were not so new as represented.

Adjourned till Monday, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Viâ Russia.)

AMERICA.

THE CHINESE IMMIGRANT QUESTION.

London, 1st March, 1877.

The Committee of Congress appointed to enquire into the Chinese Immigrant Question have published their report, in which they recommend that the Treaty between America and China should be restricted to commercial purposes and to the regulation and restraint of the influx of immigrants.

London, 3rd March, 1877.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

The Chefoo Convention is not yet ratified.

RECEPTION OF THE CHINESE EMBASSY BY HER MAJESTY.

The Chinese Embassy have attended a levée and [at a] Drawing-room held by Her Majesty the Queen.

RUSSIAN STEAMERS NOT TO PROCEED TO CHINA.

It is announced that Russian Steamers will not proceed to China this season.

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ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

London, 20th Feb., 1877.—Lord Derby has told the Porte that England will not coerce, nor protect against the coercion of others.

Lords Salisbury and Beaconsfield are opposed to coercion.

London, 25th Feb.—Terms have been arranged between the Governments of Turkey and Servia.

The rumours that the crossing of the Pruth by a Russian Army was imminent, are denied at St. Petersburg, and it is stated that the measures taken by Russia are entirely defensive.

Constantinople, 6th Feb.—The negotiations for peace which were entered into by Midhat Pasha, between the Turks and Servians, have been suspended. The direct cause of Midhat Pasha's fall is unknown. Meanwhile, he has been banished.

London, 9th Feb.—In the Lords last night, Lord Granville urged the united action of the European Powers in coercing the Porte to accept the proposals made by the Conference. The Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Hartington accused the Government with changing its policy.

London, 10th Feb.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote explained that the omission of any allusion, in the Queen's Speech, to the late disastrous Cyclone in Bengal was due to the absence of Lord Salisbury from London.

St. Petersburg, 10th Feb.—The Russian Press considers it would be needless for Russia to wage war against Turkey, whose fall will be quicker through internal anarchy than from any foreign attack.

London, 12th February.—Liberal organs commenting upon a Blue Book on the Eastern Question, approve of the attitude of Government during the Conference; but attack it for now stopping short of a policy of coercion whereby it could prevent the isolated action of Russia. *The Times* in an article on the Eastern Question says that the country will go with Lord Derby in his policy.

Constantinople, 12th February.—Peace negotiations between Turkey and Servia have been resumed, the Turks having withdrawn their demand for guarantees. Midhat Pasha has arrived at Brindisi and in reply to an English deputation, said he attributed his exile to Russian intrigue.

London, 13th February.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on Friday next he would bring forward a motion asking how Government understands treaty engagements, in view of the dispatch sent by Lord Derby to Sir H. Elliot on the 15th of August last, stating, that in case Russia declared war against Turkey, English could not defend her.

Bombay, 6th February.—The Famine report for the week ending 31st shows 30,000 fewer employed on account of the deterrent scale. Expenditure over twenty lakhs. Prices rather lower. The collection of grass fodder is energetically pursued.

London, 15th Feb.—According to accounts from newspaper correspondents generally, the Russian army at Kischeneff is in a splendid condition, and numbers 200,000 men and 720 guns. Everything is said to be ready to cross the Danube.

The Khedive has appointed Gordon Pasha Governor of Soudan.

Allahabad, 9th Feb.—Roberts played yesterday at the Allahabad Club giving Colonel Drayson 650 in 1,000, and being beaten by more than a hundred.

London, 16th February.—In the House of Commons Mr. Bourke, replying to Sir R. Anstruther, said that the Sultan of Zanzibar had fulfilled his engagements entered into in a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade.

Belgrade, 15th February.—Prince Milan has despatched envoys to Constantinople to negotiate with the Porte for peace.

Constantinople, 15th February.—The Porte having refused to negotiate with Prince Nikita at Vienna, he has proposed Cattaro, which place the Porte has also declined, and the latter now proposes Herzegovina or Scutari.

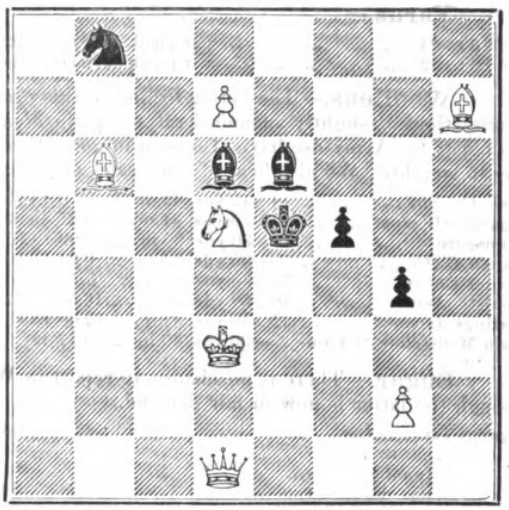
London, 16th Feb.—In the House of Commons, the Hon. Mr. Bourke, in replying to Sir Charles Dilke, said the date at which Government would reply to the Russian circular depended on the course of events that might take place, and before expressing its own views Government desired to know the views of other Powers.

The Hon. Mr. Hardy in replying to a motion by Mr. Gladstone respecting the treaty engagements entered into by Government in 1856, said England was not freed from the obligations incurred by the treaties of 1855 and 1871. It would be unjust that Turkey should be left out in the cold, but be saddled with the obligations of those treaties. If Turkey be bound the rest of Europe is also bound. The Hon. Mr. Hardy then said the treaty imposes no duty to wage war for Turkey, but to respect her independence and integrity. He strongly protested against drawing the sword to coerce Turkey into accepting the demands made by the Powers at the conference. The debate was adjourned till Friday next.

PROBLEM.

By C. Bayer.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF J. G. CAMPBELL'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—R. to K. B.'s 4th.	K. moves.
2.—Q. to Q. R's 4th.	K. takes Q.
3.—Kt mates.	

Correct answers received from W. B. M. and, W. H. S., Tôkiô, and C. B., Yokohama.

The answer received from C. H. D., Yokohama, is not correct.

Dashing skirmish between Mr. JENAY, one of the finest players in Vienna, and another amateur of that city.

(French opening.)

BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. Jenay).	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. Jenay).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	10. Kt to Q B 3d *(a)*	Kt to K Kt 5th *(b)*
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	11. P to K R 3d	Kt takes K B P
3. P takes P	P takes P	12. K takes Kt	Q to K R 5th (ch)
4. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	13 K to B sq	Kt to Q B 3d
5. B to Q 3d	B to Q 3d	14. B to K 3d	R takes Kt (ch)
6. Castles	P to K R 3d	15. P takes R *(c)*	Q takes K R P (ch)
7. R to K sq (ch)	B to K 3d	16. K to his 2d	Q to Kt 7th (ch)
8. K B to K B 5th	Castles	17. B to K B 2d *(d)*	R to K B sq
9. B takes B	P takes P	18. Q to her 3d	R takes K B P

And Black resigns.

(a) Black prudently abstained from taking the K's Pawn, apprehensive of White's replying with Kt to K's 5th, &c.

(b) Mr. Jenay now assumes the offensive, and keeps up his attack with uncommon ingenuity and spirit to the close.

(c) He had much better have taken with his Queen; he would have gained two Rooks for her, and then, although inferior to White in position, he would have been about equal in force.

(d) He would evidently have been mated on the move if he had moved his King to Queen's 3d.

TRAVELLERS, MISSIONARIES & others, may employ their leisure time *pleasantly & profitably*, by collecting *rare butterflies*. Forward (freight unpaid,) folded up separately in paper, in cigar boxes. Best prices remitted for perfect specimens. Collecting apparatus sent *free* to those who furnish reference to D. G. RUTHERFORD, *(Horniman's Museum.)* Forest Hill, LONDON. [ADVT.]

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—The improvement communicated in our last report has made further progress and in some articles a fair business has been done at better prices. *Yarns* 16/24 have been sold to a fair extent and quotations show an advance; 28/32 attract a little more notice, but the offers made do not lead to much business; some sales of 38/42 are reported at very low prices. For *Shirtings* there is a small demand at slightly higher rates, but there is as yet no perceptible animation in this important branch of the import trade. For *T. Cloths* and *Velvets* there is some enquiry at current rates; other articles do not attract much attention.

Grey Shirtings:—							White Shirtings:—	
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.37½	to	$1.67½	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in.	per pce. 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.55	to	2.20	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb. 0.60 to 0 87½
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.55	to	2.35	Black Velvets	7.25 to 8.25
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	1.95	to	2 45	English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.	2.55 to 2.65
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.45	to	1 60	Taffachelass 12 yds, 43 in.	1.70 to 2.15
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10	to	1.25		

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$29.00 to 32.50	No. 38 to 42 ... per picul... $33.00 to 38.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$30.00 to 34.00	Reverse Twist 16-24 ,,

Woollens.—The better feeling in this market mentioned in our last has fairly maintained itself, and transactions at slightly advanced rates in plain *Mousseline de Laines* and *Black Orleans* have taken place. *Blankets* for Army use have also been in good demand, and obtained prices ranging from 42 to 47 cents according to weight. We also hear of some sales of *Army Cloth* at advanced rates, but stocks are very small.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5 50	to	7.00	Figured Mousseline de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.25	to 0.30
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25	to	5.25	Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.	0.30	to 0.36
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.00	to	5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in.	to 52 in.	0.80	to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.24	to	0.31	Presidents	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.60	to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75	to	6.00	Pilots	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.45	to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16 50	to	17.50	Union	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.60	to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00	to	13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb	0.39	to 0.45
Plain Mousseline de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.17	to	0.18½					

Sugar.—There is no change to report in White Sugars, and but small business in *Formosa* kinds, though the latter is now in fair demand.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul...	$4.35	China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...	$5.60	to	$6.10
,, in basket	,,	$4.15	,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$4 90	to	$5.50
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$4.20	,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$4.40	to	$4.80
do. in basket	,,	$4.05	Swatow Brown	,,			$3.50
China No 1 Ping-fah	,,	$7.60 to $7.80	Daitong	,,			$3.55
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$6.90 to $7.40	Japan Rice	,,	$2.00	to	$2.20
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$6.20 to $6.80	Kerosene Oil	,,	$4.40	to	$4.50

Kerosene Oil.—Sales have been made at $4.40 to $4.50 according to brand or quality, at which the market shows no signs of weakness.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—A fall in the rate of foreign exchange and advices reporting a better feeling at home have imparted some activity to this market during the past week. Deliveries since the 9th instant have been about 350 piculs of Hanks, and 100 of Oshius and filatures, the greater part of which is still under inspection. Prices for good Hanks have advanced $20 to $30; Oshius which form the bulk of the stock are firm at the rates quoted in our last.

Tea.—In continuation of last week's advices there is but little to report. The business done has been very unimportant, and transactions since the 10th instant are represented by about 700 piculs of low grades. Arrivals have been very limited, and the market closes quiet at nominally our last quotations, viz:

Common	$8.00 to 11.00	Fine	$23 to $2 7
Good Common	12.00 to 14 00	Finest	Nominal.
Medium	15 00 to 17.00	Choice	Nominal.
Good Medium	18.00 to 21.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have recovered slightly from the lowest point touched, but are still rather unsettled looking, with scarcely sufficient business doing to test them.

Rates close as follows:—		On Shanghai—Bank sight	73
Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0½d.	,, Private 10 days sight	74
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 11¾d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	96½
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1½d. @ ⅝	,, 30 days sight Private	99½
On Paris—Bank Sight	5.05	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	97
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.15	,, 30 days sight Private	100
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.25	Kinsatz	409
On Hongkong—Bank sight	¼ % dis.	Gold Yen	407
,, Private 10 days' sight	1¼ ,,		

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar. 13	Forget-me-not	Dobson	British bq.	232	Amoy	Feb. 12	Sugar	Hudson & Co.
„ 13	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	2145	Shanghai & ports	Mar. 6	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 15	Iris	Taylor	Brit. 3-m. schr.	259	Takao	Feb. 28	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 16	Tanais	Reynier	French str.	1735	Hongkong	—	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 16	Banner	Lennard	American schr.	42	Arctic Ocean	—	Furs	Captain
„ 17	Belgic	Metcalfe	British str.	2652	San Francisco	—	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 17	Roving Sailor	Bryant	Am. 3-m. schr.	460	Nagasaki	Feb. 16	Coal	Walsh, Hall & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar. 11	Cairnsmuir	Sprowat	British str.	1707	Kobe	General	Strachan & Thomas
„ 11	Niigata Maru	Walker	Japanese bq.	1680	London	Rice	M. B. Co.
„ 13	Menzaleh	Pasqualini	French str.	1503	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 13	Oceanic	Parsell	British str.	3750	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Bombay	Smith	British steamer	1325	Hongkong	Mar. 8	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong
Belgic	Metcalfe	British steamer	2652	San Francisco	Mar. 17	O. & O. Co.	
Courier	.....	Russian steamer	495	Hakodate	.....	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Gadshill	Ranton	British steamer	1140	Hongkong	Mar. 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Massilia	Harvey	British steamer	1033	Hongkong	.....	P. & O. Co.	
Sea Gull	Symons	British tugboat	37	Nagasaki	.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.	
Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese steamer	2145	Shanghai & ports	Mar. 13	M. B. Co.	Shanghai
Tamaura Maru	Nye	Japanese steamer	600	Hakodate	Mar. 2	M. B. Co.	
Tibre	Le Girard	French steamer	1726	Hongkong	Mar. 3	M. M. Co.	
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1735	Hongkong	Mar. 16	M. M. Co.	
SAILING SHIPS.							
Annie W. Weston	Winsor	Am. barque	740	Cardiff	Feb. 12	M. M. Co.	
Augusta Riemers	Thompson	Germ. schooner	207	Takao	.....	Chinese	
Banner	Lennard	Am. schooner	42	Arctic Ocean	Mar. 16	Captain	
Caroline	Miller	Danish schooner	55	Kurile Islands	.....	Claussen	
Christine	Wildfang	Geaman barque	542	Cardiff	Feb. 19	M. M. Co.	
Fiery Cross	Shouman	British ship	697	London	Feb. 27	L. Kniffler & Co.	London viâ Kobe, Nagasaki
Forget-me-not	Dobson	British barque	198	Amoy	Mar. 13	Hudson & Co.	
Iris	Taylor	Brit. 3-m. schr.	259	Takao	Mar. 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Jupiter	Johnson	Russian schooner	30	Kurile Islands	.....	Chinese	
Lottie	Ostersen	Russian schooner	25	North Pacific	.....	Captain	
Roving Sailor	Bryant	Am. 3-m. schr.	460	Nagasaki	Mar. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Tartar	Keamann	German brig	256	Hongkong	Feb. 13	Grosser & Co.	San Francisco

PASSENGERS.

Per *Niigata Maru* for London:—Mr. and Mrs. Simoni and 3 children.

Per Steamship *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. W. G. Howell, C. E. Vreeland, A. Lemmer, G. H. Coops, Provost, Brun, Unigami Sokitchi, Kitamura Chobei, Long Hing, Tak Saong.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Paymaster and Mrs. Thompson and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Fry, Mrs. Ishikawa, Mr. and Mrs. Fujii, Captain Maies, Prince Okudara, Messrs. Kniffler, Lishman, R.N., Duer, Drummond, Isuchiya, Hayashi (2), Marita, Oii, Nakamura, and Yoshimoto; 143 in steerage. For America: Mr. Baldwin. For Liverpool: Messrs. Reid and Leitch.

Per Steam-ship *Oceanic* for San Francisco:—Mrs. M. Bauer and infant, Mr. and Mrs. P. A Ramee, and child. Dr. G. Dodds, wife and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. P. Shilater, Mrs. A. Grey, Messrs Louis Biakchi, Frank Cheesman, A. Stewart, Claude Rees, G. Hamilton, Nakayama, Nakahara, E. L. Hyde, A. Center, John Heard, R. Lilley, M. Damiat, J. Milian, H. Berker, Teranet, A. A. Kuchmeister, J.M. Jacquemot, R.C. Jacquemot, and 5 Europeans and 416 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais*, from Hongkong:—Messrs. Roquemartin. Maida. Gordon, H. W. Lyons, U.S.N., F. W, Powell, Deisenheimer, Morton and 1 Chinese.

Per Steam-ship *Belgic* from San Francisco:—For Yokohama: Miss E. Gordon, Messrs. J. F. Wilshire, C.F. Laiesy, J. Giske, C. Richardson, and 1 Japanese in the steerage. For Hongkong: Mr. T. Rice and wife, Archdeacon Gray and Mrs. Gray, and 1 European 66 Chinese in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong.

Silk, for Marseilles	123 bales	
London	29	„
Total	152 bales	
Waste Silk—Marseilles	10 bales	
Treasure for Hongkong	$27,660	

REPORTS.

The *Forget-me-not* experienced very severe weather after leaving Amoy; on the 6th instant when about 100 miles to the eastward of the Japan Coast a heavy sea struck the vessel on the starboard side, carrying away five stanchions between the main and fore-rigging, together with the rail and all the bulwark, and split the rail on the port side. During the night the parl of the main-topsail yard gave way, through which one of the seaman, a Chinaman, fell from aloft overboard and was drowned.

The *Belgic* reports: Left San Francisco 00.35 p.m. Friday, February 16th. From lat. 36.20 N. and long. 127.22 W., February 17th, to lat. 34.12 N. and long. 142.21 E., March 16th, had continuous heavy S. W. and Westerly gales with very high seas. Crossed meridian in lat. 32.13 N. in a heavy W. S. W. gale. At 11.00 p.m. made the land; at 6.40 a.m. passed Treaty Point and anchored in harbour.

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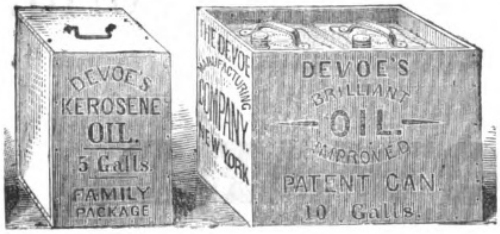
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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 9.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTHS.

On 17th March, at his residence No. 203 Bluff, the wife of PAUL HEINEMANN, Esq., of a son.

On the 22nd instant, at the British Consulate, the wife of J. C. HALL, of a daughter.

Notes of the Week.

The situation in the South apparently remains unchanged. The Government, regarding its own interests—and of this we certainly have no right to complain—continues to exercise the most rigid censorship over the native press, though it must not be surprised if such enforced reticence leads to the general belief that had it met with marked successes, no time would be lost in proclaiming them. As it is there is the impenetrable fog of mystery and incomprehensibility surrounding the actions of both Imperialists and their antagonists, that always, in Japan, enshrouds even the most commonplace events.

The principal matter of interest that has transpired has been the arrest and imprisonment of Oyama Tsunayoshi, Vice-Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, and this seems to have been conducted in the same unaccountably devious spirit which is so marked a feature in most of the acts of the Government. He appears to have been lured to return to Kiôto by Yanagiwara, the Envoy sent by the Mikado to Shimadzu, and on his arrival in Kobe he was arrested, degraded, and sent to Tôkiô a prisoner, being treated, while on the voyage to this port, with great indignity. Indeed it was only owing to strong representations on the part of the European portion of the passengers, that he was permitted to be removed from the steerage where he had been placed in the vicinity of the cattle, and allowed to receive the commonest elements of comfort. His only crime apears to have been the arrest and examination of the men, who were undoubtedly sent by some one or other to create a disturbance in Satsuma, and either to assassinate those leaders whose principles are too patriotic to suit the present Government, or to involve them in certain schemes so as give a fair excuse for their judicial murder. The *Tokio Times* while admitting that a dark cloud of conspiracy and intrigue now darkens the situation at the South professes itself amazed at the publication of the confessions of Nakahara and his accomplices. It calls them "monstrous" and a "clumsy calumny," but not one jot of evidence does it produce to show their falsity. Contradiction is not proof. Besides we have made no accusation. We are as anxious as even those whose existence depends on the upholding of the present Administration, that it should be proved that no member of the Government is in the least degree involved in this horrible plot. We want to be strictly just and fair, but we unflinchingly maintain that the disclosures which we published are gravely compromising, and must be disproved in the most unanswerable manner. We, like our contemporary, heartily trust that the Government will quickly furnish proofs of its non-complicity, and "that they may be given to the world in a form that shall leave no opportunity for querulous doubts or imputation of concealment." In this connection we may remark that the *Akébono Shimbun* states that Nakahara and all the others who were arrested at Kagoshima, as being concerned in the plot against Saigo, have been placed in charge of their relations. They are permitted to go out to the bath, but application must always first be made to the authorities for permission to extend their walks. They are all to be called as witnesses at the trial of Oyama Tsunayoshi. This seems a remarkably generous spirit for the Government to show towards those who in their confessions accused certain of its members as the plotters of a shameful crime.

From the *Osaka Nippô* we learn some particulars of the life of Shinowara Kunitoshi, who was in command of one of the three divisions of the Satsuma army, and who was killed on the 11th instant in the engagement which took place at the mountain pass called Kichiji-goi. Shinowara, like Saigo and Kirino, belonged to a good Satsuma family. He appears to have been a man of singularly kind and gentle nature, but beneath the calm exterior there existed a spirit of resolute will and dauntless bravery. He was at the same time a brilliant leader and a clever strategist. He was one of the very few men who enjoyed Saigo's complete confidence, and whose advice before that of all others Saigo always sought in moments of difficulty. Even to Kirino, Murata, and other leading men he rarely made his projects known, until his resolutions had been strengthened by the counsel of Shinowara. During his years of strict seclusion Saigo has rarely been known to visit any one else. Shinowara was especially noted for the skill with which his attacks on the enemy were directed, and the personal bravery shewn in carrying them out. When the Imperial troops drove the forces of the Shôgun from Fushimi to Osaka, at the commencement of the revolution which terminated in the overthrow of the Bakufu, Shinowara was at the head of the Satsuma men. Again at the engagement between the two armies at Uyéno, Tôkiô, he several times attempted, at the head of his troops, to force an entrance through the Kuromon, but seeing the positions of danger in which he placed himself, and fearing that his life would be sacrificed to his bravery, his men forced him to retire. Saigo, hearing of the reckless daring of his friend,

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sent a messenger to him to warn him, and to tell him that if he must expose himself, to attack some less dangerous position. Shinowara angrily replied:—"This is unlike Saigo's general method. Does he think me unworthy to lead the attack on this place? It is because it is the most dangerous point that I am here, and here I shall remain.' Saigo seeing that Shinowara was determined to carry out his plans, even though he lost his life in the effort, sent to him his younger brother Saigo Yorimichi, (now Major General) to tell him that there was yet a post of more importance and of greater strength than Kuromon, and that he wished him at once to go and attack it. Shinowara replied:—"If there be a position of a greater strength than this, it would appear cowardice on my part were I not to undertake its attack." He then drew off all his men and proceeded to carry out Saigo's orders. Shinowara performed many meritorious services; and at the end of the war, he was appointed Lieutenant General and Commander of the Imperial Guards. In the sixth year of Meiji when Saigo and Kirino resigned their offices, Lieutenant-General Taneda, (late Commander of the Kumamoto garrison, who was killed by the Jimpu party in October last) and others expressed their great regret at the retirement of so many capable Army officers, but at the same time thought there was no need for anxiety as Shinowara yet retained his position. Immediately afterwards, however, Shinowara also resigned, and his resignation caused the greatest excitement among the Imperial Guards. He seems to have been a man who possessed the power of always gaining the esteem and confidence of those with whom he was brought in contact.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* gives particulars of the life of Oyama Tsunayoshi, the Vice Governor of Kagoshima ken, who has just been degraded from his office, and who was brought a prisoner to Tôkiô by the "*Nagoya Maru*" on the 22nd instant.

He has always shown himself a man of dauntless courage, and is noted for his remarkable skill in fencing. In April, 1862, he accompanied Shimadzu Suburo to Kiôto. At this time there were in Osaka a party of *samurai*—seven of whom were Satsuma men—who were recklessly clamorous for the restoration of the Mikado's Government. In furtherance of their purpose they left Osaka in order to make a night attack on Kiôto. Hearing that they had arrived at Fushimi, in pursuance of their intentions, Shimadzu, fearing they might commit some desperate deed, sent Oyama, Narahara, and two others to reason with them. They found them at a tea house at Fushimi, and sought to turn them from their purpose. The Satsuma portion of the party would not however, listen, to reason, and they were consequently set upon and cut down to a man by Oyama and his comrades. This is was the first action of Oyama which brought him into prominence. At the time of the Revolution he was made Military Adviser to Kujô Michitake; also Commander of the Imperial troops at Oshiu. While in Sendai he had a narrow escape of losing his life. At another time he was closely besieged while commanding the *samurai* of the *Daimio* Satake, but again managed to escape. Under the most adverse circumstances he never despaired, but always fought his way to victory, and gained great distinction. As a reward for his meritorious services he received a pension of eight hundred *koku* of rice, and when the *han* were abolished and the *ken* established he was appointed to the office of Vice-Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, with the rank of *jugoi*.

A correspondent of one of our evening contemporaries, writing under the *nom de guerre* of "Mars," presumes to compassionate us upon the opinions we hold as to the right of British subjects to take part in the Volunteer Movement now being organized within our Settlement. We were perfectly aware of the provisions of the statute from which "Mars" quotes for the purpose of refuting our opinion; but it is plain, from the preamble to that Act, that it was passed to prevent "clandestine and unlawful assemblies to the great terror of His Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, and imminent danger of the public peace," and that its operation was confined to the limits of the United Kingdom. The Act is now in part repealed, and must be considered to be rendered a dead letter by the provisions of the Volunteer Acts. Moreover the Bill of Rights confirms to the subjects of Great Britain the undoubted right to bear arms in their own defence, and the Act to which "Mars" refers could only be considered as intended to prevent the abuse of this right, not to destroy it. Such at least is the opinion of the learned editor of Blackstone's Commentaries. The passage which "Mars" quotes from Chitty's Law of Nations—a work, by the bye, not considered of the highest authority on the subject,—is equally beside the mark, and as inapplicable as is the statute he refers to. We have no wish to interfere in the "domestic affairs" of Japan, or to restrain her from "governing herself according to her pleasure," but there is nothing in the conditions of our settlement here to prevent the organization of a military corps, either for recreation or for protection; nothing to destroy the "natural right of resistance and self-preservation when the sanction of society and law are found insufficient to restrain the violence of oppression." Settlers here, contrary to the general rules of international law, are not subject to the laws of Japan, not because any other Power has authority therein, or has any wish to interfere with her independence, but because, as explained by Lord Stowell in an oft quoted and beautiful passage from one of his judgments, "In the East, from the oldest times, an immiscible character has been kept up. Foreigners are not admitted into the general body and among the society of the nation; they continue strangers and sojourners as all their fathers were. *Doris amara suam non intermiscuit undam.* Not acquiring any national character under the general sovereignty of the country, and not trading under any recognized authority of their own original country, they have been held to derive their present character from the association or factory under whose protection they carry on their trade." This holds as true of us in Japan, as it did of the settlers in the East Indies. While nothing doubting that "Mars," like Bottom, is able to play any part, we think that he is better qualified to shoulder a rifle in the ranks of the association, the formation of which he deprecates, than he would be to advise the Japanese Government on the intricate questions of international law. The helmet well becomes his valiant name, but when Mars puts on the forensic wig we cannot refrain from exclaiming "Bless thee! Bottom, bless thee! thou art translated!"

The *Celestial Empire* has an article on the Situation in Japan, in which the views expressed are correct and fair, but we are surprised that a writer, who evidently has given much preparation to his subject, should fall into such easily avoidable errors as are apparent in this essay. For instance he speaks of Yegas instead of Iyeyasu, as the founder of the old feudal system; calls the *Genrô-In* the *Ginsoin*, and makes many similar blunders. This is to be regretted, as a little care or research would have prevented him from falling into errors that detract from the value of a generally well considered article.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 19th.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*

A telegram despatched from Konoha at 1.45 p.m. on the 15th instant, announces that at 6.55 a.m. on the 15th instant the Imperialists were suddenly attacked. The police constables gallantly received the enemy, one sergeant was killed while another was wounded, four constables were killed and over ten wounded. The conflict lasted till about 4 p.m. when reinforcements of police attacked the insurgents with swords and managed to repluse them.

A telegram from Ôwake *ken* (Bungo) at 2.30 p.m. on the 15th instant says that the insurgents have constructed batteries at the Futaye mountain pass which they are defending, but have not yet shown any disposition to attack the Imperialists. Some insurgents are posted between the boundaries of the provinces of Higo and Bungo. The advanced guard of the police force have marched as far as Uchinomaki and have sent spies to various places.

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We hear that on the 10th instant the forces of the Navy landed at Kawajiri and had a desperate conflict at the headquarters of Saigo, the result of which is as yet unknown.

The insurgents are at Kasuga and fire upon Kumamoto castle from Hanaoka-yama, but their shots generally fall short. Some of the Imperialist troops are stationed at Fujisaki and are giving battle to the insurgents.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* learns the strange news that the interest on money lent is to be settled by the Government. All sums not exceeding 100 *yen* are to bear twenty per cent., exceeding 100 *yen* fifteen per cent., and exceeding 1,000 *yen* twelve per cent. per annum.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A telegram was received by Naval Department from Nagasaki on the 16th instant announcing that the fortifications at Kagoshima had been destroyed and thus rendered useless for the future.

The Imperialist were at first greatly annoyed by the attacks with swords from the rebel *samurai*, but are now gradually getting into the way of dealing with them, many of whom are now shot or bayoneted. The enemy still number about ten thousand, and it is believed that an end cannot be put to the war before one half of them at least are killed.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram announces that the rebel commander Shinowara has been killed.

A telegram despatched from Nagasaki at 11.50 a.m. on the 16th instant states that Kuroda intends to start for Yashiro with a squadron, on board which will also be 4,000 troops. The same telegram confirms the report of the death of Shinowara, the rebel leader, and says that his funeral has taken place in Kagoshima.

A telegram on the 16th instant announced that on the 15th instant at 5 a.m. the insurgents attacked the Imperial batteries at Yokohira-yama, but were unsuccessful, though about 5 p.m. the Imperial police force attacked with swords and captured the batteries.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A person who has arrived from Kumamoto gives us the following particulars :—

The Castle is nearly impregnable, and its defenders have plenty of ammunition and provisions. The Imperialists cannonade the insurgents from all sides but are unable to make any sallies, and such being the case very few of those within the Castle have been killed, while a large number of the insurgents have lost their lives.

Tuesday, 20th.

The following is the translation of a portion of an article from the *Akébono Shimbun*, complaining that the foreign press in Japan publishes false reports concerning the civil war in the South. The writer states that the Government supplies to the native journals the news received from the seat of war, but that great care is taken to "publish only that which is reliable." This is delicious! Considering whence the whole of the news relative to affairs in Kiushiu is derived, the lament over the sinfulness of foreign newspapers seems somewhat out of place.

Those who invent false reports are most hateful. Even in time of peace they put people in a state of excitement: how much greater then are their evil effects in these times of general agitation. We hold the position of reporters to the people of whatever events occur, and such being the case we have always tried to lay correct news before the public. But it is very difficult to obtain correct reports of events which occur some two hundred *ri* from here, so that before publishing any such we closely examine them. Yet at times, we are bound to say, we make mistakes and have even been reproved before the Board of Censors. But of late the Government no longer conceals the telegrams received from the seat of of war, and they are given us that we may lay them before the people. Still we are as careful as ever in publishing only that which is reliable. How is it then that a set of men who disbelieve the true statements which we make, seem to be glad that a civil war has broken out in our country, and are angry at hearing of the victory of the Imperial forces? These are, however, idiots who are unworthy of being mentioned here.* But what must be the feeling existing among the foreign press in Yokohama? Although the present civil war does not concern them in the slightest degree, yet are they not here for the purpose of writing about the condition of country? If they have the slightest feeling of kindness, there can surely be no reason for their being in such a state of joy over the war in our country. They disbelieve the reports that we publish; they give whatever rumours may be current among the know-nothings; such, for instance as that the Kumamoto castle fell into the hands of the insurgents on the 8th instant; that this would be of great advantage to the insurgents, and that the Government hides the fact that the Mikado has sent Special Envoys to ascertain whether Lieut.-General Miyoshi has been killed. They speak in such a manner as though our castle which still stands with all its strength had fallen, or that our Commander, who is now leading his men with great valour, was killed. Such things are indeed monstrous.

* * * * * *

We also have heard a report about Kumamoto castle, but we refrain from publishing the same until further investigation.

From the *Chôya Shimbun* of yesterday we take the following items of news :—

A telegram sent by Mr. Ishi-i at 2.30 a.m. on the 17th instant, announced that the Imperialists were strongly defending the redoubt at Tawarazaka which they captured on the 15th instant. They were attacked by the insurgents early yesterday morning, who advanced toward Yokohira-yama and then made so bold an attack on Futamata and Muramoto that the Imperialists could not resist them and fell back, so that in one hour's time the insurgents obtained possession again of the above mentioned redoubt, but it was subsequently retaken by the Imperialists after a very severe engagement. The rebels, however, were still in possession of a series of batteries at the summit of Tawarazaka, which they had for a long time successfully defended against all attacks, but on the evening of this day a body of infantry advanced against them, while two detachments of police were detailed to out-flank the rebels. After a desperate struggle and a great loss of life on either side, the Imperialist captured the battery on the right of the rebel position. An engagement also took place at Yamaga, but the result of it is not yet known.

Another telegram on the night of the 16th instant announces that the Imperialist at Iwamura, in the neighbourhood of Yamaga, advanced that day towards a hill called Kurumaga-ishi, but while on their way they fell into an ambuscade laid by the insurgents on either side of the road and were severely cut up.

Another attack was made by the Imperialists stationed at Hirayama, who met the insurgents gallantly and caused them to retreat to Sugimura.

Another telegram which left Osaka at 11.55 p.m., on the 17th instant announces that an attack was made upon the battery at Tawarazaka which was captured by the Imperialist on the day previous. The insurgents numbered about three hundred, but were bravely met by the troops, who managed to repulse them. By enquiry of some rebels who were then captured it was discovered that the above body of insurgents were commanded by Kishima, who was formerly the Commander of that division of the Kumamoto garrison force which used to be stationed at Kagoshima. These rebels belonged to the province of Hiuga and were on their march to Bungo, but suddenly changed their minds and came to Tawarazaka.

Major Murata, who is notorious for his skill in rifle shooting, is about to depart for Kiushiu in the service of the Imperial army.

The Governor of Miyagi *ken* has issued the following Notification to the *samurai* of that *ken* :—

The 700 police constables who are to be enrolled by order of the Acting Minister of Home Affairs, will be sent to join the expedition against the southern rebels, and although they are styled policemen will be used as troops of the line, for which reason their enrollment will not be strictly in accordance with the police rules heretofore in existence. Date Munesuke, Ashina Koshu, and other *shizoku* have been appointed to select such recruits as will be likely to be of efficient use in the field. When the country is in danger it is the duty of both *samurai* and *heimin* to render assistance, but the former are under a special obligation to do so, and therefore all *samurai* between the ages of 18 and 50, regardless of their own safety, should come forward to do good service for their country. They should at once attend the temporary depôt at Omachi in Sendai, with all their papers, so that enquiry about than can be promptly made, and those liable to misconduct themselves rejected. Those who are not selected on this occasion should work diligently at their several callings, and patiently await the time when the Government may demand their services.

The above is to be made known to the *samurai* of the *ken*.

March, 1877.

From the *Osaka Nippo.*

About one thousand of the dead bodies of the insurgents are said to have been buried at Kawajiri.

* The writer very likely here refers to those who sent threatening letters to the various journals.

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From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

We hear that Uyeki is naturally very strongly situated, and a forest close by enables the insurgents to fire upon the Imperialists without exposing their own lives.

A general disturbance has arisen among the farmers of Ôwake *ken* (Bungo).

Wednesday, 21*st.*

In order to give an idea of the pluck of the Satsuma *samurai* the *Mainichi Shimbun* gives the following instance of what is no unfrequent occurrence. Eleven rebels were defending a battery on the Tawarazaka, and there bravely received the onset of the Imperialists. Nothing would induce them to surrender, and it was not until eight of their number had been cut down and the remaining three committed suicide, that the Imperialists became masters of the fort.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The head-quarters of the Imperialists hitherto stationed at Takase has been removed to Konoha. Yamagata, the Minister of War, is himself there.

Mayebara Ikkaku, the youngest brother of Mayebara Issei who was recently executed for treason, has joined the rebel cause, for which he is fighting desperately and recklessly.

On the 18th instant the Government purchased five hundred Japanese swords at Tôkiô and sent them to the south. A further purchase was made yesterday.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that the amount of money that the Government has expended on the Satsuma expedition up to the 12th instant is over 4,113,000 *yen.*

Thursday, 22*nd.*

The engagement which took place at Yamaga on the 18th instant was of a very desperate character. Lieut-General Nodzu commanded the Imperialists and Kirino the rebels. At the commencement of the engagement the latter placed himself at the head of a body of the insurgents and led a most determined attack on a portion of the Imperial force, in which great bravery was displayed and many of the Imperialists cut down. Such was the impetuosity of the attack that Nodzu drew off his forces about eight *cho*, and although the advantage lay with Kirino the latter thought it more prudent not to follow up his retiring opponents, but likewise retired from the battlefield to a more secure position.

A Notification from the Prime Minister making known that *Jugoi* Ôyama Tsunayoshi, the late Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, has been deprived of both his rank and office, and an official announcement of the appointment of Kawaji, the Superintendent of Police, to the rank of Lieut.-General in the Army, have appeared in the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Saigo has encamped in the grounds of the temple of Kasuga, which is only about 26 *cho* from Kumamoto.

From the *Hochi Shimbun.*

A report from Kiôto announces that Kuroda is now in Kagoshima at the head of a force of two thousand men. He is to return to Kiôto in company with Shimadzu Saburo and his son.

The office of the *Gaimusho*, which since the late fire has occupied a part of the buildings belonging to the Department of Public Works, will be removed to Hamagoten during this month.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Dr. Subzend, (?) a surgeon in the Russian Navy, has applied to the Government for permission to attend in the field the wounded of the Imperial forces. A reply has been sent that his services would be accepted, subject to the approval of the Chief of the Medical Staff.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A telegram from Kawamura sent to the Army Department at 5.30 p.m. on the 20th instant is to the following effect:—"The Imperialists have attacked Uyeki and set fire to the town. The conflict is now raging. The fortresses on both sides of the town have not yet been captured. I have been ordered by Yamagata to proceed immediately to Minaminoseki."

Okubo, the Minister of Home Affairs, who had hitherto been staying in Osaka, went to Kiôto on the 15th instant.

Some forty men at Ôsu, in the Ehime *ken*, have been arrested on having been discovered sending ammunition to the rebels.

We hear that many *samurai* of Ishikawa *ken* (Kaga) have left their homes, and it is supposed that they are about to join the rebels.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A telegram which was sent by the Governor of Nagasaki at 11.45 p.m. on the 19th instant, states that the Imperial forces, consisting of troops and police, landed at Suguchi-mura. They found that there were only three companies of the rebel forces at Hinagu who fled without making any resistance. At 3 p.m. the Imperialists advanced as far as Yashiro and found that the *samurai* of that place were loyal, and from them it was discovered that the rebels were using most of their power in defending Tawarazaka, having but a very slight force for the protection of the neighbourhood of Yashiro. To-morrow it is intended to advance to Miyabara and Sakai-machi.

Friday, 23*rd.*

Being favoured with splendid weather, the Rowing Club mustered in force yesterday afternoon and opened the rowing season very successfully.

It would seem, strange to say, as if the mercantile community did not care to discuss or listen to discussion upon the silver currency question, as there were not sufficient members at the Chamber of Commerce Meeting yesterday to form a quorum, and consequently an adjournment was made.

The *Loudoun Castle* arrived at Hongkong on the 19th instant, and left for Shanghai on the following day.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

According to an order received by telegraph from the temporary residence of the Emperor, it is hereby made known that Iwamura Michitoshi, a judge of the fourth rank, has been appointed to the office of Governor of Kagoshima *ken.*

IWAKURA TOMOMI,
Udaijin.

March 21st, 1877.

H. I. H. Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya, now on active service, has been promoted from the rank of Major-General to that of Lieut.-General.

We hear that Katsu-Awa, the Ex-Minister of Marine, received some private orders from the Government concerning the present Satsuma affair, with which, however, Mr. Katsu declined to comply.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A telegram from Konoha on the 20th instant announces that on that day the Imperialists, after taking Tawarazaka, advanced beyond Uyeki and intended to make their way into Kumamoto, preparations for which purpose were actively being made. The headquarters of the Imperialists have been removed to Uyeki, to which place the 1st Division and the Commissariat Staff have proceeded. As soon as communication is opened with the garrison, abundant supplies can be sent there.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram which was sent by some officers of the police force at 6 p.m. on the 20th instant, announces that at 5 p.m. on the 18th instant the Imperialists advanced in three bodies towards the Futaye mountain pass, Kandô and Kurokawa, and a very sharp engagement resulted, but the fortifications of the insurgents could not be taken.

A telegram was received from Kawaji, the Superintendent of Police, announcing that he intended to start for Nagasaki at midnight on the 20th instant.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The troops in Tôkiô at the present time number in all 2,500 men.

Saturday, 24*th.*

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Menzaleh*, with French mails on board to the 14th February, was to leave Hongkong at 7 o'clock this morning.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The following is the Mikado's message to Shimadzu Saburo:—

"The rebels of Kagoshima have forced their way into Kumamoto *ken*, unlawfully opposed the Imperial forces, and created great disturbance. I have therefore already given an order for an expedition against them, of which Arisugawa *Nihon-shinnô* has been appointed the Commander-in-Chief. You, Hisamitsu (Saburo), have performed great and meritorious service for the country, and thereby gained my thorough confidence. I accordingly send Yanagiwara Chikamitsu, a member of the *Genro-In*, to you as my Special Envoy, to convey to you my desires. Be therefore loyal."

Beppu Shinsuke, Yamano-uchi Hanzaimon (who is a younger brother of Kirino) and Kônô Chugo, who were all prominent men in the rebel army and noted for their bravery, have been killed.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A telegram which was sent from Kiôto at 11 a.m. on the 22nd instant announces that the Imperialists have captured Yamaga and are pursuing the insurgents who are fleeing towards Waifu.

Oyama Tsunayoshi, the ex-Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, arrived at Tôkiô on the 22nd instant and was immediately confined in the jail within the grounds of the Department of Justice.

Her Majesty the Empress has kindly given a large quantity of lint for the use of the wounded men who have been conveyed from the seat of war to Kobe.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

On the 22nd instant the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces were removed from Kurume to Minami-no-seki.

A telegram received yesterday morning announces that the Imperialists have taken possession of Yamaga and advanced about twenty *chô* beyond that place.

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REVIEW OF THE JAPAN SILK TRADE FROM 1874 TO 1877.

WE now continue our review of the Japan Silk Trade which appeared in our issue of the 10th instant.

State of the Warehouses in London on 31st December, 1876.

CHINA, CANTON, JAPAN AND BENGAL SILKS.

	1875,	1876,
Total deliveries for the year...Bales	53,220	53,300
Sold stock ... ... „	12,088	23,290
Unsold stock... ... ... „	20,556	9,113
Total Stock ... ... „	32,644	32,403

JAPAN SILKS ALONE.

Stock on 1st January ... ...Bales	5,520	4,779
Imports from Jan. to Dec. ... „	5,800	9,649
Total supply for the year ... „	11,320	14,428
Deliveries from Jan. to Dec.... „	6,541	7,551
Stock on 31st December ... „	4,779	6,877
Sold Stock do. ... ...Bales	2,145	4,892
Unsold stock do. ... ... „	2,634	1,985
Total stock do. ... ... „	4,779	6,877

In these figures alone we can read that in 1876, if importers were relieved of their stocks of Japan silks to a much greater extent than in 1875, that it had been effected by speculation; that, notwithstanding a large increase in imports and the scarcity of European silks, the increase in deliveries was only 1,010 bales, which in itself is no evidence of increased consumption; that taken as a whole, the stock of Asiatic silks was at the end of the year very much the same as it was at the end of 1875. We look in vain for an equally clear statement of the position of Japan or any other silk on the Continent, and this "lacune" suggests a remark of paramount importance. The French merchants have undertaken to remove from England the control of the trade in Asiatic silks. In so far as the import o those silks in Lyons has vastly increased, they have succeeded in their undertaking; but in their endeavour to introduce in the French the organisation of the English market, they have failed. This failure has revealed the danger of placing a great silk market under the immediate influence of the manufacturing interest, and it has been one of the causes of the bad trading of which the year 1876 affords a doubly conspicuous example. It must, however, be noticed that there has been recently created in Lyons a Syndicate by the members of which wealth, ability and enterprise are well represented. Such men cannot fail to perceive that either Lyons must be made a safer market or London must regain its lost supremacy. Will they prove equal to the solution of a dilemma in which so many vital interests are involved?

The questions raised by the failure of the European crop were thus: 1st. To what extent had production been reduced? What was to be the total supply for the ensuing season? 2nd. In what measure could the relative value of fine and full sized silks be raised; in other words, what scale of prices was henceforth to keep the balance equal between production and consumption?

1. It might reasonably be taken as granted that in two highly governed countries like France and Italy, where silk is one of the great sources of national wealth, the statistics of production and consumption are all but perfect. How far however they are from being even tolerably reliable was proved on the best evidence in the last "Congrès bacologique" held in Milan.* Let us take for instance the crop of Italy. A well known writer Mr. de Vecchi estimated it at 2,606,000 kilo of silk for 1875. Disputed on plausible arguments, this figure is brought down by another writer to 1,800,000 kilo. Later on, Mr. de Vecchi himself gives for the other production of the same year a fresh estimate of 3,073,000 kilo.† What are we to believe? The fact is that the true basis of the estimate of a crop is the combined weight and quality of cocoons; but in no country has a true knowledge of that aggregate weight and quality been hitherto attainable. The case, however, is not so helpless as it seems at first sight to be. There are not wanting indirect means of guessing the result of a crop. In almost every locality some intelligent observer will have noticed the quantity of seed put to hatch, of leaf consumed, of labour hired, the space occupied in each house by the "chambrées" etc. From such indications and from the daily gossip of the place he will infer that the crop is so much more or less per cent. than the previous one which is still fresh in every silk-grower's memory, and his conclusions, which soon find their way from private into public correspondence, serve as a basis for general statistics. Well, as early as July or August, the silk merchant at home could determine two of the main factors in the establishment of prices, viz., the comparative scarcity of silk taken as a whole and the altered proportion between the full and the fine sized descriptions. He could not anticipate, no one could anticipate, that this country would export 22,000 bales; but he must have been informed that the Japanese crop had been an unusually large one, and he knew that scarcity in Europe was sure to stimulate exports from the East. Unfortunately, the computation of old stocks was, owing to the deplorable state of statistics on the Continent, attended with the greatest difficulties.

However, the total quantity of silk which each centre of production was to supply to the mannfacturers of Europe and the United States could, (within 10 to 15 per cent. in respect of fine sized silks) then be reckoned as follows:

Bales 112 lbs. or 50 kilo.

From Shanghai.	For 1875-76.		For 1876-77.	
China, Shanghai,....full sized	70,350	—	72,000	—
„ Canton .....full sized	17,500	87,850	23,000	95,000
Italy .....fine sized	—	36,000	—	12,000
France.....fine sized	—	14,700	—	1,500
Japan .....fine sized	8,164	—	13,200	—
„ .....full sized	5,436	13,600	8,800	22,000
Bengal.....fine sized	—	7,000	—	5,000
The Levant‡ .....full sized	700	—	500	—
„ .....fine sized	14,300	15.000	9,500	10,000

* See the *Moniteur des Soies*, 21st October, 1876.

† See the *Moniteur des Soies*, 22nd April, 6th May and 16th December, 1876.

‡ This estimate includes the cocoons which are imported in Marseilles from the Levant and Spain to be converted into fine silks by French and Italian reelers. Our classification of silks is, as we are well aware, an extremely crude one. Suffice it to say that by fine sized we understand all raws from 10 to 16d.; by full sized all raws from 17d. upwards.

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Spain .....fine sized	—	3,000	—	1,650
				147,150
Decrease in stocks } full sized	—	—	10,000	—
on 1st July, 1876 } fine sized	—	—	10,000	20,000
Total supply for 1875-76.....		177,150		127,150
,, 1876-77.....		127,150		—
Total gross decrease.....		50,000 equal to 28 %.		

Total supply of	*For* 1875-76.	*For* 1876-77.
Full sized Silks.....	93,986	94,300 nearly equal.
Fine ,, ,, ...	83,164	32,850 decrease 60 %.
	177,150	127,150

2.—Like the fall of a heavy body in calm water, the disaster of the last crop produced a great commotion in the inner circles of the trade, that is to say among producers, merchants, manufacturers and the great purveyors of consumption ; but upon the distant deep masses of consumers, upon those who buy silk fabrics by the yard it had no more effect, it no more moved them, than the capture of Peking by a foreign army in 1860 moved the countless populations of the Chinese Empire. The great wave of rumour died before reaching them. The secret of consumption lies in tastes and incomes which are far beyond the reach of argumentation and would, if argued with, resist persuasion ; of the purchasing power of individuals or of classes we may guess the lowest and the highest rate, but the true average under any given circumstances baffles calculation. In the present instance, one broad fact stood before the silk merchant who had to make up his mind about the safe limit of prices :—

The average price of Hanks No. 2 had been		*European transactions in raw and thrown Silks had been*
In 1872-73.....26s. 9d., fr. 75	...	9 to 10 millions kilo.
In 1873-74.....24s. 0d., fr. 67	...	10 to 11 ,, ,,
In 1874-75.....18s. 3d., fr. 51	...	11 to 12 ,, ,,
In 1875-76.....15s. 9d., fr. 44	...	12 to 13 ,, ,,

Between increasing consumption and failing prices the correlation was obvious. Well, by raising the rates of 1875-76 in proportion to the deficiency of supplies for 1876-77, that is to say by making fine raws 60 per cent. dearer, consumption would undoubtedly be curtailed ; but that increase in prices would after all only bring them a little under the level of 1872-73, when Italian raws 10/12d., 2nd order averaged fr. 95 and No. 2 Hanks fr. 75. Beyond that, any further advance was unsafe not only because the peace of Europe was threatened, but because manufacturers and consumers would look upon it as temporary, and make every sacrifice to wait till the crop of 1877 decided whether it was to be maintained or not. Of the prospects of that crop thus much was discernible as early as in June or July : In 1876 the silk-worms had been killed not by the old epidemic the "Pebrine," but by famine or by the "Flacherie," a disease which is caused in wet weather by incipient fermentation in the mulberry leaf. Nor did that disaster necessarily imply a scarcity of silk-worms' eggs for the following season. For good healthy cocoons of European breed the seed makers had paid as much as fr. 15 to 20 per kilo, whilst the silk reelers could only afford to pay fr. 6.25 ; and, in France especially, enough had been spared of such cocoons to procure an adequate supply of seed for the crop of 1877. It was known, besides, in Europe as early as August or September that Japan was to export 1,000,000 or 1,200,000 cards, against 727,000 in 1875. Seed might be dearer, but silk growers would set to work under better auspices than they had done in 1876. Bad weather had destroyed the crop of 1876. It was a mere accident ; fair weather might bring abundance and moderate prices in 1877.

Such considerations as above were urged here ; § they were urged at home with much greater authority ; but it was in vain, and what happened was something like the introduction of universal suffrage in the government of the silk trade.

For the result we refer our readers to Table D which may be commented on as follows: Speculators have been disappointed by manufacturers, and consumption has disappointed both. The rise in prices at home has allowed profitable sales of old stocks and fresh imports between May and September. The extreme rates which were in Japan the consequence of that rise, have entailed heavy losses on the shippers who have been compelled to realise ; whether those who can afford to hold will have the same fate remains an open question. We may add, without exceeding the limits of the present review, that the reaction which commenced at home in October last was checked in December, but resumed its course in January, and as we are writing (March 24th) still continues. Hanks No. 2 have now receded to the price they had attained at the end of July last, viz : 26s. 6d., fr. 74. This value is the rational consequence of the scarcity of fine sized silks.

The lowest and the highest point reached in the course of 1876 are as follows :

	Lyons Quotations 31*st March.*	30*th Sept.*	*Increase.*
Italian raws, 2nd order ..	fr. 56	fr. 118	110 %
Brutia.....	,, 60	,, 117	95 %
Hanks No. 2	,, 42	,, 102	150 %
Tsatlee, all round.....	,, 41	,, 81	97 %
Kahing ,, ...	,, 38	,, 71	87 %
Italian organzines, 22/ 24/ 26d. }	,, 72	,, 122	70 %

If we consider consumption as the ultimate arbiter of operations in Japan silks, and compare their results before and after the year 1870 ; if, setting apart the peculiar conditions of the American market, we come to look for the causes which during the last six years modified the tastes and contracted the incomes of consumers, we are brought face to face with the Franco-German war, which by so many direct and indirect means reduced the wealth of Europe, and in its far reaching consequences affected the fortunes of this country.

§ See Japan Mail 25th July and 25th September, 1875. In our article on "The value of Silk," our estimate of the total decrease in the supply of fine sized silks was (under the classification adopted in the present review) 52 per cent. The price which seemed to us likely to keep the balance equal between production and consumption was 27/6, fr. 76 for Hanks No. 1 and 2.

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TABLE E.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM JAPAN.

Season.	Bales of 80 catties.	Average price for all sorts per picul.	Amount in $	Average exchange on London @ 6 m/s.	Amount in £ St.	Average exchange on Paris @ 6 m/s.	Amount in francs.	Average Cost of all sorts laid down and Sold. In London.	Average Cost of all sorts laid down and Sold. In Lyons.
1860-1861.	11,318	372	3,369,864	5/2	870,545	6.50	21,904,116	18/3	51
1861-1862.	11,915	403	3,844,023	5/1	977,022	6.40	24,601,747	19/3	54
1862-1863.	25,891	459	9,493,400	5/1	2,412,905	6.40	60,757,760	21/9	61
1863 July to Dec.	11,703		4,658,327	5/1		6.40			
1864 Jan. to June	4,228		1,716,358	5/		6.30			
Grand total	15,931	500	6,374,685		1,613,072		40,626,347	23/	65
1864 July to Dec.	7,878		3,675,874	4/11¼		6.20			
1865 Jan. to June	8,645		4,477,157	4/8½		5.88			
Grand total	16,523	617	8,153,031		1,948,321		49,116,091	26/9	75
1865 July to Dec.	6,574		3,818,393	4/7½		5.88			
1866 Jan. to June	5,045		3,098,166	4/8		5.88			
Grand total	11,619	744	6,916,559		1,605,908		40,478,447	31/3	87
1866 July to Dec.	7,190		4,151,778	4/7½		5.83			
1867 Jan. to June	6,374		3,853,191	4/6½		5.72			
Grand total	13,564	765	8,304,969		1,904,468		47,994,117	31/6	88
1867 July to Dec.	4,990		2,901,483	4/7		5.77			
1868 Jan. to June	7,316		4,393,561	4/4¾		5.55			
Grand tatal	12,306	741	7,295,044		1,630,591		41,096,392	29/9	83
1868 July to Dec.	11,970		8,688,513	4/6½		5.78			
1869 Jan. to June	3,014		1,894,425	4/6½		5.75			
Grand total	14,984	882	10,582,938		2,403,208		61,112,548	35/	98
1869 July to Dec.	6,490		4,700,000	4/6¼		5.70			
1870 Jan. to June	7,946		5,081,100	4/6½		5.74			
Grand total	14,436	847	9,781,100		2,616,228		55,955,114	33/6	93
1870 July to Dec.	1,652		1,247,360	4/5½		5.64			
1871 Jan. to June	6,815		4,149,943	4/5		5.60 nominal.			
Grand total	8,467	796	5,397,203		1,194,480		30,274,226	30/9	86
1871 July to Dec.	9,755		6,096,870	4/5¾		5.72			
1872 Jan. to June	4,880		3,074,400	4/6¾		5.88			
Grand total	14,635	783	9,171,270		2,066,794		52,951,568	31/	87
1872 July to Dec.	8,799		4,927,300	4/6¾		5.90			
1873 Jan. to June	5,629		2,970,000	4/5½		5.77			
Grand total	14,428	684	7,897,300		1,786,102		46,207,970	27/3	78
1873 July to Dec.	9,388		4,500,000	4/4¼		5.55			
1874 Jan. to June	5,132		2,298,800	4/4¼		5.54			
Grand total	14,520	585	6,798,800		1,482,549		37,710,352	22/9	64
1874 July to Dec.	6,853		2,777,200	4/2¾		5.35			
1875 Jan. to June	5,088		1,886,590	4/2¾		5.34½			
Grand total	11,941	488	4,663,790		986,197		24,941,843	18/9	52
1875 July to Dec.	9,510		3,385,560	4/1½		5.26			
1876 Jan. to June	4,081		1,488,760	4/		5.05			
Grand total	13,591	450	4,874,320		996,023		25,326,283	16/9	47
1876 July to Dec.	18,185	818	11,903,540	4/3½	2,554,301	[5.53	65,826,576	30/9	88

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Situation.

Nichi Nichi Shimbun, March 16th, 1877.

Men who propose to themselves to discuss modern politics must observe the course of actual events, divine future probabilities, and posses sufficient courage not to be startled by events. Eyes however are not sufficient for the former task, nor mere intelligence for the latter. Unless a man has sufficient courage to preserve his equanimity, and can consider vicissitudes of the moment as having no practical existence, he is unfit to take part in the discussion. We have undertaken to perform the function of eyes and ears for the public, and are the intermediaries by whom the public is enabled to observe the course of actual events and perceive the probabilities of the future. Who would do this if writers for the press did not? We proceed therefore to set forth the observations which we have been able to make, for the public to peruse.

Looking back on the past, one remarks that after the suppression of the Saga, Kumamoto and Hagi insurrections, the eyes of the public were turned with expectancy of what would be the conduct of firstly Kagoshima, secondly Kochi, then Inshiu, Bizen, the "School Club" *(Gakko Ren)* of Kumamoto, and the remaining *shizoku* of Saga. And accordingly the first to revolt have been the Satsuma rebels, the centre of whose military movements is the country round Kumamoto. Eighteen or nineteen battalions of Government troops are swarming into their limits, and taking up an offensive position, while the rebel forces, occupying hilly ground are acting on the defensive. The alternate successes and defeats of either side have daily appeared in our columns. Yamaga, Tabaruzaka and Kichijigoyé are easy to defend and difficult to attack. The Imperial forces, however, are bound to raise the siege of Kumamoto. This necessity has made them willing to endure combats of no ordinary intensity in order to take the rebel positions. They had already almost captured the rebel earthworks at Tabaruzaka and Kichijigoyé, but were suddenly repulsed by the rebels, and lost them again, in fact in the fierce battle of the eleventh. Some have gone so far as to blame the Imperial forces for having neglected their defences, because after having taken the place, they lost it again, but our telegram states that the rebels came on with the speed of lightning before the Imperial forces had time to reconstruct the earthworks, from which we must conclude that they lost them before they had well obtained possession. In short, the fact is that they failed in the earthworks, and cannot therefore be accused of having lost any place which was in their hands. According to a telegram of the 14th, a hundred policemen armed with swords cut their way into the midst of the rebels, and recovered three of the said earthworks; amongst these police are a considerable number who formerly belonged to the corps of marines disbanded last year, and who have been regularly drilled. The present disturbances have rendered it advisable to arm them with rifles, and to send them to preserve order at the theatre of operations. Before hostilities commenced the rebels despised the troops of the garrison as straw-dolls, but they are now rather frightened, saying "that most of the police were originally *shizoku*, and understand the art of fencing so that they must be somewhat looked after." Now that this exploit has been performed it may fairly be said that the fears of the rebels were justified. But from our point of view, we cannot help feeling disinclined to believe that the position of Tabaruzaka could be taken by a mere handful of policemen unsupported. Beyond a doubt Imperial troops made an advance in force, and diving through them appeared on the rear of the rebel earthworks. To sum up, the Imperial forces are acting on the offensive and advancing a certain amount every day. This can be seen from the fact that they have pressed back the rebels to the south of Tabaruzaka, that the head-quarters of military councillor have been moved to Takasé, and that the Prince Commanding in Chief had advanced to Kurumé.

The fortress of Kumamoto remains as it was, completely surrounded, without giving any signs of yielding. If what we hear is true, about a thousand Kumamoto *shizoku* had at one time leagued themselves with the rebel forces (this number is taken from telegrams despatched at the time when the advance on Kumamoto was made, but we have since heard that it did not exceed five or six hundred), and asked at Kawajiri that the attack on the garrison should be entrusted to them. They said that the castle was strongly fortified and difficult to take, and that secret stratagems must be resorted to, which would require a certain expenditure of time to put in action. To this replied Fuchibe and other rebel officers, when they heard that time must be spent over it, that it was a slow way of proceeding (*i.e.* by strategy); that peasant troops were not to be feared, and that a single kick would send the whole place tumbling. They refused therefore to entrust the attack of the castle to the Kumamoto *shizoku*, who began to be discontented, and seeing on the one hand the overweening confidence of the rebels in their own powers, and the formidable array of the Imperial forces, they are now gradually deserting from the rebels. The insurrection of last year in Kumamoto was entirely the work of the *Jimpû Ren* (Divine-Blast Club), and the strength of the dissatisfied *shizoku* of Kumamoto lies in the "School Club" (*Gakkô Ren*). For this reason many persons who interested themselves in politics expected that if even the Satsuma men rebelled, this party would certainly join them, and no one can affect to be surprised that it should have turned out thus. To judge from the state of things in Saga, it would appear that the spirit of Eto Shimpei still survives among the *shizoku*, in spite of their failure a few years back, but for all that they did not act on the occasion of the Kumamoto and Akizuki disturbances. Some time ago a certain Ishii, who had been a *daisakuan* of the Saga prefecture, and a certain Tokuhisa, who had been a surpernumary official of the 8th order in the Sa-In at the time of the failure of the party which advocated war with Corea, escaped to Satsuma where they secretly combined with discontented men from other prefectures who betook themselves to that part of the country, under the name of the "Band of Assembled Crows" *(Ugô Tai)*, of which combination they became the leaders. When the present disturbances broke out, they secretly returned to Saga, and sowed dissension. Some four or five hundred fresh-blooded young fellows were thus prepared for an outbreak, but the police were quickly on their track, and arrested the two men. The latter, having watched for an opportunity, succeeded in escaping and reaching the rebel lines. Upon this there ensued diversity of opinion among the four or five hundred young fellows, and before they had taken a resolution in favour of either the right or the wrong course, Councillor Kusuda and other eminent men made great efforts, and brought them to reason, so that there are at this moment no signs of a disposition to violence on their part. It is said however that if they were to hear that Minami-no-seki had been taken from the Imperial forces, the influence of Mr. Kusuda and the others would be insufficient to keep them quiet. But just now the Imperial forces are advancing, and there does not seem to be the remotest possibility of Minami-no-seki being taken from them. And even if they were to make a disturbance, being, as they are, without a settled plan of operations, they would not be formidable. From all this it would appear that no anxiety is to be felt on the side of Saga.

Returning back again, and casting a glance north-westwards, Shônai, as every one knows, has ever since the Restoration, maintained the closest relations with Kagoshima, and on the present outbreak taking place, its conduct seemed somewhat peculiar. A detachment was at once sent from the garrison at Sendai, and Mr. Funakoshi of the Ministry of the Interior (representing the prefect Mr. Mishima, who is lying ill at Yedo) was sent thither. It is said that he has set to work and has summoned before him Matsudaira, a former *Sanji*, Sugeno, a former *Gon Sangi*, Yamagashi, a former supernumerary official of the 8th order and others, and is engaged in trying them. From this it can be seen that the Shônai *shizoku* will not be able to do anything.

The *shizoku* of Tottori and Okayama, formerly under the jurisdiction of the Ikeda family and its cadets, ranks among the great class. At the time of the reformed wars of the Restoration, they were behind the age, and distinguished themselves nowhere. The public were indignant at the *shizoku* of these two districts for being so slothful on this occasion, and many suspected them of disloyalty. During the last two or three years a certain Sugiyama, at Okayama (called the "Eloquent"), has frequently visited Yedo and held conversations with men in high positions; and according to reports which have recently reached us this gentleman has given undoubted proofs of his steadfast loyalty. With respect to Tottori, there is no one there who occupies the position of a popular leader, and there is nothing to be feared from the general feeling. Besides the Imperial army has established a divisional camp there, and the disputes between the *shizoku* of the head and cadet families has gradually decreased any community of feeling between them. From which it may be concluded that there is no cause for anxiety with regard to Inshiu and Bizen.

As regards the condition of affairs at Kochi, it would seem that several parties exist, among whom there is a strong feeling of rivalry and mutual jealousy. The late Councillor Mr. Hagaki is really down there. He and Soyejima are the only men now out of office who once held high positions in the government, but Mr. Soyejima is a man who, though he has distinguished himself in the

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walks of peace, is not known to be a military genius. Mr. Hagaki distinguished himself as leader of the Kochi troops at the time of the subjugation of the East (in 1868-9), and some share of military capacity may have remained to him in these days even, which has led some persons to attribute to him certain ideas, seeing that Eto, Mayebara and Saigo have rebelled one after the other. But these are persons who are unacquainted with him. In connection with the present disturbance he has said that Saigo could easily be beaten by any one, and that if after all he should be successful, and defeat the Imperial troops, he, Hagaki, would march forth and rout him in one morning, on condition that the Government should consent to establish a representative assembly. From which we may conclude that there is no reason for anxiety about Kochi.

State of the Yamagata *Ken* (Shonai.)

(*Hôchi Shimbun*, March 16th, 1877.)

It is reported that the people of the former *Shônai Han* are not pleased with the councils of this Government. The reason of this is as follows. Owing to difficulties between the officials and the people there, officers from the *In* and *Shô* have for the space of four years back proceeded thither to make investigation into the affair; and at the termination of these enquiries there was opened a special Court during the month of August last year, when the investigation was conducted by Kojima, a 5th rank *Hanji*, and the records of the evidence fully drawn up. But although over 200 days have passed since that time, no decision has yet been given, and there are consequently many people who give vent to their suspicions, although these are utterly groundless, that bribery is at work.

Among the *shizoku* of the former *Shônai Han*, over 3,000 men have the most implicit belief in Saigo. The able-bodied amongst these men number about 1,000. At the present moment the really bigotted party does not amount to 200 men, while those who are firm in their allegiance to the Government are so few as to be easily counted up. Those who keep neutral and wait events are numerous. They have about 2,000 rifles, of which 400 are breech-loaders. Their ammunition amounts to about four or five thousand *K'wammé* in weight, 33,333 to 41,666 lbs. part being Japanese gun-powder. At Inari-mura, one *ri* distant from Tsurugaöka, there are two godowns in which ammunition is stored. Recently, in order that this might be used in the cutting of roadways, directions came from the *Kencho* to have it delivered up, but it is said that one Beniya Shigezô, of Kusuriyu-Kôri in Tsurugaöka, refused to hand it over, saying that it was his private property. Ever since the news came that Saigo and Kirino had grasped the baton and that Saigo and others had been deprived of their official rank, the influence of the same has become more plainly evident, and it is reported that the bigotted party hold secret meetings daily in the tilled lands at the village of Shirita.

On the 28th February a resident of the village of Yebishima, named Yamaguchi Saburôbei, who used to hold the office of Head Retainer of the former *Chiji*, assembled together at his house the former *Sanji* Matsudaira Chikayoshi, the *Gon-sanji* Sugé Sanéhidé, the 7th class official Matsumiya Nagayoshi, the *Dai-sakan* Wada Mitsumori, the 8th class official Yamagishi Sadabumi, the *Gon-chu-sakan* Toda Motoshi, the *Shô-sakan* Ikeda Tamô, and a present 5th class official of the Yamagata *ken* named Ujiye Naöatsu, who retired from his post in the month of February, and also three or four other persons whose names are unknown,—who all discussed some subject or other. The town is said to wear a very dull appearance, but whether this be a mistake, or not, on the part of our informant we know not: those people doing brisk business are said to be tailors of foreign clothing, and sword-hilt winders. The dealers in singlets and drawers have sold all their stock. Of the *shizoku* of the former Matsuminé *Han* some 700, counting both old and young, are in the same state as those of Tsurugaöka. It is reported that owing to their firearms being insufficient, they are collecting together matchlocks. Although we do not credit, and cannot guarantee the truth of the above reports, still for some unknown reason or other, the *Chiusa* Yamaji Motoharu and the *Shôsa* Ônuma Wataru, with some troops, have proceeded to the *ken* in question from the Miyagi garrison. Again, the Head of the Military Court, Mr. Sakamoto, has also proceeded to Tsurugaöka upon some unknown Government busines,, in order, as is said, to make certain explanations. The *Kenrei*, Mr. Mishima, being ill, is now in Yedo undergoing treatment, Mr. Funakoshi acting in his stead, but Mr. Mishima, in spite of his illness, came back to Yamagata on the 8th of March, and we hear that on the following day,—the 9th,—a written summons was sent to Matsudaira Chikayoshi. 800 police have likewise been selected, and police have come up from Yedo also: they practice drill, and 1,000 rifles have been lent them by the War Department. Although nothing is known as to what the plans of the Government may be, still the minds of the people are disturbed, on the grounds that something will be set on foot in connection with the affairs of Tsurugaöka.

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR NIIGATA FOR 1876.

British Consulate,
Niigata, 15th February, 1876.

Sir,—In reporting on the trade of this place for the past year I am in the somewhat anomalous position of having no ostensible British trade to report upon. No British ships have visited this Port during 1876, and no British merchants have ever settled here. Whatever trade is done in which British interests are concerned is done by merchants of other nationality, or consists of the still more indirect trade in British manufactures done by native merchants. In this report, however, while giving such particulars of the general trade of the past year as I have been able to obtain, I propose to give also, what will be of more interest, and, I believe, of much more importance, a general outline of the trade of this port since its opening to foreign commerce, in 1869, together with a review of the resources of the district and of the prospects which this place presents.

Trade and Commerce.—With the exception of the trade done in articles of foreign manufacture which are brought by foreign merchants from Yokohama, and in produce destined by them for the foreign market, the trade of Niigata may be described as being purely a domestic one. I enclose tables of the imports and exports by steamers, all under the Japanese flag and regret that owing to their being no longer official record taken of the imports and exports in junks, I am unable to complete the view of the trade of the port for the past year by giving tables of these as well. I enclose, however, a statement compiled from private sources of the import of some staple articles, in junks.

On these tables the fewest remarks will suffice. The kerosine oil imported by steamer was for the use of the works connected with the Sado mines. American oil is not now, and has been only in the smallest quantities, imported for use in this Province. Choice and special Japanese teas are imported here from other parts of Japan. The copper exported was from Kusagura mine, but does not comprise the total out-turn of the mine. Besides the small quantity of Echigo petroleum exported by steamer, some small shipments have also been made by junk, but the quantities are not ascertainable by me. In consequence of an anticipated scarcity of rice, owing to the inundations in 1875, rice was imported here in the early party of last year,—an occurrence which, I believe, is not known to have happened before within the memory of Japanese living. About 70,000 piculs of new rice were exported by junk in October and November.

I now pass to the subject of the general trade for the past eight years, and enclose tables showing the total imports and exports, as far as I can ascertain them, of each year, in all classes of vessels. I add two tables giving a comparative view of the amount and value of certain staples imported, and of rice exported, in each of these years.

These tables, as appears to me, sufficiently demonstrate the existence at this place of a trade of some value, subject, indeed, to occasional great fluctuations, but exhibiting in the long run considerable consistency, more especially in some of the articles specified. The falling off of trade in certain years can be traced with considerable certainty to deficient rice harvests,—rice being, as you are aware the chief article of production and export. It would appear from these tables that the average annual import trade of this port amounts to $1,687,819, and the average export to $1,334,901,—or, in all, an annual trade of $3,022,720. Amongst the most interesting results shown by these tables, however, is the constancy of certain staple articles of import of foreign production or manufacture. It would appear that about 3,000 piculs of nailrod iron are annually imported for consumption here, 18,000 or 19,000 piculs of sugar, and from 3,500 to 5,000 piculs of raw cotton. It would be useful if I could add to these tables an account of the cotton yarn and other cotton manufactures brought into this Province, but the quantities of such brought by sea are so small in comparison with what are brought overland from Yedo, that by stating the former only I should give a totally false idea of the consumption of these articles in this neighbourhood,—and, unfortunately, I am unable to

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give an exact account of the latter. Of foreign cotton yarn, however, it may safely be estimated that from 4,000 to 6,000 piculs are annually brought into this Province. Among the other cotton manufactures may be mentioned shirtings, T.-cloths, Turkey-reds, drills, cotton velvets, Victoria lawns, and among wollens and mixture, Orleans, blankets, mousselines de laine, and cloth.

The last table shows an average export, in ordinary years, of nearly 400,000 piculs of rice through this port. This rice is shipped chiefly to Osaka, and the island of Yezo, but also partly to other places in Japan. The cause of its not yet having become an article of export to foreign countries is probably, partly, the deficient mode of packing, but, chiefly, the difficulties under which intercourse by sea labors here. Part of the export rice of this Province is shipped from other junk ports on the coast.

A branch of the Japanese Fourth National Bank is established here, and affords improved facilities to merchants in the matter of exchanges on Yedo and Yokohama.

Shipping and Navigation.—I enclose a table showing the number and tonnage of all classes of merchant ships and vessels entering this port since the date of its opening to foreign trade. From this you will observe that no vessels, except Japanese, have visited this port during the past year. Such carrying trade as in previous years was shared to a small extent by foreign shipping has now fallen entirely to the Mitsubishi Steam Ship Company. Seeing that the trade was always a coasting trade, in which a domestic company probably ought to be able to serve the public better than casual foreign ships, I do not look upon this as a matter for regret. It must be confessed, however, that the Japanese Company which has undertaken to keep up steam communication with this Port might render their service much more efficient, and, I believe, at the same time more remunerative, by the observance of regularity in the movements of their steamers, and by giving a wide publicity to the notice of their intended movements. It is difficulty to believe that the steamers visiting this port during the past year can have paid their expenses by the freight obtained,—even allowing that they have carried some cargo to and from other ports on the north-west coast, besides Niigata. Their rates of freight also, are excessively high. In order to compete successfully with the overland carriage of light merchandize,—such as foreign cotton goods, and tea, not to speak of silk, which has never gone by sea,—between their district and Yokohama, it will be necessary for the Company not merely to ensure regularity in the movement of their vessels, but to adopt a rate of freight which shall be less than the cost of overland transport. During the past year a few of the steamers have made communication between this port and Hiogo on the one side, and Hakodate on the other, connecting at the latter port with the steamers plying beween it and Yokohama. On this coast these steamers thus also make communication with Shimonoseki, Tsuruga, and Fuseki, in Etchiu, on the south-west; and with Funakawa, in Akita, on north-east. It is to be hoped that the enterprise will be continued during the coming seasen, and that under improved conditions it will be more successful than in the past.

I may, however, be allowed to mention here a valuable suggestion which has, I believe, been made, that the most effectual method probably of securing the trade of Niigata would be by running a steamer of light enough draft to enter this river in its present state, and of good steaming powers, between this port and Hakodate, connecting there with the Yokohama steamer. Such a steamer could also run further than Niigata, say as far as Tsuruga and thus afford a connection, were the route from Tsuruga by the Biwa Lake found efficient, with the Railway at Kiôto. At all events a steamer such as I have described could run at all seasons of the year, and would not be subjected to the danger of lying in this exposed anchorage.

A further observation which an inspection of the table under consideration suggests is, with regard to the junk trade, that while the number of junks has on the whole been tending to increase, the junk tonnage has been constantly decreasing. From the comparative table of imports and exports it will be observed that the value of the trade in junks has not, however, shown a corresponding decrease. It would thus seem that about the same value of trade has been of late years carried in junks of an aggregate less tonnage, as was in previous years carried in junks of an aggregate greater tonnage. It has been suggested that this is owing to the fact of smaller junks being found more suitable for crossing the bar at the mouth of the river. The explanation is plausible, but I am not prepared to admit it as certain. The total tonnage of the port has on the whole decreased, from 1870 downwards.

The harbor of Niigata remains in a state equally inconvenient for shipping as that in which it was at the date of the opening of the port. The landing-place at the Custom House, constructed the year the port was opened, is now silted up, so as to be entirely useless, and no landing-place has as yet been constructed. There is a steam-lighter, or rather two steam-lighters provided for the shipping and discharge of merchandize. One of these vessels, the one put together at Ebisuminato, in 1870-71, of fifty tons burden, is fairly well suited as a boat for the purpose intended, but its steaming power is at present so feeble as to render its use in anything but calm weather, hazardous, This, however, can be remedied. The other vessel, formerly a passenger boat, seems to be of too light construction to be serviceable as a lighter, and in fact has hardly, if ever, been employed as such.

A new temporary light-tower has lately been erected near the mouth of the river, the old one having become unserviceable. The depth of the main bar passage, which is continually shifting, is taken twice a year. On the 10th January, ultimo, the water in the river being low, the depth of this passage was found to be seven and a half feet, and its breath over 120 feet.

The arrangement for the use of Ebisuminato as a subsidiary port for the landing and shipping of cargo for and from Niigata, has not proved a success. Although fairly well protected from the prevailing stormy winds in the Autumn and winter, the bay of Ebisuminato has been, on account of the swell which breaks on the beach, found unsuitable for the landing and shipping of cargo precisely in such weather as renders impossible the landing and shipping of cargo at Niigata itself. No doubt this difficulty might be overcome by deepening the passage into the lake at the back of the town,as is provided in Article IV. of the arrangements for the settlement of foreigners at Niigata and Ebisuminato. But in view of the incovenience and expense of transporting merchandize between Ebisuminato and this place, those most interested in the trade have uniformly been averse to such an arrangement, and I think experience has now sufficiently shown that it would be preferable to lay out any expenditure which may be incurred for facilitating trade at this port on the improvement of the arrangements for shipping at Niigata itself, rather than on carrying out those parts of the arrangements just mentioned which refer to Ebisuminato.

I enclose a return (Table No. 8) showing the number of junks, of fifty *koku* burden and upwards, built at ports in this Province during the years 1873-75. Niigata itself is the chief seat of this industry, but the return also includes junks built at Imamachi and other junk ports on the coast.

From the return enclosed the general importance of Niigata as a place of domestic shipping trade may be inferred. Its owes its existence, indeed, in the first instance, to its being a port, and it has long been the chief seat of this trade on this coast. Its junks now keep up constant intercourse, except for about a couple of months in winter, with all the ports on the north-west coast, as well as a regular trade with the ports of the island of Yezo on the one hand, and Osaka on the other.

Agriculture, Mines, Population and Industries, etc.—I enclose a table (No. 9) showing the estimated amount of the annual production of some staple article in localities in this district, as also the quantity of land within the Niigata *ken* under rice, under wheat, barley and other crops, and under tea. I add a sketch map of the chief part of the Province of Echigo, which, with the slight exception of the district round Tsugawa, is included in the Niigata *ken*. In this map I have endeavored to indicate the chief localities where the articles which I shall now refer to are produced. I may also state here, in explanation of the map, that where the name only of a mineral is written it is to be understood that it is either unworked, or virtually so.

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Rice, as is well known, is the chief crop of this district. The estimated production given in the table, namely, 3,300,000 piculs may be looked upon as a safe average. Of this, some 600,000 piculs are, in ordinary years, available for export. The production has been stated at considerably above this figure in some years. The crop is, however, from time to time liable to be partially destroyed by floods, as was the case in 1875. The crop of last year was over the average,—a circumstance which is confidently expected to produce a revival of the domestic trade of this port during the coming season. Of the other grain crops, and pulse, a much smaller quantity is usually available for export. Rice is regularly exported also from Shonai, in Uzen, and other districts on this coast.

Of the Tea produced in this province it is estimated that a little less than 2,000 piculs finds its way to Yedo and Yokohama, partly through the medium of foreign merchants here, and partly through the hands of Japanese dealers. Choice teas are not produced in this part of Japan. The teas of Echigo rank from common to fine and finest. Tea being a light article is frequently sent from this part of Japan overland to Yedo. The tea of Murakami finds its way to Niigata by junk from Senami,—and is then sent to Yokohama or Yedo either by steamer or overland. I visited Murakami last year, and was shown over the principal plantations by the tea growers. The plants, I was informed, are mostly from fifty to one hundred years old,—although tea has been grown there for a much longer period. A good many, however, have been planted within the last twenty years, and the cultivation is annually being extended. The plants are all low, seldom exceeding a foot and a half in height. About three thousand hands are employed in the cultivation and preparation of the tea, in and about the town of Murakami. The leaves are picked generally five times a year. They are the better for the plants being protected during the winter by straw coverings although this is not universally done. The process of preparing the leaf seems very similar to that followed in the more important tea districts of the South. A number of years ago some experienced tea workers were brought from the Uji district, in Yamashiro, for the purpose of assisting in the preparation of the leaf, and the result has been a marked improvement since that time.

These remarks apply, with slights variation, to the districts of Muramatsu and Niitsu, at both of which places the tea cultivation has been extended, and the preparation of the leaf improved of late years. The tea growers of Kurokawa also seem desirous of bringing their tea into notice. Many of the plants there are from fifty years old, and numerous younger ones are also to be seen. I am informed, however that there is something objectionable in the flavor of the Kurokawa tea, which is attributed by some to the contiguity of the petroleum wells to the tea plantations. At Shibata considerable attention has been paid to the planting of tea since about five or six years ago.

Tea is also grown in Etchiu and Kaga, in quantity sufficient for export to other places. The amount produced has been stated at between 4,000 and 5,000 piculs.

The silks of Horinoüchi, Tochiwo, and other places, find their way overland to Yokohama as Shinshiu silk. Some years ago there was a movement among the silk growers of this Province to create a name for Echigo silk, but it appears to have been given up, the Echigo growers being content, it seems, that their silk should find, when made up into hanks like Shinshiu, a ready market in Yokohama. The silks of the Murakami part of Echigo probably go by Yonezawa, and will thus come into the market as Oshiu silks. It is estimated that about 500 piculs of Echigo silk annually go to Yokohama. A silk filature was established at Gosen the year before last, and has since then been in use in the preparation of silk for the foreign market.

The silks of Yonezawa and other districts bordering on Echigo are well known. Silk is also grown in Etchiu and Kaga,—Komatsu been best spoken of—but the amount raised in Kaga does not appear to be large. That of Etchiu has been stated at over 400 piculs.

Of the other agricultural products of this Province, which are available for export from here, may be mentioned hemps, fruit, rapeseed and Japanese indigo. Tabacco is grown pretty extensively in several districts in the Yamagata *Ken*

The mineral resources of this part of Japan appear to be varied and extensive. I have endeavored to make a close estimate of the annual production of Copper and some other minerals in Echigo, Akita, etc. The total value of the present yield of the mines is not indeed very great, but considering the recent date at which improved methods have been adopted at the more productive mines, and the extremely primitive methods followed at others,—where these are worked at all—there can, I think, be little doubt as to the possibility of a large development of these resources.

The copper mine at Kusagura, in this Province, has lately become the property of the ex-Daimio of Soma. The produce of this mine is easily brought to this port by water carriage from Tsugawa, and has usually, but not always, been so. I understand that a better road has lately been made between the mine and the river, above Tsugawa, and that the prospects of the mine are good.

The Akita copper does not come to this port. It is shipped at Funakawa in the steamers which I have mentioned, and taken to Yedo or Yokohama. The copper produced in Sado is merely a by-product of the gold and silver ore. The Akita mines, which also produce gold, silver and lead, are, like the Sado mines, worked on Government account.

Copper, there can be little or no doubt, exists in large quantities in this part of Japan. In some places in this Province copper veins are worked, in a very imperfect manner, by the peasants of the localities where they are situated. The want of capital, however, and the imperfect methods followed, are fatal barriers to the success of this industry.

The principal gold and silver mines of this part of Japan are the well known Sado mines. Some account of these, and of the Akita mines, and their prospects, in the form of notes on the Catalogue of Articles sent by Japan to the Philadelphia Exhibition, has lately been published, and it seems hardly necessary to repeat similar information here. I may state, however, that the work of re-opening the Sado mines has been prosecuted with great energy during the past year, and very satisfactory results have already been obtained. Should the same rate of progress be maintained, it is anticipated that in two years more the mines will be in full operation,—a result which, if attained, will rather exceed previous anticipation. The works are under the immediate superintendence of a German mining engineer, who is assisted by an English miner. The new reduction works, consisting of amalgamation, concentration and smelting have been in successful operation during the past year,—with the exception of the smelting, which could not be continued for much more than a trial for want of a flux. From the present year, however, a continual supply of this is certain. The direction of this department of the works was, until lately, under the superintendence of an American metallurgist. An English mechanical engineer is also employed in the management of the foundry, blacksmith's, carpenters' and mechanics' shops, where the small pieces of machinery required in connexion with the works are made, and repairs of all kinds executed.

Owing to the non-completion of the smelting works there was last year a large quantity of ore on hand. This is being worked up, while the gradual development of the mines themselves is going on. Owing to the same cause, of course the actual out-turn of metals has not been great. The figures for the now current year will no doubt show a very material improvement, but those for the year 1875-6 only reached the extremely moderate amount of 35 catties of gold, valued at $13,700, and 13½ piculs of silver, valued at $37,472. For the same period the Akita mines give an out-turn of 63 catties of gold, valued at $23,790, and 47.80 piculs of silver, valued at $122,167.

A considerable development has of late taken place in the production of Petroleum in this Province. The chief places where it is found at present are, in the western parts of the Province, at Tateno near Takada, where there are about fifty-six wells of from 300 to 600 feet in depth. This is the purest oil, 100 parts of crude oil producing 90 of refined. Next to this group come the wells of Matsunoyama, numbering about sixty, also of from 300

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to 600 feet in depth. Here 100 parts of the crude oil give about 85 refined. Near Miyohoji there are about twenty-five wells, producing an oil of somewhat less purity than that of the oil of Matsunoyama. Towards the eastern parts of the Province, oil is found near Niitsu, at Kusodzu and Kanadzu. The wells of Kusodzu, from which place the oil took its original name among the Japanese,—are, however, at present not worked. Those at Kanadzu consist merely of a few trenches, two or three feet in depth, and if there is but little oil produced here, the cost of its production is only that of collecting it. It seems, indeed, to ooze out naturally in some the paddy fields. At Kurokawa there are about one hundred wells, of from 60 to 120 feet in depth. The crude oil only gives about fifty per cent. of refined, and consequently this oil has hardly been able to compete with the oil produced in the western parts of the Province.

The purification of the oil is in some cases effected near the wells. Nagaöka is also a considerable seat of this industry and emporium for the oil, water carriage from there to Niigata, and other parts of the Province, being convenient. Some of the oil is refined in Niigata. The process employed, however, being in most cases simply dry distillation, leaves the oil still imperfectly refined. The best sorts, nevertheless, in a good lamp, burn with a clear and steady flame, and there seems to be little doubt that when properly refined the oil will equal the best American oil. At present the oil is extensively used throughout the district, to the pratical exclusion of American oil, and small quantities of it have also been exported to other places. To say the least of it, this product is worthy of further attention.

Petroleum is also found in Akita. The best information which I have obtained on the subject gives the production of one locality for a year at about 47,000 gallons of impure oil, producing over 11,000 gallons of refined oil. The oil has, however, been found and is worked at several other places in the Yamagata *Ken*. In Shinshiu also petroleum has been struck. The daily production there has been given at 350 gallons of crude oil.

The existence of coal is known of in various localities in this district. The only seam, however, from which any but the smallest quantities of coal have yet been taken is that at Akatani. I visited this mine last year, and found that originally the coal had been struck by opening an adit on the side of the hill, at some height above the one from which the coal is now taken. The coal from the upper one having, however, been found to be inferior, the present adit was opened, and the coal has been worked through it for, I think, over two years. It is about six feet in height, by about the same in breath, and runs horizontally into the hill, striking the coal, I should judge, about thirty or forty feet from the entrance. The gallery afterwards branches off in different directions, extending some hundred feet, with coal above, below, and on either side. Only in one direction did I find that a gallery had been run beyond the seam, and this gallery, I was informed, had been extended for the purpose of making a shaft to ventilate the mine. An engineer who visited the mine in 1874 has described the coal as having been found till then to consist of two rich seams of brown coal, parallel to each other, and of a thickness of about twenty feet. The coal, he says, belongs to the later tertiary formation.

The mine is worked by private enterprise, but on the most limited scale. I was informed that at present coal is taken out only to supply such orders as are received. It is carried from the mine on coolies' shoulders to the village of Akatani, some two miles off, where it is put on horses and carried to Shibata. From Shibata it reaches Niigata by boat, being sold here at about twenty-five cents per picul. This coal burns to a fine ash, and leaves no cinder. It is used at the works in connexion with the Sado mines, and for domestic purposes in Niigata. The mode of carriage from the mine, as well as the limited scale on which it is worked, are no doubt the causes of its too high price. By opening up a good road to the mine, however, and improving that between Akatani and where the stream passing Shibata becomes navigable, or, perhaps still better, by the construction of a tramway from the mine to the stream, the cost of the coal here might be much reduced. In the prospect of increased steam navigation on this coast, it seems of importance that the working of so promising a seam of coal should not be overlooked.

Coal is known to exist in several other localities in Echigo, and it still possible that a workable seam may be discovered in even a more favorable position than that at Akatani. The coal found some years ago in Sado turned out to be unsuitable for a steam coal.

The *Ken*, or Prefecture, of Niigata now comprises the whole of the province of Echigo, with the exception of the district around Tsugawa, to which I have already referred, and includes also the Island of Sado. The registered population of the part of the *Ken* on the mainland is 1,388,812 inhabitants, and of the Island of Sado 104,764, making a total population of 1,493,576. These form 292,809 households. The land tax, stated in rice, of the part of the *Ken* in Echigo, previous to the late conversion of this revenue into a money equivalent, amounted, in an average year, to about 436.000 *koku*, equal to, say, 1,090,000 piculs. The town of Niigata itself contains 34,394 registered inhabitants, forming 9,207 households. To these must be added probably 2,000 or 3,000 persons, to obtain the actual number of people in the town and harbor at a given time. Being the centre of the administration of a populous district, there are always in this place a much greater number of persons not on the register of the town than there are of persons borne on the register who are absent from it. The population of the town may thus be set down as little short of 40,000. Besides being the seat of the *Kenrei*, or Prefect, Niigata is also the centre of the judicial administration of the *Ken*, and the seat of the chief Law Courts. It has also several schools, including a school for English, where there are at present about 150 pupils under the instruction of English and American masters. Niigata also possesses a Government Hospital, attended by a European doctor.

Besides Niigata, there are in this Province some twenty-three or more towns with a population ranging from 3,000 to 30,000 inhabitants, the chief being Takada, Shibata, Nagaöka, and Murakami, and probably about an equal number of from 1,000 to 3,000 inhabitants.

Besides the industries already mentioned, the manufacture of cotton goods is carried on at the towns of Mitsuké, Kameda, Nagaöka, Shiroué, Soué, Yoshida and Ono, in this Province. Cottons are made in several localities in Etchiu and Kaga. The cotton and yarn used at these latter places, besides what may be produced on the spot, is brought chiefly by sea from Yokohama or Osaka.

Silk goods are made at Gosen and Tochiwo in this province. The light hempen cloth, called *chijimi*, is made at Ojiya. Cutlery and hardware, including iron nails, for export to other parts of Japan, are manufactured at Tsubamé, and elsewhere. This industry may owe its existence here to the cheapness of charcoal. Lacquerware, in some quantity, but usually of common quality, is made in the district, particularly in Aidzu. *Saké* and soy are extensively manufactured. The pottery of this province is inferior. The ware known as Kutani, made in Kaga, is well known.

Public Works, Internal Communication, etc.—Within the last few years the town of Niigata has been materially improved by the rectification and widening of the canals, and the re-making of the streets. A piece of ground at the upper part of the town has been cleared and laid out as a public garden. The streets are lighted throughout, with over 300 lamps, in which the petroleum of the district is used. It may also be noted here that in other towns of the Province there is a total of over four hundred street lamps, of the same description, maintained. The Law Courts and Schools have been built here within the past year or two, and last year a new Post Office was erected. Under the new postal system communication with other places is much improved. Letters reach this place from Yokohama or Yedo in three days in summer, and in from four to six days in winter. The arrangements of the Post Office, however, might without much difficulty be still further improved, so as to secure even a more prompt postal service. I understand that the connexion of Niigata with the telegraph system of Japan will this summer be completed. The route to be followed from Takasaki is what is known as the Shinshiu route. The

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telegraph will thus enter this Province by way of Takada, and thence follow the coast road to Niigata.

Although the main streets of the town now compare favourably with those of most Japanese towns, unfortunately the improvement has not yet extended to the roads throughout the district. It is to be hoped that something may be done towards an improvement in this matter. The most important road is clearly the one leading to Takasaki and Yedo, by either the Mikuni or Shimidzu pass. This is the post road to Yedo, and the most important route for the transport of goods overland. If the project for an early extension of the railway, from Yedo to Takasaki, is carried out, it would, together with the improvement of the road just mentioned, greatly facilitate overland communication with this place.

No doubt the excellent water communication between Niigata and most of the important localities in this Province renders the want of good roads less felt than it would otherwise be. The river Shinanogawa is navigable as far as Muikamachi, about seventy-five miles from Niigata, on its right upper branch, and, on its left or main branch, as far as Midzusawa, above Tokamachi, about the same distance from Niigata, and again from Otaki, in Shinshiu, upwards to Matsushiro, a further distance of about forty miles. An extensive goods traffic is thus carried on by water. Five small passenger steamers also ply on the river. Two vessels, of thirty-two and nineteen tons respectively, keep up daily communication between Niigata and Nagaöka, a distance of about forty miles; one of twenty-nine tons, with Sanjo; and two of still smaller dimensions with Tsubame. By the Agano-kawa the goods traffic with Niigata is carried in river boats as far as Tsugawa, a distance of over thirty-five miles. On the smaller streams towards Shibata and elsewhere boats of a smaller class are continually plying.

The cutting near Teradomari, undertaken some years ago for the purpose of letting off the surplus water of the Shinanogawa in floods, has, as you are aware, been entirely abandoned. A heavy expenditure, it is understood, was sunk on this work. Although an extended survey of the river was made some time ago, no effective measures have yet been taken to prevent the destructive inundations which occur from time to time, as, for example, in 1875. There is some propect, however, of these necessary works being taken in hand this year.

Prospects of the Port.—I think that from the returns which I have enclosed it is sufficiently evident that a domestic trade of considerable importance is carried on through this port, chiefly in junks, but to a small extent also in steamers. It appears, further, that there is a constant, if not very large demand here for certain staples of foreign import, and that this demand is met partly by supplies brought by sea, but, in the case of light goods, partly also by supplies brought overland,—and that for some way over a laborious mountain road,—from Yedo, a distance of about 220 miles. A considerable coast trade in exports, principally in rice, but also some other articles of foreign export, is carried on. There is besides excellent means of water communication between this port and the greater part of the populous district lying immediately behind it.

Since the opening of the port, however, no direct foreign trade has arisen here. The small coast trade, which was for a year or two carried on in foreign bottoms, has entirely ceased; and the same trade, in Japanese steamers is small, and was last year utterly out of proportion to the number of steamers engaged in it. I have further pointed out some of the difficulties under which shipping labors here, and they are otherwise well known. The arrangements to supplement the deficiences of Niigata as a port, by the use of Ebisuminato as a subsidiary harbor, have not proved a success, and seem impracticable. There appear, therefore, to be in fact, only two alternatives to choose between as regard this place;—either it must be admitted to be unsuitable as a place for foreign trade, or some means must be found to render it a practicable port for foreign vessels. The smallness of the foreign interests at present represented here seems almost out of proportion to the expenses of keeping up the machinery of an open port.

The improvement of the harbour of Niigata is a subject which has been so often referred to, that I almost owe an apology for bringing it up here again. The choice, however, as appears to me, lies between some measure of this sort, and one of two things,—either abandoning Niigata as the open Port on the West Coast, or allowing it to continue an almost nominal existence as such.

Extensive surveys have, as you are aware, been made of the Shinanogawa, from Nagaöka down to and including the mouth of the river, at this port, and the bar. I understand also that the engineers who have made such surveys have pronounced the deepening of the water on the bar, so as to allow ships to come into the river a feasible, and even comparatively easy undertaking, from an engineering point of view. Assuming such to be the case,—and it is not for me either to affirm or deny it—there remains only the economical question:—Would the expenditure involved in carrying out such a scheme be justified by the increased advantages thence accruing to this Province, in the first instance, but also to the long extent of seaboard on this coast which would then find in this port a convenient emporium both for foreign and domestic trade? The advantage to the present junk trade of this port is obvious, and the question, I am aware, is viewed with interest by native merchants and others in this place. The advantage which would accrue to the agricultural and other interests, by the opening up of a more ready outlet for produce, especially for rice, requires little reflection to see. The port would then also afford, what it does not do now, a centre of foreign trade, and market for the supply of imports, for the districts extending from at least the important province of Kaga and Etchiu, on the one hand, to Uzen and Ugo, on the other. The inland districts of Yonezawa and Aidzu, which on the first opening of this port seemed inclined to bring produce here, but do not do so now, would also be again attracted to this as by far their nearest port.

In view of the large revenue at present derived from this Province, but a small portion of which is expended in this part of the country, it seems worthy of the consideration of the Japanese Government whether an outlay, if not extravagant, on a work thus intimately affecting the whole district, would not be financially justifiable, and would not more than repay itself by the increased agricultural and commercial prosperity of the district. The carrying out of any project for the extension of a railway to this part of Japan must of necessity be a matter still a long way in the future:—but in no case is it antagonistic to a scheme for the creation of a harbor here. On the contrary, it seems to me that the former project presupposes the existence of a harbor here, as one of the conditions of its complete success, its object being to provide a means of communication with all the districts lying on this coast, and not with Echigo alone.

Such being some of the considerations bearing on the question of the formation of a harbor here, from the point of view from which it must be looked at, as a matter of public expenditure, if it should be found, either from engineering or financial considerations, to be impracticable or unjustifiable, I confess I think it were well to recognize the fact that Niigata does not fulfil the purpose for which it was opened, namely to supply a port for foreign trade on this coast.

On the 31st December last there were, exclusive of children, twenty-one foreign residents, ten of whom were British subjects, living in this Consular district. Of these, eighteen were in Niigata, and three in Sado. Of the former only three, all Germans, making two firms, are engaged in regular trade, the other residents being, for the most part, either in Government employment, or missionaries.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES TROUP.

Sir HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.

&c. &c. &c.

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TABLE No. 1.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF NIIGATA FOR THE YEAR 1876, FROM OTHER PORTS IN JAPAN, IN JAPANESE STEAMERS.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
		$	*Metals (continued):—*		$
Books and Maps	cases 12	474	Iron wire	packages 35	354
Chalk pencils	„ 37	870	„ „	„ 171	801
Clocks, etc	packages 10	255	Wire-rope, new and old	coils 98	204
Clothing, Japanese	„ 77	981	Various	packages 112	624
Cotton Manufactures:—			Spelter	piculs 13½	126
Shirtings	bales 48	5,099	Tin Plates	boxes 93	744
Singlets	„ 4	246	Wire,—copper and brass	packages 20	635
Miscellaneous, Foreign	„ 1	90	Zinc plates	boxes 35	427
Japanese	packages 23	1,731	Oil, Fish	tubs 51	167
Cotton, yarn	piculs 345	12,075	„ Kerosene (American)	cases 152	530
Cotton, raw	„ 340	6,108	Paint	„ 39	392
Cutlery and hardware	...	1,433	Piece goods, Japanese	...	358
Dyes, Japanese	packages 27	1,125	Provisions other than for private use	„ 643	1,300
Fish, salt and dried	...	368	Slates (school), & slate pencils	„ 94	688
Glass	boxes 239	1,260	Stationary, J'nese & Foreign	...	1,663
Lamps	cases 22	858	Steamboat, river	...	820
Machinery	...	2,048	Sugar, brown	piculs 2,336	9,344
Medicines	...	3,073	„ white	„ 1,256	9,325
Metals:—			Sugar-candy	„ 25	305
Iron—Nailrod	piculs 2,600	10,812	Tea (fine)	packages 35	1,555
„ Square, round and flat	„ 368	1,498	Umbrellas, Foreign	„ 11	421
„ Sheet	„ 188	1,222	Wine, Beer and Spirits	...	1,853
„ Old	„ 244	730	Miscellaneous	...	7,954
„ Hoops	bdls 148 $756	924			
„ „ old	„ 56 $168				
Steel	piculs 50½	220		Total.....	$94,090

TABLE No. 2.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF NIIGATA, FOR THE YEAR 1876, TO OTHER PORTS OF JAPAN, IN JAPANESE STEAMERS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		$
Arms, old	pkgs. 1,075	3,000
Clothing, Japanese	„ 143	2,303
„ Oil coats	„ 74	657
Copper	piculs 1,074	19,742
Cutlery and hardware	pkgs. 484	8,423
Dyes	„ 3	100
Earthenware	„ 175	318
Fruit,—Pears	boxes 1,016	568
„ Apples	„ 237	150
„ Other fruits	„ 162	70
Furniture, etc., Japanese	pkgs. 28	900
Hemp	„ 136	1,708
Hemp line, nets, etc	„ 38	230
Iron nails	piculs 81	1,215
Lacquer, Impure	tubs 99, pls. 53	1,513
„ Refined	„ 41	745
Lacquer-ware	boxes 62	384
Lead	piculs 28½	262
Medicines (Japanese)	pkgs. 26	663
Oil, Rapeseed	tubs 59	241
„ Petroleum, refined (of nearly 4 galls).	cases 92	139
Piece goods, Japanese	pkgs. 202	7,468
Provisions	„ 709	1,464
Rouge	boxes 71	471
Saké, etc.	tubs 618	641
Shochiu	cases 141	77
Soy	tubs 392	188
Tea	pkgs. 310=$2,123; pls. 77½=$1,549	3,672
Miscellaneous		1,58
	Total.....	$58,850

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TABLE No. 3.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT OF SOME STAPLE ARTICLES AT THE PORT OF NIIGATA, DURING THE YEAR 1876, FROM OTHER PORTS IN JAPAN, IN JAPANESE JUNKS.

ARTICLE.	QUANTITY.		VALUE.
			$
Cotton, Japanese, raw	piculs	5,290	116,380
Iron and Steel, Japanese	,,	6,700	30,150
Iron, Nailroad, Foreign	,,	420	1,680
Paper, Japanese	pkgs.	2,670	32,040
Rice, Japanese (very exceptional Import)	piculs	96,585	135,219
Salt	,,	170,760	102,456
Sugar, Japanese, White	,,	3,977	39,770
,, ,, Black	,,	7,165	46,572
,, ,, Syrup	,,	1,243	4,972
Sugar, Chinese, White	,,	1,080	8,640
,, ,, Brown	,,	1,232	5,544
Wax, Japanese, vegetable	,,	3,686	40,546
Miscellaneous	pkgs.	45,600	?
			Total..... $563,969

TABLE No 4.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF THE PORT OF NIIGATA, BEING COAST TRADE ONLY, IN MERCHANT SHIPS AND VESSELS OF ALL CLASSES, SINCE THE DATE OF THE OPENING OF THE PORT TO FOREIGN TRADE.

(A.)—IMPORTS.

YEAR.	IN BRITISH VESSELS.	IN FOREIGN VESSELS (EXCEPT JAPANESE).	TOTAL IN NON-JAPANESE VESSELS.	IN JAPANESE STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS OF FOREIGN BUILD.	IN JAPANESE JUNKS.	TOTAL IN JAPANESE VESSELS.	TOTAL IN VESSELS OF ALL CLASSES.
1869.....	$457.471	$ 85,000	$542,471	No return.	$1,576,792	$1,576,792	$2,119,263
1870.....	281,635	123,440	405,075	$ 5,444	1,560,635	1,566,079	1,971,154
1871.....	83,346	21,888	105,234	28,386	999,904	1,028,290	1,133,524
1872.....	50,108	...	50,108	3,114	1,015,439	1,018,553	1,068,661
1873.....	...	85,292	85,292	29,786	1,543,970	1,573,756	1,659,048
1874.....	142,768	18,972	161,740	33,492	2,003,026	2,036,518	2,198,258
1875.....	60,968	...	60,968	91,200	1,512,656	1,603,856	1,664,824
1876.....	...	...	...	94,090	563,969	and more, returns not c'plete.	

(B.)—EXPORTS.

YEAR.	IN BRITISH VESSELS.	IN FOREIGN VESSELS (EXCEPT JAPANESE).	TOTAL IN NON-JAPANESE VESSELS.	IN JAPANESE STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS OF FOREIGN BUILD.	IN JAPANESE JUNKS.	TOTAL IN JAPANESE VESSELS.	TOTAL IN VESSELS OF ALL CLASSES.
1869.....	$167,501	$ 10,000	177,501	No return.	$1,793,297	$1,793,297	$1,970,798
1870.....	114,284	113,164	227,448	$30,440	1,076,778	1,107,218	1,334,666
1871.....	1,276	2,172	3,448	38,886	946,290	985,176	988,624
1872.....	8,918	...	8,918	18,110	599,760	617,870	626,788
1873.....	...	2,714	2,714	33,476	1,312,234	1,345,710	1,348,424
1874.....	40,343	2,692	43,035	54,722	1,700,640	1,755,362	1,798,397
1875.....	14,558	...	14,558	126,806	1,135,246	1,262,052	1,276,610
1876.....	...	...	...	58,850	No return.	Returns not complete.	

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TABLE No. 5.—QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF SUGAR, IRON (NOT MANUFACTURED), AND RAW COTTON, IMPORTED AT NIIGATA FROM OTHER PORTS IN JAPAN, DURING THE YEARS 1869-1876.

Year.	Sugar.		Iron.										Raw Cotton.	
			Nail Rod.		Round, Flat, Square, Hoop, Sheet, &c.		Japanese.		Inferior & Old.		Total.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Picul.	$	Picul.	$	Picul.	$	Picul.	$	Picul.	$	Picul.	$	Picul.	$
1869.....	24,396	207,440	1,500	5,250	... *	...	...	...	...	60,184	...	65,434	3,238	151,445
1870.....	13,336	98,613	3,761	15,154	...	...	8,375	33,500	...	...	12,136	48,654	2,756	85,929
1871.....	16,755	116,882	1,425	5,700	...	...	5,124	20,496	113	240	6,662	26,436	4,197	83,940
1872.....	16,638	126,510	1,324	9,950	...	...	3,907	25,180	220	660	5,451	35,790	1,486	29,730
1873.....	22,345	163,278	2,223	13,338	...	...	6,941	41,676	...	...	9,164	55,014	5,005	120,114
1874.....	12,732	112,718	3,212	19,639	54	355	13,972	97,804	3,225	10,315	20,463	128,113	4,232	84,640
1875.....	23,338	184,565	5,290	26,450	1,263	5,710	16,865	71,187	2,902	8,705	26,320	112,052	4,923	101,597
1876.....	18,314	124,472	3,020	12,492	810	3,864	6,700	30,150	244	730	10,774	47,236	5,630	122,488

* The remainder not distinguished.

TABLE No. 6.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF RICE EXPORTED FROM NIIGATA TO OTHER PORTS IN JAPAN DURING THE YEARS 1869-1876.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
		$			$
1869.....	Piculs 139,891 and more	453,711	1873.....	Piculs 532,956	676,014
1870.....	„ 309,978	783,357	1874.....	„ 479,757	984,435
1871.....	„ 311,884	467,826	1875.....	„ 382,493	795,760
1872.....	„ 356,245	448,790	1876.....	„ 70,000	93,100

TABLE No. 7.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF ALL CLASSES OF MERCHANT SHIPS AND VESSELS ENTERING THE PORT OF NIIGATA, SINCE THE DATE OF ITS OPENING TO FOREIGN TRADE.

Year.	British Vessels.		Foreign Vessels (Except Japanese).		Japanese Vessels.			
					Steamers and Sailing Vessels of Foreign build.		Junks.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1869.....	14	4,944	4	1,096	4	No return.	2,869	82,807
1870.....	12	5,951	13	9,555	8	5,391	3,332	79,940
1871.....	2	725	1	598	9	2,588	2,528	78,622
1872.....	1	194	0	0	2	866	2,444	60,012
1873.....	0	0	3	5,100	3	874	4,693	70,030
1874.....	5	1,562	1	1,914	2	1,616	4,463	64,836
1875.....	2	834	0	0	9	4,436	3,198	58,018
1876.....	0	0	0	0	15	6,428	ab. 4,350	No return.

TABLE No. 8.—NUMBER OF JUNKS OF FIFTY *KOKU* (SAY, 7½ TONS) BURDEN, AND UPWARDS, BUILT AT PORTS WITHIN THE NIIGATA *KEN* DURING THE YEARS 1873-1875.

Year.	No. of Junks.	No. of *Koku* Burden.
1873.....	98	14,991
1874.....	80	21,615
1875.....	119	20,980

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TABLE No. 9.—ESTIMATE OF THE ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF SOME STAPLE ARTICLES, AND STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY OF LAND UNDER CERTAIN CROPS, WITHIN THE NIIGATA *KEN*, AND IN SOME NEIGHBOURHING LOCALITIES:—

Article.	District or Locality.	Quantity of land under crop.	Annual Production.	Estimated value.
				$
Rice	Niigata *ken*:—In Echigo	Cho 65,854=Acres 163,274	Koku 1,320,000=Piculs 3,300,000	4,300,000
„	„ Island of Sado	„ 6,609= „ 16,386	„ 130,000= „ 325,000	420,000
	Total of Niigata *ken*	„ 72,463 „ 179,660	„ 1,450,000 „ 3,625,000	4,720,000
Wheat, barley, millet, pulse, buckwheat, root-crops, &c. &c., *i.e.* all crops other than rice.	Niigata *ken*:—In Echigo	Cho 58,541=Acres 145,143	—	—
	„ Island of Sado	„ 4,457= „ 11,050	—	—
	Total of Niigata *ken*	„ 62,998 „ 156,193	—	—
Tea	Niigata *ken*:—In Echigo, near Murakami	Cho 336=Acres 833	Common to finest,.....piculs 3,900	56,000
„	„ „ „ near Muramatsu and Niitsu	„ 337= „ 835	Inferior..... „ 1,700	4.000
„	„ „ „ near Kurokawa, Shibata, &c	?	—	—
	Total of Niigata *ken*	?	Piculs 5,600	60,000
Silk	Niigata *ken*:—In Echigo, near Horinoiichi, Tochiwo	—	Made up for export, piculs 500	250,000
	Gosen, Murakami, &c., &c	—	Used in locality „ 1,000	250,000
	Total of Niigata *ken*	—	Piculs 1,500	500,000
Hemp	Niigata *ken*:—In Echigo, near Yoita, Nagaoka, Mitsuke	—	Piculs 2,500	40,000
Copper	In Echigo,—at Kusagura, and other mines	—	Piculs 2,100	31,000
„	Sado Mines (a by-product of the Gold and Silver ore)	—	(Year 1875-6) „ 90.45	1,997
„	Akita Mines	—	„ 5,650	120,000
Lead	Akita Mines	—	„ 1,000	7,800
Petroleum	Niigata *ken*:—In Echigo, near Takada and Tateno, Matsunoyama, Miyohoji, Kurokawa, Niitsu, &c., &c	Daily production given at 44 koku. If the wells are worked, say 300 days in the year, this will give an annual production of koku 13,200=520,700 gallons		$66,000
Coal	Niigata *ken*:—In Echigo, at Akatani	A good Coal, hardly worked. Laid down in Niigata at $4¼ per ton.		

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JAPANESE TALES.

HOW THE BEARS TREATED HACHISUKE AND WHAT FOLLOWED THEREUPON.

A Tale with a Moral.

Many years ago, whilst the world yet was young and men led such uneventful lives that the slightest deviation from their customary round was an epoch to be remembered; when their heads for want of better furniture were filled with fancies quaint and wild as the gloomy hills and valleys where they lived; ere the mineral oil had come to pale the feeble glimmer of the cresset, and turn the darkness of the night—when all good folks should be abed—to daylight, and multiply the pallid scholars, and help to raise the intellectual faculties above the animal,—in such a time, when the country people by reason of their simple natures were said to be on better terms with the brute creation than they are at present, there lived in Hida, hard by the village of Takeyama, an honest farmer—though the adjective is not insisted upon by the historian—whose name was Hachisuke.

A happy man, as men go, was Hachisuke, for the gods had sent him by a loving wife, two children—a girl of thirteen summers, and a boy of four—to bear him company in the long, long winter days when the snow lay thick upon the ground, as it did in those bleak regions for full three dreary months. So thickly indeed, that the hoe perforce stood rusting behind the barn door, and the husbandman had nought to do, but pass his days beside his charcoal fire, longing for the cheerful sun to come in force, and the pleasant south-west wind to blow, and thaw the imprisoned soil into verdure once again.

Against these days of forced imprisonment the thrifty country folks had learned to lay up in early autumn, good store of that year's rice, and radish, and dried and salted fish and soy and suchlike, the better to endure the siege of winter; but from some unknown cause or other, in the memorable year when the events here chronicled took place, Hachisuke had postponed his usual trip to Takayama for supplies until the North Wind had asserted its supremacy over every other wind that blows, and had even flung a flake or two of snow in at his kitchen door, just to warn him, as it were, to be up and doing or perhaps he'd be too late.

So Hachisuke bestirred himself at last in right good earnest, and started off forthwith upon his lonely mountain walk. He had not gone far, however, before the grey sky darkened and the snow, from being a sprinkle, began to fall continuously. At first it lay but lightly upon his road, but by degrees it thickened and hung about the trees and bushes, and changed the features of the landscape and blotted out the pathway, insomuch that he found it hard to keep the proper course. Then to make things worse, the wind began to sweep around him in angry gusts and fill his eyes and mouth with downy flakes, and so confuse him that he lost his way at last. Fiercer and fiercer blew the blast, and heavier fell the silent snow, until poor Hachisuke's straw rain coat and great round hat, with a tuft atop, were so thickly covered that he looked for all the world like a walking *ishidoro* or stone lantern. Presently he found himself knee deep in drifts, and the light of day forsaking him, and the storm so thick that he could neither see to advance nor yet retrace his steps. And now his heart began to die away within him, for well he knew that to pass a night upon the mountain was almost certain death. He remembered in his anguish how an unexpected snow-fall such as this had robbed a good wife, in his hamlet, of her husband not so many years ago, and changed her little ones to orphans. So on he struggled manfully, each moment getting further from the track, and filled with gloomy thoughts about his wife and children, till quite worn out at last with his exertions, and overcome by a strange drowsiness he stumbled, and regained his feet, then struggled on a little further, and then fell upon his face again, this time to rise no more. Bravely had the poor fellow faced his difficulties, but the formidable odds he fought aginst had been too much for him.

But when did fortune turn her back upon the brave? Had Hachisuke given in before compelled to, he might have died where he had fallen, and no one been a bit the wiser, until returning spring had thawed the snow and laid his body on the grass, to be discovered by such chance straggler as might pass that way. As it was, however, his perseverance had carried him to where a huge she bear was tramping homeward, and by placing him athwart her path, had taken the best possible means to attract her attention.

It is likely that, at the present time,—since bears, indeed have learnt to hug, and otherwise misconduct themselves,—a man's relations would not have cause to thank their stars that he had fallen in with such queer company; but it was otherwise in the venerable days when Hachisuke lived, for to his chance encounter with the bear he owed his life.

For attracted by the farmer's prostrate form the ponderous brute delayed her awkward march, the better to determine what it was that lay so still and motionless before her. Nor was she long in making up her mind, apparently, for having turned it over once or twice, and sniffed at it and otherwise examined it, by some mental process which, for want of a better designation we call instinct, she came to the conclusion that there lingered somewhere in the innermost recesses of the chilled and helpless human being underneath her, a feebly smouldering vital spark, which left untended would assuredly become extinguished, but which care and kindness, perchance, might nurse once more into a flame. So flinging it gently across her shaggy back—for despite her ungainly exterior she had a kindly disposition—she trotted off to her cave amongst the rocks, and in no long time deposited it before her two young cubs, who, filled with that curiosity which is natural in bears of such a tender age, bestowed upon it an amount of attention which might have been considered inconvenient, not to say impertinent, by Hachisuke had he been in posses ion of his senses.

As it was however, Hachisuke knew as little of what was going on around him as the *sugi* trees before the entrance to the cave. For he betrayed no signs of life, until by dint of licking him all over, and lying on either side of him to lend him of their warmth, the bears were at length rewarded for their trouble by seeing consciousness return, and his eyes once more unclose upon a world which, but for their exertions, he had left for ever. Nor was the prospect which met at length his troubled gaze, one likely to promote an unmixed joy at his deliverance from the painless dissolution of a frozen sleep. For it cannot be disputed, that there are few things in this world more likely to upset a man, and make him take a gloomy view of life, than to see in front of him when first he wakes up from a lengthened trance, a huge she bear squatted on her haunches, and taking stock of him, it might be said, with her head upon one side and her bloodshot-eyes half closed—as is the manner of your true art critic—whilst from asthma, may be, or hunger, for all he knows to the coutrary, her breath is short and her sides are heaving, and her great red tongue, depending to her breast, is agitated like a scarlet petticoat hung in a breeze.

Nor are his impressions likely to receive a more cheerful colouring, to find—when he fain would rest his eyes on some less disturbing sight—on either side, in active flattery of his parent, a younger bear as closely imitating his superior as his genius permits him

For many minutes, afraid to stir for fear of precipitating a fate which seemed inevitable, Hachisuke lay quite motionless, but by degrees the silence, broken only by the panting of the bears, becoming intolerable, he made shift to erect himself upon his knees, as well as his fright and state of weakness permitted him, and proffer thanks to his preservers for all the kindness they were at in rescuing him. Reassured by finding that they all returned the salutations which he made them with the best grace they could command, he began to pluck up heart a little. And when the discovery broke upon him that the grimaces visible on each countenance in place of being demonstrations of hostility were really meant to do duty for winning smiles, he felt and completely at his ease, and conscious of no other feeling toward them but that of overwhelming gratitude for the saving of his life.

As the annual snow fall had fairly set in now, and he saw no prospect of escape, it soon became evident that he would have to pass this winter where he was. Nor would this have been much of a trial to a hardy fellow like himself, perhaps, if he was able to see from whence the food necessary for his sustenance during the long inactive period before him, was to be procured.

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He had greatly misjudged the bears, however, if he fancied that they took the trouble to rescue him from one kind of death, only that he might die of another more lingering and wretched than the first. For anticipating his wants, one of them very politely presented his paw to him about dinner time, and made signs to him to lick it.

Now either because he misunderstood the kind intention of the bear or had no stomach for that sort of food he at first declined the obliging offer, but seeing, as time went on, that the bears performed this ceremony at stated intervals themselves, and with great apparent satisfaction, he began to think that there was more in it than appeared upon the surface. So, being soon consumed with hunger and without the wherewithal to satisfy it otherwise, he was at last constrained to make trial of the paw, and found to his great joy his pangs alleviated and his appetite, however ravenous before, to have disappeared completely soon after he had partaken of the viands.

In such wise did the winter slowly pass away, until the spring returning, and the snow having thawed sufficiently to allow of his making out his whereabouts, Hachisuke not unnaturally became impatient to depart and rejoin his family. To his leaving them the bears made no objection, as became such well bred bears, but they testified so much regret at parting with him that he was moved to tears, and felt as lonely and uncomfortable when he had said good-bye, as if he were separating from his dearest friends for ever.

Having made his way homeward as expeditiously as melting snow and swollen torrents permitted, he found his wife, as he expected, lamenting him as dead, and in the very act of arranging with certain friends the formation of a party to start the following day in search of his remains.

Great was the rejoicing over his return, as may readily be imagined, and the news that he had come back spread like wild fire round the hamlet. Neighbours and acquaintances gathered in from all sides to see him, and hear the tale of his escape, and innumerable were the congratulations, and many the exclamations of wonder and surprise, when he told them of his handsome treatment by the bears.

It was hardly to be expected that a narrative so strange could be listened to without exciting curiosity amongst the hearers, and engendering a desire to learn the whereabouts of the bears' retreat. But Hachisuke steadfastly refused to disclose the secret, and even declined to entertain the liberal offers of certain hunters of the district who were willing to pay considerable sums for the information. These latter, having found that their repeated entreaties had no avail and that his gratitude remained proof against temptation, at last abandoned their attempts upon it and went away.

If Hachisuki's gratitude, however, like a noble metal submitted to assay, had proved its quality, this tale had never been written, or had its nature not been tried at all, it is likely that it would have deceived even himself, and passed into a proverb. For many a seeming virtue gets credit for the real thing, until by some chance test its pinchbeck nature is discovered to the world. Adversity was the touchstone which showed that Hachisuki's sense of benefits received was nothing but a base alloy. As long as things went well with him he had no thought of treachery. But when hard times came, the offers of the hunters which he had so lightly rejected were remembered with regret, and the greed of gain, by brooding thereupon, got such possession of his heart, that in an evil moment for all concerned he determined to give up his friends to destruction. So sending for the hunters one evening he informed them of his project, and accounted for his conduct by saying, that although naturally anxious to protect as much as possible the brutes who had been so kind to him, he was nevertheless persuaded that he could be of but little use to them, inasmuch as the vigorous search which had been instituted since he had told his story, and the assistance rendered therein by the country people, would assuredly end with the discovery of the bears and their despatch, in which case—and here was of course the rub—the profits which they brought would be divided amongst the finders only, and he would not be entitled to claim a share. In this the hunters readily concurred, and united in assuring him that they had every prospect of finding out the cave in a very few days, and that if he wished to benefit by the discovery he had better make up his mind to assist them.

Upon the stipulation that he was to have half the proceeds, to purchase therewith a neighbouring farm—on which he had laid longing eyes—an agreement was formally drawn up and signed, whereby he pledged himself to kill the bears without giving the hunters any further trouble, and the unholy bargain was completed with a cup of wine.

So in furtherance of his design he had a *botan mochi*, or kind of cake, prepared next day, and having placed it in a box, set off alone to see his friends. He was not long in finding them, nor had he any trouble in inducing them to eat his cake, after which, with many signs of mutual good will and friendship, he parted from them.

Having by such insidious means laid the foundation of a taste for pastry in the bears, and convinced them of his friendliness and honesty of purpose, after fifty days had passed he visited them again.

On this occasion, as on the previous one, he was the bearer of a cake, with the difference, however, that the present one was poisoned. The unsuspecting bears received their visitor with transports, and ate his fatal gift with every demonstration of gratitude and appreciation, after which they accompanied him half way home, and manifesting much regret at being obliged to separate, they bid him an affectionate farewell.

It is not related how Hachisuke slept that night, but notwithstanding what his dreams may have been, it is quite certain that they did not prevent his accompanying the hunters—whom he had summoned overnight—at daybreak next morning to the cave. Having entered first he found the old bear stretched in death across the opening, and somewhat further on the young ones. Nor could he—murderer though he was—refrain from tears at the sight nor help apostrophising the remains, with reasons for their murder. The hunters, however who had nothing unusual upon their conscience, were not delayed by any sentimental scruples, but speedily fell to and flayed their victims, and cut up the carcases and departed with their spoils.

Being now enabled to possess himself of the land he so much coveted, Hachisuke lived contentedly for several months, pursuing diligently his calling the while, and living frugally enough to permit of his purchasing an ox, which, to a person in his condition, was a property of no little value.

Now it came to pass that upon the anniversary of the day when bearing the poisoned cake in his hand, and hiding treachery in his heart, he had visited the bears, he found himself at early daybreak trudging along beside his ox to the village of Takayama, to deliver a load of barley to a merchant of that place who had bought it of him.

And whilst her lord is absent on this errand, his better half, seizing hold of Father Time by his scanty forelock,—as becomes a good and thrifty house-wife—takes her seat before her loom, and plies her shuttle with such diligence as is only manifested by those who look upon the labour of making material for their husbands' garments as truly one of love. But though she works this day with accustomed zeal she seems preoccupied and ill at ease; her face is clouded with an anxious look not often seen therein, and the cheerful song with which she is wont to lighten the monotony of her employment is silent.

She's strangely irritable too; small trifles seem to put her out. The breaking of a thread, or a false throw of the shuttle is enough to call an angry exclamation to the lips. Even the sound made by her daughter chopping *daikun* on the bench outside the kitchen door distresses her so much, that she calls out in no gentle tones, "for heaven's sake" to "make less noise." And presently, to make things worse, the little boy begins to cry, and the girl unable to pursue her work for his interference, is constrained at last to ask her mother to use her influence to keep him quiet.

Scarce knowing what she says, her thread being in a tangle and her whole soul lost in its confusion, she angrily desires the girl to "cut the brat's nose off" if he won't cease troubling her. On hearing this the girl makes what's intended for a harmless demonstration with the knife, but alas! the blade is so loosely fastened in the wooden handle that it unexpectedly flies out,

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and inflicts a gash upon his throat so deep and fatal, that before his mother—who, attracted by his sister's cries, has run to see what is the matter—can reach him, he expires.

Beside herself with fright and anger the unhappy and distracted woman forthwith vents all her rage upon the girl, and ends by striking her upon the head so violently, that the billet of wood with which she inflicts the chastisement is broken in her hand, and the wretched child falls dead before her. Overcome now with horror and remorse at the frightful turn events have taken the mother shrieks for help, and none arriving, faints with terror.

When consciousness returned and she saw her children lying dead before her, Hachisuke's wife, like one demented, raved and tore her hair at first, but presently a copious flood of tears coming to her relief she grew calmer, and was able to turn her thoughts to the course which it now behoved her to pursue. To face her husband with the two dead bodies in the house, and have to avow herself their murderess, she felt to be impossible, so she determined to take her own life too, and by that means escape the vengeance which she knew would be her due.

Taking up the corpses of the children, therefore, she laid them side by side before the altar shelf, and having covered them decently with a quilt, she went out into the ox's stable and hanged herself.

In the meantime, whilst all these shocking scenes were being enacted at his house, Hachisuke having sold his barley well, and received the money, set out from Takayama upon his return journey, happy and light-hearted at having made a famous bargain, and not a little elevated, it must be confessed, from sundry cups of wine, to which, in the exuberance of his spirits, he had treated himself. Merrily he jogged along upon his devious way, laughing boisterously at times, and ever and anon stopping to refresh himself from a little keg of *saké* which he carried dangling from his waist by a string, for the day was sultry and the road along which he toiled a dusty one,—two potent factors in the production of an intolerable thirst. Overcome at length by heat—and perhaps too frequent applications to the keg—he became uncertain of his way, and determined, therefore, like a prudent tippler, to sleep off his debauch before proceeding further. With that intention accordingly he tied his beast up to a tree and having selected a shady spot he laid him down and disposed himself for slumber.

The sun was declining when he awoke, and the effects of his potations had quite passed off, but he felt chilly and dispirited, and unable to get rid of the recollection of a hideous dream which had visited him whilst he slept. In it the bears had come and glared upon him with ferocious eyes, and growled at him, and torn him. In vain he tried to sing or shout, his voice refused to obey him, so he hurried on shuddering and in silence, a prey to gloomy and disturbing thoughts.

Anxious to reach home ere nightfall he continued to press forward as quickly as his ox's pace allowed him. A presentement of coming evil lay heavy on his heart which he hoped the well-known sounds of home and the voices of his wife and children would quickly dissipate. But the house is strangely silent when he reaches it. There's no one stirring and it looks deserted. What ho! there, is everyone abed? No answer. It was never so before. What can it mean?

Trembling like a man in ague, and with a grim foreboding of he knows not what, he makes haste to house his ox and explore the mystery of the silent house.

But an intruder is in the ox's stall, a hideous and unwarrantable intruder, with a swollen purple visage and great goggling eyes, who moves not nor makes a sign, and yet who so affects, with these ghastly protruding eye balls, the patient beast, that it snorts again with fear, and will not budge beyond the door.

Ten thousand plagues upon it for a stubborn beast, is it too, bent on driving him to madness? Go in it must and shall. But Hachisuke's blows have a different effect to what he calculated on, for appalled by the thing before it, and infuriated by the ill usage which would make it enter where it dares not, the ox turns round and gores to death its master.

Moral:—Never be unfaithful to friends who have helped you in distress

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir,—As we have had no opportunity of discussing in a public meeting the proposition "that it is desirable that "there should be in this Port, a Silver currency among "foreign merchants, which shall circulate in the interior "of the country," I ask the aid of your columns in ventilating this question. In support of the proposition, I would submit the following consideration.

The foreign town of Yokohama may be said to have become the centre—the heart, of the trade of Japan. Eighteen years ago the trade of this country virtually circulated only within the bounds of her own shores. She consumed her own Silk, Tea, Cotton, and Tobacco, and asked little or nothing of the products of Manchester, Bradford and Paris. Now all is changed. She exports her Silk, and supplies its place with the Imports from foreign countries. She has pushed the cultivation of her Tea and general produce, and with the proceeds buys up the Shirtings and Yarns which Yokohama supplies. Her own centres of trade have been hooked on to as it were, and absorbed in, the foreign centres—this Port in particular. Such being the case then, it seems to be a first consideration that there should be a ***standard*** measure of value for the produce sold and goods bought which shall be known and recognized between buyers and sellers:—that the whole system of circulation should beat in unison with the centre, if a healthy vitality is to be maintained.

But how does the case stand? The Mexican Dollar is the standard of value in the foreign town of Yokohama. Accounts are kept, and transactions arranged in this alone. But it is not recognized half a mile from our door. Between us and up-country merchants who have sent down their produce for sale is a barrier of exchange,—very much, doubtless, to the edification of the whole race of shroffs and money brokers, but impeding trade, introducing an unfair element of uncertainty into all transactions, and mulcting the producer of no small part of his lawful returns.

We have a notable illustration of this position in what occurred during the last six months of 1876.

There was an exceptionally good silk crop, and the prices realized for it were exceptionally high. A good harvest of all things makes the people of a country prosperous, and the events of last autumn should have introduced general wealth throughout the silk districts, and placed trade on a better footing for long to come.—

According to the returns of our Chamber of Commerce, we bought from the Japanese during last half year, produce to the value of about 17 million dollars, and it was all paid for, with the most trifling exceptions, in Mexican dollars.

Now what *ought* to have become of this large sum?

a. A certain portion would go to pay the native dealers of Yokohama their commissions, charges and profits.

b. A certain portion would be returned at once to the foreign merchant in payment for imports.

c. The remainder and largest portion ought to have returned to the districts from which the produce had come, gone back to the producer, carrying wealth and prosperity to the districts of production, and coming back in due time in a healthful flow to buy imports in Yokohama.

But this last and major portion *could not* circulate up country: it was dammed up in the native town of Yokohama, and could be made available for the interior only as it could be exchanged into another currency, the native currency of Japan, *yen* and *yen-satzu*. And notwithstanding that confessedly there is in circulation an excessive supply of (inconvertible) paper, the native currency at hand was inadequate to deal with the large supply of dollars.

As a consequence it gradually rose in value, until in August it touched 7½ per cent. premium, or to put it the other way, dollars went to a discount of more than 8 per cent. That is, for every hundred dollars we paid for our silk, the silkman received only 92½ cents. The rapid fluctuations which followed, tended to aggravate the disorder: within a few weeks we find the depreciation is only 3

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per cent. and then again speedily increased to 7 and 8 per cent. Now I maintain that a condition of things like this is monstrous. Here are two silver coins, exactly the same weight for weight, fineness for fineness, to a tittle. (We need not here enter upon the subject of the varying difference in value between *satz* and *yen*). One happens to be called a *yen*, the other a dollar. Both circulate in Yokohama, but one only in the native town, the other only in the foreign town. And yet here are times when 92½ *yen* will be exchangeable for 100 dollars, and if we come on to last February, we complete the grotesque absurdity of the picture when we find that it then required 105 *yen* to buy 100 dollars.

Truly our commercial relations with the native merchants partake rather of the character of an advanced form of barter, than of civilized dealings on a monetary basis.

And if this condition of things is absurd, equally is it baneful to legitimate trade. Only the class which thrives on the losses of others, or those whose natural element is gambling, can desire its perpetuation.

We have here, it is very evident, the up-country producer mulcted of a heavy percentage of his returns, and that in an altogether illegitimate way. This is both unfair and prejudicial to all concerned. But we have what may be termed a still greater evil, in the disorganization introduced into the machinery of commerce. An accumulation of dollars in Yokohama which are useless to the up-country owner in that form, and which can only be made available by discounting them at a ruinous rate, induces purchases of foreign imports in excess of demand, and sellers as well as buyers are sure to have to rue the results. Let us turn again to last Autumn and recall what then actually occurred. A considerable activity in imports, with advance in prices, was developed during September, and for a few weeks business seemed extremely satisfactory, while a general hope was fostered that at length trade was restored to a healthy position. On one occasion, as many will remember, some important fancy goods advanced ten per cent. in value in a few hours, so large was the demand for them. But equally pronounced and sudden was the collapse, a collapse so complete as almost to be without precedent. It is now too evident that dealers were led into going far ahead of actual demand, that what seemed a real demand was an unhealthy inflation, and the bitter fruits remain with us and will remain for long yet, in overstocked godowns, bankrupt dealers, and a depression of prices far below corresponding value at home.

How different might have been the issue had we paid for our silk in a currency which could have circulated through the country, following in natural channels the natural flow of trade, circulating automatically where it was wanted without let or hindrance, and without the constraint of forced media. Possibly to this day we might have been enjoying a steady demand for our goods, the outcome of the gradually developed wants of those to whom the silk crop had brought prosperity, in place of short lived inflation to be followed by collapse and stagnation.

Here then, I venture to think, we have a very strong case in favor of the desirability of assimilating the currency to the purposes of native and foreign merchants alike, and on these grounds I contend that the principle contained in the proposition is of the highest importance.

The subject of the propriety of adopting the *yen* standard follows naturally on the foregoing, and I am induced to add a few words thereon.

We have in the *yen* a coin ready made to hand, and if we could *satisfactorily* adopt it in Yokohama, we at once get rid of all the difficulties caused by the barrier between ourselves and the interior of the country.

To enable us to accept it with satisfaction and confidence, we, however, need guarantees.

1. For the maintenance of the standard.
2. For the issue of a sufficient supply.
3. For the regulation of the currency.

As to the first point, there need be no difficulty if the Japanese Government adopt the same means as upon the first establishment of the Mint some years ago. Specimens of the silver *yen* issued from the Osaka Mint when it was under the superintendence of Major Kinder have been declared (Nov. 1874) by the Deputy Master of the London Mint to be in all respects satisfactorily coined, the legal weight and fineness being very accurately maintained. What has been done, can be done again.

Equally, there should be no difficulty about the *second:* indeed, it is not improbable that there is still sufficient bullion in the shape of coin left in the country to suffice for a properly adjusted currency. Want of attention to the *third* point, has been, it is to be presumed, the chief motive power at work in driving the coin out of Japan in former years. There has been an inflation of currency, possibly too much coin, and assuredly too much paper, for the want of trade; hence at every check in business, the currency has been at a discount compared with other countries, and it has paid to export the metallic portion of it.

The peculiar position and circumstances of Japan, particularly the slowness of internal communication, would probably render the task of adjusting the currency one of unusual difficulty; but it seems to me that it would be useless to seek for a re-issue of *yen* from the Osaka Mint until we are safe from a recurrence of such a wholesale export of the coin as has occurred before.

I surmise that the elements of this adjustment must be, a moderate supply of Silver *yen*, and a lesser quantity in Gold *yen*:—a fair proportion of convertible paper, and Branch Banks in some of the most important districts to further facilitate circulation. I venture to think that with such an adjustment, the existing inconvertible paper might be extinguished without risk to the Government of any financial crisis. There are grounds for fearing that we are at this present time threatened with further issues of this inconvertible paper, on the fallacious plea that there is not enough money in the interior for the purposes of trade: the true state of the case being rather that we have already too much currency, but that it cannot move about.

There is another point in this discussion which it is justly urged is of great importance, viz, that the silver currency in use amongst us in Yokohama should be such as circulates also in China;—but while admitting the gravity of this consideration, I am disposed to contend that the results of isolating us in this respect from China could not be worse than the results of our isolation from native trade. Practically, however, is there such a risk of isolation? The Mexican Dollar could still circulate here side by side with the *yen*, and would be always available for export or import to regulate the balance of trade.

On the other hand the prospects for the reception of the *yen* in China are by no means bad. In Hongkong the want of additional trustworthy currency has been affirmed, and in Shanghai a similar want is felt, while the scarcity of Mexican dollars with which we were but recently threatened, must have tended to deepen such feelings.

One need not be very sanguine to anticipate that if the *yen* and Mexican dollar circulated side by side in Yokohama, they would ere long circulate together not only in China, but also in the interior of Japan.

In conclusion I admit that the difficulties which surround any attempt to give practical effect to this proposition are very great, but if the principle be right, it is not with the difficulties that we have now to do. Let us affirm the principle, and then patiently work on until we attain the results we desire.

I am Sir,
Your's obediently
W.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 9th March, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$5,353.22
Merchandise, &c.	$ 593.48
Total	$5,946.70

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,844.38
Merchandise, &c.	$ 549.73
Total	$7,394.11

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Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., *Acting Law Secretary.*

Tuesday, March 20th, 1877.

YOKOZAWA ZENSUKE *v.* TEMPLE WILLCOX.

Plaintiff claimed a return of $150 bargain money paid to defendants on account of a contract for 300 pieces of velvet which the plaintiff did not receive. Defendants sued plaintiff in the *Saibansho* for not taking delivery, and during the hearing defendants admitted that the goods were not according to sample.

Mr Temple Willcox appeared for defendants.

(Continued from 6th instant.)

Tomataru Yoshimatsu cautioned, stated:—On the 3rd of October I made a contract with defendant for the purchase of velvets, and after that, on the 28th, I went to take delivery. This is the contract (shown). I made it as the agent of Shinano The goods had arrived on the morning of the 23rd, and as the agreement was to take delivery of them on the hatoba within a period of two days after their arrival, I went in the following morning to see about them, but was told that they had not yet been landed. I told defendant I wanted them with the least possible delay. I was informed on the 28th that they had been landed and I went accordingly with the purchase money. But when a box was opened it struck me that the velvets were not like the sample I told defendant of this difference but he denied it, and as the original sample upon which they had been purchased was in Tôkiô in the possesion of the man to whom he had contracted to sell them, defendant allowed me a period of six days in order that I might confer with this person as to whether he would accept them as they were. The original contract was for goods according to sample, and defendant knowing that, and also that I had no authority to take goods other than the sample he agreed to allow for the difference. I accordingly took one sample of the goods that arrived to Tôkiô to compare it with the original I consulted with the Tôkiô people and they decidedly refused take the velvets as they were. After I had done so, on the 1st November, defendant's compradore came to my house and enquired what was the result of his consulation with the Tôkiô people. I told defendant they would not take the goods. Defendant wanted me to take them, but as I refused, agreed to call experts, who met on the 8th or 9th. They found that the goods differed from the sample.

Cross-examined by Mr Willcox:—At the time of the contract velvets stood at $8, 87½ per piece. I was to sell them at the price at which I purchase l them and get nothing beyond the recognised commission, which is 4 *yen* per mill. On the 28th October I do not remember the price of velvets, nor how much it had fallen. Between the 28th October and 6th November I am aware of no fall in prices having occurred. It was in consequence of a notice from the compradore that I went to take delivery of the goods. I first examined the velvets at No. 73 on the 28th. I did not examine any case on the hatoba. I was anxious to take delivery of the goods because the total value was a little under 3,000 *yen*. I therefore readily agreed to pay the interest and coolie hire as suggested by you for the six days' postponement which was necessary to allow me to arrange with the Tôkiô purchaser. I did not see the bales which arrived by the *Fleurs Castle*. When I asked for the delay I did not say that I had not money enough to meet your contract. I made no promise to abide by the decision of the arbitrators.

To the Court:—The piece of velvet I took to Tôkiô was from a case ex *Martaban*. Two of the five cases were opened at No. 73. I wanted to see all the goods before taking delivery, but was told I could not do so on the hatoba so we agreed that they should be brought to No. 73 and and there examined. I gave this memorandum to defendant after the examination of part of the velvets. When I first went to defendant for velvets I intended to buy no special quantity. I went to see if he had any and he told me he had 300 pieces. The compradore told me they were coming in the *Martaban* and *Fleurs Castle*. The texture of the goods was very bad and the colour vastly inferior. There are grey, green and black velvets and each is known by its name. Some of these were approaching white. The black velvet was not equal to the sample. I did not see the second arrival per *Fleurs Castle*.

Adjourned till 2 p.m.

When the sitting was resumed in the afternoon, Tomita Yoshimatsu was recalled and re-examined by the Court; he said:—The five cases containing the 150 pieces had been brought to No. 73 on the 28th October before the sample piece was given me. If defendant says a man went to the hatoba and there took a piece out of a case and brought it to No. 73 to me, he lies.

Kimura Riyemon, of Benten-dori, No. 19 Gochôme, cautioned:—I had a request from plaintiff that as he had got into some dispute in respect to a contract for velvets to come and examine for him as to whether the goods were good or bad. I accordingly went No. 73 on the morning of November 9th. Mr Walter was to act on behalf of defendant, but being unable to come the examination was put off. There was another Japanese arbitrator besides myself, and out of the whole lot of which an examination was made, we compared two pieces of the contents of case No. 1038 with the sample and found great differences existing. The pattern was closely woven with three threads whilst the velvets in the cases were bare and could be seen through. Having decided that these two pieces were inferior to the sample we took out one more piece which turned out much the same as the first two. Upon comparing in like manner the rest of the lots we found them all widely different from the sample. While the sample piece was entirely black the others contained a large white element. The three arbitrators them conferred amongst themselves and agreed that the goods differed from the sample. That is all I've to say.

To the defendant:—I fancy there was some slight fall in the price between October 28th and November 29th. The price continually varied. I did not use a magnifying glass nor do I know if the others did. I could easily discern striking differences in texture with the naked eye. It is customary to accept goods which may vary slightly from the sample but sometimes this is impossible.

Okata Heisaburo, of Benten-dori, Ichome:—I coroborate the evidence of the last witness and have nothing more to add to it. I have to take delivery of the velvets belonging to the velvet dealer with whom I stay.

Plaintiff had no other witness to call; defendant called

Ah Chau, Compradore, who stated:—On the 28th October the *banto* came to the office and said he could not get the velvets that day. The next day I sent the godown man to the Custom House and he brought black a sample piece. Plaintiff's *banto* compared this piece with the sample. He took the sample away after promising to pay six days' interest. I went to this house on the 3rd November asking him to take delivery. He said nothing about the difference then.

To the defendant;—It was because he had no money that he asked for the six days' delay. On the 28th October he said nothing about difference in quality. He asked for an allowance of 25 or 30 cents. You said you could not settle. 150 pieces of velvet came by the *Martaban*, and 150 by the *Fleurs Castle*. We had no other velvet coming.

Ah Hee, godown man, stated:—On the 28th October last, the compradore asked me to go to the hatoba and open a case of velvets and bring a sample piece. I did so, and the compradore took it to the office. Plaintiff's banto was with the compradore, and I saw him look at the piece.

Muroga Masayoshi, interpreter at No. 73, stated:—On the 28th October the compradore brought upstairs a sample piece of velvet with plaintiff's banto and they talked with respect to these goods The compradore said plaintiff had accepted the goods without making any complaint as to their quality. Owing to want of means plaintiff did not take the goods that day but left a document in the hands of the compradore, the purport which I explained in English to Mr Willcox, who said plaintiff must pay interest for the delay which he asked. When Yoshimatsu came again after six days and said he could not accept the goods because they were inferior to the sample, there was considerable discussion, after which it was ultimately agreed to call in arbitrators who were to decide whether or not the goods were according to sample, and if they were not according to sample, what difference in price it would be necessary to make in proportion to the market value of the goods then and at the time the contract was made.

W. B. Walter, sworn, stated.—I am a merchant's assistant. Mr Willcox asked me to survey these velvets. I went about the 9th November and found there some Japanese who were said to be present on behalf of the buyer of the goods. There were two lots which arrived by different vessels. We took 3 pieces out of each lot and compared them with the sample piece on which Mr Willcox said the goods had been sold. Some of the velvets varied a little in colour which is not uncommon in low class goods of the kind, but taking them altogether I thought them fairly up to muster. The Japanese, however, found them all inferior to muster. I told Mr Willcox my opinion, but that as the price had gone down a good deal and it would be difficult for him to recover in a Japanese Court, I thought that to avoid trouble he had better make an arrangement. He asked me what I thought the Japanese would accept? I said about 50 cents reduction per piece should satisfy them and save trouble. I believe that if the market price had kept up from the time of the purchase till the time of delivery no objection would have been made. Japanese are very fond of repudiating contracts in such an event if possible. That is my report (produced).

Adjourned till this morning, at 10 a.m.

Wednesday, March 21st, 1876.

Mr Walter's evidence, as given yesterday afternoon, was translated to plaintiff, who said that it differed from what was given at the *Saibansho*. Defendant, Mr Willcox, said that Mr Walter had not appeared as witness at the *Saibansho* at all. His report which was now in Court had only been handed in with the petition and read. Plaintiff said he meant Mr Walter's report differed from his evidence now. Mr Walter said the velvets differed slightly in colour from the sample but that the difference was not sufficient to authorise a total repudiation of contract. Plaintiff maintained that the difference, though not great, was enough to change the characteristic colour of the velvet. Upon examination, plaintiff's translation of the survey report was found to be wanting in several parts.

Mr Walter, recalled, to Court:—That is my report (shown). I made no other. I gave no evidence at the *Saibansho*. By saying "fairly up to sample," I mean that in these low class velvets such slight inequalities often occur, but in more expensive stuff the variation is less. Buyers accept these as a rule. The colour of the first lot was rather better than the colour of the second lot. I only saw one muster. Some of the pieces of the second lot were as good in colour as the sample; one piece appeared to be better; some others not so good. I do not think the purchaser was entitled to any reduction whatever on these goods. Goods with such variation

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are generally accepted as being equal to the sample. When the market falls, however, the Japanese often try to obtain some reduction on all classes of goods. Supposing the purchase money to be less than the depreciated value of the goods, the seller would naturally make no reduction. If the bargain money be insufficient, a compromise is usually made in order to avoid litigation in cases where there is a variation as in these goods; or even with regard to goods without such variations as occur in velvets. The variations in velvets occur through the great difficulty in obtaining many pieces of exact resemblance to sample. I thought these goods fully up to muster. It is very unusual for such a fall to occur as happened in this case. As a rule, when the bargain money does not cover the loss which such a fall would necessitate, the Japanese would not accept the goods without demur. This aid, however, depends upon the nature of the man; some prefer going to Court, others would rather lose their money than their time, some are easy to deal with, others hard; some like to keep their good name, others are indifferent on the subject. If, in the agreement between buyer and seller it was promised "the goods shall be fully up to sample," I should say these were *fully* up to sample. I put *fairly* on account of the variation in colour, I could have said *fully*, for this variation did not make the goods unmarketable on the sample. My proposal of a reduction of 25 cents had, as I said before, no reference to the difference in these goods, but simply on account of the fall in the market.

Plaintiff said that in spite of what Mr Walter might say, when Japanese bought goods on sample they could not take them unless they were all right.

Temple Willcox, sworn, stated:—The particulars of this contract have already been stated to the Court. On the 28th October plaintiff's *banto* came to me in the forenoon. I asked him if he had seen the goods landed from the *Martaban* that were then on the hatoba. He said, he had; but that he was unable to take delivery according to contract, and would I allow him six days? I said I would. This conversation took place through the interpreter, the compradore also being present. On the 3rd November this *banto* came to me, and for the first time stated that the goods were inferior in quality, but that he would still take them if I made an allowance, as the market had so fallen, of 50 cents a piece. I told him that as the goods were a consignment and not my own, and as the sale had already been advised to the consignor, I could make him no allowance whatever, as the goods were up to sample. Through the interpreter I said that rather than carry the case into the *Saibansho* I would make him some slight allowance to prevent this disagreeableness He then proposed arbitrators should be called in, to say what allowance, if any, should be made, to which I agreed, fully believing that there was no inferiority in the goods. I would state that I have sold a great many of this class of velvets here and no complaint has before been made as to variation in colour; that I subsequently sold the goods at the then full market price, $7 per piece, realising a loss of $562.50. The contract was made in my presence in my office, and Yoshimatsu was then taken down to the compradore's room where it was then written out It was then concluded as usual by the clapping of hands between Yoshimatsu and myself. I had no other consignment of velvets then. I sold the whole consignment to Yoshimatsu. Such is my case.

Judgment to be given to-day, the 22nd March, at 2 p.m.

Thursday, March 22nd, 1877.

JUDGMENT.

In this case the plaintiff sues the defendant for the return of the sum of $150, paid by the plaintiff to the defendant as bargain-money upon a written contract entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant for the purchase by the plaintiff from the defendant of 300 pieces of black velvet, according to a sample delivered at the time of sale. The velvets had not then arrived, and when they did arrive the plaintiff refused to receive them, alleging as the ground of his refusal that they were not equal to the sample.

On this point of the accordance of the goods with the sample, the most important evidence which has been given is that of the two Japanese experts appointed by the plaintiff, and by Mr Walter, an expert appointed by the defendant. The two Japanese experts agree in saying that the goods were inferior to sample both in texture and in colour. They admit, however, that they answered the description of black velvets. Mr Walter's evidence is that they were "fairly" up to sample, and in explanation of that phrase he states that they were marketable on that muster, that is to say, that as between foreign merchants the goods in question would pass upon the sample shown without any demur or any abatement in price being allowed. Mr Walter further states that on account of the variation in colour he could not have put in his report that they were fully up to muster; he would not have felt justified in stating that the velvets were up to muster without qualifying that statement with the word "fairly." The conclusion I arrive at upon this evidence is that the goods were not according to sample so as to satisfy the terms of the contract. The terms of the contract are that the goods are to be according to sample. There is no qualification of these words in the contract itself, and if any is to be introduced by any custom of trade that custom must be proved. Now upon such a custom we have some evidence. What Mr Walter stated as already mentioned as to the goods passing between foreign merchants upon the muster without any demur or any abatement being allowed, is evidence of a custom as between foreign merchants. But this is a contract between a foreign merchant and a Japanese merchant, and as to such transactions Mr Walter's evidence goes to show that there never has been a general acquiescence on the part of Japanese merchants in any custom of allowing in the carrying out of such contracts the qualification expressed by the word "fairly;" that on the contrary they have, when it was their interest to do so, insisted on the letter of the contract. I find, therefore, that no such custom has been proved, and the contract must therefore be construed strictly according to its terms. It may seem harsh that such a construction should be put upon it. But the harshness is not in the law. If people deliberately make hard bargains, they ought not to blame the law if it will not relieve them.

In deciding this point I am untrammelled by any decision given on the same point elsewhere. The petition mentions that the same point was litigated between the same parties in the Yokohama Saibansho, when the defendant in the present case sued in that Court the plaintiff in the present case for breach of contract in not receiving the same goods But the judgment in that case has not been put in, nor has it been argued that it could or ought to be put in. As it has been mentioned, however, in the course of the hearing, it may not be out of place for me to refer to it. In that case the Yokohama Saibansho upon this point came to the same conclusion as I have come to; and, if this had been the only point to be decided in the case, the judgment of this Court must have been, as the judgment of that Court was, in favour of the plaintiff here, the defendant there.

But I do not think that this is the only point to be settled in order to decide the right of the plaintiff to recover. It is well established in English law,—and in the absence of any proof to the contrary I am to presume that Japanese law is the same—that when goods are purchased out of bulk and warranted equal to sample, the purchaser, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary, can refuse to take delivery of the goods if they are not equal to sample, or having taken delivery of them, can return them within a reasonable on discovering that they are not equal to sample, and recover whatever time he may have paid the vendor for them. But it is equally well established that, when the goods purchased are specific goods and are warranted equal to sample, the purchaser cannot refuse to accept them. He must take the goods, and has his remedy against the vendor for the inferiority in the goods by setting off the difference in an action for the price, or by taking an action against the vendor for breach of warranty. It is possible for the vendor and vendee to make the goods being equal to the sample a condition precedent to the completion of the sale. But there is nothing in the present contract to show that such was its meaning. The stipulation as to the goods being equal to sample is, as I construe the agreement, a warranty.

Were the goods, then, purchased out of bulk, or were they specific goods? The contract is for "300 pieces Black Velvet as per sample; of these 150 pieces shipment of *Martaban*, 150 pieces shipment of *Fleurs Castle*."

I find upon the evidence that these were the whole of the shipments of velvets by those vessels consigned to the defendant. Now it would have been possible for the defendant to have specified the goods more particularly by putting the marks and numbers of the pieces or the cases in the contract; but still, even without that, I consider that the goods are sufficiently earmarked so as to prevent the contract applying to any other velvets, and the plaintiff is therefore not entitled to rescind the contract and refuse to accept the goods, because they do not come up to the terms of the warranty. He ought, as already mentioned, to have taken the goods and to have sued the defendant on the warranty, or, when sued for the price, to have given the inferiority in evidence in reduction of the claim. This is clearly laid down in the case of *Heyworth and others v. Hutchinson* (L.R., 2 Q.B., 447). The plaintiff is therefore not entitled to recover back the money paid on account.

I shall now look at the whole case without confining myself to the particular form of the pleadings. By the plaintiff's refusal to take the goods, I find that the defendant has suffered loss to the extent of $562.50. As to the extent of the inferiority of the goods to the sample, if it were necessary to determine that question with accuracy, I should wish for further evidence. Mr Walter's opinion is, that the inferiority was not sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to any abatement. But from the view I have taken there is some inferiority, and there must be some abatement. I am satisfied, however, on the evidence given, that the extent of the inferiority does not exceed—if it does not fall considerably short of—the amount which Mr Walter suggested should be allowed, namely, 25 cents a piece,—that is to say, $75. Deducting the $75 from $562 50 would still leave $487.50 as the amount due from the plaintiff to the defendant; and the sum which the plaintiff seeks to recover is $150, or much less than that in which he is indebted to the defendant.

On these grounds, therefore, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover, and judgment must be for the defendant. There are no costs.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 18th March, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,075.80
Merchandise, &c.	$ 605.83
Total	$6,681.63

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,339.10
Merchandise, &c.	$ 551.95
Total	$6,891.05

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ENQUIRY.

An enquiry was held on Saturday afternoon, the 17th instant, before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., H. B. M.'s Acting-Consul, on board the British barque *Forget-me-not*, into the death of a Chinaman, Ah Sam, who fell from aloft on the evening of the 10th March last off Rock Island, during a gale. The captain was aloft at the time of the occurrence, and knew nothing about it till his return on deck, when the pilot told him what had happened. In falling the deceased stuck the weather sail, and fell overboard and was seen no more. It was impossible to lower a boat, even if there had been spare hands, and it was so dark that nothing could be discerned at a very short distance.

Daniel Jamieson, Licensed Pilot No. 5, deposed :—I boarded the *Forget-me-not* on the 10th March, at 10 a.m. Wore ship about 7 p.m., and while on the other tack the truss of the top-sail yard carried away. I then took the wheel. We hauled the braces tight and squared the yard so as to keep it steady. I saw a man go up the main rigging, and on enquiry was told it was the captain. I took another pull on the weather braces and sent all hands aloft. I shortly afterwards heard something fall, and then a splash in the water, when I immediately sung out "a man overboard," as I supposed it must be so. The mate immediately came aft and cut away the life buoy and threw it overboard. There was apparently nothing faulty in the truss; merely through the sea causing the ship to roll heavily, it broke. In fact it was a very heavy truss for the size of the vessel.

Thomas Claussen, first mate, said :—All hands were aloft. I heard the pilot sing out "a man overboard." I did not see any man fall. I cut the life buoy away and hove it overboard. The sea was running too high to do anything more. It was a very dark night.

Alee, a Chinese seaman, said he was upon the yard when Ah Sam fell, but did not know anything of it until he came on deck. Witness was on the lee side while Ah Sam was on the weather side. He noticed Ah Sam go. Nothing could be done to save Ah Sam. All was black.

Sing Song, a Chinese seaman, said he saw Ah Sam fall. Was on the same side with him, and as Ah Sam fell he touched his foot. Witness them sung out to the second mate that a man had fallen.

J. D. Poulsen, second mate, was aloft on the evening of the 10th to secure the top-sail yard. He saw no one fall, but heard one of the men say a man had fallen. The ship was in danger. The truss was a strong one, and was quite proper for the ship.

FINDING.

I find that on the 10th instant Ah Sam fell overboard accidentally from off the top-sail yard of the *Forget-me-not* and was drowned, when the vessel was off Rock Island (light bearing N. W. about one mile distant), and that afterwards everything was done to endeavour to save him that could be done.

From all accounts it appears that the *Forget-me-not* encountered very bad weather, and that, but for the exertions of the master and pilot, the vessel might not have reached this port.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 8th March, 1877.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY'S SUBSIDY.

The United States Senate has rejected the motion for the proposed Subsidy to the Pacific Mail Company voted by Congress.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(From the Strait Times Extra.)

London, 16th Feb.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Bourke, replying to Sir R. Anstruther, said that the Sultan of Zanzibar had fulfilled his engagements entered into by treaty for the supression of the slave trade.

London, 19th February.—Canon Gee, who is appointed to succeed the Rev. Mr. Tooth, forcibly obtained entry into Hatcham Church yesterday, and resumed the services quietly. Mr. Tooth has been released from jail.

Constantinople, 19th February.—Prince Nikita has agreed to despatch Envoys here to negociate for peace.

London, 20th Feb.—The English newspapers are discussing the likelihood of Russia chiefly attacking the Asiatic territory of Turkey in the event of war. Midhat Pasha is staying at Naples. An uneasy feeling exists at Constantinople, and rumours are current that the Sultan is mentally ailing. Edhem Pacha's position is said to be untenable.

London, 21st Feb.—In the House of Lords last night, Earl Derby, in replying to a question, said that England had told the Porte that she would neither coerce it into accepting the demands made at the Conference, nor would she protect it against coercion from others. The Marquis of Salisbury and Earl of Beaconsfield both spoke in opposition to the policy of coercion. The Press to-day, commenting on the debate in the House of Lords last night, express the opinion that it has removed nothing from the uncertainty which surrounds the future.

London, 22nd Feb.—It is stated that the probable result of the War Office Committee will be the compulsory retirement of General Officers at the age of 65 years.

London, 23rd Feb.—An animated debate took place in the House of Commons last night as to the propriety of resuming the debate of the 17th inst. On Mr. Gladstone's motion, the Marquis of Hartington agreed not to press the matter if Government thought that any further discussion would embarrass their action, and declined to challenge the Conservative members in the House of Commons to submit a formal motion on the policy of Government. It is understood that the debate is adjourned *sine die*.

London, 4th March 1877.

AMERICA.

Mr. Hayes has been elected President.

ENGLAND.

The Fleet has left Pirœus for Malta.

The house of Commons has negatived the withdrawal of the declaration of Paris abolishing Privateers.

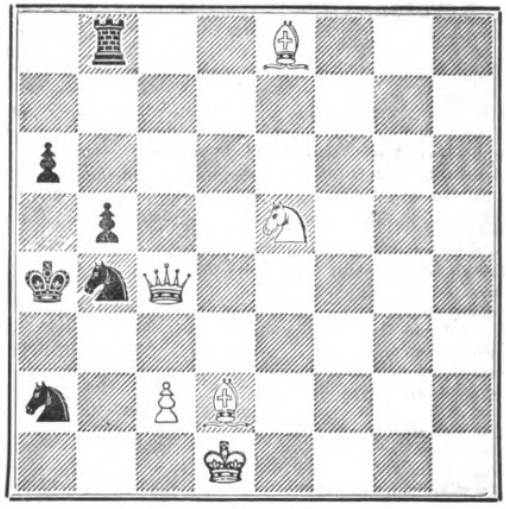
Orders have been sent to Sir William Jervois to proceed to Australia and advise regarding the defences.

PROBLEM.

BY W. S. PAVITT.

Our of the set which won the 4th prize in the British Chess Association Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF C. BAYER'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—Q. takes P.	1.—P. takes Q.
2.—B. to Q.'s 4th, ch.	2.—K. takes Kt.
3.—B. to K.'s 4th, mate.	

(Meeting of the Bishops.)

Correct answers received from C. B., Yokohama; W. H. S., and W. B. M., Tôkiô.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Our market continues firm and a moderate general business has been done, while in some articles prices have slightly advanced.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.37½ to $1.67½	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce. 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.55 to 2.20	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb. 0.60 to 0.87½
8 lbs. 4 to 8¼ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.57½ to 2.35	Black Velvets		7.25 to 8.25
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.00 to 2.50	English Drills 15 lbs.	40 yds, 30 in.	2.55 to 2.65
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.45 to 1.62½	Taffachelas	12 yds, 48 in.	1.70 to 2.15
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25			

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul	$29 50 to 32 50	No. 38 to 42 per picul $33.00 to 38.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$30.00 to 34 00	Reverse Twist 16-24 ,,

Woollens.—Owing to more favourable news of Government successes in the South, business is more active and deliveries more satisfactory. Plain *Mousselines de Laine* have again slightly advanced, and a good demand for *Coloured* and *Black Orleans* exists, but the further decline in the rates of sterling exchange renders the prices offered very unsatisfactory.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.		5 50 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de Laine	30 yds.	30 in. 0.25 to 0.30
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.		4 25 to 5.25	Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in. 0.30 to 0.36
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.		4.00 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.		0.24 to 0.31	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.		5.75 to 6.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.		16 50 to 17.50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.		12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb 0.39 to 0.45
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.		0.17½ to 0.19			

Sugar.—Our market is firm at a slight advance, and a fair business has been done both in *Formosa* and white kinds. Stocks are light.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$4.40	China No. 4 Kook-fah per picul $5.90 to $6.20
,, in basket	,,	$4 20	,, No. 5 Kong-fun ,, $5.40 to $5.90
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$4.25	,, No. 6 E-pak ,, $4.70 to $5.20
do. in basket	,,	$4.10	Swatow Brown ,, $3.60
China No 1 Ping-fah	,,	$7.60 to $7.90	Daitong ,, $3.60
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$7.00 to $7.50	Japan Rice ,, $2.00 to $2.15
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$6.40 to $6.80	Kerosene Oil ,, $4.40 to $4.50

Kerosene Oil—In the absence of transactions quotations remain nominal at $4.40 at $4.50.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—After the short period of excitement reported in our last transactions have, during this week, been much curtailed by the poorness of the stock. With the exception of a few parcels held, we hear, at over $800, all the Hanks left are below the standard of good medium. Oshius alone still offer fair assortments, and holders are pressing them on the market.

Since the 9th instant arrivals are 213 bales. Settlements may be estimated at about 250 bales of Hanks and 200 of Oshius and other sorts. We quote:

Hanks.—Best	No. 1 and 2	$760 to $790
,, Good	No. 2	$730 to $750
,, Medium	No. 2½	$690 to $720
,, Common	No. 3	$650 to $680
,, Inferior	No. 4 and 5	$600 to $640
Oshiu.—Best		$680 to $700
,, Medium to Good		$550 to $650
Kakeda.—Best		$730 to $740
,, Medium to Good		$700 to $720

Tea.—It can scarcely be said that there has been any market at all during the past week, as settlements since our last barely exceed 200 piculs. Arrivals have been on a corresponding scale, and the small stocks now unsold are firmly held at previous nominal rates.

Common	$8.00 to 11.00	Fine	$23 to $27
Good Common	12.00 to 14 00	Finest	Nominal.
Medium	15 00 to 17 00	Choice	Nominal.
Good Medium	18.00 to 21.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Business during the past week has been on a moderate scale, especially as regards the demand for Bank Bills; rates have recovered about 1 per cent. from the lowest point touched and close rather firm.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11½d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	73½
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 10⅝d.	,, Private 10 days sight	74½
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	94
On Paris—Bank Sight	4.85	,, 30 days sight Private	97
,, Bank 6 months' sight	4.95	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	94½
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.10	,, 30 days sight Private	97
On Hongkong—Bank sight	¼ % dis.	Kinsatz	406
,, Private 10 days' sight	1¼ ,,	Gold Yen	400

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar. 21	Malacca	Edmond	British str.	1709	Hongkong	Mar. 13	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
,, 22	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1914	Shanghai & ports	—	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 22	Duna	Steele	British str.	1290	L'don viâ H'kong	—	General	A. W. Glennie

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar. 18	Belgic	Metcalfe	British str.	2652	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
,, 18	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	2145	Kobe	Troops, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 18	Courier	——	Russian str.	493	Kobe	Troops, &c.,	M. B. Co.
,, 18	Christine	Wildfang	Germanbq.	542	Melbourne	Rice	Nethd. Trading Co.
,, 20	Bombay	Smith	British str.	1325	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
,, 20	Gadshill	Ranton	British str.	1140	Kobe	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 20	Iris	Taylor	Brit. 3-m. schr.	259	Tukao	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 23	Fiery Cross	Showman	British ship	697	Kobe and London	General	L Kniffler & Co.
,, 23	Annie W. Weston	Winsor	Am. barque	740	Hakodate	General	H. Allen, Jr.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Duna	Steele	British steamer	1290	H'kong via London	Mar. 22	A. W. Glennie	
Massilia	Harvey	British steamer	1033	Hongkong	.....	P. & O. Co.	
Malacca	Edmond	British steamer	1709	Hongkong	Mar. 21	P. & O. Co.	
Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese steamer	1914	Shanghai & ports	Mar. 22	M. B. Co.	
Sea Gull	Symons	British tugboat	37	Nagasaki	.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.	
Tibre	Le Girard	French steamer	1726	Hongkong	Mar. 3	M. M. Co.	Hongkong
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1735	Hongkong	Mar. 16	M. M. Co.	
SAILING SHIPS.							
Banner	Lennard	Am. schooner	42	Arctic Ocean	Mar. 16	Captain	
Caroline	Miller	Danish schooner	55	Kurile Islands	.....	Claussen	
Forget-me-not	Dobson	British barque	198	Amoy	Mar. 13	Hudson & Co.	At S'gawa for Amoy
Jupiter	Johnson	Russian schooner	30	Kurile Islands	.....	Chinese	
Lottie	Ostersen	Russian schooner	25	North Pacific	.....	Captain	
Roving Sailor	Bryant	Am. 3-m. schr.	460	Nagasaki	Mar. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Tartar	Keumann	German brig	256	Hongkong	Feb. 18	Grosser & Co.	San Francisco
Takasagu Maru	Young	Jap. 4-m. bq.	1725	.....	.....	M. B. Co.	At S'gawa. for London

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Description.	Commander.
BRITISH—Hart	4	584	...	Gun-vessel	Commander Royse
AMERICAN—Alert...	4	540	...	Sloop	Commander J. D. Marvin.
FRENCH—Talisman	6	1400	...	Corvette	Captain St. Hiliare

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Bombay*, for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Marks, 2 children, European servant, Miss Harn and servant and 4 in the steerage.

Per Steam ship *Malacca* from Hongkong.—Comdr. The Hon. H. A. Hood, Lieut. Hawes, in the cabin and 7 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam ship *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Revd Mr. and Mrs. Gulick, Miss Dudley, Dr. Willis, Messrs. E. C. Kirby, J. P. E. Munford, L. Fraser, E. Popp, Buehr, Prince Ikeda and 22 Japanese; and 3 European, 2 Chinese and 255 Japanese in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Bombay*, for Hongkong.—

Silk for England	62 bales
France	84 ,,
Total	146 bales

Per Steam ship *Malacca* from Hongkong.—7,921 packages of cargo.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure...	$16,600

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The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

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PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
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FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
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PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
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PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
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MARTELL & Co.

March 4, 1876 52 ins

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WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

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SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

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ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

KEATING'S COUGH LONZENGES are prepared by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—☞ The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown. THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drug and Chemicals carefully executed.



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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
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STEEL PENS.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 10.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th instant, at No. 15, Yokohama, the wife of JOHN RICKETT, Esq., of a daughter.

At London, on the 29th instant, the wife of W. M. STRACHAN, of a daughter. (By telegram).

Notes of the Week.

It is difficult, perhaps impossible, for any foreigner entirely to understand all the causes remote and proximate which have led up to the present unhappy conflict which is now raging round Kumamoto. This difficulty is not lessened by the forced silence of the native Press. As a matter of fact, however, it would appear for the nonce that by far the most important question of all is; are the confessions made at Kagoshima, regarding the intended assassination of Saigo and others, true or not? If they are true it is easy enough to understand the action of Saigo. In Japan there is no outlet for peaceful political agitation, by which the policy or *personnel* of the Government may be changed. Be this as it may, that the confessions were accepted as true by Saigo, hardly any one doubts. The reputation of Saigo for truth and honesty is simply unsullied. That the confessions were accepted as true by Governor Oyama there would seem to be equally little doubt. Otherwise it is impossible to understand why he should have peacefully handed over Kagoshima, and afterwards have accompanied the Envoy Yanagiwara, unless he did so, in the confidence of his own innocence and loyalty, and that the confessions were his sufficient authority for his acts in connection with Saigo's departure for Yedo. And here it is to be remarked, as having a most important bearing upon the whole case, that the men who confessed were not put to death, but handed over to the Government to confront them with their confessions.

The degradation and unseemly treatment before trial of Governor Oyama on board the mail packet at Kobe, and the promotion of a certain official accused of being implicated in the intended assassination, point painfully to the future. It is not for us to remind the Japanese authorities that Japan is not yet received into the comity of civilized nations. She has still to submit to ex-territoriality clauses in her treaties, and will have to continue to submit to such, as long as an Asiatic spirit pervades the administration of her laws and her forms of government.

There is one thing we would impress upon every Japanese in authority; that Japan gained far more by sparing the lives of the Lord of Aidzu and Admiral Enomoto, than by the deaths of Eto Shimpei and Mayebara.

The same uncertainty still prevails with regard to the position of the proceedings of the two armies in the South. Nothing whatever reliable is known, but it can only be surmised that affairs are not prospering too well with the Government forces. There can be no doubt that the ranks of the Imperial troops have been terribly thinned by killed, wounded, and missing, which means desertion to the Satsuma side. There can be as little doubt that the army of Saigo has been further strengthened by a large force of Shimadzu's retainers, for it would be taxing our powers of belief too much to ask us to take for granted that they had set out to the assistance of the Government. The fall of Kumamoto into the hands of Saigo is also generally believed, but we have no certain proof that such is the case. That the Government is at its wits' ends where to find troops is proved by the raw levies that are being sent forward as fast as they can be collected together, and who are only remarkable for their youth and air of general incapacity, and the entire absence of that spirit which forms one of the chief elements of strength in troops going into the field. We can quite believe what we have been told with regard to the conduct of the Imperial troops. They can be once driven into action, but having had one experience of the gallantry of the Satsuma *samurai*, they cannot again be brought to face their terrible enemy. Hence the need of having constant supplies of men. But to what good result does all their slaughter tend? The question to be solved is whether certain members of the present administration shall continue in office. They can only retain their offices by the utter annihilation of Saigo and his supporters, and this we maintain is altogether beyond their powers, as it would involve such expenditure of time, men and money, that the country would not submit to the necessary prosecution of the war. The matter must end in a compromise, and then the changes that Saigo strove so hard to effect peacefully will be brought about.

To meet the demand for reinforcements that are so urgently called for fresh levies of troops are everywhere being raised, and as fast, as the men can be got together they are shipped off to the seat of war. We say men, but we should say boys; boys of seventeen scarcely able to carry the weight of a rifle and accoutrements. No one who saw the fourteen or fifteen hundred troops who were shipped off by the *Nagoya Maru* on Monday last, but must have been painfully struck by the youthfulness of the greater portion of them. What in the name of common humanity is to be gained by sending such corps into the field? The only result can be to afford more victims to the fearful prowess of the sword-wielding *samurai* of Satsuma. The Government may prevent any particulars of losses in the field from being published, but certain facts will leak out, and it is well known that of the two thousand troops which the

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Nagoya Maru took down to the South, shortly after the breaking out of the revolt, five hundred have been sent back to Kobe disabled from sword cuts either in the shoulder or thigh. With such proportion of wounded it is only natural to suppose that the number of those killed outright cannot be small. Of course, to support such losses as these, the Government cannot afford to be particular about age when it looks to sustain its position by numbers alone. But this enlistment or conscription of children seems of all phases most lamentable and useless. In looking at the youth and utter feebleness of the larger portion of the troops and this was more especially remarkable in the officers who left for the south on Monday, one could not but feel sick at heart, and shudder to think what fate would be theirs if opposed against a body of Saigo's veterans. Numbers may be imposing in a review, but numbers unsupported by the lustiness that comes of age and training are in the field only added weakness, encumbering their side with the sick and wounded.

Just as we go to press, we have received from a well informed source news of the death of General Nodzu. If this prove true, the Government has met with a most serious loss. General Nodzu was one of the few men who possessed the necessary qualifications for the important position of leader in such a war as the present. The Government placed the greatest reliance on his fidelity and ability, and it was to him that the suppression of the revolt, raised by Mayebara, was entrusted. While the report of the deaths of Shinowara and Kirino altogether want confirmation, it is true that the younger brother of Saigo, Saigo Koyemon, has been killed. The unfortunate officer was aged thirty. A son of the Commander-in-Chief, has also been wounded, having been shot through the chest. His hurt is serious but not necessarily fatal.

We would call the attention of our readers to the two letters on the Currency question, with reference to the proposal for a change in the circulating medium brought forward by our correspondent W. in his letter of last week. Although differing on some points in their views, they are both entitled to the highest consideration as being the opinion of two members of the community, well known for the clearness and soundness of their judgment on all matters connected with finance. The subject is one of great importance to all who have mercantile interests in Japan, and we hope that it will be fully entered into and discussed.

We hear on extremely good authority that the so-called loan to China from Japan, which was in reality only a speculation on the part of a Japanese banker and a Chinese official, has fallen through. It is stated that this official entered into an arrangement without the authority of the Central Government, and that he has thereby incurred its displeasure. We trust for the sake of the Chinese Government that this is true, for an arrangement more likely to lower its credit and its dignity could not well have been contemplated.

The Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer *Hiroshima Maru* will be despatched for Shanghai at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 4th April.

The attempts of Mr. Gill, of the American firm of Martin Gillet & Co., to introduce several choice specimens of Japanese fish into the United States have been crowned with success. Among others is the well-known *Kin-giyo* or gold fish peculiar to Japan, and noted for its triple lace-like tails, and brilliant variegated colours. Out of eighty-eight specimens selected to cross the Pacific and the plains, only eight survivors arrived in Baltimore. These, when in calm water after their long travels evidently enjoyed the retirement of private life more than "globe trotting;" for they spawned, and the interesting event resulted in over a half hundred promising young *Kin-giyo*. One of them, in the new Aquarium in New York city is "the observed of all observers," and is a splendid specimen of its kind. It would be a good point for some of our scientific residents, interested in the matter, to study and find out whether, as the Japanese assert, the wonderful tails are the sheer result of careful breeding. It is well known by observers of the native hatching-troughs in the north-western part of the city of Tôkiô that the fry produced from the complete specimens of the parent *kin-giyo* do not all produce triple tails, but that frequently, simple tailed gold fish of the normal type result. Mr. Gill was also successful in domiciling in New York water a fine specimen of the "hairy tortoise," as it is called. This tiny creature, about an inch and a half long has growing out of the shell of his back a little forest of greenish (vegetable ?) matter. This parasitic growth, if such it be, is very thick and stands upright waving to and fro with the motion of the tortoise. Some foreigners who have noticed representations of this animal in native books and on art-work have expressed doubts of its existence. Both the "hairy tortoise," and the "rain-coat tortoise," which has a long fringe-like trail, are to be found in Japanese rice-field brooks, and especially in old castle moats.

The game of Polo, which was introduced into England by some British cavalry officers from India, may now be considered as one of the standard amusements and athletic sports of England, from which it passed to America. Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald* (and late duellist) with his characteristic energy and enterprise introduced the sport in the United States last year. For this purpose he had brought from the plains of New Mexico, a dozen or more of the mustang ponies so noted for speed and bottom, as well as for diminutive size. There are now several Polo clubs in the United States, and at Gilmore's Gardens in New York the game is regularly played as a public exhibition, to which admittance is charged. It is an interesting fact that the game of Polo, called *da-kiu* in Japanese, is of very ancient origin in this country (Japan). Traces of it can be found as far back as the time of the feud between the great families of Taira and Minamoto, or Genji and Heiké. The origin of the sport is said to be as follows:—It was a well known custom, in the battles of ancient and mediæval Japan for the soldiers to cut off the heads of their enemies when the combat was a hand-to-hand fight, and even after the struggle to decapitate the slain, in order to get as great a heap of heads as possible. The victors scattered over the field collecting the bloody prizes, and brought in the heads for reward, usually holding each one by the queue or top-knot. After the wars were over and the Minamoto were completely victorious, they felt the need of martial exercise both to keep their hand in, and to enjoy all the excitement of war with only ten per cent. of the danger. Instead of severed heads of victors and vanquished, red and white balls—the colors of the Heiké and Genji flags respectively—were made to do duty in the bloodless strife; and in this time of peace, the sword was beaten into a bamboo scoop or netted spoon. Arrayed in costume and helmets of red and of white, the players mounted their horses, and the goal of victory was the wicket through which the whole number of balls on either side must be first thrown over by their rivals. This sport was highly cultivated in Kiôto, at Kamakura especially under the Ashikaga rule, in Yedo, and in the various *Daimios'* capitals. In some of the games only six balls, three on a side, were used, but in others there were as many as thirty-six on a side. An effort is now being made in military circles in Washington to have the game introduced at West Point. At the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia there were very spirited effigies, nearly two feet high, of Polo players, members of the old Kiôto garrison in the Hôjô times, and most of our readers have doubtless seen this spirited game depicted on lacquered ware, screens, etc. It is a somewhat curious fact that though the foreign residents in Japan have made use of most of the means of pleasure to be enjoyed on horseback, yet this game, though indigenous to the soil, has not been imitated by foreigners. Residents in Tôkiô may see it almost any month at the various *baba*, or riding courses in the city, and notably at the celebration of certain temple festivals. It is still practised in the interior, and by the members of the Mikado's court in the capital.

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From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 26th.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram received yesterday announces that Kuroda, with two and a half battalions of troops and twelve hundred police constables, landed at Miyanohara, chased the insurgents out of the place and took possession of the town. He then made an attack on another quarter, and at first seemed successful, but soon afterwards the rebels unexpectedly attacked him. The result of this engagement is not known.

The Imperial forces who landed at Yashiro attacked and overcame the insurgents who were at Kagami-mura, and then advanced against some others at Mitsumata.

The Imperial forces at Uyeki endeavoured to supply some *saké* and food to the besieged troops in Kumamoto on the 21st instant, but they were prevented from communicating with the castle. All the insurgents who were at Kawajiri have stationed themselves on Kitaokayama.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 10.40 p.m. on the 24th instant announces that the insurgents have been driven from Uyeki and Yamaga, and that they have united their forces at Kodome and the environs of Kumamoto.

Another telegram from Kiôto says that the Imperialists have made an attack upon the insurgents at Kodome, which place, however, they have failed to capture.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The whole amount already spent by the *Okurasho* on the Satsuma expedition is 4,645,000 *yen*.

A telegram from Uyeki at 3.20 p.m. on the 24th instant states that only skirmishes have taken place at Yamaga. The engagements at Uyeki and Kichiji were indecisive. The insurgents, who are about to attack Tawarazaka and Yamaga, have constructed batteries at Torinosu, Takai, Hiro-o and Otsu. Postal communication is now open as far as Yamaga.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The Imperial forces which landed at Hinaku have made Yashiro their headquarters. The insurgents are said to be encamped at Ogawa.

Tuesday, 27th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram depatched from Osaka at 10.50 p.m. on the 24th instant announces that on the 23rd instant a desperate engagement took place at Miyanohara, between the Imperialists of Yashiro and the rebels. The Imperialists were victorious and advanced towards Ogawa.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

For the past five or six days Saigo has occupied himself in inspecting the camp of his men.

The Chinese frigate *Hoyin* arrived here from Nagasaki early on Monday morning last, and saluted the Japanese ironclad ram *Adzuma-kan* when the flag went up. She is entirely officered and manned by Chinese and is in that respect somewhat of a novelty, and we may add that the men we have seen on shore from her are men of really very fine physique.—*Hiogo News.*

The insurgents made an attack upon the Imperialists who were stationed at Kagami-mura but were very soon repulsed, and the latter followed up their victory. The insurgents have set fire to the towns of Nodzu and Futagawa.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Mr. Oyama, the late Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, is confined in the prison at Ichigaya, Tôkiô, and is placed in the same cell as those newspaper editors who are there undergoing imprisonment.

The notorious fencer Sakakibara Kenkichi has received permission to go to the seat of war and fight for the Imperial cause, and will start in a few days accompanied by some hundred and fifty of his best pupils.

At the time of the outbreak of the present rebellion there happened to be about two hundred wrestlers in Kagoshima, who were there pursuing their calling. All these men were forcibly siezed by the Satsuma *samurai* and sent to the front, where they are made use of in the following manner. Japanese mats, having been previously soaked in water, and placed together in threes to increase the thickness, are given to them to hold out at arms length, and thus form a screen for the rebels from the fire of the Imperialists, or rather a living breast-work. It is only necessary to lift up the mats a foot or two to allow the rebels to make a sally when desirable. A shot will not penetrate these mats, and they are even proof against cannon balls, which they effectually stop, though the wrestlers holding them are sometimes knocked over by the heavier shots. Four of the men thus engaged contrived to effect their escape to the Imperialists and have since returned to Tôkiô. They report that as yet none of their comrades have been killed.

[We present our readers with the above, which is worthy of the venerated Baron Munchausen himself.—Ed. *J.M.D.A.*]

Wednesday, 28th.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out at Ôta machi, *Ichome*, a few doors from Usui's photographic gallery. The direction of the wind was towards the sea, which caused the fire to spread to Benten-dori and thence to Minami-naka-dori, where a great effort was made to stay its progress by pulling down the houses which were in danger, but without success, as the fire shortly afterwards extended to Honcho-dori, and at one time the Machigaisho was in danger. All the men-of-war in port sent detachments of their men on shore and they, together with the Fire Brigades who mustered in great force, worked hard to prevent the flames spreading, but were unfortunately not successful until a large number of houses in all the four street named were destroyed.

Some excitement has been created in Tôkiô by the rumour that three men were discovered within the enclosure of the *Kaigunsho* (Naval Department) on Sunday night, their object being to blow up the powder magazine there, which contains upwards of 90 tons of powder. If is further stated that the three men thus caught were decapitated the following morning.

The steamer *Viking* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 15th, and the *Radnorshire* on the 16th instant..

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The following is a special letter addressed by their Excellencies Sanjô and Iwakura to all the *kuazoku* (nobles) :—

Since the order for an expedition against the rebels of Satsuma was given by the Mikado, bloody engagements have daily taken place and many of our soldiers have suffered by fire and sword. His Majesty the Mikado, feeling warm sympathy, has sent his attendants and Imperial physicians to the wounded, has presented them with necessaries and anxiously enquires after their progress. Moreover, the greatest care is taken of them in the hospitals that have been established at the seat of war. The Empress and the Empress Dowager have also expressed their sympathy and sent them assistance. Such being the case, not only will the wounded in the hospitals appreciate this benevolence, but those men who are now in the field of battle will become still further zealous in the Imperial cause. We, Saneyoshi and Tomomi, have heard that when there was a rupture between Turkey and Russia, England and France assisting the former, the war lasted for several years and there were many among the officers and men who were wounded. At this time the Empress of Russia herself visited the hospitals and carefully attended upon the wounded, thus rendering valuable assistance. Among the English several ladies collected money from the wealthy for the English wounded, and sent the widows and daughters of the nobles of England to Turkey to nurse the wounded. Again, those wounded who returned to England were visited in the hospital by the Queen. And later on, in the Franco-Prusian war, the Empresses of both countries engaged went to the camps and visited the wounded, and by this the troops of both countries thought that to die in pressing onwards was honour, while it was a disgrace to flee and live.

Europeans deem the above incidents to be most honourable. The case is similar with our two Empresseses who have a feeling of compassion for the wounded, and every one who is a man should be so animated by the same feeling, become zealous in a good cause and burn to perform his duties and obligations properly. Now the *kuazoku* are superior to the *shizoku* and the *heimin* and have received special favours from the Emperor. This is not the time to be only wearing good clothes and indulging in luxuries. Such being the case, it is unnecessary to say that the *kuazoku* must act in such a manner as to show their thankfulness for past kindness. Some have already given money towards the expenses incurred by the war, which is very commendable indeed. But some consultation about this question ought to take place, and the *kuazoku* ought to make their wives and daughters do their duty towards their Sovereign and his people, although it may be only to a slight extent. Now by the making of lint or bandages for the wounded some slight as-

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sistance may be given to them, and it would be in accordance with the kind wishes of the two Empresses, and a slight recompense for the past favours that we have received. This lint is easily made, while it is of great use to the wounded. The daughter of a merchant at Osaka, Takahashi by name, sold her jewels and gave the proceeds towards the expenses of the war, and an old lady of *shizoku* family, named Matsui, of Takasaki in Joshiu, sent her two sons to become policemen that they might do their duty towards their country, while she herself said she would not mind drawing water or gathering fuel during their absence rather than they should be kept from serving their country. These events have been published in the newspapers and when we read of such deeds we are filled with shame at our own supineness. We have written the above as our own opinion, poor as it is, and now further seek the opinion of all other *kuazoku*.

(Signed) SANJÔ SANEYOSHI.
IWAKURA TOMOMI.

March 1877.

Some newspapers state that Kido, being unwell, has gone to Chôshiu, but this report is false, we expect, on the ground that telegrams very frequently come addressed to Kido at the *Daijôkuan*.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A telegram which reached Tôkiô at 2 p.m. on the 26th instant states that on the morning of the 25th instant an attack was made by the insurgents of Kodome and Uyeki. There was a dense fog at the time, notwithstanding which the engagement was a desperate one, and the rebels were finally repulsed. Another attack was made by the insurgents from Kodome at 8 p.m., but they were again repulsed.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

A telegram from Kobe at 3 p.m. on the 24th instant announces that the Imperialists carried all the fortifications of the insurgents at Kodome on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

Another telegram which was received at 9 p.m. on the 24th instant announces that the batteries of the insurgents at Miyanohara and Taneyama were taken. An attack was also made upon the insurgents at Ônoyama when their double line of defence was captured and the Imperialists followed up their advantage by chasing the fleeing insurgents beyond Kitagawa-mura. The pursuit only ceased with the close of day. Imperial troops were stationed in all the batteries taken. The insurgents on the same day made an attack upon Kagamimura but were repulsed. There were a great many killed and wounded on either side.

Thursday, 29th.

We have received notice from the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company that the Nagasaki and Vladivostock cable has been interrupted since 7 p.m. on the 27th instant. The southern route is in order.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

A telegram which was despatched from Nagasaki at noon on the 26th instant reports that the Imperialists who advanced from Yashiro on the 23rd instant captured the batteries of the insurgents erected at a naturally strong place of defence near Ogawa. The road from that place to Kumamoto is now comparatively easy. In taking the above stronghold about one hundred men were killed and wounded.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

A temporary *Kencho* for Kumamoto has been established at Takase.

A telegram despatched from Todoroki-mura at 11.30 a.m. on the 27th instant announces that the Imperial forces made attacks upon the insurgent batteries at Kodome on the 26th instant, and managed to capture thirteen of them. Many among the insurgents were killed and wounded, while the losses of the Imperialist were very slight.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

A telegram which was despatched from Nagasaki at noon on the 26th instant reports that the Imperialists who advanced from Yashiro on the 23rd instant captured the batteries of the insurgents erected at a naturally strong place of defence near Ogawa. The road from that place to Kumamoto is now comparatively easy. In taking the above stronghold about one hundred men were killed and wounded.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The following are notices that the insurgents have made public in the neighbourhood of Kumamoto :—

"There are matters concerning the constitution of the Japanese Government which causes us the greatest grief. The reason that the people have to suffer miserably is because wicked officials are preventing His Majesty the Mikado acting wisely. Such being the case, the subjects of His Majesty cannot overlook this in silence, for which reason we have righteously taken up arms for the purpose of destroying those wicked officials. Let the people therefore be freed from anxiety, there being no necessity for their being alarmed.

FROM THE CAMP AT KUMAMOTO."

February, 1877.

"We hear that of late there are some rogues, who, borrowing worthy names, have both in towns and country attempted to extort rice, money, etc., by force. We intend to form a body of men for protecting the people against such rogues, but for the present they should be arrested by the people themselves and brought to the nearest camp for punishment.

HEAD CAMP AT KUMAMOTO."

March 9th, 1877.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

KOBE, OSAKA AND OMIYADORI STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 4th March, 1877.

Passengers	Yen	8,122.145
Luggage, Parcels, &c.	„	278.851
Goods	„	1,038.216
Total	Yen	9,439.212
Corresponding period last year	Yen	4,696.946

Statement of the Passenger Traffic for the week ending 11th March, 1877.

Passengers	Yen	7,936.650
Luggage and Parcels	„	242.920
Goods	„	916.956
Total	Yen	9,096.526
Corresponding period last year	Yen	4,835.513

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 18th March, 1877.

Passengers	26,267.	Amount... Yen	7,726.455
Luggage and Parcels		„	265.030
Goods,		„	648.917
Total		Yen	8,640.402
Corresponding period last year		Yen	4,580.934

The wounded from the seat of war continue to come up in increasing numbers. Four hundred and fifty arrived on board the *Shinagawa-maru* and were sent on to Osaka on Thursday. We hear that the proportion of sword wounds is, as before, extremely large and that they are situated for the most part on the left arm and thigh.—*Hiogo News*.

The S. S. *Loudoun Castle*, which arrived this morning from London and Singapore, has made a remarkably good passage. She left London on the 9th Feb. and anchored outside Green Island at 7 o'clock last night, thus making the time from port to port 37 days; deducting stoppages, we find gives 32½ days, under steam. The *Loudoun Castle* averaged 300 nautical miles a-day from London to Suez, but from that port to Singapore she could only average about 285 knots, having to contend with adverse winds and currents. Her officers are sanguine of making the trip home with tea under 39 days.—*China Mail*.

The *Straits Times* of the 2nd instant, after giving an account of the *Ulysses* mishap adds the following information :—

The S. S. *Bangkok* passed while the *Ulysses* was on the reef, and was hailed by Mr. Bogaardt from the *Pilot Fish* to give assistance, but declined on the plea of want of coal. The Captain was then requested to take a message for more assistance and was understood to promise to do so, but no such message was received at the office of the Agents, or of the Master Attendant. Another steamer also passed the *Ulysses*, without taking any notice or offering any aid. There was no cargo jettisoned and only a little portion in the forehold damaged. The extent of the damage to the steamer cannot of course be ascertained until she is docked, but it is not anticipated that the vessel has been seriously damaged. She is now rapidly discharging her cargo at the Tanjong Pagar Dock.

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REVIEW OF THE JAPAN SILK TRADE FROM 1874 TO 1877.

WE now conclude our review of the Japan Silk Trade which has appeared in three of our previous issues.

III.

Table E shows, season after season, the fluctuations of prices in this market and the influence of the value of silver on the cost at which Japan silks could be laid down and sold in England or the Continent so as to cover all charges and commissions on both sides. The object of Table F is to explain those fluctuations by the influence of two other great staples, the Italian and Chinese raws, on their value at home.

TABLE F.

Total Export from		Seasons.	Highest, Lowest and average prices in Lyons of			Showing Hanks No. 2 to have been on an average	
Shanghai. Bales.	Yokohama. Bales.		Italian Raws, 2nd Order, 10/12d.	Tsatlee No. 4.	Hanks Good No. 2.	Below Italian, 2nd Order.	Above Tsatlee, No. 4.
47,000	14,984	1868-69	117 93 105	73 68 70	103 88 96	8½ per cent.	37 per cent.
48,000	14,635	1871-72	95 85 89	75 70 73	77 72 74	17 ,,	1¼ ,,
56,300	14,428	1872-73	108 87 98	75 61 68	78 72 75	23 ,,	10 ,,
57,600	14,520	1873-74	86 72 81	60 44 53	74 57 67	17 ,,	26½ ,,
72,201	11,941	1874-75	72 58 65	45 42 43	57 47 51	21½ ,,	18½ ,,
70,350	13,591	1875-76	60 54 57	43 41 42	48 42 44	22¾ ,,	4¾ ,,
63,000 Stock 31st December. 18,000	18,185 Stock 31st December. 2,500	July to Dec. 1876	116 62 93	82 50 74	102 54 83	10 ,,	12 ,,

It will be seen how largely the export of China silk increased in 1874, and our readers when they remember that there was a contemporaneous increase in the European crops will at once realize two of the main causes of the fall in the value of Japans during the two last seasons.

Oscillating between 11,000 and 16,000 bales, our exports from 1863 to 1875 has averaged 14,000 bales per season. The exports of 1874-75 and 1875-76 have both been under that average. Thus far, it may be said that the production of this country has remained stationary, for there is nothing to show that native consumption has increased. The total value of the import of foreign goods in Yokohama has remained steady since 1871 at from 10 to 11 millions of dollars. After the revolution of 1868 there was a tendency among the upper classes to adopt the foreign dress; but a reaction soon set in, and it may now be said that Japanese men and women remain faithful to their old fashions. Looking back to what we wrote on this subject in November 1874, we find no reason for altering our estimate. Since then, our endeavours to ascertain the quantity of silk-worm's eggs used by the silk growers, or the quantity of silk consumed by native manufactures in Kiôto have been fruitless, and we still surmise that an export of 14,000 bales leaves 6,000 or 8,000 bales for Japanese consumption.

The large supplies brought to this market during the present season have taken everybody by surprise. A crop made, as the last was, under exceptionally favorable circumstances, old stocks accumulated in the interior after two years of moderate exports, and an extraordinary rise in prices, will not alone account for the arrival of 21,726 bales to Yokohama in six months from July to December last. There is good reason, indeed, to believe that production begins to increase. In the great Hanks districts of Joshiu, Shinshiu and Bushiu the cultivation of the mulberry tree has undoubtedly augmented. As in a recent trip from Yokohama to Kobe overland by the Tokaido, we travelled through provinces which have not yet been known as silk growing countries, we noticed a great many new plantations of mulberry trees; but what struck us most at the same time was the wonderful developement in the cultivation of the tea plant, and we perceived that among the causes which we had hitherto ascribed to the stationary state of the production of silk, we had overlooked a most important one, namely the immense favour which Japan tea has found in the American market. The following figures will best illustrate the course of the tea trade: The total export of Japan teas has been

in 1862-63..... ..... 6,500,000 lbs.
in 1875-76..... 24,893,000 lbs.

In the provinces which grew tea when this country was opened to foreign trade, the production of that staple has enormously increased. In those which produced neither tea nor silk, but could grow either, tea had the preference, probably because the tea culture is sooner learnt than the silk culture and promised a more immediate remuneration. On the other hand, we hear that tea no longer pays the producer so well as it did at first, and this fact, if it assumes a permanent character, may eventually re-act in favour of the growth of silk.

If, under the present circumstances, we cannot anticipate a large and early increase in the production of Japan Silk, we may at least, taking it as a whole, report an improvement in its quality. That the export of silk-worms' eggs, when it was very large, told on the quality of silk, is most certain. But in what has been said and written on the deterioration of the Hank sorts especially, there has been a great deal of exaggeration and misconception.

The proportion of each description in our total exports has been as follows:—

	1867-68.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Hanks.....	64 %	76 %	80 %	66 %	75 %
Koshiu.....	6 ,,	—	—	—	—
Oshius..... Hamatski ..... Kakedas	19 ,,	21 ,,	16 ,,	26 ,,	18 ,,
Sodai, Echizen & Taysam sorts...	11 ,,	2 ,,	1 ,,	2 ,,	3 ,,
Filatures.....	—	1 ,,	3 ,,	6 ,,	4 ,,

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These figures show that all the Koshiu, and to a great extent the Sodai, Mashta, Echizen, Tussah, Goshiu, Tamba, Hida, Nagahama, etc., have gradually been reeled finer in size and made up in Hanks. As 2nd or 3rd class Hanks, those silks have thus become available for export whilst in their former state they were generally unsaleable.* Later on, a good deal of the best Joshiu and Shinshiu Hanks have been made up in Kakedas. The decrease in the proportion of Hanks which is noticeable in 1875-76 is the obvious consequence of an increased consumption of the best cocoons of Bushiu, Joshiu, Koshiu, Shinshiu and Oshiu by the "filatures" which have been established in those provinces. That by these several causes the standard of quality has, in respect of Hanks, been somewhat lowered is true, but it is equally true that for most of the Oshiu sorts it has been maintained, and for all other descriptions considerably raised. The sudden change in the proportion for all silks during the present season has a double but transient cause. It must be born in mind that the establishment of "filatures" in this country unfortunately coincided with a general decline in the value of silk, so that the Japanese were thoroughly discouraged in their work of improvement. At the beginning of this season, when prices rose so rapidly, their object was no longer to produce superior silk, but to reel their cocoons quickly and bring their produce to our market as soon as possible. This is what accounts for the decrease in the "filature" silks, the full size of most Hanks, and such large early supplies.

This prompt answer of the supply to the demand cannot but be considered, notwithstanding its temporary drawbacks, as a good sign for the future; and there are, it seems to us, other signs which are of good angury for the Japan silk trade. In Italy the area of production may increase; in France it will probably be reduced. From China, there is no further danger of overwhelming exports; her production seems to have recovered its normal state, and beyond the figure now reached, viz 70 to 75,000 bales, the shipments from Shanghai are not likely to increase. But China will always beat Japan for the production of coarse silk. We hope therefore that the Government of this country, looking upon sericulture as one of its greatest sources of wealth, will by all the means in their power foster the production of fine sized raws. Unaided, the Japanese people are too poor to achieve any large improvement in that direction; it can only be brought about by a liberal admission of foreigners into the interior, and by substantial guarantees being given to the capital required for the establishment of large factories. In the opinion of the best judges, there is in this country a tremendous waste of cocoons caused by defective modes of smothering, drying, storing and reeling. Foreign skill would effect a great saving.

For the sake of those people at home whose eyes are turned towards Japan, we must repeat that foreign industry is, under the existing treaties, entirely paralyzed, and that our dealings with the Japanese are confined to cash transactions at a few open ports. We should further warn them against the opinion that labour is much cheaper here than it is in France or in Italy. We have the most competent authority for stating that supposing the case of a filature of 150 "bassines" being constructed in one of the nearest silk districts after the best European system, and so conducted by a foreign manager as to give a maximum of product, say 485 kilo of silk per month, the total cost of reeling calculated on the same principle as it is at home would amount to no less than fr. 14 or 15 per kilo.

The export of dried pressed cocoons from Shanghai to Marseilles has induced a demand for Japanese cocoons. For a variety of reasons which we shall not undertake to enumerate, their export is under the present circumstances impossible, and the probable increase of filatures which would of course enhance their value makes it very problematic at any future time.

Of the Yokohama market we have very little to say, for the simple reason that its action is an entirely reflex one. The history of it rises and falls, of its alternate periods of activity and dulness can be read in the chronicle of the European markets. Let the telegraphic communications be interrupted, it is struck with paralysis. Yokohama remains the only silk market of Japan; in this staple the other ports have no trade worth mentioning.

The Kiito Aratame Kaisha, or Silk guild, continues to be the harmless body which we described in our last review. It is still composed of about twenty members, five or six of whom command 85 per cent. of the total silk business, and we are not aware of their having attained that preponderance in the trade by any other means than their old standing, wealth, ability or respectability. They are at the same time among the directors of a Banking establishment which advances money to the *shonin*, or native dealers, against the consignment of their produce. The foreign merchants who are prepared to run the risk of entering into direct transactions with the native dealers of the interior generally do so, for their own security, through the agency of some member of the guild. A few hundred bales of Silk, and large quantities of Silk-worms' Eggs have thus been contracted for and delivered without hindrance during this season.

Perhaps it will be asked: What is the use of ransacking the past as we have done in the present review? Our reply will be this: Trade, like science, only thrives on facts; what so many obscure writers like ourselves are doing in all departments of science, we do for trade; we collect facts. We have, as much as possible, avoided expressing our own opinions, but in trade as well as in war, certain gallant deeds will bring to memory the remark made by an illustrious witness of the charge at Balaklava: "Cela est très beau, mais "ce n'est pas la guerre."

* The small quantity of Taysam sorts which the high price of this season have attracted to our market, is an additional evidence of their being now scarcer than in 1867-68.

We regret to hear that matters are still unsettled at Ichang. The natives continue to make themselves very disagreeable to foreigners, who cannot go out without being mobbed and pelted; while two members of the Taylor Inland Mission have had their house destroyed. The *Monocacy* is going up there as soon as the river rises a little, and takes Consul Shepard; while the *Kestrel* is said to be still ashore about forty miles below. A heavy fall of snow occurred at Hankow on the 11th and 12th of March.—*Shanghai Courier.*

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NIIGATA TRADE REPORT FOR 1876.

IN our last issue we published Mr. Troup's Trade Report for Niigata for the past year and we now proceed to a brief review of its special features, which want of space prevented us from noticing at the time of its publication.

Mr. Troup commences by stating that in reporting on the trade of Niigata as British Consul, he feels himself in the somewhat anomalous position of having no ostensible British trade to report upon. "No British ships have visited the port during 1876, and no British merchants have ever settled there. Whatever trade is done in which British interests are concerned is done by merchants of other nationality, or consists of the still more indirect trade in British manufactures done by native merchants" Mr. Troup might have added that no merchant vessel of any foreign nationality whatever had visited Niigata, for as we remarked in our review of the Customs' Report of foreign commerce, there has been for the past year neither arrivals nor departures. There must be something radically wrong to cause such a complete cessation of foreign commerce at a port which ought to command the whole of the important trade of the North West of Japan. In 1871 the shipping returns showed that the total number of British vessels alone entered and cleared at Niigata was twenty three, with a tonnage amounting to over eleven thousand tons, and cargo valued at £89,082. The junk tonnage has also decreased, and has been growing less from 1870 downwards. Although the falling off in the foreign shipping is to a great extent due to whatever carrying trade there may be having fallen entirely to the Mitsu Bishi Company, this will not account for the complete stagnation of traffic which at present makes Niigata a port only in name. Mr. Troup's report is an exhaustive review of the capabilities of the North-west coast for trade, and shows clearly that this state of depression does not arise from the unfitness of the surrounding country for commerce. There is a very large production of rice. Mr. Troup says that 3,300,000 piculs may be looked upon as a safe average, of which, in ordinary years, 600,000 piculs are available for export; there is a gradually increasing development of mineral wealth; tea of good and improving quality,—although it does comprise the choicer grades,—and silk, are annually rising into importance; petroleum and coal exist abundantly, and yet trade year by year decreases, and as far as regards foreign interests, the port might as well be closed.

Now it is certainly much to be regretted that the whole western coast of Japan should be, so to speak, thus left out in the cold, and that a port like Niigata, which might by vigorous and proper measures be raised to high importance and commercial prosperity, should be allowed gradually to sink into decay. The evil, however, is one to which attention has always been called when the trade of this portion of Japan has been under consideration; the want of a proper harbour. Vessels cannot visit Niigata without incurring unusual risks, and it is evident by the falling off of native tonnage that Japanese ship-owners suffer from the same cause that has compelled the complete cessation of the foreign shipping trade. At the present time, for instance, what advantages might not Niigata reap did she possess facilities for direct export of her rice? Instead of being compelled to sacrifice their produce at ruinously low prices to Government speculators, whose offers they are compelled to accept for want of means of transport, the growers might be in a position to enrich themselves, while they fed the starving myriads in China, if Niigata had the means that she should have of carrying on a direct export. It seems inexplicable that something has not long since been done to supply this want of harbour accommodation, without which it is useless to hope that any trade of importance can be carried on at the treaty port of the West. The Japanese Government has consulted English and Dutch engineers, and requested them to report upon the feasibility of the construction of a harbour. All have reported favourably thereon. The only question is that of cost, which has been estimated from $500,000 to $700,000. What is required is to dredge the bar which has formed outside the river, and to deepen the mouth of the river which has been allowed to silt up. By then running out two piers on embankments, a channel would be preserved, and a greater scour be created by artificially making the river narrower. With a little care the channel could then be always kept clear. When it is known that the Shinano-gawa is a finer stream than any of the English rivers, and vastly superior to the Clyde or Tyne, which admit the largest sea going merchant steamers, it can be well understood how much might be made of it.

Mr. Troup justly suggests that some portion of the large revenues of the province (more than a million *koku* of rice) of which a small portion only is expended in that part of the country, might be profitably employed in such a work; without which it is difficult to see how the vast productive powers of that part of the country are to be turned to any account. Unless something be shortly done to supply this want, it is not taking too dark a view of the matter to foretell that at no distant period the ruin of Niigata will be entirely accomplished. As Mr. Troup very properly puts it, "it seems worthy of the consideration of the Japanese Government. whether an outlay, if not extravagant, on a work thus intimately affecting the whole district, would not be financially justifiable, and would more than repay itself by the increased agricultural and commercial prosperity of the district."

We hear that the distress in Shantung has reached such a pitch that the unfortunate people are throwing themselves down wells and poisoning themselves with arsenic, unable any longer to bear their sufferings. At Tsi-nan Fu they are bringing their children to the Roman Catholic bishop, saying that if he will not take them into his Orphanage they will kill them. From Tung-chow Fu we hear that a good deal of grain is coming into the province through the small rivers, but the people who are famishing are those who have no money to buy it. The Bishop above referred to is distributing over a hundred dollar a days to the poor, but has quite exhausted his resources. We are therefore glad that part of the money subscribed by the community of Shanghai has been forwarded to him. More grain would find its way to the suffering province, were it not that the mandarins forbid merchants to sell at higher prices than those of last year, and this checks importation.—*Shanghai Courier.*

Among other rumours that are disporting themselves, we may mention one to the effect that the home companies have combined not to run any steamers to Hankow during the ensuing season.—*Shanghai Courier.*

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A SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE PENAL CODES.

By JOSEPH H. LONGFORD, Esq., H. B. M. Legation.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 28th February, 1877.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER III.—ROBBERY AND THEFT.

All cases of robbery—with the exceptions of "Sacrilege," "Theft of Imperial Property," and "Theft of Public Documents," each of which offences is provided for by a special statute—are included in one or other of four classes, namely "Violent Robbery," "Embezzlement of Public Property," "Theft of Public Property," and "Common Robbery," and all these offences, as well as those of "Rescue of Prisoners," "Abduction and Sale of Women," "Trespassing," "Conspiracy and Riot," and "Harbouring of Thieves and Receiving Stolen Property" are described in the present chapter.

VIOLENT ROBBERY.

New Code, "Violent Robbery." Revised Code, Sec. 127-133.

Violent robbery includes burglary effected by smashing of doors, fences or walls, highway robbery, robbery effected by stupifying a person with drugs, and, in general, all cases where force of any kind is used by the thief at the time of the actual commission of the robbery, either for the purpose of effecting his object or preventing his arrest. Two degrees of it are recognized—namely, violent robbery with weapons, and violent robbery without weapons. Thieves who at the time of the commission of the offence are armed with swords, spears, pistols or guns are always to be, and, if armed with sickles, knives, hatchets, sheath knives, or clubs, may be considered guilty of the first, and are to be punished, if the robbery has been accomplished, irrespective of the amount stolen and without distinction of principal and accessory, by decapitation; if the robbery has been only attempted, the principal by hanging and the accessories by penal servitude for life, unless the offenders have, in addition to the robbery, been guilty of either murder or wounding when, as before, all shall be punished by decapitation. Violent robbery without weapons includes all the above cases when, at the commission, the thief or thieves were not armed with any of the weapons mentioned. The punishments which are to be inflicted for it vary according to the amount stolen, as shown in the table below, and in passing sentence the following provisions are to be observed. All parties to the offence without distinction between principal and accessories, are to be punished for the full amount stolen irrespective of whether any division of it has been made among them or not. Thus, if three unarmed persons together commit a highway robbery of ten *yen*, although the principal may appropriate three-fifths of this sum, the first accessory the remaining two-fifths and the second get nothing, the whole three are nevertheless to be punished alike as having stolen ten *yen* and sentenced therefore as will be seen by the table, to penal servitude for five years. If murder is committed in connection with the robbery it shall involve the punishment of decapitation, and wounding or rape (even if only attempted) that of hanging, but those of the offenders who had no share in such murder, wounding or rape are only to be punished for the crime of robbery. Reductions of the degrees of punishment provided in the table shall be made of one degree in the case of an accessory who, though he enters a house, does not assist in the search for booty, or who only remains on watch outside and assists in passing out the booty;—of two degrees in the case of persons who, having been forced by threats to join in the commission, have entered a house, searched for, and shared in the division of the booty,

Preliminary matter. "Table of seven kinds of Unlawful Gain."

Revised Code, Sec. 127.

New Code, "Violent Robbery by unarmed persons."

Revised Code, Sec. 127.

Revised Code, Sec. 128.

Revise Code, Sec. 129.

—and of three degrees if they have not shared in such division, or if they have only remained on watch outside the house and assisted in handing out the booty. These mitigations shall not be made in the case of second offences. Persons who are clearly proved to have purposed committing a violent robbery but have been prevented doing so by being arrested, shall, if they were armed at the time of arrest, be punished by penal servitude for five years, and if unarmed by penal servitude for one year.

Revised Code, Sec. 130.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

New Code, "Embezzlement."

Embezzlement of public property is the offence of which superintendents of public property, or custodians of Government storehouses of any kind, who appropriate or obtain fraudulent possession in any way of the property committed to their charge, are to be convicted. The punishments for it are as given in the table, and, in inflicting them, no distinction is to be made between principal and accessory, and all parties to the offence are to be punished for the full amount stolen in the same way as in the case of violent robbery. A repetition of the offence, even if only attempted, shall involve an increase of one degree in the punishment, and an offender guilty of a second repetition shall be punished by penal servitude for life.

Notification No. 267 of July 24, 1873.

THEFT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

New Code, "Theft by Ordinary Persons."

Theft of Public Property is the stealing of it by any persons other than those in whose custody it was. A distinction between principal and accessory is only to be made when the theft has been attempted but not successfully accomplished, and, in other cases, all the parties are, as before, to be punished for the full amount stolen.

Notification No. 267, of July 24th, 1873.

An increase of one degree of severity is always to be made in the punishments provided in the table in the case of a repetition of the offence, and a second repetition is always to be punished by penal servitude for life, irrespective of what the amount stolen may have been.

COMMON ROBBERY.

New Code, "Secret Theft."

Common Robbery includes all cases of offences against private property that are unaccompanied with violence,—such as pocket-picking, secret theft, embezzlement of master's property by a servant, obtaining fraudulent possession, extortion by threats, etc., etc. All parties to its commission shall be punished for the total amount stolen by them, but the distinction betwen principal and accessory is to be observed. If the robbery be only attempted the punishment is to be penal servitude for 40 days, but, if it be a second offence, for 50 days, and, if a third, for 3 years, and if it be committed or attempted a fourth time the punishment is always to be penal servitude for life, irrespective of the amount stolen. Accidental wounding in connection with the robbery shall be punished more or less severely, in proportion to the gravity of the wounds by the penalties contained in the law of "Quarrelling and Fighting" increased one degree, but this punishment is not to exceed penal servitudefor 10 years. Accidental killing shall be punished by hanging. The term "obtaining fraudulent possession" is used to describe all cases in which property is obtained by asserting a false claim to it, by deceiving the owner by a plausible story, by prevailing on him to part with it on any pretence, or by absconding with it. The punishment to be inflicted for it is limited to penal servitude for 10 years.

New Code, "Extortion of Property by threats."

Revised Code, Sec. 136.

Notification No. 266 of July 23, 1873.

New Code, "Fraud."

All the punishments of the above offences, with the exception of that for violent rob-

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bery with weapons, are shown in the following table as are also those to be inflicted for offences treated of in the chapter 'Bribery and Corruption."

TABLE.

SCALE OF PUNISHMENTS TO BE INFLICTED FOR OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC OR PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Penal servitude for	Violent Robbery without weapons.	Embezzlement of Public Property.	Theft of Public Property and Bribery for all unlawful objects.	Common Robbery and Bribery for a lawful object.	Pecuniary Malversation.
Ten days	—	—	—	—	If the value of the property obtained is under five yen.
Twenty days	—	—	—	—	Over 5 yen 20 "
Thirty days	—	—	—	—	" 20 " 40 "
Forty days	—	—	—	—	" 40 " 60 "
Fifty days	—	—	If the robbery is attempted but no property obtained.	If the robbery is attempted but no property obtained.	" 60 " 80 "
Sixty days	—	—	If the value of the property obtained is under one yen.	If the value of the property obtained is under one yen.	" 80 " 100 "
Seventy days	—	—	Over 1 yen 10 "	Over 1 yen 10 "	" 100 " 120 "
Eighty days	—	Over 1 yen 10 "	" 10 " 20 "	" 10 " 20 "	" 120 " 140 "
Ninety days	—	" 10 " 20 "	" 20 " 30 "	" 20 " 30 "	" 140 " 160 "
One hundred days	—	" 20 " 30 "	" 30 " 40 "	" 30 " 40 "	" 160 " 200 "
One year	—	" 30 " 40 "	" 40 " 50 "	" 40 " 50 "	" 200 " 400 "
One year and a half	—	" 40 " 50 "	" 50 " 60 "	" 50 " 60 "	" 400 " 600 "
Two years	—	" 50 " 60 "	" 60 " 70 "	" 60 " 70 "	" 600 " 800 "
Two and a half years	If the robbery is attempted but no property obtained	" 60 " 70 "	" 70 " 80 "	" 80 " 90 "	" 800 " 1000 "
Three years	If the value of the property obtained is under five yen	" 70 " 80 "	" 80 " 90 "	" 90 " 100 "	" 1000 "
Five years	Over 5 yen 10 "	" 80 " 90 "	" 90 " 100 "	" 100 " 110 "	
Seven years	" 10 " 15 "	" 90 " 100 "	" 100 " 110 "	" 110 " 120 "	
Ten years	" 15 " 20 "	" 100 " 150 "	" 110 " 250 "	" 120 " 300 "	
Life	" 20 " 30 "				

In inflicting the above punishments the following increases or mitigations are to be made. In the case of common robbery, an increase of one degree in the punishment of a servant guilty of robbing his master's property and of two degrees in that of a servant guilty of embezzlement of his master's property; an increase of one degree is to be made even in the case of persons only temporarily employed, such as chair coolies, boatmen, etc., who may steal any property entrusted to them by their employers or in that of a hotel keeper who steals property committed his care by a guest. In the case of theft from a relative of the fifth degree of relationship a mitigation of one degree in the punishment provided for ordinary cases shall be allowed, and a further mitigation of one degree for each closer degree of consanguinity that there may be between the parties, but in the case of violent robbery this mitigation shall only be allowed when the offender is the senior relative of the two; *e. g.* it shall allowed to an uncle robbing his nephew but not a nephew robbing his uncle. In the latter case, however, if the crime is accompanied with the killing or wounding—though accidental—of the relative robbed the offender shall be punished under whichever of the laws of Robbery or Homicide subjects him to the severest penalty. This law of course applies only to relatives dwelling apart from each other. Robbery from relatives resident under the same roof shall be treated as "Unauthorized disposal of the family property" the punishment as provided in the law contained in the chapter on Domestic Law to be increased two degrees, but not so as to exceed the maximum penalty of penal servitude for 100 days. A mitigation of one degree shall be permitted in the punishment for Common Robbery of a stranger who steals family property either at the instigation of, or in conjunction with a member thereof, but if the latter is guilty of causing at the time of the robbery either death or wounds, the stranger even though he took no part in and was ignorant of such killing or wounding, shall be punished for violent robbery.

New Code, "Theft of Master's property."

Notification No. 74 of May 19, 1874.

New Code, "Theft from Relatives."

New Code, "Theft of Government or private cattle." Revised Code, Sec. 140.

New Code, "Theft of growing crops."

Revised Code, Sec. 141.

"Stealing cattle or animals of any kind from pasture or stables shall be punished either as Embezzlement or Theft of Public Porperty or Common Robbery as the case may be, but if from pasture the punishment must not exceed penal servitude for 10 years. This limitation is also to be observed in case of theft of growing crops, timbers, or anything prepared for use and left in an unwatched place, which are all to be punished under the law of common robbery. If animals that have been stolen are afterwards killed the punishment is to be increased one degree, and no matter what the value of the animals may have been it is not to be less than penal servitude for one year in the case of Government, or for 100 days in case of private property. Wilful killing of animals, even if they are not stolen, is to be punished according to the laws of robbery, the punishment, no matter what may have been the value of the animals destroyed, not to be less than penal servitude for 100 days in the case of Government or for 90 days in the case of private property.

SACRILEGE—IMPERIAL PROPERTY—PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Revised Code, Sec. 122.

Revised Code, Sec. 123.

Revised Code, Sec. 124.

New Code, "Theft of Imperial Clothing."

New Code, "Theft of trees from Imperial Cemetery."

New Code, "Theft of Public Document."

New Code, "Theft of Official Seals."

Revised Code, Sec. 125.

The punishments provided for the three classes of robbery specially treated of are as follows: For Sacrilege, which consists of the theft of the offerings to the gods, of articles that have been got ready with a view to and are about to be offered to the gods, the relics of shrines, etc.—penal servitude for life if committed at the shrines of Isé or at the chapel within the precincts of the palace, and if at other shrines for a period varying from 10 years to 90 days according to the class of the shrine. For theft of Imperial clothing in use—penal servitude for life; if already used and laid aside or only prepared for use penal servitude for 2 years; for theft of food, prepared for the Emperor or of Imperial furniture, penal servitude for 1½ years, and theft of plants and trees from Imperial grave-yards, penal servitude for 100 days, or such heavier punishment as would be entailed if the offence were treated under the ordinary law of robbery and the penalty increased one degree. For theft of Public Documents, if belonging to the Privy Council, penal servitude for 100 days; if to one of the chief metropolitan or provincial departments for 80 days, and in the case of any other public document, for 30 days, the punishment in each case to be increasad one degree if the documents were of primary importance, and in all instances the theft to be punished by the most severe law applicable to it if committed with an ulterior corrupt motive. For Theft of the Seal of the Privy Council, penal servitude for 10 years; of that of one of the chief metropolitan or provincial departments for 3 years, of of any other Government seal for 80 days and of a private seal for 70 days, with the same reservation, as in the previous instance, if the theft

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is committed with an ulterior corrupt motive.

There remain to be noticed certain offences which, though treated of in this chapter, are not necessarily connected with robbery.

Rescue of Prisoners.

Revised Code, Sec. 134.

Forcible rescue of a prisoner from custody, whether only attempted or successfully carried out, shall be punished by penal servitude for 10 years, or for life if the prisoner were under sentence of death, or if wounds are inflicted on any one while the rescue is being effected.

Abduction and Sale of Women.

New Code, "Abduction and Sale of Women." Revised Code, Sec. 145.

Forcible abduction or enticement of women away from their guardians shall be punished by penal servitude for 7 years if the woman be sold to a prostitution or any degrading or toilsome occupation, and for 2½ years if she be sold as a wife, concubine, or servant; the woman in each case to be restored to her guardians unless she be over 10 years of age and have assented to her abduction or disposal, when she shall undergo punishment three degrees less severe than that of the chief offender, whose punishment shall also be reduced one degree. A husband who sells his wife to prostitution against her will shall also be punished as above, but if with her consent by penal servitude for 70 days; any person who sells his daughter to prostitution against her will by penal servitude for 50 days, and any one who in like way sells his niece, younger sister or granddaughter by penal servitude for 70 days. Abduction of a wife or concubine, and making her one's own or another's wife or concubine, shall be punished by penal servitude for five and three years respectively. Disposal of any woman against her will to a foreigner, even if only attempted, shall be punished by penal servitude for ten years;—and in both this and previous case, the stipulations provided in the first instance as to the mitigation of the punishment of the chief offender and the punishment to be inflicted on the woman whenever she is a consenting party to her abduction or disposal, are to be observed. Disposal of a daughter to a foreigner against her will shall be punished by penal servitude for 1 year, and for 100 days, if with her consent, mitigated in either case one degree if the disposal be not actually completed. Any Japanese purchasing a foreigner shall be liable to a penalty less severe by one degree than those herein provided for the offence of disposing of a Japanese to a foreigner.

Revised Code, Sec. 146.

Revised Code, Sec. 147.

Revised Code, Sec. 149.

Revised Code, Sec. 150.

Trespassing in a Dwelling-House at Night.

New Code, "Unauthorized entry into a Dwelling-house at night."

Any person, who without due reason, enters a dwelling-house during the night time, shall be punished by penal servitude for 30 days, and no blame shall attach to any householder who kills such person on the spot. Should, however, a householder deliberately kill or wound such person after he has been duly arrested, he shall be liable to the punishment provided in the law of Quarrelling and Fighting for the offence of killing or wounding in an affray, mitigated two degrees. The owner or custodian of any cereals, vegetables, or fruit, who pursues a person attempting to steal the same during the night time, or, of any house or other property in town or country, who pursues a thief entering therein in broad daylight, and slays him on overtaking him shall, without reference to whether the theft has been successfully accomplished or not, be punished by penal servitude for 2 years; and killing, wounding, or beating such person after he has been duly arrested shall in each case be visited by the same punishment that would have attached to the offence if it had been committed during an affray, mitigated, however, one degree.

Revised Code, Sec. 155.

Unlawful Conspiracy and Riot.*

New Code, "Riotous Assemblies."

The ringleaders of any band of rioters who wreck, burn, or plunder property or cause wounds or death shall be punished by decapitation; an accessory, who, with his own hand, commits murder or kindles a fire, by hanging; and other accessories by penal servitude for 10 years. The word 'accessory' is in this case to be understood to mean an offender who, though he has not been the actual contriver, or originator of the riot, has yet taken part in the deliberations among the offenders which preceded its actual outbreak. Persons who have not done so, but have been present at the time of the riot and contributed to swell the numbers of the rioters, shall be punished according to the law "Violation of Standing Orders," contained in the chapter entitled "Miscellaneous Offences," but they shall be permitted to commute the term of penal servitude therein provided by the payment of a fine calculated at the usual rate. If, however, persons who would otherwise come under this category, with their own hands kindle a fire, they shall be punished by penal servitude for 10 years, and by penal servitude for 3 years if they do so under compulsion; and if they assist under compulsion in the wrecking of property they shall be punished for a "Grave Impropriety," the law relating to which is also contained in the chapter "Miscellaneous Offences."

Revised Code, Sec. 151.

The ringleaders, again, of any number of persons who, on account of agricultural distress in their own district, assemble and assault farmers, threaten the authorities, plunder the local stores, make an uproar at the Government office; or on account of any resentment, forsake their occupations and so bring discredit on the authorities, shall be punished by hanging; the accessories by penal servitude for 10 years. If, however, persons who have thus assembled inflict no injury on the people but merely forcibly urge a petition on the Government, the ringleader shall be punished by penal servitude for 10 years, and the accessories by a penalty mitigated one or two degrees in proportion as their share of the guilt may have been greater or less. When a riot is clearly ascribable to bad government on the part of the local authorities, or when the rioters are discovered by other authorities than those under whose jurisdiction they are before they have proceeded to extremes, they shall be punished by penal servitude for 100 days, or for 70 days if the riot were not of a serious nature.

Revised Code, Sec. 153.

Revised Code, Sec. 154.

Harbouring of Thieves.

New Code, "Habouring of Thieves."

Any lodging-house keeper who harbours persons guilty of robbery with violence, and who likewise contrives a robbery of this nature and shares in the booty thereby obtained shall, even though he had not assisted in its carrying out, be punished equally severely with those who have, and in the case of common robbery he shall under similar circumstances be treated as the principal in the offence. If he does not share in the booty he shall be punished in the case of robbery with violence by penal servitude for two years, and in that of common robbery as an acces-

* There is no law of "High Treason" in Japan, and though the present one might be applied to cases where the treason extended to rebellion, it is impossible to say whether or not it is under it that punishment is imposed for that offence, as none of the sentences that have been passed on persons guilty of it have been published. The absence of a law of "High Treason" is the more remarkable from the fact that in the Chinese Codes on which the "New Code" is founded, the crime is treated with the greatest minuteness, several degrees of it being described.

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sory. He shall also be punished equally severely with those who have actually committed robbery with violence when, though he may not have been its contriver, he has yet taken part in the deliberations that preceded it, and has either shared in the booty even without assisting in the commission or assisted in the commission without sharing in the booty, and he shall in all these instances be treated as an accessory in the case of common robbery. Mere harbouring of persons guilty of violent robbery shall be punished by penal servitude for 80 days, and of persons guilty of common robbery by penal servitude for 80 days.

Receivers of stolen goods, or of money or property acquired by the disposal of persons forcibly abducted or disposed of with their own consent, shall be punished as accessories in a common robbery; purchasers of stolen goods or receivers of any property acquired by extortion, fraud, or bribery, whether for a lawful or an unlawful object, shall be punished under the law of Pecuniary Malversation. A mitigation of one degree in the punishment provided in this law shall be allowed to those who purchase, and two degrees those who merely receive into their keeping, property unlawfully acquired by any of these means last mentioned, but in all cases the punishment shall be increased one degree of severity on every repetition of offence until the maximum of penal servitude for three years is reached.

Revised Code, Sec. 158.

Pawnbrokers who receive in pledge any stolen goods unsecured by broker and guarantor shall, even though they were ignorant of the fact that such goods were stolen, forfeit them to their rightful owner; and any person who acts either as broker or guarantor in pledging stolen goods, shall be sentenced to a punishment one degree less that that provided for Pecuniary Malversation; and if he has received any money for doing so to one degree less than that for common robbery; and he shall in addition in both cases be held liable to reimburse the amount for which the goods have been pledged.

Revised Code, Sec. 157.

Revised Code, Sec. 156.

OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD.

DEPARTED FROM THIS WORLD, UPON THE 10TH DAY OF THE 2ND MONTH, THE STORY-TELLER OF "OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD."

Near the western extremity of the Main Street, where the road becomes irregular a little, as if tired of adhering strictly to the same direction it longed to wander into the pleasant fields on either side—where the declining sun's last rays are thrown before it withdraws its lingering glance from our simple village and retires to rest beyond the hills,—there stands upon the right hand as you travel towards the country and leave behind the haunts of business—if such poor ineffectual barter as we pretend to, can claim so grand a designation,—an ancient temple.

A grave old building is this temple; so old indeed, that the fashion of its architecture is out of date. Velvet mosses flourish on the venerable roof, and the *matsu* trees in the courtyard, planted in its days of infancy, have grown from tender saplings into gnarled and distorted elders.

Huge old fellows, with rough tesselated bark, whose hoary heads have rocked in many a storm, and not come off uninjured, neither, as scars and wounds where branches have been torn away, can testify.

In keeping with the temple is the enclosure in which it stands. A gloomy spot instinct with generations of departed worshippers, whose feet, long crumbled into earth, have left their tracks upon the granite steps and pathways leading to the Shrine, where their prayers and supplications, groaned out upon the placid air, would seem to linger still.

For of nights, when the bamboo grove beside the temple and the dark pines behind it are agitated by the wind, strange sounds and sighs are shaken from their branches. Wild and inarticulate, but expressibly melancholy.

A solemn spot is this at all times; shady in the early mornings; drowsy with the hum of insects in the afternoons; sombre in the evenings and redolent of incense always. A place to hold one's breath in, and speak in whispers, and yet one which from immemorial times has been chosen by our Story-teller to exercise his craft in.

Not *inside* the boundary wall, be it understood, but in the space outside, where one grand old pine tree leans over and spreads its ponderous body, and inclines its bushy head to listen, as it were,—an unexpected levity in such an ancient tree.

Here our lecturer was accustomed to hold forth beneath a canvas awning, once white, perhaps, but now a neutral tint in keeping with the age around it.

And hither on summer evenings, when their work was over, all red-legged from their baths, the old and young folks—tranquil as is usual with those who have earned their leisure—were wont to gather, to fan themselves and smoke their pipes, and have their drowsy souls excited by the deeds of heroes, and their soft hearts melted by the wrongs and sorrows of unhappy lovers.

At such times the mellow notes of the grand old temple bell have been known to mingle with the story, and vibrate in unison with the tender chord which the Story-teller had just deftly touched in the bosoms of his auditory. For he was a skilful artist and knew how to play upon the human heart, as it were a lute.

Nor did he find, at times, the sharp metallic ring of the good priest's gong an unseasonable accompaniment, when swaying to and fro in the description of a fight.

But he's gone! And the bell now, in place of taking part in his discourses, wails out a trembling monody over the deserted court, and the pine tree has wept a silent shower of withered needles upon the empty canopy which sheltered till now the best and gentlest of his kind!

Oh! it was a sight to be remembered, how grandly he took his seat, and gravely disposed the folds of his *hakama*. Before him a little table, and behind, upon the canvas curtain, a picture of a circling crane whose outspread wings formed a little "glory" round his head.

Then how solemnly he bent him forward and hid his face in the hollowed palms for a little space, as though bespeaking the assistance of the gods in the task which he had before him.

What a decorous silence always fell upon us at this time, until he knocked the fetters off our tongues with a cheerful rap upon his little table with his fan. This was his preliminary warning,—his way of intimating that he would presently bespeak our entire attention,—his summons to make ready to attend.

For he had yet to take a cup of tea before commencing, and to roll the cup between his hands—as he leant his elbows on the table—and lay his head upon one side and cogitate and smile to himself, as though he tasted on his supple tongue the good things which were ready to fly out the moment he opened his mouth.

And when this breathing space was over and the cup was flung aside, and silence ordered with a thunderous rap, what a light blazed in his eyes and a glow shone upon his fine old countenance, as he commenced his tale. How artfully, too, he started with a whisper and gradually increased the volume of his voice, until he had worked his way into our minds, so to speak, before we were quite aware of it. He delighted not in rude surprises or startling effects. He preferred rather to woo you with his gentle accents until he had secured your ear, and then trust to the magic of his voice and eye to hold you captive. We have lost a beloved friend! For he brought us up, so to speak. Hand in hand with him, it might be said, we trode our path of life. A dull and commonplace round enough at best, but immeasurably more so deprived of his good company. Whatever of nobility of soul is ours we owe to him. The pleasant thoughts which lighten labour, and lend wings to the dreary hours which otherwise we should have passed unprofitably beside our *hibachis* on rainy days, he furnished to our unfurnished minds. To his influence is due our knowledge of the high-souled past, and perchance the flavour of antiquity which hangs around our quiet village.

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But that is past and over! Our page is turning and who can read what's written on the other side!

Where is our friend? Gone to that country from which he was wont to summon the silent shades, and breathe upon them for our delectation and reanimate them, and make them re-enact for us their parts.

But one comfort still remains to us. If there is ought in the Indestructibility of Sound his words will live for ever, and when, rebounding from sphere to sphere they will at last revisit this planet from whence they started upon their never ending journey, who knows but out children will have cause to thank our Story-teller for their pleasant dreams?

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, March 28th, 1877.

Sir,—The currency question which came up before the Chamber of Commerce, and which failed to produce a quorum when brought forward for discussion at an adjourned meeting, must not be put down to the apathy of its members, but rather to the fact that few at present would care to give a definite opinion with the certainty of their deductions proving ultimately correct. It seems rather premature to recommend the Japanese Government to coin a silver dollar or *yen*, when the best financiers are in doubts about the future relative value of silver to gold, in the absence of any reliable data of the annual production of silver and also of the intentions of the European Powers (known as the Latin Union) regarding the retention of the double standard. Besides, is Japan in a position to supply a coin for her trade requirements? Most certainly not! To do so, she must import bullion for which, as she is only a small producer, she must pay in gold or its equivalent, and this she is unable to do; which brings us at once to the gist of the question, viz., the inconvertible currency, a purely State question, on which foreigners may continue to theorise until some one can point out the means whereby Japan can redeem her floating debt.

No one can deny that it is not desireable to have an uniform coin as a means of value between foreigners and natives, but I most distinctly deny that foreigners would be benefitted in the least by the substitution of a silver *yen* instead of the Mexican dollar. Fluctuations would still continue in even a greater degree. For instance, with an Import trade in excess of the Exports, the silver *yen* would be depressed such a percentage below bullion point, as would enable the Bankers to export their superfluous balances; and *vice versa* would their value be enhanced with exports in excess of imports. The natives must continue all the same to suffer from the fluctuations of *satsu* or inconvertible paper currency, which is, and must remain, their only means of exchange except with foreigners.

BETA.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, March 28th, 1877.

Sir,—It is plain that any community, which isolates itself with respect to currency from the country around it, incurs thereby some serious disadvantages. One of the prime conditions of a healthy trade is that its measure of value shall not only be as free as possible from fluctuations in itself, but in harmony with the circumstances of the country where it is employed. If it be not so, friction arises, which must either be met by special means, involving special expenditure (which constitutes a tax upon every transaction), or must tend to impair the usefulness of an instrument of exchange which ought to be fixed, simple, and smooth in its work.

The oscillations which have occurred in Japan during the last six months between the native and the foreign currency indicate that one or the other is defective in this essential condition.

Such oscillations perplex and injure trade, at one time operating as a tax upon sales, at another as a stimulus to purchases; and both in an unhealthy manner. This is well pointed out by your correspondent W. As merchants can seldom anticipate or explain them, they must, on the whole, lose by them. The only class which can gain by them are the money changers, shroffs, and others who thrive by the confusion, as lawyers do by the disputes or blunders of their clients. This class naturally desires to perpetuate the disorder which suits it so well. But the merchant must equally desire to abolish that disorder, and to rid his trade of the burden of supporting a class of whose services, under proper conditions, he must have no need.

These considerations furnish ample reasons for the establishment of a better currency for foreign commerce in Japan than that which now exists.

But when the merchant has to choose a measure of value for his trade and his accounts, his first consideration is as to its stability. He wants to feel that the capital he lodges here in the forms of money or of merchandize, he may withdraw at leisure without loss from changes of currency. Other losses he is prepared to risk, but he rightly objects to incur one wholly beyond his means, in fact even when these appear to be increasing in figures.

It was practically on this principle that foreigners originally adopted the Mexican dollar for their trade and accounts in Japan. They knew little about Japanese money, found it difficult to understand and unfixed in character, and, instead of it, chose a coin which they had found convenient under similar circumstances in China. It was not a perfectly good coin, but it seemed more stable than any other money then obtainable, and there was even some chance of getting the Japanese to adopt it as the Chinese had. It may be said, therefore, that the choice was a wise one at that time, and gave to foreign investments then as nearly as possible the required fixity of value.

But it is now proposed to reconsider this choice, on the ground that Japan has definitely rejected foreign money and has established a good currency of her own.

If this last be true, it would undoubtedly be advantageous to foreigners to bring their business and accounts into harmony with the native currency. For it must be admitted that the Mexican dollar is not only a troublesome but an unreliable coin, the supply of which may at any moment be cut short by the revolutions continually occurring in Mexico.

Moreover the *yen*, as we have it now, is unquestionably a good coin, whether in gold or in silver; and in most respects it is clearly superior to the Mexican dollar. The Japanese Government have taken much pains and spent much money to establish the Mint which produces it, and they have done this at the instance, and, at least partly, in the interest of, and to please, foreigners. It seems rather ungracious of us under such circumstances to reject the *yen*.

It is further to be considered that any possible depreciation in the *yen* would not materially affect new, or even current, business. If it should be depreciated, prices of merchandise would soon adjust themselves accordingly, and foreign trade would not on the whole suffer any serious loss. The check that the Import trade would at first receive would be offset by the impulse that would be given to Export trade, and in a short time prices in both branches would rise to a normal level.

But if the *yen* were adopted by foreigners, any instability in it would materially affect all fixed investments here, and all accounts which were of the nature of creditor accounts. Every merchant must ask himself the question, "if I keep my Bank account in *yen*, can I depend on "drawing out, say a year or two hence, the same weight of "silver or gold which is represented by my present "deposit?". And every Banker must enquire "if I lend "money in *yen* to-day, can I depend on getting back at "the due date the same weight of silver that I now pay "out?"

In short, for the whole creditor class the question of the stability of the *yen* is a vital one. And the foreign communities in Japan are, on the whole, creditor communities, and in the nature of things must remain so.

The purpose of these notes has been merely to state this question and the considerations involved in it. It would be presumptuous in any one person to answer it for the community, for the purposes and policy of the Government with regard to its Mint and its currency are not easily ascertainable. It must be at present a matter of

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individual opinion whether or not the *yen* is likely to be maintained at its present value, and whether or not the Mint is likely to furnish a regular or sufficient supply of the coin.

It is tolerably clear that foreigners, as a creditor class, cannot afford the risk of dealing in the *paper* currency of Japan. That currency has maintained its value thus far in a marvellous way, which proves that the people have the greatest confidence in the good faith and resources of the Government. Nothing else can explain its present value. And there is, certainly, in the facilities which a hearty adoption of that currency would give to trade, a great temptation to foreigners to thus respect what the Japanese do. But this is a question somewhat like that of exterritoriality, and those who prefer to remain independent of the uncertainties which surround the future of finance, as of legislation in Japan, have much on their side.

The present question is not quite analogous to that answered in Shanghai about twenty years ago, when the *tael* was adopted by foreigners. Their dollar currency had become very inconvenient, so that fluctuations of five per cent. a day were not infrequent. The remedy for this was found, not in the employment of another coin, but in that of a measure of value of a certain weight and fineness of value of silver, which, though called a tael, has hardly more than a nominal existence.

Perhaps the remedy here may be found in the same direction, say by the adoption of 416 grains of standard silver, or its equivalent in gold, as a standard of value, calling that a dollar or a *yen*, and accepting every coin, Japanese or foreign, which shall respond to that standard, rejecting all others. This would apprise the Japanese Government of our readiness to take *yen* as long as they were supplied in sufficient quantity and of standard quality (for being so they would naturally be preferred to any other coin), and might lead to some compact or assurance on their part which would remove all doubt as to the future.

A. Z.

Yokohama, March 18, 1877.

TRAINING NOTES.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 30th March, 1877.

The training for the forthcoming meetings of the Y. R. Club and the Y. R. Association may now be said to have commenced, but, alas! how different from those of former years are the very limited assemblies which now take place at the Course in the mornings. Most of us have, at some period of our existence, been witnesses of a funeral ceremony. Even on such a solemn occasion I have seen many people look more cheerful than did the group assembled at the Race Course yesterday morning. In vain I looked for more than one familiar face, and listened for that flow of ready wit and cheerful jokes which often used to be the rule, not the exception. These are evidently things of the past, and the training, instead of being a pleasant recreation, has become one of the most serious events of a sporting man's life. Even the ponies seem to be affected with the morbid desire to do themselves, or their riders, an injury; and although I have not witnessed any spills, still there have been one or two already. The demand for *Rifles*, which has somewhat increased during the past few days, may also be attributable to the disturbed state of affairs existing between the two racing parties, but up to the present, I believe, no actual use of weapons has been made.

The first instalment of a shipment of griffins for the Race Club arrived on 22nd instant by the *Nagoya Maru*. They were drawn for during the afternoon and the favourite (by Shanghai opinions) fell to the lot of Mr. John Peel, and the next three in choice to Mr. Pringle and his associates. Mr. J. Peel's pony, although possessing every appearance of a racer, lacks condition and stength, while on the other hand Mr. Pringle's lot have come over in very good order. The *Hiroshima Maru* brought over the balance of the griffins yesterday, viz., six for the Club, eight for the Association and one private property. Those for the Club were drawn for, and appear to give general satisfaction to the various owners. The best, to my idea, has fallen to the lot of the new "Devonshire" stable, but I suppose next week we shall get a good view of them all in working order. The Association ponies will not be distributed till after the arrival of the next steamer from Shanghai, when ten or twelve more are expected. Those of the first instalment are all too small for this course and not likely to turn out anything wonderful. Taking the ponies on the whole, however, they are the most promising mob of subscription ponies ever yet introduced here.

The sole remaining partner of the De Benter interest has appeared in an active part, and for the sake of the really good ponies of which Mr. W. Fairplay has become the fortunate owner, I trust that the continuation of their training will be administered with more judiciousness than has been the commencement. Ponies cannot be taken off "soft food," crammed with oats, blanketed, and bucketed (so to speak) without showing symptoms of uneasiness, nor is it the best method of training to allow ponies, thus highly fed, to cool their heels for two consecutive mornings in the Gothic, but perhaps too well ventilated stables erected in the Race Course paddock. Nothing new has occurred in the way of training with the exception of the noticeable fact that hot cross buns were not supplied at the Race Course, whereby I was done out of my usual Good Friday's breakfast. Saturday afternoon is the favorite day at the Course now, and although the *Alaska* carried away the principal supporter of the Y. R. A., I am glad to see that he has left his ponies to be raced at the coming meeting.

The programmes of both Clubs have been published, that of the Y. R. A. being very carefully and well drawn up and showing that every minor point has been carefully studied. The Y. R. C. excludes all winners of more than three races in 1876, whereby some of Mr. Morrison's best ponies are shut out, so these will doubtless run at the Associatiation Meeting. This is a step in the right direction, for there is certainly not room for two Race Clubs in Yokohama, and from the enthusiastic support which both the Committees have met with, it is evident that there are more people willing to go in for racing than there were in former years, and I think it a great pity that an amalgamation cannot be brought about, and so ensure one really good Race meeting instead of two second class horse fairs; and this might easily be brought about if the *contending spirits* would submit to the dictation and advice of their respective Committees. Until this is the case we shall have no decent racing in Yokohama.

TRITON.

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M's COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., *Acting Law-Secretary*.

Tuesday, 27th March, 1877.

Kondo Hikoyemon and Hakii Seijiro *v.* J. E. Carter.

(Continued from 14th instant.)

This was adjourned in order that two witnesses, whose evidence was of paramount importance, might be brought forward. The *Kencho* authorities, whose aid had been called in, produced two men, who were now examined.

Kobayashi Masanori, cautioned, stated:—I am a dealer in piece goods in Tôkiô. I know nothing either of the plaintiffs or defendant. I do not know Kobayashi Hidetaro; nor Kobayashi Hideji. Five years ago I was called Kobayashi Hidetaro; since then my name has been Kobayashi Masanori. I was arrested by an officer of the *Saibansho*, on suspicion of being concerned of this case. After investigation, I was released and allowed to return home. I know nothing of the man who assumed the name of Kobayashi Hidetaro; I gave no one authority to use the name, nor do I know anything about this affair. Kobayashi Hidetaro may be a common name in Japan, but I really do not know.

Mr Carter said he did not recognise this witness; he had nothing whatever to do with the circumstances under notice.

Plaintiff knew nothing of him either.

Kawamura Hideharu was now called. Mr Carter said he knew the man, but he had nothing to do with the business. Witness stated:—I belong to Otamachi, Tôkiô. I went to the house of Hakii Seijiro on one occasion in company with two persons named

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Hanawa Koijiro and Murata Seijro, on a visit and without reference to business. I knew Hanawa Koijiro, before but not Murata Seijiro. Hakii Seijiro lived in the hotel called Asahi-ya, in Tôkiô. I do not know his residence now. I have been examined by the authorities about this suit, but I know nothing about it. These men may have gone to some place between Sendai and Hakodate. There are no particular circumstances which make me come to that conclusion, but Hanawa Koijiro's father lives at Sendai, and MurataSeijiro's home is at Hakodate. I only went as I stated to this plaintiff's house on one occasion. All I did was to look at some pictures and walk about the house a little. No conversation of any importance took place. I was not formally introduced to any one. I did hear some talk about a loan of money and the buildings being given as security. They did not mention any name; they said the money would come from an Englishman in Yokohama. There was no further conversation beyond the property being security and where the money was to come from. We just called by the way at Kondo's house and then went direct to Hakii's. Kondo went with me, from what I saw I conclude it was Kondo's first visit also. Murata had, I noticed, some friendly conversation with Kondo, so they perhaps knew each other. I knew Murata Seijiro before I went there. He is the servant of Hanawa, in whose house he lived. I daresay Murata has gone along with Hanawa, I did not hear Hanawa call himself Kobayashi Hidetaro. I am still under the surveillance of the *Saibansho*.

Plaintiff, Kondo Hikoyemon, to Court:—On the visit of which I spoke it was the first time I saw the three men. I was told that this witness was Carter's *banto* when all three were sitting together. He must have heard it. In company with the other plaintiff I requested the authorities to discover the whereabouts of these men. I was told to make inquiries myself, but I had done so unsuccessfully.

Hakii Seijiro, the other plaintiff said:—This is the man who came with the other two at the beginning of the transactions.

Witness said that Hanawa understood English. Witness did not know defendant, Carter.

Mori Shigeshiko, a police official, stated:—I live in Government House at Noge-yama. I cannot give the exact particulars of this search, only the general outlines. The first time this affair came under our notice was when these two men, plaintiffs, came and lodged a complaint again Carter. I explained to the two men that it was my duty only to attend to foreigners in criminal matters and not in civil, and so I gave a sketch of the routine which they should adopt and one of the forms to fill up for this consulate. They followed my instructions. After the complaint had been heard I know nothing of the affair until the day on which I received a letter from the Acting-Consul on the 5th instant, requesting that the missing witnesses might be searched for. By orders from the *Kencho* this search was instituted; but the date for the hearing in the Court had been fixed for the 14th, and up to that time the enquiries had been unsuccessful and the men remained undiscovered. After a time I learned that the name of the first witness Kobayashi Masanori had been formerly Kobayashi Hidetaro. By a fortunate chance this man came down to Yokohama on the 14th instant and plaintiffs and defendant were sent from the Consulate to see him. They, however, pronounced that it has not the man. We afterwards sent a policeman of the first order to see the other man whose whereabouts we had discovered. He was not found at home then, but a friend of his was there; and in this man's tobacco-pouch a paper bearing Kawamura's address was found. This was not his actual place of residence, but a house which he frequented. And so, by the aid of the metropolitan police he was ultimately found. On the supposition that the other fellows are in Sendai, I have communicated with my brother officials there, and await the result of their enquiries, I cannot say when an answer may be expected. I can telegraph to Sendai, should his Court think it necessary.

Mr Carter applied now for a dismissal of the case. These men did not come forward, and the case had now been adjourned four times on their account.

Plaintiffs had no other witnesses to bring forward. Defendant had nothing more to say in the case.

Judgment to be delivered at 10 a.m. to-day, the 28th instant.

Wednesday, 28th March, 1877.

JUDGMENT.

The conclusion I arrive at upon the evidence is that Murata Seizo, and Hanawa Koichiro calling himself Kobayashi Hidetaro, falsely represented themselves to the plaintiffs as acting for the defendant and to the defendant as acting for the plaintiffs, and that the plaintiffs and defendant believed and acted upon these representations; that Kobayashi Hidetaro fraudulently misinterpreted the conversation and mistranslated the writings which passed between the plaintiffs and defendant. I find that neither party was prepared to carry out the contract as understood by the other, and I therefore consider that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover. I find that the defendant refused to complete the contract unless the plaintiffs produced the two men, Murata Seizo and Kobayashi Hidetaro (being no doubt under the impression that they were the agents of the plaintiffs) while the plaintiffs could not produce them and believed that they were respectively the agent and servant of the defendant. It appears to me that, however wise a precaution it might have been on the part of the defendant to have the two men in question present at the completion of the loan, he was not justified in making their presence a condition to the fulfilment of the contract, that the plaintiffs were justified in considering the contract rescinded, and are entitled on this ground also to recover the deposit.

It is to be observed, moreover, that the defendant has in no way been dammified by the misunderstanding. He has not parted with the $4 000. If he had paid it through the intervention of the so-called Kobayashi Hidetaro, the probability is he would have lost it altogether; if he had paid it direct in the face of the notification of H.B.M.'s Chargé d' Affairs of the 11th day of June, 1872, it is probable he would have great difficulty in realizing his security.

I do not consider that this is a case for interest and there will be no costs.

Let the defendant within ten day's pay to the plaintiffs the sum of 300 *yen* and deliver to the plaintiffs the promisory note for 60 *yen* delivered to him by the plaintiffs, or failing therein pay to the plaintiffs a further sum of 60 *yen*

IN H. B. M.'S COURT AT YEDO.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., *Acting Law Secretary.*

Monday, March 26th, 1877.

TÔKIÔ *Fu vs.* BLOCKLEY & BLOCKLEY.

KUSUMOTO MASATAKA, *Chiji* of Tôkiô *Fu*, } *Plaintiff*

ARTHUR BLOCKLEY and BRIDGET BLOCKLEY, his wife } *Defendants*

ARTHER BLOCKLEY and BRIDGET BLOCKLEY, his wife } *Plaintiffs*

KUSUMOTO MASATAKA, *Chiji* of Tôkiô *Fu*. } *Defendants.*

The Tôkiô *Fu* claim from the defendants three years' ground rent for Lot No 17, situated in the foreign settlement of Tsukiji, Tôkiô, amounting to $340, with a penalty of two per cent per month added. The defendants' plea is, that, while they admit the arrears of rent, the Government has broken its contract by not confining foreigners, resident in Tôkiô, within the limits of the foreign settlement. They, therefore, claim from the Government the sum of $5,000 damages for breach of contract.

Mr Lowder appeared for the Tôkiô *Fu* and Mr Ness for Mrs Blockley.

The hearing of this case was to have come off on Friday last, but as no notice had been served on one of the defendants His Honour declined to proceed.

On the Court assembling, Arthur Blockley was called, but as he did not appear, evidence was taken showing that a notice had been served at his last known place of abode on the 24th.

Bridget Blockley was then sworn, and deposed that she was the wife of Arthur Blockley and resided at No. 17, Tsukiji. A notice of the trial had been left at her house, but her husband was beyond the jurisdiction of Court, having left the country.

The witness expressed a desire to be represented by Counsel, and had engaged Mr Ness to defend her, but he could not appear to-day.

Mr Lowder asked if Mrs Blockley, under the circumstances, appeared in person, and received a negative reply.

His Honour said that, although it would probably inconvenience the gentlemen of the Tokio *Fu* who had attended under the expectation that the case would proceed to-day, he thought it would be better to adjourn the hearing until Counsel for the defence could appear.

Mr Lowder asked His Honour to fix as early a date as possible.

His Honour:—Suppose we adjourn it for one week; will be that convenient?

Mr Lowder:—Cannot you put it down for an earlier date than that, say, to morrow?

His Honour.—To-morrow I shall be engaged, but I can adjourn it till Thursday afternoon if that will be more convenient to you.

Mr Lowder having signified his assent the case was adjourned till Thursday, 29th inst, at 4 p. m.

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IN THE KANAGAWA SAIBANSHO.

Before ASAINA KANSUI. Esq., Vice-President.

Monday, March 26th, 1877.

C. BRAUN *v.* KAJIRO SHOKIDO

This was an action to compel defendant to take delivery of shirtings sold to him, valued at over $6,000.

(Continued from 7th March.)

Mr Dickins appeared for plaintiff.

The hearing of this case was adjourned from the 4th instant until to-day; and on the Court assembling this morning Mr Dickins said he was sorry to have to trouble the Court so much; it was not plaintiff's fault but owing to persistence of defendant in demanding proof. At first it was thought sufficient to show the arrival of 19,200 pieces of shirtings between September and 20th October, 1876, because our books showed that of this quantity more than sufficient was left to meet defendant's demands. Defendant will not admit this and brings other merchants to prove that all the 19,200 prices were delivered between these dates. The difference between the books of these witnesses and our own are differences of date of delivery in some instances, and these differences are easily explained by the fact that the money was often deposited long before the goods were taken delivery of, and while our books show only the actual date of delivery, defendant's books show the date of delivery to be the date of deposit of the money on many occasions. Hence we say that our books are really right and do not clash with those of defendant's witnesses, and that out of the 19,200 pieces which arrived between the end of September 1876 and 20th October, more than 5,000 pieces were left on the latter date, nearly twice as much as necessary for defendant's contract, part of which had been executed. However, to satisfy defendant and the Court we have gone to much trouble to prove that at the end of September and in addition to the 19,2000 pieces already mentioned we had several thousand pieces left over from previous arrivals. I said at last sitting, 6 000 pieces were on hand in this way but I have found upon closer examination that more than that number were ready. Such is the result of our re-examination of the books. In fact ever since January 20th, 1875, up to this very day, at least 7,450 pieces have been ready for delivery to defendant any day he chose to come for them.

Mr. Dickins produced, in support of the above statements, the Custom House returns, Bills of Lading and Invoices for the shirtings which arrived between January, 1875, and this date.

The Judge now asked Mr. Dickins to state the circumstances of the second (7 lb. contract).

Mr. Dickins said that the only defence was that the goods were up to sample. The contract was that the shirtings were to be like those bought in the 7th month. Plaintiff maintains that they were equal in quality and manufacture to the 500 pieces sold in the 7th month. If these 500 pieces were produced by defandant, and if, on comparing with the 5,000 pieces arrived for defendant, they were found to be of a different mark or manufacture, we must lose our case. But as it is impossible for us to prove a negative, defendant ought to produce the whole of the 500 pieces and himself prove by comparison that the 5,000 pieces are not on the average equal to the of the 5,000 pieces. These shirtings are manufactured in enormous numbers and sometimes one piece will be a little better or a little worse than another; therefore, I do not say that all the 5,000 pieces are equal to the very best of the 500 pieces, but that the average of the 5,000 pieces were fully equal to the average of the 500 pieces and were of exactly the same mark and manufacture. The contract simply refers to shirtings that were brought in the seventh month and says that the shirtings now brought are not to be of the same quality but "the same stuff," *i.e.* the same mark and manufacture, but nothing is said about quality. Nevertheless the quality of the 5,000 is the same as that of the 500, being made by machinery there can be none but accidental and trifling differences. In the answer, the defendant says that the plaintiff requested the defendant to take delivery of the 5,000 pieces, offering to reduce the price. This is wholly untrue. The plaintiff simply said "if there is any difference in the quality we will refer it to an arbitrator, and if he decides that I ought to make a reduction, I will make such." The arbitrator suggested by plaintiff was Echizenya, a Japanese merchant; but defendant would not agree to any arbitration. The answer also says that defendant asked plaintiff to take back 5 bales and to pay to defendant the money paid for the 5 bales and interest. This is wholly untrue. The answer then goes on to say that plaintiff brought this action unexpectedly and before negotiations were concluded. This also is wholly untrue. The notice was given to defendant long before the action was brought, both verbally and by letter, that an action would be brought if the remainder of the goods were not taken delivery of. Mr Braun can prove that and also his *banto*, who wrote the letter. Mr Braun being unwell did not come to-day; besides, he did not know the case came on to-day. That is all I have to say at present. Let defendant show by comparison between the 500 and 5,000 pieces of shirtings, that the latter are inferior to the former; then we will withdraw the case.

His Honour asked what factory's mark the red deer in a circle represented?

Mr Dickins was not certain, but the mark showed that the shirtings which bore it were of a particular weight, size and number of threads. In all probality it was a mark confined to Reiss & Co.'s but not being himself a merchant Mr. Dickins could not positively say. For a manufacturer to send out different qualities of shirtings under the same marks would be to ruin his whole business. No sample is given; they buy by mark, size and weight. In this case the goods were not bought on sample.

Plaintiff said that as regards the difference in quality in the two quantities mentioned he had had the opportunity of comparing them. Plaintiff's banto had written to Mayeda, the purchaser of the goods, offering a reduction in price.

Mr. Dickins asked if plaintiff knew anything about this Mayeda? Defendant sent they were known to each other. Kashiwo made this contract with plaintiff. Defendant had the letter, but not at present with him.

Adjourned till Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 1.30 p.m.

Wednesday, March 28th, 1877.

Mr Dickins appeared for plaintiff.

Defendant remarked that though Mr Dickins had stated during the last hearing that in a large number of shirtings some slight differences might be found, this was no excuse for a discrepancy between the goods and the sample.

Mr Dickins replied that the goods of the second contract were not sold on sample. The 5,000 pieces were, as promised, the same as some 500 pieces previously sold to defendant.

Defendant denied that the 500 pieces referred to were a mixed lot, and Mr Dickins had again to explain that he had not meant to convey such a meaning when he said there might have been, as usual in such large quantities of shirtings, a few pieces better than the others. Of course it would be unfair to expect the whole of the 5,000 pieces to sustain the quality of the best of the 500.

Defendant said that was quite so, but unless a sample existed how could he have known what the 5,000 pieces were to be?

Mr Dickins said that to the best of his knowledge all the 5,000 pieces were equal to the best of the 500; the 500 must be produced for comparison.

Defendant said that if these had been the terms of the contract he would have had to keep the 500 pieces on purpose.

Mr Dickins said that was his look out; the understanding, however, was that the 5,000 pieces were to be shirtings of the same size, weight, quality and mark as the former 500.

Defendant said he had a sample on which he was willing to take the goods. It was of course not to be expected that he could produce the 500 pieces.

Mr Dickins again denied that any sample was given to defendant at the time of the sale. If it had, the circumstance would certainly have been mentioned in the contract.

Mr Braun confirmed these remarks of Mr Dickins', adding that as a fact, when goods were sold to arrive they were sold on the mark &c., and it was only when the goods happened to be on hand at the time of sale that a sample was shown.

The original contract was now produced and shown to defendant. His Honour asked how the price was settled in the absence of sample? Mr Dickins said he supposed by agreement between the parties, or according to weight and size or other particulars. Practically, no differences in quality occurred in shirtings of the same weight and mark; *slight* variations happened accidentally.

Defendant asked how it was that there were such differences in the packages of which he took delivery lately? Mr Dickins said he did not believe there was any such difference as he spoke of.

His Honour said that for himself he would like to know whether Mr Dickins admitted the probability of the existence of these inequalities.

Mr Dickins said it was of course impossible to make two things, either great or small, exactly alike, either in goods such as now under notice or in anything else. In Nature nothing was alike its neighbour; in mankind no two faces could be found alike, and the

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differences, as in art, were caused by the natural failings in the manufacture.

A Japanese witness said he went on the 16th January to No. 30 and saw Mr Braun, to whom he spoke of the inequalities in the goods. Mr Braun said the goods were in his godown and he could go and examine them, though Mr Braun denied that the goods showed any failing. They went to the godown and the Chinaman opened the bales, some of which were found to be very bad in quality. When this was told to Mr Braun he asked witness to bring a sample of the 500 pieces that they might compare the lots. Witness was afraid at first that plaintiff would take possession of the sample if he were forced to bring it; but being hard pressed he eventually went in a *jinrikisha* and brought it. Witness then compared the goods with the sample and found them quite different in quality. Mr Braun said the difference in quality was so slight that the price would not be more affected than ½ cent per piece. The witness maintained that the deterioration amounted to more than that, and after some dispute, Mr Braun offered a reduction of 25 cents per piece.

Mr Dickins remarked that the jump from *rin* to 25 cents was somewhat abrupt.

Witness corrected himself and said:—10 cents were offered. Mr Braun then went away and the *banto* came advising the parties to come to some arrangement. Witness, being unwell, went home and did not come to Yokohama for some time. On the 30th he received a letter from Riske who wrote, that though no greater reduction than ten cents per piece could be allowed, he (witness) had better come to Yokohama and make some arrangement. Witness was not well, however, and did not come down.

Recess for ten minutes.

His Honour, on returning, read the letter from Riske mentioned above.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins, witness, stated:—I do business in 9 lbs. shirtings and other goods. When I have two pieces of shirtings to compare I know which is good and which is bad. I have had dealings several times with Mr Braun, but not under my own name. I don't suppose Mr Braun knows my name. I saw him about this affair upstairs in his office; I was with Riske. I said that as I had heard the goods were inferior to sample I would like to see them. I saw the goods on the 13th January, before 12 o'clock, myself, and then went immediately to Mr Braun. I mean, that Kashiwo had received a part of the goods, and it was after seeing these that I went to No. 30. Mr Braun was not present in the godown at the examination; the Chinaman and myself were alone. In the interview which followed, Mr Braun promised a reduction of 10 cents per piece. I heard him with my own ears. (Mr Dickins said they were big enough!) I heard him say so two or three times, both to myself and Chiuske. Chiuske did not need to tell me, because I heard it myself. Riske was present, but not the Chinaman. In the beginning of the interview, 5 cents were offered and afterwards, towards the end, 10 were offered. Mr Braun went away about the middle of the conversation. Kashiwo did not accept the reduction offered; I don't remember him offering to accept any reduction whatever. I cannot say how it was that Mr Braun, after offering this reduction on the 13th January, threatened to sue him for the whole amount. It was towards the end of my visit to No. 30 that I compared the sample with the goods. Mr Braun was present. I only went once. I have sold all of the 500 pieces which I bought in the seventh month. The difference between the goods and the sample was in colour, the one looking white and clean, and the other old and dirty. The threads also appeared to be different. About this time, the middle of January, the market prices had only fallen a little; it is very low now. It did not, to my knowledge, fall 30 cents per piece then. I don't know if I would be surprised to hear now that the market actually fell so much. If by taking the goods when the market was good and I could have made good profit, I would not have taken them as they were.

Riske, plaintiff's *banto* was now examined.

Mr Braun, in answer to His Honour, said he was not aware till this case commenced that Riske had written the letter produced in Court.

Riske, cross-examined by Mr Dickins, stated:—That is my letter (shown). On the 29th January I wrote a letter by Mr Braun's orders, threatening to bring an action against defendant. I remember seeing Mayeda, the witness who gave evidence a little ago, twice at No. 30. I never heard Mr Braun promise him a reduction of 10 cents per piece. Mr Braun often spoke to me about the necessity of defendant taking the goods and paying the full amount immediately, or he would sue him in the *Saibansho*.

Mr Dickins said he would like to remark that Mayeda's statements were all incorrect, Mr Braun having had nothing to do with him. Mr Braun was not present at any such comparison between goods and sample, nor did he ever say anything about 5 *rin* or 25 cents, or use any such terms. When the pieces were brought up to the office, Mr Braun said that they were quite up to the contract. Some were brought from Kashiwo's house also, and they were prfectly good as well as those taken from the godown. Kashiwo never objected to those brought from the godown in Mr Braun's presence.

Adjourned *sine die*.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF JAPAN.*

By Henry S. Munroe, E. M.

(The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

(Continued from the last.)

COPPER.

Although copper has been mined and smelted in Japan for nearly twelve centuries, the active working of the copper mines, as we have already seen, dates back less than three hundred years. The average annual production for the first two hundred and fifty years of the three hundred I would estimate at about 2,800 tons.† According to Von Siebold,‡ the annual product in 1830 was fifty to sixty thousand piculs, which would equal 3,333 to 4,000 tons; while, according to the estimate of Mr Godfrey, the present annual yield is about 3,360 tons. This yield, as Mr Plunkett remarks,§ represents the product of about two hundred different mines; but, as will presently appear, four mines furnish about one-half of this amount.

Copper is found nearly everywhere in Japan. A list of localities, which I have compiled, shows that out of thirty-eight ken and fu, copper is reported to occur in thirty-three. The records of the Mining Office show that permission has been granted to work copper deposits in more than four hundred different places.

Many, if not most, of these so-called copper mines are very poor, and few can be worked with profit, even in those parts of Japan where labor commands but a few cents a day; but the abundance and wide distribution of copper deposits is interesting and encouraging.

Thus far the copper mines and copper smelting works have been conducted according to Japanese methods, no "western improvements" having been introduced either by the Government or by private enterprise. The secret of this conservatism lies in the fact that the more important copper mines and smelting works, as conducted, yield large profits, which the owners are afraid to jeopardize by any change; while in the case of their silver and iron mines, which have not been very profitable, they are willing and ready to accept and act upon foreign advice.

Ores.—Copper occurs, generally, as chalcopyrite, associated with pyrite or pyrrhotite and other sulphides. Occasionally a specimen contains a little erubescite, which mineral also was formerly found as an ore at one mine. Fahlerz (or tetrahedrite) and copper glance are also common ores; the former often containing silver. Native copper is quite rare, though occurring at several places. A specimen was given me by the superintendent of the Osarisawa mine, in Akita ken, as a great curiosity. The oxidized ores are rare, malachite and azurite occurring only in small quantities at certain mines. Cuprite (copper oxide) is more common, but is not often smelted. It serves the miner, however, as an important indication of copper; and, as such, often determines the course of his drifts and stopes.‖ Copper surphate occurs in any mine waters; but is, I believe, not used for the extraction of copper. This water is, however, sometimes evaporated for the production of the salt.

Silver minerals are often associated with the ores of copper, in the same vein. Of the permits granted by the Mining Office for the working of copper mines, nearly forty per cent. were for this class of deposits.

The copper ores of Japan are usually poor; containing, as mined, from two and a half to seven per cent. By washing, these ores are concentrated to yield eight to sixteen per cent of copper, twelve per cent being the average richness.

Copper ores occur in Japan only in veins. These sometimes have all the characteristics of true fissures, but are more often of limited

* A paper read before the American Institute of Mining Engineers at the Philadelphia meeting, June, 1876.

† Of 2,000 lb.

‡ Quoted by Geerts, Transac. Asiat. Soc. of Japan, vol. III part I, p. 43.

§ Mines of Japan, p. 12.

‖ Burger, quoted by Geerts, Trans. Asiat. Soc. of Japan, vol III, part I, pp. 31 and 33.

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extent, and apparently only gash veins. In either case there is usually a certain amount of parallelism between the different veins in the same region, and according to their direction, they may be grouped into two or more series, often differing somewhat in their characteristics.

The thickness of the veins varies from a few inches to three or four feet. The average thickness is less than one foot. The deposits are almost always of limited extent, and much dead work has to be done for exploration.

Metallurgy of Copper.—In the introduction I have briefly described the method of working employed in the mines of copper; and here a few words concerning the smelting process will not be out of place. This process, in its most perfect form, may be summarized as follows:

1.—Roasting of ores in kilns.

2.—Fusion of roasted ore in low hearth, producing the matte and black copper.

3.—Roasting of matte in kilns.

4.—Fusion of roasted matte, producing impure copper, taken off rosettes or cast in ingots, and a second matte, which is roasted and returned to the same operation.

5.—Fusion of black copper from the ore fusion, producing impure rosette or ingots copper.

6.—Fining and refining; usually divided into two operations, producing pure cake copper.

6.—Fusion of slags.

When the ore contains silver, the black copper and copper from the matte fusion are treated with lead by a very effective liquation process, which I hope to describe at another time. The fining and refining of the copper is effected after the separation of the silver and lead. The fuel used for smelting is invariably charcoal, wood being used in the roastings. The furnaces are simply low hearths, excavated in carefully prepared beds of charcoal, and provided with a partial cover of clay for retaining the heat, and with large hoods for carrying off the noxious vapors and products of combustion. The roasting kilns are usually rude rectangular structures, built of stone. The blast for smelting is supplied by very ingenious wooden bellows worked by man-power. The smelting is always conducted on a small scale, and one operation rarely lasts more than a few hours.

As illustrations of the copper mines of the country, I will describe in detail, from my own notes, a few of the larger and more important.

The Ani Copper Mines, in Yamamoto kôri, of Akita ken, are among the largest and most important of the country. These mines extend over thirty or forty square miles, in which area there are many hundred different veins. In 1873 over three hundred of these were yielding ore, while there were perhaps twice as many not worked.

The most important and most defined fissures have a general north and south direction, more or less parallel to the strike of the rocks. Those of a second series, which comprise the majority of the veins, have a general east and west direction. The veins of this series are of limited extent. The veins of a third series run northeast and southwest. The north and south veins are said to contain a larger proportion of galena than the others. The country rocks are sandstones and shales, often more or less metamorphosed, associated with volcanic rock in dykes (?) and erupted masses.

The copper veins are usually thin, and the ore seams vary in thickness from a few inches to three feet, ranging usually between four-tenths of a foot and one foot, the average being five to six-tenths of a foot. The average richness of the ore from these mines is about five and a half per cent.; in certain districts, seven and a half to eight per cent. When concentrated by washing, the ore yields ten to sixteen per cent. of copper, the average richness being about twelve and a half per cent. The ore is copper pyrite, tetrahedrite (?), and other copper sulphides, associated with which are pyrite, galena, blende, etc., and sometimes malachite and azurite in small quantities. The ores also contain silver, and sometimes gold.

These mines have been worked for centuries with great skill, yielding large profits. The old Japanese methods of mining and smelting are still retained. At present, nearly three thousand men, women and children are employed in the mines and smelting works. In 1873 the total products was 1,029,484 pounds of copper, while in 1872, according to Mr Plunkett, the yield was only 886,266 pounds.

The copper is sent, by river, to the Kagoyama smelting works, where it is refined, being previously treated with lead, by liquation, for the separation of the silver.

These Ani mines, with about sixty gold, silver, copper, lead and other mines in different parts of the country, formerly belonged to Ohno, a wealthy Japanese merchant; but since his failure, they have reverted to the Government, and are now under the control of the Mining Office. I am informed that it is proposed shortly to put these mines under foreign superintendence, with the view of substituting for the Japanese processes better and more economical methods of working. The results of this experiment will be of great interest, as these mines are among the best managed and most profitable in the country, and represent the best phase of Japanese mining and metallurgy.

The Osarisawa Copper Mines, situated in Kadzuno kôri of Akita ken. These mines are now actively worked on a large scale by Mr Okada, a Japanese merchant of Tokio. Japanese methods alone are employed, though an unsuccessful attempt was made some years ago by Japanese to introduce reverberatory furnaces for roasting and smelting. The ore occurs in nearly vertical fissure (?) veins, having a north and south direction, with branch (?) veins running east and west. The veins traverse slates and metamorphic sandstones, with which are associated masses of volcanic rock (trachyte?)

The veins are somewhat larger in the average than those at the Ani mines; but the seams of ore are about the same size, averaging six to eight inches. An ore seam five feet in thickness, however, is reported to have been at one time worked. The ore was formerly rich, but at present the average is about five per cent or less. Concentrated by washing, this ore yields eight and a half to nine per cent. In 1873 the average was 13 per cent of copper. The ore is copper pyrite, with sometimes a little bornite, and is associated with pyrite and other sulphides. Specimens of pure bornite are sometimes found.

The production of this mine in 1874 was about 300 tons of copper; in 1873, 246 tons. Formerly, when the ore was richer, the annual yield is said to have been over 600 tons.

The copper is not refined, but is sent to market as crude copper in the form of rectangular pigs, branded with the name of the merchant in Japanese and English characters, and with the inscription in English letters: "Copper Mine in Kadzuno of Tictiu."

Copper Mine in Sakai ken.—Mr Plunkett's report contains a description, by Mr Gowland of the Ozaka Mint, of the large copper mine in Yoshino kôri of this ken, from which account I extract the following details:

"The ore is copper pyrite, associated with pyrite and pyrrhotite. The ore seams vary between one and a half and three feet in thickness, are sometimes split into two, and often end abruptly. The gangue is calcspar and quartz. The yield is fifteen to twenty tons of copper per month, so that the annual product must be over two hundred tons. The mine is worked by Japanese methods, and yields large profits."

Kinonebira Copper Mine.—This mine, which I visited while on the island of Kiushiu, last summer, is situated in the village of Okawachi, in Ashikita kôri of Kumamoto ken.

The ore occurs in fissure veins, running east and west, and dipping twenty to thirty degrees. The average thickness of these veins is said to be three and a half to four feet, the greatest thickness six feet. The ore seams vary between seven-tenths and one and a half feet; though reported sometimes to reach a thickness of four feet. The richness of the ore varies between seven and twenty per cent, averaging thirteen per cent. The ore is copper pyrites, without gangue, except included fragments of a dark blue, slaty wall-rock.

This mine has produced largely; but is now flooded with water, so that but four or five tons of copper are produced per year. A new drainage tunnel was begun in 1872, which was, at the time of my visit, three years later, nine hundred feet long, and within about fifty or sixty feet of the vein. The face of the tunnel was then in very hard rock, and the progress was but one and a half feet per month.

Kumayama Copper Mine.—Mr Geerts ¶ speaks of a large mine in Yehime ken on the island of Shikoku, which is known as Besi san or Kumayama. The ore is copper pyrite and tetrahedrite, associated with other sulphides, and contains silver. Mr Geerts calls this the largest copper mine in Japan. If so, the annual production cannot be less than five or six hundred tons. With the first three mines described, viz., Ani, Osarisawa, and the one in Sakai ken, we thus have four mines yielding a total of fifteen hundred tons per year—about half the product of the empire.

I add an estimate, taken from Mr Plunket's report, of the cost of producing one ton (240 lb.) of copper by Japanese methods:

¶ Trans. Asiat. of Japan, vol. III, part I, pp. 28 and 40.

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Cost of ore		$43.70 = 23	per cent.
Explorations		5.70 = 3	„ „
Treatment of ore	Labor	87.40 = 46	„ „
	Material	34 20 = 18	„ „
Superintendence		19.00 = 10	„ „
Total		$190.00	

This does not include cost of transportation to market.

LEAD.

The deposits of lead ore in Japan are neither numerous nor valuable. Galena is the only ore used, though other ores are probably to be found. I have so far met with no specimens of oxidised ores, nor can I find any mention of such. According to Geerts,** jamesonite, and plagionite, antimonial sulfides, are found in many parts of Japan. These are, of course, not used as lead ores.

Galena occurs in Japan only in veins, usually associated with copper or silver ores; and lead is, in most cases, a by-product of mines worked for other metals. In 1874 there were thirty-five mines producing lead, of which eleven were worked solely for that metal; and, in all but two of the remaining cases, lead was only a secondary object of exploitation.

These thirty-five mines produced, in 1874, but 207 tons (of 2,000 lb.) of lead, more than half of which was the product of a single mine. Of the remaining mines, probably two-thirds yielded during the year less than one ton of metal each.

The explanation of this small production is to be found in the character of the deposits. The veins are usually thin, and always irregular and pokety of large amount of exploring work must therefore be done, usually with very unsatisfactory results. A seam of ore four inches thick, when discovered, will pay the cost of working; but the average thickness of the ore deposits barely reaches this limit. Ore seams one foot thick are very rare; and the discovery of a poket of ore four feet in thickness will be carefully chronicled and the tradition handed down for centuries.

For these reasons lead mining is usually, itself, unprofitable. As a rule the mines are worked only to supply the lead necessary for the extraction if silver from its ores or from argentiferous copper; in which the cases cost of the lead is of secondary importance, ann it may even pay to work the lead mines at a positive loss. In this lies also the explanation of the large imports of lead, though deposits of galena are by no means rare.

Lead Smelting.—The process by which lead is extracted from the ore is very simple. The ore is crushed and carefully washed, and all blende pyrite, gangue, and other impurities removed, leaving nearly pure galena for treatment. The process may be summarived as follows:

1.—Roasting of washed ore in kilns, producing a little lead, which is added of the next operation.

2.—Fusion of roasted ore, with the addition of cast iron in a low hearth producing lead, which is cast into pigs.

3.—Fusion of slags.

With certain ores, a little *yuhada*, or glass, is sometimes produced. This is roasted and returned to the fusion. The slags are picked over and washed before treatment.

Conducted by skilled workmen, this rude method produces excellent results. At one place which I visited, sixty per cent of lead was obtained from an ore containing perhaps seventy or seventy-five per cent. Japanese smelters, however, are rarely so skilful, and the yield is not often so large. Mr. Gowland†† speaks of works which he visited, where, from ore yielding sixty-nine per cent by assay, but forty per cent was obtained; and at Innai, where metallic lead is used for the extraction of silver, I found, in the simple fusion of this lead with the silver ore, a loss of fifty-seven per cent.

When the lead contains silver, this is separated by a rude cupellation with charcoal on an open wood-ash cupel, and the resulting litharges are reduced again to metallic lead by fusion with charcoal in a low hearth.

Daira Lead Mines.—These mines, situated in Yamamoto kôri, Akita ken, are probably the most important of the country. They lie near the head waters of the Fujitokawa, a branch of the Noshiro river; and near the junction of these streams are situated the celebrated Kagoyama smelting works, where the lead from these mines is used in the treatment of the argentiferous copper of Ani. These lead mines were, at the time of my visit, worked by the merchant Ohno; and with the Ani mines, the Kagoyama smelting works, etc., have since reverted to the Government, and are now under the control of the Mining Office.

The date of the discovery of these lead mines is unknown. More than three hundred and fifty ancient tunnels can now be counted on the neighboring hills, and doubtless the real number is much larger. Within an area of about one and a half square miles, ninety-four different veins are known, twenty-seven of which are now producing ore. These veins can usually be traced for several thousand feet, though the ore bodies do not continue of workable thickness for any great distance. The veins are true fissures, usually one to two feet thick, sometimes larger. With few exceptions, they run east and west, dipping at a high angle (50° to 60° S). The ore is galena, associated with blende, copper and iron pyrite, and other sulphides, and occurs in irregular lenticular masses in the vein rock. The ore bodies are fifty to four hundred feet in their greatest extent, and from two-tenths of a foot to two feet in thickness. The average diameter of these lenticular masses is about one hundred and fifty feet; and the usual thickness three to six-tenths of a foot. If thinner than three-tenths of a foot, they cannot be mined with profit; and, in such case, are followed only for the purpose of exploration.

The vein rock is sometimes quartz, but usually a white porphyry, which is often much decomposed. The veins have often a symmertically banded structure, with regular seams of ore, pink carbonate of manganese, blende, quartz, etc. Near the surface, the carbonate of manganese is changed into the black oxide. Sometimes the veins are simple fissures in the country rock, containing galena mixed with pyrite and blende, and without gangue.

The country rock is hard, dark-blue argillite, with beds of sandstone, etc. The strata are sharply folded, the general direction of the axes being north and south, or a little to the east of north. The dips are steep, 45° to 70° toward the east and west.

With these stratified rocks are associated large masses of a white porphyry, similar to the rock filling some of the veins. These apparently occur at intruded masses or dykes, with an east and west direction parallel to the strike of the veins, and across that of the sedimentary rocks. Ore-bearing fissures are found in these masses of pyrphyry, as well as in the stratified.

The richness of the ore is not known, as it is bought from the mines in the form of nearly or quite pure galena, which has been separated from the gangue and the sulphides by washing: This washed ore yields, in the furnace, about sixty per cent of lead.

The mines employ at present about four hundred persons, including officers and workmen; men, women and children. The men earn about eight cents per day, and the women five.

The product for 1874 was about one hundred and five tons (2,000 lb) of lead. This is below the average, which, in past years, has been about one hundred and thirty tons.

The lead contains 0·075 to 0·1625 per cent of silver, which is separated at the Kagoyama smelting works.

These mines are admirably managed, and apparently with great economy; but in spite of this the profits are very small; and indeed, were it not for the necessity of supplying the Kagoyama works with lead, it is probable that the mine would be abandoned.

Yurap Lead Mines.—Yamakushi kôri, Ibori Province, Yesso. In the course of my work for the Geological Survey of Yesso, I spent some time at these old mines. It was intended to make a careful survey of the region, but the work was interrupted by cold weather, and was not afterwards resumed.

The lead deposits of Yurap bear a striking resemblance to those of Daira. The country rock are dark blue, slaty rocks and quartzites, much folded, and having a general north and south strike. The stratified rocks, like those of Daira, are traversed by small veins and large dykes of a white porphyry, having an east and west direction. The ore-bearing veins are found both in the quartzite and in the porphyry, and are filled with the same minerals as at Daira—galena, blende, copper, pink carbonate of manganese, quartz, etc. These minerals are here, also, sometimes symmetrically arranged in seams within the vein. Veins containing only quartz and ore, and without gangue rock, complete the resemblance between these and the Daira deposits.

These mines have been abandoned for a number of years; and, at the time of my visit, I could find no one who was familiar with the old workings. The old stopes which I examined had been exhausted, and I saw little or no ore. Others, who visiied these mines at an early date, report that they saw ore bodies a few inches to a foot thick.

From the very remarkable similarity between these veins and those of Daira, it is probable that the Yurap mines could be worked, should a necessity here arise for a supply of lead. In view however, of the fact that labor is much more expensive in Yesso than in Nippon, it is also probable that the profits would be even less than at Daira, though the works should be conducted on the most approved methods,

Other deposits of lead occur in Yesso, but none of importance. At one place the deposits closely resemble those of Daira and Yurap, but the veins are small and not workable.

Towada lead mine—Akita ken. This mine was opened some years ago by the Mining Office, with the view of obtaining a supply of lead for the smelting of the Kosaga silver ore. The explorations had, at the time of my visit, revealed no large bodies of ore.

A few fine specimens of galena, since divided among the museums of Tokio, constituted, in fact, the total product of the mine. I have lately been informed that this mine is now paying expenses. Larger bodies of ore, therefore, have probably been discovered.

——— Lead Mine—Yeichi (?) kôri Shiga ken. The following notes concerning this mine are condesed from Mr Gowland's description‡‡.

The vein is large and wide, but is chiefly filled with a blue, shaly material, through which the ore occurs in thin, straggling seams, and in irregular pockets, associated with similar seams of calc-spar. The vein has a steep dip; its course, however, and the direction of the dip are not stated. The country rock is a silicious shale, much broken up and decomposed near the surface.

The ore is galena, associated with iron oxide, magnetic and arsenical pyrites, mispickel, and, sometimes, copper pyrites. The ore is poor, yieding, in the furnace, but four or five per cent of lead. Small quantities of purer galena are sometimes found. A sample of ore of this description, from a seam ten inches thick, gave Mr Gowland, by assay, 69 per cent of lead, and 125 oz of silver to the ton. This yielded the Japanese smelters but 40 per cent of lead.

** Trans. Asiat. Soc. of Japan, vol III, part I, p. 87 et seq.

†† Mines of Japan p. 25.

‡‡ Quoted by Mr. Plunkett, Mines of Japan, p. 25.

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The mine is worked by levels driven into hill-side, and is drained in the usual manner. The workings are very irregular. Gunpowder is used only in hard rock. Mr Gowland does not state the yield of the mine, but it is probably not large. The lead produced contains eight per cent of silver, so that the mine should be regarded as one of silver rather than of lead.

(To be Continued.)

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]

(Viâ Suez.)

London, 15th March, 1877.

Russia has put forth fresh proposals for collective action on the part of the Powers, who were represented at the recent Conference.

Montenegro still persists in the demands she put forward as a basis of negociations.

Mr. Macleod has been appointed Acting Governor of the Straits Settlements during the absence of Sir W.F.D. Jervois in Australia.

LONDON, 16th March, 1877.

The Porte has rejected the conditions of peace laid down by Montenegro.

General Ignatieff is now in London.

The appointment of Mr. Macleod to be Acting Governor of the Straits Settlements is contradicted. Lieut.-Col. A. E. H. Anson, the present Lieut.-Governor, will administer during Sir W. Jervois' absence.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

(Strait Times Extra.)

Berlin, 23rd Feb.—The German Parliament was opened to-day by the Emperor in person, who, in a speech from the throne, said that the concert among the European Powers on the Turkish Question justified a confidence that peace would be maintained between the Powers, even supposing that the Porte should fail to execute the reforms promised, or that the negotiations for peace should end in failure. His Majesty said that the interests of Germany do not prescribe any finite course to be followed in the Eastern Question, but that she will continue her efforts for the maintenance of European peace and the protection of the Christians in Turkey.

London, 24th Feb.—Mr. Hardy has issued the army estimates for the coming year, giving a total of £14,500,000 sterling, which shows a decrease of £740,000.

Constantinople, 25th February.—The peace negotiations between Servia and Turkey have resulted in a favourable issue.

St. Petersburg, 25th February.—The rumours in circulation that the crossing of the River Pruth by the Russian army was imminent, have been denied here. The measures which the Russians will eventually adopt towards Turkey are dependent on the replies which the Powers will send to a circular issued by the Russian Government on the 4th of February, and the course that events may take at Constantinople.

Constantinople, 26th February.—Terms of peace between Servia and the Porte have been arranged.

Constantinople, 26th February.—The Shah of Persia has assured the Porte that the massing of his troops on the frontier is simply to punish the Turcomans. The basis of peace negotiations between Turkey and Servia is the *status quo ante bellum*, and the evacuation of the Servian territory by the Turks twelve days after the armistice ends. No formal treaty has been drawn up; but Prince Milan receives a new firman from the Porte. Negotiations for peace have been opened between Turkey and Montenegro.

London, 26th February.—The decrease in Mr. Hardy's army estimates is due to nominal credit being taken for the whole payment by the Indian Government for the British troops serving in India.

Constantinople, 27th February.—The armistice between Turkey and Montenegro has been prolonged for twenty days pending peace negociations.

St. Petersburg, 27th Feb.—At a Grand Council which was held yesterday, the Czar presiding, and General Ignatieff being present, it is asserted that it was decided to demobilize the Russian Army when Servia and Montenegro had signed the peace with Turkey.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bourke, replying to a question, said that neither the Government nor Count Schouvaloff had received anything confirming the report published by the *Times* of yesterday, that the Russians had decided to demobilize their army when Servia and Montenegro had signed terms of peace with Turkey.

Belgrade, 28th Feb.—At the sitting of the Servian Skaupchtina to-day, the terms of peace as arranged with the Porte were sanctioned.

London, 28th Feb.—The reason assigned for the delay in replying to Prince Gortschakoff's Circular to the Great Powers in because they (the Government) are unwilling to agree to joint action or countenance the isolated action of Russia in the Eastern Question.

London, 2nd March.—The report published by the *Times* respecting the demobilization of the Russian army proves to be utterly false; neither was there any Council held as was stated. The British ironclad fleet has left the Piræus for Malta.

London, 3rd March.—The House of Commons, after a long debate, have negatived, by 170 against 56 votes, a motion to withdraw from the declaration of Paris for the abolition of privateering in time of war.

Lord Hamilton, replying to a series of questions from Sir G. Campbell, said the title of Kaiser, as applied to her Majesty in India, was Arabic and not German.

With reference to a new summer residence for the Viceroy, he said that it had already been decided to build one at Simla.

Gerald Fitzgerald, he said, has simply chosen to spend a year's leave in the Khedive's service, in carrying out Mr. Goschen's scheme for the reorganisation of the finances of Egypt.

Mr. Heddert, a Liberal candidate, after a closely contested election, has been returned for Oldham.

In compliance with the request from the Colonies, Sir Wm. Jervois, Governor of the Straits, has been ordered to Australia to advise as to the best means of improving the defences there.

The reason assigned for the British fleet quitting the Piræus is that the state of politics does not require its presence in the East.

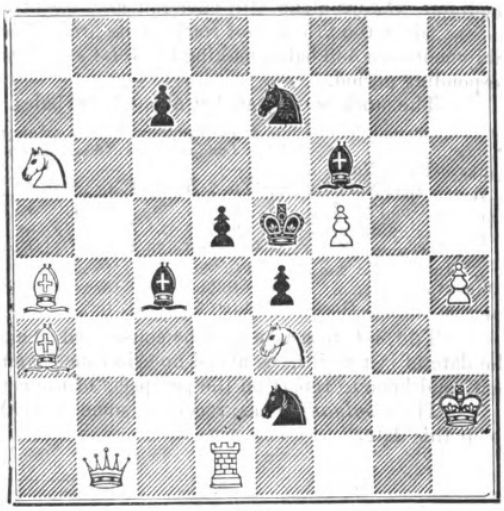
Constantinople, 3rd March.—The elections commenced yesterday; parliament is convoked for the 12th instant.

The Cretans refuse to send deputies.

PROBLEM.

BY J. S. SCHULTZE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF W. S. PAVITT'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—Kt. to Q.'s 7th.	1.—P. takes Q.
2.—Kt. to Kt.'s 6th, ch.	2.—K. moves.
3.—Kt. mates.	

Correct answers received from W. B. M., and W. H. S., Tôkiô; C. B., and J. V. d. P., Yokohama.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—The improvement communicated in our last report has made further progress, and in many instances prices show an advance. *Yarns:* A considerable business has been done in 16/24; for 28/32 there is a better demand, while of 38/42 only small lots have been sold. *Shirtings:* There has been a better enquiry, chiefly for 8¼ lbs. inferior makes and 9 lbs., while prices are firm. *T. Cloths* and *Drills* are saleable at quotations. Of *Velvets* fair sales are reported, and *Turkey Reds* are in moderate demand. *White Shirtings* and *Taffachelass* are neglected and nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—						
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	...	$1.37½ to	$1.72½
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	...	1.60 to	2.20
8 lbs. 4 to 8¼ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	...	1.60 to	2.30
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	...	2.00 to	2.50
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	...	1.50 to	1.70
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	...	1.10 to	1.25

White Shirtings:—						
60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.	...	...	2.20 to 2.40
Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb.	per lb.	...	0.60 to 0.90
Black Velvets	...	...	...	...	...	7.25 to 8.25
English Drills	15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.	...	...	2.70 to 2.90
Taffachelass	12 yds,	48 in.	...	...	...	1.70 to 2.15

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	... ...	per picul...	$29 75 to 32.50
No. 28 to 32	... ...	per picul...	$30.00 to 34.00
No. 38 to 42	... ...	per picul...	$34.00 to 39.00
Reverse Twist	... ... 16-24 ...	,, ...	

Woollens.—There has been rather a better feeling in this market since our last, and a fair business in *Mousselines de Laine* at advanced rates, as well as in *Army Cloth* and *Blankets* for Government requirements, has been done. There existed, also, some enquiry for *Black* and *Coloured Orleans*, but the present low rate of exchange ruling renders prices very unsatisfactory.

Plain Orleans	... ...	40—42 yds.	32 in.	...	5 50 to	7.00
Figured Orleans	... ...	29—30 yds.	31 in.	...	4.25 to	5.25
Shimagoro	... ...	30 yds.	30 in.	...	4.00 to	5.25
Italian Cloth	... ...	—30 yds.	32 in.	...	0.24 to	0.31
Camlet Cords	... ...	29—30 yds.	32 in.	...	5.75 to	6.00
Camlets Asstd.	... ...	56—58 yds.	31 in.	...	16 50 to	17.50
Lastings, Japan	... ...	22—30 yds.	32 in.	...	12.00 to	13.00
Plain Mousselines de Laine		—30 yds.	30 in.	...	0.17½ to	0.19

Figured Mousselines de Laine		...30 yds.	30 in.	...	0.25 to	0.30
Multicolored	,,	...30 yds.	30 in.	...	0.30 to	0.36
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy		...48 in. to	52 in.	...	0.80 to	1.20
Presidents	... ...	...54 in. to	56 in.	...	0.60 to	0.65
Pilots	... ...	...54 in. to	56 in.	...	0.45 to	0.55
Union	... ...	...54 in. to	56 in.	...	0.60 to	0.75
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	...per lb	...		0.39 to	0.45

Sugar.—There has been no special change to note since our last. The estimated stock is 12,000 bags, and in view of the moderate receipts rates keep firm.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	... ...	per picul...	$4.42½
,, in basket	... ...	,, ...	$4.20
Taiwanfoo in bag	... ...	,, ...	$4.25
do. in basket	... ...	,, ...	$4.10
China No 1 Ping-fah	... ...	,, ...	$7.60 to $7.90
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	... ...	,, ...	$7.00 to $7.50
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	... ...	,, ...	$6.40 to $6.80

China No. 4 Kook-fah	... ...	per picul...	$5.90 to $6.20
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	... ...	,, ...	$5.40 to $5.90
,, No. 6 E-pak	... ...	,, ...	$4.70 to $5.20
Swatow Brown	... ...	,, ...	$3.60
Daitong	... ...	,, ...	$3.70
Japan Rice	... ...	,, ...	$2.00 to $2.15
Kerosene Oil	... ...	,, ...	$4.40 to $4.50

Kerosene Oil—We have no change in quotations to report, at which also there are but few transactions. The *American Lloyds* arrived from San Francisco yesterday with 8,000 cases.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—A fall in the rate of foreign exchange, and telegrams reporting a better feeling at home, induced an active demand at the beginning of this fortnight. Prices for all good Hanks advanced at once $30 to $40; but soon after, upon the receipt of discouraging advices, receded to the rates quoted below, which for the present are nominal. With the exception of a very few parcels, all the Hanks left are below the standard of good medium. Oshius alone still offer fair assortments. They are much pressed on the market at declining prices.

Since the 9th instant settlements are 325 bales of Hanks, and 175 of Oshiu sorts, Echizen and filatures. Shipments are 538 bales, making the total export since 1st July 20,105 bales against 12,037 last year for the corresponding period.

The stock is estimated at about 1,500 bales.

	At Exchange 4/1 in London.		*At Exchange 5.15 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Hanks.—Extra No. 1	—		—	—
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$760 to 780	27/4	to 28/	76 to 78
,, Good No. 2	$720 to 750	26/	to 27/	72 to 75
,, Medium No. 2½	$680 to 710	24/7	to 25/8	68 to 71
,, C'mon. No 3	$640 to 660	23/3	to 23/11	64 to 66
,, Inferior No 4 & 5	$570 to 620	20/11	to 22/7	58 to 63
Oshiu—Best	$680 to 700	24/7	to 25/4	68 to 70
,, Medium to Good	$550 to 650	20/2	to 23/7	56 to 66

	At Exchange 4/1 in London.		*At Exchange 5.15 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Hamatski No. 1 & 2 noml	$470 to 500	17/6	to 18/6	48 to 51
,, No. 3 & 4 ,,	$420 to 460	15/9	to 17/2	43 to 47
Kakeda—Extra	$760 to 800	27/4	to 28/8	76 to 80
,, Best	$710 to 730	25/8	to 26/4	71 to 73
,, Medium to Good	$680 to 700	24/7	to 25/4	68 to 70
Echizen	$420 to 450	15/9	to 16/9	43 to 46
Filature Silks nominal	$800 to 930	28/8	to 33/2	80 to 92

Tea.—Our season may be considered as closed, and as the few transactions which have taken place since the date of last mail issue afford no criterion for market quotations, we therefore withdraw the same for the present, and hope to report on the prospects of the coming crop in our next mail issue.

The *Coulnakyle* has received some 18,000 lbs. from this port, and may be expected to leave Kobe about this date.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have been very unsteady during the past week but there has been more business doing, especially in Bank Bills.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0½d.
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 11½d.
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0¾d.
On Paris—Bank Sight	4.95
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.05
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.12½
On Hongkong—Bank sight	¼ % dis.
,, Private 10 days' sight	1¼ ,,
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73½
,, Private 10 days sight	74½
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	96½
,, 30 days sight Private	98
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	97
,, 30 days sight Private	98½
Kinsatz	413
Gold Yen	402

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar. 27	Hoi Hon	He-Chou	Chinese frigate	1600	Hiogo	—	——	——
„ 27	Caspar	Davies	British bq.	830	Cardiff	—	Coal	M. M. Co.
„ 27	Oceanus	Breckwoldt	Ger. 3-m. schr.	330	Takao	—	Sugar	L. Kniffler & Co.
„ 28	Alaska	Howard	American str.	4011	Hongkong	—	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
„ 28	American Lloyds	Ames	Am. barque	510	San Francisco	Jan. 12	Kerosene	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 28	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1870	Shanghai & ports	Mar. 22	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 28	Mary Jane	Braekmeir	British schr.	165	Kobe	Mar. 22	——	E. C. Kirby & C.
„ 28	Laurel	Johnson	British bq.	638	Sydney, N.S.W.	Feb. 6	Coal	E. Abbott
„ 31	Punjaub	Black	British bq.	882	London	Nov. 22	General	L. Kniffler & Co.
„ 31	Menzaleh	Pasqualini	French str.	1502	Hongkong	Mar. 23	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar. 26	Tartar	Keamann	German brig	256	San Francisco	General	Grosser & Co.
„ 26	Banner	Leonard	Am. schooner	42	Kurile Islands	—	Captain
„ 26	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1914	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 27	Tibre	Le Girard	French str.	1726	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 27	Lottie	Haskerl	Russian schr.	25	North Pacific	Ballast	Captain
„ 29	Roving Sailor	Bryant	Am. 3-m. schr.	460	Hakodate	Ballast	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 30	Alaska	Howard	American str.	4011	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
„ 31	Forget-me-not	Dobson	British barque	198	Amoy	Rice	Hudson & Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Duna	Steele	British steamer	1290	H'kong via London	Mar. 22	A. W. Glennie	
Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese steamer	1870	Shanghai & ports	Mar. 28	M. B. Co.	
Massilia	Harvey	British steamer	1033	Hongkong	.....	P. & O. Co.	
Malacca	Edmond	British steamer	1709	Hongkong	Mar. 21	P. & O. Co.	
Sea Gull	Symons	British tugboat	87	Nagasaki	.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.	
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1735	Hongkong	Mar. 16	M. M. Co.	
SAILING SHIPS.							
American Lloyds	Ames	Am. barque	510	San Francisco	Mar. 28	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Caroline	Miller	Danish schooner	55	Kurile Islands	.....	Claussen	
Caspar	Davies	British barque	830	Cardiff	Mar. 27	M. M. Co.	
Jupiter	Johnson	Russian schooner	80	Kurile Islands	.....	Chinese	
Oceanus	Breckwoldt	Ger. 3 m. schr.	330	Takao	Mar. 27	L. Kniffler & Co.	
Takasagu Maru	Young	Jap. 4-m. bq.	1725	.....	.....	M. B. Co.	At S'gawa. for [London

PASSENGERS.

Per *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and way ports.—Paymaster Thompson, Miss Gordon, Lieutenant Kreitmann, Asst. Paymaster Littlefield, Paymaster Baughman, Mrs. Kani, Miss Plumn, Lieut. Chalort, Messrs. Enoye Masuru, L. Fraser, J. P. C. Manford, J. K. Morrison, J. M. Kelly, J. T. Wilshire, A. Sutherland, Ullmann, Ise, Baehr, Ono, G. Duplaquet, Pok Sang, Shinagawa, and son, A. S. Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. Fauconnet, and Mr. and Mrs. Machida.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. H. Pellegrin, Lemoyne and 2 children, F. W. Powell, Dalrymple, and Moy Sam.

Per Steam-ship *Alaska* from Hongkong.—For Yokohama: Mr. W. H. Brereton, and 2 daughters. For San Francisco: Dr. and Mrs. Spears, Messrs. Lantyinger, F. Kuty, P. Marshall, and 920 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai.—For Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Lowcock, Mrs. Stephens, Colonel Moggridge, R.E., Mr. A. Heard, G. H. Nategh, A. L. Case, U.S.N., O. Schinne, J. A. Stewart, C. Rickerby, Mrs. Goetege, J. C. Klien, Mr. Bollenhagen, Kunrova, Prince Kuroda, Prince Mayeda. Messrs. Kato, Tomikawa, Yamada, Hiroga, Isuya, Akizuki, Miyoshi, Yamada, Iwamura, Sasa, Ijichi, Yoshii, Inukawa, and 1 European, 3 Chinese, and 175 Japanese in the steerage. For Paris: Captain Fretsky, I.R.N.

Per Steam-ship *Alaska* for San Francisco:—For Liverpool: Col. Moggridge, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson and child. For San Francisco: Messrs. H. W. Rankin, J. Luyeta, E. C. Hine, Aug. Heard, W. F. Newberry, Lieut. H. W. Lyon, U.S.N., John Adams, Henry Lawson, S. W. Broadford, A. H. Weigand, and J. Roderio in the steerage. From Shanghai for San Francisco: Messrs. S. S Baldwin, J. Robertson Reid, Robert Leitch, Captain Tsetsky.

Per Steam-ship *Menzaleh* from Hongkong:—M. Pierret, French Consul, and Madame Pierret, Messrs. Millman, and Smith.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and way ports.—
Treasure... ... ... *yen* 2,000
„ $33,000

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* for Hongkong:—
Silk for France ... ... 122 bales
England ... ... 118 „
Total... ... ... 240 bales
Waste Silk for Marseilles... ... ... 58 bales
Cocoons „ ... ... 6 „
Waste for Hongkong ... ... 11 „
Total ... 75 bales
Treasure for Hongkong ... ... $ 9,500
France... 8,300
London 69,900

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure $23,500
„ ... ... *yen* 4,300

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

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The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

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— OF —
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Yokohama, March 3, 1877. 2ins.

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Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

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The rapid popularity Pepsine has acquired among the most eminent members of the medical profession throughout the civilised world, as almost a specific for chronic dyspepsia, is due to the fact that it is the nearest possible production of the active principle of the gastric juice of the stomach. Unfortunately, like all other inventions of a like nature, Pepsine has been not slightly discredited by the spurious manufactures that have been issued from time to time, but when it was know to be the product of of such eminent chemists as MORSONS', of Southampton-row the concurrent testimony of almost every physician in France and England declared it to be the grandest and most perfect cure ever introduced for all diseases of the digestive organs.—*Church Herald.*

It is not too much to say that the introduction of Pepsine into the list of modern therapeutic agents by Dr. CORVISART created a very veritable revolution in the pathology of dyspepsia, and diseases of the digestive organs. Whereas no complaint was so common as chronic indigestion, perhaps the most painful martyrdom to which any one can be subjected, this should now be positively unknown, for as the disease is due to a lack of gastric juice, a dose of Pepsine, which contains the active digestive principle of the digesting juice of the stomach, restores the equilibrium, and effects a cure. Fortunately, too, for its popularity, the preparations of Pepsine, for which we have to thank Messrs. MORSON & SON, are of the most elegant character, enabling it to be administered with the most extreme accuracy, and also in very palatable forms.—*Freeman's.*

One is apt to look with so much suspicion on all proprietary medicines the secret ingredients of which are carefully concealed from the world that it was a relief to find there was no secret about Pepsine. This comparably new and valuable agent is simply the active principle of the gastric juice of the stomach, and as nature is above art or science it is hardly to be wondered at that it has effected the most wonderful cures of what were heretofore supposed to be chronic dyspepsia. The principle underlying the administration of Pepsine, is just this. "Where the stomatch is not strong enough, strengthen it." It is, however, of the last necessity to see that it is properly made, the best guarantee for which is to be found in the presence of the labels issued by Messrs MORSON & SON, of Southampton-Row, these eminent chemists having achieved a deserved reputation for the manufacture of Pepsine, which has completely overshadowed even the original French makers.—*Weekly Register.*

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THE

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A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 11.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with thename and address of the person bv whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

At Niigata, on the 29th March, the wife of JAMES TROUP, Esq., H. B. M. Vice-Consul, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Christ Church, Yokohama, Japan, April 2nd, 1877, by the Rt. Rev. C. M. Williams, D.D. Bishop of Yedo, assisted by the Rev. Wm. B. Cooper, B.D., and the Rev W. F. H. Garratt, M.A., the Rev. CLEMENT T. BLANCHET, B.D., of the American Episcopal Mission, Tôkiô, Japan, late of the Diocese of Illinois, and Miss ANNIE VAN NESS, eldest daughter of ELLSWORTH P. MALTBY, Esq., of Albany, New York.

Notes of the Week.

The past week is singularly barren of any news from the South, the increased severity of the censorship of the Native Press excluding almost every item of intelligence, with regard to the progress of the war, from their columns. As we remark elsewhere, several issues have appeared with blank spaces or dummies, showing where the red pencil of the presiding Rhadamanthus has struck out discouraging telegrams. The news that we published relative to the attack on Fukuoka was correct. We see that it is now stated that the town was retaken by the Imperialists, and the attacking party driven out. We have no means of verifying this report. Whether Kumamoto has fallen or not remains a mystery. We believe the so called telegram from General Tani to be altogether a fabrication. It is most amusing to be told now that the Government "would rather prefer to hear that Tani had sallied out from his post, and left it without defence, than otherwise," and "that the loyal general might make Saigo a present of it, to the public advantage." This is making the best of it with a vengeance. Perhaps the Government may by and bye, think it rather ,a "public advantage" than otherwise to make Saigo "a present" of Kiushiu. It may then possibly occur to one or two of its members that the country at large would be singularly benefited by their withdrawal from an Administration which their presence involves in the most serious and compromising charges. Until this last idea shall have been received and acted upon, we fear that there will be no permanent peace for one of the fairest, but one of the most unquiet of the world's fair lands.

There was once a man who imagined that he was possessed of the genius of a Quintin Matsys, and that it would benefit the world at large if he should immediately proceed to the development of his powers. Fired with ambition he at once set about the forging of a noble horse-shoe; not a great work, certainly, as we are accustomed to estimate art productions, but it is ever the characteristic of self-imagined genius to mistake its puny and worthless efforts for world-stirring labours. But alas! conceit and enthusiasm are not always the foundation of success, and so our poor tinker discovered to his chagrin and disappointment, for beat the iron how he would, he utterly failed to produce anything resembling the object of his ambition. Still he would not be altogether foiled. "If I cannot make a horse-shoe," he cries, "I can manage to make a nail," and forthwith sets about his self-imposed task. Again after repeated trials he is compelled to give up the attempt. The nail is no easier than the horse-shoe. Still he is determined that all the expenditure of time and material shall not be wholly barren of result, however poor. Taking the hot iron in the pincers, and plunging it in the water trough, he exclaims as he sees the clouds of vapour that arise, "If I have failed in making everything else, at least I have made a *fizzle!*"

We dedicate this little tale to the *Tokio Times*, and feel convinced that it will see its application without further remark on our part.

The censorship of the Japanese press may for aught we know to the contrary, strain at gnats, but it is very certain that on a recent occasion it was compelled to ingulp a particularly large camel. We can imagine that while smarting under the annoyance of having merciless excisions made in the columns of their issues of the 4th instant, the editors of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and *Mainichi Shimbun* must have chuckled with a bitter pleasure at the frightful revenge they were enabled to consummate, by issuing the paper with blank spaces where the unfavorable telegrams or obnoxious truths had stood. The *Akébono Shimbun* of this morning has again had most serious blanks left in its columns, while the *Kinji Hiôron Shimbun*, a weekly paper, which was unfortunately not reviewed until after its entire issue had been printed, has had to suffer the removal by the scissors of a page and a half. We should strongly recommend the Government, if it wishes to silence speculation as to what is transpiring, to lose no time in having a clause added to the press-laws which shall make it especially culpable for any newspaper to issue dummy columns. The public mind is naturally of an inquisitive turn, and it really must not be blamed if from certain auguries it draws ominous conclusions.

It is singular that the censors of the Press, who seem as many eyed as Argus, should have allowed the insertion of such an article as that which we translate from the columns of the *Hochi Shimbun*. If it can knowingly permit the appearance of such expression of opinion it surely might afford to be a little less severe on reports from the seat of war. Though the meaning is slightly "wrapped up" it is the simplest reading

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between the lines. Three of the translations that we give today are well worthy of careful perusal and in spite of much enforced servility of expression, show a straightforwardness of reasoning not too often found in the native journals. The fourth is an optimist view of the state of affairs in the South.

We take the following paragraph from the London "Times" of the 16th February

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, February 14.

A telegram which arrived here last night from Japan announces another insurrection of the Sarmerais. This time it is in the turbulent Satsuma clan that the rising has occurred. It cannot, however, be regarded as serious, for the reason that neither Shimadzu Labouro, nor Sags, nor Murata (the great Satsuma leaders) has taken part in it. On the contrary, they seem to disapprove it altogether. The Government can now absolutely rely upon the Army, which has altogether ceased to be clannish, which has become purely national, and which has been well drilled and instructed by the French Military Mission.

Surely such errors as these are somewhat inexplicable in a journal like the "Times." As it has evidently derived its information from the Japanese Legation in Paris, it would not have been very difficult to have made the announcement correct and comprehensible.

We again have the privilege of publishing a letter from A.Z. on the Currency question as well as one on the same subject from another correspondent. In acknowledgement of his communication, we can assure A.Z. that we look upon the thorough ventilation of the question as most interesting and important, and that we trust he will favour us with his views in our next issue in accordance with his kind suggestion. Next week we shall take occasion to review the whole matter. We are sorry to be compelled to admit that our correspondent's complaint of the treatment he received last week at our printer's hands was just. On the part of that functionary, and his attendant imp, we offer our profound apologies.

We are glad to see that the appeal from the appointed committee for the Shantung Famine Relief Fund has been well responded to by this community, as the Honorary Treasurer announces the receipt up to date of $2,962.50, and will doubtless receive yet further donations. Foreign residents in China are doing their utmost to afford the relief which is so urgently needed, and it is comforting to know that the contributions from this port will not be frittered away in the same absurd manner as was the fund subscribed for the sufferers by the last great fire in Tôkiô, but that care and discrimination will be used in disposing of the charity, so as to afford the maximum of relief to the poor starving creatures who so sadly need it.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at Kanda, Tôkiô, at two o'clock and destroyed over one thousand houses. No loss of life is reported as having occurred, though it is known that many serious accidents happened.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Tuesday, 3rd.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A desperate struggle between the Imperialists and the insurgents took place at Uyeki on the 26th instant, but the result was indecisive.

A special Court has been appointed to try Oyama, the ex-Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, for alleged complicity in the rebellion, which will be presided over by Mr. Tamano, a Judge of the second class, assisted by Mr. Iwaya, a Judge of the sixth class. The Minister of Justice will himself be present during the trial.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The *Okurasho* have paid over the following sums to the Army Department to meet the expenses of the Satsuma expedition:—First payment 5,722,200 *yen*, second 274,300 *yen*.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

There is a rumour that about two hundred *samurai* of Fukuoka *ken* (Chikuzen) banded together to raise a disturbance. They succeeded in interrupting telegraphic communication, but twenty of them, however, have already been arrested.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Since the 27th instant several engagements have taken place between the insurgents and the besieged troops in Kumamoto castle. On the 28th instant there was a severe fight in which the insurgents were successful in the morning, but in the afternoon the Imperialists repulsed them and came off victorious.

Yesterday we were ordered always to submit a copy of our newspaper to the Bureau of Police; and as we are not allowed to publish obstinacy, rendering it most inconvenient (!) for the Imperialists to make a sortie.

Major Murata has done a great deal of execution with his rifle, and General Kirino is said to have been killed by him.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A telegram which arrived from Nagasaki at 2.20 p.m. on the 30th ultimo, states that on the 26th the second division of the Imperial Army was divided and made a simultaneous attack on the rebels at the two positions they occupied at Ogawa and Isagogawa, from which places they drove the insurgents. The latter attempted to fall back on Hitoyoshi, but were prevented doing so by the Imperialists.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A sharp engagement took place in the neighbourhood of Waifu and Torinosu on the 30th ultimo. A telegram which arrived at Tôkiô at 7 a.m. on the 31st ultimo announces that an attack in force was made upon the insurgents at Yashiro, when the Imperialists were completely successful. The rebel Commander Kodama was killed, and several pieces of artillery and some small-arms were taken by the Imperialists.

The insurgent army beseiging Kumamoto has been reinforced by 5,000 men, at the two positions the rebels hold at Tsuboi and Sendangatake.

[There is a rumour that Kumamoto has been taken by the rebels, but nothing to this effect as been published as yet by the native papers.—Ed. *J. M. D. A.*]

From the *Osaka Nippo.*

Some reforms are to be made in the government of Kagoshima *ken*. New officials are being appointed, none of whom, however, are Satsuma men.

Wednesday, 4th.

The effect of the new regulation that all native newspapers are to be examined by the police before publication is permitted is such, that the *Mainichi Shimbun* of this morning has been issued with a blank space where the leader should have been, and several other blank patches which had originally been filled with news from the South. All this is ominous!

There was no regular issue of native newspapers yesterday, but we take the following items from an extra issued by the *Chôya Shimbun.*

On the 31st ultimo His Majesty the Mikado left Kiôto for Osaka, where he reviewed the troops of the garrison, and afterwards visited the wounded from the seat of war at present in the hospital of that city.

A telegram which left Konoha at 10.30 p.m. on the 1st instant announces that Kichiji and Kodome have been taken by the Imperial forces.

A telegram which was despatched from Nagasaki at 12.40 p.m. on the 2nd instant announces that on the 30th ultimo the town of Matsubashi was taken by the Imperialists.

Lieut.-General Soga left Kobe on the 29th instant for Fukuoka.

Some fifty officials have been selected from the *Naimusho* and the *Okurasho* who will shortly be sent to Kagoshima.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

Saigo is at Kawajiri and is said to be unwell, as he is suffering from *kakke.*

Thursday, 5th.

News from an undoubted source has been received of an attack on Fukuoka on the night of the 28th ulto., or rather at daylight on the 29th, which seems to have been a serious affair, and likely to create a strong diversion in favour of the insurgents. From the few particulars that we have been able to learn, it seems that this important town, which, at the commencement of the outbreak was made the head quarters of the Imperialists, was left by them protected by about four hundred policemen only, though it is a large place and a castle town. On the nights of the 27th and 28th ulto. a large band of *samurai*, the number of which cannot positively

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until after it has been examined and approved, our time of issue to our readers will therefore be later than usual.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The insurgents have destroyed the bridge at Shirakawa, and have constructed a fortress which they are defending with great be stated, consisting principally of Saga and Akizuki men—though members of many other clans had joined—managed secretly to enter the town. At the same time a steamer succeeded in running in under cover of the darkness, and in landing a number of men. At daylight an attack was made, and after some hard fighting the castle was taken by the *samurai.* It is reported that the killed and wounded on both sides amounted to over four hundred. Attention had been called to the unprotected state of the place, but it was stated that no danger was apprehended, as Fukuoka was so far removed from the actual seat of war.

With regard to the report that a body of women had joined Saigo's army, it is generally believed that a number have gone into the field to act as nurses to the sick and wounded.

The offices of the *Gaimusho* (Foreign Office) were yesterday removed to Hamagoten.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The following notification has been issued by the Acting Governor of Kumamoto *ken.*

"To the *Kucho* and *Kocho.*

It is hereby notified that information must be given of those who have relieved the distress of any people who have suffered loss through the rebels; those who have deposited money with the local authorities for the relief of such sufferers, and those who have captured any insurgents or given such information as led to their capture, in order that all such may be rewarded. Information must also be given of those non-combatants who may have been killed or wounded, since the war commenced, either by the rebels or unintentionally by the Imperialists, in order that the families of the killed and the wounded themselves may be assisted if need be. You are therefore to be diligent in finding out the same and report the result of your enquiries to the branch office of the *Kencho* at Takasc.

(Signed) ISHII SHOICHIRO,
Gon-rei of Kumamoto *ken.*

The rebels have their hospitals at Kawajiri. There are forty-two buildings of various sorts used for the purpose, and in the larger ones upwards of one hundred and fifty wounded are accommodated, but these hospitals are being gradually removed to Sadowara on account of the continued advance of the Imperialists.

About one hundred surgeons belonging to the province of Suwô have been sent to the seat of war, and ten thousand coolies have been engaged in the same district for Army purposes.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Saigo's wife is a stronger minded woman than is ordinarily met with, and any report of failure on the part of the Satsuma *samurai* excites her resentment at the incapacity of her clansmen, and at the same time urges her to prompt action. So much so, that she has formed a corps of about one hundred Amazons under her own command, her daughter undertaking the necessary commissariat duties. These women are all dressed in a white uniform and are armed with halberds and spears.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The Imperial forces from Yashiro have advanced as far as Ônohara (about 1 *ri* east of Udo) where they captured about ten batteries without any resistance whatever being offered on the part of the enemy.

Friday, 6th.

The Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer *Tokio Maru* will be despatched for Shanghai on Sunday next, April 8th, at 4 p.m., being a day in advance of the time of departure previously advertised.

On the 4th instant at Yokohama, upon the motion of Mr. Ness, before H. S. Wilkinson Esq., Acting Law Secretary of H. B. M. Supreme Court for China and Japan, Mr. R. J. Beadon of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law was, upon an order of the Chief Judge, admitted to practice in H. B. M. Supreme Court for China and Japan. Mr. Beadon is attached to the Kobusho, as legal adviser to the Government.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A telegram which was despatched from Kiôto at 9.30 p.m. on the 2nd instant announces that an order has been sent to the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces and others, that the punishment of the rebels of Satsuma must be the same as that inflicted on those guilty of insurrection at Saga. Such being the case, the Commander-in-Chief has been invested with the necessary authority.

Another telegram from Kiôto on the same day says that a report arrived at Kurume on the 31st ultimo that about two hundred of the insurgents were fleeing towards Tashiro, upon which a force comprising several companies of troops and some sixty policemen were immediately despatched from Kurume, and met with the rebels at Otokuma-mura in Chikugo. The Imperialists made an immediate attack, and quickly routed the rebel force, capturing the insurgent commander and eight of his men, and killing about fifty others. The ammunition of the rebels also fell into the hands of the Imperialists.

A telegram from Nagasaki on the 4th instant announces that the Imperialists have taken possession of Udo and Kushima, and are now within three *ri* of Kawajiri, the headquarters of Saigo.

Another telegram which was sent from Kiôto at 5.25 on the 23rd instant announces that the insurgents of Kodome made a sudden attack on the previous night, but were repulsed by the Imperialists. Heavy guns were heard in the neighbourhood of Kumamoto. An attack was made on the same day upon the insurgents at Tarumi-mura and Heta-mura.

The insurgents have commenced to make large guns from trees cut down in the grounds of temples in the district.

Another telegram from Kiôto at 11 p.m. on the 26th instant states that Beppu and Hayami left the rebel forces near Kumamoto and returned to Satsuma for reinforcements, and on the 1st and 2nd instants succeeded in enlisting 1,500 men, who were immediately sent to the front.

Two younger brothers of Shimadzu Saburo are about to visit the capital. They will embark on board the *Daiju Maru,* the *Teibo Kan* and *Hôshô Kan* having been despatched from Nagasaki as an escort.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Three battalions of newly enlisted men are now being drilled at Tôkiô, and will shortly be sent to the South.

Saturday, 7th.

The cherry blossoms at Uyéno, Tôkiô, are now budding and, together with those at Mukojima, will be in perfection in about a week's time.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Tibre,* with French mails on board to the 23rd February, left Hongkong at noon yesterday, the 6th instant.

The ponies offered for sale at auction by Mr. Cope yesterday afternoon were sold as follows:—*Sirocco,* $19; black Japan griffin, $16; bay Japan griffin, $10; *Grayling* being bought in at $65. There was not so much interest evinced in the fate of the China griffins, as might have been expected, but on the whole they commanded fair prices. The first offered was a strongly built bay pony, and this, together with the last on the list, a thick-set iron-grey, was knocked down to Mr. A. Jaffray for $34, the grey fetching $40, while a big white pony of the sheep breed was bought by Mr. Davis for $28. Nos. 3 and 4 commanded some brisk bidding. The spotted pony was evidently a favorite, and the purchaser was fortunate in securing him at the low price of $112, while Mr. Kirkwood must be congratulated on having obtained a valuable addition to his stable in the well shaped white pony he secured at the moderate figure of $62.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company informs us that the Vladivostock cable was repaired on the afternoon of the 5th instant, so that the Russian line is now in perfect order.

Rumours of all sorts have been flying about as to the condition of the Kumamoto garrison, and no definite news has been allowed to appear in the native papers. Now, however, we are favoured with the following, published by the *Hôchi Shimbun* and purporting to have been received from General Tani, commanding that garrison, but no particulars at all are given as to how the despatch was sent, by whom received, nor any reason given for the extraordinary delay in its publication.

"A telegram from Kiôto on the 4th instant announces that the following report from Lieut-General Tani, commanding Kumamoto castle, dated the 20th of March, has been received:—So far we have been successful. The insurgents only number about eight hundred, and for the past day or two we have been engaging only with artillery, as the insurgents do not come close to us but keep at long range distance. The troops of the garison are firm, and it is impossible for the rebels to force their way into the castle, and fortunately we have plenty provisions. We feel that the result of this war depends upon this garrison. The rebels seem to be waiting for our provisions to give out,

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but we look to the Imperial troops to come to our aid. It seems that fighting is taking place on the Tawarazaka, for reports of heavy guns frequently reach us. If the enemy at Tawarazaka be beaten the insurgents generally will be in a state of despair, I therefore hope that three battalions will be sent from the coast towards Takahashi with all despatch, as the insurgents do not number many in that quarter. I think it would be well to send men-of-war to Okunegawa and cut off the transports of the insurgents."

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Mr. Tanaka Sutezô, the editor of the *Bummei Shinshi*, was, on the 5th instant, sentenced to imprisoment for three months for violating the 12th article of the Press laws, by publishing an leader in the twelfth number of that paper on the assassination of the Ministers in Turkey.

The number of the insurgents who have already been killed and wounded amounts to upwards of four thousand.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram which was sent from Kurume at 2.40 p.m. on the 5th instant, announces that on the morning of the 30th ultimo the Imperialists advanced as far as Akeshikama-mura, where they encountered an insurgent force and an engagement ensued, with the result that by sunset the latter were put to flight. On the following day the rebels were pursued into the province of Hizen. The main body of them made ther way to Akidzuki leaving about thirty dead behind them, but the *samurai* of Akidzuki would not afford them such assistance as they evidently expected. Another engagement took place on the 2nd instant when the rebels were completely beaten, their leaders Kato and Murakami, together with over one hundred and fifty of their body, having been taken prisoners.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 25th March, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$5,747.89
Merchandise, &c.	$ 888.23
Total.	$6,636.12

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,302.96
Merchandise, &c.	$ 560.41
Total.	$8,863.37

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Patients under treatment during March 1877.

Class of Patients.	Remained Feb. 28th.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Mar. 31st.	Total Treated.
1st	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd	—	1	—	—	1	1
3rd	6	3	4	—	5	9
4th	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charity	4	2	2	—	4	6
Total	10	6	6	—	10	16

E. Massais, M.D.
Surgeon-in-charge.

We are extremely sorry to record an accident which befel the fine steamer *Loudoun Castle* yesterday morning. It seems that just as she was preparing to cross the Woosung Bar, a collision took place between her and the *Macgregor*, which was coming down the river, which resulted very disastrously for the *Loudoun Castle*. Her rail, davits, steering gear, etc., were all considerably damaged, and after the crash she added to her misfortunes by going ashore. The *Macgregor* appears to have escaped comparatively unscathed, but the *Loudoun Castle* was compelled to commence unloading without loss of time. It was not long however before she was released from her uncomfortable position, and she came up the river this morning. The damage she has sustained is estimated at some few thousands of taels, and she will be docked without delay. It is a most unfortunate finish to the splendid run she made from London, but not so serious as was at first supposed.—*Shanghai Courier.*

EQUO NE CREDITE, TEUCRI.

WHEN either nations or individuals fall out, and the quarrel is carried to such lengths that the whole land suffers or the entire houshold is rendered unhappy by the selfish disputes of the two parties, it is time for those whose wellbeing and comfort are at stake to interfere, and to endeavour, by such means as seem most suitable, to put a stop to the ungenerous strife. It seems to us that the disputes concerning the Race Course have at last reached a length when some action on the part of the community that shall put an end to the unseemly struggle for power between the rival clubs is warranted.

Although the Foreign Ministers are not unanimous in their conclusions regarding the rights of the community to govern the course, and for want of any definite settlement of this question, the powers of its members are somewhat curtailed, they still retain, in addition to the moral support which they can exercise, sufficient influence over racing affairs to be able practically to control them. It is quite within their power to give or withhold their subscriptions, except under the conditions that racing shall be open to all comers, who must agree to abide by rules drawn up by the community or its nominees. The latter should be selected for their general ability, and not, as frequently happens, because they are personally popular or have pledged themselves to carry out a particular policy. If the community, therefore, is of opinion that racing matters have not been conducted as they should be, we maintain that they should exercise their power, and resolutely decline to support either faction unless satisfied that steps will be taken to place racing matters on a permanent footing by the carrying out of some amicable arrangement. Unless this be its object no club can be said to fairly represent the community. What the community demands is an association that is willing and able to carry out the duties imposed upon it by the substantial support afforded to it by the public. Although at present each faction has its supporters, there is doubtless a large section of the community who are totally unrepresented, but who at the same time believe that they have certain just rights, in defence of which they are willing to stand up. They are opposed by those who bear them and their views no hostility, but who obstinately cling to old customs for old customs' sake. Owing to the want of interest in racing matters displayed by a large portion of the public, they are not strong enough to enforce their views. It cannot be denied that the Y. R. C. have taken advantage of these elements of weakness, and acted in many ways too despotically. They were entrusted with the interests of the residents and it is time that they should be called upon to give an account of their stewordship. They cannot in the present divided state of public opinion be regarded as the representatives of the community. Their strong prejudices, stubborn adherence to old habits, and the many defects in their constitution, renders them unfitted for such representation, and it would solve many difficulties if they would retire in favour of certain nominees who should be put forward by the community.

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We do not claim for the Association any more virtues than are possessed by the older body. Both seem to be cursed with the same evil spirit of obstinacy, arising in the one from ultra-liberalism and in the other from inveterate conservatism. This is the spirit so much to be deprecated; the spirit which nurtures pitiful jealousies and foolish antipathies, forms the greatest hindrance to all improvement, and alienates from both parties the sympathies of the bulk of the community. It is this spirit which bars all possibility of union; an union that all true lovers of racing so much desire, and which, if we be not greatly mistaken, is the one thing most longed for by the majority of the members of both clubs. Is it too much to hope that an amalgamation may be brought about before the next meeting? If there be yet time, the respective committees incur a grave responsibility by delaying the calling of general meetings and taking the opinion of the members on so desirable an issue.

We make bold to state that the feelings of the greater portion of the members of both clubs have of late undergone such a change, that the union could at once be accomplished except for the personal opposition of one or two, who either lack the inclination or the ability to govern themselves, while they desire to wield authority over others. Why should the community yeld passive obedience to the will of such few? It it be really indifferent, let it decline to show any partisan spirit by refusing its support to the present anomalous state of affairs. Both fabrics must then tumble to the ground, and in their place may arise one that shall be constructed of good and sound material, and one in which all who wish to become occupants can take up their abode, and live secure of harmony and content. The present executives of the clubs wield the immediate power; they are, or ought to be, in direct contact with the public, and in them are centred our hopes and fears with respect to our rights as residents. They are backed by a very effective opinion, and if they fail to bring about an amalgamation of their respective parties, not only the members of the two clubs, but those of the community to whom racing affords interest, have a right to know the reasons of failure, and take action accordingly.

As we have previously remarked, we do not intend to imply that the Y. R. A. any more than the Y. R. C. have acted in such a manner as to fill all requirements of the community with regard to racing matters. That they have in a measure met the views of the public is evident from the large number of their followers. Is it too much to assume that what is wanting in the one club may be found in the other, and that thus an union of the two may bring about such a state of things as shall be most conducive to the contentment of the lovers of sport, and put an end once for all to such an unseemly division. That this is a consummation most devoutly to be wished no one can deny, and we would submit that, without loss of time, delegates from each side be appointed who shall calmly discuss all points in dispute, and use their earnest endeavours to bring about the amalgamation under rules that can, with no loss of dignity, be subscribed to by members of both factions.

MUNICIPAL.

THE question of the direction of municipal affairs, which has for so many years formed a stock piece that could always be brought out before a Yokohama audience with a very fair certainty of drawing moderately well, whenever any special matters of interest were wanting, has for a long time been shelved. It has recently been played as a broad farce on the Kobe boards with immense success, and owing to the efforts of the principal performer—though, like that of some low comedy actors, his performance is marked by vulgarity of the worst type—the piece seems likely to have a very extended run. We had hoped that it would be unnecessary to revive the question here, for many a long day. But alas! the necessity is forced upon us, and once again behold us rummaging amongst old musty and dusty documents, perusing addresses and replies, petitions and conventions, resolutions and dissolutions, in order that we may be able to arrive at some conclusion as to whether it is desirable that the office of Municipal director, which cost so much labour on the part of the Foreign Representatives to set up, and so large an expenditure on the part of the Japanese Authorities to maintain, be continued or abolished.

In the present case the discussion of the question is rendered necessary by a representation that has been made by the Japanese Authorities to the Foreign Ministers to the effect that, as for some time past the state of the roads and drainage, and general condition of the settlement, has rendered the office of municipal director absolutely unnecessary, it is considered advisable to abolish it forthwith, and the present incumbent, Mr. Benson, has been notified that at the expiration of three months, his services will be dispensed with. For the benefit of those of the community who were not resident at the time of the appointment of Mr. Benson, it will be necessary to make a short review of the circumstances which led to the formation of the office, and of the conditions under which the arrangement was concluded with the Japanese Government.

On the 15th of July 1867, a letter was addressed to the British and other Foreign Representatives in Japan, by a Committee of the Landrenters of Yokohama, requesting them to call upon the Japanese Government to receive back into their hands the control and management of the municipal affairs of the settlement, and to endeavour to obtain from them guarantees that the work should be efficiently done. As Mr. Von Brandt, the chairman of the then Municipal Council, stated, the condition of affairs in Yokohama was an anomalous one. It was found impossible for the Council to raise the necessary funds for improving and maintaining the roads and drainage of the settlement, supporting an efficient police force, etc., and the only course open to them appeared to be to ask the Japanese Government to assume the control. This was accordingly done, and after communication with a commission specially appointed by the Japanese, an arrangement was finally concluded, embodying the measure recommended in a resolution adopted at a meeting of the land-owners, namely; the resumption by the Japanese Authorities of their municipal duties, and the establishment of a Government office, specially appropriated

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to municipal affairs, with a foreigner at the head of it. At first a provisional arrangement was made with Mr. Dohman, of H. M. Consular Service, to assume the direction of the municipal office, but in a few months it was decided that the filling of the appointment should be settled by public vote on the part of the foreign residents, which ballot resulted in the election of the present director, Mr. Benson.

No one can deny that, looking at the results of the system, it has on the whole been fairly satisfactory. There have doubtless been causes for complaint, and we have all made the most of our opportunities and exercised to the full our privilege of grumbling. But if the Japanese authorities have at times appeared to our views sadly dilatory and procrastinating in supplying our wants and requirements, it must be remembered that most of such delays arose from lack of knowledge and inexperience, and it is but just to state that as they have grown more accustomed to the system and organization, the improvements have been more rapidly carried out, and that they have fulfilled their engagements satisfactorily and well. We do not say that everything has been done that might have been done. There are still some ugly holes and corners that sorely need looking into ; foul pools of filth and mud that are the hot beds of fever ; vacant lots that are allowed to become the dust-bins of the settlement, the play grounds of mangy curs by day, and the trysting places of amatory and kakophonous cats by night. But taking one thing with another, we have really little to complain of in the existence of offences against healthiness or comfort. It is not surprising however that after ten years of experience, the native authorities should deem themselves competent to assume the entire control of municipal affairs, and we cannot therefore in fairness find fault with them for representing that the office of Municipal Director should be done away with. It is to them a very serious item of disbursement, and in the present impoverished state of the treasury, and the pressing need that there is on the part of the Government to curtail its expenditure wherever it is possible, it is only natural that they should wish to dispense with Mr. Benson's services. It must be pointed out that when the arrangement was entered into with the Japanese Government, it was distinctly understood that it was not necessarily a permanent or unalterable one. On the contrary, as was then stated, should "experience at any future time show that its revision is desirable, it will be in the power of the Foreign Representatives, or of the Japanese Government to call for a reconsideration of the question."

What we have now to consider is this : Do we as community want a foreign municipal director? It must be conceded that the Japanese Government, though in many ways still ignorant of our requirements, is at the present time far more fitted to be entrusted with the responsibility of carrying out operations which are demanded to be undertaken for our health and comfort, then when the office was first instituted. Substantially, it is in native hands that the municipal government has actually been for the past ten years. Mr. Benson has been merely the channel of communication, the buffer between the wants and woes of the community and the native authorities. He has in many instances been most unjustly blamed for apparent neglect of important reforms, and delays that have occurred from no apathy on his part, but which have been the necessary result of the very limited authority allowed him, and the well known procrastinating tendencies of the Japanese officials. It is almost impossible for outsiders to appreciate the many difficulties that surround a position such as Mr. Benson occupies, and we think it only fair to give him every credit for the manner in which his duties have been fulfilled. We must candidly confess that if the status of a Municipal Director is to be no more than what it is; that his duties are simply to look after ground rents, advertise land sales ; arrange the beats and be chief superintendent of a force of three policemen ; if he is to have no voice or authority of decision in the most trifling matter, however necessary, but is merely to be the fetcher and carrier of requests or complaints, —without the least power to grant the one or redress the other,—between the native officials and the community, the Japanese Government is quite right in arguing that there is either no need at all to employ any one in such a position, or that a far inferior man engaged at very much less cost will answer every purpose.

But if the Japanese Government will raise the position of Municipal Director to what it ought to be, and which an important community like our own demands, it cannot afford to abolish the office, and will certainly save itself much trouble and annoyance, and probably considerable expense by permitting the duties to be carried on by a foreign official in its own pay. Were the Municipal Director invested with those powers which should in all propriety be his, his duties would be neither small nor unimportant. He should have the control, at least to a considerable extent, of the native police; the power to make all necessary repairs in roads and bridges; the entire scavengering arrangements should be under his charge ; in fact, he should be responsible for the whole supervision of the settlement, and for the expenditure of the funds set apart for these purposes. With these powers granted, his appointment is a most valuable and necessary one, and although we can scarcely expect that the cleanliness of that famous Dutch village of Brock will ever be ours, or that the time will arrive when chains of gold and jewels of price may be left hanging for weeks on our gate posts, we might be spared such abuses as the filling up of certain compounds with the fever breeding sewage of the creek, or such impudent robberies as those of which so many were the victims not very many months ago.

We are informed that a new Chinese Association is in course of being formed, to be called the Ningpo Steam Navigation Company. It is said that when the business of the S. S. N. was transferred to the China Merchants, the compradores in connection with the old company were informed that they could only be kept on, under the new régime, by each taking shares to the amount of Tls. 10,000: and this the compradores refusing to do, they have clubbed together and are going to run in opposition. We hear that they have already purchased the steamers *Pao-kong* and *Ping-on*, and that they have sent to England for three more. Such, at any rate, are the particulars given by those who seem to know.—*Shanghai Courier.*

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Are Reforms Properly Carried Out?

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun" of April 1st, 1877.)

When one form of Government falls, and another rises in its stead, then even though the latter may leave no good measure uneffected in its admistration, there will nevertheless be found some bigoted individuals who hanker after the past;—and this is but a natural disposition. On this account did king Bu of Shū, having, through his followers, overthrown the riotous efforts of king Chiu of In, transfer the latter's people to another land. How far more is this likely to happen when old usages that have been in vogue for several hundred years back are changed, and new laws are enacted to which the people's eyes and ears are not yet accustomed! Looking at the matter in this light we find that at the present moment our Government has drawn down upon itself the hatred of the lower classes of the population, and, even though matters have eventually come to such a pass as to to necessitate the employment of well-drilled garrison troops and forces of police to chastise the people, still the latter are not so very much to blame after all. But nevertheless, if it could be shown that any existing means by which this might have been avoided were disregarded, and that the Government were not indisposed to welcome some such matter as has actually arisen, then, we cannot refrain from expressing to the Government our regret at their action.

Just consider; if the hatred of the lower classes had arisen in consequence merely of the changing of old usages and the enactment of new regulations, then should the *shizoku* of the various *Han* have been the very first to set on foot disturbances. And why so? Because, after the fall of the Tokugawa Gevernment, there have been no persons amongst whom the effect has been so terribly apparent as the *shizoku*. They have been by degrees despoiled, just as one might pluck the feathers from a chicken's wing, of their incomes which for several hundred years back sufficed to provide them, without labour, on their part, with warm clothing and plentiful food; their usual military prerogative has been ended; and they have been deprived of their special privileges (as for instance in the case of punishment for offences by *samurai*) of taking rank at the head of the four classes of the people and of using their power as they themselves pleased. Of late, by wielding the spear and lance, they acquired renown, but at the present moment they are accused as a whole of holding empty position and eating the bread of idleness. Is not this by far the most sweeping of all changes in regard to old usages! And yet, with regard to the *shizoku*, even supposing that there exist some among them who feel in their inward heart some degree of discontent, we have not as yet seen any instances of their having, on that account, stood up against the Government. For although there have at different times come to pass the disturbances at Saga, Kumamoto, Hagi, and the present one of Kagoshima, they have all taken their origin from other sources, and it needs no explanation from us to show that they did not arise merely from the changes in old usages as mentioned above. What, then, was the reason for (their remaining quiet)? Was it not in consequences of there being many persons who perceived that the state of affairs in the period of Meiji had entirely changed from that in existence prior to the period of Kei-ō; that an atmosphere of enlightened views was noiselessly and imperceptibly pervading the whole country,—and that it was not a time for accomplishing the restoration of the remnant of power of the Feudal System? For if not, no matter how intelligent a Ruler, no matter how able a Ministry might have been at our head, still had the *shizoku* twenty or thirty years ago, been brought down to their present status, would any of them, throughout the whole empire, have been quiet in retirement in far distant localities? It would merely have come to pass that all the land would, in one single morning, have been thrown into tumult. In regard, then, to the fact of the *shizoku* of the present day not being thrown into agitation on account of the changing of old usages, although this may be owing to the power and influence of H. M. the Emperor, is it not brought about by the force of events and the turn of circumstances?

How, then, comes it to pass that among the exceedingly weak and obscure peasantry, there should yet be found men who have even taken precedence of the *shizoku*, in opposing the officials within their particular local district, and in eventually causing trouble to the well-drilled and exceedingly powerful garrison troops and police forces? Why are the peasants alone unable to endure change in old usages, and why do they remain unaffected by the force of events or the turn of circumstances? This is a point concerning which we are unable to give the public any explanation.

Still, however, if we may be permitted to give outward expression to a mere conjecture, we cannot but say a word here. According to our own view, the *heimin* have not felt the effect of the changes of Meiji in like manner to the *shizoku* who thereby lost their former status,—but they have, on the contrary, recovered thereby a certain proportion of freedom and power. What, then, is the cause that leads them at times to break out into their desperate riots? There must certainly be some source for this. The matter most deserving of attention, with regard to them, is simply the fact that *the steps concerning the revision of the land tax are not properly arranged.* It is the complete changing of old usages that have been in existence for several hundred years back, that is disliked by the ignorant classes; and the officials of the administration should steadily keep their attention fixed on the object of following old customs. On this account has it been said that "He who well effects re-"forms does so by following old precedents." But nevertheless, should circumstances render it an absolute necessity, it would not do but that they should be amended. Such is the case with regard to matters like the revision of the Land-tax. For, consider a moment:—In the time of the feudal system, each of the 300 *Han* possessed its own separate regulations for the payment of taxes, some being lighter and some heavier. The fact, therefore, that sooner or later these must be revised and arranged under one general system, is one that we have never heard denied by intelligent men. Furthermore, the Tokugawa Government effected the direction of administrative matters throughout the whole Empire upon its revenue of 8,000,000 *koku* from its own special estates. When the form of Government of Meiji arrived, the feudal regime was abolished, and centralization system introduced, and the whole of the taxes from the entire country were paid in to the Finance Department. Thus, even though the expenses of the Government,—as foreign relations, too, were commenced,—were augmented from what they were in the time of the Tokugawa rule, still, if, upon a comparison of the revenues of the entire country with the expenses, it be desired that a greater or less balance on the former side should appear, it is quite according to reason that such should be effected. Again, the dues levied in the various *Han* may be better styled *heavy* than *light*. On this account it is clear that it was necessary to enact one general law for payment of dues throughout all the land and to strike an even balance between light and heavy. Now if it be desired to enact one general law for payment of dues, and to strike an even balance between light and heavy, there must be carried out the Revision of the Land-tax. And this is an absolute necesssity arising from circumstances. The revision of the land-tax is, from the very outset, a most urgent matter. But even the rules for this must, again, be determined, in regard to the cost of the land and the amount of produce, by comparative estimate. If this be submitted for the consideration of disputants in general, some of them may assert that it is better to follow the old regulations of Japan. In our own opinion, however, we fail to see the evil nature of the present existing rules. And why so? Some disputants may assert, "Take the case of a sheep; now for shearing "a sheep there are fixed rules and there may be a stated length "for the wool in a certain period; but it does not matter even if the "shearer, without strictly observing the rules, slightly exceed the "limit of growth of the wool, in the case of a healthy and strong "sheep. Nor does this occasion any injury to the animal. But "on the contrary, in the case of a weak and sick one, it is well "for a shorter quantity of wool than that provided by the rule to "be cut off. By this means can you tell a skilful shearer. Now, "our agricultural classes are simply like a flock of sheep. If, in "dealing with them, we adopt one ever-fixed rule, and levy taxes "without regard to whether each year be one of plenty or of scarcity; "such action would be the same as if a shearer, without regard as "to the condition of his sheep, were to follow but one single rule as to "length of the fleece, which would be the very height of thought-"lessness. On this account, therefore, it would be as well, in "respect to the laws of taxation in our country, to adhere to the "old usage of fixing the dues, after inspection of the crops accord-"ing to the plenty or scarcity (of the year)." This line of argument certainly possesses some fairness, and yet, should such a plan of inspection be adopted, it would give rise to unspeakable evils. It is far better, in accordance with the present revised regulations, diligently to strive to lighten the taxes, so as not to cause pressure upon the powers of the people, and by establishing one general rule for the levying of taxes throughout the whole

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Empire, to strike an equal balance between the heavy and the light.

Such rules of revision as the above being set on foot, we have not only failed as yet to perceive any evil effects therefrom, but, in those localities where permission was first granted for the revision to be carried out,—namely, Yamaguchi and Kokura,—we find that the people do not dislike the alteration of old usages dating from several hundred years back, and do not regret the expenditure of large sums raised from the people, for the measurement of land, etc.,—and furthermore, that on account of this revision they, on the countrary, feel more and more firm confidence in the Government, and dance and sing for joy. As we have relatives living in the localities in question, we are especially well acquainted with this state of feeling. If, however, we cast a glance at those places in which the plan was more lately put into operation, we find they present an appearance of great trouble, and worst of all, disturbances such as we have stated above are set on foot by the inhabitants, who thereby eventually cause trouble to the garrison troops and the police forces. What is the reason of this? We will sum up the matter in a single word; it is this,—*the measures for carrying into effect the revision are not properly arranged.*

THE POSITION OF THE REBELS.

("*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*" April 6th, 1877.)

Everybody is saying just now "The Government forces, consisting of several tens of thousands of well armed brave soldiers, have now been fighting day and night for nearly seven weeks, and nevertheless have not yet been able to open communications with the castle of Kumamoto. Allowing that the position which the rebels occupy is an immensely strong one, and that they fight with great desperation, we cannot understand how it is that their den has not yet been captured. Is it that the Government forces are not strong enough, or is it that they do not fight regardless of their lives?"

But this is a very erroneous view to take. According to the statements of one who has lately returned from the seat of war, where he has actually seen with his own eyes the positions occupied by the rebels and the distribution of their forces, the character of the warfare is such that the day on which the castle of Kumamoto and the advanced guard of the Imperial army unite, will be the day on which the rebels are utterly destroyed. Certainly it is not, as the world says, either that the Government forces are not strong enough, or that the men do not fight regardless of their lives. The reason why the rebel position has not been captured with facility is, that it is a case of desperation; the rebels strain their efforts to the utmost, and defend the magnificent position which they occupy with all their might, knowing that life and death hang upon the result. Just consider the telegrams of the last day or two. They tell us that the spirit of the rebels is much broken, that both Shinowara and Kirino, whom the old rebel Saigô looked upon as his most valuable helpers, have been killed in battle, and that the wounded are so numerous that there were forty-three hospitals at Kawajiri each containing one hundred and fifty patients, that is to say about six thousand wounded men. In proportion to the whole number of the rebels, the killed and wounded must be very numerous. The rebels always fight at close quarters, for they have very little ammunition, and charge down sword in hand, so that when they get within reach of the fire of the Government forces, they are knocked over like so many pawns on a chessboard. And when they retire, being taken in the rear they are shot down in large numbers. When the Government forces took Tabaruzaka (on the 22nd) and pursued the flying enemy to Mukaizaka, more than three hundred of the rebels were shot down, which gives an idea of the number of killed and wounded they must have had. According to the news received the day before yesterday a new levy of fifteen hundred men has left Kagoshima to fall on the rear of the Government forces which are marching to attack the rear of the rebels who are before Kumamoto; but as they have no fire-arms, they have to content themselves with swords, and it is clear that if a look-out is kept to prevent them from coming to close quarters and against night attacks, they can be shot down with small arms and cannon, so that they are not formidable enemies. One cannot help believing that before these fellows fall on our rear, the Government forces will have reached to the castle of Kumamoto and have effected a junction with the garrison, and that the annihilation of the rebels is close at hand. "So, gentlemen, you need feel no anxiety," he concludes, and his opinion seems a sound one.

PROGRESS.

("*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*," *March 23rd*, 1877.)

Tokô said to his sovereign Shiba In "I shall not live to see the day of the conquest of Go, but when it is conquered, as it surely will be, it is destined to cause anxiety to Your Majesty." Shiba In was formerly the Prime Minister of Gen, the Emperor of Gi, but he succeeded in dethroning him, and usurped his throne. He now wished to overthrow the Empire of Go in order that he might become the sole ruler of the whole of China. This was the height of his ambition, and to this end did he labour with such unflagging energy that he ultimately obtained his wish. When he had gained his object, however, imagining that he had no further cause for anxiety, he became filled with pride, and giving himself up entirely to wordly pleasures, no longer gave a thought to the affairs of his Empire or the administration of his Government. But he found that anxieties did not cease with the attainment of his ambition, for through his neglect, his power gradually decayed and faded away, and the words of Tokô were found to be true.

Now all people are well aware of the way in which the Satsuma clan have acted. They rendered excellent service in the restoration of His Majesty the Mikado, and have in consequence received from him special consideration. But on the other hand, they have aways acted in a self-willed manner, adhering to the customs of feudal times, and apparently considering themselves independent of the Japanese Government.

Saigo is the most prominent man in Satsuma. Although a man of only ordinary family, owing to his having struggled hard for the overthrow of the Shôgunate, and the restoration of the Mikado, he was appointed to the Council of State, but disagreeing in opinion with certain other members of the Cabinet, he retired to his home. For a period of four years he has been receiving his pension, and has been permitted to retain his rank. But he has never been able to control the pride resulting from his former success, and has at last risen in rebellion against the Imperial Authority. The enormous wickedness of such a crime can be forgiven neither by the Gods nor men. One after another his plans have failed, and as yet he has gained no advantage, and the day of his capture and decapitation by the victorious Imperialists must come before long.

The restoration of the Emperor to the nation was not merely the act of man, it was brought about by the will of heaven. This is proved by the fact that no sooner was the Imperial banner waved, then the rebels in Ôshu and Dewa laid down their arms before it. Ten years have elapsed since that event, and in that space of time how numerous have been the reforms. The abolishment of the *Han*, the establishment of the *Ken*, the doing away with the wearing of swords, the paying of the pensions of the *samurai* and the nobles, are the most noticeable of these changes. To these reforms there has been no forcible opposition. It is true that the Kumamoto and Hagi affairs occurred last year, but they were of trifling importance.

It is quite natural that the present Satsuma trouble should arise. Satsuma men may be called savages; they know not how to progress in civilization. They obstinately cling to old customs without observing how times have changed. With such a disposition nothing else than revolt on their part could be looked for. By the civil war of 1868 the restoration of the Emperor was effected, and from the present war equally beneficial results will arise. It is probably the will of Heaven that this outbreak has occurred, in order that the Satsuma men may ruin themselves and that the cause of all distress may be rooted out. Many people are in a great state of anxioty at the sacrifice of so many precious lives, and the enormous expenditure of money. But such men only see what is before their eyes and cannot look forward to results. To days' conflict may be said to be a conflict that will do away with distress and produce general content. Why should we indulge in the least anxiety? All we have to do is to wait and hope that the Imperialists may soon be victorious.

There are, however, a few words that we are desirous of saying to the Government. A Chinese sage says that "distress arises from carelessness and neglect." From such faults many a King has lost the kingdom which it cost him infinity of labour to conquer, and innumerable struggles to sustain. Wise Emperors and their ministers are well aware that it is more difficult to rule a conquered country than to obtain possession of it. They know that all depends on their administration. Now since the restoration, various reforms have taken place in the Government, laws and institutions of Japan, and a similar rapidity of progress has never been parallelled in Europe or America,

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These few years of our existence will be the flower of our history for thousands of years. But after all what do the reforms amount to? Our Government is not yet founded on a sound constitution; the people are not settled quietly in their respective callings, nor has the true light of liberty shone upon the nation at large. In short the spirit of the progress has not yet reached the minds of the people, while the love of old institutions still clings to them. Under such circumstances the demand that our influence should be extended amongst foreign powers, and that we should become possessed of equal rights with them is absurd. What is most required at the moment is that the people should be weaned from their ideas of old customs, and that the door of civilization should be opened to them.

Imitations of foreign laws and education, and the diffusion of the religions of other countries may be matters of great importance, but there is something of still higher importance, and that is,—the institution of a representative assembly. Our writers have for years past been longing to see the Government take the necessary steps, and its only reason for not acting in accordance with such wishes must have been lack of opportunity. The Satsuma outbreak has taken place and the Government has sent an enormous force to put it down. From the day that the Imperial forces subdue the insurgents we shall have no longer any independent clan like Satsuma. When this is effected the minds of the people will become changed, and all the good sought by the restoration will have been accomplished. When a general change of such a nature is taking place, it may surely be said that the time for the institution of a representative assembly has arrived. We trust therefore that the subjugation and punishment of Satsuma may soon take place. We can then extend our influence to foreign countries and be able to possess equal rights with them, for the foundation of an eternal peace will be laid, and the slavish customs of the past will become extinct. When this time arrives, Tôko, could he speak would say "I did not think so wise an Emperor existed in an Eastern Island—empire. He eclipses the deeds of my former ruler, Shiba In, and makes him unworthy of mention."

Centralization.

("*Hôchi Shimbun*," *March 29th* 1877.)

No one likes to leave his home and to settle in some distant place. Yet there are at present in the capital many men who have settled there from various parts of the country; some of them pursuing their studies, some filling government appointments, while others are engaged in mercantile pursuits. In this way the country has to suffer from a dearth of wealth and talent. Yet those in the capital seem not to think of these matters. What can be the the reason?

The Tokugawa Government had become corrupt, and was finally overthrown and the Imperial dynasty was restored to full powers. Although there were some three hundred feudal lords in the country who carried on the affairs of their own provinces independently of the Government, by the abolishment of the *Han* the entire power was concentrated in the Throne. This was indeed a wonderful reform. This centralization of power is indispensable in tranquilizing and putting in order the affairs of a country that is in a state of confusion, but it must be regarded as only a temporary thing, and were such a mode of administration continued for any length of time much misery and distress must result to the country and people. The centralization was therefore necessary at the time of the Restoration, but ten years have passed since then and it is now become the root of what may be a great evil. All our power is centralized in the capital. The officials of the *Fu* and *Ken*, although they may be possessed with the spirit of wisdom, are debarred from using it, and are entirely prevented from putting any ideas they may have into force. The provincial affairs cannot therefore be discharged with the necessary despatch, and thus the local authorities are made to appear as though incapable of fulfilling the duties assigned to them. The whole of the money of the country finds its way to the capital, and thus the merchants in all other parts are suffering from want of funds, while the farmers see their taxes spent elsewhere (than in their vicinity). There is neither wealth nor power in any part of the land but in the capital. It may be that there is many a man who possesses ample talent to do something for the benefit of himself or his country, but there is either no opening for him, or he has not the necessary means to carry out his ideas. There is therefore nothing for him to do but to remain a prey to anxiety, with an empty purse. This is the reason that induces so many to leave their beloved homes and come to the capital. From this we can see the evils of centralization, and we must arrest the progress of the evil before it gets too great to be handled.

There are many at present concerned in discussing this question. Some say that the power of the Government must be divided; others that the taxation must be decreased, or that a National Assembly must be instituted. And such are continually petitioning the Government or the officials to make such reforms. They possess no spirit of self-reliance; they remain in the capital making a noise about the necessary reforms. They think that all is to be done by officials alone, and rely upon the Government for everything.

Now although the Government is a good one, yet its duties are so numerous and diversified that it cannot perform them without the aid of the people, who must take these various questions (of reform) into their own hands, and criticize the Government whenever it commits a wrong. This is the only way to open a road to civilization.

The Magna Charta, which the English people think so precious that they call it their castle, was not granted by the King to the people. No! It was the people who forced the King to concede it, and this is only one of many like examples. Thus the Restoration was not brought about by petitioning the Government or the Tokugawa officials. It was effected by the action of patriotic men who zealously fought for it at the risk of their own lives and the lives of their families. It is not by entreaties that such (concessions) can be obtained from the Government, it is by the zeal and labour of the people. The learned and the wealthy should therefore unite their efforts in one common cause, and labour hard at their respective homes instead of crowding to the capital. Let them open representative assemblies, promote the well-being of the people, and develope their trade and manufactures. Let them institute schools, and establish newspapers for the public benefit. By thus acting the evils of centralization will be done away with, and those who came to the capital to seek their fortunes will gradually commence to return to their homes. It is evidently useless for us to think that anything can be accomplished by depending upon the Government. If we want to do away with the evils of centralization, it must be done by ourselves, and by ourselves alone.

ON MODES OF FISHING IN JAPAN.

By Geo. Elliot Gregory, Esq.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 28th March. 1877.

A thorough consideration of the subject of the fisheries of this country, even in its more important bearings alone would, of course, assume far larger proportions than it would be possible to bring before the notice of the Society in the form of a paper. I shall, therefore, only lay before you brief descriptions of such of the principal modes of taking fish as will serve for types of the rest, and give a general idea of this industry in Japan, employing as it does an army of fishers and supplying to the nation the article of food second only in importance.

Many of the implements used in fishing in fresh water differing materially from those with which fish are taken in the sea, I shall group each separately under the heads A. and B.

Full particulars of fisheries in rivers, lakes and preserves will be seen in the Table appended to this paper.

I have chosen for description five of the different kinds of tackle used in fresh water angling as those shewing the principal variations of form and use. The first of these, the *koi-tsuri-zao*, (see table A. I.) is a rod of bamboo divided into five pieces or joints which fit one into another. The socket ends of these are bound with silk to prevent splitting, and both ends are lacquered. Of the joints the first is about five feet long and one to one-and-a-half inch in diameter; the third about four feet, and the fourth and fifth each about three feet six inches, all diminishing proportionately in diameter and making a total length of about twenty-one feet. When the rod is not in use three of the joints are contained in the other two.

The line is made of silk, dyed a dark red brown, with a dye called *kaki shibu*, from *kaki*, the persimmon, and *shibu*, the sap or juice of trees or fruits—and is passed through a horse-hair loop at the tip of the rod and attached about five feet further down. The float is large

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and round, and above it are placed ten or fifteen pieces of wood which may be slid along the line and serve to keep it from sinking. The hook is attached to the line by aboot one foot of horse hair.

The rod being too heavy to be held by hand is supported upon a forked stick driven into the ground. The fish is played and landed with a net.

If the *koi zao* should appear of unwieldy length, as a set off we have the *haze zao* (see table A. IV) a rod, likewise of bamboo, of a total length of about three feet six inches only. It is divided into three pieces fitting one into the other, of which the first is about ten inches long and three-quater of an inch in diameter at the thicker end; the second about sixteen inches in length and much thinner, and the third a mere twig. The line is attached to the rod either by a cogged brass reel set into the first joint or by a cleat fixed on to the outside, runs up the centre and issues at the tip through a metal ferrule.

The hook is attached to the line by a gut about three feet long and is sunk by a small spherical leaden sink. No float is used.

The *ka bari* (table A. X) is a simple bamboo rod. The line is used with a float but without any sink and the bait, as its name *ka* implies, is an artificial fly.

The next, *nagashi bari* (table A. XI), is a piece of common string about four feet in length, furnished at one end with a small, barbless brass hook and attached by the other to a very pliant bamboo switch, which is stuck into the mud at the bottom of a stream near the bank. The bait is a small live fish into which the hook is inserted near the tail in such a manner that the point shall protrude from the back and be fully exposed. The bait is thus at liberty to swim about until taken. Were the rod or switch not very pliant, the fish when caught would break the line in its endeavours to escape.

The last which it will be necessary to describe is the *dzudzugo* (Table A. IX.), a rod and line used without float, sink or hook. The bait consisting of a large bunch of worms attached to the end of the line is allowed to sink until the fish (eels) have fastened themselves to it; these are then drawn gently to the surface of the water and landed with a net.

The *te dzuri*, or hand line (Table B.), is the same as those of Europe, except that it is always used from boats. When more than one are put out from the same boat, small pieces of whale bone bent at right angles about 3 in. from the tip, and bearing tiny brass bells are stuck into the gunwale of the boat, the line is passed over these in notches and the bells ring when the fish bite.

The *nawa*, or simple line (Table C.), is a hempen line varying in length up to about 1,000 feet. At distances of six feet along its whole length are attached other lines about three feet long furnished with hooks.

We now come to nets, descriptions of six of which will, I think, cover all the different kinds that have yet come under my observation. That which is most commonly to be seen is the *uchi* or *to ami*, or casting net (Table D. 1). It is a circular piece of silk net-work, varying in diameter, around the circumference are attached pieces of lead to cause it to spread out flat when cast and to sink rapidly. From its centre springs a thin cord by which it is withdrawn from the water. The manner of casting this net is as follows:—The line being fastered round the left wrist of the fisherman by a noose at its end, is with a part of the net, as it hangs from its centre, laid in folds across the open left hand; upon these folds the remaining portion to within about three feet of the leads is hung in loops and the whole then grasped loosely. A part of the edge of the net is then opened out and hung behind over the left elbow and being continued forward under the arm, is taken in the right hand. What still remains is divided as it hangs from the left hand into five equal folds, four of which are held, one between each of the fingers of the right hand. The fisherman now turns his back in the direction in which he wishes to cast the net; throws it away over his right shoulder, at the same time turning himself half round and allowing the folds to escape freely from his left hand. The net falls flat upon the water, and sinking rapidly encloses any fish which may happen to be beneath it. It is then carefully drawn towards the fisherman until the further part of the circumference has met the nearer part and the fish are entangled in the meshes when it is raised. Ground bait of balls of boiled wheat is used with this net.

The next is the *yotsu de ami* (Table D. II). This net is square, and is stretched by its four corners from the ends of two light poles bent in the form of a bow crossed at right angles, and fastened together at their centres; this cross of four arms or *yotsu te* is then attached by its centre to the end of another and stouter pole, which is itself again balanced upon a short upright post fixed either upon the side of a boat or driven into the ground. The net is lowered into the water, and after having remained a short time beneath the surface is quickly raised; if a large net, by means of pulleys attached to the inner end of the balancing pole; if a small one, by hand, and whatever fish may have been passing over it are taken. When used at night bamboo torches are burnt to allure the fish.

The *kake ami* (Table D. III) is a strip of netting of which the length and breadth vary according to the water in which it is used. One side of this strip is furnished, at distances of about two inches along its entire length, with small pieces of wood sufficient together to sustain its weight in the water. The opposite side is in like manner furnished with small earthenware sinks which cause the whole net and floats to descend to the bottom, when it remains in an upright position. It is then stretched from the opposite banks of a river, when the fish swimming up or down run their heads into its meshes, and passing beyond the gills or pectoral fins can neither advance or recede.

The *sukui ami* (Table D. IV) is formed thus: Two bamboos about ten feet in length being crossed and fastened within a few inches of their butts so as to form the letter V, a silken net of corresponding form and of which the sides are respectively about six feet and three feet in length is spread between them, and attached to them by means of loops slipped over their tips and slid along. The dip of the net in this centre is about two feet.

This net is used either from boats or by a man wading; it is plunged into the water and taken out again with a scooping action, whence its name *sukui*.

We next come to the *oshi ami* (Table D. VII), in form a cylinder of netting about ten feet high by about the same in circumference. Within it are placed three bamboos suited in length to the depth of the water; the upper ends of these are bound together and their lower ends are made fast to the inside of the base of the net at three equi-distant points. The upper end of the net is drawn loosely together in folds around the bamboos, immediately below where they cross each other, and its base is extended in the form of a triangle so that the whole becomes a hollow pyramid of net. When the rising of air bubbles to the surface of the water shews that fish are moving among the weeds at the bottom, the fishermen place the net over the spot and pushing it gently down enclose them; the folds at the top are then loosened so as to allow the fish in their struggles to escape to draw the net down and entangle themselves in its meshes, which being done, the bamboos are closed and the whole withdrawn.

The *masu ami* (Table D. VIII.) is a net in the form of a bag about sixteen feet in circumference by about twenty-five feet in depth. Almost one half of the circumference is floated by means of pieces of wood, and the remainder is caused to sink by weights. To each side of the mouth of the net is attached a thin bamboo by which it is dragged by fishermen in two boats, which are rowed up the the stream parallel with each other and stern first. This net is used in very shallow streams and the fish are taken as they go down to the sea.

We now come to Weirs (Table F.), called by the Japanese *yana*, of these there are two kinds, the one solid and the other formed of netting. The former, or *yana* proper, is thus constructed: In the centre of a river is built a wall from twelve feet to fifteen feet broad, and from each of the ends of this wall to the two opposite banks a close bamboo fence is erected. From the lower side of the wall, about two feet beneath the top, a bamboo platform about twenty-four feet in length extends down the stream. The water rises at the wall and rushes over with great rapidity. Fish going down to the sea are stopped by the fence, and getting into the steam in the centre are carried over the wall and left dry upon the platform, from which they are

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quickly removed by persons who watch from a hut on the bank.

The latter *yana ami* (Table F. II) are nets which are substituted for the wall and platform; of these there are two kinds. They are stretched across the stream at places where it is very narrow. The fish going down the river, are of course stopped, and with one kind are caught as they hover around, in a net much the same as the *yotsu de ami*; whilst with the other kind they are allowed to fix themselves in the meshes of the net itself, as in the *kake ami*, and are taken by men who dive for them. These thrust a piece of bamboo through the eyes to render their removal more easy.

The traps or baskets in use among the Japanese fishers are many and ingenious; the following are some of the principal ones.

The *yeri* (Table E.) is a kind of maze constructed of bamboo poles driven into the ground at the bottom of lakes and preserves. The fish enter, pass on, and finally losing themselves, find escape impossible. They thus remain swimming around in the smaller compartments until they are removed with hand nets.

The *tsuke shiba* (Table G. VI.) is a trap formed of seven or eight poles driven into the bottom in a circle; the interior is filled up with branches; the fish enter these and are removed with them.

Taka tsutsu (Table G. VII.) is an eel-trap consisting of three pieces of bamboo about 2 in. in diameter and from 3 ft. to 4 ft. long. The joints having been cut out so as to allow a free passage from end to end, the tubes are laid lengthwise, two side by side and the third upon them bound together and suspended in the water by a cord. The fish take shelter in them and are withdrawn quietly before they are able to escape.

The *koi do* (Table G. II.) is an oval bamboo cage or basket. At one end is a semi-circular opening by which the fish enter; it is furnished with a row of bamboo spikes bound together with thread and directed inwards; the points of them fall to the bottom of the cage, allowing the fish to lift them readily from without but rendering escape from within impossible. The bait composed of small balls is deposited upon mud at the bottom of the trap, and is thus prevented from being washed away by the stream.

The *namadzu do* (Table G. IV) is a slightly conical bamboo basket about ten feet in length by two feet in diameter at its larger end. It is covered with coarse mats made of rice straw, and being loosely filled with dried branches and twigs, is sunk to the bottom of the water during the winter months, when the fish take refuge in it.

Two kinds of spears have come under my notice. One, the *yasu* (Table K.), is a fork, the prongs of which are six in number, barbed at the points on one side, about six inches in length and two inches apart. It is fixed to a bamboo pole, the length of which varies according as it is used from a boat or by a man wading. It is thrust rapidly to the bottom until it transfixes a fish. With it are taken flat-fish at the mouths of rivers.

The other, the *unagi kaki* (Table J.), is used for taking eels and is thus formed: To the end of a pole is fixed a piece of iron, like the haft of a harpoon, about eighteen inches long; this is tipped with steel flatened and sharpened; its end is bent back and brought forward again so as to form a hook at right angles to the shaft; this hook is about eleven and a half inches long by one inch in breath, and into the inner side of its bend are welded one or two sharp spikes of the same length. This spear is used either from a boat or by a man wading; when the former, the gunwale of the boat forms a fulcrum, and when the latter, the fisherman's foot serves this purpose. The hook is plunged into the mud at the bottom of the water, carried a short distance forward and raised. If it meets with an eel, the fish is immediately transfixed on one of the spikes and shaken off into the boat before it has time to wriggle itself free.

Besides these there are dredges for taking shell-fish. These I shall not describe here as they are especially in use in salt water, and will therefore more properly be classed among the implements used in sea fishing.

There is still another way of taking fish, viz; *U tsukau* or fishing with the cormorant; this I have not yet had an opportunity of witnessing myself, but I am able to lay before you a translation which I made some years ago from a German translation of a Japanese account handed to me by Mr. Machida.

Catching Fish with Cormorants.

On the island of Susashima, situated in Owara, to the south of Morasaki, are numerous inlets and small rivers which, during the winter, abound with different kinds of small fish. These places are frequented by cormorants which prey upon the fish. From ancient times people have lived on the island and made it their business to catch these birds. This they do by placing wooden images of the birds in spots frequented by them and covering the surrounding branches and twigs with bird-lime, on settling upon which they stick fast. After having in this manner caught one cormorant, they place it among the bushes, instead of the image, and thus catch more. The birds thus caught are conveyed to Owari.

Use of the Cormorant.

The birds thus caught are sold to people employed in fishing with cormorants. Large, young birds are the most valuable, as old ones fish slowly, are quickly fatigued and soon become ill and useless. For ten days after their purchase they are kept in such a manner as to make them as quickly as possible accustomed to people. Near the Nagara river are seven houses, the occupants of which are employed in fishing with cormorants. In each of these houses are kept, on an average, sixteen birds. From the 1st of the 4th month until the end of the 8th month fishing in the river Nagara is carried on every night. The fishermen go out in long boats which at their house are furnished with fire baskets. The fish having been attracted by the light from the fires in these, the birds are sent into the water.

The cormorant, after having caught a fish, is drawn into the boat, and, the fish being taken from it, it is sent into the water again. Large *ai* fish weigh as much as three quarter of a pound and the cormorant often swallows five or six fish of this weight. Thus in an hour's time one boat often takes two hundred fish. Very much, however, depends upon the skill of the fisherman, the tying up of the necks and bodies of the birds so that they be neither too tight nor too loose, and upon the care taken in giving the birds the proper quantity of food.

Training the Cormorants.

From the commencement of the 9th month (Oct. 3rd) until the commencement of the 4th month (May 7th) of the following years the birds are fattened. As above-mentioned the houses in which cormorants are kept amount to seven, possessing a total of about one hundred and twelve birds. These are trained in the following manner. All the one hundred and twelve birds are sent off together on the river Nagara; the fishermen encouraging them to fish by uttering cries of *Aika! Aika!* The birds dive and catch and eat fish of all sizes, (at this time their neck and bodies are not tied up), after having eaten enough they are driven together by help of the boats, none ever escaping. Each of the owners then picks out his own birds from the flock, recognizing them by their heads, and takes them into his boat. Should it happen that a bird strays, the fisherman recalls it by crying *ko, ko, ko!* at the same time holding up a fish which he gives to it on its return. The birds are fed but once a day and in the manner just described. Trained birds have a cord tied round their necks to prevent them from swallowing the fish entirely, but they are able to swallaw small fish notwishstanding. It is not necessary, if they have been out some time, to give them any other food. In the night after having finished fishing in the river, should any of the birds evidently still be hungry they are fed with fish. After this all the birds are taken to their quarters, when it is necessary, however, to tie a piece of cord (made of straw) round their necks to prevent them from vomiting the fish they have taken for food. Every day at about 10 o'clock the birds are placed four together in baskets and conveyed to the river to drink.

In summer to protect the birds from the mosquitoes, which otherwise trouble them very much, their quarters are surrounded with mosquito nets.

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Manner of preparing the Ai Fish, caught at Mino on the River Nagara, with Kasu or Rice from which Sake or Wine has been extracted.

The Ai fish taken at Mino on the Nagara is an article everywhere greatly esteemed. Those taken in August and September are especially palateable. The fish caught as described above are sorted according to their size, those being considered the best which are from 6 in. to 7 in. long and are very fleshy. After having been sorted they are salted by sprinkling over them good salt. To ten of the larger fish six or seven handfuls of the salt are used; they remain thus for about thirty days during which time, however, the salt is changed. The fish are then laid in fresh water which has been filtered through thin silk, and are allowed to remain there for about ten hours, after which they are removed, slightly dried and placed between rice from which *saké* has been expressed.

To the above must be added the following manner of preparing the pressed rice: This residuum must be cleansed from all impurities, slightly wetted with *mirin*, or sweet rice wine, and well kneaded. This preparation is called *saké kasu*. On the bottom of a wooden pail in put a layer of *kasu* about 1 in. in depth, this covered with a sheet of paper on which is put another layer of *kasu* about 3 to 4 in. deep. On these two layers is placed a third of salted fish and upon that again another layer of *kasu*. Twelve of such layers may be continually placed in a pail. The pail is made of a light soft wood called Suwura wood, its sides are ½ in. in thickness, its diameter is about 1 ft. 5 in. and its height the same. The lid is made of the same wood and fits exactly.

There is a second mode in which instead of the residuum, pressed rice and sweet *saké* are used. The fish are prepared in the same manner as in the former. This rice and sweet *saké* are called *koji* and are prepared as follows: Good, white rice is washed in clean water and then put into a square box, the bottom of which is made of thin sticks of bamboo. Several of these boxes are placed one open another and the whole put on a pot of boiling water, by which means the contents are cooked by steam. After this the rice is allowed to cool and set to ferment, during which process a kind of white mould forms. Two or three days afterwards the rice is dried in the open air, mixed with an equal quantity of sweet rice wine, or *mirin*, and well kneaded, when it is fit for use. It is employed in the same manner as the *kasu* above described.

(For Tables see p. 265.)

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting was held in the Society's room, Kai Sei Gakko, on the 28th instant, Sir Harry S. Parkes, the President of the Society, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the Secretary announced that at last Council Meeting the following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Society:—Rev. H. Maundrell of Nagasaki, Rev. C. S. Ebey of Tôkiô, Dr. John A. McBride and Mr. James Begbie, both of the Japanese Agricultural Department; also that Dr. Eldridge was unanimously elected as a member of council, in place of Mr. Howell, who had left the country.

The Library Committee reported receipt of several very interesting periodicals, more especially that of the Madrid Geographical Society, which was evidently showing great activity in its researches. The Committee also complained that they could not yet discover the whereabouts of several missing books belonging to the library.

The Secretary, in the unavoidable absence of the author, read the paper for the day, "On modes of fishing in Japan."

In recommending the paper to the consideration of the meeting, the President observed that Mr. Gregory had only treated of the implements used in fresh-water fishing, and had reserved his account of the apparatus used in sea fishing lest further details of a technical character should add inconveniently to the length of the paper. He was glad to add that Mr. Gregory had it in view to furnish another paper on the fisheries of Japan, which presented a wide and eminently practical field of enquiry. Fishing to the Japanese was as important a matter as cattle-breeding or sheep-farming was to ourselves. The extent to which fishing was carried on by the Japanese and Chinese as compared with other nations, both Oriental and Occidental, was remarkable, and doubtless something might be learned from their wide experience in this industry. As to the implements used in fresh-water fishing he believed that the casting net of the Japanese showed remarkable skill, both in point of construction and the way in which it was handled, and he also had heard that the fishing rods of Japan were held in estimation by foreign anglers.

Prof. Wyckoff said that while living in Fukui he had frequently seen a curious method of fishing for *Ai*, without bait. The apparatus consisted of a long, light bamboo pole, and an ordinary line, to the end of which a short cord, bearing six or eight hooks at intervals of about ten inches from one another, was fastened. This contrivance was employed only in swift, and comparatively shallow waters, and was used as follows: The fisherman waded out into the stream, and cast his line into the water above him, then carried his rod slowly down stream, the line of course being carried down by the current. After the line has been carried below him, it was drawn in, and if empty again thrown out above. When shoals were passing two or three fish were sometimes caught at a single cast, but it was not usually an expeditious method.

Prof. Wyckoff had often seen the casting-net used, and and quite agreed with what was stated in the paper. He thought, however, that "throwing over the right shoulder," was the theoretical, rather than the practical method of casting. His own observation had been, that the person stood with the right side toward the spot where the net was to be cast. It was a matter of considerable skill to throw the net in such a way that it would spread to its greatest extent, and cover the largest possible space. The fisherman sometimes threw his net at random, but often watched to discover the presence of fish, by bubbles rising to the surface of the water, and then cast.

Prof. Marshall said that the *Kaki Shibu*, which was mentioned in the paper as used in making fishing-rods, was a very interesting substance and well worth the trouble of a chemical investigation. It had come under his notice several times, and he knew more especially of its strengthening and stringent properties. Paper was made very tough by the Japanese by applying this *kaki shibu* to it. Dr. Faulds said that the *kaki shibu* was a valuable substance in medical economy, and he thought it would be owing to its antiseptic properties that it was used in the manufacture of fishing tackle. He further added that when mixed with *sumi* (fine charcoal) a valuable paste was formed for blackening boards, and for this purpose he thought that such paste could be very advantageously introduced into schools.

In closing the discussion the President observed that Japan was the only country he was acquainted with where whales were caught in nets, and he referred to the description of catching whales in this peculiar way which was given in the 3rd volume of the Transactions of the Society, and to the high value set upon whale-flesh as food by the Japanese. He alluded to the use of fire, which was so general in Japanese fishing, both in fresh and salt water, as a very attractive and serviceable contrivance. Referring to the importance of the salmon-fisheries of Japan he mentioned that the average annual catch of one river in Yezo, the Ishikari, had been estimated by Captain Blakiston at 1,200,000 fish, and the sufficiency of the method pursued might he judged from the fact, given by the same authority, that as many as 16,000 fish are occasionally caught at one heave. Much of the benefit of this important fishing was lost to the Japanese because their method of curing the fish was so very imperfect. To foreign eyes, at least, Japanese salted salmon was not inviting. If it were better cured it might become an important article of export. The President concluded by expressing the obligations of the Society to Mr. Gregory for his paper and the hope that the subject would shortly be continued.

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	Implements.		Fish Taken.		Localities.	Bait.	Season.
A	Saodzuri.....from sao, a road, and tsuri, to hang with a line.....	Rods and Lines...					
I.	Koi tsuri zao .....from Koi, name of fish, tsuri zao as above.....	„ ...	Koi	Cyprinus haematopterus	Rivers of Nippon K'shiu & Islands	Sweet potatoes & rice	June and Oct.
			Namadzu	Silurus Japonicus	do.	Earth worms	Jan. to Nov.
II.	Seigo zao .....from Seigo, name of fish, etc.	„ ...	Seigo	Perca labrax Japonicus	Rivers and preserves in the North	Mud worms	Apr. to Septr.
			Ina	Mugil Japonicus	East & West of Nippon & K'shiu.	do.	May to July
			Bora	Ina, full grown	do.	do.	do.
III.	Bora zao.. .....from Bora, name of fish, etc..	„ ...	See II.	.....	See II.	See II.	See II.
IV.	Haze zao.....from Haze, name of fish, etc..	„ ...	Haze	Gobius virgo	River between Tôkiô and Osaka	Earth and mud worms	June to Septr.
V.	Kaidzu zao.....from Kaidzu, name of fish etc.	„ ...	Kaidzu	.....	Rivers of Nippon and Yezo	Prawns and small crabs	May and June
			Seigo	Perca labrax Japonicus	.....	.....	.....
VI.	Funa zao.....from Funa name of fish, etc..	„ ...	Funa	Carassius longsdorffii	Rivers of Nippon and Kiushiu	Earth worms	Mar. to Septr.
			Dabo haze	Periophthalmus modestus	do.	do.	May to July
			Tenaga yebi	Kind of prawn	do.	do.	do.
VII.	Tanago zao.....from Tanago, name of fish, etc.	„ ...	Tanago	Capoëta lanceolata	Rivers between Tôkiô and Osaka	do.	June to Septr.
VIII.	Yebi zao .....from Yebi, kinds of prawns or crayfish, etc.....	„ ...	Yebi	Name of kinds of prawns & crayfish	Rivers of Nippon	do.	May to July
			Unagi	Anguilla Japonica	do.	do.	Feb. to Aug.
IX.	Dzudzugo .....No satisfactory derivation...	„ ...	do.	do.	do.	do.	April to Septr.
X.	Kabari .....from Ka, mosquito, and hari, hook	„ ...	Haye	.....	do.	Artificial fly	All the year
XI.	Nagushi bari.....	„ ...	Unagi	do.	do.	Small live fish	April to Septr.
B	Tedzuri.....from Te, hand, and tsuri, to hang with a line.....	Hand lines	Kaidzu	.....	do.	Prawns and crabs	Mar. to Septr.
			Kurodai	Dentex griseus	do.	do.	do.
			Haze	Gobius virgo	do.	Mud worms	do.
			Seigo	Perca labrax Japonicus	do.	do.	do.
C	Nawa.....Lines		Unagi	Anguilla Japonica	do.	Earth worms	Feby. to Aug.
			Karei	Peatessa variega, etc., etc.	do.	Mud worms	July and Aug.
			Haze	Gobius virgo	do.	do.	do.
			Koi	Cyprinus haematopterus	do.	Sweet potatoes and balls of rice	Mar. to Septr.
D	Ami.....Nets.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
I.	Uchi ami.....from uchi, to cast, and ami, net..Casting net.....		All the smaller kind of fish	.....	Over all the Islands	.....	In all seasons
			do.	.....	.....	.....	
II.	Yotsude ami.....from yotsu, four, te, hands, etc.....		Saitappo	.....	do.	.....	do.
III.	Kake ami.....from kake, to hook, etc.....		Tanago	Capoëta lanceolata	Rivers and Lakes of Nippon	.....	Oct. Dec. Jan.
			Koi	Cyprinus haematopterus	.....	.....	All the year
IV.	Sukui ami.....from sukui, dip or scoop, etc.....		Shira uwo	.....	do.	.....	Mar. to July
			Funa	Carassius longsdorfii	Rivers of Nippon	.....	Mar. and Apr.
			Tanago	Capoëta lanceolata	do.	.....	May and June
V.	Tengai ami.....Derivation uncertain, is hand yotsude ami.....	.....	All the smaller kind of fish	.....	do.	.....	Oct. Nov. Dec.
				.....	Over all the Islands	.....	Mar. to Septr.
VI.	Machi ami.....Direction uncertain, is a kind of sukai ami.....	.....	Funa	Carassius longsdorfii	.....	.....	.....
			Koi	Cyprinus haematopterus	Mountain streams all over Japan	.....	During the rainy season or about May
			Haye	.....	.....	.....	
			Unagi	Anguilla Japonica	do.	.....	do.
					do.	.....	

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	Implements.	Fish Taken.		Localities.	Bait.	Season.
D	*Continued.*					
	VI. Continued	Dojō	Cobitis rubripinnis	Mountain streams all over Japan	.....	During the rainy season or about May
	VII. Oshi ami.....from oshi, to press or push, etc.	Koi	Cyprinus haematoptorus	Lakes of Nippon	.....	All the year
		Namadzu	Silurus Japonicus	do.	.....	do.
		Kaure	Kind of turtle	do.	.....	do.
	VIII. Masu ami ..... from Masu, name of fish, etc.	Masu	Elacate bittate	Yechiu, Yechida, Hida and Hitachi	.....	During the winter months
E	Yeri .....No satisfactory derivation...Mazes	Funa	Carassius longsdorfii	Lakes of Nippon	.....	All the year
		Koi	Cyprinus haematopterus	do.	.....	do.
F	Yana .....No satisfactory derivation.. Weirs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	I. Yana ..... „	Ayu	.....	Rivers of Nippon	.....	Autumn
	II. Yana ami a..... „	do.	.....	do.	.....	do.
	III. Yana ami b..... „	do.	.....	do.	.....	do.
G	Do. .....Baskets or traps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	I. Yebi do.....from Yebi, the shrimp or crayfish, and do, a trap or basket ..... „	Yebi	Shrimp and crayfish	do.	Husks of rice, baked	All the year
		Kani	Crab	do.	.....	do.
		Funa	Carassius longsdorfii	do.	do.	do.
	II. Koi do.....from Kai, name of fish, etc.... „	Koi	Cyprinus haematopterus	Rivers and lakes of Nippon	do.	do.
	III. Funa do.....from Funa, name of fish, etc... „	Funa	Carassius longsdorffii	Rivers of Nippon	Bruised shellfish	May and June
	IV. Namadzu do.....from Namadzu, name of fish, etc..... „	Namadzu	Silurus Japonicus	do.	None	Dec. and Jany.
	V. Unagi do .....from Unagi, name of fish, etc. „	Unagi	Anguilla Japonica	Rivers and lakes of Nippon	Bruised shellfish	All the year
	VI. Tsuke shiba.....from tsuke, to sink, and shiba, brushwood ..... „	Namadzu	Silurus Japonicus	Lakes of Nippon	None	Nov. & Jany.
	VII. Taka tsutsu .....from take, bamboo, and tsutsu, a tube ..... „	Unagi	Anguilla Japonica	do.	Bruised shellfish	All the year
	VIII. Otatsue ..... „	Namadzu	Silurus Japonicus	do.	Husks of rice, roasted	During winter
	IX. Tatsuhe ..... „					
		Seigo	Perca labrax Japonicus	do.	do.	do.
		Moroka	.....	do.	do.	do.
		Funa	Carassius langsdorffii	do.	do.	do.
		Yebi	Kind of prawn	do.	do.	do.
H	Maki.....Dredges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	I. Koshi Maki .....from koshi, the loins, and maki, to wind ..... „	Shellfish	.....	Rivers and Lakes	.....	.....
I	Unagi funi.....from Unagi, name of fish and funi, to tread or trample „	Unagi	Anguilla Japonica	Lakes and canals	.....	Spring to Autumn
		Dojō	Cobitis rubripinnis	do.	.....	
J	Unagi kaki.....from Unagi name of fish and kaki.....Spears	Unagi	Anguilla Japonica	Rivers and Lakes	.....	All the year
K	Yasu ..... „	Karei	Platesia varigata, etc.	Mouth of Rivers	.....	.....
		Kochi	Platycephalus guttalus, etc.	do.	.....	.....
L	U.....The Cormorant	Ayu	.....	.....	.....	.....

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Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 3rd April, 1877.

SIR.—Admitting the conclusions your correspondent A. Z. arrives at in the introductory remarks of his letter of 28th March, I do not think that the circumstances apply to Japan.

The community does not isolate itself with respect to the currency from the country around it. The currency of Japan is the *yen satsu* (paper money) and circulates at the outports and all over the country; but being of nominal value the Mexican dollar (or silver) forms the medium of exchange with foreign countries.

"The oscillations which have occurred in Japan during the last six months" between the native currency and the "medium of exchange" *i.e.* the Mexican dollar, have been extremely small, much smaller than they have been under similar circumstances in other countries, for instance in America, where during the civil war greenbacks at one time touched 280 for $100 Gold.

Here on the contrary paper money in the month of stood at a premium of per cent, and the lowest it has reached during the present insurrection is 5 per cent. discount, whereas the average rate has been under 3 per cent. against the Mexican dollar and *silver yen*.

A. Z. and W. seem to mix up the fluctuations of the currency with the fluctuations in foreign exchanges. Foreign exchanges during July and August experienced a sudden advance of nearly 20 per cent. in Yokohama, and of nearly per cent. in China. But this exceptional rise was caused by exceptional circumstances. There was not sufficient capital in China, Japan and India to move the produce of those countries to Europe and America, principally caused by the increased value of silk, sugar, etc., coupled with low values for Imports. Distrustful of the ultimate commercial value of silver, foreign bankers in the East imported as little silver as possible, and carried on their business with very small balances; and unprepared for the sudden demand for money, offered a high premium on their own drafts in order to procure it.

Whether Japan had a silver currency of its own at the time or not, circumstances would have differed little, in as much as the same causes which found foreign bankers in the East with small cash balances, would have had similar influences with Japanese bankers.

The great rise in Yokohama, in addition to actual scarcity of dollars, was enhanced by a fictitious scarcity of Japanese paper money, and by the hoarding for the time, when most needed, by Japanese Government banks of the already scarce Mexican dollar. By these acts the whole native native export trade of the country suffered extra and unnecessary losses for the benefit of a few favored establishments.

Excepting this temporary excitement in foreign exchanges, their fluctuations for some time past have been caused by the uncertainty of the ultimate commercial value of silver, and have followed more or less the fluctuations in the price of silver in London, compared with the standard of gold.

Were the currency all over the East on a *gold* basis, bankers would have full confidence, and carry sufficient funds for the requirements of trade; and fluctuations in exchanges would be regulated entirely—as between America, England, France &c., (countries having a gold basis for currency and exchange)—by the exigencies of trade, which at one time would favor exports, at another imports, but always to a calculable extent only.

The "currency" of Japan being practically "inconvertible" has no "basis" of either gold or silver, and its value in the country rests entirely on the confidence with which the people regard it. As soon as the Japanese Government make this currency "convertible" by means that will give foreign capitalists the necessary confidence to receive and hold it, a "basis" will by those means be found; and on the decision of the Government —whether this basis is to be a "gold" or "silver" one, it will rest to determine the probable extent of fluctuation of the "currency" towards European and American money centres.

During the uncertainty of the value of silver, the Japanese Government cannot possibly be benefitted by the coinage of a *silver yen* for purposes of exchange. The Government in importing the silver will be liable to its fluctuations, will have to pay third parties for the cost of financing for such transactions, and incur risk of exchanges, and lose 3 to 4 months' interest.

If it is therefore the desire of the Government to establish a coinage, which is to serve the two purposes of funding the paper currency of the country, and to furnish a means of exchange with foreign countries, the advantages would strongly point in favor of a gold basis.

The first object would be easier of accomplishment, requiring only the keeping of a sufficiently large cash reserve in the treasury to make the currency practically convertible. No great loss would then accrue to the Government by making the currency "legal tender" for all payments, Custom House included. Confidence in the currency would become general, and dangerous fluctuations cease to be apprehended.

The second object is of doubtful success. Before a gold coinage can supplant the Mexican dollar, the Government would have to accumulate a large capital, and give "satisfactory" guarantees as to a regular and sufficient supply. These conditions might be extremely difficult to comply with, and even should they eventually be satisfied, the resistance of foreign bankers might still be encountered, as they earn a small but regular profit in selecting and distributing the Mexican dollar over Japan and China.

Whether a "gold" or "silver" *yen*, the difficulties in giving the necessary guarantees for a regular and "sufficient" supply of *even* stand, appear to me as yet beyond the powers of the Japanese Government. It has thus far fitfully followed the advice of high and mighty, and also of low and interested counsellors; and however little harm may be done to the country when Ministers allow themselves to be swayed by individual counsels in minor matters, they require more experience and better advice than they can get here, before they can successfully grapple with such a far reaching question as the establishment of a coinage, which is to fulfill the conditions demanded of it!

A. Z. says that "The Japanese Government have taken much pain, and spent much money to establish the Mint, and have done it at the instance, and partly in the interest of, and to please foreigners," and that "it seems ungracious of us to reject the yen."

That the Government have spent much money on the Mint cannot be denied, nor that it has been done at the instance, and in the interest of, and consequently to please a *certain number* of foreigners, but certainly not at the instance or in the interest of the foreign merchant generally.

The prudence of the undertaking was at the time questioned by many, and perhaps better authorities than those, who carried their interested motives. However good a measure may be in itself, if undertaken in proper time and places, and then become of great benefit to a country, great inconvenience and loss of prestige to Government and country may follow, if undertaken incautiously, and without proper and sufficient foundation.

The Mint unfortunately bids fair for a long time at least to become one of the many "White Elephants" that have been foisted on a conceited Government by interested parties, backed by influential people, who dispute with the victims the prize for shallow conceit. The Japanese, in their desire to rank by one stroke of the wand foremost among civilized Governments, have bought and continue to buy bitter and dear lessons, and until they will understand that experience and civilization require time and patience, they will have to continue to pay for their follies.

The Government in establishing the Mint had however a more serious object in view besides "obliging foreigners." After the overthrow of the Tokugawa regime, the Empire found itself without a regular or recognised currency. Nearly all accumulated stocks of silver and gold boos and other coins were being exported; and there was nothing in the country to fund the newly created paper money, which had replaced the irregular coinages of so-called silver and gold boos. The Government then discarded the Mexican dollar as cur-

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rency of redemption for the yen satsu, and determined to have like other civilised countries—a Mint of their own. Quantities of gold and silver were imported and coined into gold and silver yen, and these were not rejected, as A. Z. says, but eagerly bought by foreigners and exported! Japan not having any surplus cash of its own, had to return coined money for the gold and silver previously imported. Japanese coin proved also a profitable means of remittance to pay for what the country owed to Europe, in excess of home productions, debts incurred by extravagant expenditure, and in many cases through unproductive investments.

Moreover the coin was not required—and therefore not retained in the country—for the purpose of "funding" the paper currency. The Government found ready takers among their own people for as much paper as presses in Germany and Japan could print off.

If the mint speculation has thus far proved a profitable one, its operations are likely to continue; if the mint is a "White Elephant" the operations may be suspended, until better times; but until the people of Japan find out that they need something more substantial than paper money for carrying on their home and foreign trade, any attempt to establish a Japanese *permanent hard money currency* will prove abortive.

T.

THE CURRENCY.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 5th April, 1877.

Sir,—Your printer treated me rather scurvily in the *Japan Mail* of last week. Besides putting a different date at each end of my communication, and wrecking my syntax, he has so mangled the sense of some of my observations that I hardly know what they mean myself.

Possibly he shares the feelings of indifference or disgust with which speculations on Currency are generally regarded here, and takes this method of resenting their intrusion in your columns. I do not blame him, and ask no reparation from him or from you. For he is no doubt quite right in supposing that what your correspondent "Triton" had to say about the treatment of China Ponies, and the rivalry of the Race Clubs, is much more interesting to the public than anything that anyone could say about so dull a subject as that which I discussed.

I judge too, from the letter which you published under the signature 'Beta,' that even persons who are inclined to reflection on the Currency are not willing to sound the subject very deeply. For that writer's main argument against the use of *Yens* is that Japan is unable to produce or import the metal wherewith to make that coin, and consequently could not, however perfect its Minting arrangements, furnish a sufficient supply of them. He forgets apparently, that the sole legitimate function of a Government or of a Mint with regard to money, is to stamp a certain weight and fineness on bullion entrusted to it for coinage, and that for this function only good machinery and honest officers are necessary, and no cash capital whatever. It is therefore not of the slightest moment whether the Government of Japan is or is not in debt, or can or cannot produce or import gold or silver. The only questions of importance are, *Is its Mint a good one?* and, *Can it be trusted honestly to return good Yens for bullion confided to it?* And with these questions its solvency, its politics, the "balance of trade," the operations of bankers and merchants, and even the market price of gold and silver, have no natural or necessary connection. Some of the poorest and most distracted countries in the world use only good money, while some of the richest and strongest use very bad money. The instrument is generally better or worse than the musician. I have, for example, an excellent piano, whereas Beethoven had but a poor *clavicorde*.

If reflecting persons like "Beta" could be induced to consider money merely as what it is, a measure of value, standing as distinct from the other matters he mentions as Fujiyama does from the clouds about it; and if the rest of this community could be persuaded to regard the character of their currency as of at least equal importance to that of their racing ponies, it might be worth while to avail of your invitation to discuss the subject further. For it is, as you say, one of great importance to *all* who have interests in Japan. I think it could be shown that our indifference to it costs us annually what any of us would deem a very handsome fortune, and that we owe it to ourselves and to those whose interests we serve here, to take it into thorough and careful consideration, and to act upon our conclusions. If you think that what I said in (or rather wrote for) your last paper, and what I say now, is likely to enlist sufficient attention to repay you for publishing my letters, I will endeavour next week to offer your some further views on the subject.

Yours faithfully,

A. Z.

Law & Police.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General.

Tuesday, 3rd March, 1877.

E. B. Watson v. Walsh Hall & Co.

This was a case in which plaintiff sued defendants for $16,000 for having delivered a quantity of bags inferior to the quality they were represented to be

Mr Dickins appeared for plaintiff, Mr Ness for defendants.

(Continued from March 19th.)

Cross-examination by Mr Ness continued; Mr Wilkin stated:—I do not remember Mr Walsh saying the bags were *new*. He guaranteed them. By opening one bag I do not think I would have ascertained that the whole of the lot were second hand. By opening one bale it would not have rendered the whole of the lot unmerchantable. Mr Watson told me he bought the bags for rice purposes. I knew that he did not buy them to sell them again, but for packing rice. Opened bales were unmerchantable because they could not be brought from Kobe to Yokohama and Tôkiô. "Unmerchantable" is not inapplicable when he is using them himself. It does not mean strictly unsaleable. The opening of these goods to such an extent as was usually done for inspection, certainly would not render them unmerchantable. Under ordinary circumstances only one bale need be opened. I do not know that had one bale of each lot been opened it would have been sufficient. The goods, had all the bales been opened, would have been "unmerchantable" in the sense that they could not have been removed nor stored. Messrs. Browne & Co. wrote us that a few bales damaged had been rejected before the balance was taken. (Letter of February 29th referred to.) I have some recollection that the number rejected was about 2,000 bags. Some bags were refused in Yokohama. I am not an expert about bags. I can't say whether rice is shipped in second hand bags or not. I stipulated expressly for new bags, though I did not use the word "new." The 28,500 only were to be second hand: The word "new" though not expressed was understood as a matter of course when the others were designated second hand. Bone-dust can be shaken out of a bag.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins:—I do not know that the bags rejected by Browne & Co. were paid for. I know of no instance of rice knowingly shipped in second hand bags home. Personally I should not object to shipping home in selected good second hand bags. If the bags had been twice or thrice used, I should imagine they were not likely to be suitable. I have seen the survey report. In a lot of bags such as described in that survey, one bale in each lot would not have spoken for the whole. The bags varied greatly. I would consider goods unmerchantable, which, if I should wish to sell them would be objected to as unmarketable. That is my idea of "unmerchantable." As far as my experience goes every merchant would have the same opinion. When defendants authorised me to write the letter of the 25th January, they did not tell me that any of the bags besides the 28,500 were second hand. They said nothing by which it could be implied that the rest of the bags were second hand. They never gave me to understand that they were unfit for packing rice, or that they were impregnated with bone dust. In effecting the sale I acted as broker to the defendants, and acting as such broker I knew the purpose for which the bags were bought. Mr Watson told me they were for rice, and defendants evidently knew that. I only saw three or four bales, eaten by some acid; these were all I saw. One of the bales was partly damaged and I took it on allowance. I purchased some bales from defendant about January, 1875. None of them were impregnated or stained. I saw no marks on them. I paid 20 cents a piece for them. I am under the impression that I asked defendants if they had any more like those I had bought. To the best of my recollection I said "have you any more of those bags?" They told me they had a good many more bags. I understood that they were to be the same kind, barring the description. Of course, I did not understand that the "gunny" and the "Hessian" were the same. When the samples were sent I did not notice any stains, marks or impregnations. The second hand ones were marked. Just before the commencement of the trial, Mr Walsh told me he had just discovered that some of the samples were marked inside. These were turned inside out. These samples were sent to me before the sale and were duly examined by me. Mr Watson's Chinaman, after the sale was concluded, came one day and took some away. The rest of them lay loose in my office.

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When this question came from Kobe I gathered the Kobe samples together. Some were in my own office and some at Mr Watson's. I made them up into a parcel (all except three, of which the tags were gone and I could not sufficiently indentify them), and sent them to Kobe. That was in August last, and I have not had them since Mr Watson, about three weeks ago, brought them to my office and took them away again. Whilst with me they lay on the floor in my muster room. They were liable to be splashed with water when the room was being cleaned out. In fact, I remember seeing them so splashed.

Mr Dickins said he had no more questions to put, and such was his case.

Mr Ness for the defence called

John G. Walsh, who was sworn and said :—I am one of the defendants in this case. I recollect the particulars. The description which I gave of the goods is in Court. It is in my writing. (Exhibit list IV.) Of the two lots of which samples were not given, one was objected to. I have examined the samples produced in Court. The samples of the goods in dispute in my estimation fairly represent the bulk of the goods complained of, as they are described in the survey. Some goods are complained of, of which samples have been given but not produced. These also fairly represented the bulk of the goods which were said to represent, when given. No concealment whatever as to the true state of these goods was practised by my firm. Neither Mr Wilkin nor Mr Watson stipulated that the lot with the exception of the 28,500 should be new. There was no stipulation whatever, except as to the 28,500. I never assured them that they were new. I had no reason for doing go. I gave them a written description of the whole lot. The goods were always open to their inspection. I had no reason to believe that the plaintiff was buying one thing and defendants selling another. I did not warrant these goods to be fit for rice purposes. I was not asked to. I had a general knowledge that plaintiff was about to ship rice.

Adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

The Court resumed at 1.30 p.m.

Mr Walsh continued :—I can't say that I had a positive knowledge that plaintiff was going to use the bags for rice. He was talking at that time of shipments to California, Australia, England and China. In my opinion all the second hand bags mentioned in the survey were fit for rice shipments. I did not for any purpose turn any bags inside out or outside in. It is clear to the senses that these bags are second hand. They have every sign of having been used before. The prices in the list do not necessarily indicate that the bags were new. It was possible to ascertain from the price in the list without weighing whether the bags were new or old. The price alone would not indicate the character of the bags, and the weight is not mentioned. The weight had nothing to do with it. When Mr Wilkin first spoke to us and referred to his previous purchases, I replied we had some similar to those and others besides. To my knowledge both Mr Wilkin and Mr Watson knew that other besides us had an interest in the goods. The difference of price in no way indicated the ownership. Our bags were sold at one price and the other lots at another. This clearly indicated the different ownerships. Mr Watson finally agreed to take our lots at 17 cents each and the others at 14 cents. Mr Watson's and Mr Wilkin's conversations at the time indicated full knowledge of the different ownerships. That I swear to. They knew we had to remit home the proceeds of sale to the owners of the bags and part of the payment was made in bills on home. The payment in sterling represents the proceeds of the 14 cent bags minus our charges. (Letter of February 5th shown). That was written before the contract was concluded. I wrote it. (Second list shown). W. H. & Co. therein represent Walsh, Hall & Co.; the initials L. & Co. and M. & Co. represent Levi & Co., the house in London, and Morrison & Co. in Dundee. They were the owners and shippers of the goods. The price obtained for the goods opposite L. & Co and M. & Co. was 14 cents; for those opposite W. H. & Co., 17 cents. "On account of" at the head of the column indicates ownership and that we held the goods on account. We kept the part of the money paid us by Mr Watson which was ours, and sent the balance to the owners at home. That was immediately after delivery was completed. A part of the Yokohama goods was rejected before the rest were taken delivery of. That was before full payment was made. Part of the goods were rejected, I think about one or two thousand bags, loose, I believe. Personally I did not take part in the completion of the contract. They were rejected before payment was made. The customary time for inspection of the goods is when they are taken delivery of. In examining these goods it would have been necessary to open one or two bales of each lot, then if they were not equal to the sample to open the whole. Buyers have the right to open the whole and refuse them if not up to sample. I have read the survey of the goods complained of. Judging from it, one bale of of each lot would have been sufficient to know the real state of the whole. Opening one bale would not have made them unmerchantable. Bags impregnated with bone dust are rendered unfit for rice shipment. I have not had much experience of shaking bone dust out of bone dust bags. The bags complained of have never been returned to me.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins.—There was a demand that we should take back the bags and repay the price, previous to this action. That we refused to comply with. I never tried to see how long it would take to shake all the bone dust out of a bag. I have never seen the experiment made. Previous to August of last year I do not remember that I told plaintiff the names of our alleged principals. I never stated the names in full in writing; I gave the initials L. & Co., M. & Co., and W. H. & Co. We had all the bags marked L. & Co. from the firm of Levi & Co. That I swear to. I do not know that I have invoices signed by Levi & Co. (Mr Ness produced two.) These are signed by Henry and Edward N. Levi & Co. The initials L. & Co. on the list were not a sufficient signification to plaintiff of the firm of Henry and Edward N. Levi & Co. I cannot swear that I did mention the firm to plaintiff or Mr Wilkin. The same answers apply to M. & Co. Unless, therefore, I made verbal communication to the plantiff, he had no means of knowing who the owners of the goods were. I still consider that plaintiff's remedy, if any, is against the real owners of the goods. We had invoices of the goods alleged to have belonged to Morrison & Co as well as those to Levi & Co. I do not remember that the headings of both invoices are identical in expression and word. I should not be surprised if such was the case. It is not usual to see headings of four lines of different firms identical. (Morrison & Co's invoices produced.) That is correct. We have no duplicate invoices of these goods. The 17 cents bags are designated "No. 1 grain bags," I think, but am not certain. We are interested in the Eastern Agency Company; I mean individuals in the firm are shareholders. That Company had no interest whatever in the 14 cent bags. I don't know what the marking E.A. on some of 14 cent bags means. I don't know what S.G., H.B., D. M. and N.B. mean. These are only marks on bales. M. & Co. and L. & Co. were in a descriptive list. I don't know what Levi & Co. are. Apart from collateral information I would not know that L. & Co. meant Levi & Co., or what M. & Co. meant. I do not know that Morrison & Co. are bankrupt. We have had advice that they were in difficulties. In Morrison & Levi's invoices none of the bags are designated second hand, except in Levi's, 28,500. Mr Wilkin was paid brokerage in this matter. He first came from Mr Watson. In that we paid him brokerage, he was broker for us; that is all. I do not remember that I did or did not mention to Mr Wilkin that other than the 28,500 bags were second hand. I said nothing about bone dust, or stains. I said very little about the bags. Apart from the 28 500 I did not know that any of the rest were second hand. I don't believe that I knew that even the 28,500 were second hand. I do not remember hearing from Morrison & Co. or Levi & Co that any but the 28,500 were second hand. During the negotiation I did not think we were selling second hand, impregnated or stained bags. We intended to sell according to the sample, and did so. The statements in the answer to the petition in this case are entirely true. Plaintiff was not obliged to take them if they were not equal to sample. My intentions by selling by sample were that the goods should be equal to sample. At the time I sent them I did not suppose the samples were impregnated or stained, or second hand except the 28,500. I did not think about it at all. Had I known I would not have concealed the fact from plaintiff. I was aware in a general way that the bags were to be used in rice shipments. I knew from what Mr. Watson said and from general report. Mr Watson may have told me particularly; I can't say all he told me. It was generally understood here that he was shipping rice. In one of those papers I wrote that they were grain bags. If I had supposed these bags were unfit for packing rice I would not have concealed that fact from plaintiff. I did suppose them to be fit for packing rice. I supposed Mr Watson considered the bags fit for packing rice. The prices in List No. 4, if they show anything, show that the bags were second hand, although no weights are mentioned. When I told Mr Wilkin we had other bags besides some like what he had bought before, I did not say that they were inferior.

Adjourned till this morning at 10 a.m.

Wednesday, March 4th, 1877.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins, Mr J. G. Walsh continued.—In my direct examination, I said others besides ourselves were interested in the bags. I stated in which others were interested. I said the 74,000 belonged to Walsh, Hall & Co. and the balance to other people. It was not my wish or intention to keep the names of my alleged principals a secret. I had no reason to give them. They never asked for the names, and it was a cash sale. When we act as agents it is not customary to state the names of our principals when cash payments are made and immediate delivery taken. When the names are not asked for, we abstain from giving them. This list (Exhibit XI) was given in January 1876. I wrote it myself. The column headed "on account of" was meant to show what part belonged to Walsh, Hall & Co. It was not intended to convey to plaintiff the names of our principals. It was our intention to take no responsibity after delivery, but I had no particular intention either way. I don't know what my intentions were at that time. I do not remember that I did tell Mr Wilkin that I disclaimed all responsibility with regard to the 14 cent bags. (Exhibit XVII.) That is a letter from Mr Wilkin to us. I observed the phrase "sold for you." We never objected to that assumption on the part of Mr Wilkin, who wrote this paper. We never stated ourselves in writing as agents nor did we sign any letters as agents in this transaction, except on the 25th January. Mr Wilkin knew that we were only agents on that date. I told him. I said "75,000 of these bags are ours; the balance we hold on commission." I used words to convey precisely the same meaning as that. I don't remember that I said we had no interest whatever in the 14 cent bags. It was not under the circumstance, a natural impression on the part of Mr Wilkin that others besides ourselves were interested in those bags. I don't remember using the word "commission." Consignments out here are very often on joint account. They are quite as often on our own account as on joint account, in my experience. I asked an average price for the whole. Mr John Robertson suggested the different prices on account of differences in quality. The 74,000 were all alike and were consequently worth more than a mixed lot. I have invoices for these 74,000. They were all bought from Levi & Co. They were all new, and were worth when they arrived in

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Yokohama 20 cents each. I judge from what Mr Wilkin paid. The duty was five per cent on the value. I don't know whether they were better than those put down as the same kind of bags in list No. IV. Part of the consideration, on which plaintiff agreed to pay 17 cents for those which belonged to us, was on account of the services we had rendered him. These bags were wholly our own. The Eastern Agency Limited had no interest in them. (Invoices of Levi & Co.'s consignment put in.) I knew that the samples not produced in Court fairly represented the bulk because they were drawn from the bulk. I did not myself draw them. In that way I had no personal knowledge of it. I never compared those missing samples with the bulk. Not having examined the bales I did not see anything to lead me to judge as to the quality of their contents. They arrived about spring, 1874. They were worth 18 or 20 cents a piece. In ordinary transactions in dealing with any firm I should examine the goods and sample, particularly if I knew they were consigned goods. If I did not know they were consigned goods, when dealing with a respectable house, and upon representations that they were up to a certain mark. I should take the goods at my own risk. A buyer has the right to examine his goods and can only do it by opening bales. I could not have hindered Mr Watson from opening as many bales as he liked and refusing as many as were not equal to sample. These goods were paid for immediately. We have copies of account sales sent home to the principals. I don't remember in whose names the drafts were taken. The payments made in some instances did quite likely include the 17 cent bags. We were not the agents of the Eastern Agency in this matter. The Eastern Agency induced these consignments, and all the remittances home were made, I think, to them. They were not our principals. If the people got their money, I don't think they cared through what channel it came. I don't remember that Levi & Co. instructed us to remit through the Eastern Agency. I think we did hear from Morrison & Co. complaining of our sending the money through the Eastern Agency. We did not remit through the Agency to protect our own interests I know of no special reason for it. The Agency by arrangement might have had a commission to get out of it. (Letter of May 9th, 1876, from Morrison & Co. to defendant produced and read.) About half of the payments for the 17 cent bags were made in drafts, I notice.

Adjourned till this morning at 10 a.m

Thursday, March 5th, 1877.

Arthur O. Gay, sworn, deposed:—I am one of the defendants. I remember the negotiations in question. To the samples and descriptive list delivered, I added no assurance as to the age and quality of these goods. The description of the goods sold is to be found in the list (Exhibit IV), and the samples accompanied it.

Mr Dickins here objected to the form of Mr Ness interrogations. He said they were leading questions, and should not be put. After some dispute his Honour overruled the questions, and noted Mr Ness' objections thereto.

Mr Gay continued:—No conversation ever took place between Mr Watson and me in which I stated the bags were fit for rice purposes. Some objection was taken to 1,920 bags, as I understood from the Kobe house. The last instalment of the money for the Kobe goods was paid after their rejection. The accounts rendered to Mr Watson and the memoranda attached thereto show this. The principal payment was made here when delivery was taken at Kobe, and we were then advised of the rejection of some bags. I have read the joint survey. I looked at the samples in Court of the lots complained of, which the plaintiff has produced. In my estimation the samples fairly represent the bulk of the goods described in the survey. In my opinion second hand bags, if in good order, are fit for rice purposes. I should not hesitate to use them. Some of these samples are stained. Something took place in conversation with Mr Watson relative to a part of the goods being the property of other parties to whom we had to remit directly, or pay to their account in the bank here. I told Mr Watson, after it had been arranged by Mr Walsh, that sterling drafts would be taken in payment but that it would not be altogether convenient to us, for the reason that part of the goods belonging to others had been pledged to one of the banks here, and for such portion we had to pay cash to the bank; but for our own we did not wish sterling drafts, and besides we wished to recover our charges in cash. Mr Watson said he had already made an arrangement with the Oriental Bank to provide sterling drafts for this purpose. I told him then we would take the sterling drafts as far as possible, and at the same time that we could not negotiate these drafts either for our own account or for the payments to be made to the Deutsche Bank, except at a difference in exchange of one-eighth of a penny. He agreed to make this allowance. Besides this he agreed to pay in cash the amount of our charges in respect of all the bags, the charges on the account sales and on our own bags. The charges on our own bags were, fire-insurance, duty and godown rent, &c. I did not bring about the arrangement for 17 cents and 14 cents. Inspection is usually made when goods are taken delivery of. A few bales, usually of each lot would be sufficient to open, say, three or four in twenty. With old bags I should be more careful.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins:—As far as the sample is concerned, I would not consider it quite as necessary to open bales not damaged outside, as bales that were damaged outside. When a purchaser of goods on sample from our firm relied on our representations, he would do so at his own risk.

Mr Dickins now asked:—Would it not then be a risky thing to trust to your representations?

Witness objected to answer this question, and Mr Ness said it was unfair. His Honour also thought that a question which tended to throw ridicule on a witness himself should not be allowed. Mr Dickins then withdrew it after some discussion.

Witness continued: These bales are of a considerable size, generally containing or 400 or 500 bags. Two men usually are required to pull them about. It would be rather difficult to repack one if opened. A number I saw here had their hoops off. These were not the bales complained of, however. If the bales had been opened, examined and then refused the expense incurred therein would of necessity have been borne by us. No delay in payment would have occured through examination. It would take about 15 minutes to examine a bale like those delivered here to plaintiff. To examine one with the hoops on to repack it and rehoop it, would take a long time. We treated the whole of the 17 cent and the 14 cent bags equally as regards mode of payment. I never used words similar or identical in expression to the phrase that, "in the 14 cent bags we had no interest whatever." We left plaintiff to infer from the conversation we had that we had no interest in 14 cent bags. I don't know what he might have inferred. I don't recollect that I said anything to Mr Watson about the 14 cent bags. I think this all took place in one conversation immediately after the contract was made, more than a year ago. I recollect all I have stated distinctly. I made no memorandum of it. The parties to this contract for the sale and purchase of the 350,000 bags are—

His Honour overruled this question on the part of Mr Dickins. It was a point of law and for the Court to judge.

Witness continued:—I never threatened Mr Watson nor Mr Wilkin wth legal proceedings. I recollect Mr Wilkin stated such a thing in his evidence. So far as I am concerned that statement is incorrect. I am quite certain I never did make it. Our firm have shipped rice home to Europe. Stained on boned bags are not quite fit for packing rice. If the dust in bone bags can be extracted they are fit for packing rice. The bags we use are generally new. After the last payment had been made certain bags were declined. There might have been a thousand, or more than a thousand. They were declined because probably they were unfit for Mr Watson's use. After delivering some were left over and it was understood between us that they should be overhauled and perhaps repaired, and put in such order as suited Mr Wilkin. They were not examined or accepted afterwards. In consequence of Mr Wilkin refusing to make an examination of these bags I said something strong, and "put a little pepper in" as you say, Mr Dickins. I said nothing specially about legal proceedings. In one instance we made allowance with respect to some bags. I do not recollect any other.

Adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

Cross-examination resumed at 1 30 p.m.

Mr Gay continued:—I did not personally select the samples from the bulk, nor did I examine them. The samples were not stained or impregnated with dust to my knowledge then. I did not examine the goods complained of in Kobe. I know the samples represent the bulk of the goods in the survey from the description given. I do not think the report specifies that the goods are impregnated with bone dust. (Report referred to). Upon looking at it, I notice several lots mentioned as so impregnated. All are mentioned as stained and mended, and 20,000 as stained, mended and impregnated with bone dust. The list IV does not mention these as so damaged. The goods mentioned in the survey represent the goods in the list in general description. I did not see the goods in Kobe but judged from the description in list IV. There is nothing said in the list about stains. All I mean is that the sample agreed with the description given in No. IV. The duty paid on 100 bales of 17 cent bags was 1,015 *bu*, being five per cent. *ad valorem*. I have the account sales of the 14 cent. bags. None are described as second hand except the 28,500, the account sales being rendered according to invoice.

Re-examined by Mr Ness:—If goods on inspection are up to muster, the seller has nothing to do with repacking. (Survey in hand) I have read this description. I have examined the samples produced in Court of goods therein referred to. The samples fairly represent the description in the survey. The allowance spoken of was made after delivery and before payment.

Mr Ness said the case for the defence had now closed, and proceeded to sum up the evidence.

Friday, March 6th, 1877.

Mr Ness then addressed the Court:—He said the evidence adduced was simply a record of the carelessness which had characterised the plaintiff in the transaction out of which these proceedings arose. Mr Watson sued the defendants for the value of 100,000, bags, being a portion of a larger lot purchased from them, and which portion he alleged to be inferior to the quality contracted for. The defendants replied that the goods answered to the full the description given in the contract: that apart from that fact they sold them for principals in England to whom they had remitted the proceeds before any complaint was made, and they could not be held responsible whatever the bags might now appear to be: that the plaintiff was guilty of laches in neglecting to inspect the good for three months, and this delay, especially in view of the fact that he knew of the interest of others before taking delivery, and that the proceeds were being remitted to consignors, exempted the defendants from responsibility even had there been a variance between the sample and the bulk. He did not dispute that a *purchaser* had to disclose his principal's name if he were to keep himself free, but he argued that the position of a *seller* was altogether different. While the policy of the law required the divulging of the principal's name in the former case so as to entitle the seller to follow his goods and recover their value from the receiver of them, the same necessity did not arise in the case of a selling agent to whom no credit was given, but who delivered the goods on payment or on credit extended to the purchaser. He referred to "Story on Agency," quoting a passage to the

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effect that a purchaser had no remedy against a selling agent, if the latter, before complaint was made, had parted with the funds to his principal on the grounds of laches He urged that it was the duty and the custom of a purchaser to examine goods on taking delivery, and that to postpone the inspection for three months was unreasonable in any case, but it was ridiculous in the present case, where such a delay took place, in the face of the fact known to the plaintiff, that the goods in question belonged to others; and the payment was made in a manner to admit of the transmission of the funds to London immediately after delivery was taken. Mr. Ness then pointed out that as a matter of fact the goods had been inspected before payment was made, or, at all events, representations as to inspection had been made by the plaintiff, inducing the defendants to believe that the bags had been duly examined, and that the defendants were justified in dealing with the funds as if the goods had been found to be in terms of the contract. Certain bags which appeared to be loose and drawn from several bales were rejected, and the payment postponed until these were arranged for. This fact again was evidence of the plaintiff's or rather his agent's, carelessness; for these loose bags disclosed that the goods complained of were second-hand and formed an index to the quality of the bulk. Each of these defences formed in itself a full answer to the action. The defendants were in fact agents and held no funds of their principals when complaint was made The delay in examining the goods, and that too with a knowledge of the defendants' position was negligence, the consequence of which must be visited on his own head, and the rejection of a portion which implied approval of the rest. But apart from these positive defences, the plaintiff had conspicuously failed to establish that the goods differed from the descript on given in the contract while the evidence actually established that they did not differ. The goods were sold by samples accompanied by a descriptive list. It was true the plaintiff desired to add to these certain representations by the defendants that they were new and fit for rice purposes; but he failed to prove them. He had only a nebulous idea that they were made, while the defendants contradicted his belief, a contradiction in which they were corroborated by the fact that the samples were second hand. The remaining question was, did the bulk answer the samples and list? They did beyond all doubt. The list was silent as to whether they were new or old; it described some as "new" and some as "second-hand," and thus excluded any implication about the rest The samples produced of the lots complained of, it was clear to the senses, were second-hand, they were marked, stained, and mended, just as was the bulk complained of; of the other lots the samples were not produced, and the assumption was they too represented their bulk. No evidence was adduced by the plaintiff showing that the samples and the bulk had been compared, and it was idle in the absence of such evidence to ask a variance to be inferred. He then referred to "Chitty on Contracts" to show that when a sale was concluded by sample, a warranty was excluded except as to matters which could not be judged of by sample; and pointed out that the fact of the samples being second-hand was here obvious to the senses. After some remarks as to the fitness of the goods for rice purposes and the absence of any warranty that they should be so, he concluded by asking that the petiton should be dismissed with costs.

Mr Dickins said:—In this case we disclaim all imputations on the defendants. We do not believe they practised any wrongful concealment; the only concealment they did practise was an unwise one, namely that of not revealing to us the names of their principals, an unfortunate ommission which has brought about the whole trouble and for which they must naturally be held responsible.

The first point in the case is that of Agency and in this my position is that as laid down in notes of Thompson *v.* Davenport in Smith's leading cases, when no Agency is declared the agent is responsible, and that even when Agency is declared but the *names* of the principals are not disclosed the agent is still responsible. Buyers and sellers are both within rules,—both parties to a transactions, not *one* as my friend endeavours to make out. There is not one law for sellers and another for buyers. It is not necessary that I should go into all the cases. I will cite one, a recent and extraordinarily strong case, that of Poice *v.* Walker. There Walker contracted to sell to Poice a quantity of wheat. Walker being apparently a broker only and referred to himself in the body of the sold note as "Agent for Schmid & Co. of Dantzic" but signed the note without any restriction. In an action for non-delivery he was held responsible. This case and a host of similar ones show that an agent wishing to avoid responsibility must in the most express and unequivocal terms declare not only that he is an agent, but that he is agent for disclosed principals and in the transaction in question is acting as such agent. And all the cases show that persons known to be agents, such as auctioneers and brokers, unless they disclose their principal are treated in every respect just as if they were principals themselves and altogether without reference to the state of accounts between them and their undisclosed principals. They are taken as having for their own purposes assumed the position of principals and the party with whom they dealt as having acted upon this assumption by them. Hence upon the evidence it is abundantly clear no principal having been named until long after the contract and discovery of default on the defendants' part, that the defendants are liable as principals and must be treated as if there never had been any question of agency in the case. They did not even state with any sufficient clearness that they were agents at all—they themselves admit this and confess that they left the plaintiff to infer it from circumstances, and a few chance expressions which might equally well refer to mere joint interests. The marks in the list; the use if the words 'consignors' and 'consignment' did not necessarily indicate agency. Let us now consider what was the contract between the parties. Addison on Contracts on the very first page lays it down that 'every contract includes a concurrence of intention between two parties.' What was the intention of the parties? The evidence makes it perfectly certain that the intention of the defendants was to sell and that of the plaintiff to buy new and perfect bags fit for rice packing, not only indeed that such *were* their intentions, but that such alone *could* be their intentions. The contract was founded upon the letter of the 25th January from the defendants broker to them, and the acceptance of modified terms of that letter by the plaintiff's letter of 11th February. From these it was clear that excepting 28,500 bags, the bags were viewed as new and perfect. The conversations also which illustrated the contract showed that the bags (except the 28,500) were taken as new. The price asked was 18—19 cents all round. Now the best bags were sold for 20 cents by the defendants to Mr Wilkin a couple of years ago, bags all of one make and kind while these bags were of mixed makes and had been kept here for some time, besides they were bought in a larger quantity. Hence 18—19 cents would certainly indicate new bags both to Mr Wilkin and Mr Watson. Again second hand bags were shown by Mr Wilkin to be worth only about ten cents. Of course the bags if new, &c. would be fit for packing rice and sending it to Europe—and the defendants admit that they knew from the plaintiff that he wanted the bags to pack rice in for Europe. Here it should not be lost sight of that the plaintiff could import perfectly new bags all of one uniform size and make at 14 cents, how then could he be supposed to pay the same price for second hand bags of mixed makes? As to the samples it is clear that both parties regarded the samples as new and perfect and supposed them to be so. One of the samples produced showed a stain about the size of a crown piece, but this appeared to be in the jute itself. That the marks inside some of the samples escaped the plaintiff's attention is not under the circumstances at all to be wondered at. They escaped also the defendants' attention as well as the alleged stitch holes. The fact that upon close examination just before the trial, after all the circumstances were known, some of the sample turned out to be second-hand is of no importance in the case of the clear intention of the parties to deal in new bags. The samples must be taken as if they were as perfect as they were supposed to be by both parties, the intentions of the parties as before said governing the contract. As to the assertion that the bags mentioned in the survey were up to the samples as they were supposed to be—this is monstrous. It is equally absurd to state that they are up to the samples produced in Court. The lengths to which the defendants will go are shown by the astounding assertion made by three intelligent beings in this Court that bags impregnated with bone dust are fit for packing rice. The Kobe survey admitted by both parties is proof positive that some 97 000 bags were not up even to the sample produced, much less to such samples as the samples were supposed by both parties to be,—new and perfect. The argument founded upon the inspection not taking place until after delivery is utterly unsound. In the first place so extreme was the anxiety of the defendants to get the money that they would hardly give the plaintiff time to work at the bales. The very essence of the contract as modified by the express desire of defendants was that delivery should be taken at once and payment made immediately. In fact when a short delay owing to bad weather occurred at Kobe we were scolded by Mr Gay. Beside defendants had plenty of notice that faults were found in some of the loose bags at the time of delivery, and as the drafts sent home were at so many months sight the defendants might have stopped payment. My friends argument that the fact of their having remitted before the present demand was made falls therefore to the ground. Besides it has no legal authority to support it. His citations referred to cases where the principal was distinctly known and the agent had remitted before demand, in which event no doubt the agent in absence of fraud was discharged. The respectable Mr Levy, principal in this case, could not however be looked upon as having clean hands. No doubt, too, where a demand is made against a principal who was undisclosed at time of contract that demand must be subject to account between principal and agent. But this is utterly inapplicable in the present instance. We have nothing to do with any principals except the defendants. They have made themselves our principals and must be treated as such without any reference whatever to account between them and the people in London. Something was endeavoured to be made out of the mode of distribution of payment but it was clear that no distinction was made as to the mode of payment of the 14 cent and the 17 cent bags. It was an absurdity, too, to ask that we should seek our remedy in Europe. Indeed according to the old cases the fact of a principal being out of the jurisdiction was enough to charge the agent, and even now such a fact is a strong presumption that credit reliance was given to the agent present and not to the principal ten thousand miles away. This indeed is but common sense. With regard to the difference in price this was as admitted by defendants simply out of consideration for the services they had rendered to plaintiff by advising him about rice shipping. Such difference had nothing to do with any difference in quality which indeed did not exist. This affair would be a lesson to my client. He entered into the transaction simply out of good will to the defendants, having no present need for the goods which he could have obtained better suited to his wants at a cheaper rate. He would take the defendants advice not in future to credit their assurances but to act just as if no assurances had been given. The representations accompanied the samples and these and the samples, if one can use the expression, must be taken together as being the whole representation upon which the contract was made. There was nothing to oblige defendants to declare their principals, but if they did not do so they cannot complain of being

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treated now as if they were themselves principals—as which they acted, conversed and signed papers and threatened legal proceedings. Notice was given of the state of the bags as soon as this became manifest. That it did not become manifest before was due partly to the circumstances of the case and to the nature of the goods, but chiefly to the defendants haste in forcing delivery. I entirely deny that in transactions like these when the verbal and written assurances are there of a known and respectable house, especially when acting as principals, it is customary to examine the goods before taking delivery. On this point the evidence of Mr Wilkin, Vice Chairman of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, ought to be decisive. The fact of remittance was one we had nothing to do with; the defendants were principals and could no more plead remittance than any other principals could. Nor was three months an unreasonable delay, it was an unavoidable one and could in no wise injure the position of the defendants as principals. If it injured them as agents that was their own fault; they should not have acted as principals if they wished to disclaim the responsibility of principals. It was quite enough for them to have disclosed their principals from the commencement, then my client would have known with whom he was dealing and would have taken extra precautions or demanded extra guarantee. The contract is evidently between parties knowing each other. How can it possibly be said to be between the plaintiff and people of whose very existence he was unaware? Who could sue him on the contract? evidently the defendants alone. The test of who are parties to a contract is who can sue on the same. Under all the circumstances the defendants were clearly liable for about 97,000 bags which had been rejected, and the price of which with expenses was claimed. At all events if there was a scintilla of doubt as to the whole of the 97,000 bags there could be absolutely none whatever in respect of the 20,000 bone bags.

Judgment reserved.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 22nd March, 1877.

Fighting has been renewed in Bosnia and great warlike preparations are being made throughout Asiatic Turkey.

The Porte still persists in refusing the conditions of peace asked by Montenegro.

The separate command in the Straits and China is to be abolished.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

London, 11th March, 1877.—Russia withdraws from the Treaty of 1856, unless the Powers agree to co-operate in obtaining the fulfilment of the Programme decided upon at the conference.

London, 13th March.—Russia has made fresh proposals for collective action on the part of the Powers.

Montenegro persists in her demands.

Constantinople, 15th March.—The Porte has rejected the conditions submitted by Montenegro. General Ignatieff has proceeded to London.

Berlin, 5th March.—General Ignatieff has arrived here on a special mission from St. Petersburg, and will afterwards pay a special visit to Paris and Vienna.

Washington, 5th March.—President Hayes has issued an inaugural address to Congress, in which he strongly urges the union of all parties, in order that orderly Government may be restored to the Southern States. He also urges a speedy return to specie payments.

London, 6th March.—In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question by Sir H. Wolf, said the first reduction in the Suez Canal dues had been postponed till the 15th April. The Canal Company, he said, objects to England voting, because the shares held by the English Government do not bear coupons. Government has protested against this objection, and declares its right to vote as shareholders.

General Ignatieff will not visit London in connection with his special mission, but will meet Count Schouvaloff at Paris, whither the Count proceeds for that purpose.

London, 6th March.—Mr. Ward Hunt estimates the expenses of the Navy for the coming year at $10\frac{3}{4}$ millions.

Constantinople, 6th March.—The Porte objects to the demands of Montenegro in arranging terms of peace, which comprise certain cessions of territory and a seaport.

St. Petersburg, 6th March.—An imperial ukase has been issued ordering the organisation of nine army corps.

The number of recruits joining the British army since the beginning of January has been 1,000 weekly.

London, 7th March.—Reuter's Office announces from Constantinople that the Porte maintains the firm attitude adopted at the Conference, and accepts war with Russia in preference to having the present state of suspense prolonged. On the other hand, information from the same source states that Russia rejects the suggestion to allow Turkey a year's grace in which to carry out the promise of reforms.

London, 7th March.—According to information from St. Petersburg, Russia still maintains an expectant attitude pending the replies from the Powers to Prince Gortschakoff's circular

OBITUARY: Generals Sir John Fordyce and Evelyn Waddington.

St. Petersburg, 8th March.—Prince Gortschakoff has instructed the Russian Envoys to declare that Russia will withdraw from the treaty of 1856 unless the Powers cooperate to obtain the acceptance of the original programme presented at the Conference.

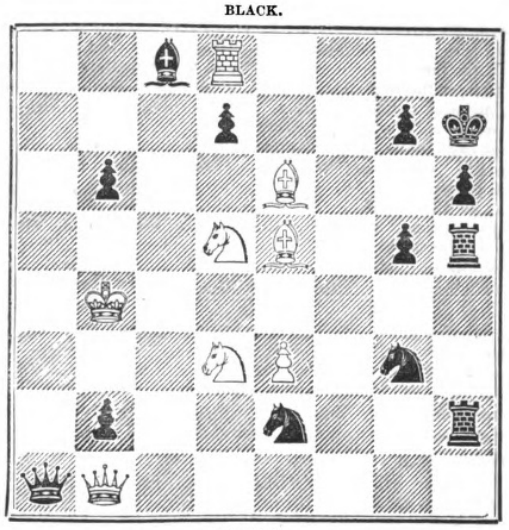
London, 8th March.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Bourke, replying to a question, said that the answer to Prince Gortschakoff's circular had been deferred at the request of Russia, who had promised communications on the subject, which however had not yet been received. The prolonged absence of the British Ambassador from Constantinople, he said, was not intentional.

Washington, 9th March,—President Hayes has nominated W. M. Evarts as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, General Sherman as Secretary of Treasury, and Carl Schurz as Secretary of the Interior.

PRIZE PROBLEM.

BY W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 4 moves.

SOLUTION OF J. S. SCHULTZE'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—Q. to Q. Kt.'s 6th	1.—P. takes Q.
2.—B. to Q.'s 6th.	2.—K. takes B.
3.—Kt. takes B. and mates.	

Correct answers received from C. B., Yokohama; and W. H. S., Tōkiō.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO HAVE GARDENS.

We understand that Messrs. SUTTON & SONS, the Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, Berkshire, near London, England, have, after a series of elaborate experiments, perfected a system of packing which secures Seeds arriving inthis country in a dry and fresh condition. This cannot fail to be of inestimable value to all interested in Flowers and Vegetables, and will greatly increase their cultivation. An advertisement of this eminent House appears in another column, to which we refer our readers.

TRAVELLERS, MISSIONARIES & others, may employ their leisure time *pleasantly & profitably*, by collecting *rare butterflies*. Forward (freight unpaid,) folded up separately in paper in cigar boxes. Best prices remitted for perfect specimens. Collecting apparatus sent *free* to those who furnish reference to D. G. RUTHERFORD, *(Horniman's Museum.)* Forest Hill, LONDON. [ADVT.]

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—There continues a moderate demand for most articles; prices are unchanged but firm, and deliveries have improved. We quote as follows, viz:—

Grey Shirtings:—							
7 lbs.	38½	yds.	39	in.	per pce.	$1.37½	to $1.72½
8 lbs.	38½	yds.	44	in.	,,	1.60	to 2.20
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½	,,	39	in.	,,	1.60	to 2.30
9 lbs.	38½	,,	44	in.	,,	2.00	to 2.50
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24	,,	32	in.	,,	1.50	to 1.70
,, 6lbs.	24	,,	32	in.	,,	1.10	to 1.25

White Shirtings:—							
60 to 64 reed	40	yds.	35	in.	per pce.	2.20	to 2.40
Turkey Reds	24	yds.	30	in.	2—3 lb. per lb.	0.60	to 0.90
Black Velvets						7.25	to 8.25
English Drills	15 lbs.	40	yds,	30	in.	2.70	to 2.90
Taffachelass		12	yds,	43	in.	1.70	to 2.15

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$29 75	to 32.50
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$30.00	to 34.00
No. 38 to 42	per picul	$34.00	to 39.00
Reverse Twist 16-24	,,		

Woollens.—Our market for this staple has been again very quiet during the past week, owing principally to the continued rise in the rate of Mexican dollars against native currency. There exists a somewhat good demand for *Blankets* and *Army Cloth* at higher prices, of which, however, stocks are light. Other quotations remain nominally the same as last given.

Plain Orleans	40—42	yds.	32	in.	5.50	to	7.00
Figured Orleans	29—30	yds.	31	in.	4.25	to	5.25
Shimagoro	30	yds.	30	in.	4.00	to	5.25
Italian Cloth	—30	yds.	32	in.	0.24	to	0.31
Camlet Cords	29—30	yds.	32	in.	5.75	to	6.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58	yds.	31	in.	16.50	to	17.50
Lastings, Japan	22—30	yds.	32	in.	12.00	to	13.00
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30	yds.	30	in.	0.17½	to	0.19

Figured Mousselines de Laine	30	yds.	30	in.	0.25	to	0.30
Multicolored ,,	30	yds.	30	in.	0.30	to	0.36
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52			in.	0.80	to	1.20
Presidents	54 in. to 56			in.	0.60	to	0.65
Pilots	54 in. to 56			in.	0.45	to	0.55
Union	54 in. to 56			in.	0.60	to	0.75
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.		per lb		0.40	to	0.47

Sugar.—There has been a very slight decline in the value of *Formosas* during the past week, but other kinds show a trifling increase in value. Stocks are estimated not to exceed 9,000 piculs.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul		$4.40
,, in basket	,,		$4.20
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,		$4.25
do. in basket	,,		$4.10
China No 1 Ping-fah	,,	$7.60	to $7.95
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$7.00	to $7.60
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$6.40	to $6.75

China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul	$6.10	to $6.30
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$5.80	to $6.15
,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$5.20	to $5.50
Swatow Brown	,,		$3.65
Daitong	,,		$3.80
Japan Rice	,,	$2.00	to $2.10
Kerosene Oil	,,		$4.40

Kerosene Oil—The market is quiet at $4.40, with but few transactions, as purchases are only made from hand to month. Stocks are estimated at 30,000 cases.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Protracted uncertainty about the maintenance of peace in Europe, the disastrous state of the Continental manufacturing trade and the approaching time of the crops, account for the paucity of advices from home, their unsatisfactory character and the dulness of this market.

There have been delivered since the 28th ultimo 113 piculs of all descriptions, which have led to very scanty settlements. It is therefore impossible to establish regular quotations. The prices which, we hear, have been paid are $640 for medium Hanks, $600 for a few bales of best Oshius and $550 to $720 for Silks offered as filatures. All descriptions of Oshius are much pressed on the market at declining rates. Some parcels of genuine filatures are still held at from $800 to $930.

The English mail of 3rd instant took 17 bales.

Tea.—Busines for the closing week has been almost nil and prices entirely nominal. Supplies from the country have ceased to come in.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Business remains extremely quiet with slightly firmer rates. In native exchange *Satsu* have declined, but *Gold Yen* are in demand for export.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight		4s. 0⅛d.
,, Bank Bills on demand		4s. 0d.
,, Private 6 months' sight		4s. 1d.
On Paris—Bank Sight		5.05
,, Bank 6 months' sight		5.15
,, Private 6 ms. sight		5.18
On Hongkong—Bank sight		1 % dis.
,, Private 10 days' sight		2¼ ,,
On Shanghai—Bank sight		73⅜
,, Private 10 days sight		74⅛
On New York—Bank Bills on demand		96½
,, 30 days sight Private		98½
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand		97
,, 30 days sight Private		99
Kinsatz		417
Gold Yen		404

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar. 31	Vigilant	Admiral Ryder	H.M.D. vessel	—	Kobe	—	—	—
„ 31	City of Tokio	—	American str.	5050	San Francisco	—	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
Apr. 1	Radnorshire	Thompson	British str.	1838	Hongkong	—	General	Wilkin & Robison
„ 2	Viking	Castle	British str.	2558	Hongkong	—	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 3	Sunda	Reeves	British str.	1704	Hongkong	—	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 4	Tokio Maru	Dunn	Japanese str.	2119	Shanghai & ports	—	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar. 31	Duna	Steele	British str.	1290	Kobe	Troops	Japanese Government
Apr. 2	City of Tokio	—	American str.	5050	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
„ 3	Malacca	Edmond	British str.	1709	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 3	Jupiter	Johnson	Russian schr.	30	North Pacific	Ballast	Captain
„ 4	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1870	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 17	Oceanus	Brehrwold	Ger. 3 m. schr	285	Takao	Ballast	L. Kniffler & Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Massilia	Harvey	British steamer	1033	Hongkong	.....	P. & O. Co.	
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	French str.	1502	Hongkong	Mar. 31	M. M. Co.	
Radnorshire	Thompson	British steamer	1838	Hongkong	April 1	Wilkin & Robison	
Sea Gull	Symons	British tugboat	37	Nagasaki	.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.	
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1704	Hongkong	April 3	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong
Tokio Maru	Dunn	Japanese steamer	2119	Shanghai & ports	April 4	M. B. Co.	Shanghai
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1735	Hongkong	Mar. 16	M. M. Co.	Hongkong
Viking	Castle	British steamer	2558	Hongkong	April 2	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
SAILING SHIPS.							
American Lloyds	Ames	Am. barque	510	San Francisco	Mar. 28	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Caroline	Miller	Danish schooner	55	Kurile Islands	.....	Claussen	
Caspar	Davies	British barque	830	Cardiff	Mar. 27	M. M. Co.	
Laurel	Johnson	British barque	638	Cardiff	Mar. 28	E. Abbott	
Mary Jane	Breakmeir	British schooner	165	Kobe	Mar. 28	E. C. Kirby & Co.	
Punjaub	Black	British barque	882	London	Mar. 31	L. Kniffler & Co.	
Takasagu Maru	Young	Jap. 4-m. bq.	1725	.....	.....	M. B. Co.	London

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Description.	Commander.
BRITISH—Hart	4	584	...	Gun-vessel	Commander Royse
„ Vigilant	...	...	...	H.M.D. vessel	Admiral Ryder
AMERICAN—Alert...	4	540	...	Sloop	Commander J. D. Marvin
FRENCH—Talisman	6	1400	...	Corvette	Captain St. Hiliare
CHINESE—Hai-an	14	1600	...	Frigate	Captain He-Chou

PASSENGERS.

Per *City of Tokio* from San Francisco:—For Yokohama: Messers Chas. P. Thompson, L. B. Baldwin, J. F. Kelly, G. H. Perkins Geo. M. Barnard, E. H. Harris, F. M. Barber. De Witt, C. Jenks and wife, H. H. Jones, Miss Rose, Mrs. L. L. Gulick and 2 children, Miss E. Bingham, Mrs. W. H. Denison, Miss M. Campbell, Miss N. Wood, Miss S. Moss, Miss C. Porter. For Hongkong: Miss Wright

Per steam-ship *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Captain Royse, R.N., Dr. Dresser, Messrs. Perkins, U.S.N., Barnard, U.S.N., and T. Tozer; and 10 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Captain Purvis, R.N., Mrs. Ellerton and 2 children, and maid servant, Messrs. Rhode, L. Serif and 2 native servants; and 4 deck passenger.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Messrs Russell Robertson, E. C. Kimball, R. F. Bull, D. Sinclair, F. Jones, J. Morris, M. Raspe, M. Ullmann, C. Wiggins, H E. Brown, Wylie and 13 Japanese in the cabin; and 1 European, 6 Chinese and 196 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Mourilyan, child and servant, Miss Vincent, Miss King, Revd. C. Blanchet, and Mrs. Blanchet, Dr. and Mrs. Perkins and child, Messrs. F. Lacing, Klein, Harris, Kirby, Thompson, L. B. Baldwin, E. J. Pereira, and 12 Japanese in the cabin.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca* for Hongkong:—
Silk for England ... ... 17 bales
Per Steam-ship *Sunda* from Hongkong.—
Sugar... ... ... 974 packages.
General ... ... 1,662 „
Total... ... ... 2,636 packages.
Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure ... ... *Yen* 26,378
Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure $22,000

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE  MARK.

ELLWOODS'

HATS AND HELMETS.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

TESTIMONIAL.

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Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged. L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed,

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BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

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The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

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THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.



And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

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PLUM PUDDINGS,
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Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,
AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876 1-f. 13 ins.

ASTHMA AND
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
The most effectual remedy will be found to be
DATURA TATULA,
prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE,
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Januray 1, 1876. 52ins.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER



dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 12.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DIED.

At the Temperance Hall, No. 86, Yokohama, April 9th, JAMES TURNBULL, a native of Scotland, aged 58.

Notes of the Week.

There can be little doubt, we fear that the state of affairs in the South goes on from bad to worse. The Satsuma Army does not appear to be making much headway, although it is doubtless receiving, and will continue to receive considerable accessions to its strength. The Government fully recognises that its own position is a desperate one. Independent of the orders for a new levy of ten thousand men, the Governor of Osaka has issued a call for the raising of two regiments of volunteers, while notifications are constantly being published, urging, almost in tones of entreaty, the necessity of patience and help. The gaps to be filled up among the ranks of the Imperialists are terribly wide. We think that ten thousand, which is the number that one of our contemporaries estimates of killed and wounded on the Government side alone, is probably excessive, but that the losses have been terrible is evident from the enormous number of wounded in hospitals at the various medical stations,—in Kobe alone there are over three thousand, five hundred,—and the pressing demand for fresh battalions. Of what is actually transpiring at the scene of action we know absolutely nothing, for it is needless to say that not the slightest credit can be permitted to the few reports that the censors of the press allow to be published, and comment on them is time thrown away. We can only judge of the terrible nature of the struggle from those actions of the Government which it cannot conceal. As might have been expected, there are almost daily rumours of risings and disturbances, which may at any moment assume formidable proportions in other parts of the country. The longer this fratricidal strife continues, the greater the danger to be apprehended from such causes. The distress that must accompany civil war, and which arises from so many sources of trade becoming closed is already beginning to make itself keenly felt, and this is another danger to the Government. Hungry subjects become desperate enemies, and we feel convinced that the temper of the people, patient and long-suffering though it is, will not stand the strain that must be put on it by prolongation of this cruel and useless war. We publish to-day the translation of an article in which the writer bitterly deplores the want of spirit in the people, but its very publication—only one of many expressing similar sentiments—shows that the spirit, beaten down and sorely weakened as it is by a long course of injustice and frivolous interference and oppression, is not dead. It will live again,—God hasten the day,—endowed with vigour that comes of new life, and force its rights from a Government that now treats its prayers as a crime.

It is not in the loss of valuable lives, and in the expenditure of money that can be so ill-afforded, that the results of the civil war are so lamentable. Time will fill the gaps made in the families of the land, and well husbanded resources will replenish the treasury. But it is in the vicious tendencies which it insinuates into the minds of the people; in the demoralization of society which is produced by its malignant influence. Japan was beginning to emerge into broader light, and kindlier ways. There was hope that

> "A slowly dying cause,
> "And ancient forms of party strife."

Would cease, and that in their place would reign

> "The nobler modes of life,
> "With sweeter manners, purer laws."

But the clouds have again swept over the heavens, and darkness and confusion seem to be settling down upon the unhappy land. Hearts that were beginning to be stirred by new tenderness and compassion, now again grow callous to the feelings and sentiments of humanity. The strife is as it were a moral gangrene diffusing its poisonous humours through the whole political and social system, Slaughter, devastation, waste, impoverishment, are sufficiently terrible, but it is the collateral evils which they engender; the immoral feeling, the depravation of principle, which form the mass of mischief diffused by this unnatural contest.

We have been informed, and we see that the *Echo* also refers to the report, that there are serious dissensions in the cabinet at Kiôto. If the house be divided against itself, and the division end in the retirement of those who are to a great extent personally responsible for the present condition of affairs, we see therein the only chance for a speedy peace.

It is melancholy to think how much the present administration has done to alienate from itself the world's sympathy which was at one time so readily, nay, almost injudiciously, extended towards the efforts which it was imagined it intended to make for the advance of the people whom it represented. It certainly promised most fairly. A constitution; a representative assembly; revision and equalization of taxes; development of the resources of the country, for the better employment and improvement of the condition of the people, to say nothing of pledges given to the nobles and their retainers in return for the sacrifices they consented to make. It was a programme well fitted indeed to gain the confidence of the people, and to engage the attention and good will of other nations. How have any of these pledges been fulfilled; pledges made under solemn edicts, and in the name of the Mikado?

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It can be little matter for wonder, that discontent which takes the form of open rebellion, should arise from repudiation and non-fulfillment of promises so liberally given, and that force of arms should be employed to change into a National Government what is now only a self interested Committee of Administration.

The *Tokio Times* has the following paragragh :—

"The report given in the *Akebono Shimbun*, to the effect that Admiral Yenomoto had telegraphed from St. Petersburg asking that Saigo's life be spared, is destitute of foundation. No such despatch has been received. There is, however, strong reason for believing the Government have now decided that, if the rebel leader be taken alive, he is not to be put to death."

We trust that this is really the case, and that in the event of the Government proving successful in the present struggle, it will not stain its regained power by rigorous and revengeful measures. The land that is watered with the blood of conquered political enemies is sure bring forth a plentiful crop of evils. That the Government will incline to so merciful a policy is not however borne out by a report, which reaches us from a private source, to the effect that Shimamoto, who is said to be the ablest judicial adviser in the country, and who has been engaged on the national code, has strongly represented to the Government the ill results that would certainly arise from the execution of Oyama, the ex-governor of Kagoshima. His representations have caused the authorities to place him under the strictest surveillance on suspicion of his favouring the cause of Saigô.

At the present time the lovers of Racing in Yokohama appear to have formed themselves into three parties. The Y. R. Association, who generously offer the right hand of fellowship to the Y. R. Club, who are, we are imformed, anxious to grasp it, but are prevented from following out the secret wish of their hearts by a section that considers that the propositions made for reconciliation are not capable of adoption. We are irresistibly reminded of Armado's couplet and Moth's l'envoy

"The fox, the ape and the humble bee,
Were still at odds being but three.
Until the goose came out of door,
And stay'd the odds by adding four.

We can see no remedy for the present state of things but for the public to play "goose." It has often been called upon to do so before.

The *Tokio Times* maketh merry in verse. As Touchstone hath it. "I'll rhyme you so eight years together, dinners and suppers and sleeping hours excepted : it is the right butter woman's rank to market."

"A Donkey's master said unto his beast,
While doling out to him his lock of straw,
'Here, take it—since such diet suits your taste,
And much good may it do your vulgar maw!'
Often the slighting speech the man repeated;
The Ass—his quiet mood by insult heated—
Replies; 'Just what you choose to give, I take.
Master unjust! but not because I choose it.
Think you I nothing like but straw? Then make
The experiment. Bring corn, and see if I refuse it.'
Ye caterers for the public, hence take heed
How your defaults by false excuse you cover!
Fed upon straw—straw it may eat, indeed:
Try it with generous fare—'t will scorn the other."

During the gale which raged so fiercely on Tuesday, a diabolical attempt was made by a Japanese to set fire to a house in Sumiyo shichô near the Otomachi. The wretch had prepared a bundle of rags and sawdust, saturated with kerosene, which he lighted and threw among the outhouses of a silk mercer's shop. By good fortune the blaze was extinguished and the fellow caught. On being interrogated, he stated that it has been the intention of himself and some accomplices, as soon as the fire had well started, to set fire to houses in the Ogicho and at Ishikawa, thus causing a conflagration that would probably have swept away the entire native town of Kanagawa. The object was evidently robbery, as during the confusion wholesale plunder could have been carried on. It is to be earnestly hoped that the gang, with which the scoundrel confesses himself connected, will all be caught, and that effective measures will be taken to prevent their engaging in any similar enterprise. A fire is generally so frightful a calamity in a Japanese town, that any attempt to wantonly cause one cannot be too swiftly or too severely punished.

We understand that a balloon is in process of construction in Tokiô by the Government, which it is intended to use for obtaining certain information of the position of Saigo's Army. As six weeks must certainly elapse before it can be ready for shipment to the South, it does not seem as though the Government expected speedily to bring matters to a victorious termination. It is not expected that any foreigners will be allowed to accompany the native aeronauts on their exploring trip.

The last mail brings us news of the deaths within a week of two celebrated dramatists, Herr Mosenthal and Mr. John Oxenford. The former, who was considered the leading dramatist in Austria, is best known by his powerful play of *Deborah*, made familiar to English play goers under the name of *Leah*, a character in which Miss Bateman laid the foundation of her fame as an actress. He was the author of a large number of dramatic works of the highest literary merit, but few of them have been adapted to the English stage. Mr. Oxenford was not only a dramatic writer of acknowledged excellence, as evidenced by his original farces, *Dearest Elizabeth*, *Twice Killed*; his adaptations,—of which *The Porter's knot* is so successful an example ;—and *libretti* of such operas as *Robin Hood* and *Lily of Killarney*, but a brilliant scholar and original thinker. His articles on various subjects, and his translations from French, German and Spanish poets are all marked by rare ability. He held for many years the responsible position of dramatic critic to the *Times*, and his criticism was remarkable no less for its kindliness than for its conciseness and independence. He died at the age of sixty-two of severe bronchitis, and leaves a blank in literary, as well as in private circles, that it will be difficult to fill.

By the *Gaelic* on the 12th instant, were imported from San Fracisco a number of stud horses and merino sheep for the *Naimusho* (Home Department), which have been specially selected, we understand, by Mr. D. W. Ap Jones, who accompanied the commissioners who lately left for America to purchase stock for this country. The horses were landed in splendid condition, notwithstanding that the *Gaelic* met with rough weather on her way over, and their appearance afforded a treat to lovers of horse-flesh who witnessed their landing, which is but seldom afforded during a residence in this country. The horses, indeed, seemed rather to have stepped out of a comfortable stable, than from on board ship after a trying passage of twenty-one days, so perfect was their condition. The first landed were the two stallions, a bay and a white, the former being a fine framed horse with good points, but vicious in the extreme. Opinions varied, however, as to the breed of the white, which some being inclined to think came of Normandy stock, while others favoured Clydesdale. A bay horse named *Ralston* is really a magnificent animal, but very light of bone, and would most likely give way under a heavy, or even a moderate weight. The dark bay *Regent* might, in England, be picked out as a choice for the Grand National; the grey *Bradly* would make a pretty park hack, while the light chestnut mare is only suitable for some fair *equestrienne's* pet. But the reported cost of these animals is something fabulous. The horse *Ralston* is said to be priced at an enormous figure; a pair of chestnut fillies are set down as costing $4,000, and the others in proportion. If such be really the case we are led to ask, Why are they imported at all? It may be that they are brought here on speculation, for exhibition first at Ginza and afterwards throughout the country, at the moderate charge which characterises all such native shows, though such a proceeding would hardly add much to the dignity of the Home Department. Perhaps some of the horses may find their way to Temples of renown and pass the rest of their lives in inglorious but sanctimonious ease, on an eleemosynary diet of white beans. Certainly they are utterly useless for breeding purposes. For instance, the white

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stallion has an exceedingly coarse neck, is very faulty in the quarters, and has literally no body, all of which defects are but too apparent in the native pony. None of the others, though splendid specimens of the equine race, strike us as properly adapted for breeding purposes in this country. They will probably only swell the already too large list of "white elephants" which the Japanese unhappily possess. If the Department which authorizes the importation of these horses seriously desires to improve the breed of Japanese ponies—and no desire could be more commendable—why does it not, instead of wasting thousands of dollars on such highly bred but useless animals, import from China fifty or more good brood mares, which could be obtained at a cost varying from $50 to, at the very most, $200. The China pony possesses in particular the very points in which the Japan pony is deficient, as the most casual observer must have seen, and a cross between the two could not only be easily and cheaply effected, but the result would undoubtedly be to produce a class of ponies which would combine the useful qualities of both.

The attempt of a cross with the China pony we recommend firstly on the score of cheapness and convenience. If the Japanese authorities are prepared to go to any expense, with the sincere desire of improving the native breed, then let them import useful Arabs for the purpose. Second class cheap ones will do, as it is well known that the breed of China ponies was greatly improved by the inferior class of Arab horses which Fane's force left in the north of China at the conclusion of the last war. The purchase of expensive American horses such as just imported is a sheer waste of money.

We are glad to say that the subscription to the Shantung Famine Relief Fund now amounts to $3,448.50. It is a notable fact that the Chinese in this settlement have contributed upwards of $900 of this amount, which shows that not only do they evince a laudable desire to help their suffering countrymen, but have confidence that the foreign committee will properly distribute the charity.

A letter has been addressed by a number of land renters of the Swamp Concession, to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, forwarding a petition to the effect that measures may be taken to urge upon the Japanese Government the lighting of the streets of the settlement with gas. We have no space to enter into the question which has so often been made the subject of discussion in our columns. In their own interests and on behalf of their long-suffering fellow residents we trust that the arguments of the propristors of the lots and buildings in the Swamp may prevail, and that our nights henceforward may be filled with gladness. If they succeed, we are going to ask signatures to a petition for a water cart, the want of the liquid element by day being as fruitful of misery as that of the absence of light by night. But we fear there is no hope. Our private opinion is that if, like the citizens of Calais, they went clad only in their shirts and with ropes round their necks, their supplication would be rejected.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 9th.

The *Hiogo News* publishes the following from the *Osaka Nippô*.

"The mobs who took to bamboo spears in Miye *ken*, and were recently quelled have been handed over by the police to the *Saibansho*. They are said to number over 60,000."

And we wonder how many police it took to take these mobs in charge. It must have been something like the marriage procession in Marryat's "Wondrous Tale of Han" which included all the inhabitants of the province, so that the only spectators were three blind old women who were so overcome with astonishment at the spectacle that they bowed their heads and died. The question naturally arises, What did the *Saibansho* do with the prisoners? But perhaps it is as well to push speculation no further.

We hear from the *Chôya Shimbun* that Tamano, the Judge who was appointed to try Ôyama the late Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, has declined the task, but no reasons are given for his refusal.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

A telegram which was despatched from Osaka at 4.30 p. m. on the 5th instant announces that the Imperialists of Yamaga made an attack at dawn on the 5th instant, when they were victorious and captured Tajima. (?)

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Mr. Iwamura, who was recently appointed the Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, will shortly start for Kagoshima with some newly appointed policemen.

The following report came from some one at the seat-of-war; the date is not known. "While a battle was going on between the two forces, Kirino advanced on horseback and cut General Nodzu on the shoulder, and though the wound was not deep the latter thought it prudent to retreat. During his flight Nodzu met Major Murata and told him of the affair. Murata then went after Kirino, and on ascending a high hill saw him about 4 or 5 *chô* distant. Murata fired at him with a newly invented English rifle, and saw Kirino instantly fall from his horse."

A telegram from Osaka at 5.05 p. m. on the 5th instant announces that the Imperialists have captured the village of Norinosu.

We hear that it has been notified by the *Daijokuan* that ten thousand more troops are to be drawn by conscription.

The Kaisei-Gakkô and the I-Gakkô (Medical School) have been united under the name of Tôkiô Dai Gakkô. The Tôkiô Go Gakkô (Language) will now be styled the Daigakuyobimon.

[Surely some definite name will be arrived at by and bye. With all this chopping and changing it is no wonder that the officials themselves never know where they are.—Ed. *J.M.D.A.*]

The S. S. *Glaucus* left Singapore on the 28th ultimo for Hong kong, and the S. S. *Ulysses* was to leave on the 3rd instant.

Tuesday, 10th.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

The following Notification has been issued by Major General Saigo, the Acting Minister of War, to the officers and men of the Army now in Tôkiô:—

"Several scores of days have now passed since the rebels entered Kumamoto *ken* and resisted the Imperial forces. There are officers and men who are discontented at remaining here in the capital and wish to start for the seat of war. Their brave spirit is admirable, but at the same time it cannot be said that those who go the seat of war are braver than those who remain here for defence of the capital, or *vice versa*, for both duties are necessary in completing the suppresion of rebellion. There is a necessary army decipline and those subject to it cannot advance or retire according to will. Calamities constantly occur from heedlessness, and were every soldier to think about advancing to the fight and think nothing about defending the capital, accidents would arise from such carelessness, and it would then be too late to repine.

The Imperial forces of the Southern expedition are daily advancing and reports of their victories are continually arriving, so that many days will not pass before the insurrection is suppressed. But should the insurgents prove to be powerful so that their suppression may not be quickly arrived at, reinforcements will be forwarded to the south as required, so therefore all of you remain at your posts doing your customary duty and wait for further orders."

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The following letter from H. M. the Mikado has been sent to Arisugawa no Miya, the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces.

"You have ably discharged your office of Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces, in the use of both the Army and the Navy. Desiring to show my appreciation of your services, I now send you *saké* and *sakana*, and hope that you will further continue to be zealous and stimulate the officers and men to so discharge their duties that peace may speedily be restored."

Letters of a similar nature were sent to Yamagata, Kawamura, and Kuroda, the advisers to the Commander-in-Chief, and also to Lieut. Generals Oyama, Nodzu, Miyoshi, Miura, Yamada and Kawaji, and a money present made in lieu of the usual one of wine, etc. All the officers and men have likewise partaken of His Majesty's bounty. A letter and a present was also sent to Lieut. General Tani, commanding at Kumamoto, which, however, he has probably not yet received.

A telegram from Kiôto at 10.35 p.m. on the 7th instant announces that the Imperial forces at Kodome and Uyeki made an attack upon the insurgents on the 6th instant, but were unsuccessful and had to retire.

Torinosu, which was taken from the insurgents some time ago, has been retaken by them.

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Another telegram from Kiôto on the same day announces that the Imperial forces who advanced from Yashiro have taken possession of Udo. The insurgents' reinforcements on their way from Kagoshima met the Imperialists at Nawodani, about two *ri* from Yashiro, where an engagement took place without any decisive result.

Many policemen have already been recruited from various provinces, and the Government further intends to hastily enrol some three thousand more from the north-eastern provinces.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

A telegram which was despatched from Kiôto at 1 a.m. on the 7th instant announces that on the 6th the Imperialists at Kodome attacked the insurgents. A body of police charged the enemies's batteries and captured about six of them, but the insurgents then made a flank attack, when a desperate struggle ensued and eventually both sides retired.

Some time ago at the battle of Tawarazaka, while Lieut. General Ôyama was moving about giving orders, two rebels with drawn swords rushed out of a wood and advanced towards the General with the intention of cutting him down, but just at that moment were discovered by some Imperial Lancers who attacked and killed them.

Wednesday, 11th.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* states that during his trial before the Minister of Justice, Oyama, the late Governor of Kagoshima, has to submit to the indignity of being closely bound, just as if he were the basest criminal in the land. As such rigour was not deemed necessary at the earlier stages of his examination, we are naturally led to enquire why it is now considered so. The Government may rest assured that justice, tempered by mercy, will add more to its dignity than a display of unncessary severity towards a man not yet proved guilty.

The *Hiogo News* is responsible for the following taken from the *Osaka Nippo*.

"About the 23rd, two or three soldiers set out from Kumamato castle to join the Imperial troops at Uyeki. They were killed on the way and their stomachs dissected, by which it was found that they were living on rice. After this the stomach of woman who started was subjected to the same process with the same result, and it becoming thus known that persons in the castle are eating rice, the rebels are said to have expressed admiration at the place being so well provisioned."

This is indeed most "tragic mirth." We are not told that the unfortunate lady was killed, only that she had "started." Let us hope the best and trust that the proof sought was obtained by the more merciful and equally sure means of an emetic.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* gives the following particulars of an insurrectionary movement on the part of the *samurai* of Nakatsu, in the province of Buzen, the immediate publication of which was perhaps prohibited by the Government, and some portion of the narrative has apparently been excised by the Censor of the Press:—"A telegram despatched at 10.50 p.m. on the 4th instant (whence not stated) announced that the *samurai* of the town of Nakatsu armed themselves with swords and patrolled the streets in force, on the pretence of defending the town. Some of their body set fire to several villages in the neighbourhood and the residences of the *Kucho* of Karashima-mura and Yabake. On account of * * * * *(sic.)* a local police force was sent to the district of Kamige, and a detachment of Tôkiô police to both Hida and Ogura. Another telegram despatched at 11.55 on the same night announced that a report having arrived that the rebels had entered Owake *ken* (Bungo) and were posted at the village of Beppu, the *Asama Kan* was immediately despatched to that place, where troops were landed aud dispersed the insurgents. The *Asama Kan* returned to Shimonoseki that day, but was immediately ordered to proceed again to Beppu. Another telegram which was despatched from Kiôto at 1.30 p.m. on the 5th instant announced that the insurgents of Nakatsu entered Owake *ken* on the 2nd instant and set fire to the town of Funai and then made an attack upon the *Kenchô*, which was gallantly met by the officials, so that by six in the evening the rebels were compelled to retreat, having first set fire to the prison. By midnight they arrived at Beppu where they took up their position, but on the morning of the 3rd instant a naval and police force attacked and dispered them. Masuda Sôtaro, the leader of the insurgents, with two others forcibly obtained money from the wealthy of Beppu. They then went to Saeki and Hide and were there trying to excite others to join them. Another telegram from Kiôto at 5 a.m. on the 6th instant stated that a naval force attacked the Nakatsu insurgents at Beppu and drove them in hurried flight towards Azashi-dani, whence it is reported that they are marching in the direction of Yufuyen-dani, their intended destination being Uchinomaki. The police force have been recalled from Owake to Sakanashi. A telegram despatched from Ogura at 8.05 a.m. on the 7th instant announced that the Nakatsu rebels, after being dispersed at Beppu, proceeded to the Aso district in the province of Higo. The farmers of Takubu have in consequence taken to arms, but a police force has been sent against them, and it is expected that they will speedily be quelled. Another telegram from Kiôto at 0.35 a.m. on the 9th instant stated that the insurgents of Nakatsu attempted on the 4th instant to join the Satsuma rebels at Futayetôge but were prevented from so doing by an attack on the part of the Imperialists. About 100 of the rebels were captured on the day following by a police force. If necessary some police will be sent to Uchinomaki to capture the rest of the fugitive insurgents. The insurrection among the farmers is nearly suppressed."

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Shimadzu Saburô is about to leave Kagoshima for Kiôto, and will be accompanied by a considerable retinue.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Mr. Mutsu, formerly of the *Genrô-In*, has been ordered to proceed to the south on business.

Thursday, 12th.

The funeral of Commander Marvin of the U. S. S. *Alert* took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended by the U. S. Minister and Secretary of Legation, the U. S. Consul General, the German Minister, the Italian Consul, the Captains and Officers of the men-of-war in harbour and a large number of the friends of the deceased. Commander Marvin entered the U. S. Navy in 1856 and served with more than ordinary distinction, and had he returned home in the *Alert* would have been promoted. The deceased officer won the esteem of all who knew him, and his loss will be severely felt. No reason is assigned for the commission of the rash act which led to his death.

A cargo boat loaded with coal sank alongside the *Laurel* yesterday morning. It appears that the boatmen insisted, contrary to the advice of the officers of the ship, in taking in more coal than could be safely carried, especially as a heavy swell was rolling it at the time. This caused the cargo boat to ship so much water when endeavouring to get away from the vessel's side, that she capsized. The boat rose again when all the coal had fallen out of her, and was then towed in to the hatoba.

From the *Nichi Niichi Shimbun*.

A telegram from Nagasaki, despatched at 10.50 p.m. on the 9th instant, announces that the rebels made an attack upon Yashiro on the evening of the 5th from both banks of the Kumagawa. On the evening of the 7th instant the rebels were completly routed and fled towards Hitoyoshi. Another engagement took place at 7 a.m. on the same day. The rebels attacked from Kobara-yama but fell into an ambuscade of the Imperialist's and were beaten.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 1.45 on the 8th instant announces that the third division of the Imperial troops, under the command of Colonel Soga, intended to attack Kawajiri on the 7th instant, but for certain reasons the commander changed his plan of attack and went to Udo, where he united with the van of the Imperialists who were posted in that town.

Another telegram from Kiôto at 5.30 p.m. on the 7th instant staets that the 1,500 recruits whom Beppu and Hayami lately enlisted in Satsuma for the rebel cause, attacked the rear of the Imperialists, who were compelled to retire until reinforcements were received, when they offered battle to the rebels at Kumagawa.

The number of the wounded in the Osaka Army Hospital is largely increasing, and for the last few days there have been only ten attendents to eighty wounded.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

A fire broke out at Shinjiku, Tôkiô, at 2 p.m. on the 10th instant, when about two hundred and fifty houses were destroyed. Three women were unfortunately burned to death.

Friday, 13th.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The following notification has been issued by the Governor of Osaka:—"As regiments of volunteers for the war in the South

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will be formed, those *shizoku* or *hetmin* between the ages of seventeen and forty, either natives of or residents in this *Fu*, especially those who were in military service during the existence of the *Han*, and who now desire to fight for the Imperial cause, should send in full particulars of their occupation, residence, age, etc., to this *Fucho* by the 20th instant. When all preparations are made directions will be given for calling out such volunteers."

(Signed) WATANABE NOBORI,
Chiji of Osaka *Fu*.

7th April, 1877.

A telegram from Kiôto at 10.55 p.m. on the 10th instant announces that on the 9th instant the Imperialists attacked the insurgents at Hedanomura, but were unable to force the latter to retreat. The Imperialists at Yamaga also made an attack upon Torinosu, the result of which is not yet known.

A telegram from Konoha at 11.50 p.m. on the 10th instant announces that the Imperialists who advanced from Yamaga have taken possession of Waifu. Another body of the Imperialists attacked the rebels at Ishikawa and put them to flight. These rebels, after being beaten, united with the insurgents who were posted about Kume, and as their combined force showed signs of making an attack upon Minami-Shimada, a further assault was made by the Imperialists, the result of which has not been received.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

It is said that H. E. Sanjo, the Prime Minister, will shortly return to Tôkiô and that H. E. Iwakura will proceed to Kiôto in his place.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

Three hundred *samurai* of Ishikawa *ken* (Kaga) and two hundred of Aitchi *ken* (Owari) have been armed, formed into a special force, and styled the *Udgeki-tai*. They arrived at Osaka on the 5th instant.

The six companies of troops at present stationed in Yezo are to be sent to Yashiro, in Higo, and as an order has been given for a fast steamer to proceed to Otaru harbour, in Yezo, in order to bring them away, the *Taihei Maru* was despatched at noon on the 8th instant from Yokohama for that purpose.

Saturday, 14th.

In H. B. M.'s Court yesterday morning, Francis Henry, a coloured seaman on board the British barque *Laurel*, was convicted on a charge of drunkenness and using abusive language towards his captain and officers. Mr. Wilkinson fined him $1 and costs, on condition that he returned immediately to duty. The steward on board the same ship had a complaint against the cook, who threatened to shoot him with a revolver, but the charge was withdrawn.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

A telegram from Nagasaki despatched at 5.30 p.m. on the 11th instant announces that a battalion of troops besiged in Kumamoto made a sortie under Major Oku, cut their way through the rebels and managed to join the Imperialist at Udo. From the Major a full report was obtained of the state of the garrison. They were suffering from no want of provisions, but wished that the Imperialists would lose no time in opening a communication with the castle.

A telegram which left Udo at 5.30 p.m. on the 11th instant announces that the insurgents made an attack upon Yashiro which was protected by a small number of Imperialists, but with these their Commander, Yasuda, fought the rebels for five hours and finally managed to compell his opponents to retire to Furumoto. A reinforcement of Imperialists shortly after arrived and an assault was made on the rebels, who were then forced to retreat to Ogawa.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Six *samurai* were arrested on suspicion at Uyéno, Tôkiô, on the 12th instant, four of whom were Satsuma men, one belonged to Mito and the other to Tôkiô. On examination it was discovered that they were engaged in a conspiracy to raise a disturbance in the capital an behalf of the Satsuma insurgents.

A telegram has been received to the effect that there are now only very few rebels at Udo, and they also appear to have withdrawn from Kawajiri. An attack is to be made within a day or two upon the rebel positions around Kumamoto.

A police force under Inspector Kokubu has had a desperate engagement with the insurgents, and succeeded in taking possession of Kôza, where the hospitals of insurgents are situated. This is an important place on the road to the province of Hiuga, and its capture will have deprived the rebels of one easy way of escape.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

A fire broke out at Haramachi, in Ushigome, Tôkiô, at 8 a.m. on the 12th instant and destroyed about one hundred and fifty houses, after burning for a couple of hours.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 1st April, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,002.62
Merchandise, &c.	$ 838.93
Total	$7,841.55

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,339.17
Merchandise, &c.	$ 386.61
Total	$7,725.78

KOBE, OSAKA AND OMIYADORI STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 1st April, 1877.

Passengers	Yen	8,437.655
Luggage, Parcels, &c.	„	298.370
Goods	„	978.780
Total	Yen	9,714.805
Corresponding period last year	Yen	3,297.681

An unusual number of Chinamen have arrived in Kobe lately, and we are told that they have been engaged for some speculation to make black tea at Kiôto from the Japanese leaf.—*Hiogo News.*

The *Sumida Maru* arrived here on Sunday morning with about 340 wounded officers and soldiers from Takase—to the north of Kumamoto—where a temporary depôt has been formed for the treatment of those disabled until such times as they can be forwarded elsewhere. There were several severe cases on board, one man having died on the way up, and many more being seriously hurt. The average of wounds appeared to be about in the ratio of two-thirds shot to one-third sword. The men looked as cheerful as they could under the circumstances, and were patiently awaiting the arrival of the boats in which they were to go on shore. The *Sumida Maru* having landed all the wounded, left again early on Monday for Takase, where we were informed there were about 1,500 more wounded and a daily increase of from 100 to 200.—*Rising Sun & Nagasaki Express.*

The Court-Martial held on board H. M. S. *Audacious*, with reference to the stranding of H. M. S. *Lapwing*, which opened on the 31st ult. was concluded on Thursday last.

The Court was composed of the following officers: Captains Buller, of the *Modeste* (President), Colomb, and Douglas, Acting-Commander Castle, and Lieutenant Garbett.

At the termination of the enquiry the Court severely reprimanded Commander Wiseman and the Navigating Lieutenant, and reprimanded the gunner whose watch it was at the time of the disaster.—*Rising Sun & Nagasaki Express.*

Five hundred volunteers have offered to don the red cross and attend to the sick and wounded both in camp and hospital. This speaks well for the spirit of the Nagasaki people, and shows that they are loyal to the Imperial cause.—*Cosmopolitan Press.*

We may shortly expect H. R. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya to come to Nagasaki, but have no particulars as to the intention of his visit.—We wonder if he intends to make this place the base of his operations?—*Cosmopolitan Press.*

We have no correct information as to the number of wounded on the Satsuma's side but we hear from a reliable source that the total on that of the Imperialist exceeds 5,000. Fukuoka is literally crammed with the wounded and all available sheds and barns have been converted into hospitals.—*Cosmopolitan Press.*

When the *Tsuruga Maru* left Yatsushiro heavy fighting was going on, and large numbers of wounded were arriving. From her mast-heads about 2,000 troops could be seen crossing the mountains to reinforce the Satsuma army. It is stated that Marshal Saigo has a well drilled reserve of 20,000 men.—*Cosmopolitan Press.*

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SHALL WE DISCARD THE MEXICAN DOLLAR.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of attention has been bestowed during the past few weeks on the subject of the currency by means of which our commercial transactions with this country are mainly carried on. An attempt has even been made to elicit an expression of opinion from the Chamber of Commerce in a sense unfavourable to the continued use of the Mexican dollar by the foreign communities at the open ports; and the substitution for it, under certain supposed conditions, of the Japanese *yen*, as the standard of value, has been advocated, with much mildness and moderation, as well by some of our contemporaries, as by a few correspondents in our own columns, whose views on such a subject are entitled to be listened to with respect.

The anomalies incident to the exclusive use in the mercantile centres of a coinage that cannot find its way to the producing districts have been clearly pointed out and forcibly dwelt upon, and the way has been, at all events, prepared for that stage in the progess of remedying an evil which consists in the distinct recognition of its existence. The consideration that has been given to the matter has therefore been well bestowed ; and on a subject so nearly affecting the most important interests of every class of the community we feel called upon to furnish our own contribution to the discussion. If we take decided exception to some of the arguments put forward by the advocates of the change, and if the practical conclusion we draw from the admitted facts is a widely different one from that to which they seem to incline, it will not be difficult to show that the grounds on which we base our opinion are neither less numerous nor less solid than their own.

From the very beginning of the commercial intercourse opened up under the Treaties between Japan and the outside world the medium of exchange has been the much abused Mexican Dollar. At that time the native coinage of this country was on an altogether unsound and artificial basis, and was much more greedily availed of as an article of export than treated as a medium of exchange. Under the circumstances, the only available expedient was that which the framers of the Treaties had had recourse to when they stipulated that all foreign coin should be current in Japan. Under this arrangement the Mexican dollar, for obvious reasons, bore down all possible competitors, and in a very short time took the place which it still tenaciously holds as the coin of commerce. Practically there was no choice in the matter, for the alternatives were either the Mexican or indescribable confusion.

In the beginning, therefore, it cannot in fairness be said that the foreign mercantile communities isolated themselves with respect to currency from the country around them. Nor have they done so since. Isolation confessedly there is ; but it has neither been of their seeking nor making. And in spite of much well-meant, if often misdirected, effort on the part of the Government of this country to remedy the deplorable condition in which they found the native currency, the justification, indeed the necessity, for the continued employment of the Mexican dollar remains almost as strong as for its original adoption.

It is a noticeable feature in the arguments urged in favour of the adoption of the *yen*, that whereas they start with premises which logically involve the entire exclusion of the Mexican dollar, when it comes to the drawing of definite conclusions and the formulating of practical propositions, a modification is tacitly admitted, and all that is asked for is that partial adoption of the *yen* which would be compatible with the circulation, side by side with it, of the pertinacious Mexican.

And the explanation of the inconsistency is not far to seek. The evil is more apparent than the mode of remedying it ; at least of remedying it from the side of the foreign merchants. In truth the problem is one not so much for their solution as for that of the Japanese themselves. Behind the manifest desire of the reasoners in question to see the Japanese producer reap the fullest benefit which the exchange of his commodities can bring him, there looms an ill-concealed dread of the inconvertible paper which constitutes the real currency of the country around them, and it is here that the whole gist of the question lies.

By all the received doctrines of the political economy applicable to the countries of Europe and America, an inconvertible paper currency, such as that of this country, ought not to hold its own for any length of time against a concurrent metallic currency. But the fact is that it does. The causes of this exceptional phenomenon are not readily apprehensible to the foreign enquirer, but it may safely be asserted that amongst the foremost of them is the all but unlimited extent of the Government authority, and the corresponding submissiveness of the people. Be the more recondite causes what they may, the fact remains that in Japan an inconvertible paper currency is as acceptable to the people as specie, or so nearly so that the difference is barely appreciable. Are the advocates for a system of circulation that shall beat in unison with the centre prepared to face the consequences of such an anomalous monetary situation ? Clearly they are not ; and hence their suggestion that the change to the *yen* standard might be effected under guarantees from the Japanese Government. But that is equivalent to an admission that the change is undesirable under existing circumstances ; and the probability of the Japanese Government being induced to enter into the desiderated guarantees is inconceivably small.

Nothing could well be further from our desire than to disparage the attempts which have from time to time been made by the present administration to solve the problem of the national currency. Much has unquestionably been effected. A chaotic mass of currency, both paper and metallic, the issue of the old Daimiates and of the Shôgunate, has been bought up and replaced by the currency of the Central Government ; the monetary unit has been changed from the *riô* to the *yen ;* the *ichibu*, its debased double and its fractional counterparts have entirely disappeared, and from one end of the empire to the other a new and uniform currency has supplanted the old miscellaneous varieties. The task of effecting all this was by no means a light one ; and the results will compare favourably with the best that any of the other departments of Governmental activity can show in the way of progress. But when we turn from the internal aspect to the outward, and measure the substantive monetary achievements and position of this country by the standard of older countries and the requirements of a foreign trade, the outlook is not so satisfactory ; and it is evident that much yet remains to be done. As to the degree of urgency with which the completion of the work of monetary reform should be undertaken opinions may legitimately differ ; but if there is one proposition connected with the subject that seems more self-evident and unassailable than another, it is that, unless the Japanese Government were in possession of a Mint of their own, no hopeful beginning of the work would be even possible. It is altogether beside the mark to say that the

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Osaka Mint was established at immense expense; or even to prove, if it could be proved, that considered simply as a commercial venture it has not hitherto yielded a high profit. The answer to all criticism of that sort is simply that it was a prime political necessity, and that if the national currency is ever to be placed on a sound metallic basis it is through the instrumentality of the Mint alone that the work can be achieved.

But the work of the Mint hitherto has been little more than tentative, so far as the needs of foreign commerce are concerned. Gold was chosen as the standard metal in spite of the preponderating reasons in favour of silver, and some seventy odd millions of *yen* in that metal were minted, to be either at once exported to redress the balance of trade or to be hoarded in the interior. So far as the circulation in the commercial centres, the open ports, is concerned, the gold *yen* is as though it had never been. The silver *yen* is not minted. The silver trade dollar is an experiment the fate of which is yet involved in the obscurity of the future. Only in the case of the subsidiary coinage—of which the more issued the better,—can the work effected through the agency of the Mint be pronounced an unqualified success. The mere possession, then, by the Government of a Mint of its own capable of turning out a rival coin of equivalent fineness and value, is not of itself sufficient to bring about the displacement of the Mexican dollar. It is one of the conditions indispensable to the attainment of such a result, but it is by no means the only one.

It is easy to see that the exciting cause of the present attempt at agitation against the dollar was the extraordinary fluctuation in the value of that coin in the autumn of last year, caused by the unprecedented run upon silk for export. This fluctuation was, therefore, primarily, an ordinary incident of a rapid change in the balance of trade; and it is only in its secondary aspect, as it affects the Japanese producer, that it becomes a question of currency. And fortunate it is for the foreign silk buyers that the case was so. Had the native currency alone been the circulating medium, can it be supposed for a moment that it would have stood the strain as satisfactorily as the Mexican did? Could the Mint have supplied *yen* as rapidly and copiously as dollars were imported from the Chinese ports? And would the consequent isolation from a near and abundant source of hard money have been compensated for by the fact that such quantities of *yen* and *satsu* as might have been obtainable from the Mint and the Japanese Government banks together, would ultimately find their way back to swell the volume of the currency circulating in the interior?

The conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing considerations is plain. The Mexican dollar is the one element of stability in the present unsettled condition of the monetary relations of this country. To abandon it in favour of its proposed native competitor would be to cut ourselves adrift from the very sheet-anchor of our trade. The native currency must be established on a sound metallic basis before the displacement of the Mexican dollar can be seriously brought forward as a practical question. The censure so liberally expended by another section of the press on the Chamber of Commerce for refusing to discuss the topic is wholly undeserved and uncalled for. The enunciation of theoretical truth is one thing, the discussion of practical measures is quite another; and until the reform of the native currency has been effected, and until the subject has received all the light which is capable of being reflected on it in the columns of the press, any attempt to commit the Chamber as a body to a merely vague and general assertion of the desirability of a hypothetical change will be, to say the least of it, premature.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Situation.

("Hôchi Shimbun" of April 6, 1877).

Well nigh fifty days have elapsed since the issue, on the 19th of February, of the decree for the chastisement of the Kogoshima *ken* rioters. Our troops have fought bravely and advanced gallantly, nor, though their bodies have been piled up like very mountains, and though their blood has flowed in very rivers, have they shown the slightest disposition to flee, or the least appearance of shrinking. In front of the rebels, they have carried Kichiji, Yamaga, and other precipitous localities; while on their rear, again, they have taken Matsubashi, Udo, and other places. The very lips of the rebels have been cut off, leaving their teeth exposed to the cold; and every person of intelligence and position in our land is convinced that our troops will effect communication with the garrison of Kumamoto Castle, will in concert with them hem in the rebels, will annihilate their ringleaders, and, by the time that the gardens of Uyéno are covered with blossoms, will already have raised the pean of victory. And yet some persons, believing false romours or led astray by flying reports, even though every telegram brings us news of the success of the Government troops, say, "such is not the actual fact;" while, worst of all, owing to the fact of a certain gentleman having vehemently urged on the Government the question of a peaceful settlement, others again declare that such will be put into operation. How can we, who have taken upon ourselves the duty of a vehicle for public opinion, bear to keep silent at such a moment as this!

Now, upon what grounds, and for what reason do the persons who believe in such vague rumours as the above give expression to such false statements? Those people who declare that our troops do not always gain the victory merely believe, upon seeing news to the effect that "such and such earthworks "were taken, but the rebel troops appearing on our rear we "were forced to retire," or that "to-day an advance was "made from such a place, but rebels guarded their dead, "and our soldiers sustained or fought at disadvantage,"—that in the first engagement our men were completely routed, and that in the second instance the rebels gained a victory. This line of argument does not regard the *general condition of affairs*. That an earthwork should be attacked, and it not being taken, that the troops should retire; or that we should lose many men in killed and wounded, are but ordinary circumstances in offensive manœuvres. Again the rebels are the very flower of the *shizoku* of our whole country, and our line of battle extends over a distance of several tens of *ri*. Thus even though our generals be good, and our troops well-drilled, how can it be guaranteed but that, amongst some hundreds of engagements, they may not have sustained a few reverses! And yet, just consider the whole state of affairs. In what direction do the minds of the people turn? Which of the two armies is considered to be the better organised? Which is held to be the wealthier in money and provisions? Whose weapons are deemed the better?—Is our Government of Meiji considered weak and impotent as that of King Kei of Kan?—And can a civilised army, that gives strategy the preference over mere dealing of blows, and that carries on warfare less by men's strength than by (superiority of) weapons, be placed in comparison with the uncivilised and barbarous warfare of the seven kingdoms of Go and So, in which every single man who possessed a sword or made a club for himself became a tried veteran? Even persons who credit the above vague rumours will perceive that such is certainly not the case. Once more give your attention to the fact that although the rebels and our own forces are by turns victorious or defeated, the former are day by day retiring, while the latter are day by day advancing. Thus, then, if we fix our glance upon *the whole state of affairs*, there is positively no fear of our being led astray by vague reports.

How much the less, then, in the case of proposals for a peaceful settlement. *Seeing that the Decree for Chastisement has already been issued, no peaceful settlement can be entertained.* And yet, the following statements may, again, be urged. The fact of Saigô Takamori's setting on foot a disturbance was not by reason of hatred of our present Emperor, nor again was it with the desire of plunging the lower classes of the people into misery. It was only that he held those who would not do his bidding to be evil persons, and was merely desirous of pouring out his wrath upon them. Thus, then, the present disturbance partakes of the nature of a contest between those persons and Saigô himself. Now, they are vassals of the Sovereign; and so, too, is Saigô. Both parties are equally vassals of our Ruler,

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If, then, the hatred existing between them and Saigô be dispelled, and they be caused to make peace the one with the other, the present disturbance will disappear from off the face of our country. And how much the less (would hatred then exist) between our soldiers who follow the one party, and the men assembled under the standard of the other! For even though they were to pour out their blood and let themselves be slaughtered, no benefit, but loss alone, would thereby be caused to their country and homes. The above, again, is merely a line of argument that *does not look at the whole state of affairs*. For, do the men who give expression to these views consider that the difference of opinion between the above-named persons and Saigô has only arisen lately, or that it existed in former times. Surely none even of those who make these statements would consider the matter to have originated but lately. They must, furthermore, be aware that it was in existence at the time when the question of a Corean expedition was started in the years 1872 and 1873. When our enlightened Emperor, whom we name with reverence, refused to entertain the idea of a Corean expedition, Takamori was the most influential man amongst those who in consequence threw up their appointments and withdrew; and at that moment it seemed as though the members of what was styled the "Corean Expedition Party" all watched Saigô's movements with the intention of determining their own actions therefrom. Thus, then, it is certainly not too much to say that Takamori was *the leader of the 'Corean Expedition Party.'* And *the leaders of the 'Party against a Corean Expedition,'* who were opposed to him, were "those persons" mentioned by the promulgators of the above-named line of argument, who, on behalf of general public opinion, rejected the headstrong scheme of an expedition against Corea. Thus, "those persons," as they are styled, are *the leaders of the majority of our people*, while Takamori is *the leader of the minority who advocate a Corean Expedition*, just as, at the present moment in America, the leader of the gradual reform partisans is Hayes, while the leader of the advanced reform party is Tilden. Now a contest between the leader of the one and the head of the other is a public contest between the two entire factions, and is not a private struggle between the leaders only. And so, even should it unfortunately come to pass that the minority, Saigô's faction, should conquer in the contest, and spread throughout our country, then must we of the——— party, who are in the majority, send round circulars, raise troops, and take an oath to overthrow the others. We must not carelessly follow Saigô's standard, to smite Corea. How much the less, then, when we have prospects of complete victory! And even supposing for a while that, in consequence of some reason for peace, the same were to the have been proclaimed, in what way would the adherents of the above line of of argument deal with Takamori? Would they wish his councils to be followed, and his schemes to be put into operation? Would they desire to empty our treasury, and send forth beyond the seas an army on an empty pretext? And with what countenance would they face the loyal troops who are now pouring out their blood and losing their lives? Our Government is no such fickle and changeable Government as this. And again, since the abolition of the *Han* and establishing *Ken* subsequent to the revolution, the military power has been transferred collectively to the Government, so that there is no reason why even a general should take up arms and march about the country. Thus, even supposing those Satsuma rebels to follow the example of the seven countries of Go and So, or to imitate Montenegro or Servia, still, our's is an uniform Government of Centralization, whilst their's would be the system of independence for each several *Han*. If rebels arise under our rule, we slay them but pardon them not; if, under their rule, there be offenders against the *Han*, they are pardoned and the matter is disposed of. For this reason do we say, "*Seeing that the Decree for "Chastisement has already been issued, no peaceful settlement can "be entertained.*" What we desire is merely that the public will in some slight degree *fix their eyes upon the general state of affairs*, and not be led astray by groundless street-rumours.

The Civil War.

("*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*" *of April* 11, 1877.)

Although Saigô Takamori be at the present moment the most evil and most hateful enemy of our country and homes, he has brought no shame upon his former title of General of the War Department, but has united in one the hearts of over 10,000 men, has fought more desperately in each succeeding defeat, and has not as yet been finally overthrown. It is perhaps on this account that the troops sent to subdue him have lost many in killed and wounded, and now there has at last been issued a decree for the enrolment of volunteer forces. This has from the outset arisen from an unavoidable necessity, and we are aware that many of the loyal *samurai* of our country have joyfully accepted this decree. Though, then, the Satsuma rebels may prowl about freely, what fear need be felt in regard to them!

It is, however, easy to enrol troops, but difficult to disband them. How much the more is this the case in respect to persons who hold in their hearts some fixed scheme? For this reason, then, unless in case of some positive necessity for such action, we are not desirous that *shizoku* troops should be lightly enrolled. And again, we are in our folly totally unable to comprehend the meaning of the expression, contained in the decree for the enrolment of volunteer forces that "the rule in existence hitherto is to be followed." If we look at the "Conscription Regulations" that were notified at the time of the establishment of the grand scheme of raising troops in previous years, do we not find it stated by way of introduction that there is a difference between the volunteers and the ordinary levies of troops, and next that although the volunteers, after fully learning their drill and after several years of service, become a body of drilled troops, still it is evident that evils too may easily arise therefrom, so that in the end a decree was issued for the abolition of the laws for volunteers and for the establishment of the grand scheme of conscription. And thus, since the issue of the said decree for the raising of conscript troops, as long as no order for a revision of them be published, there is no reason for the existence of regulations for volunteer forces. As we think, then, can allusion be made to the precedent of the *shizoku* of the neighbourhood of Saga being enrolled when the disturbances took place there, or of permission being granted during the Formosan affair for the band of Kagoshima men called "Chôshiûtai" to take part in the war? We are unaware as to whether, in these two instances, there may not also have existed at the time some circumstances of absolute necessity, but intelligent persons would seem to find fault with the wrong policy of the Government in regard thereto. How, then, in speaking of this at the present moment, can we apply to it the title of "a rule"? But surely the issue of decrees by the Government would not be performed in this heedless fashion; there must positively have been something notified on the subject. It is merely the fact that we have not as yet seen it.

Even though we now look at the boundless extent of the spreading force of the Satsuma rebels, our thoughts still turn of themselves to the evils of volunteer forces, while we cannot, on the other hand, restrain our joy at the benefits resulting from conscript troops. And why so? The whole of the present Satsuma rebels were originally in the Household Guards. The latter, again, were in reality formed from among the volunteers who had taken part in the expedition against the East. If these volunteers had been for a length of time kept in the same position as formerly, the power that they are displaying in the present desperate fighting might have been enlisted on behalf of the Government, and the fact of troops forming our actual Government would ere this time have been brought to pass. Had this taken place, into what a dismal state of affairs should we, the people, have fallen! But fortunately there was set on foot the scheme for raising conscript troops and the Household Guards composed of the volunteer forces were all disbanded; this has now resulted in the outbreak of the desperate fighting in the West. Are not the evils arising from volunteer forces far from being slight?

Nevertheless, should an unavoidable necessity arise, there would not be any harm in the enrolment of volunteer forces for the moment. And again, should enemies invade our country and the power of the Government be utterly powerless to oppose them, then too it would be well for the people, for the purpose of self preservation, to form volunteer corps. Looking at the matter in this light, we do not see any special evil resulting from the temporary formation of a volunteer force by our Government at the present moment; and why, then, should we make a point of discussing the evils resulting from volunteer forces? How much the less, indeed, should we discuss the trivial matter of the existence or non-existence of rules (for their enrolment)! And why do we say this? In the disturbances in the West, the Government troops are not weak, but the rebel forces are likewise far from being powerless. If it be desired to put down those rebels by the mere force of the Government troops now actually enrolled, we should only cause many of our men to lose their lives to no purpose, and simply protract the struggle. Again, nearly the whole of the standing army is in the field in the West, and therefore, should the Western affairs be protracted, we should

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be unable to restrain our feelings of anxiety. Suppose, for instance, that at this moment, in the Kôchi *ken*, a band of fresh rebels were to appear and suddenly set on foot hostilities, how many battalions of Government troops would be required to oppose them? And although there is not the slightest probability of such an event actually coming to pass, still how can it be well to have the important localities in various districts unguarded for any length of time? This would appear to be the reason for the necessity for enrolment of volunteer forces at the present moment. Looking at the matter in this light, though the enrolment of *shizoku* as volunteers, may not, if argued from a general point of view, be really a good scheme, the degree of necessity for such enrolment is certainly of an unavoidable nature. This is what is meant by the proverb,—"It is more necessary to defend one's front than "one's rear." We are only anxious that the Government may fully consider the question not only of facility of enrolment but of difficulty of disbandment, and not fail in taking good measures after the affair has come to an end.

As we have argued above, the enrolment of a volunteer force is a scheme that has resulted from absolute necessity, and thus our Government has actually taken this step. We may from this form a conjecture as to the determination arrived at by the counsels of the court. Of late, too, some of the street rumours are to the effect that it is thought there are some officials who advocate a peaceful policy. What exceedingly false statements are these! They have already been commented upon by the *Hôchi Shimbun* in an issue of a few days back, and the view therein taken is a perfectly right one. Already has a Degree of Subjugation been issued by His Majesty the Emperor, tens of thousands of the national money have been expended, thousands of human lives have been flung away, and the desperate fighting has lasted even up to the present day. If, therefore, peace were now to be made, then, although we hardly dare to say so, the Emperor would cause his Government to surrender to the rebels, and the whole of the country of Japan to bow before the single *Ken* of Kagoshima. Has any so great shame as this been ever known in this world, from olden times until the present day? And even though this shame were disregarded, with what countenance could he face the soldiers who had gone on the expedition, and the bodies of the dead? No matter with what unmoved face he might look on,—among the troops who had gone on the expedition, from the generals down to the lowest privates, would any single man quietly obey the order and return with his weapons in his hand? Such is already the state of affairs. How is our Government a Government likely to adopt such counsels as the above! We are fully convinced of the untruthfulness of these reports.

It is also said that there would appear to be some among the Foreign Representatives who say that severe fighting has been going on for a long time and the number of killed and wounded is so great that they cannot stand by and look on much longer—and on these grounds are thinking of attempting to arbitrate. But there is no doubt that this story is likewise false, for foreign countries have no concernment whatsoever with our internal affairs. On what grounds then could a Foreign Representative interfere in our internal affairs. If our Government were for a single occasion to accept foreign arbitration, the Japanese Empire would at once be transformed into a state resembling Turkey, which carries on its internal administration under the direction and advice of foreign countries. If that were to happen, the title of independent empire would sink at once for ever. We have always profoundly deplored that Turkey could not avoid being subjected to foreign intervention; shall we then weakly allow this actually to befall ourselves? Besides, what if the fighting be severe, what if it last for a long time? Did not the civil wars of the United States of America and Spain last as long as eight years, and can it be said that they were not severe? But the Satsuma rebels are merely obscure rebels in one part of the country, and cannot be considered as waging a civil war. What grounds then could a Foreign Representative have for talking of arbitration? If it were to be done, it could only be an 'enforced arbitration,' which is rather apt to transform itself into a war of intervention. How could any sagacious Foreign Representative, born in a civilized country and reared upon civilization, be wild enough to start such a notion as this? We know therefore that this is a false rumour. To sum up the situation in a few words, what other wish can there be at the present moment, but to follow out the affair in such a spirit as either to overwhelm the foe or be overwhelmed ourselves? It has not been granted us to take arms and go to the war, but we desire nothing more than to stand or fall with this Government. Nothing else can cause us any anxiety. Those who at this moment talk of arranging a peace are rebels. They deserve to be treated as Hoochuen proposed, namely to have their heads cut off and stuck on a pole in the street. It may be true or not, but we have heard that the cause of the arrest of Washinoô, Shimamoto and others at the outbreak of the troubles in the west, was that they had said 'Saigô ought not to be killed,' and had endeavoured to agitate for arbitration.

A Conversation.

("Chôya Shimbun," of the 6th April.)

The editor, with his left hand clenched and his right holding a pen, says in an utterly despairing voice,

I can't! I can't! it is impossible for me to publish this!

Reporter. What? You know, Sir, that all the news I bring you is true; there is not a single false report among all the items. There surely cannot be the slightest cause to fear that the censors will strike anything out on examination?

Editor. No! no! it is nothing to do with your reports. Look at these communications that I have received from correspondents. They have taken the pains to send them to me from Kiôto and various other places, and so I have examined them, but they are only stupid stuff. Such things as that coral has been dug out of the mountains of Tosa, and that the ghost of Jurobei has appeared at Tokushima in Awa, and similar nonsense. I cannot tell if such news be true or not, and moreover these stories have nothing to do with the war that is taking place in the south. It is very evident then that we can't publish them. Yet if they reach the ears of the public, without being published by us, it will seem as if we took no pains to find out what is passing around us. I am at my wits' ends to know what I shall do. However it can't be helped, we have already too much news, and our columns are limited.

Reporter. But, Sir, can't you manage with your experienced pen in some way to reduce the news, and publish it in a condensed form?

Editor. No! If I don't publish it in full our readers won't understand it. You must remember that I am not juggler, and can't make a horse jump out of a bottle.

A Want of National Spirit.

("Akébono Shimbun" April 11th.)

When a man is poor he wants a good housewife; when a country is disturbed it requires faithful administrators. This is an old Chinese saying, uttered by a sage who knew what trouble meant.

A rebellion broke out in Kiushiu seventy days ago, and yet it has not been put down. The people's anxiety is unrelieved, and the Government is compelled to go on expending its means. Moreover the condition of distress to which the people of Kiushiu are reduced cannot be described by the pen.

Every man is possessed of certain rights and liberties, yet the people of Japan do but slightly appreciate this, and it is the more to be deplored, as it is for this reason that the spirit of patriotism holds no place in their breasts. Let us see with what feelings they regard the present strife. They seem scarcely to notice it, and to think of it as no concern of theirs. One of our contemporaries states that a French gentleman engaged in the Army department said to one of the Japanese officers, when about to start on the Satsuma expedition, "All countries have at all times, when engaged in war, tried to hide the reverses of their Army and make only its victories known. This may work well with the people for a time, but it proves to be a mistake in the long run. The reason that the Prussians are to-day so powerful is that they did not hesitate when at war, to send home true reports of defeat, saying nothing of successes. By these means the people were zealous for the cause, and it would be well for you to remember this."

Certain it is that Prussia has become powerful within the space of a few years, and is said to be one of the strongest powers. But it is not by making known her reverses in time of war that has made her what she is. It is the spirit of her people which makes them determined to support the nation when they hear of defeat.

Does the French gentleman think that the mind of the Japanese is the same as that of the Prussians? If he does he makes a great mistake. When the Prussians hear of the defeat of their troops, they become fired with zeal, while if defeats were to be made known to the Japanese they would immediately sink into a helpless condition of despair. This is the reason that the Government tries to make all its accounts victories, and says nothing about its reverses. This is deplorable but there is no help for it.

The reason that the Japanese people are void of all spirit of duty is that they have no idea of the rights and liberties they possess. The Japanese of the olden time, before the introduction

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of Buddhism, were deficient in mental acquirements, but they were remarkable for their brave spirit, and unconquerable will. This was the result of their rights and liberties being controlled by no foolish customs. But during the middle ages, owing to imitation of Chinese literature and Indian Buddhism, the simple courage, that up to that time had existed unhindered, gradually died out among the general mass of the people, and became centred in the *samurai*. After the *samurai* took the power of Government out of the hands of the Emperor, they exercised a despotic and uncontrolled power, while the people, growing more and more pusillanimous, finally lost all the spirit to uphold their liberty and rights.

What is the fruit of all this? The people know well enough how to love themselves, but they bestow no thought on their country, and though a terrible strife is going on, they care not, apparently, one jot what happens. Were the Japanese like the Prussians they would not fear, though the rebels were powerful, nor would the Government fear to let them know of the reverses of the troops, nor the newspapers display only blank spaces. If the people were like those of former times, they would not rest content, when seeing the country in such a condition, to eat their daily food and do nothing to serve it, but make a little lint for the wounded or give a sword or two to the Government. They would be so zealous that no power would be able to prevent them from doing their duty toward their country. For several hundred years (up to the time of the restoration) our people's liberty has been oppressed, and these are its evil results.

We have come to the conclusion that as a poor man's wishes for a good housewife, or a country's wish for upright officials at the time of disturbance should be respected, so should the claims of a people for their rights and liberties meet with due consideration.

OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD.

In a back street of Our Neighbourhood, happily well retired from view, may be noticed by such as have the hardihood to enter there, a wretched shop, above the open door of which, and beneath the broken and uneven rain board—that thickly grown with weeds, projects like a ragged eyebrow—a tattered bush notifies to all and sundry that liquor is sold upon the premises.

Although answering a like purpose, this shapeless bush bears no relationship to the tidy balls of pine tops, trim and globular as well cut crystals, which may be seen in plenty in our Main Street, above the wineshop hard by the corner where you enter from the high road, for instance.

No, no; such orderly and well proportioned bushes, it pleaseth us to think, are not to be discovered in every hole and corner. As indeed is but fitting, if any relation between respectability and appearance is worth preserving or exists at all. Indeed, if the plain unvarnished truth is to be told, it is a most untidy scrag of mountain ash as ever was seen, is this bush, shapeless and unkempt as the owner of the shop it garnishes. And no better in appearance either, doubtless, than the liquor which it undertakes to vouch for is pleasing to the palate.

Nigorizake, saith the legend on the broken paper window—muddy wine,—and but little of it too, for the matter of that, if a solitary tub, swathed in straw upon a trestle in a far corner—where it looks as if it had retired for very shamesske—is all the stock.

But our business after all is not with the shop or its contents, but a certain character of some note in Our Neighbourhood who is wont to pass much of his time beside the tub in question, and who, when he is not there or on his rounds, is certain to be found in the alley beside the house whose general characteristics have been just alluded to.

A squalid and miserable place is the alley in question, and so narrow, that he who would pass through it, must needs be careful of his clothes on either side, and had better ascertain before he plunges in that no other passenger is likely to dispute the causeway with him. It is, indeed, a vile unwholesome place, where the sun as it blazes down the street off which the alley branches, disdains to cast a ray, and the panting dog, in search of shade in the scorching heats of summer, is sure to find it, but where on other times he cares not to enter, as the most diligent and patient search will be unrewarded by so much as a fish bone. In every season the place is damp and fœtid with pools, ankle deep in rainy weather, and full of oozy mud, exhaling a greasy steam in the long dry season.

The dwellers in the Main Street who affect an ignorance of such plebeian purlieus—as becomes well-to-do and respectable people—know nought of the inhabitants of this laneway, with the exception of a certain story-teller who makes it his home.

For although *the* story-teller is now amongst the "pleasant shades", we would not have it understood that we have had but one amongst us. For in truth we have always had several, but in comparison with him whom we have lost, they are of no account. Mere tinkling cymbals and sounding brass. Low babblers unworthy of the name they bear and beneath the dignity of the Main Street.

We are particular in Main Street. Fastidious, if you will. Fond of order and sticklers for the decencies. No illbred semi-educated fellow would obtain a hearing from us. Not that we altogether object to such a person picking up a living as best he can, elsewhere,—in side streets or outskirts for instance—for we flatter ourselves that we are generous minded folk, and "live and let live" has always been our motto, but we cannot permit our generosity to deprave our literary taste.

The Mountebank who is now referred to—for we are loth to call him story-teller—is the favorite of the common people. His proper walk is in the lanes and byways, notwithstanding which, however, he hath been seen in Main Street. For he carryeth a boundless stock of impudence. Not that he is altogether unworthy of a side glance now and then, for it must be confessed that he is a merry fellow in his way. A double voiced varlet, who bellows at you and pipes a girlish treble in the same breath. A quaint grimacer, who pulls mouths and makes believe to weep with one side of his face and laugh with the other. A scoffer at the great, moreover, for it is whispered that he scrupleth not to mock the Mayor, and hath been seen to jerk a thumb at the village beadle.

Like the proper story-teller he requires a table to rap, and lay his fan upon, or tea-cup, as the case may be. This article of furniture he carries suspended from his neck and stuck out before him, and depending from it is an advertisement in huge Chinese characters, after the manner of a *yose* bill.

To see him lean his elbows upon this table, and hang his chin upon his thumbs whilst he twists his solemn countenance in divers ways is—it cannot be denied—most diverting.

He affects a peculiar dress, too, which makes him conspicuous from a long distance. His outer coat of blue is crossed by bars of red run slantwise, and his girdle is a dingy white. His forehead is unshaven and his long hair he wears drawn up together and tied tightly in a queue upon his crown, and hanging in a horse tail to his neck.

Upon the whole he is a strange character, this Merry Andrew, and is not devoid of a rude kind of wit, such as is suitable to the comprehension of his usual auditory, and which suffices to obtain for him now and then a coin or two to spend in liquor at the wineshop of the ragged bush.

We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of Tls. 1,000 by telegraphic transfer, through Arthur Davenport Esq., H. M. Acting-Consul, from the Hongkong Government for the Famine Relief Fund. An order as also been received for $1,042 from Bishop Russell in Ningpo for the same purpose, the amount having been raised among the Chinese and foreigners in that place.—*Shanghai Courier.*

A Reuter's telegram dated London, 15th March, and which appears in the Indian papers, states "Sir Louis Mallet, Sir Arthur Kennedy, and Mr. Mulholland have been appointed Special Commissioners to negotiate a new Treaty of Commerce between France and England." We are afraid there is some blunder in the names, because it is scarcely likely Sir Arthur Kennedy would be entrusted with such a mission as this, especially just now, when he has just assumed his new appointment. —*China Mail.*

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THE RACE CLUBS.

The following letter sent by the Committee of the Racing Association to the Yokohama Race Club, and which has been submitted to us for publication, will show that an earnest effort has been made to bring about an amalgamation, and it now only remains to be seen if the proposed union is possible,—'a consummation devoutly to be wished."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.*

Yokohama, 9th April, 1877.

To the Stewards of the

"YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB."

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to address you in the hope that a fresh effort on our part may induce you to consider the question of an amalgamation of the racing interests of this place, which will do away with the present anomalous and unsatisfactory condition of affairs.

As there would seem to be an unusual interest taken by the foreign residents in the sport of racing this Spring, we feel convinced that the present is the period at which such an arrangement can be most easily effected.

To simplify matters, we proceed at once to lay before you the terms upon which we consider the proposed amalgamation can take place, which we think will be supported by the members of the Association which we represent, as well as commend themselves to the good sense of your Club.

First.—That the present members of the Yokohama Racing Association, and Yokohama Race Club constitute themselves a Society, for the encouragement and general good of racing in Yokohama and for the support and use of the present Race Course, and that to this Society, all foreign residents in, and Japanese officials of this country, have access, upon payment of an annual subscription of $10, or a half-yearly subscription of $5, towards the expenses of keeping the grounds in proper order and the buildings, fences, etc., in proper repair. For such subscription they shall have free entry to the Course and enclosure at all times, and shall be allowed to ride at races and to enter ponies in accordance with rules provided for in proposition No. 2.

Second.—That a Jockey Club be formed for the purpose of drawing up rules for race meetings in the spring and autumn of each year, and for generally managing the affairs of the Race Course.

Third.—That the Members of the two Committees of the Yokohama Racing Association and Yokohama Race Club constitute a nucleus for the formation of the Jockey Club, and that they Ballot for the first twenty applicants who may desire to become members; thereafter the Ballot to be general by members of the Jockey Club.

Fourth.—That the rules of Newmarket and of the Jockey Club of England govern all matters connected with the actual sport of racing in Yokohama.

Fifth.—That the Jockey Club draw up additional By Laws applicable to and necessary for the good of racing in Yokohama, to be taken from the rules at present existing of the Yokohama Racing Association and Yokohama Race Club, but to embody in any case the additional By Laws of the Yokohama Racing Association relating to the declaration of intending runners at the races of each day.

Sixth.—That the funds of the two present institutions, as well as all funds collected and to be collected from all members of the Society (of which the members of the Jockey Club must individually form part) whether genera subscriptions or entrance and other fees, shall be placed in the hands of a Committee to be elected by the Society, from among the members of the Jockey Club, which Committee shall expend the funds to the best of its ability for for good of racing and the proper maintenance of the Course itself, and shall be accountable for such expenditure to the whole body of subscribers.

Seventh.—That the Jockey Club shall have general control of the Race Course, but that no important changes in the present rules or in the management of the Course shall take place without the same be submitted to a general meeting of subcribers, who themselves shall not be empowered to make any alterations without at least fifty of them be present at such general meeting.

Eighth.—That a fixed programme be drawn up by the Jockey Club, which shall remain in force until any change may be made in accordance with proposition No. 7, to be in force for and after the next Autumn Meeting, but that for the present Spring Meeting, the Committee of the Y. R. A. and Y. R. C. shall together draw out, upon the basis of the present published programmes, a programme for four days racing, such programme to embody at intervals during the four days (in fairness to all persons who have been induced to import so called China Griffins upon such understanding) at least six races for China Griffins only, in which races all bôna fide China Griffins shall be allowed to enter.

These proposals, we would wish you to believe, have been only made after due consideration for the interests of all concerned, and as the time is drawing near for the Spring Meeting and the matter is one requiring prompt action, we shall thank you for a reply at the earliest possible moment.

For the information of Members of this Association, and of the public in general, we purpose forwarding a copy of this letter and of your reply to one of the daily newspaper for publication.

(Signed) R. DE MONBEL,
" EDWARD FISCHER,
" E. DE BAVIER,
" HENRY ALLEN, JR.,
" S. J. ELDER,
Committee, Y. R. Association.

Correspondence.

THE CURRENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 13th April, 1877.

SIR.—In my previous letters I attempted nothing more than to contribute something to a clear statement of the Currency question.

Your correspondent T, in your last number, seems to attribute to me however the much deeper design of persuading foreigners to adopt Japanese paper money. Nothing was further from my purpose. What I dealt with was not Japanese currency at all, but the *local currency of foreigners* in Japan, which I hold to be in great need of reform whether regarded *per se*, or in its relations to the currency of this country.

I do not see that T's letter throws any light on this question. He taxes the Japanese with indiscretion in establishing the Mint; asserts that the native bankers hurt and hinder trade by "squeezing" it (though foreign bankers do the like) when opportunity offers; implies that it is somehow the province of foreigners to say what money Japan shall use; and concludes that because, in his opinion, any attempt to endow Japan with a hard money currency is unlikely to succeed at present, therefore it is useless for foreigners to do anything to improve the special currency they use.

I confess that I do not discern the relation of these positions to the topic in hand, nor the logic of the conclusion that because the Japanese have one currency that is objectionable, we should content ourselves with another also objectionable.

If T will review my previous letters he will see that not only did I not "mix up" currency fluctuations with exchange fluctuations, but that I made no reference at all to the latter, and confined myself strictly to stating the question "what is the best currency for foreigners in Japan to employ," barely suggesting the answer I would give to that question. I should have been glad if T had answered it, giving reasons for his opinions. But if I understand him rightly, the only proposition he has to offer in regard to this point is that the whole East shall use a gold currency, which I do not consider a practicable idea. Possibly, as he says, such a currency throughout the East, or even in Japan alone, might induce bankers to keep more capital here, to the advantage of trade. But bankers now make their largest profits out of the fluctuations between the silver currency of the East and the gold

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currency of the West; and, as these profits would disappear if West and East alike used gold, it is possible that bankers or bank capital would then, to some extent disappear also. However we may probably rest easy on this score, as a gold currency is not likely to prevail in the East in our time. The banks will therefore remain, and, if profits continue, they will multiply, and will increase the capital which yields such profits.

But all this is beside the point I had in view, and is inflicted on your readers purely out of respect to T, and to encourage discussion of a question which, I maintain, is of greater importance to this community than they generally understand it to be.

I have endeavoured to make it clear, and I think it is clear, that what foreigners in Japan want is a currency which can be relied upon as a permanent measure of value; which shall be abundant enough for ordinary business; and which shall be obtainable at the least possible cost.

It is not important whether we use gold money or silver. Gold, as least liable to variation in value, might be the better as far as merchants are concerned. But silver is probably good enough, and as the people all about us use silver almost exclusively, we may gain in convenience by conforming to their practice.

Paper we need not consider, for paper currency is not money. As a representative of money in reserve it is very useful, but it is only a shadow and not a substance, no matter what faith those who use it have in those who issue it.

I will assume then that foreigners in Japan would be satisfied with a good silver currency.

Many suppose that we now possess this in the Mexican dollar. And it is undeniable that this dollar is on the whole a good coin. The marvel is that, with Mexico in disorder, it remains so good. From what we know of Mexican ways and character we might reasonably have expected some deterioration in it long ago.

But, even if we could rely on a continuous supply of honest dollars from Mexico (which is at least questionable), the coin itself is not satisfactory. Of all known dollars it is one of the worst in make and most variable in weight. To use it we have to employ an army of shroffs whose maintenance is a tax upon all our transactions, and whose often absurd caprices are a constant source of vexation. A currency which thus subjects an intelligent community to the tyranny of a clique of irresponsible Chinese is not one to which it should feel any strong attachment.

Further, the Mexican dollar is a *dear* currency. Not only do we have to pay our Chinese despots for regulating it for us, but we have to pay Mexico, or somebody else, a premium on every coin of it that we use. At this moment we are paying, either direct, or in the price we get or give for the articles of our trade, at least, two per centum premium over what an equal value in silver of any other form would cost us, which two per centum is, as far as I can see, sheer waste, doing no payer of it any good whatever. And even when we bring our "clean Mexicans" from China or from California at this cost of two per centum, the chances are that our shroffs, or bankers will find some mysterious fault in them and compel us to sell them at a discount. What reasons have we then for clinging to a currency which is thus unreliable, defective, and costly; the use of which in Japan is entirely limited to ourselves; and for the sake of which we meekly bend our backs and business to this incubus of Chinese shroffs?

But, in bringing the question to this stage, I have exhausted my space for this week. With your permission I will take it up at this point in your next issue. Meantime I hope some of our readers will give it a little consideration, and provide an answer to it if they can.

A. Z.

Yokohama, April 13th, 1877.

TRAINING NOTES.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 11th April, 1877.

Notwithstanding the late addition to the different stables, and the formation of several new ones, the training still continues to be very dull and uninteresting, and is likely to continue so until some satisfactory arrangement can be made between the two Race Clubs. Yokohama is not big enough to support two such institutions (this remark has been made before) and it can be but small satisfaction for any owner to run where he knows he has no possible chance of winning. This is pretty nearly the case with the two Race Clubs, or factions, now existing, and very few who know anything about the ins and outs of their proceedings can deny that, as matters are at present, there is one leading stable in both the Y. R. C. and the Y. R. A. By "leading stable" I mean one in which there are so many superior ponies to anything they are likely to compete with, that notwithstanding penalties, exclusions and handicaps, the programmes must (to a certain extent) be made to suit them. This is I think the principal reason for the apparent want of *Public* interest in the training. Those who frequent the course are mostly interested parties, who either own, or hope to own ere long, some part of a pony, and not a few might he classed as "new aspirants for turfite honours." The jovial assemblies that we used to have very morning in the paddock are quite things of the past, and even the "Saturday afternoons" are beginning to be void of interst. But *revenons a nos Ponies*.

There is of course some interest shown in the merits and demerits of the lately imported griffins, and had I seen them all perform I should willingly have imparted my opinion thereon for the benefit of your readers; but, it is very evident that a large number of these erratic animals were bought, or rather subscribed for, that the lucky owner might have the satisfaction of owning a real, live, griffin! Certainly an idea seems to have obtained among some of the new owners that these ponies are more likely to turn one "Flyers," if carefully shut up in some dingy, stuffy stable, and crammed with chopped straw and water ad. lib. and rubbed down with an old sack wherein oats once were packed. Well, we all are allowed to have our own peculiar ideas of training, and I dare say the above course is equally correct with that indulged in by Mr. Morrison and Col. Forrester, who seem to think that galloping is the one great essential. Without doubt the animals produced by these two worthies get enough of it, *especially the latter*.

Of the griffins that have appeared on the course I can only say they are a very promising lot of ponies. Mr. Pringle has the most in number, so deserves first place. This gentleman's ponies have an unfortunate knack of going "off" during the training, and although his string appeared somewhat formidable on Monday, they have resolved themselves into two with bad coughs, and one somewhat prone to lameness; there is, however, plenty of time to cure these trifling defects before the races come off.

Mr. Savile has increased his well known stud of cracks by *Tartar Emetic*—of Shanghai renown—and two griffins. It would be useless for me to comment on the likelihood of the future performances of the first named, but, in the griffin line this owner should make a strong mark. Especially if he can cure his favorite of the nasty habit of bucking which he indulges in at present.

Mr. Morrison, with his usual luck, drew two ponies that will turn out better for next meeting than for this. They certainly can both gallop, the dark grey having done the ¾ mile in 2.30, including lameness.

Mr. John Peel, at an early period of the training, caused some astonishment in sporting circles by disposing of his two very excellent ponies *Mc Tavish* and *Ta Phairshon* to a very prominent member of the Y.R.A.; a proceeding which quickly gave rise to a report (which I had much pleasure in denying) that Mr. Peel was about to relinquish the Turf. That this is not his intention is evident from the fact of his having imported the very celebrated pony *Skylark*, late *Surprise*, who has lately been amusing himself at Amoy, Hongkong, etc., and will I hope bear Mr. Peel's colours to the front, at last. The griffin in this stable has good points to look at, but will never accomplish any very extraordinary victories.

The *New Devonshire*, as also Mr. Walter's griffin, seem to my idea to be more fit for harness than for racing, and would make a handsome pair; this may be the lot reserved for them in future, as they now take their matutinal *exercise* (I was going to say *canters*, but that would be but a feeble joke) together. Of the capabilities of the German Stable, and those of many other of the griffins belonging

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to members of the Y. R. C. I would like to inform your readers, but they are kept too dark altogether, and though I hear of them I have not seen them. I must, however, apologize for omitting from this week's notes any mention of the Doctor's stud, but as I have not yet furnished my usual rooms at the Stand, nor have been able to ascertain correctly the actual weight of one or two of his latest additions, on this head I must promise *my* readers (I dont see why I should always call them *your* readers) full information next week.

Let us now turn to the opposition side of the paddock and inspect the griffins of the Y. R. A. For size and condition they certainly do not compare favourably with those of the Y. R. C.

Mr. Fairplay was lucky in drawing three ponies that were all in sufficiently good order to be able to go straight to work. I am afraid, however, that this gentleman will not bring out as many winners from his long string of *Mongolians* as should be the case. They all lack form: it may be somewhat early in the season to talk almost this, but, odious as comparisons may be, they appear to a critical eye as wanting very much that attention which we all know the *Tartan* ponies receive.

Mr. John Robertson was not favoured by a good pick, and the addition of the "spotted animal" will I fear turn out but a disappointment.

Mr. Sindbad has one good pony among his griffins, but only for ashort distance, his last purchase being certainly too *groggy* to do anything this meeting.

The stable which is under the superintendance of Col. Forrester may also be classed among the unlucky ones. A chestnut pony from Shanghai is, presumably, their crack, but having arrived in dreadfully poor condition is daily expected to break down under the severe training he is subjected to.

Of Mr. Nicolas' stable I can say nothing. He has a knack of bringing out winners, and I expect fully to see his solitary griffin several times to the front.

The "Bone" (of contention) was favored by Dame Fortune; and a very handsome clipper looking bay—for which I understand there has since been $300 offered—fell to his lot, as also a somewhat dirty white pony which must not be quite overlooked.

Like all gourmands I keep my bonne-bouche to the last, and congratulate very heartily *the* Trustee on the magnificent animal that fell to his lot at the drawing of the Y. R. A. subscription. He appeared on the course on Wednesday for the first time, and I have seldom seen any pony with such glorious action and true signs of good breeding. I don't wish in any way to flatter his owner, or to buoy him up with any false impressions, but I feel certain that I express the opinion of nearly all who saw him when I state, that since the days or *Boomerang* he is the most likely looking pony that has ever appeared on the course.

In the Y. R. A. there are also several other griffins which are being trained "under glass cases," and I hope some of these will turn up before long, so that my Training Notes for next week, which will be anxiously looked for, may, as usual, be teeming with interesting news.

A suggestion has been made elsewhere by a writer who adopted a most appropriate *nom de plume*, that sporting men should devote their attention more to native ponies and leave China griffins alone, but, I should like to know, what advantage can be obtained by anyone speculating in such native griffins as now are offered to us? I think most men would rather have a China pony which *can* go and costs $75 to $80, rather than a Japanese pony which *can't* go and costs $150 to $180.

TRITON.

We hear that Mr. John C. Myers, Consul-General for the United States, has been suspended by the Hon. G. F. Seward, Mr. O. B. Bradford being advertised to assume charge of the American Consulate-General. Mr. Myers, we believe, returns to the States by an early opportunity. - *Shanghai Courier.*

Mr. Robert Hart, we are informed, has issued a circular to the banks intimating that no loan which may be contracted by the Chinese Government on the security of the Customs revenues will be valid without his personal guarantee. This has given rise to the rumour that the Japanese loan has fallen through.—*Shanghai Courier.*

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'S COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., *Acting Law Secretary.*

Saturday, April 7th, 1877.

ANNIE TERESA GARGAN *vs.* BRIDGET WALKER.

The plaintiff sued the defendant for the return of a cloak or its value, $50.

Annie Teresa Gargan, sworn:—I reside at 52, Bluff, and am a dressmaker and milliner. I lost a cloak last July, which was stolen by a jinrikisha coolie and did not see it again until last Saturday, a week past to-day. I then saw it on the defendant in the street. I am certain it was the same cloak.

His Honour, to defendant:—Have you any questions to ask the witness?

Defendant:—Yes. This lady came to my house and accused me of stealing the cloak. I never saw her before but once, when she was walking in the streets in a state of intoxication and leaning on the arm of another woman for support. She told me she recognized the lace on the cloak.

His Honour:—That is hardly a question. Have you any question to put to the paintiff.

Defendant:—I have no questions. This is the cloak (cloak produced).

Plaintiff:—That is not the cloak.

Defendant:—It is; you said you recognized it by the lace on it.

Plaintiff, to Court:—That is not the cloak I saw on the defendant last Saturday.

His Honour, to defendant:—You say that Miss Gargan was intoxicated.

Defendant:—Yes, she was, and had to lean on the arm of the lady she was with for support.

Plaintiff, excitedly:—I was not (turning to defendant). Be careful now; be careful, or you may get into serious trouble. (To Court) I was not intoxicated and never have been in my life. The young lady who was with me was Miss Foote; she is only 13 years of age and to-day is at school.

His Honour, to defendant:—Was any one with you at the time you met the plaintiff?

Defendant:—No one but my two children.

The proceedings were stayed for a short time for the production of Miss Foote, for whom a messenger was sent.

Elizabeth Foote, sworn:—I reside at No. 87, Main Street. I remember Miss Gargan having a cloak last summer; it was a black cashmere cloak, trimmed with lace. I think it was last June I saw it with Miss Gargan. I saw it again last Saturday in Homura Road. It was on the defendant. When I saw her she was coming out of a furniture store. I recognized the cloak. Miss Gargan asked the defendant where she got it from and she said from a Chinaman. Miss Gargan offered to pay for it if she would give it up. It was a different cloak to the one produced. By cloak, I mean a cape. I would know the cloak again if I saw it. I am quite sure that cloak is not the one. I do not know the value of the cloak. Miss Gargan on that occasion was perfectly sober. First Mrs Walker said she bought it from a Chinaman, but afterwards said she had had it made by a Chinaman. The cloak was a plain one, not figured like the one in Court. I went to Mrs Walker's house on Monday last, with Miss Gargan. I saw a gentleman there, but do not know his name. Miss Gargan asked to see Mrs Walker but he said she was gone out. Miss Gargan then asked for the cloak. The gentleman said we had better go to Court. Miss Gargan said she would rather not, but would willingly pay for the cloak. There were two Japanese policemen outside of Mrs. Walker's house. I was leaning on Miss Gargan's arm at the time we met defendant in the street.

Miss Gargan, to Court:—The cloak is worth $50. I made it myself, and the lace and trimming on it is worth $30 and the material about $2 per yard. It was nearly new when I lost it. I reported the loss to the Japanese police at the time.

Bridget Walker, sworn, stated:—I live at No. 131, Yokohama. When Miss Gargan spoke to me I had the jacket on; the one produced in Court. I never had a cloak and no one ever saw me with one on. I had a shawl on my arm when I met Miss Gargan. I am quite sure that is the jacket I had on; I have not got another with lace on it. No one was with me at the the time I met Miss Gargan, except my two little children.

His Honour said that as the evidence was so conflicting, he should order the case to be put down for trial, by jury, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Saturday, April 7, 1877.

Thomas Glass, saloon keeper, was charged with beating and bruising his wife, Mary Glass, on the 4th instant, and on many other occasions.

Prisoner admitted having slapped her, but said she could show no marks of violent assault.

Mary Glass, sworn, stated:—I am the wife of prisoner. We have been married eight or nine months. I live at tha "Shamrock" saloon, No. 81. My husband is I don't know what now. I keep the house. He kept it before he married me. We keep it now. On the 4th instant, in the morning between eight and nine o'clock, as my husband was going out, I asked him for a cup of tea. I was incapable of getting up, he had given me

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such a beating the night before. I forgave him then. He said, "get up, and make it yourself" I said, "very well, Tom, I will get up and do it myself, and God will help me." Before this he beat me with his hand on my head. I was laying in bed, and he lifted his foot and kicked me. I said it was useless beating me so, I could not stand it. I got up and put the place to rights. He returned about nine o'clock. I said "I am lost, cook something for me." I said the I could not cook for him; I was not a servant. I asked him to light the fire and cook for himself. He said, "get up and cook for me; I did not marry you to lie in bed." He beat me, pulled me out of bed by the hair of the head, first threw a bucket of water over me and then kicked me. He let me lie on the floor till I recovered. (Handful of hair produced.) He pulled all this out of my head and then went out. I ran through the back door and escaped with my life to the "British Queen." He came in kicked me under the table. Mr Ford, and a woman saw him, and so did several others. After my hair was pulled out, I arranged my hair and dress and came for your protection. It is not only once but continually that he has abused me, since three weeks after our marriage.

To prisoner: I asked you on the morning of the 4th to make me some tea. You would not make it. You did kick me in the "British Queen" that night.

Evan Lewis, sworn:—I am proprietor of the "British Queen." I know prisoner and last witness. On the 4th instant I saw the prisoner and his wife in my house and their own. I saw them often that day. I remember them being in my house on that evening. I was tending the bar, and heard a little noise and talking between these two, but I saw nothing when I went to the dining room, except that she was under the table. I did not see him kick her. She was evidently trying to get away, and he trying to get at her. I went and spoke to him. He was quarrelling with another man, Ford. I saw her with the marshal when the arrest was made. When in my house, Glass had been drinking. All of us round there drink a little. These people, so far as I can see, do not live very pleasantly together. I have heard her complain hundreds of times, but never myself saw him beat or abuse her. She might have had a black eye once (or four or five times, for that matter) but I never noticed.

K. M. H. Ford, sworn:—On the evening of 4th I can't say that I saw either prisoner or his wife at all. The next morning I did not know where I had been. I was taken to bed. I did not recollect having quarreled with Glass. I have been acquainted with these people, and called occasionally. They did not live on the most peacable terms. I never saw him beat or strike her.

Thomas Pearce, sworn:—I saw prisoner and his wife on the 4th instant in the "British Queen," late in the evening. I am a musician and was sitting in the saloon. I heard a voices in the dining room, but saw nothing of the disturbance. I have been in their house on one or two occasions.

Prisoner, being sworn, stated:—The first three weeks of our married life were extremely happy, but after that time my wife got into bad ways. She was in the habit of going out at nights, frequenting bad company, and getting drunk. She was usually found dead-drunk in the grave-yard, and I had to chastise her. Mr White and myself signed partnership and set up together at No. 136 at this time. My wife lay in bed all day, and when I remonstrated, used to take a cleaver which she kept handy and thump me with it. She threw a clock at me, one time. She was in the habit of using bad language. Her conduct was such that Mr White and myself were forced to dissolve partnership. She beat Mr White's wife, and the hair which she showed just now was pulled from the head of a Japanese woman. She often got up during the night to have a pull at her bottles, which usually lay under her pillow. I said I could not stand this any longer and begged of her that we should both go before the Consul General and take an oath against liquor, or get a separation. She got our marriage certificate out of my chest and tore it up into small pieces and then pulling off her marriage ring, cried "we need not go to the Consul-General for separation." I got a copy of the certificate from the priest. I have the remains of the former one now. She went over the back wall into a Japanese store and obtained rum there and drank it upstairs. I could not understand where she got drunk. On the morning of the 4th, I put the kettle on the *hibachi* and then went to the hatoba. I returned and made some tea and boiled some eggs. She said she did not want eggs. I advised her to get up and not lie till noon. She took the cup of tea she held in her hand and pitched it at me. I dodged, and it broke on the wall. She then flung a lemonade bottle and it hit me on the breast. I thought it time to have a drink. I went out, and meeting John Brown we went again to the house, and sat playing cards till five in the evening. She came in then but would not tell me where she had been. She ordered Brown out but I would not let him go. I went out and when I came back she was gone. I found her in the dining room of the "British Queen." She got under the table, and I took her by the arm asked her to come home. I did not strike her then. I have on several occasions slapped her, but never attacked her on that day.

John Brown sworn:—I was in the prisoner's house on the 4th instant, between three and seven o'clock. The wife came about half past seven. They both sat down on the sofa. He kissed her. She abused him, and then I left.

John White, No. 136 sworn:—When these people first came to me they lived nicely together. The first quarrel was on account of her going with Mrs Walker. If she were my wife I would kill her, her conduct is so reprehensible. She abused my wife, and they had a scuffle together once.

His Honour said this was one of the drunken rows frequent in this locality. It was difficult to decide with such evidence, hardly any of which was reliable. Both would either have to be locked up or released. It was indeed a cowardly thing to beat a woman who certainly had not strength equal to the man's.

His Honour spoke at some length on the evils of the life depicted in this evidence, and thought that the whole crew should be locked up. People who witnessed such conduct without interference were as bad as the disputants themselves.

Prisoner dismissed on paying costs of case and imprisonment.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF JAPAN.*

By Henry S. Munroe, E. M.

(The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

(Continued from the last.)

SILVER.

The metallurgy of silver, and its extraction on a large scale probably date from the year 1590, when the Japanese first learned from a foreigner to separate silver from lead and copper. The discovery of silver and its first production are placed by the Japanese, as we have already seen, some ten centuries earlier.

Between 1649 and 1671 the Dutch exported one hundred and forty millions of dollars in silver bullion: and, even supposing a large proportion of this to be silver previously produced from the mines, or brought into the country by the Portuguese for exchange with gold, the yield of the country cannot have been less than three or four millions of silver per year. Comparing this with the present annual yield, 312,000 ounces, or in value about $350,000 it is evident that there has been a great falling off in the production of this metal.

This is due to the causes already stated, viz., the abandonment of many mines on account of the rise in the value of labor, and the practical exhaustion, so far as Japanese methods of mining are concerned, of the more accessible and easily worked deposits. The silver deposits of Japan constitute, however, the most valuable portion of its metallic wealth, and offer the greatest inducements for the investment of capital. When the abandoned and the feebly worked mines of silver shall be reopened and properly worked, the annual production of silver will certainly equal, and may possibly exceed, that of former times. The silver-bearing veins are, as a rule, true fissures continuous in depth; the bodies are regular and persistent; a constant supply of ore can at all times be depended upon; and there is still left below water level, in the abandoned mines, vastly more ore than was ever obtained above.

Silver occurs in twenty-five of the the thirty-eight ken and fu, and in 1874 ninety-eight mines were producing larger or smaller quantities of bullion. The total yield, according to Mr. Godfrey, was about 312,000 ounces troy. Of this amount probably one-half was the product of ten mines, and thus the remaining ones must have averaged nearly 1,800 ounces of bullion; certainly a promising exhibit when we consider the imperfect methods of working employed.

Silver occurs associated with ores of copper and of lead, and sometimes with gold. Of the ninety-eight permits for silver mining granted in 1874 by the Mining Office, but thirteen were for silver alone; the remainder for silver with copper or lead, or with both copper and lead. But three were classed as gold and silver mines; a much larger proportion, however, produced bullion containing from one to ten per cent. of gold.

Native silver, argentite, and antimonial silver ore are, so far as I know, the only silver minerals found in Japan. Other sulphides probably occur, but they have not as yet been recognized. Silver also occurs in tetrahedrite, galena copper and iron pyrites, and in blende, in larger or smaller quantities.

M. Coignet† describes a peculiar ore or mineral of silver containing organic or bituminous matter, which was found in one of the mines at Ikuno, in Toyôoka ken.

Silver occurs in Japan in true fissure veins through stratified rocks, and in irregular mass deposits distributed through volcanic rock. The ore in the first class of deposits is found usually in regular and well-defined seams in the vein, and rarely in pockets or lenticular masses. In the mass deposits the occurrence of ore is more irregular and uncertain.

The Japanese method for the extaction of silver from the ore is always by fusion with lead. When the ore contains a large proportion of copper, there is a previous fusion for copper matte or for black copper, which are afterwards treated with lead. In the first case the matte is alternately roasted and fused with lead

* A paper read before the American Institute of Mining Engineers at the Philadelphia meeting, June, 1876.

† An. des Mines. Tome VI.

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till the copper is entirely lost in the slags. In the treatment of black copper with lead, by the admirable liquation process already referred to, the copper is saved and the silver more perfectly separated.

Ores free from copper are fused directly with lead, though sometimes previously roasted to agglomerate the fine material. The silver-lead, however obtained, is cupelled with charcoal on an open wood-ash cupel, as already described. The loss of lead is generally very great; and, with few exceptions, the proportion of silver saved is not usually more than sixty per cent. of that contained in the ore.

The following mines, which have come under my notice, are among the most important in Japan, and will serve to illustrate the different classes of silver deposits:

Kosaga Silver Mine, Akita Ken.—This mine is now worked by the Mining Office, and is under the superintendence of Mr. Curt Netto, a German mining engineer. The works, which consist of several shaft-furnaces, reverberatories, an English cupelling-furnace, etc., were built by Oshima, of the Mining Office, from plans said to have been furnished by Mr. Pumpelly while in Japan. The works are well arranged, but the process proves to be unsuited to the ore, which is very poor. For this and other reasons, Mr. Netto has decided to materially change the process, in such a way, however, as to utilize a large proportion of the old plant.

The ore, which is found within a short distance of the works, occurs in irregular masses, distributed through a white feldspathic porphyry. The prophyry occurs as a massive eruption on the flank of a range of hills of stratified rock. The erosion of this porphyry, which is soft and easily decomposed, has formed a wide valley, and the rock is almost everywhere covered and concealad by deposits of alluvium. Its limits have not been determined, but I found exposures in a belt a mile or more in width, and fifteen or twenty miles in length. Ore has so far been found in the porphyry only in this one locality, but similar deposits may possibly be concealed by the river alluvium.

There are two classes of ore, both poor, but found in unlimited quantities. The first is a yellow-clay ore, consisting of decomposed porphyry stained by oxide of iron. This contains four to forty ounces of silver to the ton; and, exceptionally, as much as one hundred ounces. The second class is a black sulphuret, mostly amorphous blende, containing about twelve ounces of silver to the ton, and five per cent of copper. Besides these, certain silicious ores, containing traces of silver, are used in the furnace as flux. The ore mixed for smelting, contains on an average thirteen and a half ounces of silver.

The porphyry is which these masses of ore are found is often locally charged with pyrite, which assays 0·015 oz. gold and 0·73 oz. silver to the ton. Mr. Netto thinks that the clay ore is possibly formed from this by decomposition with concentration of the silver by segregation.

The ore occurs in the porphyry in large irregular masses. One such mass of black ore, which was partly exposod to the open air, measured about thirty-five by twenty-five by fifteen feet.

The process used for the extraction of the silver at the time of my visit was as follows:

1.—Roasting of ore in piles—the blende and part of the flux being submitted to this treatment.

2.—Fusion for matte in shaft furnances.

3.—Roasting of matte in piles.

4.—Fusion of roasted matte with lead in a low hearth by the Japanese process.

5.—Refining and cupellation of the lead.

Operations 3 and 4 are several times repeated, until the matte is reduced to very small bulk and most of the copper has been brought into the slags. These rich slags go back to the ore fusion in the blast furnance.

It is proposed, in order to obtain a larger proportion of the silver, to save the copper now lost, and to avoid the use of lead, which must now be brought from a distance, and for other reasons, to adopt a wet method of treatment. The matte from the shaft furnance is to be granulated, roasted with salt in a reverberatory furnance, and lixiviated after the Ziervogel method. Experiments to test these proposed changes had just been completed at the time of my visit, and had proved very successful. I have since been informed that these changes have been made, and give very satisfactory results. 3,497 tons of ore (of 2,240 lbs. ?) were treated in the year 1874, yielding 172 oz. gold and 22,621 oz. silver.‡

Mukoginzan, Ani Mines, in Akita kori, Akita ken.—On the other side of the river from the Ani copper mines, and under the same management, is the Mukoginzan (literally, opposite silver mines). The mine, at the time of my visit, belonged to Ohno, and is now under the control of the Mining Office. I understand, however, that it is still worked by Japanese methods.

The ore, like that of the Kosaga deposit, occurs in a large crupted mass of white feldspathic in small or irregular seams or impregnations. The mass of volcanic rocks is much smaller than at Kosaga, though its extent in unknown. There are also numerous dykes of the same white feldspathic rock traversing the stratified rocks of the vicinity.

The ore is porphyry, more or less decomposed, and impregnated with sulphurets. It contains copper and ipon phyrites, galena, argentite (?), etc., and more or less free gold. The ore is crushed with hoes, and concentrated, by washing, to one-fifth of its original weight. If too hard to be thus easily crushed, it is weathered for six months or a year. The washed ore contains about three and a half ounces of gold and seven ounces of silver to the ton of two thousand pounds, and about one per cent. of lead. The bullion value of one ton will thus be about eighty dollars; or of the unwashed ore, about sixteen dollars.

About half of the gold in the ore is obtained directly by careful washing. For this purpose the finest and richest portions of the jigged ore are washed by hand on the shallow wooden *ita*, or washing board; and the gold thus obtained is added to the bullion in the last stage of the cupellation. The treatment is as follows:

1.—Roasting of the washed ore in kilns.

2.—Fusion of the roasted ore with lead in a low hearth.

3.—Remelting of the slags and matte with lead.

4.—Cupellation of the lead.

The bullion, which is two thirds silver and one third gold, is sent to the Innai silver mine and there parted. The product of the mine at the time of my visit, in 1874, was about 75 ounces of bullion per month.

Innai silver mine—Okatsu kôri, Akita ken. This rich mine has been known and worked for over 250 years. At the time of my visit, in December, 1874, it was owned by the merchant Ohno. During my stay, however, an officer arrived and took possession in the name of the Government. It has since been turned over to the Mining office; but is, I believe, still under the Japanese management.

There are here quite a number of veins; but one only is worked, and little or nothing is known of the others. The one worked is a fissure vein, five to thirty feet in thickness, traversing strata more or less metamorphosed in an east and west direction. The dip of the vein is steep; from fifty to eighty degrees southward. The vein rock is calcite, usually quite crystalline.

There is quartz, through which the silver is disseminated in the form of argentite and antimonial silver; and contains also sufficient gold to form one per cent. of the bullion produced. The ore holds but little pyrite or other sulphurets, though the veins sometimes contain seams of blende. The ore seams are from a few inches to three feet thick, the average being five to six tenths of a foot. There is sometimes one such seam, and sometimes two, three, or five symmetrically arranged in the vein.

The ore, as mined, averages 130 ounces to the ton of 2,000 lb. This is crushed and hand-picked—not washed—to yield one and a half to two per cent. of silver, or 448 to 583 ounces to the ton. Several amounts of ore are sometimes found which will yield over five per cent. or about 1,500 ounces of silver Ore that, by hand-picking cannot be made to yield 200 ounces, is either left in the mine or thrown on the dump. Thousands of tons of such ore, which, without dressing, would probably yield 80 to 100 ounces to the ton, would thus be available for treatment if a stamp mill were erected.

As may be inferred from this fact, the process of treatment employed at this mine is extravagant and wasteful. This is occasioned by the extraordinary richness of the ore, which has made profit possible in spite of the most unskillful treatment, and has rendered effort after improved methods of working unnecessary. The process employed is as follows:

1.—Roasting for agglomeration.

2.—Fusion of roasted ore with lead.

3.—Treatment of slags.

4.—Cupellation.

Small quantities of ore, not more than two or three pounds, are treated at an operation—with large quantities of fuel and an energetic blast. The consequence is that fifty to sixty per cent. of the lead is sent up the chimney, carrying with it a large part of the silver. The small scale on which operations are conducted, involves,

‡ International Exhibition 1876, Official Catalogue, Japanese section p. 4.

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moreover, an unnecessary amount of labor, and adds largely to the expense of the treatment.

The mine is quite dry, and the Japanese miners have thus been able to extend their working far below water level—having reached, at the time of my visit, a depth of 750 feet below their lowest drainage tunnel. To raise the water, however, a force of about fifty men and 274 pumps are required. The water is pumped in over a hundred lifts, each pump raising it being less than eight feet. Although the amount of water so raised is small, it entails an expenditure of $250 per month—an amount exceeding the average monthly yield of most other silver mines.

This mine is one of the richest in Japan, and, when properly worked, will prove exceedingly profitable, and materially increase the bullion product of the empire. The yield of this mine in 1873 was 44,378 ounces, and in 1874§ about 41,400 ounces of silver bullion. This bullion contains about one per cent. of gold, and five per cent. of base metals—one per cent. of copper and four of lead.

Ikuno Silver Mines—Asako kôri, Hiogo ken. These were, at one time, probably the richest silver mines of the country. They were opened about three hundred years ago, and at the beginning of this century gave employment to some four thousand miners.‖ As the workings became deeper, the ore was found to be harder and more difficult to smelt, and the scale of operations was reduced, so that in 1869 only five hundred men were employed. It is at present worked by the Mining Office, and is under the superintendence of M. Coignet and a large staff of assistants. Mr. Nakano, my assistant, visited this mine last year, and the following description is based on his notes and on information derived from other sources¶ :

The ore is calcite and quartz (?), containing sliver, mainly in the form of argentite, and occurs in veins one to three feet thick, traversing volcanic (?) rock. Associated with the argentite, specimens from the mines show gold, silver and native copper, blende, galena, copper and iron pyrites, malachite, smithsonite and other minerals.

The ore varies in richness from a few ounces to thirty or more to the ton. As it comes from the mine it is sorted, and the richer portions treated separately. Some of this rich ore is reported to yield as much as 1,500 to 1,800 ounces to the ton.

The bullion produced contains seventy per cent. of silver, ten per cent. of gold, and twenty per cent. of base metal (copper). At the present value of silver, this bullion would be worth about $285 per ounce.

About half a million dollars have been invested in machinery. The ore is stamped dry, in a mill said to be capable of treating fifty tons per day. This is only partially finished, and not yet running at full capacity. The stamped ore is roasted with salt, and the silver extracted by barrel amalgamation. A part of the ore seems to be treated by a dry process, as I find mention made of smelting work—possibly Japanese. About five hundred miners are employed, and the expense of running the mine and mill is variously reported at from $15,000 to $30,000 per month. The accounts of profits are also conflicting; but there seems to be no reason why these should not be large, when the works are fairly started. The product of these mines in 1874 was 3,236 tons of ore (of 2,240 lb.), but only about 62 tons were treated, yielding 1,410 ounces of bullion, 1,269 ounces of which was silver and 141 ounces gold.**

In June, 1875, at the time of my assistant's visit, the monthly yield was said to be 4,416 ounces of bullion, showing a large increase of production.

Sérigano Silver Mines.—Takaki Tôri, Kagoshima ken. These mines are owned by a Japanese company and are entirely under Japanese management. The working of them is chiefly interesting as showing how foreign methods may be adapted to the wants of the poorer mines of the country.

There are here three quartz veins, running about N. 55° E. through metamorphic rock, and dipping towards the southeast 30° to 36°. The largest of these veins varies between two and four feet in thickness; the second is two to three and a half feet thick; and the third is smaller, though the exact dimensions are not known. In the largest vein there are usually two seams of ore, one near either wall, each averaging one foot in thickness. In the second vein there is but one such seam, from eight-tenths of a foot to two feet thick. The third is not worked.

The ore is cellular quartz, stained black by oxide of manganese, containing silver as sulphide. The vein-rock is quartz, sometimes white and massive, and sometimes cellular and stained black, like the ore. The ore averages two and a third ounces of bullion per ton (of 200 lb.). This bullion contains one tenth of gold and would be worth, at present, about $3 per ounce, making the value of one ton of ore about $7.

This very poor ore is treated in a rude stamp-mill and by barrel amalgamation, the process being modelled after that used at Ikuno. The ore is first crushed in two stamp-mills of eight stamps each, run by water power. The stamps are of wood, shod with iron, and are quite light. The mortar is also of wood, with a small iron anvil in the bottom. The united capacity of these mills, when in good working order, is about one and a half tons of ore per day; but the average amount treated is little more than one ton.

The crushed ore, sifted by hand through forty mesh-sieves,* is roasted with salt, about one and a half per cent. by volume, in shallow cast-iron pans. This roasting is continued for six hours over a wood fire. The ore is then cooled, transferred to barrels and amalgamated with a few pounds of mercury, one-half per cent. by weight of the ore treated. The barrels are revolved at a moderate speed from twelve to eighteen hours; and the charge is then run into a settling tank. Finally, the mercury is separated from the amalgam by straining and squeezing through several thicknesses of Japanese paper. The whole process is rudely but still fairly well conducted; and I was able to suggest few improvements.

The yield of the two mills is about three ounces of bullion per day; but on account of frequent stoppages for repairs, the monthly product averages only seventy-two ounces.

(To be Continued.)

§ Estimated—eleven months' yield being 38'014 oz.

‖ International Exhibition, 1876, Official Catalogue of the Japanese Section, p. 41.

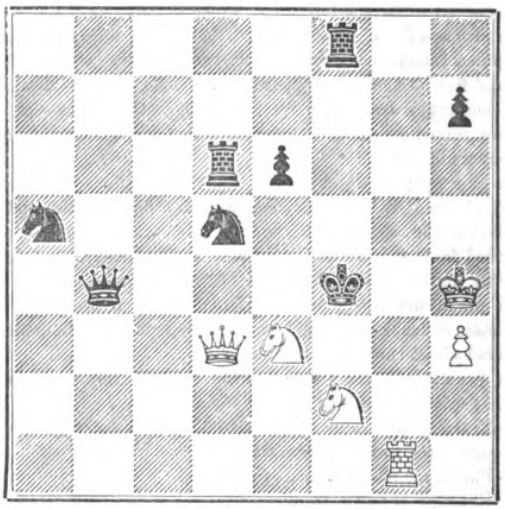
¶ An excellent account of this mine was given last year in the *Hiogo News*.

** International Exhibition, 1870, Official Catalogue of the Japanese Section, p. 41.

PROBLEM.

By Mons. L. de Bilow.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

As we has received no solution of last week's problem from our usual Chess Correspondents, we withold the answer until next week.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

January 13 1877. 13ins.

NOTICE.

MR. JOH. RUD. MERIAN has been admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st January last.

ZIEGLER & Co.

Yokohama, March 27, 1877. 1w.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—During the last week a moderate business has been done, but our market closes quietly and prices in some instances show a decline. For 16/24 *Yarns* there is a good enquiry, but quotations for the lower qualities must be reduced; 28/32 continue to attract some notice and prices are firm, while in 38/42 there is almost no business. In *Shirtings* moderate transactions are reported, and prices show an improvement. For *T. Cloths*, *Velvets* and *Turkey Reds* there is a small demand, but other articles are neglected and nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—							
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.45	to	$1.80
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.60	to	2.20
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.62½	to	2.35
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.00	to	2 55
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1 50	to	1.70
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10	to	1.25

White Shirtings:—							
60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.		2.20	to	2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb.	per lb.	0.67½	to	0.87½
Black Velvets				7.25	to	8.25
English Drills 15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.		2.75	to	2.95
Taffachelass	12 yds,	48 in.		1.70	to	2.15

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$28.75	to	32.50
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$30.00	to	34.00
No. 38 to 42	per picul	$34.00	to	39.00
Reverse Twist 16-24	,,			

Woollens.—The past fortnight has been very quiet, owing, principally, to the high rate for native currency and continuance of the insurection in the South. The better feeling which prevailed for a short time for *Mousselines de Laine* has ceased, and with the exception of a fair demand for *Blankets* and *Army Cloth* for Government requirements, all other articles must be quoted nominally the same as last, without any business of importance to be noted.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5 50	to	7.00
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25	to	5.25
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.00	to	5.25
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.24	to	0.31
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75	to	6.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16 50	to	17.50
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00	to	13.00
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.17½	to	0.19

Figured Mousselines de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.25	to	0.30
Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.	0.30	to	0.36
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in.	to 52 in.	0.80	to	1.20
Presidents	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.60	to	0.65
Pilots	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.45	to	0.55
Union	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.60	to	0.75
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb	0.40	to	0.47

Sugar.—There has been no change in prices since our last, which remain steady as quoted. Stocks are estimated at 12,000 bags.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$4.40
,, in basket	,,	$4 20
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$4.25
do. in basket	,,	$4.10
China No 1 Ping-fah	,,	$7.60	to	$7.95
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$7.00	to	$7.60
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$6.40	to	$6.75

China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul	$6.10	to	$6.30
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$5 80	to	$6.15
,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$5.20	to	$5.50
Swatow Brown	,,	$3.65
Daitong	,,	$3.80
Japan Rice	,,	$2.00	to	$2.10
Kerosene Oil	,,	$4.40

Kerosene Oil—The market remains quiet at $4.40, with moderate sales.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our fortnightly report, dated 12th instant, was to the following effect:—

Protracted uncertainty about the maintenance of peace in Europe, the disastrous state of the silk manufacturing trade and the approaching time of the crop's, are so many causes under the influence of which this market has continued much depressed since the 30th ultimo. In fact, settlements are 25 bales of Hanks, 75 of Oshiu sorts, and 50 of silks which were offered as filatures and bought at from $600 to $750. The stock is estimated at 1,400 bales. For Hanks, which are now very scarce, our quotations are nominal, and we have a further decline to report in the price of all Oshiu descriptions.

The settlements of the fortnight are 107 bales, making the total export since the 1st July 20,212 bales, against 12,317 last year for the corresponding period.

	At Exchange 4/1 in London.	*At Exchange 5.15 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Hanks, Extra No. 1:	—	—	—
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$760 to 780	Nom.	27/4 to 28/ 76 to 78
,, Good No. 2	$720 to 750	,,	26/ to 27/ 72 to 75
,, Medium No. 2½	$680 to 710	,,	24/7 to 25/8 68 to 71
,, C'mon. No 3	$550 to 660	,,	20/2 to 23/11 56 to 66
,, Inferior No. 4 & 5	$550 to 660	,,	20/2 to 23/11 56 to 66
Oshiu—Best	$620 to 650		22/7 to 23/7 63 to 66
,, Medium to Good	$550 to 600		20/2 to 21/11 56 to 61

	At Exchange 4/1 in London.	*At Exchange 5.15 at 6 m.s. in Lyons.*	
Hamataki No. 1 & 2 nom.	$460 to 480	17/2 to 17/10	47 to 49
,, No. 3 & 4 ,,	$430 to 450	16/1 to 16/9	44 to 46
Kakeda—Extra	$760 to 800	27/4 to 28/8	76 to 80
,, Best	$710 to 730	25/8 to 26/4	71 to 73
,, Medium to Good	$650 to 680	23/7 to 24/7	66 to 68
Echizen	—	—	—
Filature Silks nominal	$800 to 930	28/8 to 33/2	80 to 92

Since the above was written deliveries have been 44 piculs of Oshiu sorts. A large parcel of Oshiu which a Japanese dealer deposited with a foreign house at the end of December last has been withdrawn.

Tea.—The current season 1876-77 may be considered as closed, settlements for the past fortnight only amounting to 500 piculs, at prices purely nominal. We do not expect that much New Tea will come in prior to the 15th May, as the season is fully a fortnight backward in comparison with the previous one, which may, however, be all the more in favour of the general out-turn of the coming crop.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The past week has been very quiet with steady rates.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0½d.
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0d.
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1d.
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	5.05
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.12
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.20
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1⅝ % dis.
,, Private 10 days' sight	2¼ ,,
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	73⅝
,, Private 10 days sight	74½
ON New York—Bank Bills on demand	96½
,, 30 days sight Private	98½
ON San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	97
,, 30 days sight Private	99
Kinsatz	415
Gold Yen	402

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Apr. 9	Egeria	Capt. Douglas	Bt. sloop-of-war	894	Nagasaki	—	—	—
,, 9	Belgic	Metcalfe	British str	2652	Hongkong	April 3	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
,, 12	Tennessee	Capt. Young	U. S. flag-ship	—	Hongkong	—	—	—
,, 12	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	2145	Shanghai & ports	—	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 12	Tibre	De Girard	French str.	1726	Hongkong	—	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 12	Tori	Williams	British schr.	55	Bonin Island, &c	—	General	Captain
,, 13	Gaelic	Kidley	British str.	2652	San Francisco	Mar. 21	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
,, 13	Alerta	Talbot	British schr.	250	Amoy	April 1	Sugar	Walsh, Hall & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
April 8	Tokio Maru	Dunn	Japanese str.	2119	Shanghai & ports	Troops, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 9	Hai an	Capt. He-Chou	Chinese frigate	1600	Kobe	—	—
,, 9	Radnorshi e	Thompson	British str.	1838	Kobe	General	Wilkin & Robison
,, 10	Tanais	Reynier	French str.	1735	Hongkong	Mails, &c	M. M. Co.
,, 11	Sunda	Reeves	British str.	1704	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
,, 11	American Lloyds	Ames	Am. barque	510	Manila	Ballast	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 11	Mary Jane	Brinckmeir	Am. schooner	165	Hiogo	General	E. C. Kirby & Co.
,, 11	Takasago Maru	Young	Jap. 4-m.bq.	1725	London	Rice	M. B. Co.
,, 13	Belgic	Metcalfe	British str.	2652	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
,, 13	Caspar	Davies	British barque	870	Manila	Ballast	Captain
,, 13	Egeria	Capt. Douglas	Sloop-of-war	894	Hakodate, etc.	—	—
,, 14	Gaelic	Kidley	British str.	2652	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.

Vessels on the Berth.

Destination.	Name.	Agents.	To be Despatched.
Shanghai...	Saikio Maru	M. B. Co.	April 16th
Hongkong	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	April 18th
San Francisco	City of Tokio	P. M. S. S. Co	April 23rd

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—H. E. Chev. J. de Schaeffer, Austro-Hungarian Minister, Mr. Wm. Goetze, Master Crawford, and 37 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steam-ship *Belgic*, from Hongkong: For Yokohama —Mrs. Graham and servant, Mrs. D. M. Stout, Mr. and Mrs. Coutts 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, infant and 2 servants, Mr. R. Howie and servant. For Liverpool, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Ede, child and servants, Captain R W. Cairns, Messrs. Bernard Schaar, M. S. Tonnochy, A. M. Hammond. For San Francisco.—1 European and 601 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais* for Hongkong —Messrs. C. Deisenheimer, J. W. Gottze. J. Brunier, Ch. Dresser, Mornat, Thomson, Joquel, Sara Gallet, Barthelet, Ménièr, Vaquez, Barberot, A. B. Berggren, Tong Chung.

Per Steam ship *Sunda* for Honghong:—Mr. H. E. Browne; and 2 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. D'Iffanger, Mr. and Mrs. Faulkonet, Miss King, Miss Vincent, Mrs. and Miss Burns, Miss Freeman, Mrs Yokohama, two Misses Honda, two Misses Funamoto, Paymaster Baughman, U.S.N, Capt. Fletcher, Lieuts. Krietmann and Chalmet, Messrs. Hanabusa, Honda, Coullant, La Groix, Kirkwood, Aldrich, E. Graves, A Graves, Kirby, Meyer, Ward, Mighton, Burnett, Cox, Ford, Reed, Schumacher, Ozawa, Tsuchiya, Shimada, Okamoto, Takeda, Itow, Marinaga, Dunn, Tanaka, Satow, Kobayashi, Mayeda, Yamamoto Murayama, and Sakamiye; 8 Europeans, 289 Japanese, and 4 Chinese in the steerage. For America: Capt. West and Mr. Salter.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* from Hongkong:—Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Morrison, Messrs. Streicts Morrison, Vanek, Siches, Hodgkin, and Harcourt.

Per Steam-ship *Belgic* for San Francisco:—From Yokohama: G H. Noetzli, Lieut. Lompre, Captain Orcil, Messrs. M. Bollenhagen, Hutchison, Dryland, E. L. Ryder, A A. Meyer, and 1 Chinese in the steerage. From Shanghai: Messrs. A. E. Salter, W. A. West. From Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Ede and child, Capt R. W. Cairns, Messrs. Bernard Schaar, M. S. Tonochy, A. M. Hayward, and 1 European, and 601 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Gaelic* from San Francisco:—For Yokohama: Messrs. A. Jamieson, A. Beauchamp, J. Thayler, J. Myers. and 1 Japanese. For Hongkong: Messrs W. Macfarland, J. H. Cromwell, T. Wooster, C. Hill, and Ng Choy; and 120 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Gaelic*, for Hongkong. Gen. T. B. Van Buren, U.S. Consul-General.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France	... 43 bales:
England	... 24 ,,
Total	... 67 bales.
Waste silk	... 7 bales.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda* for Hongkong:—

Silk for England	... 15 bales
France	... 5 ,,
Total	20 bales

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure	.. $60,696
,, ...	Yen 302,168

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* from Hongkong:—

From Europe	.. 1,826 packages.
Hongkong	...2,918 ,,
Total... ...	...4,744 packages.

REPORTS.

The *Belgic* reports; Sailed from Hongkong 3 p.m. on Tuesday, April 3rd, 1877, with fine weather and light N.E. monsoon to Turnabout, thence to Yokohama variable but for most part light easterly winds and rain. Approaching the Coast thick weather and fog. At 7.04 p.m. passed Sagami, 7.56 p.m. passed Kanonsaki, 9.10 p.m. passed Treaty Point, 9.30 p.m. anchored in Yokohama harbor.

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THE PRICE

—OF—

The Ladies' Directory,

WHICH will be found a very useful diary to the end of the year, has been REDUCED to

ONE DOLLAR.

To be obtained of Messrs. KELLY & Co., or the Office of this Paper.

Yokohama, April 11, 1877. tf.

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BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

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d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ms.

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THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of al kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873. tf.

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CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Januray 1, 1876. 52ins.



RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant, tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLORIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, COAL-TAR, and other SOAP in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAD and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the Mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

E. RIMMEL Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.

An illustrated Price List sent on application.

December 4, 1875. 52ins.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.



And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 23C, FORSTON ST., HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

December 2, 1876. B. 13ins.

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TRADE  MARK.

ELLWOODS'

HATS AND HELMETS.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS, Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in

Hot Climates.

24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Yokohama, April 7, 1877. 52ins.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. The 1s. tins are so made that the Powder is easily distributed from them, and will be found a great improvement on the old paper packets. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

SOLD IN TINS AND BOTTLES, BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. KEATING. Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.

Yours respectfully,
M. E. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas I am informed fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, and on conviction of the offender a liberal Reward will be paid.

Yokohama, April 7, 1877. 26ins.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE

—OF—

Bee's Scale Remover,

A Cure for incrustation in Steam Boilers. Very Liberal Commission. Address with references,

BEE & CO., STRATFORD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Yokohama, March 3, 1877. 2ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.



LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce' to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged. L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed,

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER, BOTTLE, AND STOPPER,

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Yokohama, March 7, 1874. 33ins.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

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Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. NO. 13.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On April 17th, at Shiba Sannai, Tôkiô, the wife of Retired Commander WILLAN, R.N., of a son.

Notes of the Week.

For the past few days there has been an almost utter silence in the columns of the native press as to the position in the South. We know that Kumamoto has been made the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, Prince Arisugawa, and that the *Kenrei* has been established in his old premises. Nothing whatever is known of the whereabouts of Saigo and his army. By some it is supposed that he intends making a stand, *en masse*, at some strong point in Hiuga; by others, that his army has scattered in small bands, and that a guerrilla warfare will be kept up by them. What the next act in the tragedy is going to disclose we cannot venture to foretell. We do not believe that Saigo's army has yet discovered that it is conquered, and unless its leader is dead, the end will not be attained without many a sanguinary struggle. The operations on the part of the Imperialists, which have resulted in the relief of Kumamoto, have cost the Government over *one third* its entire army, in killed, wounded, and missing. It cannot afford many such victories, and in the interests of humanity it is to be hoped that something will occur to stop so frightful a sacrifice of life. In the meantime the Government seems to be taking measures for re-establishing its authority at Kagoshima, and as the civil officials must be supported by the military, it is stated that a large force will be sent to Kagoshima by sea, and another column will march to the same destination from Kumamoto. The following items from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of to-day, form the latest news relative to this intention:—

When the Imperialists reached Kumamoto, many camp utensils belonging to the rebels were taken, but no firearms.

The *Kencho* of Fukuoka which was temporarily removed owing to the late riots, has now been re-established in the former place.

All subordinate officials of the Kagoshima *ken* down to the attendants and messengers, and also the officials employed in the *Naimusho*, 140 persons in all, leave for Osaka on the 23rd in the English ship *Massilia*, under the charge of Acting First Secretary Watanabe.

On the 18th twenty Judicial officers of various grades were appointed to the Kagoshima *Saibansho*. They leave for Osaka on the 23rd.

As soon as the *Kenrei* and other officials have arrived at Kagoshima, it is said that a hospital will be established there and that two distingnished doctors, Messrs. Miura and Yamazaki of the Tôkiô Medical University, have been appointed Directors.

The temple of Honguanji in Kiôto has given 10,000 *yen* to assist the farmers in the neighbourhood of Kumamoto.

We have received a communication with reference to the Racing differences at present existing, and must leave our readers to judge of the accuracy of its statements and the deduction our correspondent draws from them. While we cannot close our columns to correspondence on this thread-bare subject, we wish it to be distinctly understood that, while deeply regretting that so interesting a sport should call forth so much bitter feeling and useless recrimination, we shall ourselves abstain in the future from all comment or discussion relating to this unfortunate disagreement.

We learn on the authority of Mr. John J. Faylor—though the information might have been conveyed in more courteous terms, and in better grammar—that the precious horses that arrived by the *Gaelic* are not destined for the high service of the Gods at various temples. Neither are they "intended for crossing with the native breed." It must be then, as we have heard, that they have been expressly selected for use at the *baba* at Kudan, where, as any visitor to Tôkiô will know, it is the custom of the *jeunesse dorée* of the capital to "witch the world with noble horsemanship" at the small charge of one *bu* an hour, by careering wildly round a small oval on the fiery and untamed native steed. In view of their size the price of hire is to be doubled. Ladders will be provided for mounting.

With regard to the price paid for the "superb horses sent from California by Mr. D. W. Ap Jones, for the Shimosa farm," we notice a singular discrepancy between the "exact statement" of the *Tokio Times* and that made by Mr. John J. Faylor in his letter to the *Gazette*.

The *Tokio Times*, after pointing out that "on the whole, the introduction of these horses was broadly condemned"—which is perfectly true—proceeds to fabricate a reason for this censure, "namely, that they came from America," which is perfectly untrue and the emanation of a singularly prejudiced mind. They may have come from Mesopotamia or Timbuctoo for aught anyone, but those interested in buying them, cares. Such a suggestion is an insult to a community which shows its good sense in reprobating a purchase which the Japanese have, in their in experience, allowed themselves to be wheedled into. The *Times* then proceeds to "give an exact statement of the cost of every animal in the collection," which stands as follows:—

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Ralston	$1,500.
Bradly	1,500.
Clara McGeary	1,000.
Regent	750.
Amador	650.
Langden	600.
Jenny Ford	500.
Balance	500.
	$7,000.

Mr. John J. Faylor in his letter gives "*the following facts.*"

1st.—The grey stallion *Amador* cost $600.

2nd.—The bay stallion Clydesdale *Langdon* cost $450.

3rd.—The *Norfolk* family, five in number, *Ralston*, *Bradley*, *Clara McGeary*, *Balance and Jessie Ford*, were bought from Mr. Theodore Winters of Sacramento, California, for a sum which in that market—I know nothing of Japan or England— was considered dirt cheap, namely (*in silver*) $15,000.

4th.—The dark bay *Regent*, which is evidently the writer's fancy, but which *to my knowledge* is the worst horse of the lot, cost only(*in silver*) $750.

Oh dear! Oh dear! it's evident that "someone has blundered dreadfully, and it must be very trying to those who are endeavouring to make to themselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness to have such terribly gushing and indiscreet associates. Has the *Times*, in its eagerness to annihilate all those who will not back up its efforts to hoodwink the Japanese, been too candid, and published too much? Perhaps it has done good by mistake, and its statement may lead to some awkward questions being asked by those who have to pay for the animals, namely the Japanese, as to what they really did cost. Taking Mr. John J. Faylor's figures as correct,—and as he has the horses in charge he ought to know, —we fully agree with what the *Times* says in its closing paragraph, where it does "not hesitate to ask if any purchase ever undertaken by foreigners in Japanese employ has been effected on terms more advantageous to the buyers" (!) We don't know that there has. Really, taking all things into consideration, and at Mr. John J. Faylor's figures, we have no doubt the *buyers* have made a remarkably good thing out of it. But it is to the Japanese owners alone that our sympathy can be extended, and if the remarks of the *Tokio Times* on this importation of live stock only has the effect of arousing the spirit of inquiry in their minds, and of causing them to trust to their own judgment and not to the interested and ruinous advice of the *Times* and its friends, that journal will have unwittingly performed one act of usefulness, during an otherwise worse than useless career. But in its own interests it has, we think, been injudicious in letting us have such a peep behind the curtain.

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Tanaka Fujimaro, Acting Minister of Education, for the report of his department for the year 1874, together with a small pamphlet containing a translation of the address to His Majesty the Emperor. The date of the report precludes our making any special remark thereon. Neither can we at present enter into the question of the progress of the proceedings relating to education, which at that time seemed to be inagurated with most praiseworthy care and vigour. It is well known that recently the Government has been compelled to largely reduce the grants made for the support of National educational institutes, owing to the calls made on its treasury by the reduction of the land tax and by various unforeseen causes. We can only trust, however, that the interruption is but a temporary one, and that with returning peace the progress of educational prosperity will be resumed with fresh activity.

The *Tokio Times*, under the head of personal intelligence, has the following gushing paragraph.

The dinner to Count Fé d'Ostiani, at the Uyeno Sei Yo Ken, on Tuesday last, was an example of hospitality carried to its extremest limit. The Japanese government gave the entertainment, and requested the Count to supply the guests, which he did, with customary good taste and discretion, to the number of eighty odd. The Diplomatic corps were all present, and also many Japanese officials of high distinction. Japanese ladies, too, graced the occasion, and one, in particular, attracted unfeigned admiration by the unconscious charm of her singular beauty and refinement.

This is either ignorance or invention—in either case flunkeyism of the worst class. The facts are these. A proposal was put forward by Count Fé d'Ostiani, that an entertainment should be given at Uyéno by the entire Foreign Diplomatic Body. The proposition was accordingly acted upon, and thus the Japanese were, like all others who were present on Tuesday last, *guests* of the Foreign Representatives. The Japanese nobility and gentry are never wanting in graceful and generous hospitality, and the present occasion afforded an opportunity for making some slight acknowledgment of their frequent kindness. We can imagine how their sensitive politeness must shrink from the blandiloquent misrepresentation contained in the paragraph quoted above. But if they ever see the paper, they probably take such flummery at its proper value.

We understand the Mitsui Bank have imported into Kobe from Shanghai a number of Chinese coolies for the purpose of making experimental chops of black tea in the Yamashiro district, thus relieving the distress from which the farmers there were labouring, owing to their inability to dispose of the greatly increased produce of that province.

It is questionable, for all Mahomet said to Fakey as set forth in Sir Samuel Baker's work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," and impertinently thrust before the public eye as an advertisement ever since, whether a single additional pennyweight of Holloway's ointment has in consequence been rubbed upon the leg of any human being. Nor is it as bit more likely, because Captain Burnaby in his ride to Khiva provided himself with a supply of Cockles pills and a pair of fur lined boots, that a pill the more has found its way down a dispeptic throat, or that fur lined boots have been in greater request than they would have been if the above had never been written. To believe otherwise were to launch oneself on a sea of theological difficulties, with no land ahead and never a compass, or so much as a glimmer of the polar star, to steer by. Does anybody ever really bruise his oats or wear paper collars, because he is advised to do so in the public prints? Or does a tourist the more make his way anywhere because he may have read a description of somewhere or other, and been advised to go and see it? We trow not. And yet there are some places which he might do worse than be advised about, and one of these is Mukojima. Have you ever been to Mukojima, Good Reader! and if not, why not? If a mile and a half or so of flowering cherry trees, arching over head and lining in the form of an avenue a road—more properly a dyke—many feet above the surrounding level, and affording glimpses between their massive trunks, on one hand, of a broad and shining river, gay with craft of many kinds, and on the other of a wide expanse of smiling gardens with quaint tea and pleasure houses embowered amongst them,—if all this does not tempt thee, why then, prithee, good Sir! what will? Not that we would have you fancy that the picture here presented to you is a finished one. Far from it. We have hardly more than stretched the canvas and dashed in an outline here and there. We have hinted merely at generalities and said nought of particulars. There are many objects to be added, but we fear to be suspected of wishing to place ourselves beside the Cockle's pills and fur lined boots and assume the character of advisers. We might have whispered of snowy showers of cherry blossoms and perfumes faint and delicate—beyond cherry laurel—of bitter almonds, and other influences, too subtle for analysis. But chiefest of all might we have endeavoured to delineate in the brightest tints our colour box contains, a vast and moving crowd of tastefully aparalled Japanese. A crowd of people, not taking their pleasure sadly—be it remarked—as some Westerns are said to do, hastening to be happy with an air of being busy with their pleasures, and afraid of losing something if they relax their efforts in that direction for a moment. No, a sauntering, laughing, joyous crowd, with a glad Spring air about them that well accords with the buds and blossoms, and their many odours which seems to mingle with the faint sounds of music and merry laughter from the boats upon the river and the tea houses amongst the gardens, and be borne upon the western gale towards the gates of the sun, as appropriate incense to the genial power to which they owe

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their existence. For the sun of spring would seem to have a strange effect upon the Japanese. Stimulated by its influence they emerge from their long winter's confinement, and shed their sombre padded garments and don a livelier apparel, whilst their features, paled by immurement and till then pinched by cold, expand and assume a healthier glow. There is still an interesting delicacy about them infinitely more becoming than that robuster tint which usurps its place when the summer sun shines unintermittingly and which may be compared to the difference between the colour of the opening bud and the full grown leaf. In fact, it may fairly be said that a process, similar to that which is at work amongst the vegetation, extends its influence to the Japanese holiday makers when the cherry trees of Mukojima are in blossom.

All this and much more that is interesting, but which our limited space forbids as to touch upon, is to be seen in that pleasant idling place. But, Good Reader! if you have not yet availed yourself of your opportunities, or your destiny has not directed you thither, you'll have ample time to make up your mind about a future visit, as the chance of seeing Mukojima in holiday attire will not return before this time next year.

We call attention of our readers to the translation of a very important article which purports to explain the position of Itagaki and the *shizoku* of Tosa. The supposed causes which led to Saigo's present action are plainly discussed and do not seem to be discredited. It is somewhat strange that the censors of the press should have allowed its publication.

The following communication has been received by Mr. G. C. Pearson, forwarding a cordial acknowledgement of the assistance rendered to Sudzuki Izayemon,—a farmer residing at Katase, near Enoshima, who lost so many members of his family by typhoid fever in November last, —by a number of residents at Yokohama and Tôkiô, in answer to an appeal made by Mr. Pearson.

British Consulate,
Kanagawa, (Yokohama),
April 16th, 1877.

Sir,—I have the pleasure of forwarding to you translation of a letter from Mr. Nomura Yasushi, *Gonrei* of this port, thanking you in cordial terms for the relief afforded to a Japanese family living at Katase, the surviving members of which were assisted by you, or by the relief which you organized at a time when they were in a most destitute condition.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
RUSSELL ROBERTSON,
Consul.

G. C. PEARSON, Esq.

(*From the Japan Weekly Mail, April 14th.)*

Monday, 16*th.*

The Postmaster General, Mr. H. Mayeshima, has issued a new Table of Foreign Postages for mail matter forwarded viâ the United States, and which came into force yesterday.

Sixty-eight of the Landrenters and Residents of Kobe have addressed a letter to Messrs. Rasch, Makenzie and Groom, who recently resigned from the Municipal Council in consequence of the vagaries of Mr. Nathan J. Newwitter, informing those gentlemen that they will again be placed in nomination at the forthcoming election of a Standing Committee. There seems to be very little doubt but that they will be elected, so it may be supposed that we have not yet heard the last of the Kobe municipal scandal.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A telegram which was despatched from Mifune, in Higo, at 0.15 p.m. on the 13th instant, announces that the third division of the Imperial forces advanced as far as Katajita by 4 a.m. in hopes of taking possession of Mifune. The right wing was led by Major Yagi, the centre by Major Simada and the left wing by Major Mima. The artillery was posted at Tsuchida-yama, and the engagement commenced at 7 a.m., when Lieut. General Takashima with two batallions of troops made an attack from Yoshida and succeeded in taking Mifume by 10 a.m.

There is a rumour current to the effect that the German steamer *Kobe* has been sold to the Satsuma rebels. Some steamer came as far as the lighthouse at Kobe about 5 p.m. on the 25th of March last without entering the port, and afterwards sailed westward, so it is suspected that she was the *Kobe*. Orders have been given that strict search should be made for her, and it is expected that she will proceed to the coast of Ôwake *ken* (Bungo). It is supposed that she has on board arms for the rebels.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The sum of hundred thousand *yen* is settled as the amount that will be required in carrying out necessary reforms in the Kagoshima *ken*.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The wives of Kirino, Shinohara, and others have, by the aid of a large force of coolies, torn down the private residences at Kagoshima of Ôkubo, Kuroda and many other officials in the Government service.

Tuesday, 17*th.*

We would remind those sportsmen who took out shooting licenses, that according to the terms of the covenant entered into such licenses have to be returned to the *Kencho* within 20 days from the 15th instant.

From telegrams received yesterday in Tôkiô, there seems to be little doubt that the Government troops have effected a junction with the garrison at Kumamoto.

Richard Andrews, steward on board the British barque *Laurel*, who gave evidence in Court on Friday, brought a charge against Thomas Gale, a seaman, on Saturday morning in H. B. M.'s Consular Court. The complainant stated that on his returning on board on Friday, Gale met him at the top of the companion way and struck him with a sea boot and afterwards kicked him in several places, giving him great pain. Prisoner admitted the charge, saying that when the steward came on board he admitted having told one lie with reference to the men's food and that he was sorry for it. Mr. Consul Robertson fined him $2 and costs.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

In order to encourage his men Saigo frequently exposes his life to danger, and the rebel commanders have a difficulty in keeping him out of engagements. Saigo's presence is itself sufficient to stay his men in their flight from the Imperialists and to induce them to return to the attack.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The Imperial forces at Udo crossed the Midori-gawa on the 14th instant, dispersed the rebels who were defending the place, arrived at Kawajiri at noon, and advanced to Kumamoto castle at 2 p.m. The rebels have posted themselves on Hanaoka-yama, where they have batteries constructed from north to south. The rebels exhibit a spirit of desperation, and any attack on them must therefore be made cautiously.

It is rumoured that ex-*Sangi* Itagaki, at the head of 4,000 Tosa *samurai*, is about to proceed to the seat of war.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Iwamura, the recently appointed Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, with some fifty subordinate officials are due at Nagasaki by the 20th instant. They will there establish a temporary office, which will be removed to Kagoshima as soon as the war ends.

It is said that the rebels in the neighbourhood of Yamaga are so strong that the government forces have decided to give up offensive and take to defensive measures. The same opinion is held by the Imperialists of Waifu.

A telegram from Kiôto at 8 25 p.m. on the 13th instant announces that at 4 a.m. on the 12th instant the troops under Lieut. General Yamada crossed the Kawajiri river by a bridge of boats which they constructed for the purpose.

The rebels are hastily erecting fortresses upon Hanaoka-yama, where they very likely intend to establish their headquarters.

The rebels are drilled upon the English system, and there are, it is said, two or three British instructors among them.

Out of the eight hundred picked men of Saigo three hundred are said to have been killed or disabled.

Shimadzu Haruhiko and Tadauya, two sons of Saburô, with seven attendants, arrived at Kiôto on the 10th instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram which left Konoha at 11.40 p.m. on the 15th inst., announces that at about four p.m. on the same day a fire broke out within the rebel entrenchments at Todoroki-mura. An attack was made upon the position and the insurgents fled, upon which the Imperialists pursued them as far as Kurezaka.

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A telegram sent from Kuroda at Udo to the *Udaijin* at 7.30 p.m. on the 15th instant, states that from dawn of that day the left wing of the division under Yamada and Kurokawa crossed the Midori-gawa and advanced against the rebels. At noon an attack was made upon Kawajiri, the insurgents fled in all directions, and reports have been received to the effect that Major Yamakawa succeeded in reaching Kumamoto Castle at 2 p.m. that day.

Wednesday, 18*th*.

H. M. S. *Vigilant*, with Admiral Ryder, is likely to remain with us for some time, while H. M. S. *Audacious* may be expected here at the close of this week from Nagasaki, H. M. S. *Lily* having arrived at that port from one of the China coast ports. H. M. S. *Hart* will leave in a day or two for Hongkong, to pay off. The French corvette *La Clocheterie* arrived from Kobe 18th April.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Another telegram, sent from Major General Kuroda to *Udaijin* Iwakura at 0.30 p.m. on the 16th instant, is as follows :—As I reported yesterday, I, with all my troops, entered Kumamoto castle at 11.25 p.m. yesterday, and had an interview with Lieut. General Tani, and found the garrison in good health. All the insurgents surrounding the castle have retreated. Supplies of provisions and ammunition have been conveyed into the castle.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 10.50 p.m. on the 15th instant announces that all the insurgents in the neighbourhood of Kodome, Uyeki, and Torinosu have retreated.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

When the Imperialists who were advancing from Kawajiri were about to enter Kumamoto, Kabayama and Kodama came from the castle and met them at Demachi. After consultation, Imperial troops were stationed at all the commanding places so as to defend the place against attacks from the insurgents. Most of the rebels are said to have fled toward Koyama on the road along the Hinga coast.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

One of the rebel leaders, Fuchibe, is in Kagoshima, styles himself Commander-in-Chief, and is now occupying the *Kencho*

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

On the 16th instant Mr. Sakuma Kenzo, the acting editor of the *Hôchi Shimbun*, was sentenced to a fine of twenty five *yen* for having violated the fifth article of the Libel-laws by publication of certain news in No. 1225, and an article in No 1245 of the issue of that paper.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

A telegram which was despatched from Kiôto at 8.55 p.m. on the 16th instant announces that all the rebels surrounding the castle of Kumamoto have been dispersed, and at 4 p.m. on the 14th instant the Imperialists entered the castle by various roads.

Another telegram from Kiôto at 10.20 a.m. on the 17th instant reports that the troops from Yashiro arrived at the castle on the 14th instant ; the troops from Uyeki also reached the castle on the 15th instant. The rebels have fled towards Ôtsu.

Another telegram from the same place, despatched at 8.55 p.m. on the 16th instant, states that the headquarters of the Imperial Army have been removed to Kumamoto, and the *Kencho* has also been restored to its former position.

A force of 10,000 volunteers is to be enrolled in Chôshiu.

The *Riujô Kan* left Osaka on the 6th instant and proceeded to Kagoshima, but owing to certain reasons unknown no landing could be effected.

Thursday, 19*th*.

There can be no longer any further doubt that Kumamoto has been relieved and is now in the possession of the Imperial troops, as it appears that the Commander-in-Chief, Prince Arisugawa no Miya, has established his head-quarters there, and that the *Kenrei* has been reinstated in his old premises.

The movements of Saigo's army seem to be enshrouded in mystery. It would seem that they must have retreated into the mountains to the east of Kumamoto, but whether again to make a united effort against the Imperialists, or to scatter and carry on a guerilla warfare, remains to be seen. Of the whereabouts of Saigo himself nothing appears to be known. Various grave rumours are current concerning him, but as yet it is premature to give them any publicity.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Mr. Kanagaki, an acting editor of the *Kanayomi Shimbun*, was on the 17th instant fined 5 *yen* for publishing certain items of news which were contrary to the 1st and 5th articles of the Libel-laws.

A fire broke out at Fukagawa Kuroyechô, Tôkiô, at 3.50 a.m. on the 17th instant and destroyed two hundred and fifty houses before it was extinguished, after burning for two hours and a half.

Disquieting rumours have been prevalent during the week of further disturbances in Japan. It will be observed from our Stock and Share List that a fall has taken place in Japan Loans—probably to some extent in consequence.—*L. & C. Express.*

A trial of the balloon made by the students of the Imperia Engineering College at Tôkiô, took place in the presence of Major General Saigo and H. I. H. Higashi-Fushimi-no-Miya on the 17th instant, but it could not be made to rise on account of some fault in the gas. As the war is now nearly over, however, it will not be required.

Friday, 20*th*.

We learn from this morning's *Mainichi Shimbun* that a telegram, which was sent from Nagasaki at 1.40 a.m. yesterday, the 19th instant, states that the whole of the insurgent forces have withdrawn from the positions they held round Kumamoto, and have entrenched themselves at Koyama, Yabe, and Mifune, only a few *ri* south of Kumamoto. This change of position was effected in a quiet and orderly manner, and it would appear, strangely enough, either that the Imperialists knew nothing whatever of the movement or did nothing to prevent it. This may turn out to be a strategical movement on the part of the rebel leaders—of whose manœuvres the Imperialists seem to know nothing—which may place them perhaps in a stronger position than before. If such is the case the war is far from finished, and we shall yet have to deplore further bloodshed. The Imperial Commanders were, by last advices, holding a council of war as to the most advisable way of assaulting the new rebel position.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

The Monbusho (Department of Education) will be removed on the 21st and 22nd instants to the buildings formerly occupied by the Female School at Takebashi-soto, Tôkiô.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

It is said that after to-day (the 19th instant) the Government will cease to enrol recruits for the police force.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Six hundred *samurai* of Chôshiu having voluntarily placed their services at the disposal of the Government, have been sent to the seat of war. It is said that the Government is about to raise ten thousand volunteers from each *ken*.

On the night of the 16th instant some robbers broke into the godown of the Mitsui Bank at Yokohama, and stole paper money to the extent of 10,000 *yen* and about 3,000 *yen* worth of old gold coins.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

A telegram from Kiôto states that Mr. Tahata Tsuneaki, the *Dai-shokikuan* (Chief Secretary) of Kagoshima *ken*, has been deprived of both his rank and pension.

The reception room of the Tôkiô *Fuchô* has been completed, and will be used after the 26th instant.

The summer clothing of the troops will now be grey, instead of white as hitherto.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

A telegram, which was despatched from the Imperial headquarters at Kumamoto at 8.11 p.m. on the 18th instant, announces that when the police forces were advancing against the insurgents at Mifune they were suddenly and unexpectedly attacked by the rebels, who completely surrounded them. At sunset the remnant of them contrived to effect a retreat along the banks of the Kasegawa.

Saturday, 21*st*.

The thief who broke into Mitsui's Bank has fortunately been arrested before he was able to dispose of any considerable amount of the plunder he had obtained. It appears that the man, who is a native of the province of Awa, went to purchase silk for new clothes at Mitsui's store in Tôkiô, and there displayed more money than his appearance justified, so that suspicions were excited, and some importunate questions being put to him which he could not readily answer, he was siezed and safely lodged in prison, where he now waits further examination. It is more than probable that he had accomplices to aid him in the robbery.

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THE DESIRABILITY OF REFORM IN JAPANESE CURRENCY.

VI.

TOWARDS the close of the last chapter of the Autobiography of Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, there is a passage which shows that the science of Political Economy, in as far as it deals with questions of currency at least, has not yet, even in England, wholly emerged from the militant stage.

"In common I suppose with all who are known as "political economists, I was a recipient of all the shallow "theories and absurd proposals by which people are per- "petually endeavouring to show the way to universal "wealth and happiness by some artful reorganisation of "the currency."

We shall run but small risk of error is assuming, that a very large proportion of these schemes proposed to deal with that particular form of currency which has, from time immemorial, in all civilised countries, and in some which are but partially civilised, at one period or another, dazzled and blinded the mind of man. Few delusions have "survived" with such inveterate persistence; it would be hard to name one that has been fraught with more pernicious effects to society than the delusion that "universal wealth and happiness" are to be secured by issues of inconvertible paper money. In modern times, it is perhaps rare to hear the doctrine pushed to this extreme: nevertheless it lurks in many a mind in some more or less modified form, "Great Governments seize with avidity upon this form of currency * * * * and justify their practice by the help of every kind of arbitrary and unscientific assertion." Russia, Austria, Italy, Turkey, and Spain, are all suffering from the formidable disorder of inconvertible paper money.

"The fretting plague is in the public purse." In the other hemisphere there is the case of the United States. In the opinion of Professor Summer, nothing but the buoyant and youthful vigour of the Great Republic has enabled it to bear up under the successive issues of inconvertible paper money with which it has been loaded, from the "continental" bills of 1775, down to the "blood stained greenback" of our own day.

In the presence of facts like these, our readers, whether foreigners or Japanese, will hardly accuse us of exaggeration when we say that the present position of the paper money of this country is a position of peril. For it has never yet, to our knowledge, been authoritatively declared by any competent official, or body of officials—such for example as the Minister of Finance or the Privy Council—that the existing volume of inconvertible paper money will not be increased in any form, nor although more than one budget has been published, setting forth a favourable condition of the national finances, has any declaration, so far as we are aware, been made by the Minister of Finance as to the footing upon which the existing issues are ultimately to stand. The outcome of a situation in which there is no policy is likely enough, before long, to be bad policy, and we can assure all who have interests at stake in the commerce of Japan, that the future action of the Government in reference to this question will not be, by any means, a matter of indifference to them.

In our former articles on this subject, we have contended that the time has arrived for dealing with the whole system of the currency of this country in a broad and comprehensive manner. And it will be remembered that the leading propositions which we have maintained as embodying the proper basis of reform are these, viz.:—

1st. the Government should abandon the gold standard and should adopt in its stead the silver standard.

2nd. That the Government should procure the introduction of their coin as legal tender at the open ports, and as a necessary preliminary to this, that the management of the Mint should be placed upon a footing calculated to give confidence to foreigners in respect both to its ability to do all the work that may be required of it and to do that work well.

3rd. That the Government should determine upon and enunciate a definite policy in regard to placing the paper money issues upon a secure, an economical, and convertible basis.

These reforms will, in our opinion, impart to the currency that elasticity in which it is now deficient; they will place the transactions of commerce and of every-day life upon an assured basis; and they will effectually carry home to the minds of foreigners the conviction that the Government has set its face stedfastly in the direction of financial and economical reform.

Our purpose, however, in this article is to deal exclusively with the question of the paper money. We have said that the situation is a situation of peril, and in attempting to estimate its dangers it must be remembered that among foreign nations there are many bad examples and few good ones; that the internal trade of the country has since the revolution been passing through a long and painful ordeal; that there has been an all but entire collapse of the credit that formerly existed—that all, or nearly all the banks and financial institutions, whether of old or of modern date, have failed; that the landed tax has now to be paid in money instead of in kind, necessitating as a consequence, either a larger supply of circulating medium or an increased rapidity of circulation; and finally, that there is undoubtedly a widely diffused feeling of discontent fermenting in the country. These are circumstances pre-eminently favourable to the growth of unsound economical ideas: they are circumstances most likely to predispose the suffering body politic to have recourse to financial nostrums.

Such being the present aspect of this question, it seems desirable, if only for the sake of our Japanese readers, to insist once more upon this—that under any other system of paper money than one which provides that the notes shall at all times and immediately be convertible into coin, there can be no safety,—and also to point out that the circumstances of the country are most favourable for effecting a retreat from the quicksands of inconvertibility to the solid ground of specie payments.

It is obvious that steadiness of value is of first-rate importance in any circulating medium, and it is equally clear that any sudden increase or decrease in the quantity of that medium must necessarily cause fluctuations in its value. The quantity of money circulating in any country at any given time, bears, as a matter of course, a certain exchangeable relation to the existing commodities of that country, and any increase or decrease in that quantity must of necessity alter that relation—in other words, a general rise or fall of prices must ensue. We have an apposite illustration of this in the present position of the metallic circulation of this port and of the other treaty ports of China and Japan. The discovery of new and rich silver mines in the United States, and the demonetization of silver in Germany, caused an increased quantity of silver to be thrown upon the market, and as a consequence, silver, both in its crude and manufactured forms, suffered a diminution in exchange value, just as any other commodity declines in exchange value when there is an increase of supply but no corresponding increase of demand. All of us know this, and

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most of us know it to our cost. And what has just occurred with regard to silver may occur at any time with regard to gold. Or, as is perhaps more probable, the converse may occur—the exchange value of gold may become appreciated. In point of fact it is the opinion of some competent judges—notably of the Government of India—that a rise in the exchange value of gold has already set in. Now these fluctuations in the exchange value of the precious metals are not advantageous. In the words of Mr. Mill, "all variations in the value of the circulating medium are mischievous; they disturb existing contracts and expectations, and the liability to such changes renders every pecuniary engagement of long date entirely precarious." But evil as these variations in the exchange value of gold and silver unquestionably are, it is impossible to get rid of them, and as we have now the experience of many hundred years that they vary less than does any other commodity, we may be content to bear the inconveniences with which, from time to time, the use of them is attended.

But that any community should be called upon to bear the enormous evils and inconveniences which necessarily flow from additions made to the circulating medium in the shape of inconvertible paper money, by whomsoever issued and on whatsoever plea, is a proposition that will only be advanced by the ignorant and the fraudulent. That any body of men should have the power of opening, so to speak, a storehouse, from which they, at their pleasure or caprice can pour forth money, freed from the ordinary conditions under which money, like other commodities, is usually produced; that they should either invest themselves, or be invested by others, with the power of (so to speak), *creating* money, is, as Mr. Mill says, "an intolerable evil." Under such a system the degree of depression that may take place in the exchange value of the notes issued depends entirely upon the moderation with which those who have the right of issue may exercise their most dangerous power. So long as a paper currency is at all times and immediately convertible into coin at the pleasure of the holders, the variations in its value can only move within those limits which bound the variations in value of the coin itself, but there is no necessary limit *in the direction of depreciation* to the variations in value of paper money not convertible into coin.

It it nevertheless true that this simple, and it would seem self-evident proposition, has by no means received universal assent in the past, and we are sorry to add that it does not receive it even now. At various periods there have been other theories of paper money afloat, and as some of these are not without supporters in our own day, we think it may not be uninstructive to glance at one or two of the more plausible.

Perhaps the most common is that which maintains that the value of inconvertible paper money depends mainly upon the credit of the issues, but a more specious, and consequently a more dangerous theory maintains that paper money cannot be issued in excess so long as the issuer retains in his possession some article of equal value to that expressed on the face of his promise to pay, such as land, Government securities, or bills of exchange. Both of these theories lose sight of the cardinal fact that the augmentation of the currency (commodities remaining unaugmented), lowers its value. But both have found at various periods and in diverse countries advocates of no mean ability.

Benjamin Franklin was one out of many distinguished men who supported the issue by the Government of the United States of the inconvertible bills of 1775 "on the faith of the Continent." To him, as to many others, it seemed impossible that the credit of the Government of the United States could fail to sustain the value of its paper promises. He did not perceive that if the *instruments of exchange* are multiplied while the *objects of exchange* are not multiplied in the same ratio it is impossible for any power, or any degree of credit, no matter how high, to preserve the original exchangeable relation between the two. And the "faith of the Continent," we need hardly say, did fail to sustain the value of its inconvertible notes. The sequel is most instructive. When depreciation set in, as it very speedily did, the persons who refused to accept the notes at the same rate as coin began to be regarded as traitors to their country. At length Congress solemnly decreed that "whoever made a difference between gold and silver and continental bills should be deemed as enemies to the liberties of the United States." Nor was this all. For five successive years legislative measures of the most stringent character were taken to arrest depreciation, even military force was resorted to, but in vain.—In 1870 the bills were worth in coin 2 cents per dollar, and at last it was not rare to see them used in practical jokes. "A barber's shop in Philadelphia was papered with them, and a dog, coated with tar and the bills stuck all over him was paraded in the streets." The effects of this most disastrous measure were thus summed up by Webster. "It has polluted the equity of our laws, turned them into engines of oppression and wrong; corrupted the justice of our public administration; destroyed the fortunes of thousands of those who had the most confidence in it; enervated the trade, husbandry and manufactures of our country; and gone far to destroy the morality of our people."

The other theory was tried on a large scale in France under the régime of the Regent d'Orleans about the year 1720. The projector of the scheme was John Law, and it is well known to this day as Law's Misissippi scheme. It ended by the expulsion of Law from France, the enormous depreciation of the notes, and a sarcastic couplet scrawled on the Regent's door having reference to some promise made by him,

"Tu promets beaucoup ô Regent,
Est ce en papier ou en argent?"

Notwithstanding the disastrous result of this experiment, the theory was again tried in France. During the French revolution, notes called "Assignats" were issued upon the security of land. The result was the same. The notes fell at last to nearly a 30,000th part of their nominal value. Then it was tried in England. From 1797 to 1819 the Bank of England was restricted by Act of Parliament from paying its notes in specie. In this interval the Bank issued inconvertible notes in discount of *good bills only*, but depreciation set in nevertheless, and continued until the resumption of specie payment.

These, and other cases that might easily be adduced, show in the most conclusive manner that neither high credit nor good security will avail to maintain the value of inconvertible paper money when issued in excess. There is one test and only one by which we can tell if paper money is or is not depreciated. Does it conform in exchange-value to the coin which it professes to present? If it does not so conform, it is, as a matter of course, depreciated, and any addition made to its volume under such conditions must inevitably, no matter how good the security, or how high the credit of the issues, tend to further depreciation. Paper money, upon the other hand,

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which is convertible into coin can never be depreciated or issued in excess.

Now the peculiar dangers of the existing situation are that the paper money of Japan, as it at present stands, does not rest upon a specie basis, so that any additions made to the quantity upon the present footing must necessarily have a tendency to depreciate the currency, and that, in consequence of the absence of any fixed principle of regulation, the door is left open for experiments in currency, a state of things which, as history shows, is only too likely, sooner or later, to prove an irresistable temptation. We are therefore most anxious to see Mr. OKUMA (who is, we believe, earnestly bent upon financial reform), make an official recognition of the well known and most salutary economic principle, that the only secure foundation for a paper currency is that it be at all times and immediately convertible into coin at the pleasure of the holders, and enunciate a plan of action by which that most desirable end may, without delay, be secured.

And we are of opinion that the circumstances of the country are such as to favour a policy of this nature. In the *first* place there is already in the Treasury much more than the mere nucleus of a metallic reserve. The quantity we believe to be about sixteen millions of *yen*, though it may probably have been somewhat lessened by the expenses incurred in the present war. This sum is lying there quite idle, and it is plain that this is a sheer waste of force. At 12 per cent—the ordinary rate of interest—it would bring in a considerable revenue. It is clearly uneconomical to have such a sum in a dormant state; it is equally clear that there is much danger of its being ultimately dissipated if it is not applied to some definite purpose. And to no purpose can it be more fitly applied than to that of a reserve for the paper money. It is true the quantity may be insufficient. In that case there are two very obvious courses open. The first is to raise a loan to make good the deficiency, the second is to fund a certain portion of the notes. *Secondly*, It is evident that the quantity of paper money now afloat is not greatly redundant, for its exchange-value as compared with gold tends more and more to approach an equality—an incontrovertible evidence that the excess is moderate. Further, we have some reason for believing that the sum total of paper money afloat is considerably less than is generally supposed. *Thirdly*, The expanding trade of the country, and the change in the method of collecting the land tax necessarily cause a greater want of circulating medium. The exchangeable commodities are constantly increasing, but the quantity of paper money remains the same, hence the value of the paper money tends to become appreciated, tends to approach to a parity with gold. Commerce, as the phrase is, "grows up" to the currency. Now these are circumstances most favourable to a return to specie payments. There is a considerable reserve fund on hand, the redundancy of the currency is slight, and the increasing wants of commerce are continually abating that redundancy.

But there is yet another argument for the return to specie payments. It will not be forgotten that when the Government originally issued paper money the notes contained a promise of redemption in thirteen years. These notes have now, for the most part, been called in and exchanged for what are termed the "Frankfort" notes, which bear no such promise. Nevertheless it is clear that it concerns the honour and dignity of the Government to keep that promise. The close of the thirteen years has not yet arrived, and there is ample time left for devising the details of a policy having for its object a return to specie payments.

"England," says Professor Summer "is the *only country* which after falling into the use of inconvertible depreciated paper has returned to specie payments *save through bankruptcy*." In two years more the United States will, we trust, have vindicated their honour. Why not Japan?

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE ATTITUDE OF TOSA.

(From the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," April 18th, 1877.)

I have been allowed to see a letter written from Mr. ——— to Mr. ———, respecting the state of affairs in Tosa, and now send your office copy of the more important part of it. To receive it or not of course depends upon you.

So writes to us Mr. Takeichi Yakichiro, a resident of Tôkiô. We publish his paper as we have received it, but disclaim all responsibility for its correctness.

The *shizoku* of Toza are divided into five parties. The first is called the Risshisha (patriotic party). Their opinions regarding the disturbances in Kiushiu are not all alike. Some appear in favour of a rising, but Mr. Kataoka has quietly explained to them the rights and wrongs of affairs, and has repressed any rash outbreak. Since Mr. Itagaki's return, the public excitement has become quieted, and the views of the party have become uniform in consequence. Probably the policy of this party is to take no action in favour of Saigo, but to unite to themselves all patriotic men throughout the Empire in the principles commonly professed by them, and at some future time, to do something on a large scale. For this reason, they take no account of the ups and downs of the war in Kiushiu. Even if the disturbance there should extend to Shikoku, they have resolved to adhere to their old principles, and take no part in them, and if the Satsuma troops should proceed to violence, they will join those like-minded with themselves in assisting the *ken* officials and guarding them even at the peril of their own lives.

The second party is called the *Seikensha* (quiet party) or *Chiuritsusha* (neutrals). This party is not agreed in its views. Some are in favour of raising a force with the cry of "justice," but their influence is nil. Of late they loudly maintained that their former *Daimio* must be sent for. Under present circumstances this policy again has become divided into two sections. One view is that it is the best plan for the *Daimio* to be sent for before any disturbance takes place, and to let him use his influence with the *shizoku* of the *ken* so as to prevent the subjects within it from committing themselves to any false course. The other view is that as not a single man has moved on account of the present disturbances in Kiushiu, if the former *Daimio* were sent for in a time of tranquillity, on a possible future occasion of emergency, he might conceive suspicions, and therefore it would be a mistake to send for him at present.

A very large number of the *Chiuritsusha* (neutrals) are awaiting the arrival of Sasaki in order to define their policy. There are also a good many of them who hold conservative opinions, and who resemble the *Jimpuren* (Gods' wind party). These are always in argument with the patriotic party.

The third party is called the *Taisekiren* (Big-stone-party). I have not been able to learn what policy they advocate. Probably they are expecting the breath of the nostrils of Shimadzu Saburo.

The fourth party is the *Dokuho Yushiren* (Independent patriotic party). They follow for the most part the utterance of Itagaki and Gotô and are constantly striving after union and the spread of intelligence. It appears that the tenor of their private discussions is as follows "If the present Kiushiu rebellion is not soon suppressed, it will cause the nation great suffering, the killed and wounded on both sides will be innumerable, and the Imperial mind will be grievously distressed. These are circumstances under which no one who calls himself a Japanese could stand by unconcerned." These are others again who advocate the bringing about of a cessation of hostilities by an appeal to the Government and by addressing a communication to Saigo. This party is therefore not unanimous in its policy, but it is agreed in maintaining a spirit of independence and, burning the midnight oil or shouldering the spade, they take no note of passing events. "This war," they say, "will lead inevitably to evils. It will then be our vocation to cherish the spirit of freedom, and take the lead of public opinion, in which career our sole object should be the

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"development of the rights of the people." They look upon the present conflict as something in which they have no interest, and it seems never to have had any share of their thoughts.

The fifth class is the *Bekanren* (unconcerned party) which takes no concern in politics.

The state of affairs among the Tosa *shizoku* being as described above, there is not at the present moment the smallest appearance of excitement among them.

I shall now briefly describe Itagaki's views.

Itagaki returned to Tosa because he was afraid lest the patriotic party should make a false step and commit some violence, and he wished to use his influence to restrain them. Mr. Kataoka, however, had already done so with the result of uniting the party in one policy, to which they have since adhered. Itagaki's influence was therefore not required and he has of late been spending his time in the *Shindenrô*, or in hunting on the hills and moors. His views are briefly as follows. It is essential that in times of civil disturbance, men should act each one for himself, guided by principle. If his action is wrong, he will in the end become bewildered in his endeavours, and will be unable to obtain peace of mind. Hence he must be cautious. At present there is this affair in the west. The Government is disturbed by reason of it, and the people do not know what conclusion to form. This is indeed a time when everyone must frame his own views. Saigo's enterprise, however, was not planned in a day or a night, but the sudden carrying it into execution was probably owing to unavoidable causes. One side terms it the enrolment (*of a patriotic army) to examine into the conspiracy of (Nakahara and Nomura) while the Government have issued orders for their chastisement on the grounds that they have disseminated lying stories among the people, and have appeared with arms in their hands in despite of the constitutional laws of Japan. They have accordingly sent a large army to the west for that purpose. It was on the 25th (? 15th) February of this year that Saigo's violent conduct in contempt of law broke the peace of the country. There is however the affair of (Nakahara) and of the ten or more (policemen). If we follow the confession of (Nakabara) it is impossible to believe this story (groundless). It is however beyond our power to decide where the truth really lies, and hence the agitated state of public opinion. It is said that many people are much perplexed whether it is better to raise an army of patriots and chastise Saigo's treason, or to join forces with him on the ground of the Government breach of the constitution. For how, say they, is it the duty, under a despotic Government of the people to rise in anger and assist their rulers in chastising treason. We, the people, have none of the authority of a Government or an army. And through we may be called *shizoku* we are in no different position from common people, in so far as our duties to the state are concerned. The people are protected by the state, and in return for discharging their duties towards it, Government Departments and an Army and Navy are provided by which disorders such as the present are repressed and our security preserved. We must assume that their measures are effective. If therefore the people raise troops and attempt to assist the Government in suppressing rebellion, they are guilty of a contempt of the constitution. Such things may be justifiable under a republican Government, but not with our despotic constitution. Again it might appear as if no other course was open but to join Saigo in risking our lives for the sake of our country in his endeavour to obtain the punishment of Emperor's the wicked counsellors, but it does not seem improbable that Saigo's enterprise proceeded entirely from personal feelings of spite and irritation. Chinese history shows that such men cannot be successful. There is also the saying, "It is treason to slay the wicked counsellors of the throne without awaiting the Emperor's command. It is not the business of the people to associate themselves with traitors.

There are some who think we should seize a favourable opportunity to demand (the return of our former *Daimio*) and to plan the restoration of a form of administration resembling the feudal system. These people are ignorant of the laws of our country. Such a policy is untrue both to our national interests and to the duty we owe our sovereign. It is incumbent on us as subjects of this Imperial despotic Government to rest quiet in our own positions, to attend each one to his daily avocation, to cherish his parents, to support his family, in a word to leave undischarged none of his domestic duties. We will move neither for Saigo nor for the Government, but remain steadfast in the performance of our true duty as subjects, and associate ourselves with wise and patriotic men throughout the land to form an union which will assure our own enjoyment of peace. No other course is possible. This is the chief duty of a subject, and if we are guided by these principles in our conduct, we shall have no reason to be ashamed before heaven, we shall love ourselves and our country, and shall be loyal to our sovereign.

* The words in brackets are in blank in the original.

A Warning from past events.

(From the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," 19th April.)

The war in the South West has at last nearly come to an end. The leader of the rebels has fled toward Hiuga while the Imperial forces have united at Kumamoto, and if the navy make an attack from Kagoshima, and the Imperial troops pursue the flying insurgents to the frontiers of Hiuga, Osumi, and Satsuma, a complete victory will soon be gained and peace restored,

When the civil war is thus ended, all powers must be put forth to regenerate the Administration, to reform the various departments; to settle the manner in which officials are to be selected; to amend the modes of government of the various *Ken*, and to make other improvements of more or less importance that are sadly needed, such as having the power established in the Central Government under the monarchical form.

This too will be a fitting time for taking measures for developing the wealth of the country, and for assuring thorough protection to the people, and I earnestly trust that during the present rule no more accounts of foreign or civil war will appear in the columns of the press.

The mode of choosing officials is an all-important matter, and care must be taken to employ men who have performed meritorious actions, in order that opportunity may be afforded for the full and uninterrupted display of their talents in (solving) questions of difficulty. I have heard that at one time in England, in order to honour men who had shown themselves specially deserving, various unnecessary and salaried offices were instituted, to which such men were appointed as a reward for their services, and this was considered a wise action (on the part of the Government). But the Prime Minister, Lord Grey, by a bold policy, abolished all such appointments and found other ways of acknowledging merit by the giving of medals, pensions or rewards. The people of England thus began to have confidence in their Government and many previously existing evils were swept away. When inferior officers are appointed, they have to undergo a series of examinations and it is by their own abilities alone that they can gain admittance into office, and not by intrigues or by the influence of their friends or families. I am myself only a mere commoner, but I am afraid that if the Government were to lose the day, we should fall under a despotic rule, and that we should never again see as good an Administration. But Heaven has not yet forsaken the Japanese people, for it has given them the victory in the struggle and Satsuma's forces will surely have to submit. Thus by the members of the Government making no errors in their administration, by the loyalty of the Army and Navy, we have advanced so far towards peace. I hope that henceforth special care will be taken in choosing officials, so that those who once held high offices under the Government, may not hereafter turn out rebels.

Special Regulations for Shipping.

(Osaka Nippô.)

The following notification was issued from the *Anzaisho* (Sojourning Imperial Residence) to the several Government departments on the 3rd instant.

Anzaisho Notification No. 8.

To the several Departments of the Government.

Regulations for the entering and clearing of vessels, and prevention of illegal trading during the time of war.

Art. 1.—Every Custom House must examine closely all the articles Imported and Exported. With the exception of the Mail vessels, whose time is duly arranged, the time of departure of every merchant vessel, the name of the country to which she belongs, whether a steamer or sailing vessel, the name of the vessel, the name of the captain, and the tonnage, must be minutely written down, and where necessary made known by telegraph to the Naval Office at the harbour which she is to clear, the Custom House at the port of her destination, the naval officers stationed at the straits that she has to pass, and to all proper authorities.

Art. 2.—When vessels appear suspicious, or where those conveying contraband articles (that is, amunition, fire arms, swords etc.,) are about to clear, the same must be made known in accordance with the previous article. When such articles as the

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above are found in a vessel, particular notice should be taken of their quality and the quantity.

Art. 3.—Whenever any information of the above nature is received at a Custom House of any of the Straits the officials must immediately make the same known to the branch Naval Offices, and other appointed officials. When a vessel (under suspicion) is due, the greatest care must be taken to watch for her arrival or her passing by, and the Strait's offices must make known to her destined port the time that she passed. When a vessel, being due, does not pass, the fact must be made known to the neighbouring Naval Offices. In the case of her not arriving in a harbour in due time, the same must be made known to the Naval Office at that harbour.

Art. 4.—When a vessel is about to leave for a foreign port, the Japanese Consul at that port, and the Strait's officers of the Straits that she intends to pass must be duly notified thereof, in accordance with the 1st article. The same must also be made known to the officers of the navy in the harbour from which she departs. When a Consul receives the above information he should carefully notice whether the vessel did or did not arrive in due time, and make the same known to the Custom House of the port which she left. The Custom House must again make this known to the naval officers.

Art. 5.—When any vessel, conveying contraband articles, leaves a foreign port in which there is a Japanese Consul, the Consul must make the above known to the Custom House of the port in Japan to which she is bound, according to the 1st and 2nd Articles. The Custom House must immediately make the same known to the Strait's officers who must watch for her passing. The same should also be made known to the Naval Office at the port.

Art. 6.—When any Naval Station receives information in accordance with the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Articles, the same must be made known to the neighboring Naval Stations at once.

Art. 7.—As foreign vessels have no right to enter any port excepting those open to foreign trade, should any such arrive, her route must first be examined, and should she be deemed suspicious she should be prevented from leaving. The vessels that are bound to places where the rebels are known to be should also, in this case, be arrested. The former articles are merely to show how the investigation of ships is to be conducted ; this Article has no concern with the reports mentioned in those articles.

Art. 8.—When vessels conveying contraband goods reach a harbour, the Custom House officers must make known the same to the local authorities, who must make known the same again to the police authorities, who must take charge of the clearing or entering of the vessel or purchase or sale of the articles, and the particulars of same must also be communicated to the Ministers of the Army and Navy.

SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

April 3rd, 1877.

One of the largest audiences ever seen in Drury Lane Theatre assembled yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the performance in aid of the testimonial Fund to Mr. Compton. The names in the bill literally included every actor and actress of note now in London. The chief items in the programme were the Council Scene from "Othello;" the first act of "Money;" Mr. Morton's farce "Lend Me Five Shillings;" a scene from Macklin's "Man of the World;" the last act of Shiridan's "Critic;" and Messrs. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Trial by Jury;" while between these representations Miss Heath and Mr. Irving gave recitations; and the band, under the direction of Mr. Sullivan, played selections of popular operatic music. No feature in the entertainment, perhaps, excited more curiosity than the appearance of Mr. Jefferson in Mr. Buckstone's old part of Golightly in the farce of "Lend Me Five Shillings." It was announced that the performances had produced in money actually in hand the sum of £3,250; besides which a performance at Manchester had yielded £1,000. The subscription list is still open for a few days, and it is expected that the total amount will not fall short of £5,000.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

It is reported from Dublin that a meeting, attended by about 4,000 persons, was held in the Rotunda on February 28th, to protest against the passing of the Sunday Closing Bill. Previous to the chair being taken a free fight took place, and the proceeding throughout were of a very uproarious character. Resolutions were passed to the effect that Sunday closing would greatly inconvenience the working classes, that the public-houses were not abused by the citizens, and that if the bill passed it would be reviving class legislation The meeting broke up into great disorder, the police having to separate the combatants. Many men had to be treated at the hospital.

The *Journal de Bruxelles* publishes a letter which states that the girl Louise Lateau has not slept nor taken any kind of nourishment for four years. This is a fact, the writer says, affirmed on oath by the girl and her sisters, and it cannot be contradicted. Meanwhile, notwithstanding the coninued bleeding of the stigmata on Fridays, Louise is in as good condition and looks as fresh as she did two years ago.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

CONCERNING A TORTOISE.

A VERY SERIOUS STORY.

Once upon a time, in a village on the Tokaido, there lived a certain man, who, intent upon killing a tortoise that he might cook it for his supper, placed it upon a fish-board beside the well, and waited, chopper in hand, until it should protrude its head from its horny case and allow him to strike it neatly off.

Whilst the stupid Chelonian was making up its mind to afford him the opportunity he sought for, the fellow, the better to beguile the time perhaps, amused himself by flourishing about his weapon in a waggish manner, making vigorous cuts and demonstrations in the air, in one of which, however, the knife unfortunately flew out of the handle and fell into the well. That this was a terrible disappointment to a hungry man can readily be believed,—more particularly when it is mentioned that he hadn't another knife in the house,—but that it was an unbearable aggravation of the affliction that the tortoise should have put out its head and turned up one sleepy eye at him, as if it knew what had happened, the moment it heard the splash in the well, nobody can dispute.

A bird in the hand is said to be worth two in the bush, and so it may be indeed, for all anybody cares or knows to the contrary, but the same can by no means be so confidently asserted, under all circumstances, with regard to a tortoise. For one tortoise in the hand is no whit better or worse than twenty tortoises elsewhere, if it is intended for the pot, and you've nothing more effectual wherewith to chop its head off, and dismember it, than the handle of an old knife. Nor, circumstances being unaltered, is its value affected either way—whatever may be predicted of your temper,—because you may have invited a brace of guests to partake of it, and they are momentarily expected to put in an appearance. To find oneself in such a quandary were to be in occupation of a most unenviable position, as no doubt the disappointed bumpkin fully realized during the few minutes which he spent in scratching his nose with the knife handle, and looking from the tortoise to the road in the direction of which his hungry friends, he knew, might at any moment be seen joyfully wending their way.

Under circumstances similar to those which befel our countryman, a philosopher would no doubt have crossed his hands upon his bosom and bowed to fate, consoling himself the while with a neat and apposite saying, about the uncertainty of mundane affairs, for instance, or the number of slips between the cup and lip, or some such other wise and comforting reflection. But the country fellow was by no means a philosopher, nor anything else in fact but a simple clown, and a hungry one too ; on which account, perhaps, he was not content to endure phlegmatically the scurvy trick which the aforesaid fate had played him. For letting go the tortoise for the present, he ran over to the well, and looking down into its black and silent depths, fell to bewailing the unlucky mischance that had deprived him at the same moment of a good kitchen chopper and an equally good supper.

But—man being a complex creature to whom monotony soon becomes intolerable—a very little contemplation of his own disturbed features in the mirror of the well sufficed to exhaust the pleasure which that occupation may at first have afforded him. To stare, however fixedly and long, at his reflection, he speedily acknowledged to himself, would do naught towards the recovery of his blade,—an event which, in view of the imminent arrival of his guests and his own hunger, formed the sum and substance of his desires just then. So he was fain to take his place once more beside the fish-board—on which the tortoise still remained—and set his wits to work to devise some better plan than doing nothing, by which he might re-unite the chopper and its handle.

The people of the house, when they became aware of the accident, as is usual in such a crisis, all spoke together at the top of their voices, and each urged a different and equally impracticable expedient. If their counsels, however, differed, there was a remarkable concord of opinion in one direction, namely, that each and all of them had long forseen that such an accident was sure to come to pass sooner or later, and that if somebody had only taken his or her advice—as the case might be—the knife and handle would never have parted company.

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In the meantime, however, the unlucky countryman sat in silence beside the fish-board—one hand upon the tortoise, and the other beneath his chin in the position of one ruminating, and in a difficulty. None of the propositions advanced by his noisy family seemed to satisfy him, and he might perhaps have sat there till doomsday without seeing his way out of his troubles, were it not that the pangs of hunger, added to the mortification of having lost his chopper, so quickened his sluggish brain, that at last he hit upon the bright expedient of appealing to the generosity which, as is well known, is inherent in the breast of every tortoise, to help him in his extremity.

So turning to it, he said in his most persuasive accents, "The chopper that I was going to kill you with just now, good Mr. Tortoise, has come out of the handle and fallen into the well. I am going to put you in after it, and if you will only bring it up to me, I'll give you your life, and let you out into the river." So with this he dropped the tortoise plump into the well, letting down after it, by a cord, a small basket.

The good natured tortoise after a little groping about the bottom presently rose to the surface of the water, carrying the blade of the chopper in its mouth, and having deposited it in the basket, and crept in after it itself, was quickly drawn up by the man and deposited once more upon the fish-board.

Thinking that its life was now safe, after the promise which had been made to it, the tortoise fearlessly stretched out its long neck to dry it in the sun, which the man no sooner perceived than, alas! for human nature, with one swinging cut he chopped its head clean off and sent it flying away full three feet from the body, saying at the same time with a grin, "Well, after all, nothing pays in this world like knavery."

Nothing now interfered to prevent his completing all the preliminaries which were to culminate shortly in an appetising stew, to which his friends and himself did ample justice when at last it was served up and set before them.

Nor did the guests enjoy the feast any the less for the knowledge of how the tortoise had been deceived. A story which, by the way, the countryman seemed never to tire of repeating, nor they of hearing; as is, after all, only civil in persons feasting at another's expense. And it is not therefore to be wondered at—story-telling is such dry work and laughing boisterously so exhausting—that the *saké* cup flew round and round so fast, and finally so furiously, as to overcome the noisy three in time, and whelm them in stupor.

How long they stertorously slumbered is not known, but it was early in the small hours when the host. who had been tossing and twisting about in his sleep for some time as if the supper he had eaten lay uneasily upon his stomach, was seen to spring up suddenly, and glaring about him wildly for a few moments like one gone mad, to rush hither and thither, crying out in a voice of agony, "Villain who deceived me, and after inducing me to bring you up your knife broke your promise, and then treacherously killed me, do you think you shall escape?" The neighbours, roused by his shouts, crowded in to his assistance, and tried to pacify him when they found what state he was in. But finding that all their efforts to that end were of no avail, they at last tied his feet together, intending to leave him to his own devices until the morning. Having, however, managed to break the rope in their absence, and get hold of the chopper with which he had killed the tortoise, he stabbed himself in the throat therewith, and jumped into the well and was drowned.

Moral:—There are many authentic instances of persons who have been punished for deceiving tortoises and killing them; and with such examples before them it is to be wished that people would show more kindness to animals who are capable, if well treated, of exhibiting much sensibility and gratitude.

The *Official Gazette* of the German Empire, mentioning the despatch of an English man-of-war for the protection of German subjects who had suffered ill-treatment in Nicaragua, adds:—"The readiness with which England intervened with her naval power in behalf of Germans at a place where German ships of war were not immediately available is worthy of all our thanks. The principle of solidarity between friendly Powers with regard to the mutual protection of their subjects in distant lands has thereby been again confirmed."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB.

An extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Y. R. C. was held yesterday afternoon at the Grand Hotel.

Amongst those present were Messrs. C. Braun, E. B. Jones, J. P. Mollison, Evers, Dodds, Kirkwood, Watson, Thurburn, Jeyes, Dunlop, Abbott, Fraser, Bennett, Cruikshank, Cope, Foster, Reid, Walter, Haselwood, Haswell, Wheeler, Glennie, Winstanley, Barlow, Pinn, Middleton, Strachan, Pugh and others. Mr. J. A. Fraser was voted into the chair.

The Chairman said that they had met in accordance with the notice which had appeared in the newspapers calling an extraordinary meeting, for the purpose of considering the advisability of an amalgamation with the Association. The meeting had been called by the Committee at the instance of several of the members of the Club. A communication had been sent by the Association to the Club, and had been published, so that all present had no doubt read it. But before taking into consideration this communication, the Chairman thought it would be well to hear the statement which Mr. Foster, as Honorary Secretary, had drawn up of the doings of the Committee since the beginning of the year. The meeting would then be asked to give an opinion as to the answer to be sent to the Association.

Mr. Foster then read as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—At a Special meeting of the Club held in October last, a statement was put forward by the Committee (our predecessors in office), setting forth the differences which led to the formation of the Yokohama Racing Association, and explaining the pretentions of the so-called Trustees appointed by a number of the foreign Consuls—pretensions, it is needless to remind you, which were entirely repudiated by the Club. At that meeting a Resolution declaratory of the continuance of the Club was unanimously passed by the members then present. After a most successful Autumn Meeting, the yearly business of the Club terminated with the retirement of the old Committee and the appointment of the new Stewards, who have since the 20th December last continued in office, and who now crave your attention to a brief review of the chief events which have claimed their care up to the present moment.

The question raised as to the custody of the Race Course remains undecided, necessarily, until a Title Deed shall have been issued by the Japanese Government to the Representatives of the various Treaty Powers. Notwithstanding the anomalous position occupied by the so-called Trustees, an amicable understanding was arrived at between the Club and the Association, and the Course has continued to be used by them both upon perfect terms of equality, although it is worthy of mention that the Association has seen fit to claim full right to the enjoyment of property created by the Club.

Early in the year, your Committee arranged an interview with the Committee of the Association for the purpose of resolving upon some plan for the joint maintenance of the Course; at the same time your Committee intimated their earnest desire to fairly discuss the misunderstandings alleged to exist between the two Clubs, with a view of securing the coalition of the two bodies if possible, and thus put an end to the somewhat unfriendly feeling which appeared to be gaining ground among the patrons of racing generally in the Community. To the latter proposition the Committee of the Association consented so far as to appoint a special Committee from their own number to confer with delegates from your own Committee. Regarding the joint maintenance of the Course, the Association professed their willingness to share the expenses attending the same, but required first to obtain the consent of the "Trustees" before pledging themselves. This consent was subsequently granted, and it was agreed the Clerk of the Course representing the Club should, with the cöoperation of the Hon. Secretary of the Association, continue to manage the affairs of the Course, all expenses of which were to be borne equally by the two Clubs.

It should be understood at the outset, that in initiating these negotiations your Committee had no intention of assuming any responsibility which they were not fully entitled to bear. On the contrary, their object was to ascertain from the Association how far they were disposed to respond to the Committee's proposal of a fair discussion of all existing differences. Had a satisfactory understanding been reached, your Committee would have commended to the consideration of the members such a plan for the amalgamation of the two bodies, as, in their opinion, would have comported with the dignity and general welfare of the Club. Unfortunately no such desirable understanding has been attained: for at an early conference it became quite manifest to your Committee that the Association was disinclined to recede in any respect from the position they had assumed, but required the Club to subscribe to their Rules in their entirety. An effort was then made to frame a programme under which the two Clubs might join forces at the Spring Meeting: but your Committee regrets to report that these further endeavors were alike fruitless. At this stage of the proceedings, the Committee of the Association advocated a new plan, less open to objection than their previous proposals and one which your Committee took into serious consideration; but before any action upon it was possible, the Committee of the Association withdrew it. It being apparent, therefore, that the Association were animated by no liberal spirit of concession, all negotiations

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were suspended, and your Committee turned their attention to the drawing up of the programme for the Spring Meeting, and they think the members are to be congratulated upon the promising aspect of the approaching events.

Having persistently abstained from yielding any one point to which the Club might fairly have tendered an equivalent, the Association now comes forward with that they term "fresh" proposals for an amalgamation: but your Committee is forced to declare in self defence that these new proposals, which have been so particularly brought to your notice, embody no single proposition which has not already been the subject of deliberation between the Committees of the two Clubs.

The communication of the Association having been laid before the public with the object, it is to be presumed, of arousing their sympathy, your Committee could no longer hesitate to call an Extraordinary Meeting of the members for the purpose of explaining the circumstances attending the whole of their negotiations with the Association. Your Committee were furthermore impelled to pursue this course that they might not remain under the imputation (should such be made) of displaying any indisposition to consult the best interests of all lovers of true sport in this community.

Your Committee refrain from any comments upon the proposals in detail, but beg to remind the members that the Association will demand a complete and entire acceptance of the terms they have dictated. It has even been intimated that if an unconditional acceptance of them is not now made, the Association will cease from further efforts to propitiate the Club. The Club is called upon, therefore, to surrender its existence forthwith, for in your Committee's opinion a compliance with the plan proposed is tantamount to an absorption of the Club into the Association, under another name it is true, but with a complete abandonment of the principles for which the Club has hitherto contended. If the separate existence of the Club is no longer possible, the most dignified course for it to pursue would be to dissolve of its own volition. Your Committee will not admit that such a step is necessary or desirable.

When convening the present Meeting, your Committee were quite aware that no definite action could, under the Rules of the Club, be taken upon any proposition affecting its constitution. They nevertheless felt warranted in thus consulting the wishes of the members; and having laid before you an account of all that has transpired, they request your instructions to enable them to deal with the propositions presented by the Association.

Before taking leave of the subject of an Amalgamation of the two racing societies, your Committee are desirous of expressing their conviction that a combination is highly desirable if it can be attained in a satisfactory manner. That it can be effected in a way acceptable to all true and earnest friends of sport your Committee does not doubt.

Your Committee respectfully submit the result of their labors, taking this occasion to assure the members that they have always endeavored, to the best of their ability, to maintain the integrity and dignity of the Club.

F. E. FOSTER,
Hon. Secretary.
C. BRAUN.
E. B. WATSON.
W. J. CRUICKSHANK.
AUG. EVERS.

Yokohama, April 18, 1877.

The Chairman remarked that the members owed their thanks to the Committee for the course they had taken and for the full report drawn up. It would correct a false impression which prevailed that the Club had not really tried to bring about the desired amalgamation, but had sat with hands folded whilst the Association alone made any effort. The Chairman thought that the meeting would hardly be inclined to an amalgamation at the present moment. He would be loath to doubt the sincerity of the Association in wishing to bring it about, and unless such were but skin deep they would be as willing after a few weeks as now. At present it was impossible to come to terms, but after a tittle time negotiations might be renewed.

Mr. Bennett requested that the whole of the correspondence which had passed between the Association and the Race Club from the beginning should be read.

Mr. Foster said that most of the communications had been made verbally, and the letters which had passed had little reference to the subject now under consideration.

Mr. Bennett then proposed:—

"That the Secretary read the entire correspondence that has taken place between the Y. R. A. and the Y. R. C. relating to what has been done to bring about an amalgamation of the two Racing Clubs."

Mr. Middleton seconded this.

Mr. Mollison moved as an amendment, which Mr. Walter seconded:—

"That the statement of the Committee, just read by Mr. Foster, be considered sufficient by the members present to enable this meeting to be proceeded with."

The Chairman read both the resolution and amendment, and the latter being put to the vote was carried by 15 against 11.

Mr. Dodds said he thought all must agree that the Committee had done well in calling this meeting, for it had been shown that the Club had not been to blame if the negotiations for an amalgamation had fallen through. He was in favour of an amalgamation on fair terms; but the terms the Association put forward were not fair. They were asked not only for their money, but their lives. An amalgamation could not be brought about in a day, and he therefore proposed:—

"That the Committee be instructed to inform the Stewards of the Yokohama Racing Association, in reply to their proposition for an amalgamation of the two Societies, that no action can be taken upon said proposition prior to the approaching Spring Meeting, or before the General Meeting of the Race Club to be held one month later, but the Committee may at the same time assure the Association of the willingness and desire of the Club to effect a coalition of the two Societies upon a mutually satisfactory basis."

Mr. Thurburn seconded the proposition.

Mr. Kirkwood proposed as an amendment:—

"That if an amalgamation be illegal and therefore impossible before the coming Spring Meeting, then that the two clubs run together under a joint programme, to be settled by the two committees, and the prizes subscribed equally by each club."

Mr. Bennett seconded it.

Mr. Mollison, speaking as a pony owner, said he objected to the amendment as it was quite unconstitutional. The Committee had brought forward a programme and, relying upon it, owners had gone to some expense in getting ponies over from China.

Mr. Cope thought the Committee had not acted quite fairly in making five races for subscription ponies to the exclusion of other Chinese griffins.

Mr. Watson said that the plan was not feasible, and that in the statement read it was mentioned that an attempt had been made to combine a programme.

Mr. Bennett said that the Commitee had brought it on themselves by declining to produce the entire correspondence.

The Chairman said that Mr. Bennett was entirely out of order in making such a statement, as the Committee had not refused to produce the correspondence, but the members had decided that they did not require it.

Mr. Foster said that a joint programme had been attempted, but the Committee had come to the conclusion that this course of action was impracticable.

Mr. Strachan was of the opinion that the amendment had no right to be put before the meeting. The members had bound themselves to a programme, and it could not be altered in spite of any vote passed by those present.

Mr. Cope said that the programme had been altered once already.

Mr. Strachan said that was quite a different thing. They wanted to alter the whole affair now.

Mr. Foster put it to the good sense of the meeting that they had no right to dictate to the Committee in this way. According to the Rules this motion was quite out of order.

The Chairman said that after due consideration of the matter he had come to the conclusion that the amendment was out of order, and therefore declined to put it to the meeting. The meeting had been called for a special purpose, and no previous notice having been given of this amendment, he thought it cast a slur upon the action of the Committee and he could not therefore put it.

Mr. Kirkwood asked by what rule the meeting had been called?

The Chairman said that there was no rule obliging the Committee to call such a meeting, but it had been done in deference to the wishes of a small minority of the members. He thought the Committee would not be bound to call a meeting unless a majority of two-thirds of the members required it.

Mr. Kirkwood asked under what rule notice was required to be given?

The Chairman said he had given his opinion and he would not be coerced into deciding against it. He did not know that there was any special rule, but the meeting had been called at the instance of the members.

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Mr. Dodds' resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Foster said that as a result of their labours the Committee intended putting before the next semi-annual meeting (in June) an amalgamation scheme of their own, which in the meanwhile would be printed and distributed privately among the members.

This concluding the business befere the meeting, it was dissolved after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Correspondence.

MRS. BROWN IN JAPAN.

To the Heditor of the "Japan Weakly Male."

Grand 'Otel, April 18th, 1877.

Mrs. Brown presents her compliment again to the Heditor of the *Male* as is much obligated for your hinsertin' my last letter, but 'as been that pestered to write to you again, as is not much given to talkin' about myself though able to 'old my own when 'avin' anythink to say, and 'as been that occipied with all I seen since I bin' 'ere, though not able to go out much as my shins 'as only just 'ealed, but I 'm sure the way as hevery body 'as bin that kind a callin on me and Jemimar Hann as 'as bin unable to come cross 'er Dammyo through 'is avin given up 'is pallis and all as was 'is to the Micoon, as may be generous I says, but 'ill be sorry for it sumday, as don't ' old with sellin 'your birthday for a mess o ' porridge as the saying is but if choosin ' to do it ought to take care to get your porridge first, as the Goverment don't want 'im to lose nothing 'by it, and so sent 'im to Whales to buy meriner sheep, as is pleasant for underwear, but prefers flanning myself as better for the rumatticks which troubles me a little now and then, but 'ale and 'arty and thankful for it, as Welshmen is always known to be filantrophic, and given to understand as they'd given 'im the sheep for nothin' through a wantin' to 'elp 'is country to prime muttin, but sure to be 'ard on the 'eathen, and goin' for wool likely to come back shorn as the sayin' is, and does seem to spend their money very foolish as I 'ear can't afford it through bein' ard up, and 'orful fond of imitatin', as 'as 'eard of Asscot races, and wants to get 'em up in their own country, and sends over to Egyp' and buys five of the most hexpensive donkeys for fifteen thousan' dollars, as I see by the paper was considered dirt cheap, as nothin' aint to be called expensive' when a spendin' somebody else's money, and says they want to himprove their breed, as is good enough as it is, and might 'ave bought 'em nearer 'ome as the sayin' is.

But, bless you, talkin of donkeys, as I said jessnow, heverybody'as bin that kind to me and Jemimar Hann, as always 'eard Yokohammer was the most 'orsepitallest place, and the way they 'ave behaved a haskin 'us here and a haskin us there just as if I'd been Queen Wictoria herself, and all your good ladies as 'as got Dammyos of their own a comin' and sympathisin' with Jemimar and a tellin' 'er not to fret, as is sure to turn up bimeby when the Micoon comes back as 'as 'ad to stay away longer than he hexpected, through somethin' goin' wrong with 'is cabinet as must 'ave been put together by clumsy carpenters, and certain to find 'er 'usband or pay 'er passage 'ome, as is 'ard upon 'er, as expected to be received in a pallis with a pigodour as they calls 'em, and no doubt well deserves the name, for some of their 'ouses does smell dreadful, which I often seen on tea-trays and dinner plates, with little bells on the roofs, but very different livin at a 'otel, though as I says to 'er says I "As you've buttered your bread so you must lay on it as the sayin' is."

I seen by the papers as the hanimals 'ad arrove and bin landed beautiful in charge of a keeper as were wery proud of 'avin brought 'em so far, and no wonder as is tiresome things to drive, and was a settin' by the winder a looking out on the Bung, when a boy brings me a ticket invitin' me to go and see 'em parade, as will probably ride 'em all 'imself like Mr. Ducrow, and jump through paper 'oops, which was very perlite and attentive, though it is well beknown to you, Mr. Heditor, and to all my friends that I ain't no sportin' man, as the sayin is, and glad enough I am to say it, as racin' always seems to me to bring sorrow to the 'art, though knowin' a cat from a kamel, and dearly lovin' a circus, as is a 'eavingly place, though always too near the stable and too much sawdust and horange peel to my taste, as once went with Mrs. Puddicom and see a sailor as made believe he were shipwrecked beautiful on a pieball 'orse with a pink nose, a careenin' round the tent, and swum hisself ashore, with the lamps turned down and the band a playin' "Hold 'undred" werry soft on his stummick on the saddle as was most affectin', and a reachin' land and dansin' an 'ornpipe with the Union Jack in 'is 'and, as were flung to him by the clown just as natral as life.

So I says to Jemimar, "Lor! let's go and see 'em," as ain't got much 'art for pleasure, a feeling that uncertain about 'er 'usband, but as I says "Worry's a dog as always bites the 'and as feeds it, and praps the sight of the animals 'ill drive the other one out of yer' ed."

We goes down to 'ave a bit of lunch as I'm told calls it tiffin, 'cos they always make it a great meal on race days afore going to the races, as has tiffs among their selves, which they serves up wery well at the 'otel, though too eavy anded with the pepper to my taste and too much of one thing and not enough of the other, and then we tittervates ourselves and goes down to the swamp to see the show.

I must say as the present fashions is all very well for them as has a good figger or knows 'ow to make one, but Jemimar is that short and pussy, as I says to 'er "'owever you can walk with them clothes that tight to you," as looked as though they'd bin' washed and shrunk on 'er, as wont use a ginrikkety, though not bein' able to set down and afraid of sumthin' giving way, as I never could bring myself to ride in, through lookin' too childish, though fine figgers of men, but showing too much leg to my taste as is sometimes a trifle bandy.

The wind was blowin' a gale, and the dust was that thick in clouds, as is more like the middle of the Dessert of Sairey than a christian communion, which you'll hexcuse my free speakin its a disgrace and a shame and surely might take example from the 'eathen native and water theirselves in front of their own doors, as a'most ruined my new welwet, as the dust clings to 'orrid.

But lor! when we gets there there was nothin to see but a crowd as was all that savage as said they'd been sold, as the owner 'ad telegramed to the person as wanted to ride the 'igh 'oss, and was a goin' to trot 'em out on 'is own 'ook as he musn't do it, as he was a going' to show 'imself in Tokyo for five cents a 'ed and might take off the profit if showed promiscuous in public, as is what I call runnin' at the bung and savin' at the spigot, as the sayin is.

We was just a goin' back when a gentleman who I often see at the 'otel, and a fine lookin' man, though a little too furrin' to my taste, as is not 'is fault, as is I'm told a native of many countries, but blessed with a 'appy 'eart, as is 'is name and 'is nature, comes up to me, and takin' off 'is 'at quite perlite, says with a furrin axin,

"Ow de daw Mrs. Brown, you come to see daankeys? Vaary saary, I bin see dankeys myself too you know, arful rot you know, buy daankeys like such price, Fifteen tousan daallar! They better bin give me contract, Arful dear you know. I walk back hotel with you, I bin like walk fine woman you know."

Which is free talkin' in my opinion and not what I am in the 'abit of encouragin' but makes allowance for furrin manners as is not displeasin' though flatterin', and different to what Brown would have said, as don't hexpeck no compliments from one's 'usband, as I see ain't thought nothin' of in the East, though no doubt useful but not always hinterestin' as the sayin' is.

Your 'umble Servant,
MARTHA BROWN.

THE CURRENCY.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, April 19th, 1877.

Sir,—Everyone concerned in the currency question must thank you for the thoughtful article on that subject in your last number. It is a fair and useful defence of

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our old friend the Mexican dollar, recognising past services in a manner with which I have no disposition to quarrel.

But, in so far as I am concerned, you, like your Correspondent "T.," misapprehend the purpose of my letter, which is, not to advocate the use of Japanese currency, paper or silver, but to show that the Mexican dollar has ceased to be the best money for foreigners in Japan to employ, and that we may now with advantage adopt some other measure of value more reliable and less costly.

Permit me then to insist on two points; first that, by adhering to the Mexican dollar, foreigners are in fact isolated in respect of currency from the people with whom they deal, and are thereby exposed to considerable inconvenience; second, that any coin which would secure fixity of value to our possessions here, and which would be sufficiently abundant for our business, would answer our wants as well as that we now use.

These two positions, which are implied in my former letters, seem to me unaffected by any of the considerations mentioned by you or by your other correspondents, and to be essential.

It is obvious that we need a currency which shall be, if possible, independent of the influences which may depreciate the native currency. It is equally obvious that foreigners in Japan cannot expect any Government to provide, and cannot themselves provide, a Mint to supply coins for their special use. And it follows that, having to choose a currency for ourselves, we are free to select its coin representative from any mintage at our disposition.

For the good reasons which your article recited, and which I had already allowed, we chose at first the Mexican dollar. But there can be no feeling of loyalty on our part toward Mexico or its coinage on this account, and therefore it is a fair question to-day if the superior usefulness of the Mexican dollar has not ceased as far as we are concerned, and if we cannot advantageously substitute for it some other coin less expensive, less liable to fail us at our need, and more likely to work smoothly with the currency around us.

It is to this question that I wish now to recall the attention of your readers.

My assertion is that in the Mexican dollar, we have a currency which is defective, unreliable, and needlessly expensive; the use of which is limited to ourselves, and which subjects us to a shroff despotism which is not creditable to our independence and intelligence.

In China foreigners are obliged to follow the preferences of the people about them, and therefore they now employ the Mexican dollar, though they do so restively, as their recent movements in favor of a British, or even a Chinese, coinage show.

But here the circumstances are exactly reversed. The Japanese decline to use foreign money. It is for our own satisfaction and among ourselves only that we use the Mexican dollar.

Is it then because we cannot find any other coin containing 416 grains of standard silver that we cling to this one? Let some facts answer this question.

Not long ago there came here some American Trade Dollars. As money this coin is nearly perfect. It requires no shroffing, and it is uniform, reliable and abundant. It contains 420 grains of standard Silver, and is thus about one per cent. better than the average Mexican dollar. Yet our Chinese tyrants decided that it should only pass at two per cent. discount in Yokohama currency, and the importers had to submit to this absurd "*squeeze.*"

The Japanese Government have offered us excellent coins containing 416 grains of standard silver, which have the advantage of being current at par, *or better*, among the people about us. Yet these too are subjected by our shroffs to a discount, or rejected altogether.

If the British Government were to coin dollars of 416 grains at Hongkong (as is now proposed) no doubt they would be found equally objectionable here, and would be likewise rated at a discount or wholly refused,

What other reason is there for all this nonsense than that those who thrive upon it wish to keep us in their toils, and that we are too apathetic to make an effort to deliver ourselves.

What is it that we really need for currency here? Is it not sufficient that we have 416 grains of standard silver for our dollar? Granting that we must have a coin to represent this weight of silver (though this is by no means a necessity, as Shanghai experience proves), why should we limit ourselves to the one coin of that weight which is more variable in quality and dearer in price than any other? Would not an American, or a British, or even a Japanese coin of equal or better intrinsic value serve our purpose just as well?

I hope that some of your readers will soon find leisure to answer these questions. For my part I maintain that all that foreigners in Japan need as a measure of value is 416 grains of standard silver; that any good coin containing that weight of silver ought to pass among us as a dollar, and that we are, or could be if we would unite, free to use the cheapest coin which answers that requirement. And it seems to me absolute folly in this little community of foreigners of all nations, in these times of unprofitable trade and unpleasant economy, to submit to a heavy tax upon their business and to much inconvenience in order to retain the Mexican dollar, whether for the sake of its former services, or out of deference to those whose gains depend on our unreasonable conservatism or indifference.

A. Z.

RACE ASSOCIATION AND RACE CLUB.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

April 21st, 1877.

Sir,—I must apologize for asking you to find a space in your columns for a communication on a subject already discussed *ad nauseam* in this community, but my excuse must be the importance I attach to two events that occurred during the past week, viz, the special meeting of the Race Club and the leading article in the *Daily Herald* of Monday.

One proceeding that took place at the special meeting of the Race Club cannot fail to have convinced the members of the Association and the community generally that an amalgamation is impracticable, so long as the Club brings to bear on its negotiations for that purpose, the same spirit of hostility and bad taste as was then evinced by the Committee in its report and by the Chairman in the remarks he addressed to the members; remarks, which were, I am well aware, the result of careful consideration, and not improbably suggested by the same faction of the Club whose opinions found vent in the leading article already referred to.

The *Herald's* sensible observation "that two Racing Clubs in this place are not wanted" must have already been the expressed opinion of those of us who enjoy racing for sport's sake. That the Association have not done their utmost to bring about a solution of the difficulty few will venture to assert, but their efforts have been expended without any satisfactory result.

It is, then, high time that the public should step in and arbitrate, and decide against that Society to whose principles and conduct it is opposed, by withdrawing from it its support. So long as the public remain lukewarm in the matter two Clubs will continue to exist, for there will doubtless always be found some who, though ostensibly opposing amalgamation on principle, will really do so in order to avail themselves of the opportunity of winning a double amount of prizes by running their ponies at both meetings.

That such persons should, in a community of this size, exist is not to be wondered at, but that the community should in any way encourage them in such practices is much to be deprecated.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A LOVER OF SPORT.

The *Scotsman* states that the German Government "have come, or are on the eve of coming," to an arrangement for the purchase of a shipbuilding yard on the Clyde. The price is said to be about £250,000.

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Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'S COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., *Acting Law Secretary.*

Saturday, April 14th, 1877.

CARL RHODE & Co. *v.* GEO. L. CASTLE.

This was a claim of $70 for damage to goods on conveyance from London per steamship *Viking*, of which defendant is master.

Both parties appeared in person.

Carl Rhode, sworn, stated:—Our firm were consignees of the 500 cases window glass named in this Bill of Lading (produced). My present claim is for 140 boxes only. These were on the hatoba last Saturday, and in consequence of what my boarding man told me I wrote this letter (produced) to Walsh, Hall & Co., and received this reply (produced); they were defendant's agents. All the boxes were in bad condition and stained. I saw them myself. The captain went with me to look at them and acknowledged that they were in bad order but did not consider himself responsible. As the next day was Sunday, we agreed that a survey should be held on Monday morning by surveyors appointed by the captain and myself, and that I should take these boxes into my godown subject to the survey. I wrote to Walsh, Hall & Co. to this effect (letter produced). The surveyors found that the cases were stained and that it was by fresh water. They were rendered unmerchantable, but the captain declined to admit any claim, and we arranged to wait for the out-turn of the other 360 boxes. To my surprise none of these were landed till yesterday afternoon, and I wrote to Walsh, Hall & Co., because I saw by the newspapers that the ship was to leave on Friday, asking if they would entertain any claim after her departure. (Letter exhibited) Mr Hall replied verbally that they could not entertain the claim at all and the captain disclaimed all responsibility. I then wrote to the captain (letter produced). I sold the whole parcel to arrive to Japanese at $3.35 per case, and the buyer objects to take delivery without some deduction. I consider the damage is 50 cents a case. I cannot account in any way for the fresh water.

Henry Francke, of No. 154, sworn:—I was asked by Mr Carl Rhode to make a survey of some glass. Captain Scott was with me and we conducted the survey in company. The 140 cases were more or less in bad condition, stained, and had signs of wet both inside and out. The straw saturated with water, and water between the panes. In my opinion it was not salt water, and the goods are unmerchantable. I consider 50 cents per case a fair reduction in this matter.

To defendant:—The glass itself is not damaged but the cases are unmerchantable on account of the wet. The straw was rotten. The cases looked like new cases but stained with water. The straw may be liable to sweating. Glass sometimes turns out dirty. They were capital cases. You could distinguish the wet stain on the outside. I asked my banto and those who deal in glass, and was told that 50 cents per case would be a fair reduction.

To Court:—In dealing between merchants a wet case of glass is of less value than a dry one. The case, of itself, is not of any particular value.

Richard Reif, of No. 92, sworn:—I came at the request of plaintiff to certify about the deterioration of window glass through the presence of water. In my experience I have had similar cases when Japanese refused to take delivery of glass damaged in a like manner, although the glass of itself is not spoiled. It is quite enough for the Japanese that the box is stained and the straw wet, to establish a claim for damage to the goods. The amount of reduction naturally varies according to the damage done. A reduction of from 20 to 30 cents is often insisted upon, but it may occur that 50 cents per case is a fair reduction and not at all excessive, especially with a falling market.

To defendant:—I cannot say what the market price is to-day. I have had offers at about $3.50. Glass is often damaged by salt water; seldom, if ever, by fresh.

Felix Beato, sworn:—I have frequently received window glass, and have found that when the boxes are wet it causes a great deterioration in price. When wet, the panes stick to each other and pulling them asunder causes great breakage.

This closed plaintiff's case; defendant called

David Scott, who was sworn and said:—I have examined the glass in question. They were not saturated, only stained. I could not say whether the water inside was fresh or salt. I did not see any fresh water in the ship. I noticed salt water in the hold, in the same compartment but not exactly where these goods were stowed. No fresh water could reach them to saturate them in this manner. They were well stowed, with their ends up. Sometimes glass when landed is stained but not always. It was not raining when this was landed. I saw a portion of the glass taken out and saw it in the godown.

To plaintiff:—I tasted the water but could not distinguish whether it were fresh or salt. What I tasted was between the panes. I could not say whether the straw would be in that condition if the water were salt. I would not take delivery of such cases without ascertaining the condition of the contents.

To the Court: I should think the damage was caused by fresh water, but do not like to say for certain. The cases did not appear like new. When I saw them on board they were in the same condition as when on shore. It is my opinion that they must have been damaged before they came on board. I would not take goods in that condition. There was nothing in the ship to lead me to suppose that fresh water could have got into the hold so as to cause this damage. I should think the damp inside could not have been caused by the steam of the straw. Steam could not do so much as that.

Thomas Clegg, chief mate of the *Viking*, sworn:—I saw these cases where they were stowed. There was no chance of fresh water reaching them. There was nothing wet near them.

To plaintiff:—I was not on board when these 500 cases were shipped. I can come to no other conclusion but that they were wet when they were put on board.

This closed defendant's case.

Carl Rhode, recalled:—Messrs Zoebeli & Co. are shipping agents in London. They acted on my behalf. They received instructions from my agents in Hamburg who bought the glass on my account to ship it by the *Viking*. It was sent direct to London to Messrs. Zoebeli & Co. and they shipped it for us,

George Lewis Castle, master, S. S. *Viking*, sworn:—I saw these cases come on board. To the best of my recollection they were not stained as they are now, and were stored far beyond the reach of any kind of fresh water. My opinion is that the straw was damp, fermented on the passage and so stained the cases, which were all whole with the exception of a few that had the full complement of panes. I told Mr Rhode that I would pay for any cases that were broken, but that in justice to my owners I would resist any other claim.

To plaintiff:—It was winter time when these cases were shipped, but ordinary weather. I paid a claim of Van Oordt & Co.'s for sweating because I had no time to battle it. I allow no claim for the water.

To the Court:—It did occur to me to make a remark when I saw the cases come on board and I spoke to the chief officer. It appears he did not do so. He was relieved and we have another now. I would not knowingly have signed a clean Bill of Lading for them as they were; certainly not as they are now. The cases were sixty days on board.

HUDSON & Co. *v.* GEO. L. CASTLE.

Claim of $427.75 for short delivery of cargo.

Mr E. Flint Kilby appeared for the firm of plaintiffs, defendant in person.

Defendant consented to the case being heard summarily.

Edward F. Kilby, partner in the firm of Hudson & Co., No. 70, sworn:—I am consignee of the goods by this Bill of Lading, 210 packages have not been delivered. They contained:

80	packages dryers,	15 cwt.	@ $7.60	$114.00
40	,, white lead,	12½ ,,	@ 7 50	$ 93.75
90	,, turpentine,	200 gals.	@ 1.10	$220.00
			Total	$427.75

We have received none of these. A lot of empty tins with no marks are lying on the hatoba which the Captain wishes us to take as this cargo.

To defendant:—The number of the tins landed does not correspond with what we should receive.

G. L. Castle, master, S. S. *Viking*, sworn:—These goods were all stowed in the compartment referred to in the last case (*Beato v. Castle*). They were damaged in exactly the same way.

Plaintiff consented to take defendant's evidence on this point as given in the case of Beato *v.* Castle.

To plaintiff:—These goods were stowed in that compartment, which has had a leak before, but not so much as this time. The smell of turpentine was noticed soon after a gale of wind. We found the water about a month after leaving port. We sounded but the water did not go into the well. We did not expect a leak. The former leak was not from the same cause. It was shortly after having the channel we smelt the turpentine. It might have been before leaving.

FELIX BEATO *v.* GEO. L. CASTLE.

This was a claim of $153.75 for short-delivery and non-delivery of cargo per steamship *Viking*.

Felix Beato, sworn:—I am consignee of the goods mentioned in these two Bills of Lading. I claim $153.75 for short delivery of the following:—

25	cases Gin	$135.00
2	,, Brandy	18.00
11	bottles ,,	8.25
6	,, Gin	2.25
	Total	$153.75

The 25 cases and 2 cases were not delivered at all, and the 11 bottles were missing out of the cases which I did receive.

Defendant: I admit the claim for $8.25, and $2.25 for goods stolen. The two cases have been discovered in the ships and are now landed.

Plaintiff, on the faith of this representation, withdrew his claim for $18 for the 2 cases brandy, and continued:—The value of the gin is $5 a case, and 25 cases have not been received by me.

Defendant sworn:—Shortly after leaving the channel we had very heavy gales coming out. A strong smell of turpentine was apparent coming from the hold and when we got into fine weather although the ship was rolling heavily I felt it stronger than usual one night, I do not remember the exact date I told the chief officer to take off the small after hatch and prop it open all night to let the smell escape, and to see what was the matter, when he reported to me that the after compartment was full of water and a strong smell of turpentine was coming up. 5 tins of oil and 25 cases gin were

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stowed there. The next morning all hands went below to bail this water out. We found it was salt water, turpentine and gin all mixed up together. That is where all those things were stowed. I got a cask, thinking to save the turpentine and separate it from the water, but I was compelled to heave it all overboard. All the broken glass was put in a cask, which we kept till after leaving Hongkong when it broke adrift and capsized, strewing the glass about the deck cutting people's feet, so that it had to be pitched overboard. On arrival at Penang I called a survey and noted a protest, which was extended here.

To plaintiff:—Your tins were all put on end and then the gin stowed on top. The water flooded everything. The 25 cases were stowed in a different place from the rest of the cargo.

To the Court:—The goods were properly stored.

David Scott, of No. 9, Bluff marine surveyor, sworn:—I surveyed the *Viking*. The captain spoke of one particular compartment but when I looked at it, it is was empty. My survey report has no reference to that compartment. There was nothing but about six inches of water in the bottom. If the quantity of water described by Captain Castle went in, it was sufficient to cause the damage described, even if the goods were well stowed.

To plaintiff:—The place was as good as another to put the wine in provided the water did not gain access.

At the conclusion of the hearing of the three cases his Honour delivered judgment as follows:

In the case of *Rhode v. Castle* the Bill of Lading acknowledges that the goods were shipped in good order and condition. It has been proved that they were not delivered in good order and condition. It has been proved that the damage was caused by water and it has also to my satisfaction been proved that the water by which they were damaged was fresh water. As to how the fresh water came to them, the evidence of the chief officer is that he observed the goods to be wet before leaving the ship, that they were stained outside, that they were stowed in such a position that they could not have been wet by fresh water while in the ship, and that all the other goods stowed round about them were quite dry. His opinion is that the cases must have been wet before coming on board. The evidence of Captain Scott, the Marine Surveyor, goes to corroborate that of the Chief Officer, and his opinion also is that the goods must have been wet before coming on board. The Master's evidence is that he saw the cases coming on board, that they were then stained, although not so much as they were on arrival, that he called the attention of the Chief Officer—not the one now in the ship—to the stains, that the Chief Officer seems to have omitted to note the fact in his receipt, and that he, the Master, would not knowingly have signed a Bill of Lading for the cases without noting the fact of the stains in the Bill of Lading. His opinion is that the straw inside the cases fermented and caused the excessive damp which the cases showed on arrival. Sitting as a jury I find from this evidence that the cases were wet when they came on board and that the statement of their condition in the Bill of Lading is not correct. Now there are circumstances in which this finding would not exonerate the Master towards the consignee. The Master would towards a consignee or endorsee for valuable consideration be estopped by his acknowledgment. But it has been decided that as between the Shipowner and the Shipper the Bill of Lading is not conclusive. It has been decided in the case of *Bates v. Todd* that it is not conclusive as to the quantity of goods shipped, and on the same principle it appears to me that it is not conclusive as to the condition of the goods. This latter point does not seem to have been expressly decided in England, but it seems to me to follow strictly from the principle laid down in the case of *Bates v. Todd*. In this case then I think that it is open to the Master to show as against the shipper that the goods were in fact not in good order and condition when put on board, notwithstanding the acknowledgment in the Bill of Lading. And it appears to me also that plaintiff in this respect stands in the same position as the shipper. The shipper named in the Bill of Lading is shown by the evidence to have been merely the plaintiff's agent to ship the goods, and there is no evidence that the plaintiff has been put in any worse position with regard to his agent by reason of the defendant having signed the Bill of Lading.

The case must therefore be dismissed.

In the case of *Beato v. Castle* and that of *Hudson v Castle* I find that the damage and loss were occasioned by the leak in the stern of the ship. The cargo appears to have been properly stowed, and there is not sufficient evidence to show that the vessel was unseaworthy when she left port. I find, therefore, that the damage and loss were occasioned by a peril or accident of the seas for which the Master is not liable. These cases (except as to the amount admitted in *Beato v. Castle* to be due) must therefore be dismissed.

In the case of *Beato v. Castle* judgment is given for the plaintiff for $10.75, the amount admitted to be due, and $3 costs.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Tuesday, April 17th, 1877.

John Smith, John Glennie, R. Tobieson, Adolf Tonges, Charles Essen, Edward Regan, W. Birkett, Ed. Mills and Charles Winburg, seamen on board the British barque *Punjaub* were charged with combining to disobey the lawful commands of the master.

Edward Mills, as spokesman, said that last night they worked till after six o'clock, and he went on deck about a quarter past and asked the chief mate if it was not time to leave off. The mate said there was still a girder to be discharged, and the ship had a list and must be trimmed. We had worked from six in the morning and had no warning that we were to work after hours. I could see no occasion to trim the ship, myself, and we said we would not work after six for any man.

Ed. Alvers, chief mate, stated:—Last night Mills came to me a little after six o'clock and said something about knocking off work. I said the ship must be trimmed and there was a Japanese Government boat lying alongside waiting for another piece of machinery to fill her, and as she had two tons more on one side than the other I thought it necessary to have it looked to, and ordered the men not to stop. The ship wanted trimming and was not safe for the night. The men refused to work and I had to get the coolies to unship the girder.

To Edward Mills:—It would only have taken about 15 minutes to trim the ship. I tried to trim her before six o'clock. All hands were busy. She has not, by a foot, so much of a list now as she had last night I did not consider it necessary to warn you at six o'clock that there was more work to be done

To Edward Regan:—The girder was ready slung and it would only have taken 15 minutes to get it out of the ship

I. Jelovitz, sworn, stated:—I am a stevedore. I have not much to say, only that these men refused to work about 15 or 20 minutes past six o'clock last night. The *Punjaub* brought out bridge work for the Railway. A boat wanted only one girder to put it right. This girder was put in afterwards by the coolies. The ship had a list of about 2 feet. The weather was not threatening at that time.

John Black, master of the *Punjaub*:—I went on board the ship last night at eight o'clock and the chief officer reported this circumstance to me. I made an entry in the log book (read). I did not see the circumstances myself.

One of the men explained that six o'clock was the usual time to leave off working and when the men were required to do anything after that they were usually warned at six o'clock. In this instance they were not informed and at a quarter past they stopped.

The chief officer, in answer to his Honour, said that he was never accustomed to go in this way and beg the men to work. It was about supper time and they would have had their supper when their work was done. The weather was not threatening then, but being so changeable the ship was not quite safe with the list she had last night.

Another of the accused remarked that the ship was not a bit unsafe and she had still a list, though on the other side. Nothing had been said to them about the girder or the Japanese boat.

His Honour said that from the evidence given he considered the refusal to do duty on the part of the accused was reprehensible, and he quite concurred in the opinion of the chief officer that with a boat alongside which had two tons more on on side than on the other and only wanted this girder, already slung, to put it to rights the men had no right to refuse to discharge it. He believed Mr Mills to be spokesman and leader in this affair, was he not?

Mr Mills.—I am, Sir!

His Honour:—Then, in slight recognition of your talents I will send you to prison for one week; the others are discharged.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Thursday, April 19th, 1877.

Asmus Backmann was charged with refusal of duty, leaving the ship without permission and general misbehaveour.

Robert Talbot, master of the *Alerta*, sworn:—Prisoner is mate of my ship. I gave him liberty on Sunday. On Monday morning he was evidently the worse for drink. I told him he was tipsy, but he denied it. He was tallying cargo throughout the day.

I went on board at 2 o'clock and found him very drunk. The police were on board to arrest the second mate, who had left the ship. The mate was in my cabin trying to write a letter, which was neither one thing nor another. He could not read what he had written. He was quite unfit for work so I sent him to his berth. He was very noisy and abusive, and smashed open the door of his berth after being put in it. He was so disorderly that I wanted to get rid of him. He all the time insisted on saying that he was sober. He left the ship in a sampan but we forced the *sendo* to return with him. He was put in his berth again but broke open the door and came out. At half past eight I was on deck and ordered the side ladder to be put up. I then turned in, and some time later on I heard a noise, and upon going on deck found he had again left the ship. He returned during the night. In the morning I called him aft and lectured him, but he only gave insolence in reply, instead of being sorry for what he had done. He said that he considered from what I had said that he was free of the ship, and would do no more work. I ordered him to return to duty, but he refused. He left the ship whilst I was in the hold. When I came to the Consulate I found that he had laid a charge against me. He was on shore all day and returned during the night. Next morning I asked him to come on shore with me. I had been told to have him at the Consulate at 10 o'clock. He refused then, saying he wanted to dress first; so I came here without him. He did not turn up and I offered a reward of $10. He was apprehended last night. He left the ship about half an hour after I did, and has not been on board since.

Prisoner said he had no questions to ask. He had never been told to appear at the Consulate.

The Captain said he told prisoner he wanted him to come on shore with him to the Consulate, at once.

Prisoner said he acknowledged all the other statements of the captain. He had denied being drunk, then, but he admitted it now. He was very sorry; it was his first offence; he was willing to return to duty. As to the charge of desertion, he had never left the ship for 24 hours.

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The captain said he charged him with being absent without leave. He was willing to take him back.

Sergeant Loxton, sworn :—I received a warrant from the Consul yesterday and about six in the evening I saw accused standing on the English hatoba and went up to him and stated my business. He came along with me, and I took him to the British goal and delivered him to the turnkey. He looked as if he had been drinking but was not drunk. He had a sampan engaged so I supposed he intended to go on board again.

His Honour said that the prisoner was much indebted to the captain for the lenient view he had taken of the matter. Had the captain not offered to receive him on board again he would have been tried by a Naval Court-martial and would undoubtedly have had his Board of Trade certificate (a very complimentary one) suspended, and to go before the mast again as a common seaman. His conduct as first officer on board a ship had been most unseemly, and his Honour advised him, for his own good, to mend his ways.

Fined $10 and costs of arrest, imprisonment, and Court; in all, $17.50.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary,
and
Messrs. W. B. WALTER, GEO. SHIBRAS, GEO. C. WOOD, F. E. LEWIS, and JAMES WINSTANLEY, as Jurors.

Friday, April 20th, 1877.

ANNIE THERESE GARGAN *v.* ELLEN WALKER.

This was a claim for the return of a shawl, or its value, $50. The case had been heard before, on the 7th instant, but owing to the contradictory and confused character of the evidence, His Honour decided to have it tried by Jury.

Both plaintiff and defendant appeared personally.

His Honour explained the nature of the case to the Jury, and plaintiff was then called.

Annie Therese Gargan, sworn, deposed:—I am an American citizen and live at No. 52, Bluff. On the 31st March last, I saw this lady with my cloak on. It had been stolen in July by a *jinrikisha* coolie. Defendant was wearing it and I saw it on her in Honmura Road. I walked behind her for a space of time to be quite sure that the cloak was mine, and then addressed the defendant. I told her the cloak was mine, that it had been stolen from me by the *jinrikisha* coolie and offered to pay her whatever she had given for it. She said she bought it from a Chinaman. I asked her, to please take me to the Chinaman from whom she bought it, but she refused to do so and commenced using some vile language. I told her I should try and find a policeman and have it taken off her. At the time I could see none. Defendant went down the street off Honmura Road. I followed with Miss Foote, a little distance behind. She walked on till she turned down the street leading to the carpenter's, and then up the creek to the sail-maker's. There she met the first *jinrikisha* and got into it. Just as I turned the corner I met a policeman, and I communicated with him, telling him the circumstances about the cloak and asking him if he could direct me to where she lived. He said he did not know but would try to find out. That was about half past six on Saturday evening and too late, so on Monday I went again to the policeman and took Miss Foote with me, and on the Monday the policeman told me where defendant lived. He came with me and showed me the house. I knocked at the door but at first got no answer; then went back in a little while and knocked again. A man came and asked what we wanted. I said we wanted to see Mrs Walker. He said she was not in, but "since you have a policeman with you, you had better tell me what you want." I said I would call again, and told him that I had lost a cloak and had seen Mrs Walker with it. He recommended me to go to the Consulate about it. I did not go back. That is all. I have a pattern of the material of the cloak, so that if your Honour wishes to question defendant about it, you may.

Mrs Walker:—Why was it the plaintiff did not take hold of the cloak if it was hers?

Miss Gargan:—I could not catch hold of any one on the public street.

Mrs Walker:—Nobody ever saw a cloak on me. Are you sure it was a cloak I had on?

Miss. Gargan:—It was a cloak trimmed with lace. I took hold of it and said it was my cloak.

Defendant:—Could you remember it since July, and did you know it at once?

Plaintiff:—I remembered it perfectly well.

Defendant:—You were not in in a state to recognise that cloak at the time. If I had a cloak like that I would take better care of it, and not leave it lying about in *jinrikishas*.

Miss Gargan:—Mrs Walker, I will make you prove your statements. I was not intoxicated.

Mrs Walker:—You were, and had to lean on the young lady's arm. There!

His Honour stopped this altercation, whilst Miss Gargan said she would prove defendant was telling fibs.

His Honour:—How can you do that?

Miss Gargan:—By bringing a charge of drunkenness against her.

His Honour:—Now, now, this won't do! What is the value of the cloak?

Plaintiff to Court:—The cloak is worth about $30. It is a mistake in the summons. I have not sworn to it.

The Jury had no questions to ask.

Elizabeth Foote, sworn, stated:—I live at No. 87, Yokohama. On the 31st March I was with Miss Gargan, walking down Honmura Road. We met defendant. Miss Gargan said she was wearing a cloak of hers and asked defendant about it. She said she had got it from a Chinaman. Miss Gargan offered to pay her what she paid for it. She said "How dare you Madam, touch me?" Miss Gargan then said "Will you please show me where your Chinaman lived. She then said her Chinaman made it. We did not speak to her after that. I knew the cloak myself. I had seen it on Miss Gargan. I am quite sure it was the same cloak. I saw the one produced here at the previous trial by the defendant. It was not the cloak I saw on her that day. It is not true that Miss Gargan was not in a fit state to follow defendant that day. Miss Gargan was in no different state from what she is now.

To defendant:—Miss Gargan was not leaning on my arm, I was leaning on hers. I knew the cloak last year and recognised it at once. We were going towards the creek.

This closed plaintiff's case.

Ellen Walker, defendant, sworn:—I am a British subject, of No. 131, Yokohama. I was coming from Honmura and met plaintiff leaning on this young lady's arm. She said "Why, Lizzie, that's my cloak, and if she hasn't made it into a jacket and used the lace! Don't you know the lace, Lizzie? she says. I told her that was my jacket and a Chinaman made it and as she was not in a fit state to speak to, so I walked on. It was not six, or half-past six but perhaps half-past four o'clock. I left my house at half past three and went to No. 70 and met two ladies and spoke to them before I met this one. They never saw this cloak on me. I had my two children with me. One of them said, "why does that lady speak to you in that way?" My servant girl saw me when I returned and can say what I had on. I have been in Yokohama seven years and have never been in Court before. I have washed for gentlemen and have never been accused of stealing clothes. That girl is only thirteen years old, and if she could recollect the cloak since July last why did not she hold on to it? If it had been mine I would not have let any one keep it.

To plaintiff:—I was not alone. I had my two children with me. It was a jacket; I never had a cape on in my life.

Miss Gargan:—Is not this lace (produced) the same as what was on the cape?

Mrs Walker:—Of course it is. Didn't you pull a piece off my jacket in the street?

Miss Gargan:—No, I did not

His Honour:—Have you any questions to ask?

Plaintiff.—I have no other questions to ask.

Defendant to Court:—I never seen Miss Gargan before, to my knowledge.

To the Jury:—I have several jackets besides the one I now wear but never had a cloak.

To Court:—The jacket I wear now is the one I had on. This is Maltese lace and so is that which Miss Gargan produces, but they differ in pattern.

Mrs. Mary Ann Morris, sworn, stated:—I live at No. 81. I saw Mrs. Walker on the day in question with a jacket, as she passed by my house, and a shawl on her arm. The shawl was black. This is it (produced). I saw nothing of the interview with Miss Gargan. This was the 29th of March.

Plaintiff:—You mean the 31st March?

Witness:—Well, then, the 31st, or the 30th. It was one day. I meet her often, every day.

Plaintiff:—What time was it?

Witness:—About 2 o'clock or half-past. It was some time.

Plaintiff:—But I saw her at half-past six.

To defendant:—It was the last day of March, the 29th or 31st. Well it was-half past four when I saw her.

His Honour:—Now, tell us, What time was it? What day was it?

To Court:—Well really, I could not say the date.

Mrs Elizabeth Mills, sworn:—I live at No. 168. I have known Mrs Walker, the washerwoman, ever since she came here. I never saw her with a cloak on in my life. She wears only jackets. I meet her every day, sir; her and her children going for a walk. I was going to Honmura on a Saturday, when I met her and the two children. She was coming from Honmura.

To plaintiff:—I think it was half-past four when I saw them. It was not dinner time. She had her two children. She had the jacket on she wears now. I did not see her in a furniture store.

Miss Gargan.—I beg pardon, your Honour, but there's a gentleman now in Court who saw me with my hand on the cloak: Mr Bohm, sir.

Witness, to plaintiff:—It was about the last of the month.

Mrs Walker now called her servant to testify that she (Mrs Walker) had told her when she returned to the house that day about the lady claiming her cloak.

Yoshi, defendant's woman-servant, stated:—I remember my mistress coming in and saying a woman had claimed her cloak. This was yesterday. At the time she returned she said nothing about it. I heard some time ago from a washerman in my mistress' employment that there had been such an altercation. I brush my mistress' clothes every day.

His Honour:—What sort of clothes does Mrs Walker wear usually during the day—outside clothes?

Witness:—She wears woollen jackets. (Lace produced) I don't know if she wears jackets trimmed with that stuff. She has got no upper garment without sleeves trimmed like that.

Richard Connor, pilot, sworn:—I am an American citizen and live at No. 131. I was in my room on the 31st March. The door of my room has glass panels and I saw Mrs Walker coming in at the gate and I stepped on to the veranda. She was excited and told me

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some woman had taken a hold of her in the street and laid a claim to her jacket. She asked me to wait a little because the woman might call. On the Monday afternoon I heard a knocking at the front door, and as there seemed to be no one else in I went and answered it. These two ladies were there with a Japanese policeman. They asked for Mrs Walker. I said she was not in; and one of them told me she had lost a cloak and saw it on Mrs Walker's back. She was willing to give Mrs Walker what she paid for it. I said neither Mrs Walker nor any other lady would buy a cloak from a *jinrikisha* coolie. Miss Gargan said she stole it. I told her she had better take care, or she might be brought up for defamation of character. She said she would go to the Consul. I advised her to do so, and she went away.

To plaintiff:—I never saw Mrs Walker with a cloak with lace trimming

To the Jury:—I never saw Mrs Walker with a cloak or cape, or jacket without sleeves except in summer, and then it was light.

Miss Gargan now called.

Paul Bohm, who was sworn:—I am an undertaker. I don't remember the date, but I passed through Homura Road, and just opposite a Chinese dress-maker's I met Miss Gargan with, what astonished we very much, Mrs Walker, who was my tenant, and I felt it rather curious to see the three ladies altogether, and after having passed them I turned round immediately and could see that Miss Gargan was laying her hand on the trimming of the jacket which Mr Walker had on her. Both ladies were talking one to another, and Miss Foote was on other side of Miss Gargan, and walked round to see the dress of Mrs Walker, and then went over to the other side of the street, apparently going up to the Chinese dress-maker's. I noticed Mrs Walker was nearly in in about the same state as when she went to Mr Hood with the hatchet. I mean Mr Hood of Lane and Crawford's. Thinking that the ladies went to the dress-makers, I went on my road, and have not seen anything or heard anything of the case till I saw it in the paper as set down for hearing to day.

To Mrs Walker:—I have a grudge against you in some way, which I can explain.

To His Honour:—When she left my house she pulled all the paper down—but this has nothing to do with the case. Miss Gargan was looking at some part of your dress, but as I don't take any interest in ladies' clothing I did not notice which part.

To the Jury:—I did not notice whether it was a cloak or jacket Mrs Walker wore.

Miss Gargan:—Was I intoxicated at the time?

Witness:—Certainly not.

This closed the evidence on both sides.

His Honour then addressed the jury, who forthwith retired and soon returned to give a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $30.

His Honour ordered that defendant pay into the Court this sum, if the cloak was not itself returned, within 10 days.

IN THE JOTO SAIBANSHO.

Tôkiô, April 16th, 1877.

ESCOMBE & Co.—*Plaintiff and Respondent.*

v.

MAYEDA KENKICHI.—*Defendant and Appellant.*

Mr Cope appeared for Messrs. Escombe & Co. and defendant and appellant was represented by Japanese Counsel.

This was an appeal against an order of the Tôkiô Saibansho made 28th December last for payment of *yen* 14.90, certain expenses incurred by Mr Escombe.

Mr Cope stated:—The original claim is for $1,000 due on account of certain machinery bought by defendant from the plaintiff, and proceedings were commenced in October 1876. The case was set down for hearing on the 18th December, 1876, at 10 a.m. and the plaintiff attended with his witnesses. The defendant however did not appear, but at 11.30 on that day his Counsel sent word to the Tôkiô Saibansho that he was prevented by other business from attending to the case at issue for the present, and requested that it might be adjourned to some future date. The Judge (Mr Yamamoto) informed Mr Escombe that he must comply with this request, as by Japanese law, judgment could not be given by *default*, but that Mayeda Kenkitchi would be punished for contempt of Court, and after some correspondence on the matter, the Court made an order that Mayeda Kenkitchi should pay the amount expended by Mr Escombe for attending that day at Court. This amount was eventually paid on the 16th March, and on the 19th March Mayeda Kenkitchi filed his petition of appeal.

Mr Cope called the attention at the Court to the fact that the original case had been in Court since October last—nearly six months—and that he was unable to obtain a hearing, notwithstanding that he had made numerous applications to that effect. He thought therefore that it was a very arbitrary proceeding on the part of the Court to allow this appeal to be put forward, in fact to hurry it on and totally neglect the original case. He asked therefore that the Court would dismiss this appeal and order the lower Court to set down the case of Escomb *v.* Mayeda Kenkichi for immediate hearing. This request was refused by the President of the Court, who stated further that he could not control the proceedings of the lower Court in any way except in hearing appeal cases.

The Counsel for Mayeda Kenkichi then addressed the Court but his remarks were not translated.

Adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

A prolonged discussion then took place as to why other expenses should be allowed to Mr Escombe, the attorney stating that business in the appeal Court had prevented him from attending the Tôkiô Saibansho on 18th December 1876, and that he had not been able to inform plaintiff to this effect, and that he did not think it any matter of consequence now for Mr Escombe and his witness to have been brought to Tôkiô for a few hours and therefore no expense should have been allowed. Further that he had never before seen a list of expenses claimed and must therefore ask for an adjournment till after the 19th instant in order to examine same and file a note of his objection.

Mr Cope protested against this: having already been called from time to time to Tôkiô on this question, but the President of the Court overruled the objection, at the request of the appellant, and ordered the case to be adjourned until next month, and that the appellant should file his objections to the claim, which will be forwarded to respondent through H. B. M.'s Consul.

STAGE-STRUCK LADIES.

(The World.)

Most country-house visitors will be able from experience to form some idea of the discomfort and misery involved in the preparation for private theatricals. To arrive on the scene of action and to hear that an entertainment of this kind is impending is to know that one is condemned for a period to all the horrors of domestic disorganisation, unseasonable noises, irregular hours, and whatever else can make life a burden. If one's host is the proprietor of a palace, these evils are minimised. The amateur stage rises, indeed has risen already, with as little of disturbance as the temple of Solomon, and from the agonising contagion of bustle there is relief to be found in the multitude of rooms. Unfortunately there is no rural residence, however humble, which the dramatic mania does not haunt, making the whole place as uninhabitable as the presence of a pair of lovers renders a drawing-room. One apartment cannot be entered because there is a rehearsal; another is hermetically sealed because it is the receptacle of the properties and wardrobes; a third is closed at special hours because the occupant thereof is engaged in the 'study' of his part. Breakfast is abnormally early, luncheon late, and dinner at no time in particular. The hostess is in a flutter of excitement, the host is sulky, the guest is told to look after himself. When the members of the amateur company assemble round the board, they are engrossed with the characters allotted to them; their conversation is pointed with stage allusions and esoteric jokes; they reproduce the catchwords and phrases of the piece in which they are to appear. It is well if there are nothing more than these wearisome ineptitudes. Private theatricals are the prolific source of every kind of private spite and quarrel, and rival amateur-actors love each other almost as well as rival theologians. A compliment paid to one strikes like a dagger at the heart of the rest. The prevailing atmosphere is one of mutual and embittered hostility, and if the stranger is wise he will persistently hold his peace or confine his observations to the weather.

Yet there can be no doubt that the ordeal which is distressing to the outside spectator is a pleasure and satisfaction to those whom it chiefly concerns. The strolling players of society—and their name in the present day is legion—go from house to house, put themselves to infinite trouble, submit to many discomfitures, involve themselves needlessly in all sorts of feuds. The occupation, which must be intolerably monotonous, never seems to grow stale. There are the same familiar faces in the audience and among the 'artists,' and if excitement were impossible without novelty there would be no excitement. These persons are easily distinguishable wherever they may be met. Their talk never varies; their estimates of their fellow-creatures are taken from one immutable standpoint—that of capacity or incapacity for the performance of certain stage parts. If a strange name is mentioned, they recollect or imagine that it belongs to some one with whom they 'played' in the *Lady of Lyons* three years ago; or if a new arrival among their circle is rumoured, they wonder whether he or she will help the cast. In the course of time the dramatic distemper disappears, or the disease comes to a fatal head. Fresh spheres of activity may open themselves, or the energies may continue stubbornly to run in the same grooves. In the latter case the malady gradually grows hopeless, and existence becomes one perpetual rehearsal for stage appearances. The amateur *artiste* wearies of the applause of admiring friends, and appeals to a wider and more discriminating public. As a step towards this there comes, first the performance at some public building, specially hired for the occasion; next that at some bijou theatre in a metropolitan suburb; then the periodic appearance for some end of charity on the regular metropolitan stage. Our non-professional actress now declines to be judged by reference to an amateur standard. She challenges comparison with the paid *artistes* of the day; she apes

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their manners and graces; even affects their society, and complains that injustice is done to her own dramatic powers unless they are exercised in conjunction with professional players. It is rumoured that she has adopted the stage as her calling, when an announcement suddenly appears in one of the journals of 'society' that the report is premature.

There is nothing at all new in these phases of the gradual development of the stage-struck lady. The experience is one as old as Juvenal, and invites precisely the same treatment at the hands of the moralist and the satirist as it did then. But there is a side to the question on which Juvenal himself was silent. The amateur heroine cannot be divested of all social belongings and responsibilities. She has a husband, she has daughters. These are as fairly entitled to their opinion on the subject as the audiences whose favour she courts. She has a home, and the duties of home are as well defined as the peremptory calls of the stage. Her lord and master may nip her artistic aspirations in the bud, or he may be compelled to endure their expression and fulfilment. In the latter case he will be the most long-suffering of men. His troubles will be but inadequately shadowed forth under the image of those which were the lot of Mr. Jellyby. Mrs. Jellyby was almost a model wife and mother in comparison with the amateur actress *à la mode*. Mrs. Jellyby's husband was never quite the dejected mortal that is to be witnessed in the person of the husband of the stage-struck lady. The first indications of the malady which alarm him are the apparition of strange faces in his drawing-room, and the announcement that appointments at odd hours have to be kept. Both appointments and faces are connected with the theatrical mania of the wife of his bosom. At first these interruptions in the domestic routine are fitful and infrequent. Soon they become chronic. The unhappy man cannot call his house his own. His manner is subdued to a profound melancholy; he gradually suffers himself to be bound to the chariot-wheels of his irrepressible wife, and the lord of creation trembles at the nod of the stage-struck lady.

If the husband who passively endures all this is worthy of contemptuous compassion, what pity can be too profound for the children? A feverish flightiness and a melodramatic affectation are as mischievous an example as could be imagined for young girls There are a few actresses in London who, when they are in private life, succeed in entirely laying aside stage habits and airs. This is not the case of any of our stage-struck ladies. Consciously or unconsciously, they attitudinise in season and out of season, arch their eyebrows, throw their heads on one side, intersperse their domestic dialogue with lines culled from their favourite parts. The amateur actress, who thoroughiy devotes herself to her hobby, reveals herself at once by a thousand tricks of manner and speech which are ridiculous in the eyes of the non-sympathising spectator, melancholy to her husband, and noxious, on a variety of accounts to her children. As years advance, the manifestations of the histrionic fanaticism become more pitiable and more absurd. The husband is with his regiment in India; the daughters are rapidly ripening into womanhood; the mother, affect though she may the airs of giggling sixteen, displays signs not merely of age, but of haggardness. The excitement of the mock-stage life has become a necessity of her existence. She compromises the position, and mars the prospects, not so much of herself as of her daughters. She turns her house into a species of exaggerated greenroom. And all this time she is deliberately engaged in the attempt to surrender that which a woman should most value—respect. She struts and declaims and poses, and cannot perceive that the whole world is sneering at her in its sleeve. Society, husband, children—she has sacrificed so far as without technical criminality she can, not, as she would herself say, to passion for art, but to an insatiable vanity, and a morbid carving for display. When the Roman plebs thronged the circus to witness the public appearance of patrician dames in pantomimes and combats with wild beasts, does any one suppose that it was on account of the superior prowess which was then exhibited? When the stage-struck ladies of modern England draw crowded houses, do they think that the attraction lies in their own artistic accomplishments, or in the opportunity which their presence affords to the applauding crowd of a new social sensation?

The Dutch Academy of Arts and Sciences held a meeting at the Hague last week in honour of Spinoza. Prince Alexander of the Netherlands was present. The president, General van Limburg-Stirum, recalled the fact that Holland owes the honour of counting Spinoza among her children and the right of raising a statue to him, to the tolerance which at the time of the wars of religion, the house of Orange proclaimed and practised in the Netherlands. M. Ernest Renan defended at length the memory of the philosopher against the unjust attacks which have been levelled against him, and celebrated him as the man who in his time had the highest idea of God and of Liberty, which was the first and the last word of his religious philosophy.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[Supplied to the "China Mail."]

(By Southern Route.)

London, 4th April, 1877.

Prince Bismarck has sent in his resignation of the Imperial Chancellorship to the Emperor; the latter refuses to accept it, but has granted leave of absence.

London, 7th April, 1877.

The Powers have submitted their Protocol to the Porte: the latter, however, expresses displeasure with it and will probably refuse to disarm its present force. Meantime Montenegro persists in her demands, and a feeling of great uncertainty as to the result is prevalent.

London, 11th April, 1877.

Turkey has replied to Russia, distinctly refusing to adhere to the Protocol of the Great Powers.

The action on the part of Turkey is considered at St. Petersburg as rendering war inevitable.

Straits Times Extra.

London, 27th March.—It is stated that the Goverment of Perak and Larut has been finally settled, and that a Blue Book is expected, given details.

London, 28th March.—There is a hopeful feeling. The Cabinet has been summoned. Russia is apparently disposed to make concessions.

London, 29th March.—The Cabinet continues to negotiate with Russia. Turkey continues to repudiate Foreign intervention.

London, 19th March.—In the House of Lords to-night. Lord Derby, in replying to a question, said General Schouvaloff had to-day presented the reply from his Government, with reference to the amendments introduced by England into the Russian protocol, Russia, in this reply, proposes to make further alterations and amend the protocol and these alterations are now under the consideration of the cabinet.

Sir Henry Elliot is not to return to Constantinople till he has taken further rest. Meanwhile a temporary substitute will perform his duties.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the China Embassy, replying to a deputation of the Society for the suppression of the Opium Traffic, said China was anxious to abolish the opium trade, but that it was impossible to do so unless other countries besides England co-operated.

Constantinople, 19th March.—The Turkish Parliament opened to-day. The speech from the throne admits that the gradual decline of the Empire is owing to a disregard to Justice and a want of respect to the laws. Heavy armaments, it is stated, have exhausted the treasury, and a reduction in the interest on Turkish Stock has injured the country's credit. It is now proposed to offer to the creditors solid guarantees. The speech dwells on the reforms promised, and trusts that the issue of the negotiations with Montenegro may be peaceful.

Constantinople, 20th March.—Warlike preparations are being made at Erzeroum, Kars and Batoun by the Turks, who have also placed strong garrisons along the Russian frontier. Vengeful fighting is renewed in Bosnia.

London, 20th March.—In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote said the Government had not yet had time to consider the alterations made by Russia in the protocol as amended by England.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the engagement on the part of Russia to demobilize her forces is the absolute condition of England's signature to the protocol.

Lord Hamilton, replying to a question, said no fresh arrangement had been made with the Ameer of Affghanistan.

The *Times* to-day announces an agitation among the Softas at Constantinople, 3,000 of whom are armed.

Admiral Luard succeeds Admiral Macdonald as Commander-in-Chief of the East India Station.

London, 21st March.—The Queen received General Ignatieff at Windsor Castle yesterday. The Prince and Princess of Wales will leave England on Saturday next for a cruise in the Mediterranean. A meeting took place at the Mansion House yesterday, with the object of establishing the Indian and Colonial Museum in London. The House of Commons have agreed to the motion for the

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royal commission of enquiry into the working of the stock exchange.

Constantinople, 20th March.—Special delegates sent by the Prince Nikita to arrange peace have been instructed to waive demands on Montenegro for the cession of territory, except the plain of Nicksich is still asked for.

Rome, 20th March.—In the consistory held at the Vatican to-day, the Pope delivered an allocution violently attacking the Indian Government. (?)

London, 19th March.—Stock markets are recovering and buoyant. Consols 96⅞. Bar Silver 54.

London, 21st March.—It is generally reported that Russia refuses to make a positive engagement to demobilise, but that she promises to do so when the following conditions are fulfilled ; namely :—

The signature of the protocol by the powers.

The disarmament of Turkey, and the conclusion of peace between the Porte and Montenegro.

London, 21st March.—In the House of Commons to-night, Lord Hamilton declined to make a statement of of the negotiations pending between Sir Lewis Pelley and the Ameer.

London, 22nd March.—The Cabinet requires a distinct pledge to demobilise, from Russia, before considering the Russian amendments to the protocol.

Constantinople, 22nd March.—The Porte refuses to accede to the conditions proposed by Montenegro.

London, 22nd March.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer will introduce the Budget on the 12th April.

London, 22nd March.—In the House of Lords, to-night, Lord Derby, replying to a question, said that the Cabinet was still examining the text of the Russian protocol, and the conditions under which it would be signed at all.

London, 22nd March.—General Ignatieff has gone to Vienna.

Constantinople, 22nd March.—The Porte has prolonged the armistice with Montenegro till the 12th of April.

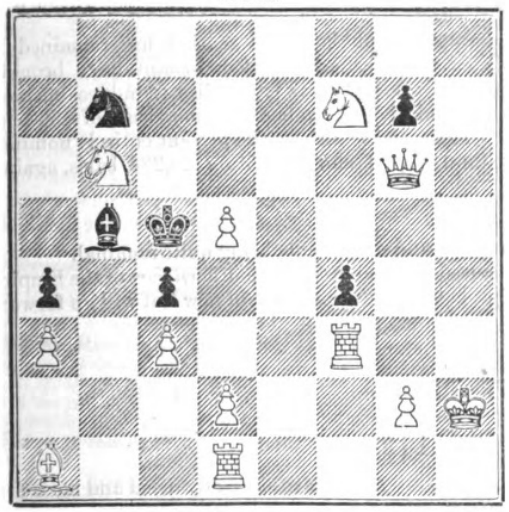
London, 24th March.—Mr. Courtney has postponed his motion for a resolution to the effect that the injustice, corruption and cruelty of the Ottoman rule have released England from any obligation at any time contracted to maintain the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

A debate took place on the motion of Mr. Fawcett in favour of bringing pressure to bear on Turkey for the better government of her Christian subjects. The House approved of the adjournment of the debate.

PRIZE PROBLEM.

By F. Healey.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Solution of W. Grimshaw's problem of April 7th.

White.	Black.
1.—Kt. to Q. B.'s sq. dis. ch.	1.—Q. takes Q.
2.—B. to K. Kt.'s 8th, ch.	2.—Kt. to R.'s sq.
3.—Kt. to K. B.'s 6th, and mates next move.	

Correct answer received from W. H. S., Tôkiô.

Solution of Mons. L. de Bilow's problem of last week.

White.	Black.
1.—R. to K. B.'s sq.	1.—R. takes Kt.
2.—Q. to Q.'s 4th.	2.—Q. takes Q.
3.—Kt. to Q.'s 3rd, mates.	
if 1.—K. to K.'s 4th.	
2.—Kt. to Kt.'s 4th.	2.—Q. to Kt.'s 8th.
3.—Kt: to Q.'s sq., mates.	

Correct answers received from W. H. S. and W. B. M., Tôkiô.

Philadelphia Exhibition.—One of the most important awards at this exhibition is undoubtedly the one to Messrs. J. and P. Coats, of Paisley. In the heart of the cotton-producing country of the world, this enterprising Scotch firm were the only manufacturers who received an award for superior strength and excellent quality of spool cotton.—*Morning Post.*

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—A moderate business has been done since our last, but at the close there seems to be less animation and the market is quiet. *Yarns*:—During the past fortnight a fair business has been done in 16/24; now the demand seems, to some extent, to be satisfied and dealers are working off their purchases and contracts; prices are firm. More attention seems to be given to 28/32, which show a slight improvement, while 38/42 continue neglected. *Shirtings* are in moderate demand, and quotations are showing an upward tendency. For *T. Cloths*, there is some request, whereas *Velvets* and other articles are dull and unenquired for.

Grey Shirtings:—						White Shirtings:—	
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.47½ to $1.82½		60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. per pce.	2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	„	1.65 to 2.25		Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb. per lb.	0.67½ to 0.85
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ „	39 in.	„	1.65 to 2.37½		Black Velvets	7.25 to 8.25
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in.	„	2.05 to 2.57½		English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.	2.65 to 2.85
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1.50 to 1.70		Taffachelass 12 yds, 43 in.	1.70 to 2.15
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in.	„	1.10 to 1.25			

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul	$28.75 to 32.50	No. 38 to 42 per picul	$34.00 to 39.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$30.50 to 34.25	Reverse Twist 16-24 „	

Woollens.—Our market is very quiet and business has been on a rather small scale since our last, with nominally the same prices as then quoted. *Mousselines de Laine* are weaker, and the demand for *Blankets* has somewhat receded.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5.50 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.25 to 0.30
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25 to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in.	0.30 to 0.36
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.00 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.24 to 0.31	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16.50 to 17.50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb	0.40 to 0.47
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.17½ to 0.19				

Sugar.—Owing to considerable receipts of *Formosa* sugar its value has somewhat fallen, and buyers are inclined to hold off, waiting further arrivals. Stocks in Formosa are, however, now very much reduced and rates high owing to a good demand for China and Europe, so holders in this market are consequently firm. Rates for *China* sugar are rather higher.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$4.30	China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul	$6.20 to $6.50
„ in basket	„	$4.10	„ No. 5 Kong-fun	„	$5.70 to $6.15
Taiwanfoo in bag	„	$4.15	„ No. 6 E-pak	„	$5.20 to $5.50
do. in basket	„	$4.00	Swatow Brown	„	$3.60
China No 1 Ping-fah	„	$8.00	Daitong	„	$3.75
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	$7.30 to $7.80	Japan Rice	„	$1.95 to $2.05
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	$6.60 to $6.90	Kerosene Oil	„	$4.40

Kerosene Oil—The market continues quiet at $4.40, the stock being estimated at under 30,000 cases.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Under the influence of the several causes enumerated in our last, this market has remained in a state of great depression. The political and commercial advices received since the 12th instant have brought transactions to an almost complete standstill; further concessions offered by holders have failed to induce business in Oshiu Silks, which form the bulk of the stock. Some Sinchu Hanks have been bought on a basis of $600 for medium grades; but settlements being on the whole only 25 or 30 bales, prices are for the present entirely nominal.

The shipments of the fortnight are 72 bales, making the total export since 1st July 20,284 bales, against 12,477 last year for the corresponding period.

The stock is estimated at about 1,400 bales.

Tea.—Our Tea season may now be considered closed, arrivals and settlements being quite nominal.

Owing to the interruption of the native lines of steamers, caused by troubles in the southern part of the Empire, early arrivals of New Crop Teas will be much restricted, and probably no large amount of new leaf will go forward before the first steamer in June.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—In the early part of fortnight rates kept very steady, but have since advanced and close firm at quotations.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s 1½d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	74
„ Bank Bills on demand	4s 0¾d.	„ Private 10 days sight	74⅜
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s 1⅝d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	98
On Paris—Bank Sight	5.10	„ 30 days sight Private	100
„ Bank 6 months' sight	5.20	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	98½
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.30	„ 30 days sight Private	100½
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1¼ % dis.	Kinsatz	414
„ Private 10 days' sight	2⅛ „	Gold Yen	404

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Apr. 14	Haze	Wilkinson	American ship	862	New York	Nov. 25	General	Isaacs Bros.
„ 14	Jacobine	Holmann	German bq.	417	Takao	Apr. 1	Sugar	Nethd. Trading Co.
„ 16	Catarina	Fischer	Danish bq	340	Takao	Apr. 2	Sugar	Chinese
„ 17	Leonore	Crichton	British brig	250	Takao	Apr. 3	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 17	La Clocheterie	Capt. Reynier	Fren. corvette	1800	Kobe	Apr. 15	——	——
„ 18	Bombay	Smith	British str.	1325	Hongkong	—	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 18	Otto	Adamsen	German brig	231	Takao	—	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 20	W'dering Minstrel	Sievewright	British barque	361	Takao	April 5	Sugar	Chinese
„ 20	Syringa	Partridge	Brit. 3-m. schr.	242	Takao	—	Sugar	Grosser & Co.
„ 21	City of Tokio	Maury	American str.	5050	Hongkong	Apr. 15	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
„ 21	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1914	Shanghai & ports	Apr. 15	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
April 15	Viking	Castle	British str.	2558	Kobe	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 16	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	2145	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 17	Talisman	Capt. St. Hiliare	Fren. corvette	1400	Kobe	——	——
„ 18	Menzaleh	Pasqualini	French str.	1502	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 18	Hart	Hon. H. N. Hood	British g-vessel	584	Hongkong	——	——

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Bombay	Smith	British steamer	1325	Hongkong	April 18	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong
City of Tokio	Maury	British str.	5050	Hongkong	April 21	P. M. S. S. Co.	San Francisco
Massilia	Harvey	British steamer	1033	Hongkong	.....	P. & O. Co.	
Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese steamer	1914	Shanghai & ports	April 21	M. B. Co.	Shanghai
Sea Gull	Symons	British tugboat	37	Nagasaki	.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.	
Tibre	De Girard	French steamer	1726	Hongkong	Apr. 12	M. M. Co.	
SAILING SHIPS.							
Alerta	Talbot	British schooner	250	Amoy	April 13	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Caroline	Miller	Danish schooner	55	Kurile Islands	.....	Claussen	
Catarina	Fischer	Danish barque	300	Takao	April 16	Chinese	
Haze	Wilkinson	American ship	826	New York	April 14	Isaacs Bros.	
Jacobine	Holmann	German barque	417	Takao	April 14	Nethd. Trading Co.	
Laurel	Johnson	British barque	638	Cardiff	Mar. 28	E. Abbott	
Leonore	Crichton	British brig	250	Takao	April 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Otto	Adamsen	German brig	231	Takao	April 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Punjaub	Black	British barque	882	London	Mar. 31	L. Kniffler & Co.	
Syringa	Partridge	Brit. 3-m. schr.	242	Takao	April 20	Grosser & Co.	
Tori	Williams	British schooner	55	Bonin Island, &c.	April 12	Captain	
W'dering Minstrel	Sievewright	British barque	361	Takao	April 20	Chinese	

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—His Excellency Okuma, Minister of Finance, Mr. Iwamura, Governor of Kagoshima-ken, Messrs. E. de Mortier, J. F. Kelly, H. Ludwig, Jameson, J. H. Duus, Ng Choy, O. Meuser, H. Kniffler, and 50 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steam-ship *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong.—Baran Von Siebold, Messrs. Karasaki Gorou, Fillippi, F. Ducros, R. Kirkwood and Lamarque.

Per Steam-ship *Bombay* from Hongkong:—Mr. J. F. Cruickshank, M. Choy Chee, wife and child, Mr. Cheang and two wives, and 13 Chinese on deck.

Per Steam-ship *City of Tokio* from Hongkong:—Captain Barker, Captain Lenney, Messrs. M. A. Rotschke, M. C. Murray, M. J. E. Cass in the cabin; and 18 Europeans, and 1,111 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—For Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Dumaresq, Mr. and Mrs. Cobden, Messrs. W. Coyle, J. Whyte, Ohlrich, Robertson, Wheeler, R.N., Goerke, J. H. Tillson, Dr. McLeod, Tenant, Pereira, Morse, Rig, Oyama, Narabara, and 10 Japanese in the cabin; and 3 European, 2 Chinese, and 203 Japanese in the steerage. For America: Mr. and Mrs. Farnham, Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe, Miss Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. Macmakin, Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. House, Mr. Denlon, Mrs. Bassett and Mrs. M. B. Paul.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru* for Shanghai and ports—
Treasure $1,700

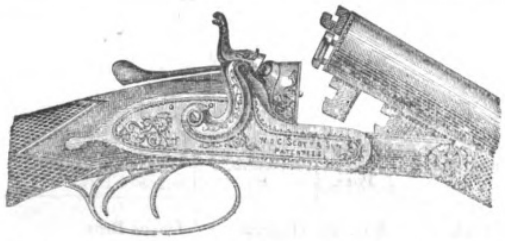
Per Steam-ship *Menzaleh* for Hongkong:—
Silk for England ... ... 38 bales
France ... ... 20 „
Total ... ... 58 bales
Treasure for Hongkong ... ... $ 5,000
„ London 44,600

Per Steam-ship *Bombay*, from Hongkong
Sugar ... ... 1,856 packages
General ... ... 2,352 „
Total ... ...4,208 packages

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure $116,000

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IS AN
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"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

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To the Proprietors of L. S."

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

TESTIMONIAL.

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Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.

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M. E. WALKER.

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and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper*, *labels*, *stopper* and *bottle*.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON

MORSONS' PEPSINE PREPARATIONS.

PEPSINE.—Among the results of the application of science to the practice of medicine, none appear to promise more important results than Pepsine, the digestive principle of the gastric juice, which in a purified state, and mixed with some inert vegetable powder, or dissolved in wine, or made into a lozenge forms a valuable medicine. It appears that the use of this important agent is greatly increasing as the knowledge of its effects becomes more widely diffused. A few grains put into a wine-glass with some water forms at once an artificial stomach in which food may be digested, in this way the relative values of different samples of Pepsine may be determined. At a lecture that was delivered a short time ago at the Society of Arts, by Dr. LETHEBY, an experiment of this sort was made, in which large quantities of animal fibrine were digested in bottles, during the lecture, with MORSON'S Pepsine.—Extract from the *Morning Herald* and *Standard* Newspapers.

The rapid popularity Pepsine has acquired among the most eminent members of the medical profession throughout the civilised world, as almost a specific for chronic dyspepsia, is due to the fact that it is the nearest possible production of the active principle of the gastric juice of the stomach. Unfortunately, like all other inventions of a like nature, Pepsine has been not slightly discredited by the spurious manufactures that have been issued from time to time, but when it was know to be the product of of such eminent chemists as MORSONS', of Southampton-row the concurrent testimony of almost every physician in France and England declared it to be the grandest and most perfect cure ever introduced for all diseases of the digestive organs.—*Church Herald.*

It is not too much to say that the introduction of Pepsine into the list of modern therapeutic agents by Dr. CORVISART created a very veritable revolution in the pathology of dyspepsia, and diseases of the digestive organs. Whereas no complaint was so common as chronic indigestion, perhaps the most painful martyrdom to which any one can be subjected, this should now be positively unknown, for as the disease is due to a lack of gastric juice, a dose of Pepsine, which contains the active digestive principle of the digesting juice of the stomach, restores the equilibrium, and effects a cure. Fortunately, too, for its popularity, the preparations of Pepsine, for which we have to thank Messrs. MORSON & SON, are of the most elegant character, enabling it to be administered with the most extreme accuracy, and also in very palatable forms.—*Freeman's.*

One is apt to look with so much suspicion on all proprietary medicines the secret ingredients of which are carefully concealed from the world that it was a relief to find there was no secret about Pepsine. This comparably new and valuable agent is simply the active principle of the gastric juice of the stomach, and as nature is above art or science it is hardly to be wondered at that it has effected the most wonderful cures of what were heretofore supposed to be chronic dyspepsia. The principle underlying the administration of Pepsine, is just this. "Where the stomatch is not strong enough, strengthen it." It is, however, of the last necessity to see that it is properly made, the best guarantee for which is to be found in the presence of the labels issued by Messrs MORSON & SON, of Southampton-Row, these eminent chemists having achieved a deserved reputation for the manufacture of Pepsine, which has completely overshadowed even the original French makers.—*Weekly Register.*

When CORVISART first announced his invention of Pepsine not a few of the faculty were inclined to denounce it as one more added to the already long list of empirical remedies. But by degrees it made its way, and when the preparations of this active principle of the gastric juice of Messrs BOUDAULT, of Paris, made under the personal supervision of the inventor, were supplemented by the improvements introduced by our own eminent chemists, Messrs MORSON & SON, of Southampton-row, all our leading physicians, one after the other, gave in their adhesion to this purely and thoroughly scientific remedy, which seems to have proved a complete specific for the most wearing and trying of "the ills that flesh is heir to"—chronic dyspepsia. Indeed, without arrogating to ourselves any very special medical knowledge, we are able to understand why this grand therapeutic remedy, which contains the active principle of the gastric juice, should prove a perfect remedy for all diseases of the digestive organs which arise from a failure of the gastric juice.—*Court Circular.*

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VAN OORDT & CO.,

YOKOHAMA & HIOGO, JAPAN.

September 11, 1875. 12ms.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 14.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 22nd instant, at Takanawa, Tôkiô, the wife of ALFRED MILNES, Esq., B.A. (Lond.), of a son.

Notes of the Week.

There is little news of interest from the South concerning the war. Everything appears to be at a stand still. It is now a common rumour that the Government is anxious to bring about a compromise and this report is borne out by various facts that have of late become known. It is safe to assert, however, that no compromise will be entertained by Saigo and his army which bears the form of a pardon. To accept a pardon would be to acknowledge a defeat, which Satsuma is by no means likely to admit. If a compromise be effected we may feel sure that Saigo will get nearly all that he wants. Otherwise the fight must be carried out to the bitter end. The *Mainichi Shimbun* states that a letter written by a paymaster in the Army at Kumamoto on the 15th instant to his friends at Yokohama, says that the killed and wounded in the garrison at Kumamoto were over six hundred. When relieved the garrison was in a very distressed state, being reduced to eating raw rice, barley and millet, as their fuel was entirely consumed. In one of the engagements Lieut.-General ° ° (Tani ?) was shot through the breast and, though not dead, is in a dangerous state. Goto Shojiro has returned to Tôkio. Itagaki is at Tosa amusing himself by *hunting*. We may possibly one day hear of his having put up large game.

In whatever light the action of Saigo may appear, the fact that he is a military leader of rare ability is acknowledged alike by friend and foe. His masterly retreat from before Kumamoto with an army, variously estimated at from twelve to eighteen thousand men, has compelled admiration from those opposed to him, and proved that he is indeed a foeman worthy of their steel. It must be remembered that he had to keep up three fronts. One toward the garrison of Kumamoto; one toward the southern army, and one towards the main army of over twenty thousand men. Unknown and unsuspected, he quietly drew off the whole of his forces. Not a dead body, not a wounded man, not a single arm or scrap of provision left behind. What is still more remarkable is that it took three days for the Imperialists to discover that their opponents had vanished, and when at last they advanced toward the castle, they found only the ashes of the Satsuma camp fires, and as the *Chôya Shimbun* most expressively puts it "the birds in peaceful possession of the trees." Not only do we wonder at the skill displayed in the movement, but it is a singular proof of the perfect discipline of the men, and their devotion to their leader and his cause, that amongst his army, not one was found faithless enough to convey to the Imperialists the least hint of the intended retreat. From this movement arose the rumour that Saigo was dead, but the skill with which it was conducted is, we think, almost conclusive proof that he alone could have organized it. The Duke of Wellington said that there were only three Generals in England who could take ten thousand men out of Hyde Park without getting them into confusion. Here we have an army of considerably more than that number placed in a difficult country, vanishing mysteriously in the face of a force of more than double its strength. Certainly Saigo is not dead.

Some time since we spoke of a rumour that had reached us of dissensions in the Cabinet. We have every reason to believe that the disruption increases, and that a portion of the Administration are bitterly opposed to continuing a conflict which, in their opinion,—and it is an opinion shared by most on lookers,—is not waged on behalf of the rights of the Nation at large, but which has been brought about, and is carried on, solely for the gratification of the personal enmities and interests of two or three of the members of the Central Government. We know that Generals Kuroda and Yamagata have sent in their resignations, and that the Emperor has accorded them permission to retire from their posts. Such withdrawal at so critical a time must excite the greatest surprise. It is said that there is mutiny in the camp of the Imperialists, and that the soldiers have refused to be driven any longer like sheep to the slaughter, but it appears more probable that both Kuroda and Yamagata will no longer consent to fight for a cause that is not sustained by the unanimous opinion of the Administration. Were it otherwise; were the cause that of the Emperor and the Nation, is it reasonable to suppose that a man like Kuroda would request to be relieved from his command, urging as an excuse that certain land matters in Yezo required his superintendence? As well might Sir Colin Campbell during the Indian mutiny have resigned on the plea that he wanted to go home and look after his kitchen garden. It is rumoured that some of his colleagues have told Okubo that if he wants to continue the war he may go into the field and command the army in person. We see, however, a ray of hope that an attempt at some compromise is meditated. Saigo Yorimichi, the acting Minister of War, and brother of Saigo Takamori has gone hastily to Kiôto. At the present time neither side is in a position to dictate terms to the other, but an effort might surely be made to bring about a peaceable adjustment. No one could be more fit to be entrusted with the mission than Saigo Yorimichi. We

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hope that this is the object of his going to Kiôto. It is thought by some that he will be requested to take the place of Kuroda, but we trust that the nation may be spared the grievous spectacle of brothers—certainly two of the ablest and most deservedly honoured men in Japan—leading armies against each other.

What has become of Ôyama the Ex-governor of Kagoshima? Why is his trial not proceeded with, and why in justice to itself does not the Government give incontrovertible proof of his treachery and disloyalty in arresting Nakahara and his choice band of colleagues? Where by the bye are these garrulous gentlemen?

The hysteric and impotent rage displayed by the *Tokio Times* towards those who feel it their duty to expose the constant *suggestio falsi* and *suppressio veri* to which it has to resort to support its mercenary and parasitical existence, affords a lamentable proof of its utter prostitution of talent and principle. It is an entire believer in the unmanly expedient of soiling others in order to make itself look clean. Its attacks on ourselves we can well afford to pass over in contemptuous silence. As for its threats as to what it or its friends may do to us, we can say with Brutus that there is no terror in them:—

> "For I am armed so strong in honesty,
> That they pass by me as the idle wind,
> Which I respect not."

We at least never seek to

> "Contaminate our fingers with base bribes,
> And sell the mighty space of our large honours
> For so much trash as may be grasped thus."

But when in every expression of opinion, in the chronicling of the simplest event, it garbles statements and falsifies facts in a base endeavour to slander Englishmen and everything English, we feel it our duty to expose its trickery, and to point out to the Japanese, to whose interests it is avowedly devoted, that it is a journal which no Englishman and no American, but those who are swayed by the same venal and mischievous motives as itself, speaks of but in terms of derision and scorn. Let its Japanese readers beware of giving ear to its toadying bepraisements, its misleading blandishments, and deliberate falsifications. The warning is perhaps scarcely needed, as we credit the Japanese with too much good sense to believe that they cannot perfectly fathom the causes of its sickening flattery of themselves and the persistent malignity shown towards England. But it is as well to let them know that such a journal and its supporters will certainly prove to be the worst friends and the most insidious enemies of the nation. Honesty of purpose and dignity of opinion seem unknown to it but by name. Actuated solely by motives of self interest, Judas-like it would sell its best friend for a few pieces of silver,—but there the comparison must cease, for unlike Judas it would never have the conscience to return the bribe and go and hang itself.

We are glad to see that the motives which have led to the present disturbance in Satsuma are rightly understood in England. In the last number received of the *Pall Mall Budget* some remarks on "The Japanese Troubles" conclude as follows.

> In any case the movement is not a rebellion. It is, as we are informed, an armed protest against certain unpopular members of the Government, this being the only existing method of effective opposition. The constitutional safety-valves which we possess are still wanting in Japan. Opposition, if serious, must be shown by fighting—not directed, indeed, against the Mikado, though against the Government forces, the object being to disturb and overthrow unpopular Ministers.

An individual signing himself "Flaneur" and writing to the *Gazette* of April the 23rd, takes exception to a little essay of ours, in which borrowing as foundation a text or two from advertisements of Holloway and Cockle, we ventured to erect thereon a superstructure so airy, we had fancied, and so transparent, that no human being could possibly be found unutterably stupid enough to suspect it of any greater density than that of—what it was and nothing more—a bubble.

We find, however, that we were mistaken, and although we cannot say that we care to address ourselves particularly to persons of the mental capacity of "Flaneur," yet we solemnly assure him, that on any future occasion in which we may feel ourselves at liberty to indulge our fancy a little, we would—were we not afraid of offending the understanding of our other readers—premonish and advise him beforehand, at the head of every article, of the light in which we intend it to be regarded. Although, even in such cases, we might despair of making him comprehend our meaning,—as his capability of understanding even the simplest language may fairly be doubted, when judged by the total inability he manifests to understand what is a little obscure—yet mindful of that charity which is not above explaining a joke to a dull brother, and regardless of the anguish involved therein, we should then have the mental satisfaction of feeling that we, at best, have left no measures unattempted to prevent "Flaneur's" doing, what, after all, may be a superfluous act on his part, namely writing himself down, a ninny.

The *Tokio Times* has several times expressed itself "totally at a loss to understand" certain remarks in our columns. We can quite believe its failing to comprehend any fair, straightforward and unbiassed statement. We shall at all times be happy to provide the *Times* with information, but it must not expect us to find it in brains.

According to the terms of the shooting licenses granted to foreigners, all pursuit of game ceased on the 15th instant, and with very few exceptions foreigners tacitly agreed, as might have been expected, to shoot no pheasants after the 28th February. It is rather too bad to find, that failing the issue by the Japanese authorities of any regulations enforcing a close season, the market has been stocked with pheasants up to date. Only a day or two ago a gentleman visiting the market counted upwards of forty pheasants exposed for sale, and any one passing down Water Street at an early hour on one day of this week, might have observed a servant, belonging to the hotel at the end of the bund, carrying a large number of pheasants to the larder of that establishment. It is a great deal too bad that the native authorities should accept a fee for licenses to shoot, and do nothing whatever towards the proper preservation of game, but it is still worse that foreigners, by purchasing game so decidedly out of season, should encourage the Japanese in what we are rightly taught to look upon as wanton destruction.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* states that since yesterday the examination of newspapers previous to publication has been done away with. The *Tokio Times* must rejoice exceedingly, as it will now be permitted to express itself more freely, and be no longer compelled to resort to the same tricks of concealment practised by the rest of its native contemporaries. We wonder that it has not, before this, appeared with blank spaces. It would have been for more dignified than trying to fill its columns with abusive twaddle, and nauseous flattery. But the leopard cannot change his spots.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun* we are enabled to glean some particulars of the life of Kawaji Toshiyoshi, the Chief Inspector of Police, whose name has been brought into such undesirable notoriety through the confessions of Nakahara and his accomplices as to the intended assassination of General Saigo. He is by birth a Satsuma man, and a member of a family of the lower class of *samurai*. He was formerly known by the name of Shônoshin. From his youngest days he showed signs of ability remarkable in a child. He was early taught Chinese literature and the art of fencing, that indispensable part of a *samurai's* education, and made rapid progress. When the Lord of Satsuma came to Yedo he was much struck by the excellence of the foreign military system of drill, which was then being introduced into the country, and on his return sent a number of young men to the capital to be therein instructed. Kawaji was selected to look after them, and on his arrival in Yedo, first heard of the different civilisations that existed in countries beyond the seas, with which he sought to make himself acquainted by the study of European books.

Just before the restoration of the Mikado he was advanced to the ranks of the higher *samurai*, and shortly after was placed in command of a body of troops composed entirely of

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the lower *samurai*, all of whom were Satsuma men. He was in many engagements, of which the most notable took place at Niigata, Nagaoka and Aidzu. In the second year of Meiji he was appointed to the office of Superintendent of Arms in the Satsuma *Han*, and two years later was promoted to the office of *Daisakan* (Secretary of the Tôkiô *Fu*). The following year he was made Chief Superintendent of Police, and in that capacity travelled throughout Europe, examining into the organisations of police in the various countries. On his return to Japan he adopted certain of the ideas learned abroad in the formation of the native police force, and continues to hold the position of Chief Superintendent, with an addition to his rank, made in March last, of Lieutenant General in the Army.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* states that Shinowara, one of Saigo's principal Generals, is not dead, but at the head of his command. A little time since his funeral, it was reported, took place at Kagoshima. Truly this world seems terribly given to lying.

The letter on the currency from our correspondent "W." which will be found in another column, brings out in still stronger relief the disadvantages under which the foreign commerce of this country, and indeed of the East generally, necessarily labours from having no better monetary standard than the Mexican dollar. Nothing that he advances, however, tends in the least to weaken the position to the establishment of which we are devoting so liberal an allowance of space in our leading columns, namely, that the question of monetary reform is one that primarily concerns the Japanese Government, with whom alone rests the power of effecting an amelioration of the present highly unsatisfactory state of affairs. Once the native currency is placed on a convertible basis the question will have entered into an entirely new phase. Until that is done no such palliative as calling in the *yen* to supplement the dollar, even if possible, would be either effectual or permanent.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 23rd.

The Gaiety Theatre was fairly well filled on Saturday night when Professor Vanek gave his first representation of the magician's art. Although there was nothing new in the tricks done, they were exceedingly well received on account of the extremely clever neatness and finish which characterized all that the Professor did. Any future entertainments given by this renowned prestidigitateur deserve to be well attended, though we trust the Professor will then think fit to give as more of his magic art and less of the wonderful agioscope.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kumamoto at 6 a.m. on the 20th instant announces that the Imperial forces continue to advance. Mifune was taken by the police. The garrison troops have advanced as far as Shimaboba but whether they have been victorious or not is yet unknown. The division under Oyama had taken possession of Hotokubo, Shinnanbu, and Shimonambu, and that under Miura had taken Otsukuji. No reports have been received from the other commands. The insurgents are vigorously defending themselves, as before.

A telegram which reached Tôkiô at 4.30 p.m. on the 21st instant reports that the Imperialists marched from Katashida at dawn of the 20th instant, and after overcoming the insurgents at several places entered Mifune at about noon. The Imperialists have encamped in favourable positions at Marumata, Jidaya, and Makumisaka. The insurgents were completely beaten on this occasion, many were killed and a large quantity of munitions of war was captured.

The loss on the Imperial side was seven killed and thirty-seven wounded.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A telegram which left Osaka at 0.20 p.m. on the 22nd announces that on the 21st instant the first and second divisions under Generals Nodzu and Miyoshi attacked Koyama by night, and took possession of it. The rebels who held the position have fled to Yabe.

The following was telegrahped from Kumamoto at 2.15 p.m. on the 22nd instant :—

The Kumamoto garrison troops attacked the rebels at Takenoya. The fighting lasted throughout the night, and by morning the rebels were put to flight.

Tuesday, 24th.

This morning's *Mainichi Shimbun* contains telegraphic news from Nagasaki, dated the 22nd instant, announcing continued successes on the part of the Imperialists, who, under the command of Yamada, Kawaji and Takashima, attacked the rebels in their new entrenchments near Mifune, Iidayama and Koyama. In all these engagements the rebels were worsted and put to flight.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram was received at the Department of the Imperial Household on the 21st instant, to the effect that the Empress Dowager would leave Kiôto for the capital about the middle of next month.

Kuroda having marched his troops into Kumamoto has requested the Government to permit him to resign his post of adviser to the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces, and to return to his duties in the Kaitakushi Department. This request was granted on the 22nd instant.

Since the relief of Kumamoto, the Imperial forces have occupied the country from Higashi-waifu to Yashiro a distance of about twenty *ri*, where they are now entrenched against the rebels.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Ôkubo, Kido, and Itô were hitherto staying at Osaka, but have now returned to Kiôto.

The poor in the neighbourhood of the seat of war, on those days when no fighting takes place, go out and dig up cannon balls, which they sell to the rebels at about seven *yen* for one *kuamme* (about 8 lbs).

Though Saigo is a rebel his abilities in warfare must be acknowledged. When, on the relief of the Kumamoto castle, he retreated he left no dead, wounded, arms or amunition on the field, but took everything away with him,

From he *Akébono Shimbun.*

A certain rebel named Katsurayemon in four days collected a force of three thousand men at Kagoshima and sent them to the seat of war. The wounded are all sent to Kagoshima and as soon as they get well they return in haste to the field.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The *Sakai Shimbun* states that the sons of Shimadzu Saburo went to Kiôto for the purpose of explaining that the members of the house of Shimadzu had tried by all possible means to prevent the Satsuma *samurai* from taking up arms against the Imperial authority, but that notwithstanding all the influence brought to bear their advice was not heeded.

Two men-of-war, the *Riojo Kan* and the *Kasuga Kan*, have been despatched to the coast of Satsuma. One of them will be stationed at Sadowara, while the other will cruise in the neighbourhood of Sakura-shima.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Lieut General Tani, who was for about fifty days beseiged in Kumamoto, will, accompanied by General Yamagata, proceed to Kiôto for the purpose of explaining his views as to the best way of prosecuting the war.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

Statement for the week ending 21st April, 1877 :—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		1,200,000
On hand	978,980	
In circulation	221,020	
	1,200,000	
Reserve Fund		221,020
In Foreign money :—		
In dollars	$114,975	
In Bank notes and cheques		
Deposited with Foreign Banks	50,045	
	165,020	
Do in native currency	56,000	
	221,020	

Wednesday, 25th.

As our contemporaries reported yesterday evening, the P. M. Company's steamer *City of Peking* ran on shore at Rubicon Point yesterday morning while on her way down the bay, the accident being attributable to the dense fog which prevailed at the time. The *Massilia*, with cargo boats in tow, left for the stranded vessel

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at 2 o'clock, and the U. S. S. *Alert* at 4 p.m., having made all preparations for attempting to tow the steamer off shore if necessary. We are glad, however, to say, that the fears that were freely expressed that the steamer had sustained serious damage, are entirely unfounded. After taking out about 800 tons of cargo, and lightening her water tanks of about 400 tons of water, she floated off about half-past three this morning, requiring no aid but t hat of her own screw. The *Massilia* was anchored about two cables' length from the *City of Peking*, waiting to take a hawser on board for the purpose of towing the latter off, as requested by Captain Tanner, and the P. & O. tug was actually alongside the *Peking* ready to pass the hawser from one vessel to the other, when the engines of the *City of Peking* were turned astern, and coming off shore suddenly, she ran stern first right into the *Massilia*, knocking down the deck houses on the port side before the paddle-box, breaking an iron support of the sponson, and smashing a lot of lamps, etc., in the lamp-room. Mr. William MacDonald, Lloyd's Surveyor, states that he has thoroughly examined the vessel and that he cannot detect the slightest sign of strain or damage of any kind. A diver will, however, be employed to examine her keel before she resumes her voyage. She is now lying just off the entrance to Yokoska where she will reload her cargo, and will probably proceed on her way to Hongkong this afternoon. It is both by good fortune and good management that she went on shore where she did. When in the dense fog Captain Tanner sighted the shore, seeing that stranding was inevitable, he ran her on to the sandy beach at the small village of Isemachi, about half a mile this side of Kanonsaki. A couple of ship's lengths either way would have put her on a dangerous reef of rocks, where she must have sustained most serious damage. We cannot but express our surprise, however, that she should have left harbour in such a thick fog, and be allowed proceed at a rate of speed which took her from the light-ship to where the struck,—a distance of fourteen miles—in fifty-two minutes. Her actual speed at the moment of striking was about four and a half knots.

On hearing of the accident, M. Conil, the Agent of the M.M. Company, immediately offered the services of the *Tibre* to the P. M. S. Co.'s Agent, Mr. Foster, and Mr. MacRitchie, on behalf of the Light-house Department, was no less prompt in placing the *Meiji Maru* at the disposal of the Company. The U. S. S. *Tennessee*, with Admiral Reynolds on board, proceeded to the scene of the disaster early this morning, but as, fortunately, her assistance was not required, she returned again to the anchorage about half-past six o'clock.

The s.s. *Viking* left this morning for Shinagawa to load for Amoy.

We would recommend to our readers the perusal of the first part of the Report of the China Merchants' S. N. Co., which we publish to-day, as being a most remarkable production. The conclusion of it will appear to-morrow.

The following advertisement, which we take from a San Francisco paper, is worthy of the famous George Robins, and shows that what is usually a matter of fact announcement may partake largely of the romantic :—

"A RURAL HOME IN OAKLAND.—On Fifth Street, between Market and Myrtle, three minutes' walk from the Market Street Station. A comfortable house of five hard-finished rooms and a good cellar, with lot 25 x 100 feet, comprising a garden of native and exotic plants, umbrageous trees, whereon the feathered songsters of the wood alight and carol forth their songs of praise to the giver of all good gifts. A perennial fountain sends a charming spray of liquid pearls, beautifying the scene into enchanting loveliness, and all this for the pitiful sum of $1,800, one-third of which may remain on mortgage for two years. Title perfect. Apply to * * * Real Estate Agent, First Street, San Francisco."

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Major General Saigo, now Acting Minister of War, intends to leave for Kiôto to-day (the 24th) by the *Massilia*.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Two hundred and six policemen enlisted from the *samurai* of Takata, in Niigatâ *ken*, arrived at the capital on the 22nd instant, and again on the 23rd instant another force of one hundred and fifteen from Niigata, and thirty-five from Shidzuoka *ken*, arrived at Tôkiô. On the 26th instant about twenty-five more are expected from Niigata.

Large numbers of wounded continue to arrive here from the South. The *Sumida-maru* brought four hundred on the 18th and the *Kanagawa-maru* two hundred and fifty on the 19th, both lots being from Nagasaki. From these arrivals, however, nothing can be gathered as to recent casualties, as most of these sufferers are convalescents.—*Hiogo News.*

Thursday, 26th.

Professor Vanek gave a second representation of his mystic art last night at the Gaiety Theatre, which we were sorry to observe was not so well filled as the performance itself deserved. The decapitation feat was the great event of the evening, and to many people present seemed painfully real. But why, O shade of Handel! should the artist who presides at the piano be allowed to perform the "Dead March in Saul" when this trick is being done? The varied resources of the Professor will no doubt enable him to give an entire change of programme at his next entertainment, but we hope to see the decapitation feat repeated.

Having completed her reloading, the *City of Peking* proceeded on her voyage to Hongkong at half-past four yesterday afternoon.

The following was circulated yesterday by Wm. McDonald, Esq., Lloyds' Surveyor at this port.

Copy.

Being informed that the P. M. S.S. *City of Peking* was stranded on the mainland inside and half a mile from Cape Kannonzaki in this gulf, I yesterday came on board and found her on the beach, bows on, having got on the shore during the fog. She was on hard sand and took the ground evenly fore and aft. I remained on board during the night, and after they had lightened her about 1,200 tons in cargo and water, succeeded in getting her off at half-past three this a.m. I sounded the compartments fore and aft half an hour after she floated, and found she was making no water, and from the position in which she was on the ground, together with the water being perfectly smooth, I am of opinion she has received no damage to her hull and consider her to be a *First Class Risk* to prosecute her voyage.

(Signed) WM. McDONALD,
Surveyor for Local Offices, and Government Surveyor for British Shipping.

On board *City of Peking*, off Yokosuka,
Yedo Bay, April 25th, 1877.

According to the *Mainichi Shimbun* no less than 18,652 stand of arms supplied to the Imperial troops have been rendered useless through some cause or another since the commencement of the war. Of these, 12,500 stand have burst, principally on account of the raw recruits which form the bulk of the army using them, cramming two or more charges into their rifles during the excitiment of an engagement. The efficiency of the troops may be judged from this statement.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

The amount spent by the Okurasho upon the present Satsuma affair up to the middle of this month was 9,869,781 *yen*.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Some fifty *samurai* from Fukushima *ken* arrived at Tôkiô on the 24th instant, to be enrolled in the police force. Five hundred more recruits are expected to arrive from Akita and Miyé *ken* in a day or two.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

The following Notification was issued at the Imperial headquarters at Yashiro, at the beginning of this month.

"Those who were compelled to join the rebels against their will, on satisfactory proof of the same in examination before the authorities, will be acquitted by the government."

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The insurgents are now stationed about one or two *ri* from Kumamoto castle, and are holding consultation as to the best mode of attacking the Imperialists.

The Imperialists in the neighbourhood of Yashiro and Udo number about 7,000, while the insurgent force is only about 1,700.

As the *Kucho* and *Kocho* of Kagoshima *ken* are members of the School Party, they are now individually enlisting many young men for the rebel army, pretending that they are thereby following out the orders of the *Kencho*. The recruits so obtained are at once sent to Hitoyoshi, in Higo.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

A number of Osaka fencers, calling themselves the *Gekken-tai*, who were granted permission to go to the seat of war, and there fight for the Imperial cause, left their homes not many days ago to proceed to Kobe, but before they had arrived at that port took too much *saké* and behaved themselves very shamefully on the road. They were in consequence arrested, and instead of going to the war they were bound with ropes and consigned to prison.

The Bureau of Police at Tôkiô is about to send about five thousand suits of clothes to the South for the police force in the field.

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Friday, 27*th*.

Telegrams have been received which no longer leave any doubt of war having commenced between Turkey and Russia.

We were in error in stating that the report on the *City of Peking* was circulated by Mr. Wm. McDonald, Lloyd's Surveyor, as will be seen by his letter which we publish elsewhere. The report was handed by him to the P. M. S. S. Co. as usual, and was circulated by the Company for the information of the public, though there was nothing on the circular to indicate by whom it was issued.

We may, according to native accounts, look for the arrival of the first of the New Season's Tea by steamer from Shidzuoka about the 2nd proximo.

Mr. Henry Thorburn, Acting Manager of the Chartered Bank at Hongkong, died suddenly from an attack of appoplexy on the 19th instant.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Deucalion* was to leave Singapore for Hongkong on the 20th instant. The P. & O. steamer *Zambesi* left Singapore on the 17th instant, Mr. Pope Henessey, the new Governor of Hongkong, being a passenger. The steamer *Glenecagles* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 15th instant.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The rebel forces were on the 14th instant drawn up in order for a retreat from Kumamoto, there being then 8,000 of them stationed at Uyeki, 3,000 at Kawajiri, and 2,000 round Kumamoto. Though battle was offered by the Imperialists the rebels did not seem inclined to accept it, and it is thought they are maturing plans of their own.

Saigo is said to be at Koyama and actively engaged in giving orders to his men posted in different positions in that neighbourhood.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

The number of wounded at the army hospital at Osaka is 2,810. More than 100,000 eggs are monthly consumed there.

From the *Chôga Shimbun*.

A fire broke out at Yotsuya, Tansumachi, Tôkiô, at 10 p.m. on the 24th instant which destroyed sixty-five houses.

The *Shario Maru* of the Mitsu Bishi Company is to be despatched for the south to-day with a cargo of arms, ammunition, and thirty horses.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Major General Kuroda has embarked on the *Genkai Maru* at Nagasaki, which left that port for Kobe at 3 p.m. on the 26th instant.

Her Majesty the Empress Dowager will leave Kiôto on the 7th of next month for the capital, travelling overland.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

A fire broke out at Banchô, Tôkiô, at 11.40 p.m. on the 24th instant and destroyed twenty-five houses.

A fire broke out at 2.10 a.m. on the 26th instant at Tachibana-chô in Riogoku, Tôkiô, and spread as far as Wakamatsu-chô, destroying in all two hundred houses.

A telegram which left Kumamoto at 3.50 p.m. on the 25th instant announces that Admiral Kawamura and Lieut. Generals Ôyama and Takashima, with a detachment of artillery and two battalions of infantry, are to embark for Kagoshima shortly.

Saturday, 28*th*.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

It has been decided that H. M. the Mikado will return in a few days to the capital, travelling by sea. His Majesty will land at the *Chinjifu* (Naval Station) Hatoba, at Yokohama. The necessary preparation for H. M.'s arrival will commence to-day.

A telegram which was despatched from Kiôto at 10.05 a.m. on the 27th instant announces that the insurgents who were posted at Yabe have retreated to Hitoyoshi and to Hiuga. Shimadzu Saburo has been summoned to Kiôto, for reasons as yet unknown.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The name of the son of Saigo who was reported to have been killed was Kikutarô, and was born at the time that his father was banished to Ôshima. He became a Government student under the Kaitakushi and was sent to Europe to complete his education, returning to Japan some two or three years ago.

It is reported that Saigo has established his headquarters at Takachiwo, in the province of Hiuga.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Mr. Nakamura Chutarô, the editor of the *Kinji Hiôron*, was summoned to the *Saibansho* yesterday to be examined about an article published in No. 42 of the issue of that paper, to the effect that the *samurai* of Owari were specially allowed by the Government to wear swords. The action against him has been instituted by the Governor of Aichi *ken* (Owari).

The number of killed and wounded among the troops who were besieged in Kumamoto is over 450. This is accounted for by the frequent sorties they made.

A new army hospital, covering 800 *tsubos*, has been erected within the castle at Osaka, and there are now 3,200 wounded in it.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The *Nisshin Kan* is now at Kagoshima. The *Todai Maru* and *Takawo Maru* are ordered to proceed to the same place.

On the 25th instant five men-of-war, having on board four battalions of troops and seven hundred policemen, proceeded from Nagasaki to Kagoshima.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 21st April, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,053.93
Merchandise, &c.	$ 859.10
Total	$7,913.03

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,819.28
Merchandise, &c.	$ 516.66
Total	$8,335.94

Miles Open 18.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 15th April, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,188.11
Merchandise, &c.	$ 903.82
Total	$7,091.93

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,738.63
Merchandise, &c.	$ 427.91
Total	$9,166.54

Kobe, Osaka and Omiyadori Stations.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 15th April, 1877.

Passengers	Yen	7,839.635
Luggage, Parcels, &c.	„	332.360
Goods	„	673.362
Total	Yen	8,845.357
Corresponding period last year	Yen	6,650.939

Mr. Pope Hennessy was on Saturday presented with the freedom of the city of Cork by the mayor and corporation. In course of his reply Mr. Hennessy said:—I am enabled now for the first time since I have returned to this country to refer to what has passed in Baradoes, and to declare that in all my experience I was never in a community where there was such deliberate oppression of the masses as in the community of Barbadoes, and I did feel in the struggle in which I was engaged that it was my duty to expoes to the public opinion of England, and Scotland the real state of the case. I felt in that struggle and in the performance of that duty I would be supported by every man of right feelings at home, and especially that I would be supported by my fellow-citizens. It will be gratifying to you, no doubt, to know that the exertions of your fellow-townsman in Barbadoes have been productive of good result, and that the expose that has been made of the state of things in that colony has led to a fixed determination, not on the part of her Majesty's Government alone, but of all the leading men there, and all the men of weight in the House of Commons, that the urgently needed reforms must be carried out in that distant colony.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company has contracted with Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, for the construction of a steamer of 4,200 tons register, with engines of 700-horse power nominal, to carry over 200 passengers and a large cargo.

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POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

IN a recent article in one of the native papers a translation of which we published last week under the heading "A Warning from Past Events"—the writer urged upon the people the necessity of reforming the administration, rectifying certain abuses in the selection of officials, and having the power established in the central Government under the monarchical form. This article is only one, and not by any means the most noticeable, of many that have lately appeared in the columns of the native press, pointing out the urgency of immediate reform, and is one of the most unmistakeable signs that the spirit of inquiry is awakening among the people. Their cry for a system of popular government, for some form of administration that, instead of the gratification of personal ambitions and individual enmities, shall tend to the promotion of the general weal, is becoming louder and more vehement, and it would be well for the rulers to give ear thereto.

A native writer recently dared to say, "It is evidently useless for us to think that anything can be accomplished by depending upon the Government. If we want to do away with the evils of centralization, it must be done by ourselves, alone." Bold words these to publish at the present time, in the face of an angry Government, but words that—as far as we know—uphold the very motive which has induced Saigo to assume his present defiant position. He complains—and it cannot but be admitted that there is justice in his accusation,—that the present administration has been guilty of such acts of tyranny and faithlessness that the condition of the community required the opposition of power to power; the restraining of one class of interests by the counteraction of other, and he asserts that by such considerations alone has he been moved to his present effort. His banner has been inscribed "New Government," and thus amid the clamour for reform the question naturally arises as to what mode of Government is best suited for the welfare of the nation.

A political moralist would, under the most favourable circumstances, find great difficulty in describing absolutely the form of Government preferable to all others, which must depend upon the existing condition of a community. In Japan the task is rendered doubly difficult.

Some five years ago an article in our columns concluded with these words.

"The more we see of this country, the more we are made to feel that we can apply no European guage to it. We may take our stand on ultimate irresolvable facts having our common nature for their basis, but when we begin to generalise and predict we are generally wrong, and until we know much more than we now do about the people, their history, their customs, instincts, and ordinary modes of thought, we are perhaps wiser in concluding that their Government may safely do that which it dares to do, and that it is not endangering its own existence, still less the stability of the Empire, by enacting measures, the effect of which upon the minds of the people we are not in a position to estimate."

With regard to any actual or definite knowledge of the workings of the Japanese mind, we seem almost as far off to day as we were when these words were written. The actual motives that sway the Government and those who from time to time array themselves against it are impenetrable even by those who are in the best position for observing them. At times it has seemed as though a clue were discovered, but almost immediately it is lost again in a labyrinth of mystery and contradiction. But it can no longer be maintained that the Government may do with safety whatever it dares to do. It is plain from past and present events that it has dared too much, and that its own existence and the well being of the nation have been so far grievously imperilled by a number of arbitrary and ill considered measures, that a change of policy must be the unavoidable result.

While to assert that a monarchical form of Government would be the best for Japan, or indeed to specify any form for adoption, is to assume a position that we do not feel at all warranted in taking up, it may not be out of place to express a few plain views on the general principles which should direct a people in their choice, which may not be devoid of interest to our Japanese readers.

The form of Government then, like the administration of power should be conformable to the public wish. A nation is likely to prefer that form which accords best with what may be called its national genius, and thus a form that may not be actually the best in an abstract sense, or even desirable for other nations, may in reality be the best adapted to their peculiar wants.

The nature of a Government is the chief factor in forming this national genius. A tyrannic, mysterious, and treacherous Government will reflect its vices downward through the nation, and its subjects will become servile, cunning and unpatriotic; but as a famous writer has said, "present to a people a constitution that shall put them into a simple and intelligible method of directing their own affairs, adjudging their contests among themselves and cherishing in their bosoms a manly sense of dignity, equality, and independence, and you need not doubt that prosperity and virtue will be the result."

The native writer, above referred to complains rightly of the officials of the administration being appointed through influence, and not according to tested merit. To a Government which has taken up the reins of power in a country where discontent, arising from sweeping changes, has been and is so wide spread, the power to bestow offices is indispensably necessary. Those who possess patronage and they who are enriched and elevated by its bestowal, oppose themselves to those who would introduce changes that would diminish their wealth or imperil their position, and support the administration which exercised that patronage on their behalf. Until rulers are influenced by purer motions, and the Government becomes more impersonal it is useless hope that the abuses of patronage will cease.

Whatever be the from of Government, one quality above every other is desirable, and essential to practical excellence—that it should lend itself readily to peaceable change. It is the interests which so many have in keeping up the present state of things, which make them struggle so hard against any alteration, and it is this very struggle to keep the position of personal influence, regardless of the wishes of the country, which induces such necessary evils as the armed protests of Eto Shimpei, Mayebara and Saigo. Remove such personal interests, take away the provocations that induce such calamities, and the desired improvement will be gradually and peacefully wrought out. Any legislator who has really at heart the good of his country, and perceives that certain changes are necessary for its well-being, would willingly concur in any reasonable reform that the voice of the nation might call for. Nay! he should go further, for seeing its urgency he should himself inaugurate the wish for the necessary change. Unfortunately, the present Government has preferred to attempt to strangle all efforts made to extend a knowledge of political truth, and it has been its interest to maintain things as they are, and to silence as far as possible the

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public voice. Small wonder then if it make itself heard, not in the gentle but earnest tone of respectful representation, but in thunder of connon, and the in cries of slaughtered thousands.

The science of Government, like other sciences, requires a constant accession of light. The mind of the people is unfolding, slowly it is true, but the bud that shall blossom and yield abundant fruit is visible. Those then who are earnestly seeking to accomodate present institutions to the new condition of things, and to bring about improvements which the growing requirements of the nation demands, should remember that any form of Government adopted should afford sufficient facility for further reform by peaceable and virtuous means. To regret improvement is absurd; to render ourselves incapable of adopting it is absurd also. It is surely no unreasonable sacrifice of vanity to admit that those who succeed us may be better judges of what is good for themselves than we can be for them. To sum up the general rule by which a form of governmemt should be regulated "Accommodate the form to the opinion of the community; whatever that community may prefer. Adopt institutions such as will facilitate the peaceable admission of alteration as greater light and knowledge become diffused."

THE CRISIS IN THE FRENCH SILK MANUFACTURING TRADE.

THE following is a translation of the Report forwarded at the beginning of March last by the Lyons Chamber of Commerce to the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce. This important document throws much light on the crisis which so deeply affects the Japan silk trade.

"The unusually strong excitement which has been got up in reference to the stoppage from which our working classes are now suffering, the polemics, the public subscriptions, to which it has given rise, make it incumbent upon us who are the nearest witnesses of this crisis, whose duty it is to study its causes and fathom its effects, to bring forward our own evidence in the present inquiry and submit to you our views on the subject.

The origin of this crisis has, we believe, to be sought neither in the competition offered by Conventual establishments, as none of them since the year 1848 keeps one single loom, nor in the reduction of salaries, since salaries as regulated in 1868 by a common accord between employers and workmen have been subjected to no change whatever. Nor is it to be imputed to the competition for work between country and town. The emigration of the weaving looms to the rural districts commenced nearly twenty five years ago, and gradually increased because town labor it too costly for most of the plain fabrics which now form the bulk of the Lyonese production. Let the manufacturing of those cheap articles in the country cease, it is not the city of Lyons that will inherit it, it is Switzerland and Germany.

Out of 100,000 or 120,000 looms employed by the Lyons' manufacturing trade, 28,000 or 30,000 only are to be found within the precincts of the town. To demand that the conditions under which weaving is carried on in the rural districts be altered and and brought on a level with town rates is to demand a sheer impossibility and shake to its foundations the most substantial part of our silk industry.

The true cause of the present crisis lies in an excess of production which coincided with a decrease in consumption.

For the last five years the Lyons manufacturers have been working unremittingly. More fortunate than their competitors, they have steered clear of those commercial crises which alternately afflicted the United States, Germany and Austria, and they have the less hesitated in displaying their full power of action as large supplies of cheap raw material were lying close at hand. That raw material for which they had sometimes to pay so dear was, during the last few years, offered to them at steadily declining rates. In fact, its value towards the end of 1875 fell as low as it did in the year 1848.

But it is not, in the long run, without serious risks that an industry thus forces its production. Consumption was meanwhile moving in an entirely different direction. Turning its back against silks it seemed disposed, for a time at least, to grant its exclusive patronage to Woollens, and the disproportion between production and consumption gradually became so great that in the spring of 1876 a crisis in the silk trade was almost unavoidable.

A most unexpected fact then occured which, though it brought no change in that condition of things, created a powerful diversion. We mean the failure of the European silk crop. Doubted of at first, it soon became an acknowledged fact that the deficiency in the supply of cocoons was really a deep one. An unprecedented rise then took place with the violence and suddenness of an explosion. In the space of three months prices advanced 80 to 100 per cent for silk, 30 to 40 per cent for silk goods. The trade, in all its degrees from the silk importer down to the retail dealer was dragged by the same whirlwind of speculation. As, however there was no material alteration in the general circumstances which have been described above, the illusion was short lived. After three or four months of fever heat manufacturers had to acknowledge that consumption had remained indifferent amid so much excitement; rumours of war intensified their misgivings, and the winter season opened under the most unfavorable auspices. Considering the attitude of consumers, and the price of raw silk which, though it had receded since November stood nevertheless much higher than it was before the great rise, manufacturers took the only course which imperative circumstances left open before them. They slackened speed. They gradually reduced the number of their looms, first in town where labor is more expensive, and then in the country. The crisis thus commenced almost unperceived, slowly increasing in October, November and December till it reached its climax at the end of January.

The cry of alarm which was then so untimely raised, the subscriptions which were opened with so much display, the excitement which followed aggravated the crisis by exposing it to the broad day-light and proclaiming it all over the world. Greater caution, more discretion was required in such a delicate conjuncture and example ought to have been taken of other countries which, smarting under the same misfortune, have refrained from such manifestations. Towards the end of January orders had been received from the English market and important transactions were in progress. This was a symptom which however light had been welcomed here as showing some improvement. It has altogether disappeared; those orders have been withdrawn; all buyers of silk and silk goods wait in hope that increased misery in our manufacturing trade will bring them more profit.

The stoppage, as far as we can ascertain, now affects nearly one half of the looms in town. Compelled to reduce production, manufacturers proceed of course with the greatest caution. They begin by the workshops which contain several looms so as not to deprive a whole family of its livelihood. The same course is followed in the dyeing shops when hours first and then days of work are gradually reduced. The effects of the crisis are nevertheles highly painful. The returns of the saving Banks and "Sociétés de secours mutuel" do not as yet reveal any noticeable change in the situation of the working classes; they bear witness to their orderly habits which persevere through the most severe ordeals.

Our manufacturers, our working classes, Sir, are deeply moved by the feeling of sympathy of which they are the object. We hope that the zeal of public benevolence will not slacken and may even increase if, which God forbid! the crisis were to last much longer."

Since the above was written war has been declared by Russia against Turkey, a war the duration, extent and ultimate effects of which no one can foresee. Of the silk crops now in progress the result cannot be known before the end of July. Therefore on two of the facts which must have the greatest influence on the future course of prices it would be idle to make any comment at present.

It appears that the immediate cause of the withdrawal of orders for silk goods which is mentioned in the above report was a speech made at the French tribune by one of the Deputies for Lyons. In so far as that speech and other manifestations checked an avowedly very slight improvement in the demand, we can understand the bitter complaint of which they are the object. But the same report most emphatically declares that the root of the evil is the abiding neglect in which silk is left by consumers, which is quite true. It seems therefore that the more glaring is the light thrown upon the misery of the silk trade, the more loudly it is proclaimed before the world, the sooner and the more efficiently will the only one simple, obvious remedy be applied to it. Every one knows when and why the wool mania originated in France. Now we have no doubt that, catching the new note with their usual quick understanding, French women will know how to reconcile fashion with charity and patriotism. In the papers just received we notice signs of an incipient crusade on behalf of silk. We notice at the same time that manufacturers are warned not to defeat it by their own fault, and once for all to bring down that stupid practice of loading silk in the dye which has done so much to disgust consumers, and bring their industry into disrepute. As war breeds poverty, the present is perhaps not an opportune time for the restoration of silk; but fashion is not amenable to common laws, and we trust that once more patronised by her in France, silks will soon become fashionable everywhere else.

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THE SPECIFIC INDUCTIVE CAPACITY OF GASES.

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It was formerly supposed that because a gas offered less and less resistance to the passage of an electric spark as its density was diminished, therefore a very rare gas would offer an extremely small resistance. The invention of the Sprengel Pump enabled the fallacy of this conclusion to be apparently proved, and it is now well known that no visible spark can be sent between two platinum points very near together in a perfect Sprengel vacuum even by means of a powerful Ruhmkorff coil.

As regards the specific inductive capacity of gases, the only series of experiments with which we are acquainted is that of Faraday. The means in his power, however, of obtaining a perfect vacuum, and of measuring induction, were far inferior to those which now exist, and we must not conclude that the result obtained by him "the specific inductive capacity of all gases at all pressures is constant" either expresses an exact physical law or forms any criterion of what is to be expected in a perfect Sprengel vacuum. The theoretical conclusion, therefore, deduced in our paper on "The Viscosity of Dielectrics," that since a perfect Sprengel vacuum has the greatest known Resistance it may be found to have the smallest Specific Inductive Capacity it is very desirable to test carefully, although this conclusion, at first sight, appears to be in direct opposition to the results obtained by so careful an experimental philosopher as Faraday.

That no visible spark can be sent by a powerful Ruhmkorff coil between two platinum points very near together in a Sprengel vacuum might be due to the vacuous space offering *not* an extremely *great* resistance but instead only a very *small* resistance; for it is well known that no optical or heating effect is produced by an induction coil unless there is a decided break in the continuity of the secondary circuit. To examine this a hermetically sealed Alvergniat's tube was selected, in which the platinum points were about half a millimetre apart and between which no spark was producible by a Ruhmkorff coil, which through ordinary air gave sparks 8 centimetres long. The outside of the glass was chemically cleaned and the insulation of the tube tested by means of an electrometer. The platinum wires terminating outside in little brass rings, the tube was suspended by one of these rings S (Figure 1) from the insulated electrode of a delicate quadrant electrometer. S^1 being to earth, and a charge being given to S, it was found that the insulation of the space P P^1 was very great; hence it is the extremely great and not the extremely small resistance of the vacuous space which prevents the production of a spark.

To test if there was any induction between P and P^1 (this is always taken for granted, but we have thought it well to make an actual test) the tube S S^1 (Figure 1) was left suspended by S to the insulated electrode of the electrometer, the whole being completely surrounded by the metal case A B C D G H connected to earth, and with the other electrode of the electrometer. A stiff wire W from P^1 S^1 projects through a hole in the case, without touching the case, so that by means of W any charge may be given to P^1. To prevent induction outside the tube between the brass caps S, S^1 there is a sheet of metal A B C D which acts as a screen dividing the metal case into two compartments, the hole E F, in this screen, being very little larger than the tube. The platinum wire P, the cap S, and the electrode were, therefore, shielded from all induction except through the vacuum from the platinum wire P^1. A leaden cup L L contained strong sulphuric acid to keep the space under cover quite dry so as to prevent surface conduction along the tube between the brass caps. On charging the wire W there was a motion of the spot of light which returned nearly to zero again on discharging the wire. This showed that there was induction through the mass of the glass or else through the vacuum. As, however, with this apparatus we could not determine how much was due to each of these causes we proceeded to make the apparatus shown in figure 2. Although devised for experiments on the Sprengel vacuum, we have only up to the present time used it to measure the specific inductive capacities of gases at different pressures. The apparatus about to be described has, during our investigation, undergone a variety of modifications; we shall, however, describe it as it is now, and indicate some of the changes experience has taught us to make. A B C D, E F G H (Figure 2) is a brass box $22\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ centimetres, composed of brass plates $3\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres thick and strengthened with ribs. Eleven brass plates 18 centimetres square are fixed and kept at 3 millimetres apart, as shown in the figure, by means of ebonite racks, shown in section in I J, fitted into the two ends of the box. At the bottom of the box the plates rest on a strip of ebonite K L, which, as well as the racks, was chemically cleaned and paraffined before being fitted into the box. The plates 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 are all connected with each other and with the brass box by soldered copper wires; 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 are connected with each other and with a long platinum wire W W by soldered copper wires. These two series of plates form our condenser. The platinum wire passes through a glass tube $35\frac{1}{2}$ centimetres long, chemically cleaned and paraffined, and very carefully cemented into a brass tube which forms a part of the top of the brass box. At T^1 this glass tube is hermetically sealed and it is at this point only that the platinum wire touches the tube. M N is a metal cap containing cap cement, so as to render the joint between the brass and the glass quite air tight. P Q is another metal cap containing cap cement, to prevent motion of the top of the platinum wire breaking the hermetically sealed joint in the glass tube. R R R is an iron tube soldered quite tight into the brass box, and open at its lower end for connection with the Sprengel or other air-pump. The special form given to this iron tube was to prevent any irregularity in the working of the Sprengel pump sending the mercury into the condenser, an accident which occurred in the early part of the experiments, when the iron tube had a different shape, and which necessitated the taking to pieces of the brass box to remove the mercury.

The three conditions to be fulfilled in the construction of this apparatus were:—

1.—The plates 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 should be perfectly insulated from the plates 1, 3, 5, 7, 11 and from the box.

2.—The condenser should be quite air tight.

3.—The relative positions of the plates should not be in the least altered by any yielding of the box, etc., on exhausting the air.

Simple as it might at first sight appear to be to satisfy these three conditions, it has nevertheless taken us several months to fulfil them all simultaneously. Sometimes (possibly from want of care on the part of the workmen) the final soldering up of the box spoilt the insulation of the ebonite inside, at other times the insulation would be good, but a small air leakage would be produced by the sight distortion of the box produced on exhausting the air; various contrivances tried for leading out the platinum wire by means of a tightly fitting ebonite collar quite failed; after many trials, conditions (1) and (2) were satisfied when it was found that condition (3) was not, for in order to get a condenser with as large a capacity as possible it was the set of plates 1, 3, 5, 7, 11 that were originally the insulated set and connected with the platinum wire W W W, while 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 were connected with the brass box, the box itself thus forming a part of the condenser; but it was found that after many trials the sides of the box approached the plates 1 and 11 a very little on exhaustion, thus increasing the capacity of the arrangement. However, by connecting 1 and 11 with the brass box as described above and making 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 the insulated series, this difficulty was removed.

Passing over one or two unfortunate fractures of the long glass tube, we ultimately succeeded in getting the arrangement quite satisfactory, at any rate for the best vacuums that could be obtained with a large continuous-acting Bianchi's air-pump (and we have not gone beyond this at present). The insulation too is also so good that there is no appreciable loss of charge in about one minute, when the difference of potentials between the coatings is two or three volts.

The mode of accurately measuring the capacity of our condenser when filled with air or other gases at different

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pressures had next to be considered. The first method we employed was as follows :—

A current from a battery of some 200 Daniell's cells joined in series was sent constantly through a large resistance U V (Figure 3). One coating of our condenser was connected with one coating of a $\frac{1}{3}$ Micro-Farad condenser, made by Messrs. Warden (of paraffined mica it is believed), and with one point S of the resistance coils. Two wires U and V attached to the two ends of the coil were used to charge the other coatings of these condensers respectively. The point of attachment of the wire S to the coil was moved until it was found that when the two condensers were discharged into one another after the removal of U and V there was no remanent charge. Then if X be the capacity of our condenser

$$X = \tfrac{1}{3} \times \frac{\text{resistance of V S}}{\text{resistance of U S}} \text{ micro-farads.}$$

The remanent charge was measured by discharging the condensers through a Thomson's very delicate reflecting galvanometer, adjusted so that one volt through a resistance of 120 megohms gave 130 divisions on the scale at one metre distance. As it was found very difficult to adjust S so that there was absolutely no remanent charge, we adjusted it until the deflection on discharging was small, then keeping the ratio of V S to U S constant, *m* say, we made 15 observation of the remanent charge, obtaining a mean reading of, say, *a* scale divisions. Now, with another ratio of V S to U S, say *n*, we made 15 more observations, obtaining a mean reading of, say, *b* scale divisions. Then since *a* snd *b* are small

$$X = \tfrac{1}{3} \times \frac{a\,n + b\,m}{a+b} \text{micro-farads.}$$

The disadvantage of this method was, that since the capacity of our condenser with very small compared with one third of a micro-farad, the difference of potentials between V and S was very small even when 200 cells were employed. To overcome this objection we adopted an improved, and somewhat novel, method of testing. The wire S was attached nearer the centre of the coil, the $\frac{1}{3}$ micro-farad condenser charged with the wire V and insulated, the air-condenser was charged with the wire U insulated and discharged into the $\frac{1}{3}$ micro-farad condenser, separated and again charged with the wire U and again discharged into the $\frac{1}{3}$ micro-farad condenser (which of course had not again been charged with the wire V), the air condenser was a third time charged with the wire U and again discharged into the $\frac{1}{3}$ micro-farad condenser, etc. By adjusting S properly and by charging the air-condenser say ten times, and ten times discharging it into the $\frac{1}{3}$ micro-farad condenser, the remanent discharge could be made nought. Or rather, having adjusted until the remanent charge after such an operation was very small, we were able, by taking the means of a number of observations to find what adjustment of S would have made the remanent charge exactly nought by a calculation similarly to that given above. This being done, it may easily be shown that the value of X may be found by eliminating nine unknown quantities from ten equations. A disadvantage of this method is that some very small portion of the charge of $\frac{1}{3}$ micro-farad condenser may be lost on account of not perfect insulation, since some short time must elapse between the first and the tenth discharge of the air-condenser into it. A more serious and unexpected difficulty, however, was found to arise from an extremely slight absorption of charge that took place in the $\frac{1}{3}$ micro-farad condenser, and after many experiments we were compelled to abandon this method also, as unlikely to furnish accurate measurements of the extremely small difference in the specific inductive capacity of gases, the existence of which Faraday had not been even able to detect. From the experiments, however, made in the manner above described, it appeared that a vacuum had a less specific inductive capacity than air, but the method was not sufficiently exact to determine the exact amount of this difference.

It was, therefore, necessary to use for our standard condenser an air condenser of which the capacity would remain quite constant. W (Figure 4) is a stiff brass plate 3 millimetres thick 42·6 centimetres wide, and 42·6 centimetres long, strengthened at the back with brass ribs ; this is supported on three clean and paraffined ebonite levelling screws, pointed at the bottom, and resting on a very firm stone pillar Y, Z is a piece of hard wood, coated on its upper surface with tin foil and forming the earth coating of this standard condenser. The whole is covered in with a metallic box not shown in the drawing, and which is connected with Z. By raising or lowering the levelling screws the capacity can be diminished or increased. The whole, therefore, forms an air condenser of adjustable capacity, but which may be expected to keep a perfectly constant capacity as long as the levelling screws are untouched. The wooden tin foil covered plate Z was used in preference to a stiff brass plate from motives of economy. Our measurements, however, became so exact that the yieldings of the tin foil, although very slight, could be detected: in future investigations, therefore, we intend to substitute a stiff brass plate. We shall call the condenser just described the open air condenser, or simply "the open," to destinguish it from the closed air tight condenser, shown in figure 2, previously described, and which we shall call "the closed."

The method of comparing their capacities was as follows:—The uninsulated coatings of the two condensers were connected with the outside of a very delicate quadrant electrometer, with one pair of quadrants, and with the earth. A battery of 87 Daniell's cells arranged in series was employed to send a constant current through a resistance coil of 10,000 ohms, the two ends of which were connected with a reversing key, by means of which either of these ends could be connected with the earth or with the insulated coatings of either one of the condensers. The object of the reversing key was to enable us to charge the condensers successively with the *whole* battery, the one receiving a positive charge in its insulated coating, and the other a negative charge. The condensers then being connected with one another their remanent charge was measured by measuring its potential with the electrometer. The use of keeping the battery constantly connected with the resistance coil was so that its electromotive force could be measured in scale divisions, by observing the deflection corresponding with the one hundredth part.

Full precautions were taken to ensure, first good insulation of all parts of the keys employed, secondly protection from induction by our bodies, &c., on the leading wires, metals portions of the keys, &c. Between every pair of observations both condensers were always short circuited for 30 seconds. The interval between two successive series of observations was about 3 minutes, but as the substances experimented on, dry air, vacuum, &c., were taken in turn, the interval between two sets of experiments on the same substance may have been considerable. The specific inductive capacity of dry air having always been regarded as unity, we took this as our standard substance. A set of experiments on dry air was, therefore, made *immediately before and after* a series of experiments on any other substance.

In the following tables the deflections given are each the mean of ten observations, with the exception of the first number, which is the mean of eight observations. A positive deflection means the closed has a greater capacity than the open, or

$$\frac{c}{o} > 1,$$

and a negative deflection

$$\frac{c}{o} < 1.$$

The ratio of *C* to *O* given in column 3 of the following table is calculated as follows :—

Let *d* be the deflection of the electrometer corresponding with a difference of potentials equal to one hundredth of the electromotive force of the battery, let *p* be the mean deflection given in column 2 for any one of the substances dry air, vacuum etc., then

$$\frac{c}{o} = \frac{100\,d + p}{100\,d - p}.$$

All the gases used in all the experiments were very carefully dried before introduction into the condenser.

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Dielectric.	*Potential of Remanent charge. Mean of 10 Observations.*	$\frac{C}{O}$	*Remarks.*
Air	-19·5	0·9981	
Vacuum.....	-29·97	0·9970	Pressure varying from 15 to 90 millimetres.
Air	-23·13	0·9977	
Vacuum.....	-35·14	0·9965	Pressure varying from 15½ to 76 millimetres.
Air	-22·00	0·9978	
Vacuum..... ...	-38·74	0·9962	Pressure varying from 20 to 75 millimetres.

The change of pressure produced in the experiments with the vacuum was due to a slight leakage in the connecting tubes, barometer gauge, etc.

One one-hundredth of the battery gave a deflection of the electrometer needle equal to 202·1 scale divisions.

To give an idea of the accuracy of the method we give as a specimen in the following table the ten observations in full of which-38.74 recorded above is the mean.

Zero.		*Vacuum*		
		Reading.		*Deflection.*
74·5	.....	33·9	.....	-40·6
74·1	.....	28·8	.....	-45·3
74·1	.....	19	.....	-55·1
74·1	.....	39	.....	-35·0
74·1	.....	41	.....	-33·1
74·1	.....	41·5	.....	-32·6
74·6	.....	45·5	.....	-29·1
75·5	.....	34·5	.....	-41·0
76·0	.....	43	.....	-33·0
76·6	.....	34	.....	-42·6
			Mean	-38·74

$$\frac{c}{o} = \frac{20210 - 38{\cdot}74}{20210 + 38{\cdot}74} = 0{\cdot}99617$$

The probable error of one of these observations, as calculated by the method of least squares, is 5·19. The probable error of the result (38·74) is 1·6, or about 4 per cent. Similarly the mean error of each set of ten observations may be taken as about 4 per cent. Now as the battery did not alter appreciably during one day's experiments we have merely got to consider how much the ratio of C to O will be affected by an error of 4 per cent in the mean of one set of ten observations. Using 40·3 instead of 38·74 we find

$$\frac{c}{o} = 0{\cdot}99602$$

instead of 0·99617 obtained by using 38·74 showing a probable error of only 0·00015 in the ratio.

OBSERVATIONS CONTINUED.

March 4th, 1877.

The open condenser readjusted:

Dielectric.	*Potential of Remanent charge. Mean of 10 Observations.*	$\frac{C}{O}$	*Remarks.*
Air	+43·36	1·0043	
Vacuum	+21·53	1·0021	Pressure about 20 millimetres.

One one-hundredth of the battery gave a deflection 201·0.

March 5th, 1877.

The open condenser slightly readjusted.

Air	+13·88	1·0013	
Vacuum	- 6·05	0·9994	Pressure 29 millimetres, slowly increasing.
Air	+20·70	1·0019	
Vacuum	+ 7·03	1·0006	Pressure varying from 24 to 95 millimetres.
Carbonic dioxide.....	+23·90	1·0022	Diluted with a little air.
Carbonic dioxide..	+17·60	1·0016	Diluted with a little air.
Air	+11·52	1·0011	
Air	+25·79	1·0025	
Carbonic dioxide.....	+33·15	1·0032	Diluted with a little air.
Carbonic dioxide.....	+39·90	1·0038	Diluted with a little air.
Air	+39·00	1·0037	

As the exact amount of air in the carbonic dioxide of the previous experiments was unknown, we repeated the experiments with purer gas.

Air	+19·18	1·0018	
Carbonic dioxide.....	+27·01	1·0026	
Carbonic dioxide.....	+13·64	1·0013	
Air	+ 4·35	1·0004	

March 7th, 1877.

The open condenser readjusted. Slight leakage in india-rubber connecting tubes partially remedied.

One one-hundredth of the electromotive force of the battery gave 209·75.

Dry air	+ 4·50	1·0005	
Hydrogen	+ 9·41	1·0009	Diluted with air.
Hydrogen	+25·17	1·0024	Diluted with air.
Air	+22·98	1·0022	
Coal gas.....	+22·86	1·0028	
Coal gas.....	+36·9	1·0035	
Air	+34·23	1·0032	

One hundredth of the electromotive force of the battery gave 206 and after some time 210.

Air	+14·76	1·0014	
Vacuum.....	+16·08	1·0015	Pressure varying from 5 to 74 millimetres.
Air	+40·67	1·0039	
Hydrogen	+41·96	1·0040	Moderately pure.
Air	+52·04	1·0050	
Sulphuric dioxide.....	+75·13	1·0072	
Air	+47·89	1·0046	

March 11th, 1877.

One one-hundredth of the electromotive force of the battery gave a deflection on the electrometer scale of 210·5.

The open condenser slightly re-adjusted.

Dielectric.	*Potential of Remanent charge. Mean of 10 Observations.*	$\frac{C}{O}$	*Remarks.*
Air	-22·64	0·9978	
Hydrogen	-29·65	0·9972	Moderately pure.
Air	-29·01	0·9973	
Vacuum.....	-56·17	0·9947	Pressure about 5 millimetres, increasing.
Air	-53·93	0·9949	
Hydrogen	-46·20	0·9956	Moderately pure.
Air	-39·99	0·9962	
Waited about ten minutes.			
Hydrogen	-46·82	0·9955	
Air	-49·12	0·9954	
Sulphuric dioxide	+10·15	1·0009	
Air	-37·83	0·9964	

One one-hundredth of the electromotive force of the battery gave a deflection on the electrometer scale of 205.

By dividing the value of $\frac{c}{o}$ for any one of the substances by its corresponding value for dry air, we obtain the specific inductive capacity of the substance, that of air being called unity. As in all cases (with a few exceptions quite at the beginning) a set of experiments for dry air was made at about equal intervals of time before and after the set of experiments corresponding with any other substance, the division we have employed in each case in obtaining the following table was the arithmetic mean of the two values of $\frac{c}{o}$ obtained with dry air. This eliminates the error that would otherwise be produced by the slow alteration that occurs during each set of experiments in the value of $\frac{c}{o}$ for dry air.

In the last column in the following table we have given

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approximately the weight which in our opinion ought to to be given to each result.

Vacuum.	*Carbonic Dioxide.*	*Hydrogen.*	*Coal-gas.*	*Sulphuric Dioxide.*	*Weight of Result.*
0·9984					3
0·9980					½
0·9985					2
	1·0003				0
	1·0004				0
	1·0008				2
		1·0003			0
			1·0004		2
0·9988					2
		0·9997			2
				1·0024	2
		0·9996			2
0·9986					2
		1·0000			2
		0·9998			2
				1·0050	2

The close agreement of the results for the vacuum and of those for hydrogen show that when the nature of the dielectric is nearly the same in all the trials the probable error is very small. Thus the probable error of the mean 0·9998 for hydrogen is 0·00005 as calculated (by the method of least squares) from the four observations on which dependence can be placed, the first result for hydrogen being useless, as we knew that the hydrogen was diluted with air. The probable error of *each* of the above four observations, as calculated from them alone, is 0·0001, and this is not very different from 0·00015 previously found for the probable error of ten single observations for a vacuum. It would seem, therefore, that the errors are not so much due to differences in the purity of the hydrogen employed as to other unavoidable errors in the apparatus.

Taking the proper means by using the weights given in the last column of the previous table, we find

Substance.	*Specific Inductive Capacity.*	*Remarks.*
Air.....	1·0000	Taken as standard.
Vacuum	0·9985	The vacuum was always less in specific inductive capacity than air, even single observations showing a less capacity.
Carbonic Dioxide...	1·0008	When air was allowed to mix with the carbonic dioxide the specific inductive capacity more and more approached 1·0000.
Hydrogen	0·9998	
Coal Gas.....	1·0004	
Sulphuric Dioxide..	1·0037	

Thus there seems to be a connection between condensability, diffusivity, viscosity, high index of refraction, and specific inductive capacity of a gas.

The method of measuring the specific inductive capacity which we have employed is susceptible of any amount of accuracy, depending on the battery power used. If we can succeed in the plan we have been endeavouring to arrange, of using an electrical machine with our delicate electrometer, we shall be able to measure the specific inductive capacity with still greater accuracy. For a vacuum, however, in consequence of the facility with which electricity of high potential escapes an electrical machine will probably give less accurate results than a battery.

We have to express our thanks to one of our students, Mr. Kawaguchi, for assistance rendered by him in the early portion of this investigation, and to another student, Mr. Nishikata, for aid given us towards the conclusion.

Induction in a Sprengel vacuum which was the original object of our investigation, and for which our apparatus was specially designed, will form, we hope, the subject of a subsequent paper.

Three steamers which arrived at Liverpool on March 5th from America brought altogether 4,485 quarteres of beef and 430 carcasses of sheep. This is the largest consignment that has hitherto reached this country on one day.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A ordinary meeting was held in the Society's Library, Tôkiô. Dai Gakko, on the 25th instant, Sir Harry S. Parkes, the President of the Society, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the Secretary announced that at last council meeting the following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Society :—Dr. Donitz, President of the German Asiatic Society of Japan, Professor Chaplin of the Tôkiô Dai Gakko, Dr. Anderson, Dr. Willis, Lieut. James of the Kaigunsho, Mr. T. Tomita, and Rev. Julius Soper. A contribution from Mr. Joiner "On observations taken at the Imperial Meteorological Observatory in Tôkiô" was acknowledged: also it was agreed that such meetings as were held last week, called 'A meeting of the Physical Section' should be held from time to time by order of the Council and be called extraordinary meetings.

The Library Committee reported receipt of the Proceedings of many Societies, and also of the Daily Bulletin of the Signal Service, U.S.A., for 1873.

The papers read were

1.—Some Meteorological Observations in Japan, by Rev. Dr. Veeder of the Tôkiô Dai Gakko.

2.—The Importance of a General System of Simultaneous Observations of Atmospheric Electricity, by Professors W. E. Ayrton and John Perry, of the Kobu Dai Gakko.

After some discussion the President, in thanking the authors of the papers on behalf of the Society, said he need only refer to the Daily Bulletin of the Signal Service U. S. A., to show the importance of the work in which they were engaged. This bulletin contained three meteorological maps for each day, and the comparison of the columns of Probable and Actual Events showed what incalculable benefits to mankind had been already obtained through the labours of meteorologists. He earnestly hoped that the publication by the Society of the work of the few labourers in the Meteorological field here would help to induce the Governments of China and Japan to establish a chain of Meteorological Observatories similar, to what has been already done in America.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

From the aspect of the weather early yesterday morning fears were entertained that the sports on the first day of the Amateur Athletic Association's Spring Meeting would have been marred, but before the time of meeting the day was clear and bright, and a hot sun and a stiff breeze so far counteracted the effect of the rain which had fallen on the previous evening, that the course was in very good order. The Grand Stand was well filled by ladies, but the general attendance was hardly so good as usual, and though the entries were better filled that had been expected, still there ought to have been many more competitors for the various events than there were. From some cause or another athletics do not seem to be in such favour with the young men of this settlement as they should be, and Yokohama now always fails to be properly represented by competitors for the olive or parsley chaplet. The fact that some of our naval visitors entered largely into the sports conduced greatly to the success of the meeting. We are again led to ask how it is that the large German community at this port takes no part in these sports? By the kind permission of Captain Colomb and the Officers of H. M. S. *Audacious*, the band of that vessel was in attendance and played through an interesting programme. The various events occurred as follows :—

FIRST DAY.

Friday, 27th April, 1877.

1.—100 YARDS FLAT. Handicap. Two Prizes.

1ST HEAT.

A. J. Smith, 7 yds..... 1
F. O. Pike, R.N., 4 yds 2

Smith won by a good yard in 11 secs., never having been headed.

2ND HEAT.

A. T. Watson, scratch 1
E. B. D'O Aplin, R.N., 3 yds 2
A. H. Dare, 2 yds..... 3

This was a close race as Watson only just managed to pass his opponents. Time 10½ secs.

3RD HEAT.

F. Walker, 5 yds..... 1
J. Dodds, 6 yds..... 2
E. F. Kilby, 6 yds..... 3

Walker won this without difficulty in 10½ secs.

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2.—Throwing the Hammer, 16 Lbs. One Prize.

A. J. Smith, scratch 1
A. Lingham, R. N., scratch 2
A. Ouston, 8 feet 0
E. B. D'O. Aplin, R.N., 8 feet 0
H. A. Vincent, 10 feet 0

The two scratch men could not be approached, and after some varied competition Smith won by a throw of 75 ft. 8 ins., being followed by Lingham with one of 74 ft. 5 ins.

3.—150 Yards Flat. Handicap. Two Prizes.

1st Heat.

F. Walker, 5 yds 1
A. T. Watson, scratch 2

Watson made a bad start, and in consequence soon gave up all attempt to catch Walker, who ran the course in 16 secs.

2nd Heat.

A. Lingham, R.N., 5 yds 1
E. F. Kilby, 8 yds 2

Lingham succeeded in passing Kilby and winning a good race by a yard and a half. Time 16¼ secs.

4.—Griffins' Race. 440 Yards Flat.

Open to Competitors who have never won a Race at a previous meeting of this Association. One Prize. Presented.

A. Barry, R.N 1
H. A. Vincent 2
F. O. Pike, R.N. 0
F. Vivanti 0

Vivanti started off with the lead but soon fell behind, allowing the two Naval officers to forge ahead. At the top turn Barry took a decided lead which he increased at every stride, and won as he liked, Vincent being the only one besides who completed the course. Time 63¼ secs.

5.—Throwing at Wickets. One Prize.

The entries for this event were rather numerous, but all failed to hit the wicket at all with the exception of Walker and Scott, who tied with two hits each, Scott winning in the throw off.

6.—Ladies' Purse. 600 Yards Flat. Handicap.

Open to Members of the Association only. One Prize—"The Purse."

A. T. Watson, 25 yds 1
A. H. Dare, scratch 2
A. Ouston, 30 yds 0
F. Walker, 15 yds 0
A. J. Smith, 50 yds 0
E. F. Kilby, 40 yds 0

This, the principal event of the day, brought out six competitors. Walker made the pace hot and succeeded in reaching Smith, who then retired, but was immediately passed by Watson who kept the lead well and won by plenty to spare in 79¼ secs., Dare coming up well for second place. The winner was shortly afterwards led up to the Grand Stand to receive the purse from Mrs. Cobden, who appropriately congratulated Mr. Watson on winning the prize, and expressed her gratification at presenting it on behalf of the Ladies. Mr. Watson made a neat little speech in reply, and concluded by saying that he despaired of winning, until on entering the staight the sight of so many fair faces on the Stand added wings to his feet and enabled him to persevere and win.

7.—100 Yards Flat. Handicap.

For Boys under 12 years of age. Entrance Free. Three Prizes.

Tom 1
Braga 2
Charley 3

A large number started, with the above result.

8.—Hurdle Race. 120 Yards over 10 Flights. Handicap. One Prize.

A. Barry, R.N., 10 yds 1
A. H. Dare, scratch 2
A. J. Smith, 3 yds 0
A. Lingham, R.N., 5 yds 5

This was a good race, as Dare came well up from scratch and cleared the last hurdle together with Barry, but the latter recovering himself more quickly just beat Dare in the run in. Time, 19¼ secs.

9.—High Jump. Handicap. One Prize.

J. Martin, R.N., 7 inches 1
A. J. Smith. Scratch 2

Martin won by his handicap allowance, having cleared 4 feet 6 inches, whilst Smith failed to jump more than 5 feet.

10.—880 Yards Flat.

For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the men-of-war in port. No entrance fee. Three Prizes.

R. Pinfield, H. M. S. *Audacious* 1
J. Ruse, ,, ,, ... 2
J. Johns, ,, ,, ... 3
A. Keats, ,, ,, ... 0
E. Botting, ,, ,, ... 0
J. Gilbert, ,, ,, ... 0
H. Clements, ,, ,, ... 0
J. E. Sullivan U. S. S. *Tennessee* 0
D. MacDonald, ,, ,, ... 0
J. P. Johnson, ,, ,, ... 0

A good field started and, as usual, the pace was made hot at first, which soon effectually settled the larger number of the competitors, leaving the two first named to make a good race of it. The winner ran well throughout and eventually won easily in 2 min. 31½ secs.

11.—Half Mile Flat. Handicap.

Two Prizes. 1st Prize, "Secretary's Cup." Presented.

A. H. Dare, scratch 1
F. Walker, 20 yds 2
A. Ouston, 40 yds 3
A. J. Smith, 60 yds 0

This, the last event of the day was likewise the best contested race. Smith and Walker soon retired, leaving the race to the other three. Dare, who was the favourite, gradually decreased the gap between himself and his opponents, and on passing the dressing room the second time took the lead, which he increased at once without apparent effort. A spendid race ensued down the straight, but Dare could not be caught, and won by several yards in 2 min. 10¾ secs., Walker securing second place.

Second Day.

Saturday, 28th April, 1877.

The day broke gloomily, but before nine o'clock every cloud was dispelled, and a hot sun was drying up the rain which fell during the night, aided by a strong wind which set in and continued all day. The attendance was much better than on the previous day, perhaps because Saturday afternoon is generally made a holiday, and perhaps because this afternoon the prizes won on both days were to be publicly given away.

The Grand Stand was brilliant with a large gathering of the fair sex, among whom was Lady Parkes, who had kindly consented, at the conclusion of the sports, to present the various prizes to the successful competitors. Sir Harry Parkes was also present as were also Admiral and Mrs. Reynolds, Captain Colomb of the *Audacious*, Captain Young of the *Tennessee*, and Sir Henry Norman. By the kind permission of the Admiral Reynolds and the officers the band of the U.S.S. *Tennessee* was in attendance, and added in no small degree to the attractions of the day.

12.—Final Heat. 100 Yards Flat.

F. Walker, 5 yards 1
A. T. Watson, scratch 2

This was a good race, but Watson, though he made a game effort, could not catch Walker, who won by 2 yards in 10½ secs.

13.—Fencing (Foils.) One Prize. Presented.

A. Lingham, R.N. 1
A. J. Smith 2

Only two contended. Lingham scored most hits, although the play was rather too rough to be commendable.

14.—Final Heat. 150 Yards Flat.

F. Walker, 2 yards 1
A. Lingham, R.N., 5 yards 2

Walker was never in doubt, and Lingham gave up before the goal was reached. Times, 16½ secs.

15.—Throwing the Cricket Ball. One Prize.

Some visitors who tried a throw beat those who had entered, C. P. Hall being first with 80 yards, which certainly cannot be considered a good throw, considering that a strong wind favoured the thrower.

16.—440 Yards Flat.

Two Prizes. 1st Prize, Champion Cup. Presented by J. J. Dare, Esq. Open to Members of the Association only. To be won three times at Half-yearly Meetings of the Association before becoming the property of the holder. No Handicap. A Silver Medal will also be presented to the winner at each meeting.

This was a walk over for Watson, no one appearing against him. This was certainly a pity, and rather a farce considering that the prize was the "Champion" Cup, and the lack of competition for it may, indeed, be looked upon as reflecting unfavourably on the pluck of the others who were entered for this event.

17.—150 Yards Flat. Handicap.

For Honorary Members of the Association and Visitors. One Prize.

Mr. Dodgson, R.N., 7 yds 1
,, Vernon Harcourt, scratch 2
,, Anson, scratch 3
,, Armstrong, 3 yds 0
,, Court, 3 yds 0
,, Hodgkins, 5 yds 0

This was a good race. Dodgson, who got the greatest advantage in the handicapping, was never headed, and won by 6 yds., the rest being all well together.

18.—One Mile Flat. Handicap.

Two Prizes. 1st Prize presented by Lady Parkes.

Smith gave up before the first lap was completed leaving Ouston and Walker to finish the race, just when Walker took a lead which he never lost; and though Ouston kept well up and pushed Walker

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hard down the straight, the result was never in doubt. Times, 5 min. 30 secs.

19.—Long Jump. Handicap. One Prize.

This event was passed by as no competitors were forthcoming.

20.—Tug of War.

Open to Teams of 12 Men from the men-of-war in port.

A team of *Tennessee* men,—who appeared on the field with their faces blackened and wearing conical caps bearing a device of scull and cross-bones as typical of their determination for "Death or Victory"—first tried their luck against the *Audacious* men and quickly pulled them over the line. A *Vigilant* team then put in an appearance, but had also to succumb to their sable opponents, though they made a more prolonged struggle for the prize than the *Audacious* men. At the conclusion the dark visaged winners generously gave three cheers for the vanquished.

21.—Consolation. Once Round.

For all who have started but not won a Prize at this meeting. One Prize. Presented by the winners at this meeting.

E. B. D'O. Aplin, R.N. 1
F. O. Pike, R.N. 2
J. Dodds 0

Aplin started off with the lead which he gradually increased, and eventually won by several lengths. Dodds gave up before he had gone half-way, but Pike ran the entire course.

22.—Steeple Chase. Handicap. Two Prizes.

A. Lingham, R.N., 60 secs 1
E. F. Kilby, 60 secs 2
A. Barry, R.N., 80 secs ..... disq.
A. H. Shirley, R. N. ..... ,,
A. Ouston, 60 secs 0
F. Walker, 60 secs. 0

This race caused the usual amusement, though those running did not come to grief enough to please all, as some spectators did not fail to audibly express. Barry actually reached the post first and Shirley second, but some objection was raised that he and others did not pass over the proper course, and after due enquiry the judge awarded the first prize to Lingham.

At the conclusion of this race a return was made to the Grand Stand, where Lady Parkes proceeded to distribute the prizes, prefacing her donation of the first by an expression of the pleasure she felt in being called upon to bestow upon the athletes of Yokohama the prizes they had so ably contended for, adding that although living away from the settlement she never failed to take great interest in the sports and pastimes of the residents. As each winner came forward to receive his prize Lady Parkes offered some appropriate congratulatory remarks, receiving very varied answers in return, some being content with a blush and a bow, a few with a brief acknowledgement, and one or two with a reply embodying a scintillation of wit. Mrs. Dare delivered to Mr. Watson the "Champion" prize which was presented to the Association by Mr. J. J. Dare, rightly enough expressing a hope that it would be *contended* for at the next meeting. Three cheers were then given for the Ladies and three more for the officers and men of the *Audacious* and *Tennessee*, and so ended the Spring Meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association.

On the whole the Meeting was a very successful one, and if the interest which the Ladies take in these sports has the effect—as it undoubtedly ought to have—of inducing a larger number of athletes to join the Association and contend for its prizes, the Autumn Meeting should show a greatly increased number of entries.

A correspondent writes to the *Athenæum*:—"An expedition to explore the buried cities of Central Asia is being talked of in Bombay and elsewhere in India. That treasures like those at Mycenæ may be found in the sands of Mongolia is at least possible. If tradition be of any value—a tradition, too, which has persistently clung to one locality through the lapse of centuries—the tomb of Ghengiz Khan is yet, with its fabulously rich treasures, to be found (as Colonel Prejevalsky was told by the Mongols) to the south of Lake Tabasum-Nor. Dr. Bellew established the fact some time since that we shall probably have several of these buried cities revealed shortly, in a similarly natural manner to that in which they here primarily concealed from the sight of man. The sands of the deserts of Central Asia regularly move and dirift from east to west, and even now the eastern borders are being denuded widely of all soil that can be torn away and borne westwards by the violent winds that rage with incredible fury many months of the year in those regions."

Full details have been received of the burning at sea of the iron clipper ship *Teviotdale*, of Glasgow, which sailed from Dundee for Bombay on the 27th of July with a cargo of coals. A fire broke out on board at 5 a.m on the 31st of October, and the ship was abandoned on the 2nd of November, when it was ablaze fore and aft. The crew took to their boats, and steered for Diego Garcia, the southernmost island of Chagos Archipelago. Hard rowing for several days and nights, during which they were exposed to a heavy swell and tropical rains, brought them to the island, on which they remained for fifty-four days, their chief food being the fish caught. They were ultimately rescued by the Cape Town schooner *Barso*, Captain Christiensen, and landed all well at Port Louis on the 5th of January.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ENTRIES FOR THE YOKOHAMA RACING ASSOCIATION.

SPRING MEETING.

First Day.

Wednesday, 16th May, 1877.

1.— .—For China Ponies that have never won a flat race here. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile.

Raethia (late Ta Phairson), Antidote, Davenport, The Minister, The Consul, Hoolet (late Hoozee), Maccaroni, Dusty Miller, Satisfaction, The Snark, The Boojum, Chance, Tennessee, Sport, Telephone, Mongolian Brave (late Transit), Mongolian Chief, Mongolian Lamb.

2.—Griffins' Plate.—A Sweepstakes of $10 each (with $50 added) for Japan Ponies being *bonâ fide* Griffins. Weight for inches. Five furlongs.

Spendthrift, Professional, Exile, Rebel, Shizoku.

3.— .—For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Title Deed, The Judge, The Minister, Hoolet, Braemar Mavis, Lintie, Maccaroni, Mohstotz, The Snark, Mandarin, (late Cocheco,) Chance, Dibs, Chief Mongolian, South Mongolian, Telegram.

4.—Professional Cup.—Presented, value $. For Japan Ponies. Winners of any open Race excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Spendthrift, Jim Hills, Distemper, Moscou, Exile, Nick, Doctor, Heimin (late Stalemate).

5.—Association Cup.—Presented value, $100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches. One mile and a half. To be won by a Pony the *bonâ fide* property of a member of the Association at the date of presentation.

Trustee, The Sheik, The Dwarf, The Raven, Maccaroni, Satisfaction, Sovereign, Dibs, Gladiateur, Mongolian Chief, Mongolian Wolf, Mongolian Owl, South Mongolian.

6.—Akindo Cup.—Presented, value $. For Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Daimio, Jim Hills, Typhoon, Mohstotz, Lodi, Moscou, Oyama, Shizoku, Heimin, Kickapoo.

7.—Hachi-ban Cup.—First Prize, Presented, value $100. For China Ponies. Winners of three Races in Japan, in 1876, to carry 12 stone 10 lbs Winners at this meeting 12 stone; other Ponies weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and a quarter.

Crusader, Raethia, Maccaroni, Satisfaction, Sovereign, Gladiateur, Sport, Favori, Mongolian Chief, Mongolian Wolf, Telephone Antidote, The Sheik, The Dwarf, The Raven.

8.— .—For Japan Ponies. Winners of two Races at any previous meeting, 12 lbs. extra; other winners, 8 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Five furlongs.

Sandboy, Spendthrift, Daimio, Jim Hills, Mohstotz, Lodi, Moscou, Moor, Rebel, Shizoku.

9.—Celestial Cup.—Presented, value $. For China Ponies, being *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of meeting; winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Bébé, The Sheik, The Consul, The Ghost, Maccaroni, Dusty Miller, Skedaddle, The Snark, The Boojum, Tennessee, Bravo, Chance, Mongolian Wolf, Mongolian Owl, Mongolian Lamb, Telegram.

Second Day.

Thursday, 17th May, 1877.

1.—Community Cup.—Presented, value $150. For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. One mile.

Raethia, The Judge, The Consul, The Minister, Tallapoosa, Lintie, Braemar, Maccaroni, Mohstotz, The Snark, Dibs, Chance, Tennessee, Sport, Mongolian Chief, Chief Mongolian, Mongolian Brave (late Transit), Mongolian Lamb, South Mongolian.

2.— .—For Japan Ponies that have never won a race. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Black Sorcerer (late Moh-ichi-do), Daimio, Exile, Professional, Moor, Rebel, Shizoku, Griffin.

3.—The Mitsu Bishi Challenge Cup.—Presented, value $200. To be won at two consecutive meetings by a Pony or Ponies, the *bonâ fide* property of the same owner or owners; to be held by the last winner at each meeting until finally won. For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and three quarters.

Trustee, The Raven, The Sheik, The Dwarf, Tallapoosa, Braemar, Gladiateur, Dibs, Sport, Mongolian Owl, Mongolian Chief, Mongolian Wolf.

4.—Ladies' Purse.—Presented, value $ For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Bébé, Title Deed, Davenport, Antidote, The Judge, The Minister, The Ghost, Mavis, Mohstotz, Lodi, Exile, Dusty Miller, The Snark, The Boojum, Mandarin, Chance, Tennessee, Chief Mongolian, South Mongolian, Mongolian Lamb, Telephone, Telegram.

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5.—Naval Cup.—Presented, value $ For all Ponies, being *bonâ fide* Hacks and that have never won a flat or a hack race. Ponies entered are disqualified from entering for any other race at the meeting except for Nos. 1 and 6 on the third day. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Doncaster.

6.—Hachi-ban Cup.—Second Prize. Presented, value $100. For China Ponies. Winners of three flat Races in Japan, 12 stone 7 lbs.; of No. 1 this day, and of two races at this meeting, 11 stone 7 lbs.; and of one race and non-competitors at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and a quarter.

Bébé, Raethia, Davenport, Antidote, The Raven, The Sheik, The Consul, The Dwarf, Hoolet, Maccaroni, Satisfaction, Sovereign, Favori, Sport, Chance, Mongolian Chief, Mongolian Wolf, Mongolian Brave, Telephone.

7.—Ledger Cup.—Presented, value $ For Japan Ponies. Winners of any open race 12 lbs. extra: other winners 7 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Sandboy, Black Sorcerer, Spendthrift, Daimio, Jim Hills, Typhoon, Lodi, Muscou, Moor, Shizoku, Heimin, Kickapoo.

8.— .—For China Ponies. Non-competitors and winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Crusader, Trustee, Title Deed, Raethia, Davenport, The Judge, The Minister, The Sheik, The Consul, Mavis, Lintie, Braemar, Maccaroni, Dusty Miller, Satisfaction, The Snark, The Boojum, Chance, Tennessee, Favori, Mandarin, Dibs, Bravo, South Mongolian, Chief Mongolian, Mongolian Owl, Mongolian Lamb, Mongolian Wolf, Telephone, Telegram.

9.—Club Cup.—Presented, value $ For Japan Ponies. Non-competitors and winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Five furlongs.

Sandboy, Black Sorcerer, Spendthrift, Daimio, Jim Hills, Typhoon, Distemper, Mohstotz, Lodi, Moscou, Professional, Exile, Oyama, Moor, Nick, Doctor, Shisoku, Heimin, Griffin.

10.— .—For China Griffins at date of of meeting. Winners excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile.

Bébé, The Sheik, The Consul, The Dwarf, Maccaroni, Satisfaction, Dusty Miller, Skedaddle, The Boojum, Sport, Tennessee, Chance, Bravo, Mongolian Wolf, Mongolian Lamb, Mongolian Owl, Telegram.

Third day.

Friday, 18th May, 1877.

1.—Hurdle Race.—Value $. For all Ponies. Over six (6) hurdles. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Once round and a distance.

Raven, Antidote, The Dwarf, Hoolet, Moscou, Doncaster, Doctor, Tim Whiffler, South Mongolian, Shizoku, Mongolian Owl, Kickapoo.

2.— .—For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Three furlongs.

Black Sorcerer, Exile, Professional, The Snark, Mandarin, Tennessee, Chief Mongolian, South Mongolian, Mongolian Owl, Raethia, Title Deed, The Judge, Antidote, Davenport, The Minister, The Sheik, The Consul, The Ghost, Mavis, Mohstotz, Lodi.

3.—Owners' Cup.—Presented, value $. For all China Griffins beaten at the meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Bébé, The Sheik, The Consul, The Ghost, The Dwarf, Macaroni, Dusty Miller, Satisfaction, Skedaddle, The Snark, The Boojum, Sport, Chance, Bravo, Tennessee, Mongolian Wolf, Mongolian Lamb, Mongolian Owl, Telephone, Telegram.

4.— .—For China Ponies. Compulsory on winners on first and second days at this meeting. A sweepstakes of $10 with $5 extra for every race won at this meeting. Open also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of $5 to go to the fund. Entries to be made on the course at the close of the second day's racing. 1st Pony to receive 75 per cent; 2nd Pony 25 per cent. Weight for inches. One mile and a quarter.

5.— .—For Japan Ponies. Compulsory on winners on first and second days at this meeting. A sweepstakes of $10 with $5 extra for every race won at this meeting. Open also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of $5 to go to the fund. Entries to be made on the course at the close of the second day's racing. 1st Pony to receive 75 per cent; 2nd Pony to receive 25 per cent. Weight for inches. One mile.

6.— .—For all Ponies, being *bonâ fide* hacks and that have never run in a flat or won a hack race. Ponies entered are disqualified from entering for any other race at this meeting except No. 5 second day and No. 1 third day. Winners of the hurdle race and of number 5 on the second day excluded. Weight twelve stone. To be ridden by Jockeys who have not had a winning mount at the meeting. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

7.— .—For all beaten China Ponies at this meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Once round and a distance.

Crusader, Raethia, Bébé, Trustee, Davenport, Antidote, Raven, The Judge, The Minister, The Consul, The Sheik, The Dwarf, Hoolet, Braemar, Tallapoosa, Lintie, Maccaroni, Dusty Miller, Satisfaction, The Boojum, Sovereign, Dibs, Favori, Gladiateur, Mandarin, Sport, Chance, Bravo, Tennessee, Mongolian Brave, Mongolian Wolf, Mongolian Lamb, Mongolian Owl, South Mongolian, Telephone, Telegram.

9.— .—A Handicap for all Ponies. To be handicapped by the stewards at the close of the second day's racing, when entries will be received. Winners of Nos. 4 and 5 of this day excluded, and winners of any other race after the publication of the handicap 3lbs extra. Entrance $10. Second Pony to save entrance fee. One mile.

8.— .—For all beaten Japan Ponies at this meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Five furlongs.

Sandboy, Black Sorcerer, Spendthrift, Daimio, Jim Hills, Typhoon, Distemper, Exile, Professional, Tim Whiffler, Oyama, Doctor, Moor, Nick, Rebel, Shizoku, Heimin, Kickapoo, Mohstotz, Lodi, Moscou.

Correspondence.

THE CURRENCY.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, April 25th, 1877.

Sir,—While very glad that so many pens have dealt with the currency question and have contributed the result of so much thought to its ventilation, I am unwilling to leave the discussion in its present shape. Scarcely a single individual with whom I have conversed on the subject has but readily admitted the abstract position that it is desirable that the currency of Yokohama should be the same as that of Japan, nor do I see among your various correspondents any serious attempt to dispute it. It has been advanced in palliation of the present state of things that two black made one white, and I am not prepared to argue against that. It has been hinted that it is but a parallel case with that of foreign Exchanges: this I must altogether deny. Foreign Exchanges are a natural flow and ebb, healthy for the most part, and restoring the balance of trade, although subject to abnormal disturbances: but that the Exchange between my office and that of my native friend in the Benten Dori should be 3, 5, or even 8 per cent., either par or discount, is altogether a different thing, and I maintain no more like to the process of a natural equalization of trade, than a cyclone is like a zephyr.

That the Mexican dollar is—has been—exceedingly useful, all must admit, but what I would contend is that there is no reason why we should not try to make it a secondary coin, instead of, as now, the sole standard, and I appeal to the fact that at this very time an agitation is going on in Hongkong with the object of inducing the British Government to supply a standard dollar alongside of which the Mexican dollar shall circulate for that Colony:—and further the Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai is agitating for the supply of a Chinese dollar. And what is at the bottom of these agitations? Simply the strongly felt conviction that the Mexican dollar is insufficient for the purposes of foreign trade in China, and inconvenient withal. Foreign merchants feel that although they have been compelled to make it a "sheet anchor," yet that ever and anon it gives an ominous warning of insecurity.

It is, moreover, not a legitimate thing that our standard coin should play into the hands of the army of shroffs, by reason of its irregularities and varieties. "T" naively remarks that the foreign Bankers might resist the introduction of the *yen*, because they "earn a small but regular profit in selecting and distributing the Mexican dollar over Japan and China." Just so, and out of whom does this profit come? Of course, out of traders, and "T" could not have illustrated more weightily the need there is for a reform.

At this very time, too, business is seriously hampered in Hongkong, by one of those frequent disputes about chopped dollars. However, "A. Z." has so fully dealt with this subject that it is not for me to add more, than that I look in vain in your leading article for *any reason* why the dollar should not circulate side by side with the *yen* here. Certainly such a procedure is considered feasible in Hongkong, and I have grounds for saying the intro-

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duction of the *yen* could not now meet with at any rate so much opposition as upon a former occasion.

Leaving, however, these considerations, I am anxious once more to call attention to the general readjustment of the currency in Japan. In my communication of the 24th ultimo, I sought to point out that such a step was imperatively necessary before the *yen* could be introduced into foreign trade. This point has scarcely been noticed by any of your correspondents, but the principal item therein—that of the inconvertible paper money—has been ably dealt with in Paper "No. VI," which you printed in your last issue.

It has been argued in your columns that the present inconvertible paper money is accepted throughout Japan without demur—indeed preferred often,—suggesting the inference that there is the less reason for disturbing it. Without doubt the confidence in it, or rather want of distrust, is extraordinary—one of the many extraordinary financial phenomena which Japan has shewn during the past few years. The explanation of much of it may doubtless be found in the facts that so large a proportion if it is in subsidiary amounts, fractions of a *yen*—which are very convenient; and in the general ignorance, conbined with the helplessness of the people. We cannot, however, suppose that those who hoard money, lay by paper. We may be pretty sure that they prefer gold or silver *yen*.

"The power to issue inconvertible paper has never "been conceded to any man or set of men without being "carried to excess," and if by reason of the peculiar circumstances of Japan, the evils sure to follow on an inconvertible paper, as pointed out in your "No VI," have not yet overtaken Japan, we may be none the less assured that they are hatching, and will in due time appear.

Other elements in the re-adjustment of the currency, must be a limitation and regulation of the issues of gold, silver, and convertible paper, and the establishment of the Branch Banks throughout the country in the chief centres of trade, where paper might be cashed, and coin deposited. You have shewn in your last issue that the Government might without fear be prepared to cash its notes, and the fact of the wonderful facility and confidence with which *satzu* now circulate should shew that there is no serious cause to be afraid of such a step. Not an unimportant result of such arrangements would be to draw out from their hiding the present hoards of gold. Some thirteen million of gold *yen* are unaccounted for, and in all probability they are lying dead and unproductive, lost to the country, in smaller or larger sums, stowed away for safe keeping in the corners of the dwellings of country folk.

With all diffidence, then, I would say that I see no reason why the "consequences of such an anomalous monetary situation" should not be faced, if but a thorough re-adjustment of the whole system be undertaken along with it. This re-adjustment must be done sooner or later if the country is not to be in a chronic state of financial disorder or even insolvency; and why not at once? I admit that it is a large programme, a very important task, but all of us have seen as thorough and as great changes during the past few years.

Very possibly it *was* a far seeing recognition of the extreme difficulty, amounting to impracticability of this change, which deterred the members of the Chamber of Commerce from assembling to discuss the question; and not the recurrence of the Emperor William's birthday, nor the drawing for newly arrived griffins: but if we admit the paramount importance to the country and to foreign trade of radical reform, we shall do better to strive after that reform, than to succumb to the lions in the path.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
W.

VOICES OF THE NIGHT AND MORNING.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir,—Is there anything in this world that a man can call his own? Are the rights of property, which we are accustomed to hear so much about, as unreal as the existence of John Doe and Richard Roe, as doubtful as the authorship of Ossian's poems or Junius' letters? I am induced to make these enquiries of you in consequence of an unwarrantable interference with, or perhaps I should more properly say, a series of successful attempts which have now for some time back been made, to deprive me of my lawful sleep. Yes, sir! to filch away from me, a quiet and inoffensive individual, that repose which I claim a right to make use of and enjoy when it seemeth good and pleasant to me.

I am a middle-aged gentleman much given to study, of a nervous temperament—irritable, if you insist upon it,—that is to say irritable in a physiological sense, susceptible of irritation—not irascible as my enemies would have it believed. I am wont to pursue my literary and scholastic avocations in a great measure by lamp-light, and confess to a "creepy" feeling after nightfall, and an irresistible impulse to peer anxiously into shady corners, to regard with an uncomfortable suspicion a window curtain unusually folded, and to keep a good look out behind me when it so happens that my elbow chair has not been placed before a solid article of furniture, or against the wall. For this constitutional timidity—I prefer to call it idiosyncrasy—I may as well tell you, to the end that you may the better comprehend my case, I am indebted to a wall paper of a pattern ingeniously, nay diabolically involved, which fell into figures hideous and unearthly beyond description when the feeble nightlight that shed a sickly ray upon my infant couch waned or flickered, but more particularly, perhaps, to a nurse, the land of whose nativity lay not in the direction of the Antarctic circle, and whose enlightened plan of early education consisted chiefly of tales of evil spirits and Calvinistic promises of future punishments, all told in a dry unmusical accent never to be forgotten and anything resembling which I can never hear to this day without a shudder.

After this preamble, Sir! you will find no difficulty in understanding why, when the hour of midnight is approaching, and that vital force which is said to be at at dead low water in the little hours begins to ebb, my nervousness should be beyond control, and myself completely at the mercy of slight jars and shocks. At such a time the scamper of a rat along that frail diaphragm which does duty in my residence for a ceiling, sends my heart into my mouth. The melancholy discord of the firebells so often, unfortunately, heard of late, gives me such a shaking palsy, that I may be said with truth to jangle in unison with their frightened clangour; but all this, after all—anguish though it be Sir!—is a pleasant and agreeable excitement to what I suffer at the hands of an assassin—I can call him by no milder name—who prowls by night and inflicts his cruel wounds where they are least expected.

This murderer of sleep is armed with some kind of engine, from which he manages to extract noises that when the winds are low and everything is hushed, are indescribably sharp and startling. This hideous machine by long practice, or from innate ingenuity in villainy he has learned to work so dexterously as to produce the greatest possible amount of agony in his hearers. To be obliged to listen to a series of sharp reports at *regular* intervals is sufficiently distressing, but can be endured patiently enough, since the ear soon learns the time and the individual is not distressed by waiting and wincing in ignorance of when he should expect the next succeeding report. Evidently well aware of this fact, nothing will content the unfeeling monster but that he should put in practice the converse to it by gradually diminishing the intervals between the explosions—rhythmically quickening his strokes—until he has reached, as it were, the apex of a triangle, with exquisite cruelty winding up the while his victim, against his will, until one turn more and the strain would inevitably give way. Stopping just short of that turn he then descends again, moving more and more leisurely as he goes, until he has once more reached the base of the imaginary triangle from whence he started,—to begin anew as before. And so he continues, gradually stretching and relaxing the nervous system of your unhappy correspondent, until he has thereby rendered him prostrate and unfit for mental or bodily exertion.

Having endured these horrors for some half hour or so—fortunately for my sanity the fellow takes himself off in about that space of time—I am generally permitted a short period of repose. This I usually employ in taking harts-

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horn,—a remedy which I have found very soothing to the nerves—and in arranging my tossed and tumbled pillows, in the hope that I may be able, perhaps, to obtain a brief interval of oblivion before I am again stretched upon the rack. Vain hope! Illusory and transparent self deception. For no sooner, do I begin to sink into a peevish and fretful slumber, than as regularly as day succeeds the night, I am suddenly snatched back again into wakefulness and watching. Not gently touched upon the shoulder, as it were, nor even roughly shaken, but literally *dashed* into consciousness so to speak, by an infernal *chink chank, chink chank*, for all the world like the rattling of a gigantic bunch of keys, carried by some malignant impersonality. For there is never on these occasions the ghost of a footfall to be heard so as to justify an opinion that the circumambulant jingler is human. What I suffer under this new form of torture I despair of being able to communicate to you. Suffice it to say that these metallic sounds have so deeply affected my brain as to have almost taken complete possession of it. I am obliged to carry them into my slumbers and they mingle with my dreams. All day they are clashing in my ears—now fainter and now louder—a veritable *tinnitus aurium*. Am I not indeed an object of commiseration? Would the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act touch my case, Sir?

A few feverish hours of troubled and unrefreshing sleep is all that I can ever obtain, for my repose as I shall shew you is scandalously shortened at *both* ends. For at the first faint streak of dawn, I regret to say—as I hate to be obliged to see the sun rise—I am once more rudely awakened, this time—as exhausted as when I laid me down to sleep,—by the piercing and ridiculous cry of "*Oh! my eye-e, Oh! my eye-e.*" Now was ever a fellow creature so cheated of his rest as I am, and by such a monstrous abuse of language as "*Oh! my eye-e?*" It brings no ray of comfort to me to be told that this puerile sentence proceeds from an industrious locksmith and is meant for "*Jô, ga yoi.*" Is meant for, forsooth! What better am I of that? Will it lower my excited pulse a single beat to know that the man who lengthens out his "*eye*" in so disgusting a manner, converting a neat *mono* into a *dis*-syllable with a useless and misplaced ultimate '*e*,' is merely soliciting custom for his locks?

And even admitting for a moment that the latter view *is* the correct one, why should he suppose it possible that at the break of day any human being *could* be in the position of requiring a lock. No! no! I refuse to admit anything but that he is actuated solely by a wicked desire to make himself as disagreeable as possible.

Close upon his heels follows another noisy rascal. A bull-voiced advertiser of some devil's mixture, who is pleased to designate his rubbish as "*Inkney, inkney yeh.*"

Both, as you can readily believe, are sure to be in good wind after their night's repose, and to it they go, "*Oh! my eye-e*" and "*Inkney inkney, yeh,*" one down, t'other come on, then both together in different keys, until they are joined by a third who introduces himself as "*Ah! wee, Ah! wee,*" with, as it seems to me, so much of the "here we are again" air of the clown in a pantomime, that despite my chagrin I am often compelled to smile and admit to myself that the "*Ah! wee*" man infuses somewhat of a comic air into the unseasonable matins of the other two.

I have hardly time to think of this or anything else, however, when I usually observe that the trio is overwhelmed and temporarily drowned by a sepulchral groan of "*Deh! Deh!*" hoarsely bellowed out as if through a speaking trumpet. An unutterable bass it is, quivering as the tremuloso pedal of a great church organ. A volume of sound which rolls wave after wave against your tympanum and stuns you, and upsets your circulation so, as almost to throw you into an apoplexy. To me, nearly childish, and unable to direct my thoughts from exhaustion and want of sleep, it seems ever to have a strange effect upon the contending trebles. I am possessed by the quaint resemblance which it bears to a wet blanket thrown upon a petroleum fire. At first is seems to drown it altogether. Then a tongue of flame breaks out here, and another there. By degrees the flames are seen all round it, and finally the fire prevails upon the would-be extinguisher, which burns up in time and diffuses itself and mingles with the blaze it had at first obscured.

And in such wise precisely, are the shriller voices previously described affected by the howl of *Deh!* At first completely overpowered by its thunder they cannot be distinguished at all. Then by degrees as the ear becomes more tolerant and better accustomed to the ***basso profundissimo***, a syllable or two in a high key makes itself heard, a struggle then takes place for mastery, and finally all the voices are mingled and lost in a confused medley.

You can imagine by this specimen of my intellectual condition what a wreck of a—formerly strong minded—elderly gentleman such things have produced. My glass heretofore—for I have lately had it removed the better to save myself the affliction of beholding my altered features, and to the same end have given up shaving, and have even had the few remaining locks, which vexation has spared to me, cut so close as to require no parting—that honest mirror—as I commenced my sentence by observing—which used formerly to exhibit the reflection of what it pleased me to believe was a placid and not unbenevolent physiognomy, has latterly so shocked and disappointed me, that I now content myself with receiving my ideas of my personal appearance from my friends, who are wont to say—in these matters friends are always candid—that I am so changed they doubt if they would be able to recognize me except for a certain snuff coloured suit (which color it is my wont habitually to affect as having a scholarly air), that they have known any time these ten years past, and have hitherto been accustomed to associate with me, only. My face has acquired, they further tell me, a constantly "good gracious" expression, and the corrugators of my forehead, they are ready to wager, are the best developed muscles in my attenuated body.

But I have already trespassed too long upon your goodnature, and trenched upon your space. If I have succeeded in securing your interest however, I am satisfied, and will trouble you no further than by begging you to consider whether I have no redress Sir? Could His Honour the Law Secretary, for instance, do nothing for me? How would it do to suggest a clause in the Treaties when their revision comes on, making it punishable by death in the most lingering manner to rob a poor man of his rest?

And hark you, Sir! A word in your ear. If you know of anybody in want of a desirable suburban residence, well situated and very cheap, communicate with me instanter, I beseech you, but for your life say naught about "*Oh! my eye!*" "*Inkney, inkney, yeh!*" "*Ah! wee!*" "*Deh! deh!*" and above all keep very silent concerning that appalling clapper and the bunch of keys.

Yours faithfully,

PAUL PRY.

The following letter has been forwarded to us by the Corresponding Secretary of the Asiatic Society for publication.

Osaka, Shiakudjo, 3rd February, 1877.

To Professor Ayrton,

The Corr. Secretary of the Asiatic Society.

Dear Sir,—In the month of December last year, I paid a visit to Arima, in order to determine the quantity of free Carbonic Acid in the water of the hot chalybeate spring, about which I wrote you before. There are a few more springs in and around Arima, more or less important, which at the request of the Government I also examined. The situation of the hot spring and its baths are well known to visitors and by the description of Mr. Geerts and others. I may add, however, that the buildings with their bathing-places and all the surroundings are not proportionate to the value of the water. This is really to be regretted, and I am sure that if the accommodation at these baths was better many more visitors would avail themselves of their use.

The spring is situated about 350 metres above the level of the sea and takes its source in the town of Arima

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itself. During the six days I stayed there the water was always turbid, and when poured into a glass quickly deposited a brown-red, flocky powder of protoxide and sesquioxide of iron. No odour of sulphuretted hydrogen could be perceived, nor was I able to prove its presence in a large quantity of the water by means of lead-paper. According to the testimony of some Arima officials, who were very kind in assisting us in every way, the water is always clear during the summer season.

At the warmest place, about ¼ metre under the surface, the temperature was 38,3° Cels. = 101° Fahr. The specific gravity at the temp. of 23° Cels. = 73,4° Fahr., was 1,0118 (in August, 1875, I found at the same temp. 1,0115).

The turbid state of the water made me already suppose that no free carbonic acid was present, a supposition which the analysis afterwards confirmed.

The quantity of whole and half bound carbonic acid amounted to 2 × 0,0048 grm. CO_2 a litre.

It is therefore proved that the water did not contain free carbonic acid in December 1876, and even less carbonic acid was present than is necessary for dissolving the carbonates of iron and manganese, as bicarbonates, according to the analysis of the summer water.

Finally the specific gravity of the summer and winter waters proves that the whole amount of solid substances must be almost equal in both.

Cold Spring of Arima called "Teppo Sui."

This spring is found in the neighbourhood of Arima at the height of about 400 metres above the level of the sea. The water springs up in a square basin made of rough stones, having a superficial area of about 1 square metre. A wooden dwelling, like a small temple, built over the basin, prevents the rain from falling into it.

The temperature of the spring was found on the 14th December, 1876, to be 16,8° Cels. = 62,2° Fahr., while the thermometer in the open air indicated the temp. of 6° Cels. = 42,8° Fahr. Now and then some bubbles of gas were to be seen, which were dissolved afterwards by the water. According to the statements of the residents those bubbles are much more numerous in the summer time.

Properties.—The water is colourless and clear, but a few days after being quietly kept in an uncovered glass, it deposits a little red sediment of proto and sesquioxide of iron. It reddens litmus-tincture and tastes somish, not salty. The presence of a small quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen was proved both by the smell as well as by means of lead-paper. It effervesces by heating, and after boiling for a long time a little sediment of carbonate of lime, etc., is deposited. The specific gravity is almost I. The solid matters were determinated three times viz. in the summer water of 1875, in the spring of 1876 and in the winter water of 1876, and amount on an average for 10 *litres*, after being dried at 120° Cels. 1,362 grm., 0,03 grm. of which are lost through a moderate ignition. The residue gives with water an alkaline liquid. The quantitative analysis of the salts, below mentioned, is that of the summer water of 1875 and of the spring water of 1876, sent to the Osaka laboratory. The determination of the free, half and whole bound carbonic acid took place in December 1876 at the spring itself.

The solid matters contained in 10 *litres* of this water are as follows:

Bicarbonate of Soda	1,210 grm.
Chloride of Sodium	0,038 „
Chloride of Potassium	0,076 „
Sulphate of Lime	0,077 „
Bicarbonate of Lime	0,266 „
Bicarbonate of Magnesia	0,043 „
Oxide of Aluminium	A small quantity.
Bicarbonate of Protoxide of Iron	0,125 grm.
Bicarbonate of Protoxide of Manganese	0,021 „
Silicic acid and indissoluble Silicates	0,065 „
Organic matter	A small quantity.

The free carbonic acid amounted at 16,8° Cels. = 62,2° Fahr., and the barometer of 730 m.m. in *one* volume of the water 0,689 volume of CO_2.

The amount of half and whole bound carbonic acid was found to be a little below the calculation drawn from the above-mentioned analysis.

I was told that foreign visitors like to take the waters as a cooling beverage.

I remain, dear Sir, with due respect,
Your obedient servant,
B. W. DWARS.

To the Editor of the *Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.*

Yokohama, 26th April, 1877.

Dear Sir,—In your issue of to-day, you give me credit for circulating the survey report on the *City of Peking.* I did not do so. I gave the survey report in question to the agent of the P. M. S. S. Co., who I believe caused it to be circulated, that being his business and not mine.

Yours truly,
WM. McDONALD.

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Thursday, April 26th, 1877.

Chew Ah Sine *v.* Fred. Howard.

This was a claim of $50 damages for assault.

Both parties appeared.

Plaintiff stated:—On the 27th February, after counting some cargo on the hatoba I told defendant that one package was short and asked him to count it over. He said he was not going to count any cargo, and said I must give a receipt for the full complement of cargo He came soon after and asked where my bamboo men were. I said I could not trust Japanese to count. He looked round the sugar and then returned and asked what I was doing? I should not stand with my hands in my pockets. Then he struck me, and I fell down. I said I would sue him. He said he did not care and I would not get more than $5 for my trouble. I went to the Consulate but it was closed, and then up to the office and reported the affair to Mr. Manley. Neither Mr Howard nor Mr Harman were there. My eye was swollen for three or four days. I got a Chinese pill and put it on my eye. It cost 25 cents. Then I went to see Dr Tripler. My nose bled off and and on for two or three days. I paid the doctor $20. Mr Howard would not pay the bill.

F. H. Tripler, medical practioner, of No. 12, sworn:—Plaintiff came to me on the morning of the 28th February and I examined a contusion on his face. It lay about the left eye and the nose. I gave him an evaporative lotion and sent him away. He returned in the evening and upon examination I found quite a free hemorrhage from the left nostril. I plugged it up, but his nose bled at intervals for a day or two. His nasal bone was slightly affected also. My fee was $20, received.

Ito Kanshichi, a Japanese, said he had seen the assault. A dispute arose between the two and defendant knocked plaintiff down. Plaintiff's eye was black next day.

Ah Cheong, godown keeper, also witnessed to having seen the assault. He did not see plaintiff's nose bleed.

Henry O'Hara stated:—When plaintiff called my attention to it, I noticed his nose was swollen. He complained of a pain about his nose and right eye.

Emile Henry Russell Manley, sworn:—I live at No. 85 Bluff. I deny that plaintiff reported the case to me. He came into the office and, noticing his face was flushed, I asked what was the matter. I think I did see him next day, but don't recollect particularly. The first thing I heard was that he had been to Dr. Tripler. I advised him to let the case drop and say nothing about it.

His Honour said that he found there had been an assault. The only question was as to damages. Defendant should have paid the doctor's bill and have got rid of it. Judgment given for $25.25, Doctor's fees, and $3 costs.

IN H. I. R. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before A. Pelikan, Esq., Vice-Consul,

And

Messrs. W. C. Van Oordt and Al. Bogomoloff, Assessors.

Wednesday, April 25th, 1877.

George Hansen, a native of Finland, was charged with endeavouring to utter certain forged bank notes of $500 each, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Mr Ernest Ebell acted as interpreter for the Court.

Mr Ness appeared as Counsel for the defence.

His Honour requested all the witnesses to retire after their names were called, with the exception of Mr Walter, whose evidence was the first to be taken. The Court further notified that the witnesses who had sworn to their evidence in relative hearings in the other Courts would not be required to take the oath in the present case.

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Mr Walter said that he knew Williams was caught passing forged notes, and it was through what Williams said that prisoner was arrested. Mr Walter went to No 97 with Mr Elmer and Sergeant Loxton and saw him arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness:—I have no personal knowledge that prisoner tried to pass these notes.

Alfred Henry Charles Haselwood, 30, stated:—Of my own knowledge I don't know that prisoner passed forged notes.

Mr Ness said that after that statement he had no questions to ask.

Anton Williams, a native of Sweden, but claiming American protection, stated:—I am at present in the American gaol. I know that prisoner lived in the same house with Hansen, and that he went to Tôkiô one day with several $500 bills to try and get them changed. I don't know whether he succeeded or not. I knew that these people were making forged notes. Prisoner knew it also, because Bennett brought them to the two of us (prisoner and myself) one night to show them. Bennett told us he had made them, that he wanted them changed and asked me to try one. I think that was the evening of the 6th of February. Bennett gave Hansen five notes; so Hansen told me. I did not see it. I have always been on good terms with prisoner. I met him on board the *Tennessee* first about two years ago.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness:—Prisoner was told that these notes were forged when the three of us were together. Bennett showed them. Prisoner went to Yedo after twelve on the 6th.

The Court asked directly to prisoner the day on which he went to Tôkiô?

Prisoner was going to answer, when Mr Ness objected and said that such questions should come through him as Counsel.

His Honour said that according to Russian law the prisoner was entitled to combat every successive statement of any witness; but to save time this would be passed over. His Honour then repeated to Mr Ness the question just put to prisoner.

Mr Ness objected to answer.

Witness to Mr Ness:—I have been accused of passing forged notes. I do not know whether I am to be released or not for giving this evidence. I expect I may be released if the rest are convicted because I had less to do with it.

Mr Ness now said that he was quite willing that prisoner's statement that he went to Yedo at 12 o'clock on the 5th should be accepted.

To the Court:—I did state in the English Court that Bennett showed George Hansen and me the bank notes. I do not know why prisoner first got a good note to change and then the bad ones. These are the notes Bennett showed me (produced).

To Mr Ness:—I am sure these are the notes shown me then. There are no distinguishing marks on them. I do not know that these are the notes prisoner took to Tôkiô.

Anton Bennett, or Kirckorff, a Dane, stated:—When prisoner left the *Tennessee* he came to live with me and stayed with me till arrested. During the last week he was implicated in this forging transaction. I gave him five notes to change but he did not succeed; I don't know why. He had some instruments of mine which he took to Tôkiô to sell but brought them back. That night I was arrested. Williams was present when I showed the note to prisoner. I did not use the word "forged" because I did not know its meaning then, but I said I had made them myself. I cannot swear that he understood that I made them; I told him so. I showed him them because he was a friend of mine. I showed them to him I daresay eight days before I gave him the five. I did not tell him *why* I made them. I don't know if he was surprised to see so many notes in my hands. Hansen and I were together when Williams came to see us. I did not speak to prisoner about bank notes till that day. I showed them just as a curiosity. I had made them myself. Prisoner got these notes in my house on the 6th February, the day on which I was arrested. He said he wanted to change them.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness:—It was not on the 6th of March I told prisoner the notes were forged. Williams, prisoner and I met eight days previous to my arrest. We were all together every day. I gave prisoner the notes on the day of my arrest. I had not given him a real note to change; Gerhard Hansen did. I did not know of it when I gave him the five. He had several notes of my make before. I gave him these five. I have no personal knowledge of what he tried to do with them. I did not tell him anything about making money. I cannot swear that he knew the notes I gave him previous to the five were false.

To the Court:—I made the three notes I gave prisoner previous to giving him the five. I did not mention having given him exactly *three* notes. I do not remember how many I had then. I made eight altogether, Anton Williams got one; the other two remained in the drawer. These three were then put beside the other five, and from the combined eight I gave him five; I cannot say however if these three were of the five I gave him. He returned the three he could not change at first. I don't remember the reason he gave. I gave him the five notes because he asked for them.

Prisoner begged to say that he never received more than five notes from Bennett.

Witness said:—Prisoner told me in the prison that when he knew I was arrested he tore two of the notes up and put them down a water closet.

Prisoner denied having spoken to Bennett in the prisoner.

Witness:—I can't recognise these notes (produced). They were all the same shape. At present I cannot swear that these are two of the five prisoner had. As far as I recollect, when prisoner returned from Tôkiô he said the instrument maker was from home. He did not say anything about the bank-notes. I did not feel so much interest in them as to ask about them. He expected $500 from Gerhard Hansen for changing the notes. I can't say that prisoner is concerned in the "forgery" at all. I did not propose to him to change the notes. I do not know who introduced Gerhard Hansen to prisoner. I was not present when the former promised $500. According to prisoner's own statement, he changed the original note. I do not know the reason.

Anton Williams, re-called:—Bennett showed us the notes to see if we thought they were good enough for changing. I said I did not know because I had never seen a genuine one. We "meant business" by that conversation. I don't know what prisoner thought about it.

Adjourned till 2 p.m.

Court resumed at 2 o'clock.

Yam Pow King, 23 years of age, a native of Ningpo, was called, but the old difficulty of making him understand presented itself. Witness said he had obtained the services of a compradore to interpret, but as this gentleman did not appear, nothing further was done and Yam Pow was dismissed.

George Elmer, 26, deputy marshal of the U. S. Consulate, stated:—I don't know much about the case, only that I assisted in the arrest of most of the persons implicated. When Williams was arrested he said nothing about prisoner. We searched prisoner's effects but found nothing; he was in bed then. We had to go through his room to get to Bennett's.

Walter Loxton, 28, police sergeant, stated:—I did not arrest prisoner. I searched Bennett's room. Prisoner was there at the time, but I did not speak to him.

Wm. Toms, 25, police-constable:—I arrested prisoner.

Peter Gerhard Hansen, 40, a British subject, sworn:—I am a crown prisoner at present and it is not for me to say anything that can be brought me against afterwards. I don't know how to start. I have known prisoner since December. I was boarding at Peter Clausen's and I met him there. I had no conversation with prisoner about bank-notes. I believe Bennett did introduce me to prisoner. He came to my house about eleven at night and told me Bennett and Williams had been arrested for trying to change notes. I do not recollect the number of the note I gave him to change. I never told prisoner that I was wealthy. He got to know through boarding at the same place. It was generally know that I had money. In the morning Anton Bennett came to me and said 'you had better get that $500 bill changed to-day." I said I did not like to do it myself. Bennett said I should come up to his place and give it to prisoner, with whom he had made an arrangement, and he would change it. I went in the afternoon. I don't believe I'm justified in giving my reasons for not changing it myself. Prisoner did not assist in forging these notes.

To Mr Ness:—It is untrue that I ever offered prisoner $500. Bennett asked Williams in the prison to tell lies in the English Court. I did not hear it myself.

Jerry Mansbridge, turnkey:—This conversation did not take place to our knowledge. All these men were kept as far apart as possible.

Bennett, recalled:—It is quite untrue that I prompted prisoner to tell lies.

Gerhard Hansen:—Oh! you can't believe *him*, you know.

Sekiya Heikichi a Japanese, stated:—I recognise prisoner. He came to our store one day and asked change for a $500 note. I could not meet it and went to a money-changer's. I did not know it was a forgery. I did not see him again till called to the English Court. When the money-changer refused to change the note, he went away.

Omoto Kisaburo, 43 years of age, a Japanese watch maker, of Tôkiô:—I recognise prisoner. He came to my shop and after looking at several watches fancied one worth $90 and gave me a $500 bill. I had no change and sent him with a boy to an exchange shop. I did not see prisoner before he entered the shop.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness:—Prisoner spoke to one of my shopmen, not to me. There was no special conversation. I see him for the second time to-day. I am not *quite* sure about his identity. Prisoner is very like the man who came to my shop.

Peter Clausen, 36, a Swede, stated:—I do not know anything about this case. I saw prisoner several times during the day on the 6th February. I think he left my house for the last time about seven.

Sekiya Heikichi, recalled:—Prisoner came about five o'clock on the 6th.

Williams, recalled:—I did not say Bennett and I met prisoner on the 6th at five o'clock.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr Ness said he had no witness to call nor had prisoner any statement to make. In the usual order of things he should, as Counsel, have summed up for the defence; but the difficulty of language intervening, Mr Ness begged the Court to accept a written statement from him which he would have prepared at once.

This proposal was accepted and the Court adjourned till 10 a.m. this morning.

Thursday, 26th March, 1877.

Mr Ness, in summing up for the defence, said:—

To justify a conviction it is necessary to prove two things against the prisoner; 1st, an attempt to utter a false note, and 2ndly, t knowledge on his part that the note alleged to have been presented

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for exchange was false. In both of these points the case has conspicuously broken down. On the first point no note is produced and recognised by any one as having been presented for exchange by the prisoner; and whether he presented any note or not it is impossible to say that he attempted to utter a false one. It is true that a Japanese witness says he saw the prisoner in his shop and heard him enquire about exchanging a $500 note, but whether that note was good or bad he can't tell. It has not been produced in evidence, nor has it been in any way traced. If it has been traced, and had the Japanese witness been able to say definitely, which he refused to do, that the prisoner was the man who passed it, doubtless it would have turned out that the note in question was the good one Gerhard Hansen gave him. Another Japanese witness states that the prisoner went to his house also to exchange a note, but in this instance also the note was not identified, and indeed the witness says he does not know it to be false; and this too was no doubt the good note referred to. But it seems from the evidence of these two Japanese that they have mistaken the man: they both say they saw him on the evening of the 6th, while Williams and Clausen both testify to his being in Yokohama at that time, and in this respect confirm the prisoner's statement. On the second point, that of attempting to utter false notes, knowing them to be false, if (as I maintain it has been shown) he did not attempt to utter false notes at all, of course he did not utter them knowing them to be false; but I would nevertheless point out that by the evidence he never had any knowledge of the existence of false notes until after the arrest. The only testimony tending to show any such knowledge is Williams', but his may be dismissed with the remark that he is interested in a conviction, for it depends, he says, upon the conviction of the prisoner and others whether he himself is released or not; besides, his statement shows that the prisoner's knowledge of the existence of false notes dates from the interview with himself and Bennett, being posterior to the alleged attempt to utter. The only statement in Bennett's evidence tending to prove such knowledge is the allegation that the prisoner told him Gerhard Hansen had promised him $500 for exchanging notes, but this is flatly denied by Gerhard Hansen and the prisoner, and it seems in the highest degree improbable that so large a sum would have been offered. The only evidence which the Court can look at in considering the question of the prisoner's guilt or innocence is that which has been produced in Court before them to day. That evidence fails to prove the existence of false notes at all; it fails to connect any notes, good, bad, or indifferent, with the prisoner; and it fails to establish any knowledge on his part even of the existence of false notes previous to the date of the alleged utterance. On one and on both of these grounds the prisoner is entitled to claim his release.

After prisoner had refused to answer the following questions, 1st —Did you go to Tôkiô in February last and try to pass a $500 note of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in the shops of Sakiya Heikichi and Omoto Kisaburô, Japanese subjects? 2nd—Did you know this note was forged, and with this knowledge endeavour to change it? His Honour said the Court would take it upon themselves to answer these questions, and found that prisoner had tried to pass a $500 note of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Tôkiô and that he knew it was counterfeit.

Sentenced to 3 months' imprisoment, previous confinem nt taken into consideration.

IN THE DANISH CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before E. Bavier, Esq., Acting Consul-General.

Saturday, April 21st, 1877.

Richard Connor *v.* E. Ewalt.

This was a claim of $20 for damages done to the pilot boat of plaintiff on Friday the 13th instant.

Plaintiff said:—My statements can be proved by witnesses whom I intend to call. My principal standpoint is that defendant's boat had none of the lights which it should have carried according to regulation.

James Cook, sworn:—I was in charge of Mr Connor's boat at the time and was on board. I am in his employ. On the evening of the 13th about 12 miles from Cape Idzu, a pilot cutter ran into us and carried away our jib boom and did other damages. I thought it was the *White Cloud* and found I was right in my conjecture; for next morning I passed close to him. He showed no lights when he ran into me.

To defendant:—I only found out next morning that the boat was yours. It was in sight all the while. I endeavoured to avoid collision by luffing up. There was something to prevent us steering a straight course, because you crossed our bow.

To Court:—We could, although it was dark, see the loom of her sails.

Examined by plaintiff:—Our masthead light was hoisted directly after sundown. The collision took place between half past seven and eight. The red light was visible. The boat was on the larboard tack, and to leeward. If we had not luffed, the *White Cloud* might have run into us a midships. I saw no light on board her after collision. I could have seen it had there been one.

Plaintiff's head Japanese boatman stated that on the evening of the 13th instant the boat *White Cloud* collided with the *Eddie* and carried away her jib-boom. The *White Cloud* seemed to be going to pass clear, but changing her course suddenly the collision was inevitable. The *Eddie* tried to keep clear but failed. The *White Cloud* showed no lights. They saw her coming. The collision occurred through this sudden change of course.

Richard Wilkinson, master of the American ship *Haze*, sworn:—I saw these two boats run right under the ship's bows. One of them had lights, the other had not. I was afraid the ship would run foul of them, and I ordered the man at the wheel to put her hard down and luff her up. The wheel was then turned up again so that the ship would not round altogether. In the meanwhile one of the boats hailed me and almost immediately afterwards the pilot came on board. It was defendant, and he took charge of the ship. In a few minutes the other man came on board and claimed that he had hailed me first and wanted the other man to go. I had engaged the Dane however because he got on board first. The collision I did not see nor did any one on board the ship. Plaintiff went back to the boat that had the light, so I suppose it was his.

Charles Albert, seaman on board the *Haze*, sworn:—Two pilot boats hailed us on the 13th April, one of them, Connor's, having lights, the other none. The one with the light hailed once, the other did not, though the owner came on board first and piloted the ship up to port. Defendant's boat had no light.

Two of plaintiff's *sendos* now gave evidence, much to the same effect as that of the other boatman.

This closed plaintiff's evidence. Defendant called

Zenchino, *sendo* on board the *White Cloud*, who stated:—Both boats left Nanatsu on the 13th instant at 4 o'clock. We saw a ship at some distance and sailed in her direction. When about 1 *cho* from the ship we both steered straight for it. The *Eddie* got in our way and we ran foul of her. The collision took place about seven o'clock. Our boat had no light up because it was not dark enough. We were about 5 feet from the big ship at the time of the collision. I did not look for lights on board her. I did not hoist a light after the collision. I saw a lamp on board the other pilot boat. We were in sight of each other up till the time of the collision.

Another Japanese sailor corroborated the testimony of the previous witness in every particular, except with regard to the light. He did not know whether the other boat had a light or not.

Judgment reserved.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT OF KANAGAWA.

Before Mr. Asaina Kansui, *Vice-President*.

Saturday, April 21st, 1877.

C. Braun *vs.* Kajiro Shokitsu.

The plaintiff claimed that the defendant be compelled to take delivery of certain goods to the value of $6,000.

Mr Dickins appeared for the plaintiff.

This case was resumed this morning from the 28th of March, when it was adjourned for the production of a witness for the plaintiff.

On the Court assembling Mr Dickins expressed his regret that the case should have taken so long, and on behalf of the plaintiff he was willing to abide by the decision of an arbitrator if the defendant was equally bound, if the Court should think fit to make such an order. The witness for whose presence the case had been suspended was now in Court and could be examined if necessary.

The proposition made by Mr Dickins being put to the defendant be declined to entertain it.

The Japanese witness Echizenya was then examined and deposed that Kashiwo had offered to take the goods if a reduction of 25 cents was made. The witness told him that he himself had no power in the case, but he would report the offer to the plaintiff which he did, but he plaintiff would not entertain such a considerable reduction. He said that he had seen the goods and compared them with the sample produced by Kashiwo and they were on the whole as good, though some four or five out of fifty might have been inferior. He corroborated the statement about the goods not being purchased by any single sample, but by the average of the 500 pieces. It was very difficult to get a large quantity of shirtings without any difference.

The examination of this witness concluded the evidence.

Mr Dickins arguments, which were in writing, were to the following effect, viz., that in this case the only question was, were the goods tendered of the kind contracted for? It was plain that they were. The contract said "goods same kind as those bought in July 1876." Those bought in July 1876 were of the same mark, same weight and were by the same manufacturer, as those in question. There was nothing said in the contract about "quality." and the plaintiff had nothing to do with quality; nor was any mention made of any sample, so that it was ridiculous to contend that the goods were bought on sample. But even if the plaintiff was concerned as to quality and had sold on sample, the defendant was in no better position. The defendant had even then to prove that the goods tendered were not equal to sample, and on that point he had given no evidence whatever. He had said that some of the goods tendered were not equal to one particular piece which he alleged was a piece taken out of the 500 pieces bought in July 1876, but which he did not produce. Neither did he attempt to prove that the piece in question was taken out of the 500, and the plaintiff denied that it was. When the 500 pieces were bought there was no thought of the present contract, and why, then, should a piece out of that lot be retained to compare with those bought under a contract not then contemplated? But even if the piece in question really was one of the 500 the defendant's position was no better. It certainly was not true that the present contract was made on that or any other one piece —even if by sample—but on the whole 500 pieces, or at least some 50 or a hundred taken at random out of the 500 should be produced for comparison with the goods now tendered; and if those now tendered are on an average below those so bought for comparison, then if the contract was on sample let the plaintiff lose, in the reverse case, let him win. The defendant had said that it was hardship that he should be required to produce the whole or a great

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number of the 500 pieces for comparison, but it was a much greater hardship for the plaintiff to have the goods he tendered refused because they did not happen (if such is really the case, which has not been proved) with one single selected piece, probably accidentally superior pieces, for in all masses of goods there are invariably a few pieces here and there much better than the rest. Besides, the defendant could not complain of his own contract composed and written by himself. He had got what he chose to contract for, shirtings of a certain mark, weight, etc., any how he must prove that the shirtings offered were not what was contracted for. It was plain that he was the only person who could prove anything about that matter, as the 500 pieces of shirtings passed into his hands. As to the alleged offer by the plaintiff to make an allowance, Mr Dickins said, that in the first place never in any way admitted any inferiority in the goods tendered; and, next, what he had said was that he would abide by any allowance Echizenya might think proper if the defendant would bind himself to accept his decision. But the defendant had refused this. The offer of the plaintiff was made not because of any inferiority because none existed, but simply because it is always better to compromise a dispute than fight it out in Court; and also because he felt some compassion for the defendant as the market had gone down very much. The evidence of Nazomi was almost entirely false as shown by the statement of Echizenya and the plaintiff. As to the letter of the *banto*, the plaintiff had nothing to do with it. He never authorized it, and never even knew that it was written until quite lately, and the *banto* had stated that it was written in the defendant's own house and under the defendant's influence; and the fact that he had placed the matter in his lawyer's hands before the letter was written, showed that he could not have authorized any such letter. Besides, after all, the letter meant nothing. It simply referred to the possibility of some allowance being made. Nothing was easier and it was a common trick all over the world—than to repudiate a contract in a falling market, by saying the goods were not up to the sample, etc, but in all such cases the repudiator is bound to prove by ample and certain evidence that the goods were not up to sample; and of this there was absolutely no proof whatever offered by the defendant.

The plaintiff regretted very much to have had to bring this case into Court, and was quite willing if the Court should think fit to nominate Echizenya as arbitrator to accept the decision of that gentleman, the defendant being equally bound to accept such decision. The want of confidence felt by foreign merchants in Japanese merchants, owing to the constant practice of the latter of repudiating contracts whenever the market falls, was very serious, and greatly injured trade. It was to be hoped that the firmness and justice of the Court would deter the Japanese merchants of Yokohama from continuing so baneful and dishonest a practice.

Judgment reserved.

THE INAUGURAL.

(Boston Journal.)

If we were to call the address of President Hayes a Model Inaugural we think we should not only express our own feelings, but that of more than three-fourths of the thinking people of the country, regardless of partisan lines. In fact, so sound and self-evident are the principles laid down, so sensible and pertinent the suggestions made, and so liberal, high minded and patriotic the whole tone of the address, that it will be hard for most readers to have any partisan thought in connection with it. It is the appropriate invocation to his countrymen of a Chief Magistrate who, at his entrance upon an arduous term of service, desires to acquaint them with the principles by which he will be guided and the objects he has in view, leaving to every one the responsibility of receiving it in the same spirit in which it is given.

Nearly half of the address is devoted to the pacification of the country, which fact alone will serve as the augury of the new departure that may be expected to characterize President Hayes's administration. It is a proof of the foresight, as well as of the stability of the man, that now after the lapse of nine months marked by a national election and the rapid development of Southern affairs, President Hayes renews substantially the positions taken in his acceptance letter on this topic. If any Republican, owing to recent rumors, has fallen into any momentary fears that the great Republican doctrines fought for under Lincoln, and applied under Grant to the work of reconstruction, might be abandoned under Hayes, he has only to read this Inaugural, not only to see the folly of such doubts, but to have this own faith strengthened and confirmed. Every freedman at the South will feel that another friend and guardian of his rights, as inflexible as any in the past, is now sitting in the Presidential chair—one, too, with facilities for affording protection to life and property never enjoyed before.

At the same time equal justice, and all the consideration and sympathy which patriotism requires, will be extended by the new administration to the white citizens of the South. A policy is to be steadily sought which shall promote the interests of the Southern community as a whole. The local government in each State "must be a government which guards the interests of both races carefully and equally;" it must be a character which shall constitute the "true resource of those States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens" and while the material development of the South must be carefully fostered by the National Government, it must never be forgotten that the basis of all prosperity, there as well as elsewhere, lies in "the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people." These are truths as sound as they are pertinent. To be sure, they are general, as was to have been expected in an inaugural; but they logically include and lead to the measures which the times demand. Anything different would have been inauspicious. Having thus started right, the country will await the full development of President Hayes' Southern policy with candor and confidence.

On the subject of civil service reform the language of President Hayes is as correct and firm as the great mass of disinterested citizens could desire. Appointments to office, he says, were not, in the view of the framers of the Government, to be made as the mere reward of partisan services, "nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointment." That is the key of the whole battle-field in this great contest which is to come; and we may be sure that the man who can point it out so unerringly and so bravely will never flinch when the trial comes. He will have the support of the masses, and can always safely appeal from any insolent official to the honest and irresistible constituency behind him. "He serves his party best who serves the country best"—words which, as President Hayes uses them, deserve to be written in letters of gold, and are sure to fall at this time like good seed on good ground.

With regard to our financial interests, the President remains true to his declarations at a time of greater trial than the present. He will evidently do all in his power to promote a speedy return to specie payments. In briefly commenting upon our foreign relations, he pays a just tribute to his predecessor in connection with the Geneva arbitration, and pledges himself to try the same policy again should occasion for it arise. His remarks upon the late political contest and the method by which it was brought to a close are judicious and in good taste. His closing appeal rises to solemnity and will be responded to by the conscience of the American people, who, among other causes of gratitude in such a grave exigency as we have been passing through, will rejoice that our institutions have again brought to the front a representative so creditable and worthy of respect at home and abroad.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 15th April, 1877.

The belief that War is imminent is so general that a panic prevails in London.

A Russian army is advancing on Jassy (in Moldavia) across the Pruth.

Persia has advanced claims to Bagdad.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

London, 1st April.—England, having signed the Protocol on condition that Russian "demobilizes," revives the prospect of an Agreement with Montenegro.

The Porte is displeased with the Protocol and will probably refuse to disarm.

Montenegro maintains her demands.

Great uncertainty prevails with respect to the course of events.

It is believed that the negotiations between Russia and England have failed.

Rome, 26th March.—The Pope is very feeble, and his condition causes great anxiety.

Bombay, 20th March.—There are now 223,763 people on relief works in the Bombay Presidency, showing a decrease of 36,000 in a fortnight and of 120,000 in two months.

The *Goa News* says that the new commercial treaty between the Portuguese and British India Governments will result in the construction of a railway from Goa to one of the adjacent Collectorates in the Bombay Presidency.

London, March 28th.—A renewed hopeful feeling exists. A Cabinet Council has been summoned. Russia apparently is disposed to make concessions, meeting the views of England. General Ignatieff, who has been at Berlin, now returns to St. Petersburg.

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OBITUARY :—The Editor of the *Economist*.

London, 27th March.—The departure of the Prince and Princess of Wales for the Mediterranean is deferred for a few days, as the Prince is suffering from a boil.

Constantinople, 26th March.—The Montenegrin delegates have broken off the negociation with the Porte, and will probably leave here on Saturday.

St. Petersburg, March 26th.—The Russian Press accuse the British Government of leaving Russia the choice of dishonour or war.

Constantinople, March 26th.—The garrison here has been changed, and replaced by Syrian troops. The Softas are agitating for the recall of Midhat Pasha.

Constantinople, 27th March.—Turkish deputies yesterday in discussing address in reply to speech from throne unanimously repudiated idea of foreign intervention in internal affairs of Porte.

Washington 28th March.—President Hayes has sent commission to Louisiana and invited rival parties to settle their disputes.

London, 27th March.—An animated debate took place in the House of Commons to-night on the conduct of Sir Henry Elliot, during which Sir Stafford Northcote said the Government objected to the policy of coercion with Turkey, because it would neutralize the efforts being made by the Porte in favor of its Christian subjects.

Replying to a question by Lord Hartington, Sir Stafford Northcote said that negotiations were still proceeding between the Great Powers respecting the Russian protocol, and that the principal question was as to the conditions on which it should be signed. Parliament has adjourned for the Easter recess.

OBITUARY.—Field-Marshal Fitzgerald.

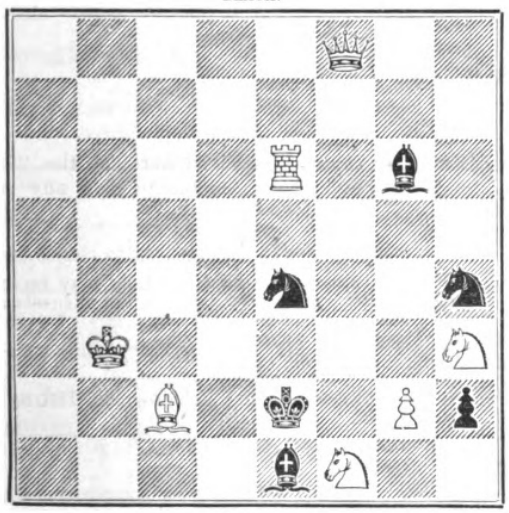
London, 22th March.—Cabinet Council to-day resolved to favourably consider counter proposals made by Russia and sign protocol, but on the understanding that England would regard it as not binding in case of failure on the part of Russia to demobilize her forces.

London, 29th March.—Prince of Wales is recovering. At cabinet council yesterday it was unanimously resolved to continue negociations with Russia. English Government sanguine as to result.

PROBLEM.

This problem by Mr. HEALEY gained the prize for the best 3 move position in the British Chess Association Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF F. HEALEY'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—R. to K. R.'s sq.	B. to K.'s sq.
2.—Q. to Q. Kt.'s sq.	Anything.
3.—Q. mates.	

Correct answer received from W. H. S., Tôkiô.

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Shipping Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *City of Tokio* for San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Denton, Mrs. Barrett and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Farnham and 2 children, Mrs. N. A. Hawes and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Fenton, and daughter, Mrs. J. W. Paul, Miss Metcalf, Mrs. Tomots, Mrs. Wood, Mr and Mrs. McMakin, Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers and 1 child, Mr. and Mrs. Allen and child, Captain Lenney, Dr. McLeod, Messrs. J. G. Gup, W. J. Tennant, J. G. Littlefield, E. Klinck, M. Giurchick, A. R. Brown, Stickler, C. Murray, R. W. Jamie, E. C. Kimball, R. J. Bull, E. B. Livingston, U.S.N., Geo. Barnett, G. A. Cox.

Per Steam-ship *City of Peking* from San Francisco:—Mrs. E. W. Douglas, Mrs. R. Lilley, Miss Cora Emerson, Messrs. Chas. M. Lomy, A. Freeman, E. C. Jones, J. K. Thornhill, Captain Jno. T. Sheppard, A. A. Fischer, C. B. Bernard, A. Schmitz, A. F. Pell, Marshall Bazing, W. H. Hyde, A. Little, Cunningham, J. T. Goodfellow, Ichiro Murato, Zaneda Kagitoni, R. Bourke, E. C. Parker, R. Lilley, Geo. P. Ries, Eli T. Sheppard, W. Allen Gay T. Low, G. Farley, P. Lemascheffsky, F. Norikoff, C. Westicott. For Hongkong: Messrs. F. A. K. Honey, and J. L. Anderson.

Per Steam-ship *City of Peking*, for Hongkong:—Mr. W. H. Brereton and Misses Brereton.

Per Steam-ship *Bombay* for Hongkong:—1 European, 9 Chinese on deck.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—General Saigo, Lieut. Shimidzu, Lieut. Takata, Lieut.-Col. Watanabe, Lieut. Yamada, Mrs. Niepel, Miss C. Yokosuka, Miss S. Yokosuka, Dr. Geo. B. Hill, Capt. Lemascheffsky, Capt. Thorndike, Rev. C. Carothers, Messrs. E. C. Kirby, Ito, Ricco, Tillson, Kakehi, Takamori, Ishikawa, Kambara, Oye, Watanabe, Yamasaki, Nii, Tomikawa, Miyoshi, Kobayashi, Torii, Mitsui, A. Dammann, Freeman, F. Low, E. H Smith, Mashima, Miura, Umakoshi, Schneider, Nagasaka, Nishimura, E. H. Parker, W. H. Morse, A. A. Little. W. W. Hide, A. A. Fisher, G. D. Kies, C. Pubin, Endicott, Cunningham, H. R. Smith, Goodfellow, Bourke, P. P. Gray, Hatori, Sawai, Undo and Niwa.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais*, from Hongkong.—Monsieur de Geoffroy, Min. Plenipotentiary for France, Madame Geoffroy and 2 children, 3 servants, Monsieur de Montherat, Secretary of Legation, Messrs. Orny, Wolff, J. Davison, C. Mallet, Doctor Boyet, Hippesley, Brodie and Salvery Auguste.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Sir Henry Norman, D. B. Smith, H. Mandaley, S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Mourilyan and child, Cunningham, Ed. Blanchett, A Gillingham, L. Kniffler, Mr. and Mrs. Powers, J. D. Carroll, E. H. Hunter, Stanley and 17 Japanese in cabin. Steerage: 3 European, 1 Chinese, 186 Japanese.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Bombay*, for Hongkong:—	
Silk for England	42 bales
France	1 ,,
Total	43 bales
Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—	
Treasure	$388,100.00
,, ...	*yen* 6,617.81
Per Steam-ship *Tanais* from Hongkong :—	
General	1,791 packages.
Sugar	4,075 ,,
Total	5,866 packages.

REPORTS.

The *Tanais* reports having experienced strong Easterly winds, a heavy cross sea with rain and fog, from noon of the 23rd till the evening of the 26th.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

THE PRICE

—OF—

The Ladies' Directory,

WHICH will be found a very useful diary to the end of the year, has been REDUCED to

ONE DOLLAR.

To be obtained of Messrs. KELLY & Co., or the Office of this Paper.

Yokohama, April 11, 1877. tf.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Our market is rather quiet and in some instances prices show a decline. In *Yarns* a moderate business has been done; 16/24 have been sold at a slight reduction; 28/32 continue firm, whereas 28/42 are neglected. *Shirtings* are firm. *Velvets* and other articles do not attract much attention and are nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—							
7 lbs.	38¼	yds.	39	in.	per pce.	$1.47½	to $1.82½
8 lbs.	38¼	yds.	44	in.	,,	1.65	to 2.25
8 lbs. 4 to 8¼ lbs.	38¼	,,	39	in.	,,	1.65	to 2.37½
9 lbs.	38¼	,,	44	in.	,,	2.05	to 2.57½
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24	,,	32	in.	,,	1.50	to 1.70
,, 6lbs.	24	,,	32	in.	,,	1.10	to 1.25

White Shirtings:—					
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in.	per pce.			2.20	to 2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb.			0.67½	to 0 85
Black Velvets				7.25	to 8 25
English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.				2.65	to 2 85
Taffachelass	12 yds, 43 in.			1.70	to 2.15

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$28.50	to	32.50
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$30.50	to	34.50
No. 38 to 42	...per picul...	$34.00	to	39.00
Reverse Twist 16-24	,,			

Woollens.—In the absence of any demand our market remains exceedingly quiet and prices, with the exception of those for plain *Mousselines de Laine* which are decidedly lower, must be quoted nominally the same as last.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5.50	to	7.00
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25	to	5.25
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.00	to	5.25
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.24	to	0.31
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75	to	6.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16.50	to	17.50
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00	to	13.00
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.17½	to	0.19

Figured Mousselines de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.25	to	0.30
Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.	0.30	to	0.36
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in.	to 52 in.	0.80	to	1.20
Presidents	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.60	to	0.65
Pilots	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.45	to	0.55
Union	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.60	to	0.75
Blankets, scarlet & green 6 to 8 lbs.	per lb		0.40	to	0.47

Sugar.—The market has been very quiet and hardly anything has been done, but prices are almost unchanged and holders of *Formosa* demand higher rates than those quoted.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul...			$4.30	
,, in basket				$4.10	
Taiwanfoo in bag				$4.15	
do. in basket				$4.00	
China No 1 Ping-fah				$8.00	
,, No. 2 Ching-pak			$7.30	to	$7.70
,, No. 3 Ke-pak			$6.60	to	$6.80

China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...		$6.20	to	$6.40
,, No. 5 Kong-fun			$5.70	to	$6.10
,, No. 6 E-pak			$5.20	to	$5.40
Swatow Brown			$3.60		
Daitong			$3.75		
Japan Rice			$1.95	to	$2.05
Kerosene Oil			$4.40		

Kerosene Oil.—The market is a trifle weaker under forced sales, quotations being 4.30 @ 4.40 nominal.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Telegrams reporting war declared between Russia and Turkey were received here on the 25th instant. The market is of course duller, if possible, than it was before, and we are unable to give any reliable quotations.

Deliveries since the 20th instant are about 50 piculs.

Tea.—Business in this staple is for the present suspended, but arrivals of New Crop Leaf may be expected about the 2nd or 3rd prox.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The past week has been more than usually quiet with slightly easier rates.

Rates close as follows:—			
STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight			4s. 0½d.
,, Bank Bills on demand			3s. 11¾d.
,, Private 6 months' sight			4s. 1d.
ON PARIS—Bank Sight			5.00
,, Bank 6 months' sight			5.10
,, Private 6 ms. sight			5.20
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight			1¼ % dis.
,, Private 10 days' sight			2¼ ,,
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight			74½
,, Private 10 days sight			75
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand			97½
,, 30 days sight Private			99½
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand			98
,, 30 days sight Private			100
Kinsatz			413
Gold Yen			400

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
April 22	Friedrich	Hoyer	Ger. 3 m. schr	396	Copenhagen	Nov. 9	General	Order
„ 23	Viking	Castle	British str.	2558	Kobe	April 21	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 23	City of Peking	Tanner	American str.	5050	San Francisco	—	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
„ 23	Audacious	Capt. P. Colomb	H.B.M. flagship	3774	Kobe	—	——	——
„ 24	Sea Star	Brotherton	British bq.	591	Sydney, N.S.W.	Mar. 17	Coal	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 27	Tanais	Reynier	French str.	1735	Hongkong	Apr. 20	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 27	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1870	Shanghai & ports	Apr. 20	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 27	Mary Jane	Brinkmeier	American schr.	159	Kobe	Apr. 21	General	E. C. Kirby & Co.
„ 27	Benedicta	Jansen	German schr.	250	Takao	Apr. 9	Sugar	Chinese

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
April 23	City of Tokio	Maury	British str.	5050	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
„ 23	Laurel	Johnson	British barque	638	Kobe	Ballast	E. Abbott
„ 24	City of Peking	Tanner	American str.	5050	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
„ 24	Alerta	Talbot	British schr.	250	Amoy	Rice	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 25	Bombay	Smith	British str.	1325	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 26	Jacobine	Holmann	German bq.	417	Takao	Ballast	Nethd. Trading Co.
„ 26	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1914	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 27	Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese str.	980	Hakodate	——	Lighthouse Department

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese steamer	1870	Shanghai & ports	April 27	M. B. Co.	
Massilia	Harvey	British steamer	1033	Hongkong	.....	P. & O. Co.	
Sea Gull	Symons	British tugboat	37	Nagasaki	.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.	
Tibre	De Girard	French steamer	1726	Hongkong	Apr. 12	M. M. Co.	Hongkong
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1735	Hongkong	April 27	M. M. Co.	
Viking	Castle	British steamer	2558	Kobe	April 23	Walsh, Hall & Co.	At Shinagawa
SAILING SHIPS.							
Benedicta	Jansen	Germ. schooner	250	Takao	April 27	Chinese	
Caroline	Miller	Danish schooner	55	Kurile Islands	.....	Claussen	
Catarina	Fischer	Danish barque	300	Takao	April 16	Chinese	
Friedrich	Hoyer	Ger. 3-m. schr.	396	Copenhagen	April 22	Order	
Haze	Wilkinson	American ship	826	New York	April 14	Isaacs Bros.	
Leonore	Crichton	British brig	250	Takao	April 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Mary Jane	Brinkmeir	Am. schooner	159	Kobe	April 27	E. C. Kirby & C.	
Otto	Adamsen	German brig	231	Takao	April 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Punjaub	Black	British barque	882	London	Mar. 31	L. Kniffler & Co.	
Syringa	Partridge	Brit. 3-m. schr.	242	Takao	April 20	Grosser & Co.	
Sea Star	Brotherton	British barque	591	Sydney, N.S.W.	April 24	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Tori	Williams	British schooner	55	Bonin Island, &c.	April 12	Captain	
W'dering Minstrel	Sievewright	British barque	361	Takao	April 20	Chinese	

Vessels of War in Port.

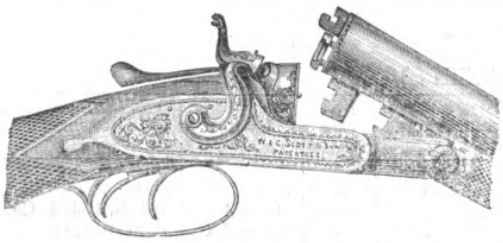
Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Description.	Commander:
BRITISH—Vigilant	...	...	...	H.M.D. vessel	Commander Ryder
„ Audacious...	14	3774	...	H.B.M. flagship	Captain P. H. Colomb
AMERICAN—Alert	4	540	...	Sloop	
„ Tennessee	...	4200	...	U. S. flag ship	Captain Young
FRENCH—La Clocheterie...	12	1800	...	Corvette	Captain Reynier

Vessels on the Berth.

Destination.	Name.	Agents.	To be Despatched.
Hongkong	Tibre	M. M. Co.	May 2nd
San Francisco	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	May 10th
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. S. S. Co.	May 26th

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MISCELLANEOUS.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL and DIPLOMA OF HONOUR awarded, CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, Philadelphia, 1876. For excellence of Materials and Workmanship in their PREMIER QUALITY and medium grades. Their New PATENT TRIPLEX action and COMPENSATING LUMP.

The attention of Sportsmen is requested to the above new system of action. Its superior strength and solidity imparts greatly improved shooting powers. Hard hitting being the desideratum required is obtained by this powerful Gun..

Prices of the TRIPLEX: £22.10.0, £30.0.0, and £37.10.0. This latter is our highest quality and is marked "THE PREMIER QUALITY."

Excellent DOUBLE-GRIP BREECH-LOADERS at £8.10.0, £12.0.0, £16.0.0 and £20.0.0. Shooting guaranteed.

OUR PATENT TOP LEVER with PURDEY solid double bolt. Shooting guaranted. Sound plain finish £15.0.0. Well finished, good materials £21.0.0. Cases and implements £4, £6 and £8 extra.

In the New York International Gun Trial competition, 1873, the Committee awarded our guns the Diploma, being declared first for points of merit of action, materials, proportion and shooting qualities.

Extract from Forest and Stream, New York, December 26th, 1876. Contributed by one of the judges of awards of guns at the Centennial "The crowning glory of the display was the case of W. & C. Scott & Son. This firm has sent more good guns to this country during the past few years than any other, and they especially commend themselves to American sportsmen from the fact that they furnish good guns, honestly made, and of high shooting powers at very moderate prices. Their TRIPLEX ACTION combines, in the highest degree, strength with simplicity, and it must rapidly secure the favor of all who test its merits."

OUR PATENT COMPENSATING LUMP strongly recommended; should be ordered on every gun (cost, 30 shillings extra). For the Sportsman abroad, this invention is invaluable, being secured against the joint becoming loose after several years wear.

CHOKE BORED GUNS.—Slight, Medium or Full.

BREECH LOADERS in all systems from lowest qualities.

SINGLE and DOUBLE MUZZLE LOADERS.

Makers of the NEW SWINBURN-HENRY Sporting Express and SWINBURN-HENRY RIFLES and Carbines taking Government Ammunition. This Rifle is a great improvement on the Martini.

SNIDERS Military and Sporting. MARTINI RIFLES.

DOUBLE EXPRESS RIFLES .450, .500, .577 Bore.

SUPERIOR REVOLVERS.

Chief Address, Manufactory,
Premier Gun Works,
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

LONDON OFFICE,
10, Gt. Castle St.,
REGENT CIRCUS.

Yokohama, April 21, 1877. 3ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. The 1s. tins are so made that the Powder is easily distributed from them, and will be found a great improvement on the old paper packets. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

SOLD IN TINS AND BOTTLES, BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. KEATING. Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.

Yours respectfully,
M. E. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas I am informed fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, and on conviction of the offender a liberal Reward will be paid.

Yokohama, April 7, 1877. 26ins.

TRADE  MARK.

ELLWOODS'

HATS AND HELMETS.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS, Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in

Hot Climates.

24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Yokohama, April 7, 1877. 52ins.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Januray 1, 1876. 52ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 15.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

May 1st, 1877, at No. 220, Bluff, the wife of Mr. CHARLES D. Moss, of a daughter.

Notes of the Week.

For some time past we have had little or no news from the seat of war. It is known that the rebels occupy in force positions on the borders of Higo and Satsuma in the neighbourhood of Hitoyoshi, and as a strong force of Government troops has effected an undisturbed landing at Kagoshima, it is probable that a simultaneous advance will be made from Kumamoto and Kagoshima against these rebels. H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya has issued a proclamation offering pardon to all those who lay down their arms and submit to the Government, which has been responded to already to some slight extent, and the continuation of such commendable leniency on the part of the Government may do more to stop this deplorable strife than continued levies of youthful conscripts could effect.

The Government may happily receive some assistance in the suppression of the rebellion, if it is true, as reported, that a split has occurred in the camp of the rebels. Not only does there appear to have been a difference of opinion among the insurgent leaders as to the position which it was most advisable to occupy on the retreat from Kumamoto, but there seems also to have been a serious defection from the rebel cause on the part of the Higo *samurai*, who were looked upon as strong allies of their neighbours. In particular is the resentment of the Satsuma men excited against the *samurai* of Yashiro, who, it appears, at the outbreak of the war strongly expressed their adherence to Saigo's cause and their intention of firmly resisting any attempt on the part of the Imperialists to land at Yashiro, but who, on the appearance of the Government troops forsook their allies, and not only failed to offer the opposition they had pledged themselves to, but betrayed the plans of the Satsuma men to the Imperialists, and gave them such topographical information as enabled them to march with certainty against the rebel entrenchments.

An instructive illustration, confirmatory of some remarks which we recently made on the subject of the currency question in this country, is afforded by a circumstance recorded in the native journals. It is well known that when Saigo's forces were beleaguering Kumamoto castle, they obtained their commissariat supplies from the farmers of the neighbourhood, paying for them in paper promises bearing the stamp of the Satsuma Commander-in-Chief. Soon after the commencement of the seige, however, Saigo was deprived of his rank and office, and himself and his followers were proclaimed traitors and rebels; and now the Imperial authorities are reinstated in the district. Yet the paper promises of the proclaimed and worsted rebel continued to pass current as money under the very noses of the Government officials. As a matter of course a notification was issued by the local authorities forbidding the use of the obnoxious currency; and it is here that the singular feature of the case comes in. The people disregard the command of the authorities, and continue to accept the prohibited paper in exchange for their commodities. Is this political obstinacy or is it sheer ignorance? Or is it a combination of both? In any case it is certainly not that enlightened self-interest on which the science of western political economy is built.

A correspondent of the *Akébono Shimbun*, whose effusion will be found elsewhere in our columns, is apprehensive lest Japan—and, indeed, Asia generally—may in some indefinable way be involved in the Turkish imbroglio. He may calm his patriotic fears. The possibility of such an extension of the Eastern question as that would be, has never, it may safely be affirmed, entered into the calculations of the most far-sighted European statesman. Another more tangible cause of annoyance he finds nearer home in the attitude of China in respect of the Loochoo question. That Great Empire seems as little inclined to forego its claim to suzerainty, as the little insular Kingdom is to withdraw its allegiance. It is just possible that the Loochoo question may soon be brought into prominence again, for there have been several indications in the native press of late, that an attempt is being made to induce the Government to divert attention from domestic dissensions, by plunging the country into a war with a foreign state, either Corea or China, whichever may be considered to afford the more plausible pretext. But it is to be hoped that the lesson taught by the hollow and evanescent nature of the results of the Formosan expedition has not been thrown away on the statesmen of this country. A miserable money pittance and an admission that the troops despatched by the Japanese Government were not to be deemed freebooters, formed but a sorry equivalent for the lives and treasure wasted in the territory of the Bootan savages.

It is not in the capital and in large cities and towns only that the impoverishing effects of the civil war are making themselves felt. The depression caused thereby is universal, and nowhere is it more noticeable than at the favourite spring

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resorts of the Japanese of all classes, except the lowest,—the various bathing establishments for the use of the natural hot springs. The falling off in attendance at these places is said by the proprietors of the hotels to be distressingly great, and where, in former years, the visitors have been unable to find accomodation owing to the crowd of bathers, there are empty houses by the dozen. Long are the faces and bitter the complaints of "mine hosts," who truly say, that those visitors who used to be most free with their cash, namely the official and military classes, have either left their positions or gone to the war, while the merchants can no longer find the money to take their wives and families on a pleasure trip, or are unwilling to spare it in these hard and unpromising times. There is a remarkable absence of all those sounds of revelry by night which generally make a fashionable native watering place so full of life and mirth. No lights in the windows; no merry dancing shadows on the paper screens. The shutters remain undrawn, and the houses sleep in joyless gloom. There is no sound of singing men and singing women. The *samisen* hangs silent on the wall, consigned to the dismal solitude of a paper bag. The makers and sellers of the little toys and wooden mementoes that form the staple commodities of all places where bathers most do congregate, maintain a gloomy watch over their unvisited stock. Even the cocks and hens—that peculiar antediluvian breed of bony and adamantine fowl, which seems set apart for the service of those guests who occasionally indulge in the extravagance of a *tori knabe* or the dissipation of a bowl of chicken broth—move with a more secure air, as if conscious of the likelihood of their continuing to exist and, if possible, increase in toughness and muscular development. A grey quiet appears to have replaced the usual rosy tint of Japanese life, and even the *shikata ga gozaimasen* seems to have lost some of its resignation, and taken a slight tone of the murmur of complaint.

In our present issue we publish the entries for the approaching Spring Meeting of the Yokohama Race Club, having published the entries for the Association Meeting in our last. For both meetings the entries for handicap races and the Griffins' Plate remain open until the 10th instant. The entries for the Y R. A. amount to more than $1,900, while those of the Y. R. C. barely exceed $1,100, a falling off on the part of the older institution which may be accounted for by the fact that many of the best ponies are debarred from running altogether, and also on account of the preference which has been given in its programme to the subscription griffins. Some members may think with Helena that

> "Oft expectation fails, and most oft there
> Where most it promises."

The Association have a decided advantage in being first with their races, besides the fact that so many crack ponies will contend for their prizes, that it cannot fail to be a most interesting meeting. We wish both Club and Association fine weather and good sport, and sigh to think of the glorious meeting we might have boasted of had the amalgamation—apparently so universally desired been feasible.

The Club Regatta which occurred last Thursday was by no means the success it might have been, had a little more good management been displayed in arranging it. From various causes the Club itself is weak, and could only send out two crews for a race for Canton Fours, to be followed by a race between two boats for the Champion Pairs. Naturally enough the public exhibited little or no interest in these proceedings, and passers by on the bund would hardly stop in their walk to watch the struggle between the contending boats. There are five men-of-war lying in our harbour at present, and a boat race between crews from two of them, the *Audacious* and *Tennessee*, is actually projected to take place next week. Why then could not the committee of the Amateur Rowing Club have arranged a programme which would have included this and such other races as could have been made up for boats from merchant vessels in port, private gigs and compradores' boats? Had an effort been made in this way a successful regatta might have been achieved that would have claimed the interest of the community, and proved worthy of the glorious weather we enjoyed on Thursday afternoon.

It is now two months since the arrangement for lighting the streets of this settlement was settled with the Gas Company, on the basis of doing so on such nights during the month that the moon did not shine, and the agreement was circulated among the residents in order to obtain by subscription the amount required per month to cover the cost of this partial illumination, which amounted to $349. It is hardly credible that in a community like this—a community which subscribes generously to relieve the sufferers by a fire at Tôkiô or famine in Shantung, and liberally supports amusements of all sorts—are so apathetic about what is considered one of the first necessities of any settlement, that it is only by most strenuous efforts on the part of the Committee that the subscriptions amount to $320, —$29 short of the actual amount required. The Gas Company offer to commence the lighting at once if the Committee will personally guarantee the amount that is short, but it is hardly to be wondered at that this is declined on their part, considering the shameful want of support afforded them by the residents. So the matter stands at present. Our streets remain in darkness because this community *will* not provide the paltry sum of $29 per month, and the probability is, that notwithstanding all that is said or written on the subject, so they will continue to remain. There are no end of people living here who do not hesitate to abuse the authorities, and condemn the police as inefficient, if so much as ten cents' worth of property is stolen from them, and yet who consider it no part of their duty to pay one iota towards supplying an effectual means of lessening the chance of robbery being successful. Perhaps it is that the characteristic of Englishmen is too prevalent in this settlement, and that the residents do not wish a good cause for grumbling to be taken away from them. The whole system of our municipal government is at fault, and we despair of ever seeing a change for the better until the Ministers take the matter in hand, and frame a set of simple land regulations which will be law to their respective nationals.

The dust storm on Tuesday last sorely tried the temper of all who were of necessity exposed to it, and yet the discomfort we were then subjected to might have been greatly mitigated had our streets been watered. The summer, too, is fast coming upon us, when cool, well watered streets are not only a luxury but a necessity for health, and all this can be obtained for a similar cost per month as it will take to light the settlement. But who would be bold enough to say that for such purposes $700 per month could be collected in Yokohama?

We observe from the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* that Mr. Eli T. Sheppard, formerly U. S. Consul at Tientsin, has been appointed to the post of assistant legal adviser to the Japanese Foreign Office. From the little we have heard respecting this gentleman we rejoice to believe that the Foreign Office has been more fortunate this time in its selection than it was on the first occasion of its filling the appointment. We are much mistaken if Mr. Sheppard is the sort of man who would assert that the diplomatic relations of this country constitute a grievance, or that not one foreigner in ten has been murdered who ought to have been murdered. The position Mr. Sheppard will be called upon to fill is one of high trust and importance, and we venture to anticipate that he will find the most faithful and consciencious discharge of his duties towards his employers, to be compatible with impartiality of judgment and tolerance of speech in respect of the foreign communities and the foreign officials resident in this country.

It has been announced that His Majesty the Mikado will leave Kiôto for the capital on the 17th instant, embarking at Kobe on board the *Meiji Maru*. H. E. Okuma, the Minister of Finance, is expected to arrive in Tôkiô in a few days, and, it is said, will shortly be followed by all the Cabinet Ministers at present in Kiôto.

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We have received from the *Japan Gazette* office a reprint of the Convention of Yedo of June, 1866, which also includes the revised Custom's Tariff and the Bonded Warehouse Regulations, the whole forming a pamphlet which will be extremely useful to houses of business in Japan.

The "Centennial Wanderers" of the U. S. S. *Tennessee* intend to give a performance at the Gaiety Theatre on Monday evening in aid of the funds of the Temperance Hall. A varied programme is offered which is fully up to the standard of such performances, and we have no doubt that the audience will be charmed by many a good joke and

"The sad burden of some merry song."

We hope, for the sake of an institution which has unobtrusively done an immense deal of good in this settlement that the dusky "Wanderers" will be rewarded by a full house

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We have been informed to-day by the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company that the cable between Shanghai and Amoy is out of order, and it was only yesterday that the Russian land lines were reported as interrupted. That this break in our telegraphic communication should take place just when a great European war has broken out is most unfortunate, and we can only hope that the lines will be speedily repaired.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 30th.

The following will illustrate the wonders of telegraphy:—

A telegram was forwarded through the Great Northern Co. at 6.30 p.m. on the 27th to Europe by a firm here, who on the morning of the 28th instant at 11 a.m. received the reply dated 27th instant 3.30 p.m., the answer apparently having been sent before the telegram was written. The difference in time here and in Europe —9 hrs. 20 min.—explains this anomaly, but the actual time between the despatch of the message and receipt of the reply, sixteen hours and a half, shows how closely the telegraph now connects the most distant parts of the globe, and reflects great credit on the working of the Great Northern line.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Six battalions of infantry, a detachment of artillery with eight field pieces and a body of engineers, under the command of Takashima, Kawamura and Oyama, left Takahashi on the 25th instant for Kagoshima.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A rebel named Uyeda who was captured near Kumamoto, has made the following confession:—On the 2nd of this month when the rebel hospital at Kawajiri was to be removed to Koyama and Mifune, the wounded who were removed numbered in all 1,800, while between four and five hundred who were too seriously wounded to be removed were put to death.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Two policemen of Nagasaki *ken*, having their hands and legs fettered, arrived here by the *Hiroshima Maru*, in charge of six other policemen of the Hiogo *ken* and Tôkiô *Fu*. When the two prisoners were being transferred to a boat from the steamer in order to land, they contrived to jump overboard fettered as they were, and of course sank at once, but the *sendos* were immediately ordered to dive for them and succeeded in rescuing them in an insensible state. They were immediately taken to the hatoba, where animation was restored, and were subsequently sent on to Tôkiô by train. It is supposed that these two men must have been acting as spies for the rebels.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

There has been of late no news of the war in the South. This is accounted for by the fact that the insurgents retreated towards the province of Hiuga after the relief of Kumamoto, and have not yet taken up any definite position. Whenever they attempt to entrench themselves they are attacked by the Government troops.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The following letter was sent by the rebels to the besieged troops in Kumamoto Castle, by means of attaching it to an arrow:—

"As the Government have connived at assassination, and violated the constitution of the country, General Saigo and two other leaders placed themselves at the head of an army and took the field, in order to enforce explanations. But the garrison of Kumamoto unreasonably closed the castle gates against this army, and thereby caused much distress to the people, besides so exciting the troops forming this army that they threaten to wholly exterminate the garrison. As we feel pity for those who have been compelled to remain in the castle against their will, we will pardon them if they will at once throw down their arms and submit to us. The Imperial troops at Yamaga and Takase have been thoroughly beaten, and risings against the Government are taking place in various *ken*. Such being the case it is useless and dangerous for you to defend this single castle any longer, and if you persist in doing so be prepared for your fate."

Since the relief of Kumamoto Saigo has been raising money from the merchants in the province of Hiuga.

Tuesday, 1st.

Professor Vanek gave another entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre last night at prices reduced so as to specially attract a native audience. The theatre was fairly well filled, and the Professor's magical skill seemed to afford unbounded delight to all present.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The *Sangi* who some time ago left Osaka for Kiôto, have now returned to the former city.

One of the rebel commanders named Katsura Yemon assumed the office of Governor of Kagoshima, and having established himself in the *Kencho* obtained large supplies of rice and ammunition from the people of the provinces of Satsuma and Osumi, alleging that he was acting officially. The supplies thus obtained he forwarded to the rebel army, during last month supplying them with 1,500 bags of rice and three and a half million of cartridges.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Kuroda arrived at Kobe on the morning of the 28th instant.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The *Chôya Shimbun* published a report to the effect that Lieut.-General Nodzu had been wounded by Kirino, and that the latter was subsequently shot down by Major Murata, both of which statements were untrue. Nodzu is a well and as vigorous as ever. The *Osaka Nippô* also stated that Lieut.-General Tani was about to visit Kiôto, but this also is untrue, as he has been wounded, though not seriously, and is now about to undergo an operation at the hands of the surgeons.

At 10 p.m. on the 29th instant a fire broke out at Shinagawa, which destroyed thirty-three houses before it was extinguished at 11.20 p.m.

At 1.45 a.m. on the 29th instant a fire broke out at Iwamotochô, Kanda, Tôkiô and destroyed three hundred and thirty-eight houses.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Government has instructed the Minister of Justice that the trial of Ôyama Tsunayoshi, ex-Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, is to be carried on according to orders received from H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial army.

The *Tsukuba Kan* left on the 25th and the *Seiki Kan* on the 26th instant for Kagoshima.

It is said that Kawaji has reported to the Emperor that Lieut.-General Yamada, the Vice-Minister of Justice, has been conspicious in his devotion to the Imperial cause, in aid of which he has rendered most efficient service.

Wednesday, 2nd.

Paper money which has been made by order of Saigo is circulating in the neighbourhood of Kumamoto, and although the *Kencho* authorities have forbidden its use, the prohibition has had no effect in decreasing its circulation.

A telegram is said to have been received from Nagasaki stating that three foreign vessels entered the harbour of Mimidzu, in the province of Hiuga, on the 27th instant, but this report has not yet been confirmed.

It is rumoured that the Army Department of Tôkiô will be removed to Osaka.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A telegram which left Nagasaki on the 30th ultimo announces that at dawn of that day, the *Kasuga, Ringô, Tsukuba, Seiki* and *Teibô*, with seven thousand troops and police, arrived at Kagoshima, and a landing was immediately effected. Arimatsu Sukenaga was at once arrested, and the city patrolled by troops for the purpose of arresting all rebels or suspected persons.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The rebels have constructed batteries at Takachi-o, in the province of Hiuga, and have garrisoned the place with their new-

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ly enlisted troops. They have also stationed their men at other various strong points.

A telegram which was despatched from Kiôto at 1.50 p.m. on the 30th ultimo, states that the insurgents who had at first taken up a position at Yashiro have strongly intrenched themselves about half a *ri* from Sashiki, on the borders of the provinces of Satsuma and Higo, and very frequently visit that city, in order to try and ascertain something about the movements of the Imprialists. The rebels have stationed out-posts on the hills south of Hinaku, while their re-inforcements from Yabe have advanced as far as Suge, on the border. The Imperialists have taken all possible advantage of the country to advance their out-posts, so that the movements of the rebels can be watched.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Kawamura, Oyama and Takashima arrived at Kagoshima on the 27th ultimo. Since the Special Envoy of the Mikado visited that place many irregularities have taken place in the Government of the *ken*, so that the three above named are invested with power to put matters on a strictly satisfactory basis.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

Statement for the week ending 28th April, 1877 :—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		$1,200,000
On hand	933,645	
In circulation	266,355	
	$1,200,000	
Reserve Fund		266,355
In Foreign money :—		
In dollars	$160,310	
In Bank notes and cheques	—	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	50,045	
	210.355	
Do in native currency	56,000	
	$266,355	

Thursday, 3rd.

We understand that telegraphic advices have been received of the issue by Her Majesty the Queen of a proclamation of neutrality in respect to the war between Russia and Turkey.

After leaving Kobe the *Tokio Maru* met with bad weather, and on reaching the Isumi Strait was obliged to anchor for seven hours.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The Government has decided to send criminals sentenced to penal servitude to Yezo, where they will be employed in the cultivation of the soil, or in some of the industries which have lately been introduced there. Special laws for this purpose are now being compiled by the *Naimusho.*

The Mitsu Bishi Co's steamers now in the Government service, are being gradually returned to the Company.

Since yesterday the Government has permitted the transmission of telegrams on private business.

Kuroda will arrive at Yokohama to-day or to-morrow.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

As matters are getting settled in Higo now, the strict rules hitherto enforced in the police force are being relaxed, and constables are granted leave to visit their homes or the capital.

A telegram sent from Kumamoto at 11.55 a.m. on the 30th ultimo states that the old officials at Kagoshima are issuing orders in the name of the *Kencho* to collect recruits for the rebels army. Yesterday several of the above officials were arrested. The new officials sent from Tôkiô have arrived at Kagoshima and are to commence their duties from to-day (the 30th). All the *Kucho* and *Kocho* are to be strictly watched, and great pains are to be taken to prevent the Satsuma residents assisting the rebels in any way.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

On the 28th instant Kuroda had an interview with H.M. the Mikado at Kiôto, and gave His Majesty a description of the seat of war, after which he was invited to dine with the Mikado.

A report from Nagasaki has been received to the effect that the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces has issued a notification to various *ken*, that lenient treatment will be shown to those rebels who submit at once. Already about 300 have taken advantage of this notification and given themselves up.

The two sons of Shimadzu who went to Kiôto to have an interview with H.M. the Mikado, left Kobe on the 28th instant for Nagasaki.

Friday, 4th.

The weather cleared up beautifully for the Club Regatta yesterday afternoon, and the water was smooth, a combination of circumstances rarely to be found here on such occasions. With the unpunctuality which distinguishes aquatics, the Canton Fours made their appearance at the starting point nearly three-quarters of an hour late, Mr. Jeyes' boat, the red flag, having paddled up to the stake boat, while Mr. Milsom's boat, the blue flag, was towed there by the steam launch which carried the starter. On the word being given both boats got well away, Mr. Jeyes' having a slight advantage which was kept to the creek, where Mr. Milsom put on a spurt and succeeded in obtaining a very slight lead. Both crews were rowing exceedingly well, at the rate of 32 strokes a minute, and so close were they together, and so fully was a spurt by one crew acknowledged by a spurt from the other, that the result was doubtful until the stake boat was nearly reached, when Mr. Jeyes' boat forged ahead and passed the winning post barely half a length ahead of their plucky opponents. The time was 7 min. 20 secs., which was not bad considering that the course, though nominally a mile, exceeded that distance by fully 150 yards. We should like to see this race rowed again when No. 2 of the blue boat is in better condition than at present, and while we deplore the falling off from various unavoidable causes in the number of competing crews, we must congratulate the Club on being able to put forward the two who rowed yesterday.

CANTON FOURS.

1.—C. P. Hall,	st.	10	0
2.—G. W. Playfair,	,,	11	11
3.—F. E. Lewis,	,,	13	0
H. O. Jeyes, stroke,	,,	10	10
J. Rickett (cox)	,,	9	0..... 1
1.—E. F. Kilby,	st.	10	0
2.—J. S. Van Buren,	,,	11	0
3.—H. A. Towse,	,,	13	7
A. Milsom, stroke,	,,	11	0
H. B. Henley (cox)	,,	9	2.....2

The next race was for the Champion Pairs, and as one of the entries was scratched at the last moment, only two boats appeared at the starting point. At the start the blue flag had the best of it, and Towse having caught a crab off the creek made the blue's steadily increasing lead a certain one. From this point, indeed, the occupants of the red boat seemed completely demoralized, while those in the blue boat rowed steadily and with a good swing, winning in 10 min. 5 secs., by 2½ lengths.

RED FLAG.

C. P. Hall,	st.	10	0.
H. C. Litchfield,	,,	11	9.....1

BLUE FLAG.

H. O. Jeyes,	st.	10	0.
H. A. Towse,	,,	13	7..... 2

Mr. Dodds officiated as Starter and Time-keeper and Mr. J. J. Dare as Judge.

Professor Vanek gave another performance at the Gaiety Theatre last night to a well filled house, and mystified the audience as completely as ever, to their no small satisfaction.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

It is rumoured that the Japanese officials in Corea have been insulted by the natives, and also that rice which was in charge of the Japanese Government agents has been stolen. Another rumour is current that certain influential officials of Loochoo have fled from that country to China.

It is said that Saigo has become unpopular among the insurgents, and that Kirino is now their real leader.

From the *Hochi Shimbun.*

A telegram which was received from Kiôto at 2. p.m. on the 1st instant announces that four of the Fukuoka rebels have been beheaded, ten of them sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude, and three hundred and fifty to 1 year's hard labour.

The expense incurred in suppressing the present rebellion in the South up to the end of last month amounts to 10,275,981 *yen.*

H. E. Okuma, the Minister of Finance, is expected to return to the capital in about a week.

A large fire took place in the woods of Toga district, in the province of Kadzusa, on the 13th of last month, which burnt out an area of 3 *ri* in length by 1 *ri* in breath. The fire originated

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from a charcoal kiln, the door of which was left open during a gale of wind. Not only were thousands of good trees destroyed but also houses, temples, etc., and one man was unfortunately burned to death.

From the *Akebono Shimbun.*

The Navy Department is going to enrol a force of five hundred Marines by the 10th June.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

H. E. Iwakura is said to have telegraphed to Kiôto about the 8th of last month, to the effect that he thought that H. M. the Mikado might return to the capital.

Saturday, 5th.

The agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company yesterday informed us that the Russian land lines were interrupted beyond Omsk.

We publish below a table of the relative ranks of Japanese Naval and Military officers, which some of our readers may find useful for reference.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND ARMY.

Navy.

1.*—Admiral of the Fleet.
2.—*Taishô*, Admiral.
3.—*Chiujô*, Vice-Admiral.
4.—*Shôshô*, Rear Admiral.
5.—Chief Inspector of Machinery of 3 years, and Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleet of 3 years standing.
6.—Captain of the Fleet.
7.—Commodores 1st and 2nd class, Chief Inspector of Machinery under 3 years, Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleet under 3 years service.
8.—*Taisa*, Captain over 3 years standing, Secretary to Admiral of the Fleet.
9.—Inspector of Machinery after 8 years, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals after 5 years service.
10.—*Chiusa*, Captain under 2 years, *Staff Captain (nav), Chief Inspector of Machinery under 8 years, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals under 5 years service.
11.—*Shôsa*, Commander, Staff Commander (nav), Chief Engineer of 15 years seniority, Fleet Surgeon.
12.—*Tai-i*, Lieutenant of 8 years seniority, Navigating Lieutenant of 8 years seniority, Chief Engineer of 8 years seniority, Staff Surgeon.
13.—*Chiu-i*, Secretary to Commodore 2nd class, Lieutenant under 8 years seniority, Navigating Lieutenant under 8 years seniority, Chief Engineer under 8 years seniority, Surgeon.
14.—*Shô-i*, Sub-Lieutenant, Navigating Sub-Lieutenant, Engineer.
15.—Chief Gunner.
16.—Chief Boatswain.
17.—Chief Carpenter.
18.—*Shoi Ho*, Midshipman, Navigating Midshipman, Assistant Engineer.

Army.

1.*— Field Marshal
2. — *Taishô*, General
3. — *Chiujô*, Lieut.-General
4. — *Shôshô*, Major General
} Executive Officers according to date of commission.

6 and 7.—Brigadier General, according to date of commission.
8.—*Taisa*, *Paymaster in Chief, Colonel, according to date of commission.
9.—Colonel, retired.
10.—*Chiusa*, Secretary to Commander-in-Chief after 8 years service, Lieut. Colonel, according to date of commission.
11.—*Shôsa*, Secretary to Commander-in-Chief under 5 years service, Paymaster of 15 years seniority, Lieut. Colonel, but Junior.
12.—*Tai-i*, Secretary to Junior Flag Officer, Paymaster of 8 years seniority, Major, according to date of commission.
13.—*Chiu-i*, Paymaster under 8 years seniority, Captain, according to date of commission.
14.—*Shôi*, Assistant Paymaster, Lieutenant, according to date of commission.
16.—Lieutenant, but Junior.
18.—*Shôi Ho*, Clerk, Sub Lieutenant, according to date of commission or order.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Most of the rebels are now in the province of Hiuga, but some of them have taken up positions at Tsunoki and Hitoyoshi, in Higo. The 4th division of the Imperial Army started for Kagoshima yesterday, and on their arrival at that port, the Imperial troops now in Higo will advance towards Hiuga, and fighting will then be renewed.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Her Majesty the Empress Dowager will leave Kiôto for Tôkiô on the 7th of this month.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

It is said that certain differences have occurred between the rebels of Satsuma and those of Higo.

NOTE.—Those marked with an asterisk are titles of courtesy.

Heavy rain fell in the Kaisai district of the province of Owari, commencing on the 25th ultimo and lasting for three days. The banks of the Sayagawa, to the extent of one hundred yards, were carried away, and thirty neighbouring villages flooded, six houses being swept away entirely.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

His Majesty the Mikado is expected to return to Tôkiô on the 17th of this month.

At the time that the rebels were about to retreat from Kumamoto they were divided in opinion. Saigo urged that they should retreat to Satsuma, while Kirino said they should take up a position in the province of Hiuga, and as the majority of the leaders agreed with Kirino a retreat into that province was effected.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The following are the rules existing in the rebel army:—

1.—That they should obey the commanders and fight faithfully.
2.—That they should refrain from quarrelling among themselves.
3.—That they should not drink wine to excess while in camp or on the march.
4.—That they should never obstruct the field occupations of the farmers or the trade of the merchants.
5.—That their conduct should be courageous but not reckless.
6.—That they should not kill any cattle belonging to the people.
7.—That they should refrain from all acts of lewdness and such-like misconduct.
8.—That they should not take by force any property belonging to the people.
9.—That they should, in either advancing or retreating, show no recklessness, yet always act with promptness.
10.—That they should be as economical as possible with their supplies, as the war was suddenly entered upon and consequently neither provisions nor money were plentiful.

The expenses of the new police force specially enrolled for the present war have reached the sum of *yen* 527,500.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The number of the killed of the insurgent army is supposed to have been as follows, while of course a much larger number have been wounded :—

In the neighbourhood of Tawarazaka	about	500
,, ,, Yamaga	,,	290
Around Kumamoto Castle	,,	130
In the neighbourhood of Suizenji, Takenomiya and Hodakubo	,,	130
Mifune and its vicinity	,,	50
Hinaku and Yashiro	,,	500
Died at Kawajiri	,,	1,400
Total killed..	about	3,000

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING APRIL 1877.

Class of Patients.	Remained from March.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained April 30th.	Total Treated.
1st	—	3	1	—	2	3
2nd	1	—	1	—	—	1
3rd	5	6	3	—	8	11
4th	—	2	1	—	1	2
Charity	4	1	3	—	2	5
Total	10	12	9	—	13	22

STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.
Surgeon-in-charge.

A collision took place during Wednesday night between the *Tamaura Maru* and the *Bertha* near Odutsi, about 100 miles down the Inland Sea, whereby the stem of the *Bertha* was a good deal damaged and the *Tamaura Maru* had three holes knocked into her. The latter came on here—her destination—and the former has since made Hiogo Bay. It is very fortunate matters were not worse, as the *Tamaura Maru* being loaded with wounded, the loss of life might have been lamentably great.—*Hiogo News.*

A Meeting was held yesterday at the Municipal Hall to reorganise the Municipal Council, which was done, Mr. Klein being elected President on Mr. Annesley declining the office. The elected members were introduced and took their seats, office bearers were elected and a quantity of arrears of business got through. Mr. Newwitter protested against the proceedings as being illegal, and then left the room. Our usual report will appear in our next.—*Hiogo News.*

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THE PACE THAT KILLS.

WHATEVER be the issue of the present struggle between the forces of the administration and the *samurai* of Satsuma, one good result can hardly fail to follow from it. It will teach a much needed lesson to the whole class of Japanese statesmen and politicians. It is unquestionably desirable that old abuses should be reformed, that justice should be done to all ranks and classes of the people, that ignorance and sloth and poverty should be supplanted by enlightenment and enterprise and wealth. But nearly everything depends on the mode in which it is sought to obtain these ends. Ought the work to be done for the people or ought the people to be permitted and assisted to work out their own advancement? There can be no doubt as to which alternative has been chosen and acted upon by the present administration. The patriarchal theory of Government has had it all its own way. That the Government is all-wise, as well as all-powerful, has been the fundamental assumption underlying all its innovations, which have been multifarious and precipitate, and all its enactments, edicts and departmental notifications, which have been as the sands of the sea shore innumerable. And that, conversely, the people are a foolish herd, incapable of forming correct opinions or managing their own concerns, is surely the implication involved in such measures as the gagging of the Press, the reduction of the expenditure on national education, and the open avowal of hostility to representative institutions by leading members of the governing oligarchy.

Having settled, then, that everything in the way of national advancement is to be done for the people and not by the people, it was an easy step for the present incumbents of office to the conclusion that the sooner everything is done the better. And the test chosen of the goodness or badness of measures has been not so much heir suitability to the requirements of the governed millions, as their capability of contributing to the glory of the governing few. The aim has been to win the admiration of foreign nations rather than the approval of the people of the country. And the success in each direction has been exactly in proportion to the efforts respectively made to attain it; on the side of the outer world, prolonged congratulation and applause, on the side of the native population, dissatisfaction and perpetual insurrection. It is but a sorry excuse for this state of affairs to say that the administration means well. No doubt its intentions are good, and in its early days, at least, it achieved much work which will redound no less to the benefit of the nation than to the credit of the individuals who have played the leading parts in it. But with some few exceptions they have enjoyed an uninterrupted tenure of office for close upon nine years, and there are, and for some time past have been, indications neither few nor slight that the country thinks it would be benefitted by a change.

The uprising of SAIGO is by no means the first, though it is undoubtedly the most serious of the manifestations of dissatisfaction with the men who have so long monopolised the counsels of the Sovereign and the emoluments of office. So long as these outbreaks were looked upon as due merely to popular ignorance, to feudal and anti-foreign prejudices, and dislike of beneficial reforms, the Government was entitled to and received the support of all friends of progress in the nation, and the hearty sympathy of foreign observers. But the frequency of the risings of the peasantry gave unmistakeable evidence that there must be something seriously at fault in the Government mode of operations, and the Press—then just beginning to rejoice in the freedom of a fresh and vigorous youth—did not fail to indicate the weak spot in the working of the political machinery. The Government was going ahead too fast, and was not carrying the people with it. The fly-wheel was revolving too rapidly, and a check was required. The check needed was some form of popular representation; some assembly in which the wants and wishes of the country could make themselves felt in the capital. A clear perception of the value of public discussion and the necessity of representative institutions took possession of the national mind, and the men in power were forced to yield the boon so unmistakeably demanded by the country at large. Exactly three years ago the foundations of constitutional government were laid in Japan by the decrees constituting a Senate, a Deliberative Assembly of the Provincial Authorities and a Judicial Establishment. The corner-stone of that foundation had been laid six years before, when in the presence of his assembled nobles and high officers, the Mikado swore a solemn oath that henceforth all measures should be submitted to public opinion and discussion. Now the heaviest indictment that can be brought against the present Ministry is, that in nearly every instance they have disregarded the plighted oath of the Sovereign, and acted as if there were no such thing as public opinion to be consulted or conciliated. The principal Government measures have been launched like thunderbolts from a clear sky. What trouble was taken to enlighten the farmers as to the reasons for the change of calendar and smooth the way for its acceptance? Absolutely none. Was the question of the despatch of an expedition to Formosa submitted even to the *Sa-In*, the consultative section of the Council of State? No. Did the scheme for the capitalization of pensions receive the preparatory consideration which its importance deserved? Was the change in the mode of assessing and levying the land-tax such as the best intellects of the nation approved of? And so we might proceed down the long list of sweeping changes crowded into the short space of the last few years, and show that, with very few exceptions, they have been insufficiently considered and too precipitately carried out. No doubt the task of consolidating the scattered elements and forces and welding them into national unity was one which often required promptitude of decision and vigour of action, and the credit due to the leaders in the work has been accorded to them in no stinted measure. But there are limits even to the feeling of gratitude for the efficient discharge of public duties, and in the case of the dominant oligarchy these limits have long since been overpassed. Had they kept faith with the nation and loyally carried out the letter and the spirit of the Sovereign's plighted oath, the support of the people might always have been reckoned on in their contests with the forces of anarchy and the assumptions of privileged faction. But if they fell from power to-morrow none but their own following who share with them the spoils of office would lament their fall.

It is with unfeigned regret that we find ourselves compelled to write thus of an administration which in its earlier years achieved so much and gave hopeful promise of better things. But it is idle for it to attempt to disguise from itself the fact that it has largely lost the confidence and alienated from itself the sympathy of the people. And when we speak of the people we mean not merely a portion, or even a majority, of the people, but include both the gentry and the commoners. On both the governing clique has laid its heavy hand, under the mistaken idea that the aggrandizement of the

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administration is synonymous with the civilization of the masses. Their long tenure of power seems to have blinded the holders of office to the widening distance that separates their interests from those of the people they rule. If they open their eyes to the necessity of so far moderating their pace in the race for civilization as to admit of the nation itself keeping up with them, they will have learned, if not too late, the lesson to be gathered alike from the long series of agricultural outbreaks and the last insurrection of the *samurai*.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

How should the rebels be treated?

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun.)

The first portion of an article appeared in the *Chôya Shimbun* of the 21st, which was continued in its issue of the 22nd, and is not yet finished. Without having seen the end of it, we can, from what has already been published, infer the object of the writer's argument.

We maintain that the *Chôya* is quite in the wrong, and that it has no clear idea of the causes which have brought about the great change in the times. The views that it expresses are absurd.

It says, "Peace cannot be obtained by punishing many with death, and that in putting an end to the present disturbances, it is necessary that every possible leniency should be shown, and that (the Government) should act in such a manner, as to show the hot-headed fellows who have risen in rebellion, or are meditating doing so, the folly of their acts, and of their violent opinions, and open to them a way which shall lead them to a better understanding.

"In the year of the Restoration, when the Imperial forces brought into subjugation the feudal lords of the north-eastern provinces, the rebels, with the exception of one or two of the leaders, were not punished by death, but spared to repent them of their misdeeds. This was the case with Enomoto, and others who surrendered to the Imperial power, and the result is that Enomoto has raised himself to his present high position. This was, we maintain, opening the road to repentance. The present insurrection in Kiushiu is the most important that has occurred since the Restoration. The civil war of ten years ago placed the power formerly possessed by the *samurai* in the hands of the Imperial administration, and the issue of the present war will be to destroy the remnants of that power, and to quell for ever the evil spirit of the feudal times. In the treatment of unexpected evils we cannot always act according to existing laws, and we therefore hope that the Government will act with all leniency in settling the present Satsuma difficulty, and follow out the same policy as it exercised towards the north-eastern provinces.

"The Saga, Kumamoto and Hagi insurgents tried to excite all the hot-headed men in the country, but they were put down before they could achieve any success. Now whether such men as these were severely punished or not, was a matter of no moment to the people at large. But there were bodies of discontented men throughout the country, who were anxious to see a state of complete anarchy, and had the Government shown womanly pity, the fate of those who suffered would not have acted as a warning to those who were all ready to rise and ravage the land. General confusion would have resulted, which it would have been beyond the power of the Government to control. Thus their punishment was fully justified.

"But the present Satsuma affair is altogether different. When this disturbance is subdued, an end will be put to the *samurai* in future taking up arms against the Government. The reason that the Saga, Kumamoto and Hagi attempts failed was owing to the *samurai* of those provinces, who themselves possessed but little power, trusting to the Satsuma *samurai*, whose strength they well knew, to rise and help them. But now that fifteen thousand of these powerful *samurai* have been defeated, there are no longer any who can think of taking up arms against the Imperial authority. Although the Satsuma men have ever been ready to resist the Government, they have always been instigated thereto by one or two cunning leaders, and if these were punished with death there could not be the least fear of any further such attempts being made."

Now these are the arguments of the *Chôya Shimbun*, and we think them very shallow, and very unlike its usual style. We certainly agree with the opinion that peace cannot be purchased by the punishment of the many by death. But to compare the present civil war with that of the Restoration, and to state that laws may be set aside in emergency, is altogether wrong. In the first place, whom does the *Chôya Shimbun* mean by the leaders of the north-eastern rebellion? From what we remember of the affair, none were punished with death as being the leaders of the insurrection.

The *daimios* of the provinces of the northern confederation were deprived of their rank and had their pensions reduced; all this was managed in accordance with the feudal system, and certainly it would have been far different had the present laws then existed. At that time the *daimios* were not subject to the judicial branch of the Government. In this respect do the two events differ. It may be thought that Enomoto's attitude against the Imperialists at Yezo was something similar, but such is not really the case. At that time the Shôgun's Government had only just been overthrown and the Imperial authority was not thoroughly established. The effort (of Enomoto) was made with a view to reinstate a Government which had been overthrown, and under which, up to that time, he had served. Acknowledging that it is the duty of all the people to be loyal to the Emperor, Enomoto and his followers can be called nothing but traitors; but if we examine their motives with an impartial mind, we can sympathize with them, and understand how they endeavoured to support by force of arms, a cause which it was not entirely unjust for them to endeavour to maintain. But granting this, were we to treat the present rebels as we did those under Enomoto, it would be manifestly unjust. * * * * * * All offences against the nation in general are judged by the Emperor. We know how crimes like the present have been punished in these later times, and it now become an acknowledged statute* and the penalty cannot now be well avoided. The *Chôya* says that when unexpected evils—such as the present rebellion—arise, existing laws may occasionally be set aside; that the Saga, Kumamoto and Hagi outbreaks were settled according to the law laid down, in order to deter others from rising, etc., etc. Now it seems to us that the *Chôya* is contradicting itself, for though these several rebellions were put down and punished as they were to prevent the recurrence of such acts of violence, the present Satsuma insurrection has not been prevented. Does the *Chôya* mean that sufficient severity was not displayed in the punishment of these rebels? On what principles does it conclude that if only the ringleaders of the Satsuma rebellion be executed, and that the rest treated with all possible leniency, there is no further fear of disturbances taking place?

We assert that if we have established laws, they must be administered with justice, and be observed under all circumstances. It is neither desirable nor just that a Government should show excessive laxity in their administration. Suppose a powerful robber is captured, and although he has shown great powers of resistance, after his capture becomes so broken down, that it is obvious he will never be able to return to his evil courses. Should we on that account release him? Certainly not. Moreover it is absurd to say that Satsuma is all we have to fear.

As we said before, although we have not yet seen the whole of the *Chôya's* article, we have read enough to show us that we cannot agree with it, although we wholly grant that peace cannot be established by wholesale execution. We maintain however that the laws must be administered in a manner neither too lenient nor too severe.

A Plea for the Samurai.

(From the Osaka Nippô, 29th April.)

Our Government is not necessarily composed of the *samurai* exclusively but yet we see that the occupants of our Government offices are mostly of that class. What is the reason of this? It is simply because the *samurai* possess the ability for official life which the *heimin* are devoid of, and it thus becomes evident that it is not on account of the mere rank of the *samurai* that they are selected as our officials.

Unfortunately no definite regulation exists in the country by which officials are appointed. They are neither elected by the people, as in Western countries,* nor chosen on account of their literary ability as in China, but failing these methods are appointed by the Cabinet Ministers or Chiefs of Departments. Now some people decry this system as savouring of partiality, inasmuch as the heads of the Government naturally favour the class to which their friends belong, and that it is for this reason that all subordinate Government posts an exclusively filled by *samurai*.

* The writer here refers to the punishment by death of the ringleaders of the recent rebellion.—[Ed. *J. W. M.*]

* This is a statement rather wide of the mark.—[Ed. *J. W. M.*]

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But such opinions are entirely erroneous. Even if the present mode of official appointment were discontinued what better system should we have to replace it?

And as regards the charge of partiality, that can easily be disposed by a comparison between the men composing the *samurai* class and those of the *heimin* class, when it would be at once apparent which possessed the greater amount of ability and education, and from which, therefore, our officials should be drawn.

Our men of learning nearly all belong to the *samurai* class, and that they are not subservient to class prejudices is shown by the fact that, since our country was opened to foreign intercourse, they have boldly advocated a just consideration of the rights and liberties of the people. Those who have edited works upon Western arts, science and learning are *samurai*, and those who have attended public assemblies with the object of diffusing Western knowledge and ideas among our people are of the *samurai* class. And, moreover, this very diffusion of Western ideas and knowledge proves that the *samurai* have no selfish ends in view, as they are actually denouncing their own former class privileges, and condemning the principle of receiving pensions from Government for inadequate services. They are led to this course by an honest desire to promote the welfare of the country, although at the expense of their own comfort and position. Thus the *samurai* are the liberal protectors of the Japanese people.

Again, at least nine-tenths of those who are interested in politics are *samurai*, while the *heimin*, on the contrary, with but very few exceptions, are profoundly indifferent to the action of the Government, or the changes which this country is undergoing. If the latter thus take no interest in the administration of the country, it is hardly to be wondered that they really care nothing about their own rights and liberties, though every possible road is open to them by which they might strive to obtain them.

All this is strange indeed, but is to be accounted for by the fact, that through their acquirement of the knowledge of Western progress, the *samurai* know full well that by receiving pensions from the Government for doing nothing they were hindering the advancement of their country to a great extent, and so generously decided to resign them. But for the *heimin*, however much they are urged to strive for their rights and liberties they do absolutely nothing, and are content with their present condition.

Enough has now been written to prove that the *samurai* are the flower of the Japanese nation, and that they alone are fit to be entrusted with the important posts of Government officials, or who exhibit the qualities which prove that they will faithfully serve that Government.

Impending Troubles.

(By a Correspondent to the Akebono Shimbun of 1st May.)

Before the Imperial forces succeeded in relieving Kumamoto the insurgents boasted of their power, which fact caused me great anxiety. But now the relief of Kumamoto has been effected, and the rebels driven to despair, for not only have they failed to capture this solitary castle, but certain destruction awaits them. My anxiety on this account has therefore ceased, but other affairs have taken such a turn that the nation is just as much troubled as before. And what is it that causes fresh anxiety? It is the present financial condition of the country and the position we are brought into by foreign intercourse.

I do not profess to know more about our financial position beyond the fact that it is not flourishing, so for the present will put that question aside, and will content myself by a review of the difficulty into which our foreign intercourse has brought us.

The chief cause of my uneasiness during the past year has been the Eastern Question (in Europe). Everyone knows that the eagerness with which the European Powers are watching the occurrence of events in Asia is not of a day's growth, and it is this which first caused me anxiety, which was greatly increased when it was known that a telegram had been received from Kawase, our Minister at Rome, announcing that war had been declared between Russia and Turkey. I am not aware what effect this news had on the people of this country, but, for myself, I fear that Asia generally cannot avoid being involved in the difficulty.

In view of any such calamity awaiting us as that of being complicated in this war, how sad it is to think that our nation is divided against itself; that two rival parties should be striving for power in this country by means of a deplorable fratricidal war.

There is still another trouble which foreign intercourse has brought upon us, in which Japan is more directly involved. Okubo visited China in 1874, and there settled the differences which existed between that country and Japan with regard to Loochoo, it being then admitted that China had no claim to the vassalage of that state and should leave it unmolested for the future. But we now hear that the question we thought settled has been re-opened, and that China puts forward her old claims to tribute from Loochoo.

Now I am unacquainted with the details of the discussion which took place at Peking in 1874, but it will not be out of place to say a few words on the general question. If the Chinese Government were at present to put forward any unreasonable claim, is there no course open to Japan but to combat it by mere discussion? Of course, if China were in the right and we were in the wrong we should have to frankly admit it, and so the matter would end; but if China should persist in endeavouring to force us to submit to such unreasonable terms as she chose, there would be no honourable course open to us but to take to arms and defy her.

Now such is the state of the Loochoo question at present, and I am therefore led to point out to our people that we should do our best to finish our suicidal civil war and amalgamate our forces in readiness to resist a foreign enemy.

Turkey is a feeble nation, despised by other Powers, but when another nation acts towards her in such a way as to affect her dignity as an independant country, her people fly to arms, their Sovereign places himself at their head, and they hasten to meet the foe. Then let our people show a similar disposition, in order, at least, to show that they are not a jot less patriotic than the Turks.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A GENERAL SYSTEM OF SIMULTANEOUS OBSERVATIONS OF ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY.

By W. E. Ayrton and John Perry,

Professors in the Imperial College of Engineering, Tôkiô, Japan.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 25th April, 1877.

The great practical value of simultaneous meteorological observations is the assistance they afford us in enabling fairly accurate predictions of the weather to be made some hours in advance. It is unnecessary for us to enter fully into what is being done, and what has been done in this direction. The weather maps that are issued three times a day by the United States War Department accompanied by, 1st. the table of records of observations, 2nd. the synopsis of these reports, 3rd. the table of probable rain and wind, 4th. the list of facts verifying or disproving the probabilities issued with the previous map, are evidences of the great labour that is bestowed on meteorology by the United States Signal Office, and of the great utility of this work.

But all these observations are derived from instruments like the barometer, thermometer, etc., which are only affected by the air or other bodies in their immediate neighbourhood. A disturbance produced in the higher regions of the atmosphere cannot possibly affect a barometer or thermometer until this wave of disturbance has travelled down to the lower air strata, whereas electrical and magnetic instruments are instantaneously sensitive to disturbances produced at great distances: the Pneumatic Despatch and the Electric Telegraph may, in their difference of speeds, be taken as fairly analogous with the sluggish barometer and the ever-watchful electrometer. Now Dr. Veeder has this evening pointed out to us what great effects on the weather are produced by such disturbances in the higher regions, and why, therefore, in consequence the United States Government observers are specially instructed to observe, and record, the motion of the clouds in the *upper* regions. These instructions, however, they, of course, are utterly unable to carry out when the lower regions are also cloudy. Dr. Veeder has also drawn our attention forcibly to the fact that even surface winds, although they affect the weather, produce no changes in the barometer.

Now since the value of all storm warnings increases with the time by which they precede the danger, the day may come when electrical and magnetic observations may not only aid, but actually supplant, barometric observations.

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But if an electrometer arranged to measure atmospheric electricity be always varying in its indications, then it may be objected at the outset that we cannot make any use of such observations, for where are the laws which connect wind and rain with the electric potential of the atmosphere. As well, however, fifty years ago might it have been objected that, as storms were very complicated phenomena and as their connection with atmospheric pressure, temperature, etc., was very vague, it was quite idle to make systematic meteorological observations. Had such objections, however, been allowed to carry weight then, the regular reports of the United States Signal Office and of other similar offices (which reports, we think, we are right in regarding as among the triumphs of modern science) would have had no existence. But we may go even farther than this. Not only has experience hitherto always shown the wisdom of making regular observations even when their practical value could hardly have been foreseen, but in the case of atmospheric electricity, or rather in the case of its allied subject, natural currents in telegraph lines, one of our greatest meteorologists, the late Admiral Fitzroy, has testified to their value in his forecasts of the weather. Mr. Cromwell Varley, the well known electrician, having noticed that on several occasions earth currents were followed by a change of weather, communicated this fact to Admiral Fitzroy, who found such information of so much assistance to him in predicting the coming of storms, that he requested to have it regularly supplied. "On some occasions" says, Mr. Varley, "Admiral Fitzroy could see the approach of a storm "days before the barometer or thermometer indicated "anything of the kind."

As the time has now arrived when it appears to us to be becoming the duty of all civilized peoples to coöperate in a general system of simultaneous observations of atmospheric electricity, it may be well to consider—first, what observations have been made, and what has been learnt from them; secondly, what is the proper way to make such observations.

Our present knowledge of this subject may be summed up nearly in the words of Sir Wm. Thomson in his address as President to the Society of Telegraph Engineers. Suppose for a moment that there were no electricity whatever in the air—that the air was absolutely devoid of all electric manifestation, and that a charge of electricity were given to the whole earth. For this no great amount would be necessary. Such amounts as we deal with in our great submarine cables would, if given to the earth as a whole, produce a very considerable electrification of its whole surface. We know the comparison between the electro-static capacity of one of the Atlantic cables, with the water round its gutta-percha for outer coating—and the earth, with air and infinite space for *its* outer coating. For since the earth's radius is about 630 million centimetres, its capacity is about 630 micro-farads, or about that of 1,600 miles of cable. Well now, if all space were non-conducting—and experiments on vacuum tubes seem rather to support the possibility of that being the correct view—if all space were non-conducting, our atmosphere being a non-conductor, and the rarer and rarer air above us being a non-conductor, and the so-called vacuous space, or the interplanetary space beyond that (which we cannot admit to be really vacuous), being a non-conductor also, then a charge could be given to the earth as a whole, if there were the other body to come and go away again, just as a charge could be given to a pithball electrified in the air of this room. Then, I say, all the phenomena brought to light by atmospheric electrometers, which we observe on a fine day, would be observed just as they are. The ordinary observations on atmospheric electricity are precisely the same as if the earth were electrified negatively and the air had no electricity in it whatever. In rainy weather, however, the potential of the atmosphere referred to that of the earth is sometimes positive and sometimes negative.

Observations made everywhere in the northern hemisphere tend to show that the potential is greater in summer than in winter, but the months of maxima and minima appear to differ at different places. Observations made at Kew and at Windsor in Nova Scotia show distinctly two maxima in the year, those at Brussels and Kreuznach only one. Both the Kew and Brussels observations show in addition two maxima daily at 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. in July, at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. in January, and at about 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. in the spring and autumn. Although, therefore, all the tests made at different parts of the earth's surface in fair weather (except some of doubtful meaning made at the Peak of Teneriffe in the early days of the study of this question) have shown the earth's surface to be negatively electrified, the amounts of the electricity existing at the same time at different places will be very different; and this difference manifests itself in a manner often extremely disagreeable to the Telegraph Engineer—in natural line currents.

The country in which these natural line currents have been most carefully studied is undoubtedly British India, since the uniform system of land line testing employed in the Government Telegraphs throughout that country causes the accurate measurement of these currents to be daily carried out. From the results of 10,000 such measurements it is seen that in India the direction of the current is far more constant than its magnitude, and on the whole there appears to be a marked preponderance of currents of positive electricity flowing from the east to the west, that is with the sun; and such a current the laws of electro-magnetism tell us would be consistent with the earth's magnetism.

Observations made on the Atlantic Cables tend to show that when there are no unusual disturbances the earth currents at one end have two positive maxima and two negative maxima daily. Submarine cables, however, even when long are far less disturbed by terrestrial currents than land lines, which may possibly be due to the sea having a far greater electric conductivity than the land.

Since the early days of telegraphy a large number of observations of natural currents have been made at the principal London Office in Telegraph Street, the results of which were communicated to the Astronomer Royal. These tests seemed to show that natural currents in land lines were the continuations of the submarine currents which were arrested by the comparative non-conductivity of the land, for on Mr. Varley's endeavouring to find the neutral, or equipotential line, for the currents on the east coast of England, he found it to coincide approximately with the shore line.

Attempts have been made by private people to observe terrestrial currents on short telegraph lines of a few hundred yards which they have erected for this purpose. All such efforts, however, have been comparatively useless, for the following reason:—The copper *earth-plates* which are buried at the two ends of a telegraph line will, on account of their slighty different electric state, depending on the amount of moisture, oxidation, etc., almost invariably produce a current. This current on a long telegraph line will be insignificant compared with the current due to atmospheric causes, but on a short line it will often completely overcome, and mask, the latter. For observatories, therefore, an experimental line should be at least 6 or 7 miles long, and two such should be erected at right angles to one another so that an idea of the true direction of the current may be formed. Long telegraph lines, however, may even be expected to give better results when a proper instrument, such as will be described further on, is employed for the systematic registration of the natural currents.

During auroras these currents become extremely strong, sometimes as great as can be produced by the employment of a battery of 2,000 Daniell's cells, and occasionally even exceeding this. Of such currents the most extensive set of simultaneous observations that have been made was during the remarkable aurora of February 4th, 1872; but as on that occasion these observations were not the result of any general system of measurement but owed their origin to the fact that the currents became so strong as to interfere with the working of all the telegraph lines throughout the world, it cannot be expected that any large amount of information can be derived from the mass of records made on that day. At first sight it might be presumed that the times at which the strong currents made their appearance on the different lines would determine the rate at which the phenomena propagated itself over the earth's surface, but if it be remembered that the delicate instruments employed at observatories would be affected long before those used in land-line-telegraph offices, and that the receiving instruments used on submarine cables, although

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much more sensitive than the land line instruments, are by Mr. Varley's plan of using condensers so arranged as to be extremely little affected by natural currents, it will be seen that the recorded time of these appearances of the strong currents on the different lines is useless for scientific purposes; also it must not be forgotten that, as the stoppage of a telegraph line represents so much loss of money, the signallers at the commencement of imperfect writing are all busily engaged in attempting to restore communication and have no time for making scientific entries in note books. One point, however, can be learnt from the observations made on February 4th, 1872, and that is this. First the general direction of the positive currents was from east to west, that is with the sun; secondly, along lines running north and south the currents were comparatively weak.

It is well known that auroras are accompanied by magnetic disturbances, and as Sir E. Sabine has pointed out the years of maximum sun spots are those of greatest disturbances in terrestrial magnetism: we may, therefore, conjecture that atmospheric electricity and sun spots will be found connected.

There seems to be no doubt now that earthquakes are preceded, or accompanied by, unusual strong natural currents in telegraph lines. As far as we are aware attention was first drawn to this by one of the writers of this paper in a communication made to the Asiatic Society of Bengal in June 1871, in connection with the Indian earthquake of February 16th of that year. The Indian earthquake again of December 15th, 1872, was preceded with such strong earth currents during the evening of December 14th in the land lines from Valentia to London that, in order to send messages it was necessary to loop the lines by means of which the current in the one line was made to neutralize that in the other. The Egyptian earthquake of January 12th, 1873, was preceded for some days by equally strong natural currents. This earthquake was also accompanied by an eruption of the volcano Shaptar Jokull in Iceland, which lasted from January 9th to January the 12th, and it is interresting to notice, as Mr. Graves of the Atlantic Cable Co. has pointed out, that a direct line drawn from Cairo to Iceland crosses the telegraph wires from Valentia to London. Again the Italian earthquake of March 17th, 1875, was accompanied by great disturbances on the land lines of Italy. One case published by Mr. Varley in 1873 of a momentary current observed by him in 1864 in a cable coiled up in in a tank, simultaneously with a slight earthquake shock in England must, of course, not be included in the above list, as here the momentary current was produced by the actual tilting of the cable tank and not by a great difference between the earth's potential at two remote places. Such a current as that observed by Mr. Varley is generally noticed during the laying of a submarine cable each time the ship pitches in consequence of the cable being thus moved backwards and forwards across the earth's magnetic lines of force. When the systematic testing of natural currents is introduced into the Japanese telegraphs and this, judging from the progress made in that department during the last few years, we hope to see at no very distant date, then the scientific world may expect to receive such a fund of information on the connection of these currents with earthquakes as will remove this subject from the realms of conjecture and place it in the region of certainty.

In what has preceded we have briefly indicated our reasons for conducting with a fair amount of certainty that (1) atmosphere electricity, (2) auroras, (3) earthquakes, (4) magnetic distances, (5) natural currents in telgraphic lines, (6) sun spots, and (7) wind storms, are all linked together, and we feel that if this is shown nothing more is needed to induce thinking people to interest themselves in the subject of this paper.

As regards the methods of measuring the atmospheric potential we have not much to add. Sir Wm. Thomson's quadrant electrometer, combined with his water dropping collector, forms a very delicate measuring apparatus for observatories, and can easily be made self recording; his portable electrometer and burning match may be used instead by travellers, or when neither very delicate observations nor automatic records can be taken. Full instructions for the use of this latter instrument were supplied in the manual furnished to the officers who accompanied the late Arctic expedition, and can be obtained by any one desiring to use the instrument.

Concerning natural line currents a mass of information could be collected if telegraph operators everywhere would, when no messages were being sent or received, make frequent observations of a moderately high resistance tangent galvanometer placed between the line and the ordinary receiving instrument, or between the receiving instrument and the earth plate. Although this would entail but very little extra work on the signallers, it is possible, nevertheless, that considerable difficulty might be experienced in inducing private Telegraph Companies to issue rules giving such duties to their employés. Government administrations, however, might, in view of the very important information to be gained, be prevailed upon to issue such regulations, and it is the duty of scientific men to urge the matter. But better results would probably in all cases be obtained if the Royal Society, the British Association, and other similar scientific societies, would furnish telegraph offices with self recording instruments, guaranteeing, of course, that their use would not interfere with the ordinary working of the telegraph line. Such an instrument might be cheaply made, and we would suggest the following as a possible form:—Between the telegraph line and the receiving instrument let there be inserted, on every line in all important offices, a long wire forming a coil about 15 centimetres internal diameter with its plane parallel to the magnetic meridian. Turning on a pivot fixed at the centre of this coil is a thick short magnet about 2 centimetres long, or a system of magnets, carrying a brass disc about 12 centimetres in diameter and of such thickness that the time of oscillation is about 5 seconds. A strip of photographic sensitized paper, such that it requires about 5 minutes to be decidedly blackened under such diffused light, whether sunlight or lamplight, as may be available, and about 12 centimetres broad is moved along underneath and parallel to the disc at the rate about 10 centimetres per hour, and so that the centre line of the paper passes under the centre of the brass disc. A round hole 2 millimetres in diameter with bevelled edges near the circumference of the disc, allows diffused light to blacken a small portion of the sensitized paper. The magnitude of the steady natural current will, therefore, be always registered, while rapid variations of the current produced by the signalling will have no effect in consequence of the large moment of inertia of the disc. The rollers on which the paper is wound might be moved by a very simple clock going for, say, 15 hours, but which would be regularly wound up every morning and evening at which time the signaller would make a pencil mark on the paper. These marks would be of great assistance in measuring time along the paper when it was examined, and would also check any great irregularity in the going of the roller clock. The sensitized paper ready wound on the rollers would be supplied in closed tin boxes, each box containing sufficient paper for one month's use. The box would be put in position underneath the disc, the projecting axle of the roller being connected with the clock by means of a catch, and a sliding tightly fitting door opened in the top of the box to allow the light which passes through the hole in the galvanometer disc to fall on the paper. At the end of the month the slide would be closed and the box returned to the person who had charge of the investigation, who would then fix the photograph, and refill the roller with fresh paper. Removing one box from underneath the galvanometer and substituting another would not, of course, stop the working of the line, even for a second, since the line and galvanometer connections are not interfered with.

It might be objected that not only would sudden changes in the current produced by signalling leave no record on the paper, but sudden variations in the natural current would also pass by unrecorded; undoubtedly if the changes in the natural currents were comparable with the making and breaking of the signalling current both as regards rate and intensity of change this would be the case, and it is difficult to see how any instrument could be devised in which it would be otherwise. But this objection is not a serious one, since such sudden changes are only produced during a magnetic storm, and it is not from such

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observations that much information can (at any rate at the commencement of the study of the subject) be gained.

We have not on this short paper referred to the medical value of systematic observations of atmospheric electricity, but we are informed by well known Doctors that they believe the electric state of the air has no small effect on the general health of the public.

It may be well to remark that any suitable *simple* recording arrangement would be exceedingly valuable if applied to a Thomson's improved ship's-compass. Such an arrangement working, say, in the captain's cabin, would give a complete record of the course of the ship during a voyage.

MORE ABOUT TORTOISES.

The compassion which moves a man to protect a dumb animal with such vigour and determination, that he is prepared not only to take away the life of another individual in its defence, if necessary, but even to sacrifice his own in the same good cause, is of so noble a quality as to be worthy of record. Nor will the recital of the story in which it appears be perused, perhaps, with the less interest, when it is remembered, that the matters of which it treats are those of many centuries ago, concerning which opinion is divided as to whether they deserve to be dubbed the "barbarous ages" or "the good old times."

At Okazaki, in Sanshiu, there lived an old man named Nagoyemon, of a virtuous and upright disposition. To his house there came one day, whilst he was absent, a friend and neighbour named Takejiro, bearing in his hands a parcel wrapped in straw, which, having deposited upon the kitchen floor against the wall, he asked the old man's wife to keep her eye upon, until having transacted some little business in the village, he should come again to claim it of her. Hardly had he taken his departure, however, when Nagoyemon returned, and his attention being attracted by the package, he was not a little startled to observe that it was in motion.

To his enquiries as to what it was and how it came there, his wife was unable to afford him any further information than that good man Takejiro had left it in her keeping and (female curiosity, evidently, not yet having come into fashion) she had not examined it, and had therefore no idea what it contained. Not so her husband, however, for, seeing that the parcel had taken unto itself legs and was evidently making off towards the garden, he was hardly to be censured, if, whilst securing the moveable property of his friend, he thought it no harm to have a good look at it.

And notwithstanding what exception may be taken by the very proper, to such an inquisitive proceeding on his part, it cannot be denied that at a period when witchcraft so commonly prevailed, it showed no lack of courage in Nagoyemon to lay hands upon a walking bundle. For popular opinion, in those days, would undoubtedly have decided off-hand that such a wriggling sheaf of straw was beyond dispute bedevilled. But he had a hardy soul beneath his blue cotton coat, and an enquiring one withal, which made him want to know the "reason why" for most things. On which account it came to pass, that many moments had not elapsed before he made it out that friend Takejiro had left in charge a tortoise. Nor did he spend much time thereafter, in coming to a conclusion—for he had a ready wit, and never failed in guessing eggs if he only saw the shells—that friend Takejiro aforesaid was bent on eating it when he got it home. Quickened by such suspicions, accordingly, the good old man determined, that as far as he was able to prevent him, he should never get it home at all. So he carried it to the pond in his back garden, and having divested it of its straw envelope, he set it free. Not without much remonstrance, however, upon the part of his ancient partner, who begged him to remember that Takejiro had left his property in her charge, and would assuredly expect her to deliver it back to him in the same condition as when she had received it.

To this the old man made answer, that an animal entering his house assumed at once the character of a guest, and that the laws of hospitality in every country, afforded to such security against molestation. For which reason, sooner than the tortoise should come to any harm he would defend it, if necessary, at the risk of his own life.

He had scarcely finished delivering himself of these noble sentiments when Takejiro reappeared and demanded the restitution of his parcel, adding that he was in a great hurry and would like to have it back at once. Nagoyemon thereupon, without any hesitation or preamble, informed him of what he had done with the tortoise, and repeated for his edification the speech with which he had favoured his wife, to the great anger and annoyance of Takejiro, who protested vehemently that Nagoyemon wronged him grievously if he fancied that he desired to eat the tortoise simply because it was good. For he was suffering from a disease, he told him, which the doctors had averred could only be cured by partaking of tortoise flesh, and it had taken him six months, and cost him an infinity of trouble besides, to procure that which had just been taken away from him without so much as "by your leave," and that for his part he called it a most unwarrantable piece of busybodyism and would be much obliged by having his dearly-bought property forthwith returned to him.

Moved apparently by his entreaties, Nagoyemon relented of his action in so far that he undertook to hand over the reptile in dispute to its owner at 4 o'clock, if Takejiro would come back at that hour to receive it.

This arrangement having met with Takejiro's approval, Nagoyemon went to the pond in which he had put the tortoise and called out in a loud voice saying, "Tortoise that I set free a short time ago, Takejiro is very angry at my action and says I must return you to him, so please come back again. If I give him some advice, however, when I place you in his hands, I think he will not desire to kill you, but if it should so happen that notwithstanding that he still persists in his intention of taking away your life, I will slay him and then disembowel myself. Unless I return you, however, I cannot justify myself to him, so please come hither."

When he had made an end of his harangue the tortoise rose to the surface of the water, and swimming over towards the bank on which Nagoyemon stood, crept out at his feet, and placing itself upon a handkerchief which he had spread out to receive it, submitted quietly to be taken up and carried off by the old man, who was so moved at the trust reposed in him that he burst into tears, and remarked that anybody who could find it in his heart to do a violence to an animal which had behaved in such a manner, and had shown more nobility of soul than many a human being, must be a devil.

Takejiro, according to arrangement, made his appearance at the hour appointed, and found Nagoyemon waiting for him with the tortoise wrapped in the handkerchief ready to be carried away. But he likewise noticed another little circumstance, namely, that the old man held in his hand a drawn sword,—although he was much too polite to pretend that he saw it. This, perhaps, somewhat damped the ardour with which he was advancing to repossess himself of his property, and may have had some influence in increasing the patience and respect with which he listened whilst Nagoyemon delivered himself of the following speech. "Be pleased to hear what I have to say, Takejiro." Here he moved his weapon somewhat so that a sun-beam which had found its way in through a hole in the paper window flashed along its edge, and climbed up to its glistening point in such a sudden and disagreeable way, that Takejiro shuddered involuntarily and discovered that his eyes were so weak as to oblige him to turn his head away. "Be pleased to ponder well the words I am about to speak." And here the sunbeam ran down along the flashing steel from point to hilt and seemed to climb up Nagoyemon's nervous arm (which was bared to the shoulder), and find its way into his eye and there remain, for a strange light shone there during the remainder of the interview. "When you exhibited so much anger at what I had done with regard to your tortoise, and demanded its restitution so determinedly, I went to the pond in which I had put it, and informed it of the whole affair, and had hardly made an end of speaking when I observed it swimming towards the bank on which I stood, up which it climbed and placing itself quickly upon the handkerchief which I had spread out ready to receive it, allowed me to take it up without making the least resistance or manifesting the smallest want of confidence in my integrity. Now, honesty and gratitude so remarkable have so overwhelmed me

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with shame and admiration,—shame that we men should be outdone in generosity by a tortoise, and admiration for the fortitude it has manifested—that I have made up my mind if you are still determined to take its life to kill you sooner than that should come about, and then to disembowel myself; so take your course."

Here he pointed to the tortoise with his sword, and hitching the sleeve upon his shoulder a trifle higher so as to give his arm full play if necessary, he grasped the handle of his weapon with both hands and awaited friend Takejiro's reply—the sunbeam in his eye glowing and blazing fiercely the while. So fiercely indeed, it might be said, that Takejiro did not care to look upon it, but fixed his gaze instead upon the tortoise, which having poked its head out of the handkerchief was retreating as fast as its four little legs would permit it, under the impression, apparently, that the conference was ended, as indeed it was for all friend Takejiro cared to prolong it.

For that worthy man no sooner heard his neighbour out than he hastened to assure him that he had not only quite given up any intention which he might have harboured of injuring so excellent an animal as the tortoise had turned out to be, but that he then and there resolved never to deprive anything of life for the future. Upon hearing which Nagoyemon sheathed his sword and drew down his sleeve, and the two going out together, amicably replaced the noble tortoise in the pond.

YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB.

SPRING MEETING.

First Day,

Thursday, 24th May, 1877.

1.————————For China Ponies, subscription griffins only; weight as per scale. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Liddesdale, Don Carlos, Faust, Kittywake, Wilhelm Tell, Vandal, Sequel, Sugarplum, Pegasus, Premier, Talisman, Kismet, Corbie, Jack O' Lantern.

2.—The Griffins' Plate.—For Japan Ponies, *bonâ fide* griffins; weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five furlongs.

Snake, Silverspring.

3.—The Trial Plate.—For China Ponies that have never won a flat race here up to date of entry; weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Bonny Doon (late Skylark), Don Carlos, Grey Friar, Telephone, Not Proven (late Tartar Emetic), Kismet, Hoolet (late Hoo-ze).

4.—The Spring Stakes.—For Japan Ponies. Winners of one race in 1876, and winner of No. 2, 5lbs. extra; winners of two or more races in 1876, 10lbs. extra; weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a mile.

Annandale, Drift, Sorcerer, Distemper, Sandboy, Spendthrift, Dazzle, Jim Hills.

5.—The Challenge Cup.—for China Ponies; weight for inches. Entrance, $5. One mile and a half.

Bonny Doon, Hoolet, Faust, Lintie, Crusader, Vandal, Not Proven.

6.————————For Japan Ponies; winner of No. 4 excluded; winner of No. 2, or of any race previous to this meeting, 10 lbs. extra; weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Jim Hills, Annandale, Distemper, Typhoon, Dazzle, Sandboy, Silverspring, Spendthrift, Planet (late Sirius).

7.————————For China Ponies: subscription griffins only; winner of No. 1 excluded. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Kittywake, Sequel, Don Carlos, Faust, Wilhelm Tell, Liddesdale Vandal, Premier, Corbie, Sugarplum, Kismet, Talisman, Jack O' Lantern.

8. The Mitsu Bishi Challenge Cup.—Presented by the Mitsu Bishi Company. For Japan Ponies. To be won at two consecutive meetings by the same stable. To be held in the meantime by the last owner. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Sandboy, Kickapoo, Silverspring, Spendthrift, Planet, Distemper, Dazzle, Annandale, Typhoon, Jim Hills.

9.————————For China Ponies; winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Hoolet, Lintie, Bonny Doon, Mavis, Crusader, Don Carlos, Vandal, Alpha, Telephone, Dick Swiveller, Not Proven, Saracen.

Second Day.

Friday, 25th May, 1877.

1.—Celestial Cup.—For all Ponies; weight as per scale. Entrance, $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Faust, Don Carlos, Vandal, Sequel, Sugarplum, Hoolet, Bonny Doon, Liddesdale, Grey Friar, Lintie, Mavis, Telephone, Dick Swiveller, Talisman, Not Proven.

2.—The Maiden Stakes.—For Japan Ponies that have never won a race; weight for inches. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Dazzle, Silverspring, Snake, Dumfounder, Young Rapid, Annandale, Sorcerer.

3.————————.—For China Ponies, *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of meeting, winners excluded; weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Once round.

Faust, Vandal, Sugarplum, Don Carlos, Sequel, Kittywake, Wilhelm Tell, Corbie, Dick Swiveller, Liddesdale, Telephone, Premier, Pegasus, Kismet, Talisman, Jack O'Lantern.

4.—The Ladies' Purse.—Presented by the Ladies of Yokohama, and Yedo. For all Ponies. Winners of any race under a mile at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; winners of more than two races at this meeting excluded; weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Don Carlos, Grey Friar, Mavis, Wilhelm Tell, Vandal, Not Proven, Crusader, Spendthrift, Surgarplum, Jim Hills, Liddesdale, Kittywake, Dick Swiveller.

5.————————.—For Japan Ponies; winner of No. 4 (first day), 14 lbs. extra; other winners at this meeting, 10 lbs. extra; weight as per scale. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Sandboy, Distemper, Dazzle, Jim Hills, Kickapoo, Grayling, Typhoon, Planet, Spendthrift.

6.————————.—For China Ponies; winner of the Challenge Cup, and winners of two races at this meeting excluded; winner of one race 7 lbs. extra; weight as per scale. Entrance $5. One mile.

Grey Friar, Hoolet, Lintie, Faust, Vandal, Mavis, Crusader, Telephone, Telegram, Bonny Doon, Kismet, Saracen.

7.————————.—For China Ponies, subscription Griffins only; winners excluded; weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Liddesdale, Don Carlos, Faust, Wilhelm Tell, Vandal, Corbie, Sequel, Sugarplum, Kittywake, Pegasus, Kismet, Talisman, Jack O' Lantern.

8.—The Hack Stakes.—For all *bonâ fide* hacks, which have not been entered for any race since the Spring Meeting, 1876; weight as per scale. Entrance, $5. Half a mile.

9.—The Criterion Stakes.—For China Ponies. A forced entry for all Ponies that have run at this meeting. Winners of one race 10 lbs., of two races 14 lbs. extra. Ponies that have run twice and have not been placed allowed 7 lbs.; weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and a quarter.

Third Day.

Saturday, 28th May, 1877.

1.—Hurdle Race.—For all Ponies; over six hurdles; China Ponies, 10st 7lb.; Japan Ponies, 10st. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Annandale, Hoolet, Kickapoo, Premier, Pegasus.

2.—The Merchants' Cup.—A handicap for all China Pony winners at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, $5. Compulsory. Open also to beaten Ponies at the meeting. One mile and a quarter.

3.—The Nippon Handicap.—A handicap for all Japan Pony winners at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance $5. Compulsory. Open also to beaten Ponies at the meeting. Once round.

4.—Subscription China Griffins' Handicap.—A handicap for all subscription China Ponies only. To be handicapped by the stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, $5; compulsory. Once round.

5.—The Scurry Stakes.—For all Ponies; weight as per scale. Entrance, $5. Three furlongs.

Drift, Don Carlos, Faust, Grey Friar, Sorcerer, Dazzle, Kittywake, Spendthrift, Mavis, Dick Swiveller, Sugarplum, Not Proven.

6.—The Solace Cup.—For all beaten Japan Ponies at the meeting; weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five furlongs.

Sandboy, Dazzle, Distemper, Typhoon, Sorcerer, Kickapoo,

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Jim Hills, Spendthrift, Silverspring, Annandale, Snake, Grayling, Drift, Planet.

7.—THE CHINA CONSOLATION PLATE.—For all beaten China Ponies at the meeting; weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Wilhelm Tell, Faust, Don Carlos, Grey Friar, Sugarplum, Crusader, Vandal, Sequel, Bonny Doon, Hoolet, Lintie, Liddesdale, Mavis, Kittywake, Corbie, Telephone, Telegram, Dick Swiveller, Pegasus, Premier, Saracen, Talisman, Kismet, Not Proven.

8.—THE SAYONARA STAKES. A handicap for all Ponies. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing, when entries will be received. Winner of No. 2 (third day) excluded. Winners of the Nippon Handicap, and the Subscription China Ponies' Handicap, 7lbs. extra. Winners of any other race after publication of the handicap, 3lbs. extra. Entrance, $10. Once round.

Correspondence.

THE CURRENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 4th May, 1877.

SIR,—I did not intend making any further observations on the currency question, having, as I think, clearly demonstrated that the defects which exist in the currency used by foreigners in Japan are remediable by foreigners alone.

But the article in your issue of 21st ultimo on "The desirability of reform in the Japanese Currency," and the letter of "W" in your last number on the general question of currency, seem to me so likely to confuse the public mind that I venture once more to draw attention to the points really at issue.

The question of a reform in the *currency of foreigners* in Japan appears to me entirely distinct from that of a reform in *Japanese currency*. The one is wholly in our own hands. The other is beyond our reach, and is complicated by circumstances which we are incompetent to analyse.

Foreigners in Japan are free to choose their own currency—no Government compels us to accept any coin that we do not not approve. Consequently our currency is of our own selection, and if it is an inconvenient and expensive one (as it unquestionably is), we have only ourselves to blame. And we have a simple and efficient remedy at our command, as I have shown in former letters.

It is quite useless for us under these circumstances to quarrel with the currency of the Japanese. We are not asked or required to deal in that currency. We are at liberty to do our business in whatever money we prefer and the Japanese accommodate themselves to our choice. This Government has offered us good money at a fair price and we have deliberately refused it in favor of the Mexican dollar, preferring to be at the mercy of our shroffs, rather than to depend on the good faith of the Japanese Mint officers.

Let us fairly recognize this fact in our discussions, for otherwise we shall arrive at nothing. Whatever reform is required in our currency, it must be effected by agreement among ourselves. The Japanese undoubtedly apprehend this, and cannot be expected to listen to our propositions respecting their currency until we have reformed our own.

It is regrettable that your article and the letter of W, which are excellent in many respects, should overlook this essential point and should deal mainly with a currency which we do not use, and with which we have practically no concern.

If we were in America, Austria, or Russia, and required by the laws there to accept a depreciated currency, our case would be quite different, and arguments against inconvertible paper or debased coin might be at least pertinent, though they would hardly have much effect. But of what avail are they here in Japan where we have no other "legal tender" than that which we choose to establish for ourselves?

Granting that the Japanese Government is doing a wrong to its subjects by issuing inconvertible paper, in what respect are we injured by it? We are not its subjects, and are not obliged to take its paper. Why then carp at it as if defects in the Japanese currency excused defects in our own?

What has been said respecting the dangers of over issue of paper in Japan is wholly reasonable. Inconvertible paper must finally produce here the same evils that it has produced everywhere else. And if we had our own currency properly arranged our warnings on this point might have much weight. But how can we expect the Japanese Goverment to heed these warnings while we not only reject their money, but refuse to employ any other than such Mexican dollars as our Chinese shroffs shall deign to approve?

It is the fashion to call upon the Government to give some "guarantee" that its coins shall not be depreciated. But if this guarantee were given what would it avail? When we practically had it did we use Japanese coins? Does any one now seriously doubt that the new coins are good coins, and do we not reject them all the same? Yet we have in our own hands perfect protection against any possible debasement of them. By agreeing that any coin containing 416 grains of standard silver shall pass as a dollar, and that no coin inferior to that shall so pass, we can at once enjoy whatever benefit the Japanese Mint can give us, and thoroughly guard ourselves against any debased coins. Is it not then somewhat absurd in us to insist on "guarantees"?

And supposing the Japenese Government to be so different from Governments generally, and so regardless of its own dignity, as to accord such a 'guarantee,' to whom shall it be given? To our Chamber of Commerce, Board of Consuls, Ministers, or to individual Bankers or merchants? Which of these by accepting it would bind this community?

Do Englishmen in Russia, Italy or America demand such guarantees from those Governments as a condition of using their coins? Are we not in fact, in our exemption from the laws of Japan, far less in need of such security here than foreigners are anywhere else?

My feeling is that all this clamour for guarantees is childish and useless, and that in making it without taking any steps to deliver ourselves from our shroff currency we simply excite the ridicule of the Japanese and neutralize whatever influence our opinions about their own currency might otherwise have.

It would be easy for some of us to show the Japanese authorities that they are pursuing a very dangerous path in issuing inconvertible paper currency and in exhausting their metallic reserves, and nowhere would fair and disinterested criticism from foreigners on such a matter be more likely to gain attention than here. But I confess that I should think any Japanese Minister very poor spirited to listen to such criticism while foreigners hold their present attitude, and I do not believe that any of them will do so.

If we expect them to attend to our advice we must first put our own currency in order and then be reasonable in regard to theirs. Inconsiderate denunciation of their acts, and arrogant demands for impossible guarantees, are sure to do more harm than good, particularly while those who make them are themselves clinging tenaciously to one of the most absurd currencies the world ever saw.

A. Z.

TRAINING NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 4th May, 1877.

SIR,—It is almost impossible for me to attempt any training notes, for unless one lives at the course one cannot see all the numerous animals take their constitutional. In fact, from daylight till dark various specimens of the "*Mokus Japonica*," or the "*Griphynne Nankinensis*," may be tracked on nearly every path, field, and paddock in the neighbourhood of the Race Course. There is certainly more fun at the Stand in the early mornings, and were our Pious Jones an early riser he would find many interesting subjects for his apt pencil. Various athletic feats have been performed at times to the amusement at least of the spectators, although on more than one occasion I have no doubt that the (unwilling) performer would rather have been elsewhere.

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The entries for the Y. R. A. Meeting are fuller than the most sanguine supporters of that Club could have anticipated, and by the action of the few principal opposers of the *Amalgamation Scheme*, in entering their ponies so fully throughout the meeting, the Committee of the Y. R. A. have the satisfaction of congratulating themselves on having won the point they have so strongly contested.

But to proceed with my training notes. As this must naturally be my last letter on the subject before the meeting of 16th, 17th and 18th instant, I must try and make them interesting as usual. With regard to the old ponies I can only say that with one exception they look remarkably well and healthy. *Dibs* is the exception. He is almost as fat as his trainer and a little less food and more work would do them both good. All Mr. John Robertson's other ponies look better than I have seen them for many meetings, and I have a shrewd suspicion that the trainer has taken advantage of the useful hints I have given him in the course of my former letters.

Mr. Morrison has a very fine pony in *Hoolet* (late *Hoosie*) which did his mile on the outside course the other morning *easily* in 2.29½, with full weight up. *Lintie* is in very fine form, but, like his stable companions, *Tallapoosa and Braemer* take their gallops at such an early hour that I have not yet seen them perform.

A fine black griffin was tried to-day by this stable and did the 5 furlong distance in 1.26. Many of those who remember *Delight* will be struck by the similarity between the two ponies.

I cannot speak very highly of Mr. Sindbad's stud. Continual change of diet, hours of exercise, and riders is hardly the way to get ponies into racing trim, and although *The Dwarf* was a valuable addition to this stable, the occasional differences of opinion with his Celestial rider do not improve either his style or temper. Had the races been about a fortnight ago, *The Raven* would doubtless have kept up his Hongkong reputation, but now—"Quoth the Raven, never more!"

The ponies in charge of the "Bone" are among those that I cannot say much about. They appear healthy and fat, and are, in this respect, the reverse of their *Chargé d'Affaires*. I have wonderful reports of the *Dusty Miller's* performances over the three furlongs, but of this we can judge better on the Race days.

The *Snark* and the *Boojum* will doubtless "*Swiftly* and *Suddenly* vanish away" long before the races. Col. Forrester is always willing for a "pow," notwithstanding the very hard state of the course, but as he remarked yesterday, "They were got over to gallop and if they don't know how they must be taught, and trotting won't do it."—*Verb. Sap.*

Mr. Earnest's string has not been much improved by his numerous additions. *Bébé* however may turn out a good pony for the Celestial Cup if not too much physicked and petted. *Raethia*, *Title Deed* and *The Trustee* will perhaps come out in better form at the Autumn Meeting.

The Steamboat Stable, which boasts the ownership of *Telegram* and *Telephone*, will probably be among the winners at the meeting; both are likely looking ponies, and it is very difficult to tell *t'other from which*; but the owner has yet to learn that *gargling oil* and *galloping* don't mix well together.

The Mongolian Stable has been considerably increased, and notwithstanding the change of ownership still remains under the same management,—part of the stud being trained in Tôkiô. Of those which appear at the race course it can only be said that they look in thorough racing form, and fit to meet the Tartan stable at any distance. The *Owl* I think the best griffin of the lot, but I rather doubt his staying powers.

In addition to his magnificent string of Japanese ponies, Mr. Nicolas was lucky in his draw of *Maccaroni*, and the great experience and thorough knowledge this gentleman possesses in all matters partaining to pony treatment, has enabled him to bring out in splendid form a pony that at first appeared decidedly groggy on his fore-legs. Of the Japanese ponies *Moscou* is decidedly in best trim, and will doubtless fill the place which it is almost time was vacated by his stable companion *Mohstotz*.

With the exception of Mr. Robertson's Japanese ponies and *Jim Hills*, the others presented to our daily view are scarce worth noticing. *Shizoku* and another small bay are supposed to be very fast, but will doubtless follow in the steps of *Finale*, as they are both too small for the course.

The Doctor of course is about, in fact very much so, but Japanese ponies are apt to get sick both of the course and the whip, and it certainly won't be the Doctor's fault if his ponies have not had enough of both of these long before the Races.

There are the usual number of *outside* ponies, too numerous too mention, and there are a good many riders who apparently would be more at home if they could take an *inside* billet. These must be seen to be appreciated, and taking into consideration the low rate at which refreshing beverages are supplied by the powers that be, I can only wonder at the very small attendance at the course and hope that the coming week will bring larger houses.

TRITON.

THE SHANTUNG RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of the *Japan Mail Daily Advertiser*.

Yokohama, 4th May, 1877.

Sir,—I am requested by the Committee of the Shantung Relief Fund to tender to you their best acknowledgements for the valuable aid you have rendered to this object by the daily publication in your columns of the appeal for aid, and of the List of Subscriptions.

I may add that the Committee have now closed the list with a total subscribed of $3,474.52, of which $3,300 has already been remitted to Shanghai. The Honorary Treasurer, Mr. J. Walter, would still, however, be willing to take charge of any donation.

An acknowledgment of the first of the remittances has been received from Shanghai, and the Shanghai Committees desire to offer their best thanks to the Yokohama Community for the pecuniary aid contributed.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

A. J. WILKIN,

Hon. Sec. Shantung Relief Fund.

Law & Police

IN H. I. G. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before Ed. Zappe, Esq., Consul,

and

Messrs. E. Grosser and E. Schmid, Assessors.

Thursday, May 3rd, 1877.

Robert Druse *v.* Bridget Walker.

Some time ago His Honour heard and settled a claim in the case of *Walker v. Druse*, defendant having acknowledged its validity. The present is a counter-claim filed by the defendant against the plaintiff in the same case, and is for $198 88 with interest from 1873 till 1876, for provisions, &c., supplied to her. Defendant (Mrs Walker) disputes in her answer the greater part of this claim, only acknowledging $61.42, and brings forward a further claim for $191.11, for tiffins, dinners, &c., supplied to plaintiff. Plaintiff now reduces his counter-claim to $52 46, but disputes defendant's last claim *in toto*.

Plaintiff not appearing at this hearing, defendant's representative, Mr Anderson, applied for a dismissal of the case, and the Court considering the application a just one decreed accordingly.

IN THE KANAGAWA SAIBANSHO.

Before Mr Asaina Kansui, *Vice-President*.

Friday, May 4th, 1877.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China *v.* Tong Hing Hong.

This was a claim for $5,000 and interest on a Bill of Exchange.

The case was adjourned on Wednesday morning last, the 2nd instant, on account of the non-attendance of defendant. To-day Mr Kirkwood appeared for plaintiffs, defendant being present in person.

In answer to the Court, Mr Kirkwood stated that he had not received defendant's answer to the petition. His Honour said it had been forwarded to H. B. M.'s Consulate on the 9th April, and it was to the effect: that defendant had been in commercial inter-

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course for 10 years with Yuen Fat Hong, the drawer of this bill in Hongkong, where it was drawn on the 9th February. On the 19th of February it was presented to defendant by the bank. Defendant said that the bill was drawn on goods to arrive, by contract, but as no goods had arrived he was quite out of funds and did not know what to do. By arrangement with the *Kencho* and Consulate, at the request of the Bank, the bill was returned to Hongkong on the 26th March, in order that payment might be obtained of the drawer. Consequently defendant did not think he need notice the bill after all these arrangements. Such was briefly defendant's answer. The letter sent to the drawer was written at the request of the director of the bank though he was not present when it was writtten.

Mr Kirkwood said this defence did not absolve defendant from responsibility. The bank had never agreed to release him. He was told to get the money from the drawer if he could, but was still held responsible. The bill, dated Hongkong, February 9th, was presented to defendant and accepted by him on the 19th February. Being payable 30 days after sight it became due on the 24th March (including the usual days of grace) and was duly presented to him for payment on that day, under instructions from the British Consul. The reply to this demand was "I no can pay." Defendant was summoned to the *Kenrei's* office, and being again requested to pay, his answer was that he could not; in evidence of which Mr Kirkwood put in a protest signed by the Governor and two witnesses. Since then, payment had not been made.

Defendant said that this writing on the bill meant that he had seen it, but could not pay. He had not received an answer to his letter of the 26th March to Hongkong. He recognised the validity of the claim, he said, but having made enormous payments into the bank of late he was left with no resources, and must again request plaintiffs to look towards the drawer in Hongkong.

Mr Kirkwood said his instructions were to sue defendant. What did plaintiffs know of the relationship existing between defendant and Yuen Fat Hong, the drawer in Hongkong?

His Honour said that he considered defendant liable to pay the $5,000, with interest, and at present would give judgment to that effect verbally, reserving the official one till to-morrow, when it it will be delivered at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Immediate payment to be enforced.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF JAPAN.*

By Henry S. Munroe, E. M.

(The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

(Continued from the last.)

GOLD.

According to Japanese historians, gold was first found in Japan in the year 749 A. D., about eighty years after the discovery of silver. When we consider the frequency with which gold is brought to view in grains or nuggets by the natural action of running streams, and the ease with which it may be obtained by gravel washing, while silver, on the other hand, but rarely occurs native, and requires a complicated metallurgical process for its separation, this commonly received statement, that gold was discovered at so late a date and after the discovery of silver, is certainly open to doubt.

During the ninety years in which the Portuguese exported gold from Japan in such large quantities, the gold mines must have been taxed to their utmost to keep up the supply. This export averaged three and a third millions of dollars per year; and with the most ample allowance for the supply derived from the hoarded gold of centuries of non-intercourse. It is also probable that the mines reached their maximum of production during this time; for so great a demand must of necessity have stimulated the supply. Indeed, we find partial confirmation of this supposition in the steady increase for a long period of the amount exported, which at one time reached the sum of twelve million dollars for a single year.

From the present knowledge of the character of Japanese gold deposits, it is evident that this great yield was obtained from placer workings. These, being shallow and of small extent, were quickly exhausted; and the attention of the miners was then turned to the quartz veins, which thereafter yielded small but more constant returns. When, however, the imperial edict of 1671 put a stop to the exportation of bullion, this exhaustion of the placers had hardly begun to show itself; for the annual exportation of the Dutch between 1649 and 1671 averaged nearly three millions—but little less than that of the Portuguese in the previous century.

The yield of gold in 1874 is estimated by Mr. Godfrey at 100 *kan*, about 12,000 ounces troy. From this we see that there has been a great falling off in the production of this metal. 12,000 ounces are worth but about $250,000—a very small portion of the average annual export of former times.

Gold occurs in about one-half of the ken and fu of Japan; but in most cases the deposits are not now worked. The records of the Mining Office show that permits were granted in 1874 for the working of fifty-eight gold mines. Of these mines I can learn of but six, worked solely for gold, which produced notable amounts of bullion; and of the six, three together produced, in that year, but fifty ounces. Most of the gold now comes from mines worked for silver. Five such mines have already been described.† Mines producing gold alone are, as a rule, not worth working.

Gold occurs in Japan in quartz veins and placer deposits, as well as in association with silver and other ores, as already described. The placer deposits are generally of fluviatile origin, and the gravel beds are thin and of limited extent. They are often found covering the terraces of the river valleys. These placer deposits are uniformly poor. The richest gravel found in Yesso yielded less than seven cents to the cubic yard; while the average of even the best field was only five and a half cents. From information gathered from various sources I infer that this is about the usual richness of similar deposits—even the most celebrated—in other parts of the country.

The quartz veins, as a rule, are also very poor. Rich quartz is found only in small and thin deposits. The usual yield is about one-third to one-half an ounce ($7 to $10) to the ton. In exceptional cases the yield may be as much as $90 or $100; but the veins are then so thin that the extraction of the ore becomes very expensive.

The methods employed in the separation of gold from the quartz of the veins and from the gravel of the placer deposits are exceeding interesting. The method of extraction is, in either case, purely mechanical. The gold-bearing quartz is first crushed, and then ground with water, repeatedly and in small quantities, between heavy millstones moved by hand, until reduced to an impalpable slime. This, as it issues from the mill, is largely diluted with water and conducted over a series of short and narrow boards covered with numerous diagonal saw-cuts. These boards, which collect the gold and other heavy metals very perfectly, are frequently cleaned in a tank; and the concentrated material so collected is washed with great care and skill on the board or *batea* of the gold-washers.

According to careful experiments made by the late Mr. Carlyle while in charge of one of the Government gold mines, this process extracts, at the first working of the ore, sixty-five per cent. of the assay value, and the reworking of the slimes yields an additional fifteen to twenty per cent. Before the material is considered by the Japanese to be exhausted, it is treated a third time by the same process; bringing the proportion of gold saved to fully ninety per cent. of the assay value.

The method of washing employed in the working of the gravel deposits has already been described in my report on the gold fields of Yesso. Briefly, it is as follows: Ditches are cut from convenient streams in such a way that the water flows over the bed rock through the gravel deposit. A certain quantity of gravel is brought into the ditch by undermining the bank. The larger stones are carefully washed by hand and thrown out of the ditch, and the smaller ones separated with the aid of proper tools. The rapid current at the same time washes out the clay and fine sand, leaving a bed of fine gravel only in the ditch. When this has reached a thickness of about one foot, two or three small straw mats are placed side by side in the bottom of the ditch near the head of the working; and the gravel, a little at a time, is hoed carefully over them. As the gravel is swept over the surface of the mats by the force of the current, the heavy gold and the iron sand sink between the thick twisted strands of straw, and are so retained. From time to time the mats are moved a few feet down stream, and the new material, exposed by their removal, is hoed over their surface in the same manner until finally all the gravel has thus been several times subjected to treatment. During the operation, the mats, as they become charged with gold, are taken from the stream and others substituted. The concentrated material collected by the mats is finally washed with great care on the *ita*, or washing board, for the separation of the gold.

Gold Fields of Yesso.—A description of some of the Yesso gold fields, condensed from my report to the Government, will serve to illustrate the general character of the placer deposits of Japan. Gold-bearing gravel is found on the island in many of the river valleys, apparently divided in every case from the metamorphic strata of the immediate vicinity. These deposits in each of the more important fields are found in the wider portion of the valley, where the river passes through some soft and easily eroded formation, and where a large reservoir has thus been formed to receive the gravel. Where the valley is wholly in metamorphic strata, it is, as a rule, quite narrow, and the deposits of gravel, though perhaps not poor, are of little value because of limited extent. Again, where in the gold regions the valley is entirely within the limit of the soft strata, the gravel will be composed chiefly of fragments of sandstone and shale, and will contain little or no gold.

These auriferous gravels everywhere afford unmistakable evidence of having been deposited in running water; and the direction of the old current, which can usually be determined from the position of flat stones in the beds, coincides, as a rule, with the general course of the present river valleys.

The most important gold field of Yesso is in the upper valley of the Toshibets River, in the province of Iburi. The river here passes through the Toshibets series of clay rocks and tufas, and the valley is wide and deep. The gold occurs in the river gravel, and the deposits extend for a distance of five or six miles along the valley. The hills on either side are eight to nine hundred feet high, and a thousand to twelve hundred feet above the sea.

The bottom of the valley lies in three or sometimes four terraces, which are about 12, 40, 85 and 260 feet respectively above the level of the stream. Each of these terraces is underlaid by clay rock, and represents a former bottom of the valley. They are covered by beds of gold-bearing river gravel, which are usually nine

* A paper read before the American Institute of Mining Engineers at the Philadelphia meeting, June, 1876.

† Vid. pp. 150, 170.

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to twelve, but sometimes as much as thirty or forty feet in thickness. The gravel, in turn, is covered by yellow sand and loamy silt, usually only a few feet in thickness, but in the case of the highest terrace, fully fifty.

The gold is found to be concentrated in the lower layers of the gravel beds and next the bed rock. This concentration is probably due to the repeated stirring and re-washing of the gravel as the old river shifted its bed from one side of the valley to the other. The richness of the gravel also increases very perceptibly as we ascend the stream—indicating the probable source of the gold. Numerous tests were made in different parts of the field by a modification of the Japanese method of gold-washing. In each case several cubic meters of gravel were treated. These tests yielded from 68 to 136 milligrammes of gold per cubic meter of gravel washed, representing a richness of three to six cents per cubic yard. The average value of the gravel, for the whole field, would seem to be about three and three-fourths cents per cubic yard; and for the upper and more productive part of the valley, perhaps five and two-third cents.

On the Musa river, in Oshima province, is another large gold field, similar to that of the Toshibets, but much poorer. The upper valley of the river is in metamorphic strata, and is quite narrow and deep, the hills on either side being several thousand feet high. The lower valley is in the soft strata of the Toshibets and Chingkombe groups—clay rocks and shales—and is quite wide, and surrounded by low hills. The transition from the narrow ravine to the broad valley is very abrupt, and marks sharply the line of junction between the hard and soft strata.

The gold field comprises the upper five or six miles of the broader portion of the valley. The gravel covers the terraces and the bottom of the valley in regular beds averaging eight feet in thickness—varying between five and thirteen feet in different localities. As on the Toshibets, the gravel beds are everywhere covered with sand and silt, three to ten feet thick. The gravel is composed of pebbles of metamorphic rock; and from its composition, seems to have been derived from the similar metamorphic rocks of the upper valley.

The results obtained from the washing of over a hundred tons of gravel from many different localities, show the field to be very poor. The richness of the gravel varies between 8 and 32 milligrammes to the cubic meter; though in one case we obtained 148 milligrammes. Omitting this exceptional result, the gravel steadily decreases in value from the upper end of the valley to the lower. The average richness is about 16 milligrammes to the cubic meter, or but three-fourths of a cent's worth of gold to the cubic yard.

Near Esashi and near Matsumai, in Oshima province, and near Kudo in Shiribeshi province, are small gold fields; but these are even poorer than the Musa field. Near Uragawa, in Hitaka province, and extending thence to the Tokachi river, in Tokachi province, is a large gravel formation, probably covering an area of over a hundred square miles, which in some places contains gold, but in infinitesimal quantity.

The remains of old workings are to be seen in all these localities; and it would seem that in former times the Musa and the Toshibets fields must have been extensively worked. Indeed there is a tradition that about the year 1205 A.D., a party of several hundred miners from Chikuzen, a province of Kinshiu, came to Yesso while the island was still in the hands of the barbarous and warlike Ainos, and worked the gold deposits of the Musa valley and other places in the vicinity. From data obtained in our survey of the Musa field, it appears that these old gold-washers must have obtained about $21,000 worth of gold from that locality alone; and, as they remained on the island thirteen years before they were massacred by the Ainos, they must have secured quite large amounts of the precious metal.

From the extent of the old workings on the Toshibets, this field also must, in former times, have yielded much gold; but there is, in this case, neither record nor tradition of the old workers. The Toshibets field was, however, worked in a small way about twelve years ago by the government of the Shôgun. A few men only were employed, and the total yield was quite insignificant and hardly paid the expense of working.

Kanaba Gold Mines—Okuzo, Akita kôri, Akita ken. At the time of my visit, these mines were under the direction of Mr. Robert G. Carlyle an engineer of the Mining Office. Since the death of Mr. Carlyle, the mine has been under the superintendence of Mr. R. J. Frecheville, of the same office.

These gold mines have been worked for many centuries, and hundreds of tunnels and adits penetrate the hills in every direction. A number of these old workings have been found, and drifts and stopes innumerable,—all driven with imperfect tools, before the time of gunpowder; and affording, especially in the carefully dressed walls and squared corners of some of the larger tunnels, evidence of slow and patient labor. One of these tunnels is said to have been the scene, many years ago, of a desperate hand to-hand fight between the rival miners of two provinces, whose workings driven from opposite sides of the mountain, met in this place. The connecting winze was afterwards blocked up; and has been only recently re-opened, for ventilation.

The gold occurs in small veins, traversing a porphyritic rock. The veins vary in thickness from three feet to a mere sheet. The gold is associated with copper and iron pyrites, blende and galena. The thin veins contain the richest ore, while the larger veins are usually too poor to be worked. These large veins contain copper and lead; but neither are they rich enough in these metals to be worked. These large fissures are quite regular; run north and south, and dip from 45° to 70° W. They are usually filled with decomposed porphyry, often in the form of a plastic clay. The copper ore occurs in local deposits of a limited extent, near the foot-wall.

The large veins intersect and cut off the smaller gold-bearing veins; these latter being either branches of the main fissures, or faulted to a considerable extent by them. Mr. Carlyle was inclined to adopt the former view. There seems to be little parallelism between these gold veins, though the general direction is about east and west.

The average richness of the ore, as hand-picked and prepared for treatment by the Japanese process, is about $99 per ton (containing 44 ounces of gold). Forty miners produce, of such ore, only about one-third of a ton per day. Including all expenses, the cost of mining reaches nearly $38 per ton (of 2,000 lb.)

A ten-stamp mill, of the California pattern, with a capacity of fifteen tons of ore per day, has been erected by the Mining Office. At the time of my visit it was not finished, but has, I believe, since been put in operation. In working the mine on the scale necessary to supply this mill, the cost of getting out the ore will be greatly reduced; but, at the same, it will be impossible for the miners to select, as heretofore, the best places and the richest mineral. The average richness of the ore mined will not probably be more than $20 per ton, if indeed it reaches that figure. The cost of treatment by the Japanese process is but $8.65 per ton of 2,000 pounds—and by the stamp mill will probably be much less; so that the question is whether the cost of mining, now so large, can be reduced to a figure that will permit a profit. The solution of this problem will perhaps determine whether any of the gold deposit of the country can be worked with profit; for this Okuzo mine, though perhaps not the richest, is better than the average of Japanese gold mines. We shall therefore await with interest the result of this experiment.

Yamagono Gold Mines—Kuwabara kôri, Kagoshima ken. These mines are owned and worked by a private corporation, the Satsuma Mining Company. A fifteen-stamp mill, built in France, and originally ordered, I believe by the advice of M Coignet, is being erected here, under the superintendence of a Japanese machinist from the Ikuno mines. The mill will be run by a large turbine, and will treat 24 tons of ore per day.

There are several mining districts in this vicinity. The mines of Nagano, in the neighborhood of the mill, are at present flooded, and work has been suspended, pending the completion of a new drainage tunnel. This with its branches, it is said, will be about two and a half miles in length, and will require thirty years for its construction. The mines which will be drained by this tunnel are reported to be very rich.

In the meantime the supply of ore is drawn from the mines of Yamagano and Musoyama. The gold occurs in quartz veins traversing a stratified tufa rock. This tufa, which is quite soft, alternates with a hard, dark blue crystalline quartzite, and in the vicinity are beds of sandstone and shale. Both the quartzite and the shales contain in places leaf prints of maples and other deciduous trees. The strike and dip of the gold-bearing veins correspond usually with the strike and dip of the stratified rocks, and they are apparently bedded veins, though without doubt true fissures. The general direction is east and west, the dip towards the south.

At Yamagano the veins are rarely more than one-tenth of a foot in thickness, and when thicker, are too poor to work. The average yield of the ore is about three-tenths of an ounce, or six dollars to the ton of 2,000 pounds, which, it is said, does not pay expenses.

At Musoyama there is a vein five to six feet thick, filled for the most part with fragments of wall-rock, cemented by thin seams of gold-bearing quartz. The yield of this ore is nearly one-half of an ounce of gold, or $9 70 to the ton. As the vein is so exposed that it can be quarried in the open air, twenty-five workmen, mostly boys, produce six tons of ore per day. At another mine, Yamanokamiyama, small quantities of ore are obtained, which is said to yield 158 Oz., or $28.80 to the ton.

At both Yamagano and Musoyama there are large deposits of gravel containing gold quartz. These deposits are washed for gold and the quartz picked out by hand. One cubic yard of this gravel yields about eleven cents worth of gold by washing, and the quartz picked out, when crushed and treated by the Japanese process, yields about as much more.

Sado Gold and Silver Mines.—The mines of the Island of Sado are said to be the richest and most valuable in Japan. They have, it is said, been worked for more than a thousand years, and formerly yielded much gold. The bullion produced by the mines at present is mostly silver, gold occuring in small proportions, only. It would seem proper, therefore, to class the mine among those of silver; though describing it in this place. They are now in the control of the Mining Office, and under the superintendence of Mr. Alexis Janin.

From a short account of the principal mines given by Mr. Gubbins, of the British Legation, in a paper read before the Asiatic Society in April, 1875,‡ I extract the following details.

The mines are situated near Aikawa, towards the southern extremity of the island. The old workings, which are very extensive, are of the most primitive kind, and the mines have, for the most part, been abandoned for the want of means to control the water. About sixty years ago three hundred miners are said to have lost their lives by a sudden flooding of one of the principal mines, perhaps caused by accidental tapping of a large body of water collected in some older working.

Of the character of the deposits the richness of the ores and the nature of the work now going on, Mr. Gubbins gives no information. He mentions a little episode, however, which illustrates the difficulty sometimes attending the introduction of labor-saving machinery and new methods of working. It seems that a few years ago a tramway was constructed to bring the ore from the mine to the works. Its use, however, has recently been discontinued, because of difficulties of

‡ Trans. Asiat Soc. of Japan, vol. III, part II, p. 96.

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working, frequent accidents, etc.; and it proves better policy and quite as economical to employ women at four cents a day to carry the ores on their backs.

The principal problem at present is to drain the mines and put them in proper working order. It is estimated that it will take five years and a considerable outlay of capital to accomplish this. There is, however, ore enough on hand to keep the new smelting works§ running for two years. In the meantime, for various reasons, the mines are being worked at a loss. This is in part due to the unproductive work now carried on, and in part to the Japanese system of administration. In one year bullion to the amount of $60,000 was sent to Tokio from the mines, but the expenses (in part capital invested?) for the same period were $75,000.

From the catalogue of the Japanese Section I extract the following additional details‖:

The ore occurs in two large veins running north and south. These veins divide into a number of smaller branches which alone were worked in former times. Of the many old adits, but six are in working order: these following veins from three to twenty feet thick. The ore contains gold, silver, copper, lead, and in some places antimony.

It is proposed to sink three shafts, two for hoisting the ore and one for pumping and hoisting combined. One shaft is to have a depth of 668 feet, with four horizontal galleries 2,000 feet long, at intervals of 100 feet. Another shaft will be 900 feet deep, with three galleries 2,500 feet long. The whole work will be completed within 12 years. It has been estimated that 300,000 tons of ore will be obtained in this time, and in the three years following an average of 60,000 tons per year.

At present the whole of the ore mined cannot be treated, as the smelting works are incomplete. In 1873 fully 60,000 tons remained from the working of former years, and during the same year, an additional amount of 1,857 tons was produced. Of this but 1,217 tons were treated, producing 24·549 oz of silver and 592·27 oz. of gold, which would be worth at present prices of bullion about $40,000. The ore would thus seem to average nearly $33 per ton (2,240 lb.?), and to be rather an ore of silver than of gold.

TIN.

Tin is found in but three of the thirty-five ken of Japan. According to Mr. Godfrey, the total yield in 1874 was 16,800 pounds. In the same year four permits were granted for tin mining. In two of these tin was apparently of secondary importance, being associated in the one case with copper and in the other with lead.

Tin occurs in Japan, so far as I know, only in veins; though in 1874 two permits for exploration were granted to parties who claimed to have discovered deposits of stream tin.

Taniyama Tin Mine.—Taniyama kori, Kagoshima ken. Nearly the whole of the tin produced in Japan is from this place. The mine is said to be owned by the Prince of Satsuma, but is under the control of the company that works the Yamagano gold mines. There are twenty-one distinct veins of tin averaging one and a half feet in thickness, but varying from a few inches to four feet. These veins traverse a series of sedimentary rocks similar to the formation at Yamagano, composed of soft tufas, shales, and sandstones with occasional beds of hard, dark-blue quartzite. The surface is almost everywhere covered with a deposit of modern pumice, and exposures of volcanic rock are of common occurrence.

The general direction of the veins is northwest and southeast, while the strike of the rocks is northeast and southwest, sometimes approaching an east and west direction. The veins are sometimes bedded between hard and soft strata, but usually traverse both. The ore is cassiterite, found in almost microscopic crystals scattered through a gangue of quartz. As mined, the average richness is twelve to thirteen per cent. of tin, though specimens of nearly pure cassiterite are occasionally found. One rich specimen, assayed by one of my students, yielded 56.7 per cent. of metallic tin. The ore is crushed, and is ground between millstones in the same manner as ores concentrated by washing on the *ita* to a richness of about fifty per cent. The first grinding and washing yields about fifteen per cent. of concentrated ore; the second, five per cent.; the third, two per cent.; and the final treatment, after two years exposure to the weather, one-half of one per cent. The boards used for washing are similar to those used in the treatment of gold. They are of circular form and very shallow—2.2 feet in diameter and 0.08 feet deep. This elaborate system of concentration is very expensive, requiring for the treatment of a single ton more than eighty days' work, nine-tenths of which is expended in the slow and laborious washing of the ore, a little at a time, on these wooden pans.

The washed ore is treated by the following process:

1.—Roasting of the ore in kilns.
2.—Fusion of roasted ore in low hearths.
3.—Re-melting of tin, in an iron kettle, for purification.
4.—Washing and re-melting of slags.

In the case of impure ores, the first roasting is sometimes repeated. In the fusion on the low hearth the ore is charged between dampened layers of old straw matting, and the operation is conducted with great care to avoid mechanical loss of fine ore. The slags from this operation and from the refining of the tin are quite pasty, and contain much metal in fine grains. They are crushed and washed before re-melting. The final refining of the tin is a simple remelting, though the surface is kept covered with fine charcoal to prevent oxidation.

The mine and smelting works give employment to about 120 men and boys. They are paid by the amount of tin produced, about sixteen cents per pound, partly in rice and partly in money: The yield of the mine, at the time of my visit, was said to be over 2,500 pounds per month. At this rate the production would be fifteen to sixteen tons a year, nearly double Mr Godfrey's estimate for the whole country. The statement, however, can hardly be correct, for the average daily earnings of the workmen would, at this rate of production, be fully double the wages ordinarily paid in this part of the country. From another source I learn that in 1870 the product was eight tons, which is probably nearer the average annual yield of the mine.

ANTIMONY.

Antimony is reported to occur in six of the ken of Japan. Four mines were producing ore in 1874, but only in small quantity. No one has, to my knowledge, been smelted in the country, and small shipments only have been made to England and elsewhere on speculation. I visited one of the most important localities, that of Takehama, on the Island of Amakusa, but found the deposit quite insignificant. The stibnite occurs in small and irregular veins, quite pure and free from gangue, and in seams one inch to one foot thick. The country rocks are hard sandstones and dark-blue shales. There are at work here three or four miners, who had several tons of dressed ore on hand awaiting the orders of their agent in Nagasaki.

MERCURY

According to Mr. Plunkett, cinnabar occurs in two localities, but neither of these deposits is now worked. One mine in the northern part of Nippon is said to be very promising, but the present proprietors are not now inclined to expend money for its development. The other mine is near Ainoura, on the peninsula of Hirado (not on the island of the same name), in Matsûra kôri of Nagasaki ken. Mr. Gower, who formerly superintended the working of this deposit, reports it to be valuable. The mine was opened under his direction some years ago, and a retort furnace was erected for the distillation of the metal from the ore. The furnace was worked successfully, and mercury was produced in some quantity. During the absence of Mr. Gower, however, the workmen, by careless firing, melted the iron retorts, and discouraged by this accident the owners decided to abandon the undertaking.

The cinnabar occurs here as a impregnation in sandstones of the coal measures, and filling small seams and fissures in the rock.

SULPHUR.

As might be expected from the volcanic nature of the country, deposits of sulphur are of common occurrence in Japan. It occurs in no less than seventeen different ken, and in four of the provinces of Yesso. It is found usually in superficial deposits in the craters and on the flanks of inactive volcanoes, and in solfataras. A small quantity is also found deposited from the water of certain hot springs.

In 1875 about six hundred and seventy tons were exported from Hakodate, Yokohama, Hiogo and Nagasaki. The annual production of sulphur, making allowance for that consumed at home, and that sent abroad from other ports, must be much more than this. In 1874 there were twenty-one productive mines, and three permits for exploration were issued by the Mining Office.

A description of the sulphur deposits of Yesso will serve to illustrate the manner of occurrence of sulphur in Japan. These deposits have been examined and descriced by Mr. Lyman, and the following notes are condensed from his reports¶:

Superficial incrustations, where the sulphurous fumes continually escaping from fissures in the mountain condense in the cooler earth and volcanic scoriæ of the surface, are found near the tops of three volcanoes, viz: Esan, in Oshima province; Tarumui, in Iburi province; and Iwanobori, in Shiribeshi province. The richer portions of the the sulphur-bearing earth yield about forty per cent. The sulphur is extracted by heating the earth in iron kettles, and is afterwards purified by repeated meltings in the same vessels. The beds are quite thin, and the amount of sulphur in sight at each place is very small. Mr. Lyman estimates the available amount of sulphur at these places at about 140 tons. At the time of his visit the deposit at Esan was alone being worked. Remains of old furnaces, however, were seen at the other places. The yield at Esan was about sixteen tons per year, though the work was carried on only in three summer months. The expense of working was very large; and, according to Mr. Lyman's data, the sulphur was produced at a large pecuniary loss.

Superficial deposits are also found in Horoleets kôri, in the province of Iburi, at Nuburibets and at Oil Lake in the immediate vicinity. At Nuburibets the sulphur is found in a small valley about 200 feet above the sea. Oil Lake is a large pool of boiling water, one quarter of a mile wide, apparently occupying an old crater. The sulphur is found on the banks of the lake. Mr. Lyman estimates the amount of sulphur at these places at 100 and 35 tons respectively.

Bedded deposits of sulphur occur at Kobui, in Oshima province, not far from the volcano of Esan, and about twenty-seven miles east of Hakodate. The sulphur, as a rule, is of a peculiar gray color; and, for this season, though quite pure, is not merchantable and has not yet been mined. A bed of yellow sulphur was found in the same vicinity, but has been exhausted. The beds appear to have been deposited from sulphur waters, and are probably of small extent. The bed of yellow sulphur was one foot thick, and was followed by a drift for a distance of two hundred and forty yards, when it became too poor to be worked. The gray sulphur occurs in a bed twelve feet thick, exposed for a distance of 100 feet. There are also exposures of small beds, two feet and four feet in thickness, of unknown, but probably small, extent.

§ Query: stamp-mill also?

‖ Official Catalogue, Japanese Section, Phila. 1876, page 41.

¶ Kaitakushi Reports, 1871 to 1875, pp. 5, 143-148, 470-473.

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The most remarkable deposit of sulphur in Yesso is that of Itashibeonai, in Shari kôri, in the province of Kitami, near the northeast extremity of the island. The sulphur is found in a small valley, about two miles from the coast. An area of about eight acres on the slope at the head of the valley is carried with a superficial deposit of sulphur, averaging six inches in thickness. In the center of this deposit, about 100 feet lower than the top of the ridge, is a large cavity, 100 feet in diameter and thirty feet deep, from which clouds of sulphur fumes are continually rising. These condense, and the sulphur is distributed over the surrounding earth. In the bottom of this cavity is a small crater, twenty feet by fifteen, apparently filled with melted and boiling sulphur of a dark brownish gray color, through which gas and fumes of sulphur are continually escaping with great violence.

Mr. Lyman estimates the sulphur in sight, on the surface of the ground, at 3,200 tons. He suggests, moreover, that an almost inexhaustible supply might be obtained from the crater by means of a proper derrick with a dredge-like scoop, "or perhaps by means of a pump."

RESUME.

Coal is, in our day, the main source of national power and prosperity; and few countries possess a richer supply of this mineral than Japan. Coal, as the principal generator of steam, moves the machinery which so largely multiplies the power and usefulness of human labor, and transports the products of the soil and of industry of land and by sea; coal aids in the extraction of the useful metals from their ores, and gives us heat, light and other comfort of civilized life. It has been estimated that the coal product of Great Britain is equivalent to the labor of one hundred and thirty-three millions of operatives working without wages for her enrichment.* Japan, in the Ishikari coal-field alone, has stored up and available for at least two centuries, use the labor of an equal body of men.

To secure the full advantage of this store of fuel, in the construction of the machinery by which the power of steam is utilized, no available substitute for this metal has been found. It is therefore fortunate that rich deposits of iron ore of the finest quality are so abundant.

Next in importance, perhaps, to coal and iron, are the porcelain clays, which form the basis of a very considerable industry. The deposits of sulphur, also, are by no means unimportant.

Of the metallic minerals other than iron, ores of copper and silver alone occur in considerable quantity, and in deposits that can profitably be worked. Lead and gold are found in many parts of the country, but the deposits are almost always poor—and as a rule, not worth working. Tin and mercury are of rare occurrence; while other metals, such as antimony, cobalt, etc., occur only in unimportant deposits.

The universal wealth of Japan, therefore, lies not, as was formerly supposed, in exhaustible deposits of the precious metals, but chiefly in its abundant stores of coal and iron.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 18th April, 1877.—Active warlike preparations continue. The Russian Embassy has been withdrawn from Stamboul.

The expulsion of all Russians from Turkey is daily expected.

Prince Gortschakoff has issued a circular in which he justifies the war.

The Czar has held an inspection of his army at Kischineff.

The report that the Persians lay claim to Baghdad is denied.

The Under Secretary of State has stated in reply to a question in the House that the papers relating to the Yunnan Mission are printed, and that they are only waiting Sir Thomas Wade's memorandum.

At the launch of an ironclad constructed for the Japanese Government, the Chinese Envoy attended and proposed the toast of the Japanese Navy.

Mr. Pope Hennesy's appointment has been gazetted.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

London, 10th April, 1877.—Russia has desired Turkey to reply to the Protocol before the 13th.

London, 10th April.—As Turkey declines to adhere to the Protocol war is now regarded at St. Petersburg as inevitable.

Constantinople, April 4th.—It is rumoured that the Porte sends a note to the Powers treating the Protocol as assembling (? assailing) the dignity of the Ottoman Empire.

Berlin, April 4th.—It is semi-officially denied that Bismarck has resigned. Over-work has caused his temporary retirement.

Trincomalee, April 5th, 10 a.m.—The ship *City of Berlin*, chartered from Glasgow to Rangoon with coal, got on fire off the Eastern coast of Ceylon. She signalled for a pilot off Trincomalee on Monday, and is now in the inner harbour. The fire is being got under by the engines.

H.M. Ship *Arab* is refitting, and has orders to proceed to the Maldives in search of a French vessel supposed to have been lost with passengers on board.

Bombay, 23rd March.—Major Barlow writes indignantly to the papers that the Egyptians will not allow him to reach Abyssinia to take command of the army of that State.

Constantinople, 5th April.—The Porte is displeased with the terms of the proposed protocol, and will probably refuse immediate disarmament. The Montenegrin delegates maintain their demands. Great uncertainty exists.

Allahabad, 29th March.—Mr. T. T. Cooper is reappointed to his political agency at Bhamo, and was to leave Calcutta on Monday, to relieve Captain C. B. Cook. In Bhamo as much as anywhere, the Government of India wants a strong and safe man; and Mr. Cooper not only fulfils these conditions, but has experience as well.

London, 4th April.—The Princess of Wales has started for the Mediterranean. The Prince follows her on Tuesday.

General Alexander Edwards has been appointed Colonel of the 2nd Queen's.

A semi-official provincial correspondent of Berlin states that Prince Bismarck will be relieved of the direction of the Foreign and Internal Affairs of the Empire.

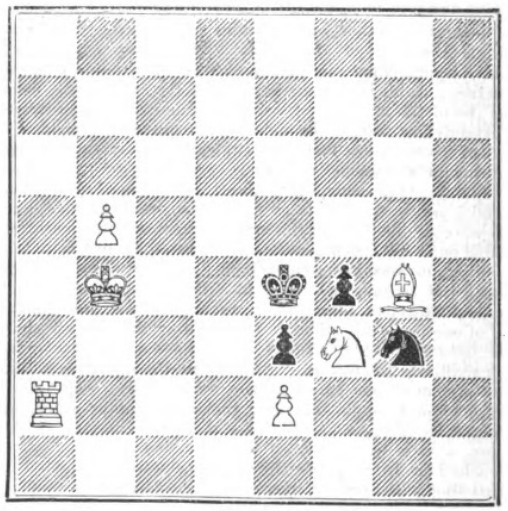
Washington, 4th April.—President Hayes has withdrawn the troops from the Carolina State House.

London, 6th April.—The text of the Russian Protocol published recognises the necessity of maintaining the European concert, and favours the rectification of the Montenegrin frontier. It invites the Porte to replace its army on a peace footing, and takes cognisance of its promises of reform, and hopes for their energetic execution, which the Ambassadors of the six guaranteeing Powers at Constantinople will watch, and if disappointed the Great Powers will consider together the best means of securing the well-being of the Christians in Turkey and the general peace.

PROBLEM.

From a collection of problems by J. B. of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF MR. HEALEY'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—Q. to K. B's. 6th.	1.—Kt. takes P.
2.—Q. to K. B's. 3, ch.	2.—K. takes Q.
3.—B. mates.	
	1.—B. to K. Kt's. 6th.
2.—Q. to Q. R's. sq.	2.—K. moves.
3.—Q. or Kt. mates.	
	1.—B. or Kt. to K. B's. 4th.
2.—B. to Q. 3, ch.	
0.—Q. or Kt. mates.	

Correct answers received from W.B.M., and W.H.S., Tôkiô.

* J. S. NEWBERRY, Report of Progress, Ohio Survey, 1869; p. 33.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Our market is rather quiet and in some instances prices show a decline. In *Yarns* a small business has been done; 16/24 have been sold at a reduction; 28/32 are unchanged whereas 28/42 are neglected. *Shirtings* are quiet and slightly easier. *Velvets* and other articles do not attract much attention and are nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—								
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.45	to	$1.80		
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.65	to	2.25		
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.65	to	2.37½		
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.05	to	2.57½		
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.50	to	1.70		
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10	to	1.25		
White Shirtings:—								
60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.		2.20	to	2.40		
Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb.	per lb.	0.67½	to	0.85		
Black Velvets				7.25	to	8.25		
English Drills 15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.		2.65	to	2.85		
Taffachelas	12 yds,	43 in.		1.70	to	2.15		

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul..	$28.50	to 32.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul..	$30.50	to 34.50
No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$34.00	to 39.00 nom.
Reverse Twist 16-24	,,		

Woollens.—There is no change to report since our last, the market is very dull and prices weak.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.		5.50	to	7.00		
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.		4.25	to	5.25		
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.		4.00	to	5.25		
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.		0.24	to	0.31		
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.		5.75	to	6.00		
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.		16.50	to	17.50		
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.		12.00	to	13.00		
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.		0.16½	to	0.18		
Figured Mousselines de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.		0.25	to	0.30		
Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.		0.30	to	0.36		
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in.	to 52 in.		0.80	to	1.20		
Presidents	54 in.	to 56 in.		0.60	to	0.65		
Pilots	54 in.	to 56 in.		0.45	to	0.55		
Union	54 in.	to 56 in.		0.60	to	0.75		
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb		0.40	to	0.47		

Sugar.—*Formosa* is quoted somewhat higher, as sales have been effected at $4.35 for Takao. Other kinds are unchanged.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul..	$4.35						
,, in basket	,,	$4.15						
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$4.20						
do. in basket	,,	$4.05						
China No 1 Ping-fah	,,	$8.00						
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$7.30	to	$7.70				
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$6.60	to	$6.80				
China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul..	$6.20	to	$6.40				
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$5.70	to	$6.10				
,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$5.20	to	$5.40				
Swatow Brown	,,	$3.60						
Daitong	,,	$3.85						
Japan Rice	,,	$1.85	to	$2.05				
Kerosene Oil	,,	$4.40						

Kerosene Oil.—The market is quiet at last week's nominal quotations. Stocks in native hands are very trifling.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—We have to report an extremely dull market since our last. Settlements since them amount to 15 bales of Oshius only, as nothing whatever has been done in Hanks. Some 35 bales of Filatures have been delivered against contracts.

Dealers quote nominally $500, @ 4/1=18/6, for fair medium Oshius, and $450, @ $500,=16/9 @ 18/6 for medium Hanks.

Tea.—As we anticipated in our last issue, the first arrivals of New Crop Leaf came to hand on the 3rd instant from the province of Suruga, and speedily found purchasers at rates ranging from $3 to $4 higher than paid at a corresponding period last season.

The quality of parcels so far to hand averages *finest*, and prices are reported as being from $50 to $56 per picul. The total amount settled is about 145 piculs New Crop, equal to 400 half-chests, but the native merchants report that another steamer from Suruga is due here on the 5th instant with 500 piculs New Leaf, besides which moderate supplies are daily coming in by pack horses from adjacent districts.

The high rate at which our Tea market has opened is by no means warranted by advices from the American markets. The amount of New Leaf probably going forward per *Gaelic* on the 11th inst. will be about 2,500 half-chests, and the P. M. S. Ship *City of Peking*, to sail on or about 24th inst., will take nearly three times that quantity. Native producers are likely to be firm in their demands up country for the present, but the season, so far, has been fairly favourable and an average crop of 22 to 23 million pounds may be counted on. Rates, of course, must very soon drop.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The past week has been again quiet, and rates have remained pretty steady.

Rates close as follows:—			
Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0⅝d.		
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s		
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1d.		
On Paris—Bank Sight	5.05		
,, Bank 6 months' sight	5.12½		
,, Private 6 mts. sight	5.20		
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1 % dis.		
,, Private 10 days' sight	2½	,,	
On Shanghai—Bank sight	74½		
,, Private 10 days sight	75		
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97		
,, 30 days sight Private	99½		
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	97½		
,, 30 days sight Private	100		
Kinsatz	414		
Gold Yen	400		

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG & RIG.	TONNAGE	WHERE FROM.	DATE LEFT PORT.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
April 29	Malacca	Edmond	British str.	1708	Hongkong	Apr. 23	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
,, 30	Ching-too	Baikie	Brit. 3-m. schr.	304	Takao	April 14	Sugar	Order
May 1	Iris	Taylor	Brit. 3 m. schr.	280	Amoy	—	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 2	Pato	Slocum	British schr.	65	Hongkong	Apr. 12	Salt	For Hakodate
,, 2	Tokio Maru	Dunn [ede	Japanese str.	2119	Shanghai & ports	—	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 2	Elisabeth	Capt. von Wick-	Germ. frigate	—	Europe viâ Manila	—	——	——
,, 5	Annie C. Weston	Winsor	Am. barque	740	Hakodate	Apr. 23	Ice & Genrl.	H. Allen, Jr.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG & RIG.	TONNAGE.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Apr. 28	Tori	Williams	British schr.	55	North Pacific	——	Captain
,, 28	Beatrice	Jordan	British schr.	67	Kurile Islands	——	Captain
,, 30	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1870	Kobe	Govt. stores	M. B. Co.
May 2	Tibre	De Girard	French str.	1726	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 3	Catarina	Fischer	Danish barque	300	Amoy	Rice	E. B. Watson
,, 3	Leonore	Crichton	British brig	250	Amoy	Rice	E. B. Watson
,, 3	Otto	Adamsen	German brig	231	Amoy	Rice	E. B. Watson
,, 4	Tokio Maru	Dunn	Japanese str.	2119	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 4	Pato	Slocum	British schr.	59	Hakodate	Ballast	Captain
,, 5	Mary Jane	Brinkmeir	Am. schooner	159	Kobe	General	E. C. Kirby & C.
,, 5	Iris	Taylor	Brit. 3-m. schr.	256	Amoy	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 5	Friedrich	Hoyer	Ger. 3-m. schr.	396	Petropaulovski	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 5	Punjaub	Black	British barque	882	Kobe	General	L. Kniffler & Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
STEAMERS.							
Massilia	Harvey	British steamer	1033	Hongkong	.....	P. & O. Co.	
Malacca	Edmond	British steamer	1708	Hongkong	April 29	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong
Sea Gull	Symons	British tugboat	37	Nagasaki	.....	Lane, Crawford & Co.	
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1735	Hongkong	April 27	M. M. Co.	
Viking	Castle	British steamer	2558	Kobe	April 28	Walsh, Hall & Co.	At Shinagawa
SAILING SHIPS.							
Annie C. Western	Winsor	Am. barque	740	Hakodate	May 5	H. Allen, Jr.	
Benedicta	Jansen	Germ. schooner	250	Takao	April 27	Chinese	
Caroline	Miller	Danish schooner	55	Kurile Islands	.....	Claussen	
Ching-too	Baikie	Brit. 3-m. schr.	304	Takao	April 30	Order	
Haze	Wilkinson	American ship	826	New York	April 14	Isaacs Bros.	
Syringa	Partridge	Brit. 3-m. schr.	242	Takao	April 20	Grosser & Co.	
Sea Star	Brotherton	British barque	591	Sydney, N.S.W.	April 24	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
W'dering Minstrel	Sievewright	British barque	361	Takao	April 20	Chinese	

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca* from Hongkong: Two Chinese and a child in the cabin; and 2 Europeans and 12 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Locock, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony and 3 children, Mrs. Hornby Evans, Mrs. Chaplin Ayrton and child, Mr. Hodgkins, Mr. de St. Quentin and servant, Messrs. M. Thibaudier, Wachtels, Brodie, and Haeks.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Miss Wyman, Capt. Black, and servant, Prince Ei, Rev. Mr. Wright, Mrs. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Berry, Dr. and Mrs. Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. James, General Raben, Miss Raben, Mrs. Youd, Lieut. Nicolson, Capt. Rathbone, Messrs. C. W Kinder, Jardine, Keswick, Duplaquet, E. Cocks, J. B. Watson, A. R. Watson, Paul Ranley, 11 Japanese in the cabin; 2 European sailors, and 140 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai, &c.:—Mrs. Hayashi and son, Rev. T. H. Gulick, Dr. and Mrs. McCartee, Miss M. Crawford, Mrs. Brent, Miss King, Mrs. E. de Ojeda, Mrs. Smith, Miss M. Brooke, Miss Hour, Rt. Rev. Bishop Williams, Messrs. Cunningham, Kniffler, Bonger, Winckler, Jones, Sheppard, Cruickshank, Gillingham, C. J. Strome and 10 Japanese in the cabin.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure $144,000
Yen 10,000

Per Steam-ship *Malacca* from Hongkong.—
4 Live Camels.
Sugar ... ...10,038 bags
—— ... ... 562 bales
Sundries ... ... 438 pkgs.
Total ...11,038 pkgs.

Per Steam ship *Tibre* for Hongkong:—
Silk for France ... ... 13 bales.
England ... ... 17 „
Total... ... ... 30 bales.
Waste silk ... ... 85 bales.
Treasure for London ... ... $49,500.

Per Steam ship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure $42.000
„ 100,000
Total... ... ...$142,000

REPORTS.

The *Malacca* reports a very pleasant passage throughout.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE

CENTENNIAL WANDERERS

OF THE

U. S. Flag Ship "Tennessee,"

WILL give another of their ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENTS, in aid of the FUNDS of the

TEMPERANCE HALL,

AT THE

GAIETY THEATRE,

On Monday Evening, May 7th,

At 8.30 P.M.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME WILL BE OFFERED.

ADMISSION..... $0.50
RESERVED SEATS..... $1.00

TICKETS can be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., 53, Main Street.

Yokohama, May 4, 1877. td

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

d. w. & m.

THE PRICE

—OF—

The Ladies' Directory,

WHICH will be found a very useful diary to the end of the year, has been REDUCED to

ONE DOLLAR.

To be obtained of Messrs. KELLY & Co., or the Office of this Paper.

Yokohama, April 11, 1877. tf.

INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of he Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

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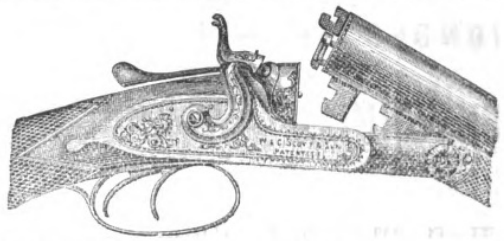
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON

MORSONS' PEPSINE PREPARATIONS.

PEPSINE.—Among the results of the application of science to the practice of medicine, none appear to promise more important results than Pepsine, the digestive principle of the gastric juice, which in a purified state, and mixed with some inert vegetable powder, or dissolved in wine, or made into a lozenge forms a valuable medicine. It appears that the use of this important agent is greatly increasing as the knowledge of its effects becomes more widely diffused. A few grains put into a wine-glass with some water forms at once an artificial stomach in which food may be digested, in this way the relative values of different samples of Pepsine may be determined. At a lecture that was delivered a short time ago at the Society of Arts, by Dr. LETHEBY, an experiment of this sort was made, in which large quantities of animal fibrine were digested in bottles, during the lecture, with MORSON'S Pepsine.—Extract from the *Morning Herald* and *Standard* Newspapers.

The rapid popularity Pepsine has acquired among the most eminent members of the medical profession throughout the civilised world, as almost a specific for chronic dyspepsia, is due to the fact that it is the nearest possible production of the active principle of the gastric juice of the stomach. Unfortunately, like all other inventions of a like nature, Pepsine has been not slightly discredited by the spurious manufactures that have been issued from time to time, but when it was know to be the product of of such eminent chemists as MORSONS', of Southampton-row the concurrent testimony of almost every physician in France and England declared it to be the grandest and most perfect cure ever introduced for all diseases of the digestive organs.—*Church Herald.*

It is not too much to say that the introduction of Pepsine into the list of modern therapeutic agents by Dr. CORVISART created a very veritable revolution in the pathology of dyspepsia, and diseases of the digestive organs. Whereas no complaint was so common as chronic indigestion, perhaps the most painful martyrdom to which any one can be subjected, this should now be positively unknown, for as the disease is due to a lack of gastric juice, a dose of Pepsine, which contains the active digestive principle of the digesting juice of the stomach, restores the equilibrium, and effects a cure. Fortunately, too, for its popularity, the preparations of Pepsine, for which we have to thank Messrs. MORSON & SON, are of the most elegant character, enabling it to be administered with the most extreme accuracy, and also in very palatable forms.—*Freeman's.*

One is apt to look with so much suspicion on all proprietary medicines the secret ingredients of which are carefully concealed from the world that it was a relief to find there was no secret about Pepsine. This comparably new and valuable agent is simply the active principle of the gastric juice of the stomach, and as nature is above art or science it is hardly to be wondered at that it has effected the most wonderful cures of what were heretofore supposed to be chronic dyspepsia. The principle underlying the administration of Pepsine, is just this. "Where the stomatch is not strong enough, strengthen it." It is, however, of the last necessity to see that it is properly made, the best guarantee for which is to be found in the presence of the labels issued by Messrs MORSON & SON, of Southampton-Row, these eminent chemists having achieved a deserved reputation for the manufacture of Pepsine, which has completely overshadowed even the original French makers.—*Weekly Register.*

When CORVISART first announced his invention of Pepsine not a few of the faculty were inclined to denounce it as one more added to the already long list of empirical remedies. But by degrees it made its way, and when the preparations of this active principle of the gastric juice of Messrs BOUDAULT, of Paris, made under the personal supervision of the inventor, were supplemented by the improvements introduced by our own eminent chemists, Messrs MORSON & SON, of Southampton-row, all our leading physicians, one after the other, gave in their adhesion to this purely and thoroughly scientific remedy, which seems to have proved a complete specific for the most wearing and trying of "the ills that flesh is heir to"—chronic dyspepsia. Indeed, without arrogating to ourselves any very special medical knowledge, we are able to understand why this grand therapeutic remedy, which contains the active principle of the gastric juice, should prove a perfect remedy for all diseases of the digestive organs which arise from a failure of the gastric juice.—*Court Circular.*

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 16.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

From the accounts that reach us through the native press, and the known actions of the Government which seem to be in direct contradiction of such accounts, it becomes simply impossible to arrive at any reasonable conclusion as to the position of the Imperialists and their opponents. Kagoshima is occupied by the Government forces, and fighting has been resumed with unabated vigour. It does not appear that any advantage has accrued to either side by the late encounters, except that many small towns and villages and a large portion of the city of Kagoshima have been destroyed by fire. This can scarcely be called an advantage to the Government, as the property destroyed is that of its own subjects, who will scarcely, if disloyal to the Administration, love it any better for its chastisement; or, if loyal, will not unnaturally look for compensation for the loss and misery entailed. We do not know what portion of the Satsuma army was engaged in the fight outside Kagoshima. Saigo's presence is not suspected, but of his whereabouts his opponents seem to be profoundly ignorant. They may be quite sure of one thing, and that is that he has turned to the best account the rest allowed him since his masterly retreat from before Kumamoto. It is still believed that an effort will be made, through the medium of his brother, to bring about some kind of compromise, but it is even more likely that Saigo and those who think with him, and are working to the same end will combine, and dictate their own terms for peace. The rumours of a split in the Ministry are thickening and Saigo and others are probably only waiting for the bundle of faggots to fall apart, when by united action they will be able to break up the obnoxious coalition.

Instead of any prospect of success crowning its efforts, and of a speedy return to a more peaceful state of things, the dangers that threaten to overthrow the present Administration seem to increase. The news from Tosa, and of the movements of Itagaki and the various parties of the *samurai* of whom he is presumably the head, bear an ominous likeness to the action of Saigo and the Satsuma societies. In a translation which we publish elsewhere the native writer begs the question of Itagaki's loyalty, and altogether scouts the idea that the so-called militia that he is enrolling is intended for any other than its declared purpose. But he that runs may read and comprehend that the writer does not in the least believe what, in fear of the press laws, he is compelled to preach, and that he fully appreciates the significance of Tosa's attitude. From the commencement of the present outbreak there has been a continually expressed fear that Itagaki would follow Saigo's lead, and that he was only biding his time when he could press his claims, with a certainty either of their being listened to with attention or enforced. From what we know of his antecedents he seems to be a man less conservative than Saigo, and without his military genius, or promptness of action. But for all that not one given only to "prate of rights and wrongs" without endeavouring to work for their accomplishment and abolition, but one who "loves the people well and loathes to see them overtaxed;" one who has openly expressed his firm intention of petitioning the Government to redeem the pledges given when it centralized the power of the *daimio*, the first and most important of which is the institution of a representative assembly. Should he not be allowed a hearing, or his petition be rejected, then he is determined to appeal to force, and will, like Saigo, risk his life in the cause. There can be no doubt of the openness of his intentions. He has been requested to disband his "militia" and to come to Kiôto. While he agrees to comply with the latter, he entirely refuses to accede to the former request, and it does not argue much in favour of the unity or power of the Administration that its demands are not enforced. Whether Saigo and Itagaki have any preconcerted and united plan of action it is not yet possible to learn. They are both men who have similar grievances against the present Administration. Itagaki has expressed his opinion that Saigo was forced to his present course by the action of Nakahara and his accomplices. Both retired from the Administration at nearly the same time and for similar reasons. Both wish to overthrow the personal power wielded by certain members of the Ministry, and to cause the withdrawal of these men, who oppose the establishment of a representative assembly, knowing full well that such institution will result in their immediate fall from their assumed despotism. If they unite they are irresistible. If, without actually combining, they move toward the same goal, the end they desire will not be long to attain.

To everyone who for a moment turns his thoughts to what was declared to be the impelling cause of the armed protest of Saigo and his friends,—namely the discovery of an attempt at their removal by assassination—it must seem strange in the extreme that Oyama, the ex-Governor of Kagoshima, remains untried and unheard in defence of his actions. All that is alleged against him is that he caused the arrest of the fellows who confessed to being agents, appointed by certain members of the Administration, to carry out a treacherous murder. If he did this he was doing only what was his plainest

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duty to his country and his Emperor. If on the other hand he took advantage of his position to spread a shameful and lying report, he should be judged accordingly. But by all means let him be tried. By its silence and inaction with regard to any steps being taken to refute the accusation, we do not hesitate to say,—and we know that we express the almost universal opinion—that the Administration gives cause for damaging criticism. If the charge be without foundation, let the Government delay not in giving proof of its falsity. If one or more of its members have countenanced the murder of certain prominent leaders let the rest of the Administration hasten to give proof of their non-complicity. Circumstantial charges have been brought against them. Let them be as circumstantially refuted. This much the Government owes to itself and owes to the world. As long as Oyama remains untried, and Nakahara and his co-ruffians,—on whose confessions the Administration stands accused—remain at large, public opinion may well be excused if it forms unfavourable conjectures.

In reply to a remark which we made a fortnight ago, relative to this same matter—the delay in the trial of Oyama—we have received a letter from a Japanese gentleman, whose position is sufficient guarantee for the reliability of his information, in which he writes as follows :—

"Oyama, the former *Kenrei* of Kagoshima, still remains in prison, untried. Tamano was appointed to try him, but after a preliminary examination refused to proceed with the trial, alleging that it could not in justice be carried on. Oyama said to Tamano, 'Why did the Government send me an invitation to proceed to Kiôto from Kagoshima? Why was I treated as an honoured guest until I reached Kobe, and there without warning, disgraced, placed with well-known criminals on board ship, and made to occupy a pen intended for the occupation of beasts, when I had always done my duty and given my Government every satisfaction? If it was intended to degrade me, why was I not degraded at Kagoshima? Because I did my duty as *Kenrei* of the *Ken* and arrested assassins who were sent there by certain counsellors of the Mikado, to murder some of Japan's best friends, simply because they had petitioned for, and tried to procure the carrying out of certain sacred pledges made to the Nation, am I to be made the victim of this band of repudiators? Is it a crime in the eyes of this Government to punish assassins?' When Governor Oyama asked these questions Tamano was quite unable to answer them, and discontinuing his examination begged that some one else might be appointed to take his place. His successor, however, can no more reply to them than could Tamano, and I hear that there are many other reasons why the trial cannot proceed."

In view of the extra requirements for freight during the coming Tea season, the mercantile community will be glad to learn that Pacific Mail and the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Companies have each arranged for an extra monthly steamer, both from San Francisco and Hongkong. The times of sailing from the former port will be at intervals of about twelve days, while those from Hongkong will be from seven to ten days apart. This arrangement will continue in force at San Francisco until September 1st, and at Hongkong until October 1st, when the regular departures of two steamers a month will be resumed.

The Committee of the Yokohama Race Club have circulated among the members particulars of the scheme they propose for an amalgamation, which will be fully considered at the general meeting of the Club to be held next month. We think no one can cavil at the details of the proposition, which are liberal in the extreme, and if the Committee's efforts are met in the courteous and friendly spirit which should characterize racing matters among gentlemen, we shall have, after this spring, no such anomaly amongst us as a divided racing community, and may even be sanguine enough to hope that the rupture which has taken place may have a purifying effect,—may introduce liberal measures where conservatism has been too obstructive, and by judicious concessions induce members of the comunity to take an interest in racing for the sake of worthy competition, a friendly gathering and pleasant holiday, and, above all, for the pure love of sport.

We have just received from Messrs. Kelly & Co. a copy of a book entited "Waifs and Strays from the Far East" by Mr. Frederic Henry Balfour, which consists of a series of disconnected essays on matters relating to China. In an extremely modest preface the author claims neither originality nor profound research, but premising that at the present time all questions relating to China should have a certain attraction for the reading public, states that his work is intended for those readers "whose knowledge of Chinese matters bears an inverse ratio to the interest they take in the subject." We have not had time to do more than glance through the book, but it is evident that it merits more than a passing acknowledgment, and we shall take an early opportunity of noticing it more fully. There is one chapter in this book which we have read carefully as having special interest. It is entitled "Japanese Influence on China," and the remarks in the last paragraph are so true, and show so close an acquaintance with facts, that we venture to quote them at length.

It has been much the fashion lately to speak with unqualified admiration of the progressive policy of Japan, and evident desire to compensate, in as short a time as possible, for her long period of darkness, inactivity, and seclusion. The puerile features that have been manifested in the recent changes, the petty and harassing legislation, and the monkeyish mimicry of foreign dress and manners that have formed part of the Government measures are looked upon as unfortunate concomitants; but what is applauded is the spirit of candour and liberality displayed. Now when we survey these innovations; see foreigners and Japanese travelling cheek by jowl in a railway carriage,—residing in the Capital,—gazing unmolested, nay, invited, upon the sacred features of the once mysterious Mikado, in his unbecoming foreign uniform—and mutually fraternising upon terms of the most cordial intimacy, it seems almost incredible that, such a few short years ago, it was death not only to any foreigner who was caught upon the soil of Flowery Nippon, but to any Japanese who dared to leave it; that the very name of foreigner was to a native of Japan more exasperating than a scarlet cloth to a rabid bull; and that the Mikado was veiled in mystery from the vulgar gaze, while, in order that no unhallowed eye should pollute him with a glance, he never quitted the precincts of the Palace,—the very Sun being deemed unworthy to shine upon him. Japan was regarded as the emblem of all that was quaint, and unknown and vaguely beautiful. It was the Atlantis of the East, shrouded in mystic splendours, and invested with a keener and more delightful atmosphere of attractiveness from the extreme danger which attended the incursions of adventurers. Things were never quite so bad as this in China. Is there not something to encourage us in the contemplation of the fact? Nay, more: if China is likely to be slower than her flighty neighbour, she is all the more likely to be surer. And the influence of Japanese example is working upon her to a degree that foreigners do not and perhaps cannot appreciate. We don't expect, and we don't want, the Chinese to discard their chopsticks, repudiate the various elegances and excellences of their social life, and take to paper-collars and stove-pipe hats;—nay, Heaven forfend! but we do hope and believe that in course of time they will gradually be brought to see that, in the adoption of Western civilisation, in its highest sense, lies the safest and only way to power and freedom, and true and lasting welfare.

Would that the Japanese could but be brought to act upon the truths conveyed in these closing sentences.

We are indebted to the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs at Shanghai, for a copy of the Customs Gazette for the quarter ending December, 1876. The total collection of dues and duties amount to Haikwan Taels 3,019,024, against collection for the same quarter of 1875, Tls. 3,023,211.

Any one resident in Yokohama must have frequently remarked the various parties of country people who have come 'to town' sight seeing, and who wander round, burdened with hats, umbrellas and bundles, under the charge, generally of an ancient, and invariably of an exceedingly grubby and garrulous guide. What this *cicerone* knows is scarcely worth knowing, but his powers of invention are inexhaustible and his mendacious descriptions of everything appertaining to the foreigner must be infinitely more entertaining to his open mouthed audience than the simple truth could possibly be. You will remark that he frequently, on meeting a foreigner, bids him a most familiar "good morning" or stops him and asks, in imagined English, the time of day. This is only done when some of his lambs ask their shepherd who the foreign gentleman may be who is coming along the street. "Oh," he says airily "a great friend of mine. Indeed I am on the most familiar terms with him. I am his guest nearly

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every day. You will see that he cannot pass me without speaking." This impresses the followers most favourably and they cannot but reward with extra liberality a guide evidently so well informed and so highly connected. The writer was passing Messrs. Fraser's tea firing godown on the bund one morning, when a party of native tourists came up and stopping in front of the building inquired of their conductor what was its use. Without a moment's hesitation he replied that it was one of the foreigners' bath-houses, presumably connected with the hotel, and that the noise proceeded from the native servants who were engaged in assisting their masters and mistresses at their ablutions. "But no! unfortunately, I cannot take you inside, as foreigners have a singular dislike to be looked at by strangers when engaged at the bath!" But in their powers of invention the *jinrikisha* coolies are not far behind the *annaija*. A few days since came to our settlement, to see its wonders and admire its magnificence, three countrymen, fresh from the far interior. In seeking for a guide they fell into the hands of three *jinrikisha* men who persuaded them that they could render more efficient service than any guide in the place. The great ambition of the visitors was to view the interior and unknown splendours of a foreign dwelling, and this pleasure was at once promised, as one of the coolies, after consulting with his fellows, stated that he knew a pass word which would cause any foreigner to throw open his doors and admit a stranger as a welcome guest. Supremely content, did these sightseers three commit themselves to the polite attentions of their guides, and after having visited every part of the settlement called upon the swift-footed ones to show them the foreign house. An extra tip was asked and given, and then being told that it was not polite to approach a foreign house except on foot, they marched up to the bluff under the conduct of the initiated one who knew the mystic pass word. Arriving at the gate of one of our bluff residents the magic "open sesame" was carefully repeated until it was thoroughly known. Secure and rejoicing, in clattered the three visitors. Leaving their clogs at the foot of the steps and advancing half hesitatingly to the front door, they remained uneasily on the verandah until the master of the house—an irascible gentleman at best, and especially disliking to be disturbed at his tiffin—came out and inquired their business. The answer was a triumvirate bow to the ground, and a modest trio of "Dannasan owudogodamu." "What"! stammered the foreigner, aghast. Again more confidently than before but with intense respect, the same answer "Dannasan owudogodamu."

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The only memorials that the gentleman retains of their visit is something like gout in his great toe, and three pairs of old clogs. But the visitors—well! if they can only find that *jinrikisha* man.

The *Osaka Nippô* says that the King of Loochoo is about to visit Japan. Does this means that the insular monarch has boldly determined to throw over China and seek protection from Japan? At any rate, if the royal visit should take place, it will doubtless hasten the solution of the vexed question of China or Japan's suzerainty over the insular kingdom, and perhaps precipitate the disagreement between the two nations who claim its allegiance, which a writer in the native press lately sighed for.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 7th.

The *Viking* left for Amoy yesterday afternoon, taking a cargo of 38,000 piculs of rice.

Since the outbreak of the war the cost incurred by sending the police to the south has been 3,500,000 *yen*. The wages paid are as follows:—1st class sergeant, 25 *yen*; 2nd class do. 20 *yen*; 3rd class do. 15 *yen*; 4th class do. 10 *yen* per month. The constables are also divided into four classes, and receive respectively 10, 8½, 8 and 6½ *yen* per month.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

Seven hundred police men of the Tôkiô *Fu* who were at Nagasaki, returned as far at Kobe on the 30th ultimo and will soon be back in the capital, as their services will no longer be required in the South.

Since the arrival of the Imperial troops at Kagoshima none of the merchants or mechanics of the place will do any work, saying that as soon as Saigo returns the struggle will re-commence.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The rebels of Fukuoka *ken* who were contenced to hard labour are to be sent to various *ken* and *Fu* to work out their sentences, 50 to Osaka *Fu*, 30 to Hiogo *ken*, 63 to Sakai *ken*, 80 to Wakayama *ken*, 73 to Shidzuoka *ken*, and 49 to Kanagawa *ken*, in all 345 men.

Mr. Kanagaki, the editor of the *Kanayomi Shimbun*, was fined five *yen* at the *Saibansho* on the 4th instant, for publishing matter which constituted an offence against the Press-laws.

From the *Yôyôshadan*.

The following are particulars of the area of Japan, the most exact yet published, having recently been taken by one of the Government Departments. The Kurile Islands are not included.

	Large Islands.	Smaller Neighbouring Islands.	Total.
	Ri.	*Ri.*	*Ri.*
Yezo.....	5,022·3204	78·6160	5,100·9364
Main Island....	14,494·4940	76·2038	14,570·9978
Shikoku	1,151·2419	30·1831	1,181·4250
Kiushiu..... ..	2,311·8550	199·6069	2,511·4619
Sado.....	56·3322	·0098	56·3420
Oki,.....	21·8839	·1662	22·0501
Awaji,.....	36·5538	·1824	36·7362
Tsushima, ...	43·9499	·3817	44·3316
Iki,.....	8·5529	·2640	8·8169
Grand Total. ..	23,147·1840	385·6139	23,532·7979

Tuesday, 8th.

The Gaiety Theatre was extremely well filled last night when the "Centennial Wanderers" gave their entertainment in aid of the Temperance Hall, and it is pleasant to think how fully that institution will benefit by the minstrelsy of the coloured band.

Two men were brought before Mr. Dennison, the U. S. Vice-Consul-General, yesterday morning on a charge of drunkenness. One of them was discharged upon pleading guilty and expressing regret for his misdemeanour. He had never offended before and would behave himself in future. The other, a marine from the flagship *Tennessee*, also acknowledged the charge, but remonstrated against being put in goal. He begged His Honour to discharge him, for if he did not get on board at once he would lose rank by four degrees of merit. His Honour said he could only confirm his order and send prisoner to the lock-up till sent for from the ship.

The steamer *Argentino* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 23rd ultimo.

Mr. Pope Hennessy, the new Governor of Hongkong, has been duly sworn in. The ceremonies at the Governor's landing were distinguished by a series of inexcusable blunders, one salute from the shore being so carelessly given that it was thought advisable to fire it over again the next day, in order to make "assurance doubly sure." As the *China Mail* justly says:—

"It would appear, however, looking at the matter retrospectively, and impartially, that landing Governors is not our "forte." To judge by the blundering hap-hazard manner in which so many of these state ceremonies have been carried out, in our experience, it is somewhat astonishing that we have succeeded in getting our administrators conveyed into Government House at all."

From the *Akebono Shimbun*.

A telegram sent by Lieut. General Saigo from Kiôto at 5.05 p.m. on the 5th instant, announces that two bands of rebels, each numbering about one thousand, have advanced to Kajiki (in Ôsumi) and Gamô. The fourth division of the Imperial army, which had arrived at Kagoshima, will be sent against them.

Kuroda is expected to arrive at Tôkiô to-day.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The rebels have constructed strong batteries on the border of Hiuga and Bungo.

Hitoyoshi, in the province of Higo, where the rebels have posted themselves, is a place containing about eight thousand houses and is about 16 *ri* from Yashiro. There is a river, called the Kumagawa, flowing past it, connecting Yashiro with Hitoyoshi, and it takes but a single day for boats to travel from one town to the other down the river, though it takes fully three days to make the trip up the river from Yashiro to Hitoyoshi. There is a road running by the side of the river all the way, but it is narrow and inconvenient, although it is the only road between the two places. Hi-

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toyoshi is also 13 *ri* from Sashiki, and is connected with that place by a bad and tedious road. At the present moment five thousand rebels under the command of Kirino and Murata are stationed in the castle at Hitoyoshi.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A Notification has been issued by the Department of the Imperial Household, to the effect that H. M. the Empress Dowager will start from Kiôto on the 7th instant journeying by the Tokaidô, and is expected to arrive at Tôkiô on the 21st instant.

Wednesday, 9th.

We hope for the sake of humanity that the statement published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, that after the fighting on the 5th instant at Kagoshima, the Imperialists set fire to and destroyed houses for the distance of about a *ri* and a half, is either exaggerated or wholly incorrect, as no excuse on the score of strategy would justify such wanton destruction.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram which left Kumamoto at 4.25 p.m. on the 7th instant announces that fighting has commenced at Kagoshima. The Imperialists have constructed a battery on a hill at the rear of Kagoshima castle, and about midway on the hill have built a stockade. The rebels made an attack upon the place on the morning of the 5th instant, when the Imperialists allowed them to approach until their features were plainly visible, and then fired a volley into them. Nosé Yakurô, who command the rebel attack, was shot down, and the rest of them then fled. Houses of the *samurai* and merchants for the distance of about one *ri* and a half were then set fire to and destroyed by the Imperialists.

A telegram which left Kiôto at 11.15 p.m. on the 6th instant, says that a force of about two thousand rebels advanced to Oyamada, Ishikigatake, Murata and Uyemura,—places in the neighbourhood of Kagoshima. It is also said that there are large numbers of rebels at Kajiki, Kokuba, Shikine and Fukuyama, and that they are also stationed at Yamazaki and Kawauchi. The Imperialists have reported that troops were to be landed at Akune, so as to endeavour to hem in the rebels. The Imperialists who were at Kagoshima advanced on the 4th instant as far as Demidzu, and their forces have reached Akune and Oguchi. Eighty *samurai* of Demidzu have surrendered.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kobe at 10 a.m. on the 6th instant announces that the insurgents are posted at Oguchi, and a body of them, numbering one thousand, are at Gamô and they are also stationed in many other places in the neighbourhood. Three thousand rebels were on the march at dawn this morning (6th instant) from Ishiki towards Taniyama, and an attack from them is expected every moment, the Imperialists being well prepared to receive them. The fourth division of the Imperial army arrived at Kagoshima this morning (6th instant), and are to be marched to Kajiki. The Imperialists find the advantage of having Kagoshima for the base of their operations. They intend to advance towards Kôsaku.

We hear that a report has been received from Kiôto that both the *samurai* and *heimin* of Tosa are in a state of agitation, and are insisting on raising the question of the peoples' rights and liberties. The Government is now consulting as to the best way of satisfying them.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Some officials of the Telegraph Department were yesterday ordered to proceed south for the purpose of constructing lines between Kumamoto and Kagoshima.

Thursday, 10th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 8.55 a.m. on the 8th instant, announces that at 11.10 a.m. on the 6th instant the Imperialists, under the command of Major Shidzuma, commenced an engagement with the rebels at Yamano in Kagoshima *Ken*. The result was that by 2 p.m., the rebels fled, leaving all their dead and wounded behind. Ten rebels and fourteen rifles were taken; but only three of the Imperialists were killed.

Kuroda safely arrived at Yokohama in the *Gembu Maru* at 3 p.m. on the 8th instant, and was received in Yokohama by H. I. H. Higashi Fushimi-no-miya, Iwakura and Ogi, and proceeded to Tôkio by the 3.45 train.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A telegram from Kumamoto, despatched at 11.10 a.m. on the 8th instant, announces that the Imperial forces advanced as far as Ishizaka, on the borders of Satsuma, on the 4th instant, and after an engagement of one hour they took possession of the town, and have since pushed on still further. Roports of guns at Nekodani were also heard.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

It is said that Enomoto has been relieved of his post of Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg at his own request, and will shortly return to Japan.

A reporter from the *London News* arrived at Nagasaki on the 28th of last month, to make investigations into the southern troubles.

Okuma *Sangi* returned to the capital on the 28th instant.

A telegram sent by Kawaji at 3.40 p.m. on the 27th instant says that, of the nine hundred policemen under the command of Hirayama three hundred are to be stationed at Kumamoto, and the rest will return to Tôkiô.

It is said that a great consultation of the Ministers was held on the 27th instant, but for what reason is unknown.

A number of policemen had been enlisted at Fukushima, Akita and Owaka *ken*, but the Government has now declared that their services are not required, so they, together with others who have already arrived at Tôkiô, will shortly be sent back to their homes.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

H. E. Sanjô will accompany H. M. the Mikado to the capital, and H. E. Iwakura will then proceed to Osaka.

One battalion of recruits are to be sent to Kumamoto from the Hiroshima garrison.

The *Jijo-sha* of Tosa have, like the *Risshi-sha*, proceeded to enlist militia forces. The above has been reported with great haste from Osaka.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

It is said that at the battle of Torinosu Saigo was wounded in the left hand.

The following letter has been forwarded to us by the Hon. Secretary of the Shantung Famine Relief Fund, and will doubtless be read with interest by all who subscribed:—

Shanghai, 20th April, 1877.

A. J. WILKIN, ESQ.,
Hon. Secretary,
Shantung Relief Fund,
Yokohama.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of 7th instant has come to hand, informing me of the telegraph of a further contribution to the above fund from your place of $1,200.

Mr. Cameron our Honorary Treasurer has also advised me of the receipt of the telegram.

Your enclosure of the list of subscriptions has likewise been received, and I have sent it to the *Daily News* office. It will appear in to-morrow's paper, I believe.

Your Committee and the community in Yokohama have done nobly, and your kind action in the matter is warmly appreciated.

There is every prospect of a good harvest this year in many parts of the country, and in the course of two months we expect the burden of the affair will have been got over. Meanwhile we seem to have ample funds on hand and in prospect to enable us to meet the wants of the people, and we have the gratification, acknowledged on all sides, of having saved thousands of lives.

The appeal from every quarter has been of the most liberal kind, far surpassing our expectation, but not greater than the exigency of the case. We doubt not much good will come out of it, and it is to be hoped that the Government and the country at large will recognize that we are really their best friends. Here abouts the natives express far greater confidence in us and in our form of working in this instance, than in the authorities. It is well perhaps that such as occasion has been furnished for doing what we have done, though it is dreadful the sufferings through which the people have passed.

In due time, all our operations will be published, and at present we are most thankful that our friends in Japan generally have been so helpful, and responded in such an excellent manner to our appeal.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
Wm. MUIRHEAD,
Hon. Secretary of the Shantung Relief Fund.

Friday, 11th.

The Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer is due from Shanghai on Tuesday next, the 15th instant. It is expected that the Company will be able to resume regular dates of departure and arrival, as per schedule, by the beginning of next month.

The Minister of War has addressed a circular to the officers and men of the Army in the South, calling upon them to zealously complete the defeat of the rebels.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Lieut.-General Toriwo was relieved of the duties of the War Department, which he had undertaken as acting for Yamagata, the

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Minister of War, and the same were handed over to Lieut.-General Saigo on his arrival at Osaka, by a special order from the *Anzaisho*.

The number of wounded in the army hospital at Osaka on the 13th of last month was 2,952, for whom there were 726 attendants.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

In order to avoid being involved in any complications arising from the fighting which is now taking place at Kagoshima, Shimadzu Saburo and his two sons have gone to the hot springs of Itasugi, in the interior of the province of Satsuma. Saigo is said to have returned to Kagoshima, but there is no knowing if this report is true or not.

Matsukawa Mokuzo, the editor of the *Bunmei Shinshi*, was on the 9th instant sentenced to undergo imprisonment for three months for having violated the 2nd article of the Press-laws by the publication, in the 10th number of his issue, of an article on the disturbance among the people of the province of Mino.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The following notification was issued from the *Anzaisho* on the 9th instant.

Anzaisho NOTIFICATION No. 12.

To *Shi*, *Fu* and *Ken*.

It is hereby made known that as the Imperial forces having entered Kagoshima *ken*, all the ports and harbors in that *ken* are under strict surveillance, and no vessels, whether native or foreign built, will for the present be permitted to enter or leave any such ports or harbours. Any vessel violating these regulations will be seized by the Imperial men-of-war.

SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

9th May, 1877.

The following notification was issued by the Adviser to the Commander-in-Chief of the southern expedition to all the divisions of the Imperial Army:—After fighting both day and night for the past fifty days, we have succeeded in reaching Kumamoto castle. But the insurgents, after retreating, have, it is said, posted themselves at Koyama, Yabe and Otsu where they have constructed batteries and are defending themselves persistently. We must therefore continue zealous and press onwards in support of our cause.

YAMAGATA YUHO,
Adviser to the Commander-in-Chief.

The *Gwalior*, with the next outward English mails, left Singapore on the 30th ultimo.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

It is now stated that His Majesty the Mikado will return to the capital overland, in company with H. M. the Empress, because all the Imperial vessels are required for service in the southern war.

The *Gaelic* left for San Francisco this morning, taking 176 bales of Silk, and the following cargo of Tea:—

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other cities.	Total.
Shanghai	—	304	—	304
Nagasaki	25	647	12	684
Hiogo	—	747	32	779
Yokohama	385	2,404	1,208	4,087
Hongkong	115	100	—	215
Total	525	4,202	1,342	6,069

Saturday, 12th.

The *Flying Spur* arrived early this morning from London, and though she had to put into Cape Verd Islands to repair some damage she sustained soon after leaving London, yet made the remarkably quick passage from the Islands of 99 days.

The base-ball match yesterday "Tôkiô and Yokohama" *versus* "The Fleet" resulted in favour of the former, as will be seen by the following score. Many ladies were present to match the progress of the game, and the band of the *Tennessee* was in attendance.

SCORE.

Yokohama and Tôkiô.			*O.*	*R.*
Van Buren	3B		4	1
Mudgett	C		4	1
Churchill	LF		4	1
Lacy	2B		2	2
Elliott	SS		3	1
Dennison	C		0	4
Bachelder	RF		4	0
Hepburn	P		3	1
Stevens	CF		3	1
			27	12

The Fleet.			*O.*	*R.*
Remey	C		3	1
Hosley	RF		4	0
Augur	3B		4	0
Helm	2B		3	1
Hodgson	1B		2	1
Halsey	P		2	1
Cutting	LF		4	0
Winslow	SS		2	1
Cowles	CF		3	1
			27	6

Umpire, Lieutenant Rich.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched from Nagasaki at 1.55 p.m. on the 9th instant, says that the *Môshun Kan*, which was at Kagoshima, went to Shimonoseki on the 6th instant to take in coals. The *samurai* of Obi and Takanabe are now deserting the rebels and returning to their homes. Saigo arrived at Hitoyoshi on the 30th of last month.

A telegram came from Kumamoto yesterday announcing that on the 5th instant the Imperialists who advanced from Yashiro encountered the rebels at Ishizaka and dispersed them in one hour. The above troops, under Colonel Kurokawa, were expected to march upon Ogawa. Major-General Kawaji at the head of two companies of men advanced to Oguchi and a engagement took place at 11 a.m., when the insurgents were defeated and fled, fourteen of them and quantities of munitions of war being taken. The loss on the Imperialists' side was only three men. On the 7th instant the Imperialists drove the rebels from Nakamura and Shiraiwa, and some skirmishes took place between the towns of Ishiba and Hai. On the morning of the 8th instant about two hundred rebels commenced an attack, but were repulsed in two hours.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

It is said that the loss of both the Imperialists and the rebels in killed and wounded from the commencement of the war amounts to over twenty thousand.

The amount expended by the *Okurasho* on the present war up to the 7th instant was 11,939,400 *yen*. The Government is now discussing whether or not the cost of this should be covered by a national funded debt.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The farmers who raised a riot in Miyé *ken* last year numbered about sixty or seventy. They have been sentenced to pay a fine varying from 1½ to 3 *yen*, according to the degree of their guilt.

Mr. Sakuma, the acting editor of the *Hôchi Shimbun*, was sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days on the 7th instant for publishing false news about the mode of collecting taxes in Saitama *ken*, in No. 1484 of the issue of that paper.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 22nd April, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,946.23
Merchandise, &c.	$ 514.88
Total	$8,461.11

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last week.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,797.87
Merchandise, &c.	$ 428.09
Total	$8,225.96

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 29th April, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,832.60
Merchandise, &c.	$ 601.24
Total	$7,433.84

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,465.69
Merchandise, &c.	$ 438.61
Total	$7,904.30

KOBE, OSAKA AND OMIYADORI STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 29th April, 1877.

Passengers	31,004.	Amount...Yen 9,054.750
Luggage and Parcels		,, 292.200
Goods,		,, 720.435
Total		Yen 10,067.385
Corresponding period last year		**Yen 5,518.974**

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CURRENCY.

VII.

WE recently endeavoured to set forth the necessity of placing the paper money issues of this country upon a convertible basis. And it seems to us to be desirable that we should now, in closing the series of articles upon the currency which have appeared in these columns devote some space to a statement of the grounds upon which we think that the gold standard of value ought to be abandoned in favour of the silver standard.

The position of the *metallic* portion of the currency of this country is very peculiar.

First.—There is the gold yen which is the present metallic legal tender, except between foreigners and Japanese at the treaty ports.

Secondly.—There is the silver yen or trade dollar, which is legal tender among the Japanese only, *for not more than* 10 *yen in any one payment.*

Thirdly.—There is the Mexican dollar, which is legal tender at the treaty ports between foreigners and Japanese, and is not legal tender to any extent, either there or elsewhere among the Japanese themselves.

Now it is clear that if the export and import trades were at all times in a condition of equilibrium as regards money value, the inconveniences which attend the use of the Mexican dollar as a medium of exchange would be of a minor character only. In such a state of things, the money to be received by the Japanese would, by the hypothesis, be exactly equal to the money to be paid by them, so that no question could arise, either of increase or of diminution of the quantity of the *metallic money of Japan itself.* But we need hardly say that this condition of equilibrium rarely exists. It is the normal state of things that there is a balance either on one side or on the other. Sometimes it is the exports which preponderate in money value; sometimes it is the imports. In the former case, the balance due to the Japanese passes into their hands in the shape of Mexican dollars, and this surplus of dollars—this excess in quantity over and above what is required by them to pay for imports—having no power of entering into, and thereby augmenting, the metallic currency of Japan, must, sooner or later, gravitate back into the hands of foreigners. For it is clear that even if the price of Mexican dollars should fall to a point at which more than an equal number of silver *yen* could be obtained by converting them at the Mint, such operations will only be entered into to a most limited extent, seeing that the holder, after the conversion has been effected, is in possession of coins which are legal tender in any one payment *to the extent of* 10 *yen only.*

When, upon the other hand, the balance is on the side of the imports, so that an export of bullion becomes necessary to pay for the balance, the remittance is, very frequently, made in *gold yen.* The adverse balance of trade has often to be adjusted by a bullion remittance to London, and whenever this is the case the banker selects *gold yen* if the price in Japan permits, because the price of gold in London is a *fixed price,* (£ 3,17,9 per oz., standard), whereas the price of silver is a *fluctuating price.* When the banker exports *gold yen* to London, he knows, with the utmost exactitude, how many pounds, shillings and pence they will realise, but when he exports *silver yen* or Mexican dollars to London he has no such certainty. He has then to take the chance of a fluctuating—and for the past 18 months a very depressed—market. It is easy to see therefore that the banker will always send away gold when he can, and will avoid sending away silver in any form. It would thus appear that when the balance of trade is in favour of Japan, that balance is usually paid in Mexican dollars which cannot, even if converted into silver *yen,* enter into and augment the currency *in mass,* and if the balance is against Japan, it is often paid in gold *yen* so that the *tendency* is towards a gradual depletion of the gold *yen.*

This condition of the metallic currency is obviously most unfavourable to trade. Moreover it is a state of things which tends to lead to issues of inconvertible paper, for a deranged state of the metallic currency of a country has proved, before now, to be the subtle but potent malady for the cure of which the specific of inconvertible paper money has been applied, but applied, we need hardly say, in vain. If the currency arrangements of any country are of such a nature, that it is impossible for it to obtain a sufficiency of metallic money even when the balance of trade is in its favour, sooner or later the scarcity of money will be likely to lead to inconvertible paper money issues. The obvious remedy is that the metallic currency of Japan should be legal tender at the treaty ports, and for reasons which we are about to urge, we think that the metallic standard of value should be of silver.

In the first place, if silver be adopted as the legal standard of value, the return to specie payments can be accomplished more economically than with gold. In most countries, there are large classes who hoard money, and most hoarders prefer coin to paper, but this is more especially the case in countries like India, China, and Japan. Now, returning to specie payments, it will be requisite to accumulate a redeeming fund for the discharge of such notes as may be presented for payment by these and other persons. And it is quite certain that if the medium of payment is gold, more notes will be presented than if it is silver, for the simple reason that gold is very much more easily and inexpensively transported than silver. In this country, where there are, comparatively speaking, no railways and only very bad roads, a sum as large as even 1,000 *yen* in silver, could not be conveyed for even a moderate distance without some expence, but the same sum in gold could be carried without any expence at all for very long distances. It is certain therefore that if the redeeming fund consisted of gold, it would have to be very much larger than if it consisted of silver. How much larger it is impossible to say. Certainly the difference would have to be counted by hundred of thousands of *yen,* and very possibly would have to be counted by millions. And this difference, if the redeeming fund were of silver, could be appropriated to productive employment. So much less of the capital of the country would be in a passive,—so much more in an active—state.

Secondly.—The geographical position of Japan is that of close proximity to silver-using and silver-absorbing countries. China and India together, probably contain more inhabitants than all the other countries of the globe put together. The metallic currency in both of these countries, and in some petty states which lie between them, is of silver, and there is no good reason to apprehend that they will change that currency. Already there is a considerable business going on between China and Japan. Japan takes sugar and cotton from China, and gives in exchange sea-weed and other products of the sea. And this interchange of productions is not equal in money value. The difference has to be transmitted in bullion or specie. As time goes on, these transactions will naturally become larger—most probably, they will become very much larger. It will then be of increased importance that these countries should use the same metal as currency. For the

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oscillations in the rate of exchange will thereby be limited and transactions will be carried on upon a more secure basis. If, for example, we suppose the currencies of China and Japan to be both of silver it is evident that the rate of exchange can only move within a certain narrow range. No greater oscillations in the rate of exchange in such condition could occur than are represented by,

1.—The cost of transmitting the bullion both ways, including insurance.

2.—The mintage charge if the coins of one country are not legally current in the other.

3.—The charge for interest from the date of despatch of the bullion to the date when it is available as coin at its destination.

But if, upon the other hand, gold be the metallic currency of Japan, while silver is that of China, it is evident that in transmitting gold to China, over and above the charges for transmission, insurance, and interest, there is to be taken into account the fluctuations in the value of gold in China, for by the hypothesis, it is not *currency* there, but merely a *commodity*, yet a commodity at the same time dealt in by the few, and not by the many, and therefore most likely to suffer undue depression in price on the arrival of large quantities. Conversely, a balance of trade in favour of Japan, would have to be settled by the shipment of gold from China, a large demand for which would unduly raise the price in China. It is evident that the fluctuations in exchange, and the loss to this country in such a state of circumstances would be greater than in the first-named case. Nor would this be all. Sometimes it occurs that while Japan is indebted to England, the latter country is indebted to China, and in order to adjust these debts, two streams of bullion have to be set in motion—one from England to China, and one from Japan to England. But if the currencies of China and Japan were both of silver, the claim of England on Japan would be set off against the claim of China on England, and the double indebtedness would be settled by one remittance of silvver coin from Japan to China, and this would be a gain, for in place of having to pay freight and insurance on two shipments of bullion to and from London involving loss of interest on each for nearly two months, besides shipping charges, the freight and insurance on one shipment to China only would have to be incurred, with loss of interest for 6 or 7 days. With a gold currency in Japan, it is not likely that this could often be effected, for as we have said, gold in China is not a *currency* but a *commodity*, and like all commodities, it is subject to considable fluctuations in price.

Thirdly.—China is, as we said.—a *silver-absorbing* country. Taking periods of years, the balance of trade is always in its favour, bullion is always flowing in. And much of this bullion is in the shape of Mexican dollars. But we see no reason why the Japanese Government should not become the manufacturers of coin for the Chinese for some years to come. There ought to be no difficulty about it. Silver bars in course of transmission from San Francisco to China are detained many hours at Yokohama en route. A branch office of the Currency department established at Yokohama could give silver yen *immediately* in exchange for bars, so that the manufactured silver could go on to China without any loss of time. Of course the Currency department would charge the seller of the bars for mintage, interest, etc., and would get the bars converted into coin at its leisure. As to the possibility of getting the silver *yen* accepted in China, there can be no doubt whatsoever. It is already a legal tender at Singapore, at Canton and at Foochow. Colonel Freemantle, the Deputy Master of the English Mint, has more than once reported most favourably upon it, and has advised the Lords of the Treasury that the Governor of Hongkong has ample power to declare it legal tender in that colony. At this very moment, the mercantile community of Hongkong is, for the second time within three years, urging the Home Government to coin a British dollar for the use of the China trade, long experience having convinced them that no reliance can be placed upon regular supplies of coin coming from Mexico. But as the request was not acceded to before, it is more than doubtful if it will be acceded to now. If thorough reliance could be placed upon the Japanese Mint, there can be little doubt that H. M.'s Government would go a step further than they have yet done; instead of advising the Governor of Hongkong that he has the power, if he chooses, to make the silver *yen* a legal tender, he would be recommended to do so. The want of assurance of the trustworthiness of the Japanese Mint is of course the weak point. The *bankers* and *merchants* in Hongkong are themselves not unfavourably disposed towards the *yen*, but they object, very naturally, to request the Governor to declare it legal tender while it is still rejected by foreigners residing in the country where it is coined. But that there should be any insuperable difficulty in procuring the recognition of the silver *yen* by foreigners in Japan, seem to us to be in the highest degree absurd. As we have just said, the coins made at the Japanese Mint have been more than once most favourably reported upon by the Deputy Master of the Mint in England; the silver *yen* is superior in regularity both of weight and purity, and in artistic excellence to its rival the Mexican dollar; already the subsidiary coins are in free circulation, not only in Japan, but in some parts of China. The buildings, machinery, and appliances of the establishment at Osaka, are superior to those of the Mint in London. It was established at the request, or on the advice, of foreigners. In the Austro-Hungarian treaty there is a clause in which the Japanese Government undertakes to establish a Mint, and to improve its currency. Is it an unreasonable deduction that there is an obligation on the part of Austro-Hungarians at least to recognise the improved coinage? Surely the only difficulty that now exist—the want of assurance that the Government will neither capriciously alter the weight of the silver *yen*, nor tamper with its purity, is not one that will refuse to yield to serious efforts for its removal. Even as the matter stands at present, the guarantee for the maintenance of the weight and purity of the Japanese coinage is surely not far below that for the weight and purity of Mexican dollars. These have remained unchanged through a long series of years. Yet the Mexican Government is notoriously one of the worst governments in the world. The security we enjoy in taking the Mexican dollar is simply this:—The Mexicans are too well aware of the money value of sustaining the weight and purity of their coinage, to think of tampering with either. Is it unreasonable to argue that the Japanese Government may now, at this stage, be credited with at least an equal degree,—we will not say of honesty, but of sagacity?

Lastly.—Unless the Government can obtain the recognition of the gold *yen* at the treaty ports as legal tender, and can banish the Mexican dollar, it will not be possible to maintain a sufficient supply of the gold coins, for they will ebb away in payment of adverse balances, as we have already shown.

The only serious objection that we are aware of to the adoption of the silver standard in the peculiar circumstances of this country, lies in the existing depreciation

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of silver, and the possible increase of that depreciation in the future. Upon these points we must say a few words.

Firstly.—It is becoming more and more apparent every day that no great depreciation of silver is to be apprehended. The mines in Nevada are by no means flooding the market with silver as was expected, and a very large part of Germany's surplus silver has been sold and absorbed. Under these circumstances the price of silver is recovering.

Secondly.—A moderate depreciation in the value of silver will, in the peculiar circumstances of Japan, be positively beneficial in some respects. Cheap silver means a low rate of exchange on London. When the rate on London is low—when merchants can get more dollars in exchange for their bills than they used to get—they can either buy more produce, or buy the same quantity at higher rates. The effect of this is to stimulate production. Again, a low exchange on London discourages the import trade, so that cheap silver will tend to augment production, and to arrest the too rapid growth of importation. And in the peculiar circumstances of this country, this would not be an evil, but an advantage.

It is generally tacitly assumed by those who object to the silver standard because of the existing depreciation in the value of that metal, that no similar objection applies to gold. This is an entire mistake. The adoption of the gold standard by Germany and by Holland, has tended to appreciate gold. The Indian Government who have had under consideration a scheme for a gold currency in India, last year gave it as one of the conclusions at which they had arrived, that appreciation of gold has already set in. Now some benefits do flow in certain cases from a slight depreciation of metallic money, but we know of none that flow from appreciation. In the case of Japan the appreciation of gold would, if that metal is retained as the standard, encourage importation, discourage exportation, and would also, most probably, seriously harass the agricultural interest. For the farmers would get less gold for their grain, but would have the same taxes to pay as before. Doubtless this would be remedied in time, but much loss and discouragement of farming would ensue.

Our readers must now judge for themselves whether the views upon the currency which have been advanced in these columns are sound or not. We believe them to be so. The subject is of great importance, and we feel assured that the progress of events will, ere long, bring it prominently under notice.

Advices from Brisbane of 16th March state that the stranded steamer *Singapore* is still in a safe position, and that there are favourable reports of her yet being floated. It will be remembered that the wreck was sold for £355.—*China Mail.*

Disturbances are reported as having occurred at Kagoshima, and we are informed that about a week ago one of the men-of-war watching the town was fired upon by the insurgents from the shore. On Thursday troops left Higo for Kagoshima in two of the Mitsu Bishi steamers, and three men-of-war also left this the same day bound for the same port. The insurgents that were, up to the 22nd, fighting near Kumamoto have retreated towards Hiuga It may prove that this movement towards the south of Kiushiu is merely a feint on Satsuma side to draw off a portion of the Imperialists. The government has not very many men now in Kiushiu, and with a number of them in Bungo, others in Kagoshima, and only a few to watch Higo, Saigo's main-body may double back and proceed north uninterruptedly.—*Rising Sun.*

We hear that the Imperial Japanese fleet is in force at Kagoshima, and that they have landed troops and marines, who have thoroughly fortified the place and have trained guns to command the Town, which is now at their mercy. A thorough search was made on occupation, and an enormous amount of ammunition and arms was discovered in all directions, concealed in private houses.—*Cosmopolitan Press.*

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

What are Itagaki's Intentions?

(From the Osaka Nippô.)

To protect their lives, liberties and property is the common duty of all people of every nation, and when they are engaged in such defence they have no right to have difficulties thrown in their way. The protection of its people is naturally the duty of a Governmet, though on the other hand the people must not depend solely upon such protection. To this end militia are formed who, according to requirement, remain in their native provinces to protect their homes, or join the regular forces at the seat of war. Owing to prolonged peace, people seem to forget of their obligations toward their country. There is now a rebellion in the South, but the people look upon it merely as a quarrel between the Government and Satsuma, and there are none, who at their own cost and of their own free will, volunteer to fight against the rebels, or make preparation for their own defence. They continue to work at their respective callings, and are, apparently, faithful to the Government, but this is only in seeming, for they only wait to see how the war may terminate then and, are quite ready to yield obedience to which ever party may be victorious. Only the very faintest signs of the spirit of patriotism have been made manifest, where a few men have either volunteered their services to the Government, or made contributions of money and munitions of war.

The *Risshi-sha* has lately proposed to form a body of volunteers for the purpose of defending their rights and liberties, knowing that the Government has at present quite enough to do without being called upon to make the necessary provision for their protection. This act has given rise to certain suspicions that Tosa has made common cause with Satsuma, or that Itagaki has united with Saigo. And such suspicions are not unreasonable, seeing that this is the first occasion on which militia has been enrolled in Japan, for the protection of individual localities. But in countries like England, where there exists a strong spirit of patriotism, the enrolment of militia is by no means unusual. Thus there is really no reason to distrust the act of the men of Tosa. The influence of the ex-*Sangi* Itagaki is not so great as that of Saigo, but he possesses in a far greater degree the true spirit of patriotism, and love for the liberties of the people. Moreover he is not so obstinate and headstrong as Saigo. He is well acquainted with the formation of the governments of the various western nations, and the progress of their civilizations. In forming a militia, he has taken England as his model, and put into working that which to some may seem incomprehensible. People of sound views do not look with suspicion upon such an act.

It is true that we do not know whether Itagaki is actually a member of the *Risshi-sha*, or for what reason these men have been enrolled, but we hear it positively stated that he is himself the founder (of the soceity), and knowing him to be a faithful upholder of the peoples' rights, we feel sure that no harm will result therefrom. It is idle to suppose that he would unite himself with such a conservative as Saigo. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* stated some time ago that Itagaki had said, that in the event of the Government failing to bring Saigo to submission he would do so himself, but in so doing it will be necessary that a Representative Assembly be established. This confirms our views.

Some say that Itagaki is now trying to force into existence an institution that he has constantly urged upon the Government the necessity of establishing, and knowing that the Government has now all its power concentrated on Satsuma, he believes that his demands cannot be resisted. The *Gakumin Shinshi* has said that Itagaki is now waiting only to see which side shall be successful, and that he then intends to attack and subdue the victorious party. But all who give vent to such suspicions do not know the mind of Itagaki. He is a man gifted with wisdom and honesty of purpose, and agrees in opinion with such men as Goto Shojiro and Fukuoka Kotei. He cannot therefore be a man who would take a cowardly advantage of the present trouble in which the Government is involved. Neither can there be any reason that Itagaki should show any spirit of enmity towards the present Administration, which has always proved itself progressive, and is, moreover, far from being greatly weakened by the present struggle.

Itagaki's wish is to institute a Representative Assembly as soon as possible, and we agree with him in this. His enrolment of troops is merely for the purpose of defending the liberties of the people.

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What is to be gained from the rebellion?

(Kinji Hiôron.)

Rear Admiral Kawamura and Major General Oyama, at the head of a large force of Imperial troops, have landed at Kagoshima, and are gradually arresting the insurgents. The Imperialists have in this manner got possession of the stronghold of the rebels, while more forces under other commanders are defending important position on the roads in the provinces of Higo and Hiuga, and are preparing to advance from all sides, so as to completely hem in the insurgents. Under these circumstances we cannot believe that it will be long before Saigo, in spite of his influence and his military abilities, will have to yield to the superior forces of the Government.

One good effect of the present rebellion will be the cessation of the evil of treating a powerful *Ken* differently from others, and when peace is again established we shall see the Government administered with equal justice throughout the Empire. While we rejoice to think that the outbreak will be fruitful of such good, we must remember that evils may also follow in its train.

Satsuma is a country that has never submitted itself to any external Government since the family of Shimadzu became Lords of the province. Toyotomi Taiko succeeded in bringing Satsuma into submission, but permitted the *Daimio* to retain his estates. Tokugawa pursued a similar course, and hence the Satsuma *samurai* have become utterly estranged from the people of other provinces, and entirely self contained. The boundaries of the province have ever been carefully guarded so that it has always been difficult, if not impossible, to enter the domains of the Lord of Satsuma. The Tokugawa party, with all its power, was unable to control the affairs of this province, and although there were in the Empire as many as two hundred feudal centres, Satsuma always held a position peculiar to itself. Its power thus became exceedingly great, and the clan was undoubtedly the strongest in the country, and did more in bringing about the Restoration than any other party. Since the Restoration the Government has been gradually abolishing old customs, and reforming its administration. But in Satsuma alone has there been no change. Everything has been carried on as usual in the old style and continual obstacles have been thrown in the way of carrying out Government reforms. But this state of things can last no longer, and it is well for us to consider what evils may accrue, or what benefits be swept away (by the acts necessary) to put an end to this hindrance.

But how is at that when certain existing evils are put an end to we are led to expect that some advantages may also disappear? The good that will be lost will be the influence of Satsuma, which has always given strength to the Government. But what ultimate good has come of such support? It has only retarded our progress in civilization, and done nothing to develope it.

It may be that the very obstinacy of the Sastuma clan has been productive of good, inasmuch as it has made the administration more zealous to carry out certain works of reform. But be that as it may, the obstructions hitherto thrown in its way by Satsuma will shortly be put an end to, and the question arises as to what incentive the Government will then have to carry on its work of progression. It has an ever present duty—a duty of no easy nature—to perform. The rights and liberties of the people and the constant demand for a proper representative assembly must be the stimulus (to the Government)that shall supply the place of the conservatism of Satsuma.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.—One of the most important awards at this exhibition is undoubtedly the one to Messrs. J. and P. Coats, of Paisley. In the heart of the cotton-producing country of the world, this enterprising Scotch firm were the only manufacturers who received an award for superior strength and excellent quality of spool cotton.—*Morning Post*

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RURAL QUIET.

"Oh I have passed a miserable night,
So full of fearful dreams, of ugly sights,
That as I am a christian faithful man,
I would not spend another such a night,
Though t' were to buy a world of happy days."

"Nervous eh! and can't sleep? Humph! Take a trip in the country for a few days, and you will be all right! Go to any good quiet place, where you can't be bothered with business and where you can get good fresh air, and have a thorough rest. Hot bathing if you like, but don't overdo it."

Thus to me my doctor, and I take his advice. I don't know that I have anything particular the matter with me. As for nervousness, that is constitutional; my slumbers are always as sensitive to disturbing influences as an earthquake indicator, and sleeplessness is my frequent fate. However, a holiday 's a holiday, and off I go in search of sleep and quiet.

* * * *

What a charming little tea-house; clean, wholesome looking, rest-inviting! The journey has been somewhat long and tedious. To say nothing of the utter loss of dignity that is involved in being dragged and propelled in an adult perambulator by two lightly clothed and heavily perspiring fellow creatures, there cometh thereby a soreness to the shoulders and a weariness to the back, that renders the soft yielding mats inviting to the jaded frame. A kind welcome, too, from the plump damsels with the blackest of eyes and whitest of teeth, and—truth must be told—grubbiest of hands. "The gentleman is indeed welcome. He will deign to rest, for indeed, indeed, he must be tired. Such a long journey, and left Yokohama this morning? So indeed it will be! Be pleased to take one cup of tea. Truly indeed it is late. This is a small room but there several guests and if the gentleman does not mind for the one night. To-morrow he can have the best apartment. Bring the mattresses? Certainly at once. The gentleman is sleepy? To be sure, good night and she hopes he will sleep very well."

Now can anything be more hopeful than such a reception? At once I feel that this is indeed a haven of rest, and vow as I throw myself in extended ecstasy on the bed, that I have at last found "that lodge" in the world's "vast wilderness" for which the over fagged soul so constantly cries out, and that I have not one, but three or four fair Japanese spirits for my ministers whenever I choose to clap my hands like an Arabian night's hero, and summon them. Nay! they come without, for just as I am arriving at that state of mixed conciousness which precedes healthy slumber, one of my sliding panels opens with a distinct indistinctness, and some one asks me if I want anything more. To my reply in the negative a respectfully pitched voice states that a little more oil will be required to be brought for the lamp. In about five minutes enter two—I suppose for propriety's sake, though as my friends know I am more harmless than Boaz—maiden slaves of the lamp. Oil is poured in, and then a respectful duet again wishes "That the gentleman may sleep well" I think I shall, and I am just beginning to see the Prince of Wales dressed like a coolie applying oil to the wheels of a *jinrikisha*, when again the gentle gliding of the opening panel. "She had forgotten to ask at what time the gentleman would like to be called. Oh! it did not matter? He was not going to leave early? Very good, then she would let him sleep. Again may he sleep well."

I turn on my side and make preparations for going to sleep in good earnest. No more dallying with tired nature's sweet restorer. I feel that I have the whole night before me for undisturbed repose, and I am going to make the most of it. I begin to see nothing but *jinrikishas*, then rows of houses, and quite a procession of people passing, one of whom stops before me and calls out in a voice of unearthly shrillness "*Gomen nasai.*" Then comes that inexplicable return from the land of dreams to a waking existence, when the mind is something like a slightly incomplete dissolving view, the faint outlines of the dream picture being not quite obliterated by the more powerful tones of reality. Again "*Gomen nasai.*" Then I come to myself completely and ask rather sharply. "What is it?" "Please excuse him but it

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is the shampooer; will I have a few rubs?" I answer angrily "No!" "Truly and indeed he has been very impolite. He thought it might be that the gentleman was tired and would like to be rubbed a little. No! did the gentleman say?" (The gentleman had said No, and had further strengthened the negative by a short, but potent phrase.) "He had most humbly understood, good night and may the gentleman sleep well!"

Surely now I shall be permitted to rest in uninterrupted peace. With an anathama on all shampooers in general and my late intruder in particular, I give my pillow, which consists of a native quilt rolled up into a bundle, a savage thump, which has the effect of causing its immediate unrollment. This necessitates my sitting up and remodelling it, which results in complete derangement of my bedding inferior and superior, so that by the time I have remade my bed, and with many a twist and kick and peevish grunt, have succeeded in getting once more into a comfortable position, I find myself wider awake than when I first lay down. Sleep is such a coy spirit. She will come all unasked, under the most unlikely conconditions, but neglect her advances for a moment, or unwittingly offend her in the slightest degree, and you find that, in a huff, she has taken away all her poppies and left in their place only nettles and thorns. Nettles and thorns? Ay, and something worse. Fleas by all that's odious! There's a legion advancing up my right leg; now throwing out skirmishers on my left. An active engagement has commenced between my shoulder blades. Like the grass, in the well remembered poem of my childhood, they come "creeping, creeping, everywhere." Were I a Briareus, my hundred hands would find more than full employment. But this can be endured no longer. Fortunately, warned by previous suffering, I have brought with me some Persian Insect Destroyer. Hastily getting up, I plentifully bestrew therewith my couch, and the circumadjacent matting. Then I relay my bed, refold my refractory pillow, and heaving a long and savagely patient sigh, once more court the longed-for slumber. No more fleas! Aha! the enemy is vanquished! I feel like the destroying angel that came down on the Assyrians, and I chortle to think that when they want to skip in the morning they will find themselves all dead corpses.

What can make my nose itch to such a frightful extent? Oh———Um-m-m. Rub-rub-rub. I shall probably effectually spoil the shape of it, but rub it I must or I shall go mad. It is that confounded Persian powder. My pocket-handkerchief? In my coat pocket. Shall I get up and get it? I hesitate; I try the quilt, but a Japanese *futon* does not lend itself readily to the soothing of the irritated organ. I even rub it on the mats, but they are open to a similar objection. There is no help for it; I must get up and procure my cambric. Again my folded pillow has flattened out and again must my pile of *futons* be rearranged.

Then I sit upon them, and gazing with a melancholy eye, and a reddened and justly exasperated nose, at my dim oil lamp, wonder whether it would not have been as well to have stayed at home. A chilly feeling about the legs warns me once more to enwrap myself in my quilt, and doing this I patiently, if not prayerfully, resign myself to whatever further trials a malignant fate may have in store for me.

I have not to wait long. My room is contiguous to the bath, and sudden splashings and sluicings and little hisses and cooings denoting intense enjoyment, tell me that some one is engaged in his or her evening ablutions. Ah! an Eve at the fountain; for being joined by a second nymph and now by a third, great become the splutterings and spatterings and gurglings, to say nothing of the chattering and laughing. Evidently three of the waiting maids indulging in their evening tub after the labours of the day. Oh! woman! woman! Be your country Greenland's icy mountains (no I forget; they don't wash there, and only undress twice a year), or India's coral strand, or Afric's sunny fountains, or Belgravia, or Saratoga; whether sitting, crowned with oderous flowers, on moonlit sands in some fair island of the southern seas, or taking out your pads and brushing your back hair, in the privacy of your luxurious dressing rooms; whenever two or three of ye congregate together, unrestrained by the presence of the harsher sex, the theme of your gossip is ever the same. It is always what he said to you or her, and what you or she replied to him, and here in a Japanese bath it is the old, old story. Two of my nymphs are evidently quizzing the third about a certain Mr. Chokichi, and she, by no means averse to the soft impeachment, retaliates with the names of a Mr. Kin and a Mr. Yasuzo, and then such rippling of laughter and such sluicing of water, and such thorough lightheartedness, that forgetting my sadly interrupted slumbers, I cannot find it in my heart to be churlish enough to call out, and put a stop to the innocent fun. So I lie still, and think about Lady Godiva and Peeping Tom, and wonder whether, if I put my finger through the paper screen and follow that low churl's wicked example, my eyes, before they could have their will, would "shrivel into darkness in my head, and drop before me." While I am meditating, the chattering fair ones leave the bath and peace and quiet again prevail.

Only for a brief space. I am beginning once more to see visions and dream dreams, when I am suddenly roused into more thorough wakefulness than ever by that—to me, —most dreadful of all dreadful sounds—a child's cry. Sitting up hastily I find that it proceeds from the next room. Yes! no doubt of it! louder and louder grows the wail. More thrilling and exasperating the screech! Now Mamma has rushed to the rescue, and begins to talk the usual soothing nonsense, which only has the effect of increasing the screams. Papa has wakened and in a grumpy bass adds his tones to the discordance. *Kalchup! kalchup! kalchup! Akka, Akka, Akka! Who o-o-o-p!* The miserable bantling has the whooping cough! Covering my head with the quilt I am suffocated; uncovered I am deafened. I make every excuse for Herod, and wonder why the law enacted for the slaughter of the innocents was ever repealed. I wish I was Robinson Crusoe. I wish I was the Last Man. I wish—There! the paroxysm has passed, and the sound has subsided to gentle whimpers. Mamma is crooning a tuneless cradle song; Papa is snoring an accompaniment. My self-willed pillow must once more be coaxed into serviceable shape and then again I lie recumbent and despairing,

Well! I suppose that

> "Some must watch while some must sleep;"
> "Thus runs the World away,"

but sleep being specially enjoined on me by my doctor, I wish I could procure the remedy. I will count up to a thousand. I do so and am more hopelessly awake when I achieve the feat that when I commenced. I will enumerate sheep jumping over a hedge. Not a baalamb can I conjure up. I feel like little Bopeep, but perhaps like her truant flock, if I let 'em alone, they will make their appearance. There, there they are! One, two, three. I'm dropping off. They are beginning to bleat. Sheep! gentle sheep! tired nature's sweet restorer baalamb sh——. I'm dreaming. That is not a sheep! That's an unmistakeable puppy! Yelp! Yelp! where the deuce is it? Outside the bath room door. Either tied up or shut in, or in some inextricable predicament or other. As Cox says, "zounds! confound it! dash it!—I can't stand this." I scramble up and open one of my panels. Yes! outside the bath room. "Oi! Nesan!" "Nesan" (fortissimo) "Nesan" (furioso). "Nesan". If I had but a tithe of the sleeping powers of these girls. Ah! that last shout roused them, for a faint and sleepy "*H-e-e-e*" comes back. But I've roused the house as well, as sundry slidings back of screens, and and various voices in tones of alarm ask if there is a fire or a robbery. The child has woke up in terror, and screams itself into a frightful fit of whooping. Amidst the din I manage to explain that something must be done to quiet the dog. In compliance with my request somebody goes out, and after about five minutes search with a broom handle, and a volley of *chikusho* and *baka* epithets, manages to hit the animal on some tender part of its anatomy with a well aimed missile, causing it to retreat under the floor of my room, where for a considerable time it sends forth a succession of the most piercing yells. After a long interval of misery, however, the house gets quieted down. More business, in stage parlance, with the pillow and bed clothes, and again I set off in search of the apparently unattainable.

If sleep would only cover me" all over, thoughts and

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all, like a cloak," as Sancho Panza says. A whistle! Another hideous destroyer of my peace! Now why in the name of all that's in—somnolent is that shaven-pated, dunder-headed sightless old dotard, the sham-pooer, permitted to perambulate the streets at this unearthly hour, making night hideous with his twin flutes? That horrible nerve-distracting whistle, sounding sometimes a flat sixth and sometimes a sharp seventh; the only effect wanting to complete the devilishness of Listz's demoniacal Symphony "L'inferno," and one which he certainly would have added if he had visited Japan before composing it. If I had an opiate I would take it. Opiate? Happy thought! My whiskey flask, which I always carry in case of an emergency. If the present isn't an emergency I don't think that one can possibly arise. I am a sober man, only one remove from Father Mathew, but under the present circumstances I believe myself fully warranted in drinking deep of the "leperous distilment." The lamp is burning very dimly, and in an evil moment I undertake to remedy the defect. The wick slides back into the oil and in an instant I am alone with darkness. I have no matches; I dare not again arouse the houshold, with the certainty that if I attempt it I shall wake up the baby and re-madden the dog. To endeavour to find my promised solace is absurd. I don't know where I put it, and if I could remember, I am utterly lost in the room. So there is nothing for it but to crawl about the floor in a caterpillar fashion until I can lay my hands on my bed. Having succeeded in finding that, I huddle myself on to it in some way or other, and then lie and think—wickedly.

Heavens! what's that. A peculiar scratching tells me that I am not alone. Pattering of little feet convey to my horror stricken mind the blood-curdling, goose-fleshing, hair-raising fact that there is *something* in the room, and that I and *it* are on the floor together. I am a brave man by daylight, when there is no immediate and patent cause for alarm, but in a room, at night, in Egyptian darkness, *alone with a rat*, my courage becomes even as water, and finds issue at every pore. Ugh! Four cold paws, and a "demd moist unpleasant body" pass over my face, and with a shriek of horror I bury myself under my quilts.

* * * * * * * *

I have a faint recollection of my agonised cry having roused up the child, who woke up the parents, who awakened the dog, which brought out the servant girl, and then I must have become insensible for a time. I am recalled to life by a frightful rumbling, which I at first take to be an earthquake, which has shaken down the house and buried me in the ruins. Cautiously I emerge from under the bed clothes. Broad daylight; the sun streaming in where the outer shutters are being run back with rattle and clatter, while a merry face looks into upon my prostrate form, and exclaims that "It is early! Yes only just six o'clock. And truly it is beautiful weather. The gentleman has no doubt slept well! No? *Oya! oya!* indeed that is extremely sad. How is it? But a cup of tea shall be forthcoming immediately."

SOME METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN JAPAN.

By the Revd. Dr. VEEDER.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 25th of April, 1877.

The importance of Japan as a field for meteorological research can scarcely be over-rated. Consisting of a series of islands surrounded by the waters of the largest ocean on the globe, and possessing no interior regions more than fifty miles from the sea, its climate is essentially an oceanic one. Its oceanic character is, however, greatly modified by the vicinity of the largest continent on the globe, from which it is separated by distances varying from 100 miles —from the island of Kiushiu to the peninsula of Corea— to nearly 500 miles, from the province of Echigo across the Sea of Japan to the coast of Manchuria. The magnitude of these distances makes the insular position of Japan differ sufficiently from that of Great Britain to make a comparison of the effects of the vicinity of the continent upon the meteorological phenomena of these islands to the east of the united continents of Asia and Europe, and of those islands to the west of the same continent, worthy of the most careful study.

Such a comparative study would be made still more instructive by the fact that while the larger part of the surface of the British Isles is comparatively level, the highest peaks scarcely exceeding 4,000 feet in height, and the mountain ranges being of no great extent, Japan is essentially a mountainous country, covered with long ranges of mountains varying in height from 4,000 feet to 7,000 feet, in which isolated peaks and vast masses are found from 10,000 feet to 12,365 feet in altitude. It is well known that elevated mountain ranges exert a great influence upon continental climates, and it is interesting to observe the extent in which even the oceanic climate of Japan is modified by her systems of mountains.

Another important feature of the meteorological position of Japan is her situation in the region of variable winds. These islands extend through 15° of latitude and 14° of longitude in that region, and form a series of land elevations reaching from the average north-eastern limits of the periodical (monsoon) winds, through a distance of 1,300 miles towards the north-east. From time to time the monsoons reach their shores and mountains, and occasionally the dreaded typhoons visit their south-eastern borders, and make their destructive power felt even in the capital. To this influence of the atmospheric currents should be added the exceedingly important influence of the great oceanic currents. The well-known warm Kuro Siwa current flowing parallel to the south-east coasts, and the cold currents coming down from the north into the sea of Japan on the west have much to do with the remarkable differences which are known to exist between the climates of the south-eastern and western coasts of Japan. And, in fine, if we take into account the islands and groups of islands north and south of the Japanese Empire, we have a grand chain of islands extending from the Kuriles near Kamtschatka on the north, through the Loochoos, Formosa and Philippines to the East Indies, so that could the vast belt of islands be dotted over with meteorological stations, connected by submarine telegraphs with each other and with similar stations on the Asiatic continent, knowledge of inestimable value to man, and unattainable elsewhere, could be acquired, shedding clear light on the most difficult and important questions connected with the science of meteorology.

The worth of such a vast system of observations well carried out, have been shown in Great Britain and in the United States. In the latter country, during several years past simultaneous observations taken three times daily at seventy-five different stations, situated at from 50 to 3,000 miles apart, and reported at once by telegraph at Washington, have enabled the central office not only to forecast the weather, but in seventy-six cases out of every hundred, to give warning of impending storms, thus saving thousands of lives and millions of property. Isolated and individual observations have very little value as a means of forecasting weather. They may have, however, a high scientific value in such a country as Japan. And I take great pleasure in referring here to the extremely valuable and accurate series of observations made under the direction of Mr. H. B. Joyner, C.E., F. R. G. S., at the Imperial Meteorological Observatory in Tôkiô. The experience of the director, the skill of his trained observers, and the perfection of the costly instruments employed, are a guarantee that the work is well done, and the result worthy of the deepest study.

I propose to lay before you some of the results of some of my own observations in this field, particularly those results which are represented graphically by the curves of barometric pressure, and of thermometric, psychrometric, and anemometric changes accompanying this paper.

The observations which I wish to discuss by the aid of of these curves cover an interval of 124 days from March 1st, 1876, to July 3rd, 1876.

The instruments used were a standard Negretti and Zambra barometer with a column $\frac{1}{3}$ inch in diameter, a standard wet and dry bulb psychrometer, a Robinson anemometer, a weather vane and a rain guage. The barometer cistern was 21 feet above the level of the sea.

Looking now at the curves themselves, and attending

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to the description of them given in the margins, it will be perceived that:—

1.—The uppermost continuous curve gives the amount of cloudiness on a scale of from 0 to 10.

2.—The detached heavy vertical lines underneath this curve, with a dotted curve to the left of each, give the amount of rain on a scale of 2 centimeters to one inch of rain, while the dotted lines indicate the time and duration of the rainfall.

3.—The second continuous curve gives the barometric pressure reduced to 32° Far., and on a scale of 20 centimeters to one inch pressure.

4.—The third curve gives the force of aqueous vapour on the same scale as that of the barometric curve.

5.—The fourth curve gives the relative of humidity, or the degree of saturation on a scale of 1 centimeter to five per cent of saturation.

6.—The fifth curve indicates the changes of the thermometer on a scale of 1 centimeter to 5 degrees. The dotted lines indicate the means both of the three daily observations and of the maximum and minimum thermometers.

7.—The lowermost curve gives the daily totals of wind, on a scale 1 centimeter to 50 miles.

8.—Above the lower curve the detached straight lines drawn at different angles to points in the horizontal line show the velocity and direction of the wind at the times of the daily observations.

Noticing first the more obvious peculiarities of these curves, the barometric curve first claims our attention on account of the appearance of a certain regularity in its elevations and depressions, giving the form of mountainous waves with sharp high crests and deep troughs. Examining these with a view of ascertaining whether they indicate anything like a periodicity, or regularity in the oscillations of the barometer, we obtain the following results.

Counting only those elevations and depressions of the barometric column which exceed three-tenths of an inch, we find that during 117 days the following numbers of each occurred at the intervals named.

Elevations indicated by the crests of the curve:—

1	at an interval of	3	days	from the	preceding	one
2	"	"	4	"	"	"	"
3	"	"	5	"	"	"	"
6	"	"	6	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	8	"	"	"	"
2	"	"	9	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	12	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	15	"	"	"	"

Making 17 elevations at average intervals of 6·8 days.

Depressions indicated by the troughs of the curve:—

2	at an interval of	4	days	from the	preceding	depression.
4	"	"	5	"	"	"	"
5	"	"	6	"	"	"	"
2	"	"	8	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	12	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	13	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	14	"	"	"	"

Making 16 depressions at average intervals of 7 days.

While we can discover no exact periodicity in the oscillations here indicated we can clearly see a tendency to an approximate periodicity. The average of all the intervals is 6·9 days, and the separate intervals of 6 days are much the most numerous, while the longer intervals of 12, 13, 14, and 15 days show a tendency to break up into smaller intervals of from 6 to 7 days.

The thermometric curves show in many places remarkable correspondences with the barometric curve, giving in several instances precisely the same intervals between successive crests and troughs. And what is still more noticeable is the fact that the relation is in many cases an inverse one, that is, when the barometric curve rises the thermometric curve falls, the crests of the one corresponding with the troughs of the other. This is especially to be noticed in the curves for the 54 days from March 1st to April 24th. Here we see almost an exact opposition in the chief oscillatory motions during the first 21 days. On the 3rd of March and on the 21st, moderate depressions of the barometer correspond to equally moderate elevations of the thermometer, and on the 15th a great depression of the barometer is seen to be coincident in time with a great rise of the thermometer. Similar coincidences appear elsewhere, but they are not sufficiently numerous to justify the deduction of a general law that when the barometer falls the thermometer rises.

Turning now to the curves of the force of aqueous vapour, which are also approximately* curves of quantities of aqueous vapour, we discover in most parts a remarkable parallelism to the curves of temperature. At a few points however we see that the oscillations are in opposite directions, showing that the quantity of vapour did not invariably increase with the temperature.

A similar parallelism is seen between the curves of relative humidity and of temperature. The means of these curves as indicated by the dotted lines are in most cases nearly parallel.

I may here observe that this parallelism between the curves of temperature and of vapour, and the manner in which they differ from the barometric curve, are in accordance with well known principles of physics and are what we should expect in an oceanic climate. As the temperature of the ocean and the moist land rises in any region, the quantity of vapour drawn forth by the increasing heat also increases. But this vapour is only $\frac{5}{8}$ as heavy as dry air, and as it rises in increasing quantities into the upper strata it unites with the heat of the sun in increasing the volume of the atmosphere and causing an overflow into the surrounding drier and denser strata, and thus diminishes the weight of the atmosphere over the region. The parallelism of the curves of relative humidity and temperature is not a necessary deduction from the results of experimental research in physical laboratories. That is, it does not follow that in the open air an increase of temperature will, as a rule, produce quantities of aqueous vapour, which will increase as rapidly as the capacity of the atmosphere for vapour increases with the increasing heat. In fact their curves show us in a striking manner that, in the warmer part of every day, as at 1½ P.M., the relative humidity falls in a remarkable manner, and at night it rises again, so that the daily oscillations of the curve are opposite to those of the thermometric curve. And yet upon the whole the means of the two curves rise and fall together. And this would appear to be a necessary part of that wise system by which the rain-cloud regions of the atmosphere become gradually filled to repletion with vapour and at length empty their beneficent showers upon the thirsty earth.

We turn now to the winds which may be viewed in many cases as potent secondary causes of the barometric, thermometric and other changes indicated by these curves. Strictly speaking all winds are the effects of differences of atmospheric pressure caused primarily by the sun's heat, yet when vast bodies of the atmosphere have once been set in motion from one part of the earth's surface to another, carrying with them warmth, moisture and diminished density, or the opposite qualities, they necessarily exert a controlling influence over the indications of the barometer, thermometer and psychrometer.

In order to discover the relation between the winds and the curves we are examining, we begin with counting the number and direction of the winds coincident with the chief depressions and elevations of the barometer. We find that there were seven southerly to three northerly winds coincident with low barometers, and seventeen northerly winds to five southerly winds coincident with high barometers. It thus appears that here, as in similar latitudes elsewhere, the barometric column as a general rule rises with north winds and falls with south winds.

It appears to me that the exceptions to this general rule may be due to the fact that the winds in these cases were probably of a local and restricted character. The winds which affect the barometer are not regional winds confined to the lower strata of the atmosphere, but winds that come from great distances and imply motion of nearly the whole mass of the atmosphere. A warm south wind

* The formula expressing the relation between the weight of a given volume of aqueous vapour, and its tension and temperature taken in connection with Glaisher's Factors, shows that for open air temperatures between 32° and 80° with dew point temperatures from 0° to 40° below the open air temperatures, the approximations to strict proportionality between the tensions and the quantities of vapour range from 79 per cent. to 100 per cent. of strict proportionality.

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coming from the tropics laden with vapours lighter than dry air diminishes the weight of the atmosphere, and wherever it goes, there the barometric column falls. But a south wind may be merely a local sea breeze springing up at midday in consequence of the land becoming more heated than the adjacent waters. Of this examples occurred on May 3rd, May 26th, June 17th and 18th and other days on which south winds were coincident with high barometric readings. The mornings and evenings of these days were calm, while from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. a strong south wind blew. And this wind must have been merely a sea breeze, having its starting point not far out at sea, and producing but little effect upon the great mass of the atmosphere. My observations in other parts of Japan afford confirmation of this view. In a journey along the north-west coast in July 1875 in company with one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Asiatic Society, I frequently noticed strong north or north-west afternoon winds, and on my return to Tôkiô I found on examining Mr. Knipping's valuable records of his meteorological observations, that during the same hours on the same days, winds were blowing at Tôkiô in the opposite directions, namely from the south or south-west.

As this is a point of great importance, I will here refer to the remarkable local or regional winds of California, which blow with great regularity from 9 A.M. till 3 P.M. almost every day from April to October. A careful observation of these winds during eleven years, has shown me that while their velocity is considerable and the distance to which they penetrate into the interior is great, their influence is confined to the lower strata of the air, and they affect the barometer very little. Observations on the summit of Mt. Tamalpais near San Francisco, 2,500 feet high, show that these winds do not generally reach that height. As an illustration of their force I may mention that in the valleys north of the bay of San Francisco, trees are all inclined towards the north-east, and in the valleys south of the same bay the trees are inclined towards the the south-east, showing that the winds passing in through the Golden Gate at San Francisco, as though the narrow part of a funnel, and over the lower hills south of the Golden Gate, spread out in both directions north-east and south-east, carrying with them refreshing coolness and welcome moisture far into the interior. And yet these are merely sea breezes, not even ruffling the serenity of the upper air, or diminishing its literal gravity.

In like manner the exceptional occurrence of northerly winds along with barometric depression seems to be due to local causes such as a greater heating of the coast than of the interior in time of an elevated south wind which depresses the barometer, and at the same time permits a low surface current to set in from the north. But in the absence of all observations in the interior at the time of these exceptional north winds, we cannot form any sure judgment as to their origin.

We thus see the great importance of such a number of simultaneous observations at suitable points, as will make known the true character of a given wind, and tell us whether it is a local wind, a land or sea breeze or a movement of the great mass of the air. The barometer may lend its invaluable aid in answering this question. But we must also attentively observe the motions of the upper currents as indicated by the movements of the upper clouds.

Just here Japan becomes an exceedingly interesting field of research. Not only are clouds visible in her skies most of the time, but their differences of form, character and elevation are such as to give the observer almost unequalled facilities for studying the motions of the upper currents of the atmosphere. Such a phenomenon as two winds blowing in nearly opposite directions at once, one in the upper regions of the atmosphere and the other in the lower is very common, and I have observed many instances of different clouds moving at the same time in these different directions of the upper currents. The importance of careful observations at suitable places and at different elevations may be inferred from the fact that the observers connected with the United States signal service are required to note and report by telegraph the direction and velocity of the motion of the upper clouds, these observations being of great use in determining the probable changes of the weather.

The curves of force of aqueous vapour and of relative humidity by which the state of the atmosphere with respect to moisture is indicated, present many points of interest. One of the most interesting of these occurs near the close of April. Here we have from the 21st to the 22nd an increase of temperature and of aqueous vapour together. The quantity of vapour does not, however, increase quite in the same proportion as the temperature ; for we see a depression in one part of the curve of relative humidity, showing that the quantity of vapour did not keep pace with the increase of the capacity of the air for vapour. On the 27th a change occurs ; the thermometric curve is seen to drop rapidly : but we observe that a heavy fall of rain has occurred on the 26th, as if the cup of the clouds had been filled to overflowing, and was now partially emptied. Evidently some cause has lowered the temperature and diminished the capacity of the air for aqueous vapour, thus producing condensation of the vapour and the precipitation of rain. But here we notice that immediately after the rainfall the pressure curve begins to rise rapidly, and at the same time the heat curve continues to drop, and with it both of the vapour curves, and during some days we have low thermometer with high barometer, accompanied by small differences between the maximum and minimum reading of thermometers. If we look for the cause of these phenomena, we may notice that the cold north winds have been at play since the rainfall ceased, producing their appropriate effects on all the curves. If we seek to conjecture what caused the precipitation of rain before the north wind began to blow we may suppose that an upper current of cold north wind began to blow in the upper rain cloud region, condensing the vapour there collected, before the wind was felt below. This surmise finds support in what we observe on the 19th, 20th and 21st of May. Here we finds that after a prolonged and gradual rise in the curve of aqueous vapour, beginning on the 29th of April, a sudden depression occurs connected as before with depressions of the curves of relative humidity and of temperature.

But we see also that a strong north wind began to blow at the beginning of the rain fall. May we not believe this cold wind to be the cause of this precipitation of rain and that it produced this effect by reducing the temperature of the lower rain-cloud region below the temperature of saturation, without at the same time affecting the barometer ; and that the reason why it did not at first effect the barometer was became it was at first a local wind confined to the lower strata of the atmosphere ? We find that after the rain was over the north wind continued to blow, while the barometer rose rapidly. This looks as if the air, being partially dried after the rain and therefore denser than before, was now, like an empty vessel into which water is poured, in a condition to receive accessions to its mass by the movement from above of dry cold air from the north. In this way what was at first a surface wind might have become a movement of the whole mass of the atmosphere. Another noticeable instance, in which a north wind precedes a rainfall at a time of low barometer and is followed by a depression in the curves, is seen on June 20th. It is noteworthy in this case that the rise of the barometer is very gradual after this date instead of being abrupt as in the preceding instances. And this is what we might expect, because we observe that no north winds of any strength blew during more than 10 or 12 days after June 20th. It is, however, by no means a general rule that rainfalls occur only in time of low barometer preceded or followed by north winds.

On the 2nd and 4th of May nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain fell at a time of high barometer. During the rainfall and after it, there was a steady rise of the curves of aqueous vapour and relative humidity, while during only one day was there a slight fall of the thermometer. During the rain a gentle north-east wind was followed by a strong south-east wind. Now it is to be noticed on the curve of aqueous vapour that this rainfall did not rob the lower strata of the atmosphere of their moisture. Is it not fair to conjecture that this rain, falling as it did from higher rain clouds was due to condensation produced by high currents of wind from the north, currents not felt on the surface, and that these currents also caused the barometric

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column to maintain its height until the rain was nearly over? And when we consider that clouds at different elevations are frequently seen moving in almost opposite directions for hours in succession, we can easily understand how it could happen that a north wind could produce precipitation of higher clouds while a south wind was blowing on the surface below. Had there been an observer on the top of Fujiyama at the date last referred to, there is good reason for thinking that he might have recorded a north wind, while at its base a wind was blowing from the south.

I might extend these illustrations further by discussing the accompanying curves for March and April, 1875. An examination of these would tend to confirm the views already expressed.

In conclusion I only add, that we see even in the light of these few observations by one observer in one locality that such observations have some value in confirming settled meterological principles, and starting questions of great interest, and that therefore efforts should be made to multiply such observations in different parts of the Empire. And every friend of science will earnestly wish that the day may not be far distant when the Governments of Japan and China shall, in the interests of science, commerce and agriculture, establish and put into operation a grand system of simultaneous observations similar to those now in operation in some of the countries of the west.

Correspondence.

THE CURRENCY.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 11th May, 1877.

Sir.—"A.Z." overlooks, as it seems to me, a result which must inevitably follow, were the changes he advocates to be confined within the limits he would be content with. If I mistake not, it is one of the fundamental principles of political economy, that with an excess of currency in any country, Exchange will go against that country, and the bullion portion of the currency will be exported to restore the balance. This indeed has been going on for years in Japan already.

From the tenor of "A. Z's." previous communications, I assume that,

1. He recognizes the importance of having in Yokohama a currency which has a fixed value in relation to that of the interior.
2. He considers the *yen* to be, at any rate, suitable for that purpose.—Indeed he reproaches the foreign community for rejecting the *yen*.

Thus far we are agreed. But I protest that it is impossible, that the coin which might be chosen—say the *yen—could* remain in Japan unless also the currency were adjusted. Whether *on the whole* the circulation of Japan is excessive, it is impossible to say, but we know that there is a frequent plethora and congestion, which amounts to the same thing. We had far better keep the Mexican dollar, than adopt the *yen* without a proper regulation of the whole currency.

Equally I would protest against the doctrine that the issues of inconvertible paper, or the general unsatisfactory condition of the currency in the interior, are nothing to foreign trade. I have sought in my previous communications to give prominence to the idea that any reform to be of use must be a general one,—not only for Yokohama, but for all Japan, and paramount importance which I attach to such a comprehensiveness must be my excuse for troubling you again on a subject which I fear may be becoming wearisome.

Yours obediently,

W.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Nord* writes:—The German coast is now bristling with guns and torpedoes from Memel to the Dutch frontier. The iron-clad fleet, specially destined for the protection of the coasts, is composed of five frigates and a corvette, without counting one frigate in course of construction. Naturally, it is French money which has paid for all these works. With such preparations, it appears to me that the Germans could contemplate with a well-grounded tranquility the military reorganization of France, and this so much the more as this reorganization does not affect the navy, of which the efficiency appears at present even more doubtful than in 1870.

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., *Acting Law Secretary.*

Tuesday, May 8th, 1877.

Edgar Abbott *v.* John Baikie.

This was a claim of $99, commission on a charter party.

Plaintiff stated:—I am a broker. On the 2nd May, Captain Baikie of the *Ching Too* came to my office in company with Captain Partridge and Captain Sievewright and asked me if I could put his vessel in the way of getting employment. I asked him most carefully if he was consigned to any one else in the place. He said no, his vessel was free. I commenced to make inquiries at once to see what could be done for the ship, when one of my constituents informed me that the vessel had been offered for charter by another firm. Defendant came again on Saturday to my office, and I then accused him of putting his vessel in somebody else's hands. He declared, in presence of two captains, that his vessel was entirely free. On the same afternoon I went out and called on four or five firms and one firm telegraphed to me about chartering. On Saturday I waited for defendant to tell him what I had done. He never appeared, and the first information I received of his charter was through the medium of the press. The vessel was placed entirely in my hands and I consider the captain had no right to go to any one else.

To defendant:—I am perfectly certain that you asked me to do something for your ship.

To the Court:—Defendant did not obtain employment through me. I consider that if a vessel is placed entirely in my hands as a broker the Captain has no right to go to any one else with reference to business. I received no notice from defendant as to what steps he was taking himself. I had offered the ship to several parties. I claim five per cent. commission on obtaining charter. That is the usual commission in this port. I reckoned on the total amount of charter that defendant did obtain. I believe the charter was for $2,500. The five per cent. would come to more, but as Captain Sievewright is leaving for Niigata to-day I was afraid of losing his evidence, and had the case tried summarily on a smaller amount. Several cases similar to this have been tried both here and in Shanghai, and the decisions have been against the captain.

Richard Partridge, sworn:—I am master of the *Wandering Minstrel.* I went to plaintiff's office in company with defendant and another captain on two occasions. Defendant had just arrived, and we introduced him to plaintiff, who was our agent. I do not remember hearing much business talked on the first occasion; on the second I recollect hearing plaintiff remark to defendant that he had placed his vessels in the hands of other people. Defendant replied that it was entirely free and in the hands of himself. I can't remember any thing else.

To plaintiff:—If I put my vessel in your hands I would not think of seeking elsewhere. There was nothing in the conversation to lead me to a supposition either way; I heard no positive statement that the ship was in your hands.

Mr Abbott applied for an adjournment in order to call his other witness, Captain Sievewright.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

On the Court sitting again in the afternoon, his Honour said he thought it expedient, as defendant's ship was going to return immediately from Hakodate, to have the case tried by Jury. He had looked over all the cases which could be taken as precedent and considered this course the best. An order was accordingly made "that the case be put down for hearing by Jury on a date to be named on application by either party; that the evidence of Captain Partridge be then read and accepted; and, further, that Captain Sievewright's statement be taken this afternoon on affidavit, and accepted on the day of trial."

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

and

Messrs. E. F. Kilby, F. D. Walker, C. S. Bland, W. Gordon, and C. H. Dallas, Jurors.

Friday, May 11th, 1877.

W. M. Howles *v.* E. C. Kirby and others.

This was a claim of $15,000 damages for tort and trespass in connection with the administration of the property assigned by plaintiffs to defendants for their benefit and the benefit of plaintiff.

Mr Kirkwood appeared for plaintiff, Mr Dickins for defendants.

Mr Dickins, on his Honour calling for the litigants, answered for three defendants, but on behalf of Mr Plummer he said that as the rules of the Court had not been complied with in the serving the notice upon him, he should move that the case so far as Mr Plummer was concerned should be postponed till the rules had been complied with.

Upon his Honour calling for evidence on this point, Mr Dickins called

A. Plummer, who was sworn and said:—The notice of the Court was only served upon me yesterday morning.

To the Court:—I had no notice of the case before, except in conversation with Mr Talbot, who mentioned incidentally that such a case was coming on. This was a long time ago. Mr Talbot said

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nothing about a petition on my behalf. I never employed counsel on my behalf through Mr Talbot.

W. H. Talbot, sworn :—I received a summons of petition in this case, one I kept myself and one I gave to Mr Kirby through Mr Dickins. I am not certain that I received more than two petitions. I had some conversation with Mr Plummer in the same day with regard to employing counsel. Mr Plummer said he did not care who was employed for he took no interest in the case. Mr Kirby said he would retain Mr Dickins so I told him also to engage that gentleman on my behalf.

His Honour said he was satisfied that Mr Plummer knew the case was coming on, and if Mr Dickins would show him that the exclusion of Mr Plummer from the case to-day would be necessary, he would make the order.

Mr Dickins replied that the rules of the Court should be complied with. Ten days' notice had not been given. At the present moment his client did not know the particulars of the case. He might have acceded to the wishes of the plaintiff. The case should be postponed, for no harm would accrue thereby.

His Honour expressed his willingness to do this if the Counsel for the other side would agree.

Mr Kirkwood objected to any postponement for it would cause a great deal of trouble, and he would have to request the postponement of the whole case.

Mr Talbot, re-called :—I certainly understood from Mr Plummer that Counsel was to be retained on his behalf, but I cannot say how it is that he did not employ Mr Dickins. Mr Kirby called on me and took the petition from me, saying he would relieve me from all further trouble in the matter.

Mr Dickins stated his inability to conduct the case on behalf of Mr Plummer, for he had had no consultation with that gentleman and did not know what special defence he might have. Mr Mitchell had a special defence as well as a general one. The rules of the Court were imperative and His Honour could not alter them.

Mr Kirkwood said he would accept an adjournment if Mr Plummer would pay the costs.

His Honour said there would be no costs, and after some further discussion over-ruled Mr Dickins' petition, considering Mr Plummer would not be damnified.

Mr Dickins requested His Honour to note his objection.

The Jury were now called and sworn in.

Mr Kirkwood then introduced his case to the Court and Jury.

W. M. Howles, sworn :—I live at 14 Kaigan Dori, native settlement, Yokohama. In June, 1870, I was keeping an engineer's shop at No. 107, Creek. The value of my business then was $14,000 or $15,000. There was a blacksmith's shop, an engineer's shop, one moulding shop, an outside house as office, one banto's house, one watchman's house; also a dwelling house in the centre of the lot. I leased this property from Mr Allmand. The last I heard of the lease was that Mr Talbot was in possession of it. The terms of my lease were five, ten or fifteen years at my option. I erected the premises on No. 107. There was only a dwelling house on it when I leased it. I erected buildings and made alterations and fixtures, in all costing $3,365. No inside fixtures are included in this account. I insured the buildings for $5,000. I except the dwelling house, and stock in trade. My stock in trade was worth about $14,000. My then indebtedness was about $8,300. I was pressed very hard for payment. I was not able to pay then, because my partner's money did not arrive from America as expected. I went to the Consul and told him the circumstances and that the business was worth a great deal, though the money was not handy. He said he would write to Shanghai and receive instructions. I said we did not want to go into bankruptcy for the stock in trade was of great value. In consequence of what the Consul said, a meeting of my creditors was called, to be held at No. 107. It took place there, but I cannot say what occurred. I was outside directing all the parties to come in. After I thought they had all assembled I went into the house and found the meeting over. I called no further meeting, but I saw an advertisement in the papers calling a meeting of the creditors at Carroll & Co.'s, No. 16. (*Japan Herald* of August 1st, 1870, referred to). I went to the first meeting at No. 16, but I did not hear all they said. They talked a lot. They did not ask me to attend. I was not summoned by any one. I think the next advertisement I saw was that the property was going to be sold by auction. It was about two months before the actual sale. I went to Mr Talbot and asked him to request defendants not to sell the place, for there was plenty of money in it. He said he would write to the creditors. I wrote to Mr Talbot to allow me to go along with the business, for it was a paying one. I made an offer to my creditors. Mr Talbot showed me a letter from Mr Kirby. I cannot remember the date.

Mr Kirkwood called for a letter of about August, 1870, in reply to an offer made by plaintiff.

Mr Dickins said defendant had never received such a letter.

Witness continued :—Mr Kirby said he would not give me a clean release unless he could see the amount of the assets. Mr Talbot read that letter to me. I did not take a copy of the letter. It was in answer to a letter of mine to Mr Talbot. I delivered it to him myself. In 1870 I think I only wrote on letter to Mr Talbot in Yokohama and one from Kobe. At the time I wrote the Yokohama one the "For Sale" advertisement was still appearing. On the morning of the sale I went to the Consul. It was on the 16th August. I had lodged an objection to the sale.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The Court sat again in the afternoon.

After some dispute as to its admissibility as evidence, Mr Kirkwood read a letter from Mr Consul Robertson to Mr Talbot in 1870, saying that plaintiff objected to the sale and if it was carried out it would be on Mr Talbot's own responsibility.

Plaintiff continued :—I received no deed of release from my creditors. Mr Hill did my business for me. I had no means to go to law then, and soon after went to Kobe. I received account sales of that sale in 1872. Mr Talbot sent them. (Produced) These are the accounts. I met Mr Talbot and asked him if the creditors would give me a clean release. He said they had no ill-will against me. I said "why then don't they give me a clean release?" I wrote to Mr Talbot then (letter produced). I signed that letter but the rest is not in my hand writing. I returned to Yokohama—I don't remember the exact date. I commenced proceedings in 1876. (Account sales referred to). The value of the buildings mentioned in the first item cost me $3,500. They were my own property. They were sold for $1,700. The drilling machine was worth $35 and was sold for $24. (Witness went through all the items of importance in the account sales and considered the sums actually realised for the goods were far short of the real value, in many cases over 75 per cent being lost.)

The Jury, during the course of this statement, said they thought one or two examples quite sufficient to give them an idea of the difference referred to.

Mr Kirkwood said it was the only way to prove the value of the goods, and the Jury could only in this way arrive at the amount of damages due.

The Jury said that this was only the evidence of plaintiff himself.

Mr Kirkwood promised to bring forward other evidence in support of Mr Howles' statement.

Plaintiff :—I never received any of the proceeds of this sale.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins :—The buildings were useful for stables, godowns or dweiling houses. They had a second story and were easily convertible into dwelling houses. The petition was read to me. Its statements are all true. When I commenced this business in 1869 don't know how much money I had. My books will tell you. I think I had more than $500. Mr. Black paid $1,400. I put it in the cash box. I did not go to the bank. When I commenced we had over $500 worth of stock. I can't point it out in the books. I am uneducated. I was not at all in debt. I swear that. (Mr Dickins then put into Court the deed of partnership and read the latter part in which it was stated that the debts of Howles amounting to $4,588.10 were to be paid equally by him and his partner). That is the money my partner was to bring in, not my debts. Defendant Talbot has a list of the stock in hand then. He took all the books away. There was very little stock in November 1869. I got a lot of stock from America, and here up till June, 1870. The stock book will show the amount. I gave it to defendant Talbot. There was at least $9,000 or $10,000 worth. I received invoices and bills but I do not have them. Defendant Talbot has; if he has not he ought to. He was appointed to look after this estate. I have no other legal knowledge than that. The creditors did not accept an offer that I should carry on the business and pay the debts out of the profits. J. D. Carroll accepted the proposal but the others would not. From June to August 1870 I was going in the steamer *Shuey Leen* as second engineer. I was frequently in Yokohama. There might have been a summons out against my by Bavier & Co. about June 1870, for $196. My partner might have had something to do with it. (Papers in this suit put in). I know about the suit of David Philipps for $550 in June 1870. (Papers put in). There were several other actions I do not remember about. I saw a lot of advertisements about my property then. I never objected to Mr Talbot being appointed assignee. I recollect one Sutherland being put in possession of No. 107. I objected to Mr Talbot about a week after, in his own office. I objected to the party Mr Talbot appointed to take stock. It was Mr Stevens. He was to arrange the goods in the best way for sale. I objected to him putting them out at all. He knew nothing about the business. I never sent a letter to any of the creditors appointing the sale. I offered to give up the property if they would give me a clear release. My creditors offered a full release if I would answer certain questions as to my estate. This was impossible. Mr Hill was acting for me on the 24th June, 1870. I know one Longfellow. He was my clerk. He did not walk off with a lot of my goods. He took a little. I don't think he did anything wrong in doing so. I think he took $1,400 worth. About $1,200 with came back to the firm. There was nothing else taken away. I don't remember making an affidavit before Mr Lowder, the then Consul. I sent two policemen after Longfellow when he was taking these things away. I cannot remember swearing to an affidavit, though I can tell you the price of the articles read out by Mr Kirkwood. In 1872 I objected to the sale in a letter to Mr Talbot. Since then I have made no objection to any of the items in the account sales. At that time our firm had not money to meet our debts. I don't know the date on which I was ejected from No. 107. I was not ejected by force. I objected to Mr Talbot remaining in possession of No. 107. I received a letter stating that the creditors did not object to me working for my own support and that they would not consider my earnings as assets in the estate. Our firm did no business after June 13th, 1870. I would have been contented had they released me. My objection is not founded on their not giving me a release but to their going to law and spending all the money and paying no one. My counsel agreed to the sale if they would give me a release. The questions they wanted to put to me contained nothing which I could not answer honestly, faithfully, and truthfully. It is hard to satisfy twenty growling men. I did not pay any of them one single cent myself. I don't know where all the money went to. The accounts they sent me were incorrect.

Adjourned till 9 a.m. this morning.

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Saturday, May 12th, 1877.

Mr Dickins resumed his cross-examination of plaintiff, who said:—I have been with the Mitsu Bishi Co. for the past seventeen months. I get about $150 a month. When I entered their service I had no money. In June 1870 I had creditors to the amount of $3,665, but have not a list of them. I had $14,000 worth of stock. The money I bought this with was made in Nagasaki and in a contract here. I cannot exactly say how much I had. I have no proof. The contract was in 1869, between Mr Bovendeer, a gentleman since drowned, and me. I do not have a copy of the contract. I had no books then. I have no receipts for payments made in 1870. That is my letter. I have the other to which it is an answer. (Read by Mr Dickins) About June 1870 something was due for rent. I have no reason to suppose it was less than $400. I received no notice to quit from the landlord. There was not $600 due as wages to the men, nor $312 due to Spiers as salary. In the action in the American Court with Longfellow I was not a witness. I did not promise to appear. The value of the goods he took is in the ledger June 17th, as $1468. Mr Longfellow is not in Yokohama. He left a year or two ago. A bill of sale was not given to him by me. (Copy of document purporting to be bill of sale put in, dated June 18th, 1870). Mr Longfellow took goods away two or three times. I never got any receipt for them. (Receipt, signed by Mr Longfellow, for certain machinery, produced). I have no reason to suppose that I did not owe about $1,100 to creditors before June, 1870. I don't think they were paid through sueing me in the British Court. In February 1870 I owed Mr Blackmeyer $1,700. I owe nothing to my creditors now. They paid themselves. If the proceeds of the stock in trade had not been sufficient to pay them I should decidedly consider myself their debtor. I would only be too happy to pay them, in that case. Mr Black is dead. I received a letter from his sister three months ago. On several occasions before his death he authorised me to prosecute this auction. We carried on no business after June 1870. I worked on my own behalf. I have not the paper of questions Mr Talbot gave me. I saw it in his office. (Letters from Mr Hall, plaintiff's counsel in 1870, to Mr Talbot, produced and read).

Re-examined by Mr Kirkwood:—The last I saw of the stock book was in No. 107. I did not take it away. It was in the safe beside the other books. The bills and invoices were also at No. 107. I did not take them away. When I saw the advertisements in the papers I went to Mr Talbot and told him that it was unfair; the business was paying, and I requested him to tell the creditors so. He said Kirby & Co. objected to me going on until they saw the assets. I never gave my consent to the sale taking place. When I received the accounts I objected by letter. (Read). I never accepted the accounts as correct. I owed Kirby & Co. about $500, not $1,300. I owed Cook $14 to $15. A great part of the goods Longfellow took away belonged to him. In June 1870 I owed $3,500. Mr Talbot said so.

Mr Kirkwood called for the Registrar to prove by the records that Mr Mitchell was a partner in the firm of Curnow & Co. in 1870.

Mr Dickins said the Judge's notes in any case could not be taken as evidence.

His Honour called for evidence upon the point, and both Mr Dickins and Mr Kirkwood cited authorities on both sides of the question Mr Mitchell denied the fact and Mr Dickins was of the opinion that he should be called personally.

A sub pœna was ordered to be served immediately on Mr Mitchell.

George Whitfield, sworn:—I am an engineer, at No. 69, Yokohama. I was in Yokohama in 1870. I recollect Lot 107 and the buildings thereon. There was at first only a little bungalow. There was afterwards a foundry and blacksmiths' shop and iron store. This shed was worth—

Mr Dickins said this mere opinion could not be taken as evidence. A proper survey should have been taken. The witness' credit and experience should be first shown.

His Honour thought the evidence was positive. Witness had seen the buildings and the opinion he formed could be given.

Mr Whitfield said he had gone through the place several times and spoke from memory. He had not examined the house since.

Mr Dickins still objected.

His Honour agreed with Mr Dickins that a skilled witness was not required, and the evidence was admissible. His Honour noted Mr Dickins' objection, however.

Mr. Whitfield continued:—The blacksmith's shop alone would be worth $1,200. I think it was about 80 feet long, tiled on the roof and plastered inside. The engineers' shop I don't remember so well. It was with the foundry. Nor do I recollect the office or the rest of the lot very well. $100 a month is rather a high rent for such a place as that. As to the hand drilling machine, I should say the price would be about $25. I had one, a fellow to it, about the same time. Laid down it would cost $35, at home £3.10. The levelling plate—I have it now myself—was about 15 cwts. As old material it is worth 7 cents per lb. That is about $100. (It was sold for $20.) The seven forges were filled with Japanese bellows, which would cost, put up, $15 each. The whole lot therefore would cost $105. (Sold for $25). The small portable forge was worth $25. (Sold at $2). Anvils cost about $30 each. The usual selling price is 13½ cents per lb. that is $40 (Seven were sold for $108, worth $280). The grindstone was worth at the outside $10. (Sold for $1).

Mr Kirkwood here requested Mr Dickins, who was in a chaffing mood, to cease making witty remarks. Mr Dickins said he was trying to enliven the proceedings.

Witness continued:—The drill-post would cost $20, selling price $30. A Lowmoor plate (sold at $10) was worth about $65, cost price; selling price $80. One hand lathe was worth $150. I have it now in No. 69. (Sold for $50). The screw cutting lathe was not very valuable but it was worth about $250. (Sold for $105) A duplex punch costs at home $75, here $100. (Sold for $10.) I believe the foundation plate was cast at our place. It was about 4 feet square with a large hole in the middle of it, worth about $40.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins:—I was here in 1870 till 20th December. I don't remember the sale. Machines second-hand are not worth as a rule so much as new. Overtures were made to my firm very likely to buy the whole lot privately. It was not my part of the business. I was not at the sale. I do not remember seeing these particular articles at the time of the sale.

To the Jury:—Sometimes there is a demand for these things sometimes very little. I would not say that there is a steady demand. Selling a machine shop at auction would be at great loss.

Alfred Mitchell, sworn:—I live at No. 83. I have read my answer in this case. My statements therein are correct. I made no payment in 1870 as a partner in the firm of Curnow & Co. I deny having been a creditor of plaintiff in 1870. I had an action brought against me in 1870 by a man called Page. I forget the date. The claim was $1,000. Mr Marks appeared on my behalf. Mr Ross Johnson for Mr Page. I recollect being cross-examined by the latter. I think he did ask me if I was a partner in Curnow & Co.'s, I do not recollect the reply. It would not have been true if I had said I was a partner. People may have understood I was a partner but I received a salary and not a share in the profits till early in 1873. I recollect making a statement to the effect that "I am not, but I was a partner. I left on the 11th July, 1870." Mr Curnow put an advertisement in the paper. I knew he was going to put it in. (Mr Dickins admitted the advertisement in the *Herald* of July, 1870). It was inserted with my consent. I suppose it is correct. People outside thought there was a partnership, and this was to undeceive them.

To Mr Dickins:—Our first partnership was drawn up in 1873. Mr Curnow had been promising for some time. Up till then I received none of the profits. I had acted as a partner in the business though no arrangement was made. When this case came on the advertisement was put in the papers at my own request. The suit against Howles was brought by Mr Curnow personally. I did not eject plaintiff from No. 107.

Re examined by Mr Kirkwood:—Previous to July 1870 I said I acted as a partner.

Mr Dickins said he called no witnesses, but Mr Talbot was requested to answer any questions put by Mr Kirkwood.

Mr Talbot said:—The first meeting of creditors was called at the request of plaintiff. I know what took place. Plaintiff asked Carroll & Co. to assist him in protecting the property. I don't call them assignees, exactly. He did not tell me whether he was present or not at that meeting. I attended the meeting of creditors on the 24th June. I was asked to go by Mr Kirby, verbally. I was per proxy a creditor of Howles, on behalf of a Mr Skinner, I think. I don't know where my proxy is. I only had a memorandum of claim. It was $330 in amount. No debts were proved at this meeting. The door was not opened to any body. Persons who were supposed to be creditors were admitted. I did not call the meeting. I was only asked to attend, to take over the trusteeship of Carroll & Co. Mr Townley and Mr Kirby talked about it. Mr Marks was there for the landlord. I think he was asked to take the chair by persons present. Mr Howles was present in the early part of the proceedings; but was requested to retire. He was not present when the resolution was passed. I don't know that he was asked to sign the resolution. I was thereby requested to call a meeting every ten days. I called one every third or fourth, I think. The minutes of the subsequent meetings are here. The substance of these meetings were told to Mr Howles unless a special order were given to the contrary. I acted entirely under Mr Ross Johnson's advise, and the advice of Consul Robertson. They were determined to take possession of the property. The watchmen were told to keep the doors shut to all third persons. I did not turn Mr Howles out. The advertisement for the sale of his property was put in with his knowledge, at least he never objected to it. He wished that the date of the sale should be put off as far as possible in order that Nagasaki and Shanghai people might have a chance of buying. Howles offered to give us entire possession of his place in return for a clean release. He did so verbally. I may have got an answer to my inquiries of the creditors from Mr Townley for Mr Kirby refusing to accept the offer. For the first 10 days Howles did his best to help us to recover the goods taken from the premises. The creditors authorised me to sell the property. I asked for tenders for the business in all the neighbouring ports, but none were forthcoming.

Adjourned till 1 p.m. on Monday next.

IN THE KANAGAWA SAIBANSHO.

Before ASAINA KANSUI, Esq., Vice-President.

Thursday, May 10th, 1877.

H. AHRENS & Co. *v.* TAKAHASHI CHIKAYOSHI.

Plaintiffs demanded of defendant to take delivery of a quantity of lamp-posts arrived as per contract.

Mr E Schmid appeared for plaintiffs.

Mr Schmid said that in answer to the reply of defendant to the petition he had only to remark that he, defendant, having on several occasions acknowledged his indebtedness, could in no way dispute the claim now.

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His Honour said that defendants chief objection to this claim was that the lamp-posts, when they arrived, cost far more than plaintiff said they would. Defendant requested plaintiffs to keep the bargain money and consider the contract anulled.

Mr Schmid protested against this, for in the letter written by plaintiffs to defendant it was clearly stated that they did not bind themselves to any price, not knowing the freight on this particular merchandise. An estimate only was given of the probable costs, and plaintiffs acknowledged that these exceeded what was anticipated.

Defendant offered to pay any reasonable indemnity besides the bargain money if plaintiffs would accept it.

Mr Schmid said the goods in question were not every day merchandise and would be difficult to sell, so that some time would be required for consideration.

Some further arrangements were made with regard to payment of interest, &c. Mr Schmid said that defendant's chief difficulty was want of funds, and plaintiffs were willing to allow him any reasonable time before settlement.

The Court then adjourned, his Honour saying that if no arrangement was arrived at between the parties, judgment would be given against defendant on the contract.

WALTER BAGEHOT AND THE *ECONOMIST*.

(The Nation.)

In the death of Walter Bagehot, owner and editor of the London *Economist*, financial journalism has lost its acknowledged head, and England one of its best writers on political philosophy and government. The position of the *Economist* among newspapers is exceptional. Although attached to the views of the Liberal party in Great Britain, there is hardly another journal printed in our language which is so judicial in its character, and which has acquired such a hold on public confidence not in England only, but also on the continent of Europe and in the United States. It is not merely a financial paper, though primarily devoted to the interests of commerce, banking, and railways, but equally vindicates its claim to the title of a "political, literary, and general newspaper." No other prominent journal so strictly represents the mind and thought of its editorial head, for the reason, probably, that so large a part of its leading articles have been the work of his own hand; while those who have assisted his labors have learned to think and write like him. It is impossible to predict what the *Economist* will become in other hands than those of Mr. Bagehot, and it is hardly to be hoped that it can continue to enjoy the influence and popularity which he has given to it.

The birth of the *Economist* in 1843 was significant of the revolution which had taken place in English politics. The passage of the Reform Bill closed a chapter in political history; a chapter whose first pages were written by William Pitt, and its closing lines by Macaulay and Lord Brougham. Many years elapsed before the question of the suffrage—of personal participation by the subject in the government of the country—became again prominent. In that interval the ascendancy of material interests in English politics, now the controlling influence in the Government of Great Britain, was definitively established, The *Economist* was the fruit and exponent of the new régime. Singularly enough, its establishment was partly due to the incapacity of the *Examiner* to realize and conform to the new aspect of public questions; or, what is equally probable, to the reluctance of its editor to share the honors of his position with a new and ambitious aspirant. "Sed non omnes omnia possumus." What Albany Fonblanque had so brilliantly accomplished in the field of political reform it remained for another master mind to achieve in the new field of commercial and financial legislation. The prophet of the new dispensation was James Wilson. He proposed to Mr. Fonblanque "to contribute gratuitously to the *Examiner* papers on economical and financial subjects. His offer was refused, and he then established a journal which should be the especial vehicle of his philosophy on these sciences, and which he proposed to sustain mainly by his own exertions." It its early years the *Economist* was almost wholly the work of his own hands. He wrote not only the leaders, but a majority of the lesser articles; and, what is of hardly inferior importance in Journalism, he arranged and classified all its various information in such a manner that readers of every class knew just where to find the matter that concerned them, and were sure to find it.

In the seventeen years which intervened between the establishment of the *Economist*, in 1843, and the relinquishment of its control by Mr. Wilson, on going to India as Finance Minister, at the end of 1850, there occurred a series of economical events not less momentous than those political ones which had made the reputation of the *Examiner*. The father of the modern commercial system of England was doubtless Mr. Huskisson. If Canning and Huskisson had not prematurely died, the publice affairs of Great Britain would probably have taken a different turn after 1827. Political and religious reforms might have been postponed, but commercial and financial reforms would certainly have been hastened. Even after Canning's death a good beginning was made by Mr. Huskisson, Sir Henry Parnell, and Mr. Poulett Thompson. The Finance Committee, from which great things were expected, was created in 1828, and in 1830 the question of taxation was discussed by these statesmen with a breadth and liberality hardly surpassed in later times. The measures which were successfully carried by Sir Robert Peel fifteen years afterwards were brought forward by them at this time. They all agreed in recommending large remissions of taxation upon various raw materials of industry and articles of consumption, and they were equally agreed in favoring the imposition of a property or income tax. The further prosecution of these economical objects was, however, arrested by the all-absorbing question of Parliamentary reform, and, after that question has been disposed of, by the emergence of Irish issues, which first divided and ultimately destroyed the Reform Cabinet. The agitation of revenue, and especially the demand for relief from popular burdens, began about 1838, and for twenty years afterwards hardly any other domestic questions were considered than such as related to taxation, commerce, industry, or finance. The income tax was imposed by Sir Robert Peel in 1842 in the face of great opposition from the Whigs, and solely for the purpose of balancing the budget. He had at that time no disposition to reduce duties for the sake of revenue; but a partial readjustment and remission of duties, adopted by him in the interest of protection, produced results so advantageous to the Treasury that the great Tory statesman became an unwilling convert to the doctrine of free-trade. Thus, under Tory auspices, by Huskisson first and by Sir Robert Peel and his political legatee, Mr. Gladstone, afterward, were the great commercial reforms, which have made England the first of producing and trading nations, conceived, promulgated, and carried into operation. The Bank Act of 1844 was also the work of Sir Robert Peel, as had been the act for resuming specie payments in 1819.

Such were the influences under which the *Economist* was established, and such were the questions in the discussion of which its preeminence and influence were attained. Mr. Bagehot suceeded to this great inheritance in 1860, when by the removal of his father-in-law, Mr. Wilson, the control and management of the paper passed into his hands. In the absence of any biographical sketch of him which has as yet reached this country, the facts of his early life are imperfectly known. He was a writer for the *National Review* during the short life of that excellent periodical, and a volume of his collected essays was published soon after 1860. We recall, in particular, one of high merit on Sir Robert Peel. He has never been in public life, though twice a defeated candidate for Parliament—once for Manchester, and, at a later election, for the London University. His talents were not of the popular order, nor had he such persuasive manners or fluency of speech as would be likely to conciliate the difficult constituency of a great manufacturing town. He would doubtless have gained something and given much by occupying a seat in the House of Commons, but his noble career as a journalist would have been endangered by closer political ties. In the *Economist* he occupied a judicial and not a partisan position, and no journalist in England has with equal conscientiousness and impartiality judged the domestic, foreign, and international questions with which English journalism has had to deal. America owes him great respect and gratitude for his honest treatment of her civil war. He began on the Southern side, on the same general grounds which influenced Mr. Gladstone at that period, but his eyes were gradually opened to the true nature of the contest, his sympathies enlisted on the side of right principles, and his calm judgment satisfied not only that the North must certainly prevail in the end, but that it was better for England and for the world that it should prevail. The integrity of this uninfluenced conversion won for Mr. Bagehot the warm friend-ship of many Americans. Since the war the *Economist* has, in America, entirely supplanted the *Times* as the representative of financial opinion in Europe; yet during all those years of heated railway speculation, when a word in its columns would have made the fortune of any enterprise seeking English capital, the integrity of its judgments was never questioned, and it has never even been suspected of improper influences. Nor has its place in American confidence been won by any flattery of our country or its institutions. In all its discussions of our affairs there has been a manifest desire to get at the truth and to speak it fearlessly.

While Mr. Bagehot probably lacked the creative and organizing power which enabled Mr. Wilson to establish the *Economist* and

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place it on so firm a footing, he has nevertheless greatly increased its reputation and authority. In 1843 there was neither precedent nor constituency for such a paper. Its precedent has been numerously followed—*sed longo intervallo*—both on the continent of Europe and in the United States, and it has created a constituency of its own over which Mr. Bagehot has exercised a greater personal influence than was ever acquired by his predecessor. He has been a recognized authority in Europe on financial questions. He was one of the few Englishmen invited to testify before the French Commission on Banking Currency, and Credit in 1865, and he was an important witness before the English Silver Commission of 1876. The circumstance that he was a practical banker has been of great advantage to him as a journalist, as were similar business experiences to his predecessor. It may not be generally known in America that he was one of the proprietors of Stuckey's Bristol and Somersetshire Bank, and that he took an active part in its management, visiting Somersetshire—his native county—every week on this business. The bank is a very old and important institution, having by far the largest note circulation of the English joint-stock banks.

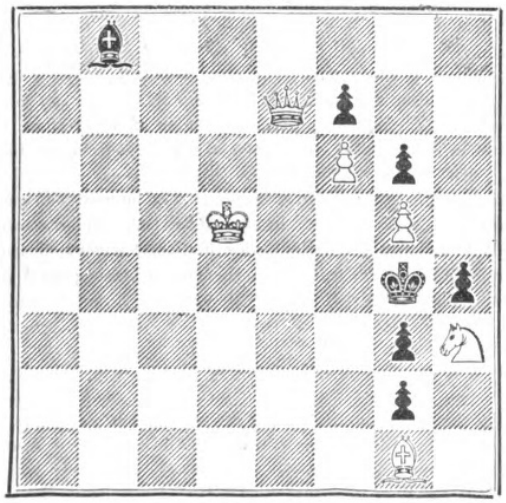
Mr. Bagehot's publications have been numerous, and his pen was never more fully occupied than within the past five years, during which his three most considerable works, 'Lombard Street,' the 'English Constitution,' and 'Physics and Politics,' have been published. He has lately been a frequent contributor to the *Fortnightly Review*. Finance, government, and political philosophy have been his usual topics, and he has discussed them with great acuteness and learning. The contrast drawn by him in his book on the 'English Constitution' between parliamentary and presidential government—the English and the American systems—is the best exposition of these kindred yet differing forms of polity. Many readers were surprised that he should still consider the sentiment of loyalty to the crown as an important bulwark of the English constitution, the popular impression being that loyalty to the Queen and royal family is only a traditional sentiment. Those Americans, however, who happened to be in England in December, 1871, when the Prince of Wales was struck down by a sudden and appalling illness, and who witnessed the out-burst of sincere and *repentant* loyalty which his danger and the rumor of his death called forth, need no better proof of the continued vitality and strength of the sentiment.

Mr. Begehot is the third among the foremost economists of England who have died within a few years, those who preceded him being John Stuart Mill and Professor Cairnes. Each has left a place unfilled, and which it will be difficult to fill.

PROBLEM.

By S. E. Barbier.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Solution of J. B. of Bridport's problem of last week.

White.	Black.
1.—R. to Q. R.'s 3rd.	1.—Kt. moves.
2.—R. to Q.'s 3rd.	2.—Anything.
3.—Mates.	

Correct answers received from W.H.S., W.B.M., and F.S., Tokiô; and C.B., Yokohama.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—There is a dull feeling prevailing in our market and prices follow a downward tendency. In 16/24 and 28/32 *Yarns* some sales are reported at lower rates, but 38/42 continue neglected. For *Shirtings* there is almost no demand, and prices are weaker. *Velvets* are dull; *T. Cloths* are lower, and other articles do not attract attention.

Grey Shirtings:—				
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce....	$1.45 to $1.80
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,, ...	1.65 to 2.25
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,, ...	1.62½ to 2.35
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,, ...	2.00 to 2 52½
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,, ...	1.45 to 1 65
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,, ...	1.10 to 1 25

White Shirtings:—				
60 to 64 reed 40 yds	35 in.	per pce. ...	...	2.20 to 2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb. ...		0.67½ to 0 82½
Black Velvets				7.25 to 8.25
English Drills 15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.		2.60 to 2.85
Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in.		1.70 to 2.15

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$28 50 to 32.25	
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$30.50 to 34.25	
No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$34.00 to 38.00	nom.
Reverse Twist 16-24 ...	,, ...		

Woollens.—Our market remained very quiet throughout the past fortnight, with the exception of some demand for printed *Mousselines de Laine*, but at rather unsatisfactory prices. Quotations for all other goods remain nominally the same.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in. ...	5 50 to	7.00
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in. ...	4 25 to	5.25
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in. ...	4.00 to	5.25
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in. ...	0 24 to	0.31
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in. ...	5.75 to	6.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in. ...	16 50 to	17.50
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in. ...	12.00 to	13.00
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in. ...	0.16½ to	0.18

Figured Mousselines de Laine	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.24 to 0.28
Multicolored ,,	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.28 to 0.36
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	...48 in. to 52 in...		0.80 to 1.20
Presidents	...54 in. to 56 in...		0.60 to 0.65
Pilots	...54 in. to 56 in...		0.45 to 0.55
Union	...54 in. to 56 in...		0.60 to 0.75
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs....	per lb ...	0.40 to 0.47

Sugar.—We have no change in our market to note since our last. Stocks consist of 70,000 piculs.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul...		$4.35
,, in basket	,, ...		$4.15
Taiwanfoo in bag...	,, ...		$4 20
do. in basket...	,, ...		$4.05
China No 1 Ping-fah	,, ...		$8.00
,, No. 2 Ching-pak ...	,, ...	$7.30 to	$7.70
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,, ...	$6.60 to	$6.80

China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...	$6.20 to	$6.40
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,, ...	$5 70 to	$6.10
,, No. 6 E-pak	,, ...	$5.20 to	$5.40
Swatow Brown	,, ...		$3.60
Daitong	,, ...		$3.85
Japan Rice	,, ...	$1.85 to	$2.05
Kerosene Oil	,, ...		$4.15

Kerosene Oil.—The market is rather weaker under the influence of forced sales at $4.15, but native stocks are very small and an improved demand may be looked for shortly.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our report per American mail, dated 10th instant, was as follows:—

Since the issue of our last report the utmost dullness has prevailed in our market. A few bales of fair Hanks were bought some few days ago at $500, @ 4/1=20 6, but since then dealers are offering their stocks at very considerable reductions, without being able to dispose of a single bale. Some Oshius have been settled at $500,=18 6, whilst the 50 bales of Filatures which have been delivered were mostly contracted for. We do not give any quotations, as everything is entirely nominal.

Shipments since the 21st ultimo amount to 99 bales. The total export since 1st of July is 20,383 bales, against 12,779 bales last year for the same period. Stocks are 1,400 bales.

Since the above was written deliveries of Filatures are 35 bales and 28 bales of Oshius. Hanks have been bought at $470 to $500, making at 4/1½, 17/8 to 18/8 in London, and at 5.15, frs. 48 to 51 in Lyons.

Tea.—As supplies of the New Leaf are coming in freely prices have declined considerably, and Teas, which at the early part of the week commanded $50 and upwards, are now easily obtainable at a trifle over $40 per picul. Lower class Teas have also followed the *Choice* parcels, and *Fine* Teas may now be bought at $30 to $33. As yet no lower grades have been on offer.

The parcels recently to hand, especially the *Choice* grades, show a decided improvement on last season's crop, being free from open and imperfect leaf and better twisted. It is to be hoped that this marked improvement will continue throughout the season, not only in high grades but also in the lower priced and more useful ones.

Parcels of New Leaf settled to date amount to 2,200 piculs, but stocks are very moderate.

To-day's rates close as under, the market showing a weak tendency.

Fine	$31 @ 33
Finest...	35 @ 38
Choice	39 @ 42

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been more business doing during the past week, and rates have advanced about 2 per cent., closing firm.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight.....		4s. 1½d.
,, Bank Bills on demand.....		4s. 0½d.
,, Private 6 months' sight.....		4s. 2d.
On Paris—Bank Sight		5.10
,, Bank 6 months' sight.....		5.17½
,, Private 6 ms. sight.....		5.25
On Hongkong—Bank sight.....		1¼ % dis.
,, Private 10 days' sight.....		2¼ ,,
On Shanghai—Bank sight		74½
,, Private 10 days sight.....		75¼
On New York—Bank Bills on demand.....		96½
,, 30 days sight Private.....		98½
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand...		97
,, 30 days sight Private.....		99
Kinsatz		408
Gold Yen		404

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 8	Gaelic	Kidley	British str.	2622	Hongkong	May 1	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
,, 8	Bothwell Castle	Heath	British bq.	591	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Mar. 20	Coal	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 8	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	2145	Shanghai & ports	May 1	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 9	San Francisco	Lamke	German schr.	263	Takao	Apr. 20	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 10	Menzaleh	Pasqualini	French str.	1503	Hongkong	May 3	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 10	Oceanic	Parsell	British str.	3750	San Francisco	Apr. 19	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
,, 12	Flying Spur	Croot	British bq.	735	London	Dec. 7	General	L. Kniffler & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
May 6	Viking	Castle	British str.	2558	Amoy	Rice	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 9	Malacca	Edmond	British str.	1709	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
,, 11	Gaelic	Kidley	British str.	2622	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
,, 11	Sea Star	Brotherton	British barque	591	Nagasaki	Ballast	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 11	Oceanic	Parsell	British str.	3750	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
,, 12	Ching-too	Baikie	Brit. 3-m. schr.	304	Hakodate	General	Carroll & Co.
,, 12	W'dering Minstrel	Sievewright	British bq.	361	Niigata	General	E. Abbott
,, 12	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	2145	Shanghai & ports		M. B. Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	French steamer	1503	Hongkong	May 10	M. M. Co.	
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1735	Hongkong	April 27	M. M. Co.	Hongkong
SAILING SHIPS.							
Annie C. Weston	Winsor	Am. barque	740	Hakodate	May 5	H. Allen, Jr.	
Benedicta	Jansen	Germ. schooner	250	Takao	April 27	Chinese	At Shi'gawa for [Amoy
Bothwell Castle	Heath	British barque	591	Newcastle, N.S.W.	May 8	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Flying Spur	Croot	British barque	735	London	May 12	L. Kniffler & Co.	
Haze	Wilkinson	American ship	826	New York	April 14	Isaacs Bros.	Manila
Syringa	Partridge	Brit. 3-m. schr.	242	Takao	April 20	Grosser & Co.	Niigata
San Francisco	Lamke	Germ. schooner	263	Takao	May 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	Commander.
JAPANESE—Kaiden Kan	4	450	Gun vessel	Commander Masuda
,, Fujiyama Kan ...	13	...	Sailing sloop	Captain Matsumura
BRITISH—Vigilant	2	835	Paddle Despatch vessel	Lt. and Comd. Hugh C. D. Ryder
,, Audacious...	14	3774	Iron-clad frigate (flagship, Vice Admiral [A. P. Ryder)	Captain P. H. Colomb
AMERICAN—Alert	4	540	Sloop	Commander Albert S. Barker
,, Tennessee	23	4200	Frigate (fg. ship, Rear Admiral W. Reynolde)	Captain Young
GERMAN—Elisabeth	21	2000	Corvette	Captain von Wickede

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Menzaleh* from Hongkong:—H. E. Mons. Barbolani, Italian Minister, Madame Barbolani, child and 3 servants, Messrs. Van Lissa, Fock, and Galopin.

Per Steam-ship *Oceanic* from San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. A. Center, Miss H. Center, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hellyer, Miss L. Howard, Messrs. E. C. Gill, G. L. Montgomery, A. Bodeker, H. Schoning, F. D'Iffanger, Fock, W. A. Macomber, A. Campbell, Wo-Ding-Wing, and 6 in the steerage. For Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Powell, and 149 in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Gaelic* for San Francisco:—Mrs. James and four children Dr. and Mrs. Bing, Captain Rathbone, Captain L. James, Lieut. Nicholson, Sir H. Norman, Dr. D. Smith, Messrs. Edward Millish, W. G. Brodie, R. E. Graves, H. A. Graves, L. W. Jones, Henry Maudesly, J. B. Watson, A. B. Watson, Francis Loane Stanley, A. Major, and 2 Japanese.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Hellyer and child, Capt. Perin, Capt. Jourdann, Dr. Schultze, Messrs. Schoening, Focke, Von Fischer, Macomber, Anderson, A. C. Walls, Campbell, Gill, Hippesley, and 35 Japanese in the cabin.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Menzaleh* from Hongkong:—

General from Europe	...1,570 packages.
,, from Hongkong	... 120 ,,
Sugar from Hongkong	...2,821 ,,
Total... ...	...4,511 packages.

Per Steam-ship *Oceanic* from San Francisco:—

Treasure for Yokohama	.. $263,664
,, Shanghai	...$300,732
,, Hongkong	...$763,974

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	... $571,426.66
,, ...	...yen 521.00

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RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the Mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

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and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged. L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed,

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Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Yokohama, March 7, 1874. 33ins.

ASTHMA AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, New Bond-street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 24, 1876. 1f. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRICE

—OF—

The Ladies' Directory,

WHICH will be found a very useful diary to the end of the year, has been REDUCED to

ONE DOLLAR.

To be obtained of Messrs. KELLY & Co., or the Office of this Paper.

Yokohama, April 11, 1877. tf.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

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A. MAJOR.

TO BE HAD AT ALL THE STORES.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876 1-f. 13 ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.
Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
June 10, 1876. 12ms.

THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,
in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of al kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,
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Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

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The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.
The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
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SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS
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Established 1843.
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Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.
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Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
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Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.
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Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

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March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.



And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

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KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. The 1s. tins are so made that the Powder is easily distributed from them, and will be found a great improvement on the old paper packets. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

SOLD IN TINS AND BOTTLES, BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. KEATING. Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.

Yours respectfully,
M. E. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas I am informed fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, and on conviction of the offender a liberal Reward will be paid.

Yokohama, April 7, 1877. 26ins.

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HATS AND HELMETS.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS, Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in

Hot Climates.

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CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Januray 1, 1876. 52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL and DIPLOMA OF HONOUR awarded, CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, Philadelphia, 1876. For excellence of Materials and Workmanship in their PREMIER QUALITY and medium grades. Their New PATENT TRIPLEX action and COMPENSATING LUMP.

The attention of Sportsmen is requested to the above new system of action. Its superior strength and solidity imparts greatly improved shooting powers. Hard hitting being the desideratum required is obtained by this powerful Gun.

Prices of the TRIPLEX: £22.10.0, £30.0.0, and £37.10.0. This latter is our highest quality and is marked "THE PREMIER QUALITY."

Excellent DOUBLE-GRIP BREECH-LOADERS at £8.10.0, £12.0.0, £16.0.0 and £20.0.0. Shooting guaranteed.

OUR PATENT TOP LEVER with PURDEY solid double bolt. Shooting guaranted. Sound plain finish £15/0/0. Well finished, good materials £21.0.0. Cases and implements £4, £6 and £8 extra.

In the New York International Gun Trial competition, 1873, the Committee awarded our guns the Diploma, being declared first for points of merit of action, materials, proportion and shooting qualities.

Extract from Forest and Stream, New York, December 26th, 1876. Contributed by one of the judges of awards of guns at the Centennial. "The crowning glory of the display was the case of W. & C. Scott & Son. This firm has sent more good guns to this country during the past few years than any other, and they especially commend themselves to American sportsmen from the fact that they furnish good guns, honestly made, and of high shooting powers at very moderate prices. Their TRIPLEX ACTION combines, in the highest degree, strength with simplicity, and it must rapidly secure the favor of all who test its merits."

OUR PATENT COMPENSATING LUMP strongly recommended; should be ordered on every gun (cost, 30 shillings extra). For the Sportsman abroad, this invention is invaluable, being secured against the joint becoming loose after several years wear.

CHOKE BORED GUNS.—Slight, Medium or Full.

BREECH LOADERS in all systems from lowest qualities.

SINGLE and DOUBLE MUZZLE LOADERS.

Makers of the NEW SWINBURN-HENRY Sporting Express and SWINBURN-HENRY RIFLES and Carbines taking Government Ammunition. This Rifle is a great improvement on the Martini.

SNIDERS Military and Sporting. MARTINI RIFLES.

DOUBLE EXPRESS RIFLES .450, .500, .577 Bore.

SUPERIOR REVOLVERS.

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Premier Gun Works,
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

LONDON OFFICE,
10, Gt. Castle St.,
REGENT CIRCUS.

Yokohama, April 21, 1877. 3ms.

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T. Morson & Son,

MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITION OF LONDON, 1851, PARIS, 1855 & 1867, & JUROR (EXHIB. LONDON, 1862.)

31, 33 & 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

WORKS:—

Hornsey Road, N., and Summerfield Works, Homerton, E.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINES.

MORSON'S Pepsine Preparations
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MORSON'S Pepsine Porci Pure
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MORSON'S Pepsine Porci Pure
MORSON'S Pepsine Powder
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MORSON'S Pepsine Wine
MORSON'S Pepsine Wine
MORSON'S Pepsine Lozenges
MORSON'S Pepsine Lozenges
MORSON'S Pepsine Lozenges
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MORSON'S Pepsine Globules
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MORSON'S Pancreatine Powder
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MORSON'S Pancreatic Emulsion
MORSON'S Pancreatic Emulsion

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON

MORSONS' PEPSINE PREPARATIONS.

PEPSINE.—Among the results of the application of science to the practice of medicine, none appear to promise more important results than Pepsine, the digestive principle of the gastric juice, which in a purified state, and mixed with some inert vegetable powder, or dissolved in wine, or made into a lozenge forms a valuable medicine. It appears that the use of this important agent is greatly increasing as the knowledge of its effects becomes more widely diffused. A few grains put into a wine-glass with some water forms at once an artificial stomach in which food may be digested, in this way the relative values of different samples of Pepsine may be determined. At a lecture that was delivered a short time ago at the Society of Arts, by Dr. LETHEBY, an experiment of this sort was made, in which large quantities of animal fibrine were digested in bottles, during the lecture, with MORSON'S Pepsine.—Extract from the *Morning Herald* and *Standard* Newspapers.

The rapid popularity Pepsine has acquired among the most eminent members of the medical profession throughout the civilised world, as almost a specific for chronic dyspepsia, is due to the fact that it is the nearest possible production of the active principle of the gastric juice of the stomach. Unfortunately, like all other inventions of a like nature, Pepsine has been not slightly discredited by the spurious manufactures that have been issued from time to time, but when it was know to be the product of of such eminent chemists as MORSONS', of Southampton-row the concurrent testimony of almost every physician in France and England declared it to be the grandest and most perfect cure ever introduced for all diseases of the digestive organs.—*Church Herald.*

It is not too much to say that the introduction of Pepsine into the list of modern therapeutic agents by Dr. CORVISART created a very veritable revolution in the pathology of dyspepsia, and diseases of the digestive organs. Whereas no complaint was so common as chronic indigestion, perhaps the most painful martyrdom to which any one can be subjected, this should now be positively unknown, for as the disease is due to a lack of gastric juice, a dose of Pepsine, which contains the active digestive principle of the digesting juice of the stomach, restores the equilibrium, and effects a cure. Fortunately, too, for its popularity, the preparations of Pepsine, for which we have to thank Messrs. MORSON & SON, are of the most elegant character, enabling it to be administered with the most extreme accuracy, and also in very palatable forms.—*Freeman's.*

One is apt to look with so much suspicion on all proprietary medicines the secret ingredients of which are carefully concealed from the world that it was a relief to find there was no secret about Pepsine. This comparably new and valuable agent is simply the active principle of the gastric juice of the stomach, and as nature is above art or science it is hardly to be wondered at that it has effected the most wonderful cures of what were heretofore supposed to be chronic dyspepsia. The principle underlying the administration of Pepsine, is just this. "Where the stomatch is not strong enough, strengthen it." It is, however, of the last necessity to see that it is properly made, the best guarantee for which is to be found in the presence of the labels issued by Messrs MORSON & SON, of Southampton-Row, these eminent chemists having achieved a deserved reputation for the manufacture of Pepsine, which has completely overshadowed even the original French makers.—*Weekly Register.*

When CORVISART first announced his invention of Pepsine not a few of the faculty were inclined to denounce it as one more added to the already long list of empirical remedies. But by degrees it made its way, and when the preparations of this active principle of the gastric juice of Messrs BOUDAULT, of Paris, made under the personal supervision of the inventor, were supplemented by the improvements introduced by our own eminent chemists, Messrs MORSON & SON, of Southampton-row, all our leading physicians, one after the other, gave in their adhesion to this purely and thoroughly scientific remedy, which seems to have proved a complete specific for the most wearing and trying of "the ills that flesh is heir to"—chronic dyspepsia. Indeed, without arrogating to ourselves any very special medical knowledge, we are able to understand why this grand therapeutic remedy, which contains the active principle of the gastric juice, should prove a perfect remedy for all diseases of the digestive organs which arise from a failure of the gastric juice.—*Court Circular.*

MORSON'S Pancreatized Cod Liver Oil
MORSON'S Pancreatized Cod Liver Oil
MORSON'S Pancreatized Cod Liver Oil
MORSON'S Saccharated Wheat Phosphates
MORSON'S Saccharated Wheat Phosphates
MORSON'S Saccharated Wheat Phosphates
MORSON'S Creosote
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MORSON'S Chlorodyne
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MORSON'S Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia
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MORSON'S Artificial Essences
MORSON'S Artificial Essences

SOLE AGENTS:

VAN OORDT & CO.,

YOKOHAMA & HIOGO, JAPAN.

September 11, 1875. 12ms.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 17.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th instant, at No. 157, Bluff, the wife of A. H. C. HASELWOOD, of a son.

On the 19th instant, at the British Legation, Yedo, the wife of AUGUSTUS H. MOUNSEY, Esq., of a daughter.

Notes of the Week.

The news that has arrived from the South during the week is anything but favourable to the prospect of a speedy termination of the war. The insurgents have doubtless received considerable accession to their strength, and if they do not beat them back, have succeeded in holding their antagonists completely at bay. They appear to be ubiquitous, and a strong body has made an unexpected appearance in Bungo, where they successfully attacked the branch of the *Kencho* at Shigeoka, and, entirely defeating the police force at that point, were by last accounts advancing against the head office of the *Kencho* at Funai. At Yashiro in Higo, in all engagements since the 10th instant, the Imperialists have met with nothing but defeat. A large portion of the Satsuma army is in Hiuga, occupying very strong positions. This province is the richest grain country in Kiushiu, and an army can there readily obtain plentiful subsistence. Of the actual whereabouts of Saigo, nothing is definitely known, although it is currently reported that he is in Satsuma. The warlike preparations of Tosa are viewed with the greatest uneasiness by the native press, and unless the demanded concessions are speedily granted, there can be little doubt that the Government must make up its mind to face a new and formidable antagonist. Daily events prove the correctness of our opinion that at no time has the Government been menaced by so many and great dangers as at present. The *Nagoya Maru* sailed yesterday with nineteen hundred policemen, one thousand of whom are destined for Bungo, six hundred for Kumamoto, and three hundred for Kagoshima. It is but a few days since that a number of police were sent back from the seat of war, two facts which it is hard to reconcile. Minister Kido's illness has assumed so grave a form that his condition is regarded as extremely critical, and even should be recover, there is little hope that he will ever again be able to resume his duties.

Although bad weather somewhat interfered with the Racing Association's Meeting and caused a postponement of the third day's sport, no more favourable conditions for racing could have been desired or met with than the first and second days presented. The charming weather brought about a more than ordinarily good attendance of ladies, which ensured an agreeable feature to the proceedings, and made a pleasure of what otherwise would have been a terrible infliction to the sterner sex,—the inexcusable delay which occurred between the various events. That the ladies themselves should have so cheerfully borne the masterly inactivity which distinguished the management of the races speaks volumes for their kindness and endurance. As regards the racing itself the meeting was an unqualified success—though somewhat marred by a disagreeable accident,—as the fields were good, the contests spirited, and the time excellent. Indeed, in several instances, the time made was the best on record in this place. The half-mile was done by *Chief Mongolian* in the Ladies' Purse in 60½ secs., while the best time hitherto was 61 secs. The three quarters of a mile was run in 1 min. 38½ secs. on three occasions, twice by China ponies, *Braemar* and *Lintie*, and once by the Japan pony *Kickapoo*, whereas this distance has never previously been done here under 1 min. 39 secs. The mile was run by *Braemar* when he won the Community Cup in 2 min. 13 secs., and for the Trial Plate *Hoolet* did the same distance in 2 min. 14 secs., which was splendid running, considering the extremely stiff hill the ponies had to ascend. The fastest time ever done here previously was 2 min. 17 secs.

We take the following from the *China Mail.*

"Some of the foreign papers in Yokohama strongly urge the Government even now to arrange a compromise. We fail to see the wisdom of any such proceeding—at least in the way intended by the Yokohama papers. These papers have, with one or two exceptions, exhibited an unaccountably hostile tone to the existing Government; the most has been made of rebel successes and the least of Imperial successes, and while Saigo and his followers have been held up as patriots, and the best friends of the country, the Government has been constantly represented as little better than a nest of adventurers, who recognise the claims neither of patriotism nor justice, and have no regard either for the happiness of the people or the welfare of the country. The compromise which we believe one or two or these papers advocate amounts to nothing more or less than the granting of self-government to Satsuma, with all their old rights and privileges. We have before pointed out that Japan will never be free from disturbance so long as there is divided authority in the empire, and the best thing the Government can do both for its own welfare and that of Satsuma is to take every care at the close of this rebellion that that province is placed on exactly the same footing as all the other provinces composing the empire. To do otherwise would be to take a step backwards instead of forwards in civilisation. The *Tokio Times* has gone into the other extreme, and appears to be a fulsome supporter of the Government. If it were possible for such a state of things to exist, we should be inclined to think that the whole of the foreign papers in Yokohama were the special and paid organs either of the rebels or of the Government."

However correct the judgment of the *China Mail* may be with regard to the position occupied by the journal specially alluded to, it has fallen into error in supposing that the feelings of the foreign press in Yokohama are hostile to the Japanese Government. The *Mail* is judging matters from a distance, and does not appreciate the fact that it is not against the Government or Imperial power that the present war is waged. The Government, thus understood, is unswervingly supported,

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and sympathies have been throughout entirely in favour of law and order. But what has been, and we trust will continue to be protested against, is the presence in the Administration of certain officials who do not scruple to act as the promptings of ambition or jealousy may dictate, regardless of the rights of the nation or of individuals; whose resignation would have saved the country from the countless loss and misery entailed upon it by the present war, and whose retirement or dismissal from office would even now put an end to the murderous strife. We have on several occasions in our columns advocated the advisability of compromise, but it was by no means our intention to uphold so manifestly unjust a proposition as the "granting of self-government to Satsuma with all their old rights and privileges." We can recall no expression that would warrant any such interpretation. Our China contemporary must remember that Saigo expressly stated that his protest was only against the actions of certain members of the Administration, and that on behalf of the country, he desired to represent to the Emperor the necessity of carrying out those solemn pledges made to the Nation, which the presence of these men in the Government prevented from being ratified. It is the justice of these demands alone that we uphold, and our views of a compromise are limited to such concessions.

A paragraph has appeared in a native paper, and been copied into one or two of the foreign journals, to the effect that Mr. Okuma, the Minister of Finance, was about to proceed to Europe to negociate a fresh loan. We have made inquiries into the truth of the statement which we find to be utterly devoid of foundation.

The last English mail brought over, for the use of the Paper-money Department, a further number of machines for the printing of *satsu*, etc. One would have thought that the machinery already possessed by the Department was sufficient for ordinary requirements. Such extraordinary demands have however been made upon it in order to carry on the current expenses of the war and to influence towards the Government the good-will of those whose loyalty was trembling in the balance, that since the breaking out of the present insurrection this Department has been overworked, the machinery having been kept going day and night. There is an old story of a certain man who was taught by the Devil—for a consideration—the way to produce gold from the most unpromising materials. In a short time his coffers were filled and overflowed with boundless wealth, with which he made merry, thinking it would last for ever. But the day of reckoning came, for one day, on entering his treasury, there remained nothing of his imagined riches but a heap of dust and rubbish, while a strong smell of sulphur gave terrible warning that the mortgage was about to be foreclosed. The Japanese Government, able as it has sometimes proved itself, must not imagine that it has discovered the secret of turning rags into gold. Other nations have made the experiment and ignominiously failed.

The *Echo du Japon* of 16th instant contains the following: "The French Mail of this morning took away one of the most honored, most esteemed and most popular of our fellow residents, Mr. E. Piquet, the former silk inspector to the house of Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co., who returns to Europe after a residence of fifteen years in Japan. The departure of Mr. Piquet leaves a blank in our community which will not readily be filled. The correctness of his judgment and his wide experience constituted him a competent authority on questions of public interest, in which he was always ready to take his part. Whenever it was necessary to find some one who would devote his time and his best energies to such questions, popular choice immediately selected him as the man who would shrink from no task, however, arduous. Mr. Piquet possessed only firm friends in Yokohama, who will feel his loss deeply. The *Japan Mail* found in him, on all that pertains to commercial statistics, more especially with regard to the article of silk, an assiduous and conscientious collaborator whose authority was unquestionable, and that journal will keenly feel his loss, as will the Silk Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. In announcing the regret that we experience at his leaving us we believe that we only express the sentiments of the entire foreign community, for it may be said that there is no one who is not able to bear testimony to his worth, his courtesy, and his ready help. In a community limited as our own the departure of such a man is to some extent a public misfortune."

This is only a just tribute to the gentleman referred to, and we most cordially endorse the expressions of our contemporary. This journal has for many years been indebted to Mr. Piquet for most valuable articles and information on the subject of silk, and the Review of the Japan Silk Trade from 1874 to 1877, which lately occupied our columns, and which was his last contribution, has been generally accepted as the most exhaustive and valuable review that has appeared on the subject. The community can indeed ill afford to lose so able, generous and respected a member.

The last telegrams received from home announce that England has annexed the Transvaal. Without for a moment calling in question the geographical and general knowledge of our readers, we take it for granted that there are some among them who have but a hazy idea of what England has annexed, and her reasons for the annexment. For the benefit of such we venture on a few remarks in explanation of the telegram.

When Great Britain abolished slavery at the Cape Settlements, the Dutch portion of the community, generally known by the name of Boers, refused to hold themselves subject to the law of abolition and persisted in remaining slave holders. The struggle was long and bitter and at one time threatened to become very serious, but it was brought to a peaceable settlement by the Boers seceding from Cape Colony and taking possession of a wide tract of country far removed from British settlements, where they founded a republic called the Transvaal. This was in the year 1848. Its independence was acknowledged in 1852, and in 1858 its constitution was proclaimed, when it had for president the son of the Attorney General at Cape Town. By degrees the British Territory was extended and overlapped the Transvaal enclosing it on two sides, the Kaffir territory lying between it and Delagoa Bay. The extension of British territory was to a great extent due to the recent discovery of the diamond fields which lay partly in unclaimed native districts and partly in the Transvaal. After the diamond discoveries it became necessary for England to annex the territory in order to enforce law and order among the lawless crowds that flocked to the diggings. Finding themselves thus, as it were, hemmed in, the Government of the Republic wished to open a way to the sea and to establish a fort in Kaffir territory which should give them command of a port on Delagoa Bay and the road leading to it. To this the Kaffirs objected and the President of the Transvaal, Mr. Burgers, finding negociations fail, determined to enforce his demands by arms. A very serious war ensued in which some fifty thousand Zulus, under the command of their King, opposed the Boers, and were successful in several engagements. The Boers were entirely outnumbered and there was great anxiety lest the exasperated Zulus, having beaten back their enemies, might threaten and cause serious danger to the other colonists. The troubles had in fact been carried into British territory and fears were openly expressed that the whole of the native races might combine and attack indiscriminately friend and foe. The Boers appealed to the English Government for aid, which it was proposed to afford them if they would recognise English orders and agree to English terms. While some of them wished to retain their independence, there was a large body of the Republicans who recognised the gain that would accrue to them from annexation. We are glad to find, by the telegram, that the latter party have carried the day, and that the serious troubles that were threatened by the ambitious and irritating schemes of an insignificant free state, have been set aside by its quiet absorption into British Territory.

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The effect of the suspension of the police censorship is very apparent in the utterances of the native press. We now learn that Imperialist defeats are possible, the *Hôchi Shimbun* announcing that the Government forces in Higo are being defeated daily and that the rebel force does not seem to have been weakened in the least. Still it is evident that when the truth is to be told it must be done cautiously, the severity of the administration of the press laws seeming in no degree to be relaxed, as we notice among many other convictions, that the Editor of the *Kinji Hioron* has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for too free expression of opinion.

We publish in our present issue the British Consular Trade Report for Hakodate for last year, to which we can at present only thus briefly call attention.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 14th.

The race between the barges of the U. S. S. *Tennessee* and H. B. M. S. *Audacious* resulted in the easiest of victories for the former. The course lay from a stake boat anchored between the two flag-ships, round the Light-ship and back again to the starting point. At 4.53.10 p.m. a start was effected, when the *Tennessee's* boat immediately took a lead, which she not only never lost but seemed to increase as she liked throughout the course. The Lightship was passed as follows:—

Tennessee.....5.10.55 P.M.
Audacious.....5.14.24 ,,

The *Tennessee's* crew were pulling 38 strokes a minute, while their opponents were doing 42. The stake boat was passed as under:—

Tennessee.....5.28.58 P.M.
Audacious.....5,35,14 ,,

the former thus winning by 6 min. 16 secs., and not having been hard pressed had, apparently, plenty more "go" in them. The English boat appeared to make much worse weather of it, and is considerably heavier than the American boat, which seems better adapted for racing. A fresh south-westerly breeze was blowing at the time and there was a nasty and very rough beam sea throughout, so that the rival boats had to contend with every disadvantage.

We would call attention to the fact that it is intended to despatch the *Oceanic* for San Francisco on the 4th June, that being an advance on the usual date of departure.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Ajax* and the steamer *Candia* both left Singapore for Hongkong on the 2nd, and the *Glenfinlas* on the 4th instant.

The *Flying Spur* reports leaving the Downs on the 12th of December last, meeting with moderate weather down the Channel, and passing the Lizard on the 17th. Heavy westerly and south-westerly gales were experienced up till the 28th December, several chain plates being broken on the 23rd. The truss of the lower fore topsail yard was carried away, and acids stored on deck, having broken loose, were thrown overboard. The *Flying Spur* met with light trade winds after passing Madeira, and called at St. Vincent on the 16th January to refit, sailing again on the 23rd. The Equator was crossed on the 3rd of February, and with light winds to the Cape, passed that point on the 5th March, and afterwards met with the usual westerly winds. Running the Longitude down in 46° S., rounded Tasmania April 2nd, passing New Caledonia on the 13th, and recrossing the Equator on the 24th caught the N. E. trades on the 28th and passed Fatsisio on the 10th instant, taking a pilot on board the next day. Anchored in Yokohama on the evening of the 11th.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A private telegram from Kumamoto states that at 1.15 p.m. on the 12th instant two Imperial men-of-war bombarded Nobeoka, a castle town on the Hiuga coast, and drove out the rebels in disorder. The hospital which the insurgents had established there had to be hastily removed. The Imperial troops have left Yashiro and marched into Hiuga by way of Mamihara.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram from our reporter at Kumamoto, received at 11.15 p.m. on the 11th instant, announces that one division of Imperialists in the province of Higo have advanced toward Hitoyoshi, while another division has advanced to Oguchi. The Imperialists at Kagoshima are thoroughly prepared for the enemy. The insurgents in Satsuma have collected together and several skirmishes have taken place.

On the 12th instant Inspecter Murata, with five sergeants and two hundred policemen, will start in the *Saikio Maru* for Bungo (Owake *ken*).

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Prime Minister Sanjô will leave Kiôto for the capital on the 15th instant.

Mr. Mori Arinori, the Japanese Minister at Peking, will shortly return home.

Mr. Iwamura, the Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, left Nagasaki on the 22nd instant for Kagoshima, but finding that the place was not quiet has again returned to Nagasaki.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Arisugawa no Miya will shortly proceed from Kumamoto to the province of Hiuga.

Saigo is at present at Gamô in Satsuma.

About fifty *shizoku* of Nagano *ken* banded together towards the end of last month for the purpose of destroying the *Kencho* by fire, but their purpose was discovered and the ringleaders promptly arrested.

Tuesday, 15th.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. informs us that the cable between Shanghai and Amoy is now repaired.

A table of the new postal regulations can be seen at the French Post Office. The Postmaster invites inspection of it, being at the same time prepared to give any explanation of the details which may be required.

We hear that severe fighting was recommenced on the 13th instant, but at what points or with what results we are unable to learn. All private telegrams in cipher are again prohibited, and there is much uneasiness among official circles in the capital. The surprising statement is made that Shimadzu Saburo has left Kagoshima and gone to Gamô. This is the place that is reported to be the headquarters of Saigo and the bulk of his army, and is one of the strongest fortified positions in Kiushiu. Itagaki has been to Kiôto, presented his letter, which is said to partake more of the form of an *ultimatum* than a petition, and has returned to Tosa to await the result. It is doubtless in consequence of the increasing difficulties that are surrounding the Government that the return of the Emperor to Tôkiô, which was announced for the 17th instant, is now indefinitely postponed. We believe that at no time since the commencement of the outbreak have matters been so critical as at present. Minister Kido is, we regret to hear, extremely ill. His condition is said to be dangerous and the attendance of a foreign physician has been requested by telegram. His relatives have also been summoned. The Emperor can at such a moment ill spare the services of one of his most trusted and honoured advisers.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A person who has just returned from Yashiro informs us that it was the habit of Saigo to take a bath every day. When he drank wine, which was seldom, he only partook of a very small quantity at a time. Report says that few people visited him. Saigo seems to fear assassination, as he is constantly surrounded by a body-guard of twenty picked men, and both he and his guards never go to sleep without having their swords within easy reach.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A telegram which left Kiôto at 4.40 p.m. on the 13th instant announces that His Majesty the Mikado intended to leave that city on the 17th instant, but for the sake of convenience the date of H. M.'s departure has been postponed.

Mr. Mori Arinori, the Japanese Minister at Peking, desired to return to Japan, but has been ordered by a telegram to remain at his post in China.

The policemen of Kumamoto and Fukuoka have been permitted to carry fire arms for their own protection.

Ikebé Kichijuro, one of the leaders of the Kumamoto *samurai* who have been fighting against the Government, has surrendered himself to the Imperialists, owing, it is said, to certain differences of opinion he has had with Saigo.

The rebel leader Katsura Yemon, with five hundred rebel recruits, has left Kagoshima and is on his way to Nobeoka in Hiuga by way of the Takanabe road.

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Wednesday, 16th.

The M. M. steamer *Tibre*, with French mails to the 7th April, left Hongkong on Monday evening, the 14th instant, at 5 o'clock. The *Volga*, which is intended to replace the *Menzaleh* on this line, arrived at Singapore yesterday morning on the outward passage.

We hasten to correct a mis-statement which we made in our issue of yesterday to the effect that the transmission of telegrams in cipher was once more prohibited, the fact being that all native telegrams from Kiushiu are again stopped. It has also been a subject of complaint for the past few days among the native community that the delivery of letters from the South has been extremely irregular and unsatisfactory.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A telegram which was recieved at 10.25 a.m. on the 12th instant announces that the insurgents attacked Shiiba, near Yashiro, on the 6th and 8th instant, and carried the positions of Shiraishi and Nakamura. The insurgents made another attack upon Kukino on the same day, and also compelled the Imperial police force to retreat from Osekiyama and Kunoki.

On the 9th instant the Imperialists advanced from Sashiki and attacked Ehirase but were unsuccessful. On the 10th instant the Imperialists took possession of the mountain pass Yashiki-goi, but were finally driven away by the insurgents, who were left in possession of the place. But notwithstanding these reverses the Imperialists have generally advanced. At Kagoshima the insurgents invariably make an attack at dawn, but have hitherto been easily repulsed by the Imperial cavalry.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

About three hundred policemen of Tôkiô under Inspector Hagiwara, are to leave in a day or two for Kiushiu.

The three thousand policemen who were lately enlisted by the Bureau of Police are to be drilled and taught camping and field exercises under Colonel Oakasaka at Narashino-hara in Shimôsa.

The actual reason of Kuroda's giving up his post of adviser to the Commander-in-Chief was because he was suffering from rheumatism.

Thursday, 17th.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Yashiro on the 13th instant announces that the police force which retreated as far as Ishizaka was again attacked by the rebels and compelled to retreated as far as Watari. The third division of the Imperial army has advanced from Minamata to Sashiki, and will, together with a force of police, march on to Zenji. At dawn this morning (the 13th) the engagement between the police force and the rebels commenced at a place about sixteen *cho* from Minamata.

A telegram despatched from Owake *ken* (Bungo) at 8 p.m. on the 13th instant says that a message was sent from the branch office of the *Kencho* at Shigeoka to the head *Kencho* that the rebels were about to attack the office, and asking for a police force to be sent immediately. A despatch from a special reporter of the *Hôchi Shimbun* which left Kumamoto at 0.50 p.m. on the 15th instant, says that about one hundred rebels who were hiding at Saiki have made an attack upon Shigeoka. The police were beaten and fled as far as Mihenoichi.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

We have received a message from our reporter at Kumamoto, sent at 7.26 p.m. on the 15th instant, announcing that the Imperialists who were advancing on to Ôguchi met the insurgents at Yamanomura, and after a desperate struggle the Imperialists retreated to Kenokoku.

The Satsuma rebels once retreated from Kumamoto, but are now said to be in strong force. Some party at Kagoshima, other than Saigo's party, has it is said, joined them, and this must have been the cause of the postponement of the departure of the Emperor from Kiôto.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

At the Arsenal they are now making twenty thousand small arms for the conscripts who will be called out to recruit the army in June next as usual.

Friday, 18th.

According to the *London and China Express* the *Giaucho* jettisoned part of her rice cargo on her voyage from this port. We believe we are correct in saying that this vessel was compelled by Lloyd's Surveyor to discharge here part of the cargo she had already loaded, before she was permitted to sail.

The *Shalimar* arrived at Marseilles on the 17th March from San Francisco. The captain reports having encountered a gale on the 10th March, and fears that his cargo of corn is damaged.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

An eye witness of the occurrence has sent us the following :— During the engagement at Futamata in March last, Major Ida, who commanded a regiment there, saw Shinowara directing the advance of the force under him, and taking a rifle from one of his men fired at Shinowara, but missed him. The Major then reloaded and tried again, when he succeeded in killing the rebel leader, but did not survive long to rejoice over his success, as he himself was immediately killed by a rebel soldier by a shot through the forehead.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

All the vessels of the Imperial Navy are now stationed off Kagoshima, Sakurajima and Mukojima, and project an attack on the rebel positions on the coast of Osumi. There are two islands about 16 *cho* from Sakurajima, called Hakamagoshi-shima and Kojima, where a force of about 2,000 rebels are stationed, who sometimes exchange shots from the batteries they have constructed with the Imperialists at Sakurajima, and as these are important posts it is expected that the rebels will send reinforcements there from Kokubu and Kajiki.

The Imperialists in the neighbourhood of Yashiro do not seem to have much work to do at present, for they only fire off about sixty thousand cartridges per day ! !

From the *Hochi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kumamoto at 8. 40 a. m. on the 15th instant announces that ninety rebels made an attack upon Shigeoka, in the province of Bungo, on the 13th instant, and on the 14th instant advanced as far as Takeda and Saiki. The Owake *ken* (Bungo) authorities have requested the Kumamoto *ken* to send a police force as soon possible as far as Beppu. The Imperialists at Sashiki (in Higo) are being defeated daily. The rebel force does not seem to have been weakened in the least. An engagement took place at Kembu-hara this morning (15th) when twenty-four rebels were killed, and some loss was also incurred upon the Imperialist side.

A telegram which was despatched from Nakatsu, in the province of Buzen, at 11 p.m. on the 15th instant, announces that about one thousand rebels from Hiuga made an attack upon Shigeoka in Bungo on the 12th instant. At noon of the 13th the van of this body of rebels, numbering about fifty men, arrived at Ichiba, which is about fourteen *ri* from the Owake *Kencho*. As there is no military force in Bungo, the province cannot be defended by merely a few *Kencho* officials and policemen. At Nakatsu are stationed 100 policemen, but as this place is also in danger none of this force can be spared.

A telegram which left Kumamoto at 5.25 p.m. on the 6th instant announces that the rebels and the Imperialists had for some time past been inactive at Midzumata and Taketaka, but on the 14th instant the Imperialists under the command of Iguchi attacked their opponents and put them to flight. The Imperialists then took possession of the position formerly held by the rebels, and also captured a standard and a large amount of provisions.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

Statement for the week ending 12th May, 1877 :—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		1,200,000
On hand	885,000	
In circulation	315,000	
	1,200,000	
Reserve Fund		315,000
In Foreign money :—		
In dollars	$218,619	
In Bank notes and cheques	336	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	50,045	
	269,000	
Do in native currency	46,000	
	315,000	

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Mr. Nakamura Chutarô, the editor of the *Kinji Hiôron*, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for a violation of the Press-laws.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

About one hundred and eighty farmers banded together in order to proceed *en masse* to the *Naimusho* and present a petition embody-

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ing their grievances about the land tax, and started for Tôkiô with that intent on the 15th instant. The police, however, interfered and managed to prevail upon the farmers to return quietly to their homes, while five of their ringleaders have been placed under surveillance.

The Imperial troops at Kagoshima number over one thousand.

Saturday, 19th.

A telegram received to-day announces that a rising was projected at Mitsu-no-to in Awomori *ken*. Some *samurai* and *heimin* formed themselves in a body and intended to attack the Imperial troops while on their march from Awomori to Miyagi (Sendai), and to capture their arms so as to make an immediate attack upon the *Kencho*, and then force their way to the assistance of the Satsuma rebels. This conspiracy came to the ears of the police officers, and about fifty of the ring-leaders of the would-be insurgents were arrested before they could put their plans into execution. Arrests continue to be made.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Yamagata, the adviser to the Commander-in-Chief, with Major Generals Nodzu, Miyoshi, Miura, and Yamada are at Kumamoto. Tani has recovered from his wounds and resumed his duties.

On the 16th instant H.M. the Empress Dowager was detained for the night at Kanaya, on the Tôkaidô, on account of the Oyegawa being flooded.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Two telegrams were despatched by Yamagata on the 16th instant, reporting that as information had reached him that about three hundred rebels were about to enter Takeda, in the province of Bungo, one regiment of troops had been marched into that province. As reinforcements are required in Buzen, two hundred men under the command of Colonel Oku have been sent there, with orders that they should attack the rebels as soon as they could find their whereabouts after reaching Kokura.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A telegram sent from Kagawa, the governor of Owake *ken* (Bungo), to the Minister of Interior on the 16th instant, announced that the rebels who had hitherto been at Takeda had advanced as far as Imaichi, with the intention of attacking the *Kencho*.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Since the outbreak of the war an extra number of workmen have been employed at the powder manufactory at Koishikawa, Tôkiô. The buildings now standing have been found insufficient for present requirements, so that the authorities have decided to erect other temporary buildings to meet the pressure of business.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

On the 15th instant six men, some of them *samurai* and some of them *heimin*, presented a memorial to both the *Daijôkwan* and the *Genrô-In*, praying for the establishment of a Representative Assembly.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 6th May, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,284.26
Merchandise, &c.	$ 702.21
Total	$6,986.47

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last week.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,503.25
Merchandise, &c.	$ 406.82
Total	$6,910.07

Kobe, Osaka and Omiyadori Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 6th May, 1877.

Passengers.....34,105.	Amount...Yen	8,685.120
Luggage and Parcels.....	,,	372.130
Goods,.....	,,	644.446
Total.....Yen		9,701.696
Corresponding period last year.....Yen		5,518.974

IS IT PEACE?

In October 1875, Itagaki Taisuke, a member of the Council of State, was, at his own request, relieved from office. The reasons that led to his resignation, which took place at the same time as that of Shimadzu Saburo, have never been clearly understood; but it has always been supposed that the opposition displayed by other members of the Administration against the establishment of a Deliberative or Representative Assembly was one of the chief causes of Itagaki's withdrawal. Since that time his name has rarely been mentioned, and he seemed to have retired altogether from public affairs, until the outbreak of Satsuma has again brought him into prominence, and to day he is, with the exception of Saigo, the man whose actions are most anxiously watched and commented upon. What is Itagaki about to do? is the question that is most vexing the Government, and occupying the attention of the native mind. Immediately the uprising in Satsuma was made known, Itagaki, either voluntarily or at the request of the Government left the capital and went to Tosa, ostensibly to restrain the *samurai* of that province, in the event of their showing any disposition to join or assist Saigo. From the first there have been doubts expressed as to the peaceful attitude of Tosa, and from time to time, articles have appeared in the native papers, holding forth in praise of what it was very evident the writers of the articles most doubted, the loyalty of Itagaki to the governing clique. Ominous rumours have, from the commencement of the civil war, reached us of increasing disquietude in the province, and that it has only been by the influence of Itagaki that a large portion of the *samurai* have not openly espoused Saigo's cause.

At last these rumours have taken more definite shape, and if the information which reaches as through the native papers, supplemented by that which comes to us by private sources, is worth anything, there can be little doubt that the danger that threatens the Government from the present attitude of Tosa is scarcely less than that which it has had to combat, and is still grappling with in Kiushiu.

It appears that there exists in Tosa three powerful parties called *Risshisha* (patriotic party) *Seikensha* (quiet party) and *Churitsusha* (neutrals) who were at first much divided in opinion as to what position should be taken with regard to Saigo, a large portion being for assisting him. When Itagaki arrived, however, he succeeded in calming the excitement and apparently brought the different factions to one way of thinking. What means he used to arrive at this end it is not difficult to understand in view of the disclosures made within the past few days. On the retreat of Saigo from before Kumamoto and the presence of the Satsuma Army in the province of Hiuga, it is suddenly announced that Itagaki, acting through the *Risshisha*,—and it is to be presumed with the consent and countenance of the other parties—has determined on enrolling a body or bodies of troops called *Gokio hei* (defenders of the province) urging as an excuse for such action the danger that threatens the people of Tosa in the event of any of the insurgents crossing the narrow channel which separates that country from Kiushiu. Their reasons for taking such action they have obligingly communicated to the *kencho* for the information of the Central Government. The manifesto which sets forth their views is a rare piece of composition, and explains the intentions of the society with charming independence and freedom. It commences by saying that "the Government has at its

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command a regular naval and military force which is fully able to protect the country, but when sudden emergencies arise, it is the plain duty of a people of a province to enrol troops for their own protection." This was precisely SAIGO's opinion. "The present war that is taking place in the south (of Kiushiu) and in the province of Higo is inflicting great miseries on the people. The Government is using up all its resources in aiding those whom the war has driven from their homes and in extending to them what protection it can. We therefore do not believe in accepting protection from the Government at such a time, and as we feel the actual necessity of taking steps for our defence we have arranged with the men of the province of enrol the *Gokio-hei*. We are told there is no cause for alarm and that the Government troops are everywhere victorious. This news relieves us from much anxiety, but we remember that wars do not progress according to any regular rule. The insurgents are in Hiuga, and we know not what troubles we may become involved in. We therefore propose to form the *Gokio-hei*, and are taking the necessary steps to do so. We herewith report our intentions to the Government and hope our patriotic feelings will not be misunderstood."

Now in the first place it is most unlikely that this design could have been meditated and completed only after Saigo's retreat. The Japanese mind is not prone to act thus promptly. And in the second place there could be no possible excuse for the formation of defensive bodies, unless it were carried out under Government orders by properly authorized officials. ITAGAKI is not a man who has any such authority, and after the bitter fruit that has come of SAIGO'S military schools, the Government is not likely to look with complacency on ITAGAKI'S militia.

But the matter has not ended in the simple enrolment of men for defensive purposes. The Government witnessed with alarm which it has vainly endeavoured to conceal the action of the societies under ITAGAKI, and sent to him to demand the reasons of the formidable preparations. Answer was returned that no danger to the Government was to be apprehended if—and here comes the dictating of terms—the establishment of a Representative Assembly be guaranteed to the nation, but only on such promise being given could the loyalty of Tosa be counted on. The Government then requested ITAGAKI to disband the *Gokio-hei*, and to come to Kiôto. ITAGAKI either could not or would not comply with the first request but proceeded alone to Kiôto and submitted to the Government the request—or demand—of the people of Tosa. He then immediately returned to his own province, where he at present remains.

In the meantime there can be no doubt that the excitement in the province is increasing and affairs are daily assuming a more threatening aspect. In raising the cry of Representative Assembly, ITAGAKI has struck a note that stirs the heart of the nation, and of the power of which SAIGO seems to have been singularly unaware. We scarcely think that ITAGAKI is in actual union with SAIGO, though we have no shadow of doubt that both are actuated by unselfish and patriotic motives. Through how much bloodshed, how much waste and misery, the desired end will be at last attained it is hard to say; but the goal will assuredly be reached, and from out of all the suffering the nation will emerge, weakened it may be, for a time, but purified from many an abuse, and more fitted for accepting the sweeping changes that have been forced upon it by the events of the past few years.

But it would be well if the leaders of reform would bear in mind their native proverb "The combination of mens' minds shall construct a fortress, and metal shall melt before their united breath."

A BAD SPEC.

IT will be remembered that last season the number of *graineurs* who arrived in Japan, from France and Italy, to purchase cards was very limited, and that great was the disappointment and loud were the lamentations of the native holders at the low prices that were offered and the small purchases that were made. It was in vain that those who were perfectly acquainted with the true state of affairs endeavoured to make the Japanese aware of the utter inability of the Continental importers to pay extravagant prices; in vain that they described the bad feeling of the home markets, and the miserable state of poverty to which the unfortunate cultivators had been reduced by a succession of bad seasons. They preached to deaf ears. The native merchant was convinced that all these pleadings of poverty and hard times were merely so many "yarns" to induce him to part with his cards at a figure far below their value. The wily foreigner was at his deeply laid schemes to defraud the innocent native of his righteous profits. The press took up the cry, and many and furious and ridiculous were the articles published in the native papers, calling upon the Japanese merchant to remember how, from the beginning, the red bearded ones had taken advantage of the artlessness and unsuspecting innocence of the trading community of Dai Nipon, and praying him to be on his guard against their selfish and insidious designs. It was always the penury stricken native who suffered, they bitterly proclaimed, while it was well known that after a year or two's trading, the truth-concealing foreigner went home to roll in the wealth that he had accumulated out of the profits of the tea, silk and other produce which he had, by means of his false representations, induced the credulous native dealer to part with for a song. The consequence of all this was that the Japanese refused to sell at any but such prices as the *graineurs* for the most part could not afford to give. Some of the intending buyers returned without having made a single purchase, and the result was an enormous stock of cards left on the hands of the holders.

Whether the idea emanated from themselves, or whether it was put into their heads by foreign speculators who had their own ends to serve, we cannot say, but it was suddenly announced that the Japanese had determined on shipping the cards—we do not know the exact number though it was very large—on their own account, and accordingly native agents with the cards in their charge were despatched to Italy.

The news arrived a few days since of the result of the speculation, in a letter dated from Milan the beginning of April, in which it was announced that while cards in private hands had been selling fairly well, the Japanese had still fully three quarters of their stock unsold, and that there was little chance of their doing much with them. The cards here could have been disposed of to the *graineurs* at certainly one dollar and a half each. The last advices from Milan say that they will be compelled to be sold at from three to four *lire*, (say three francs and a half) and then there will be all the freight and handling charges, storage, expense of agents' journey, etc., to be deducted; in addition to which there are the commissions and charges, which our correspondent candidly admits will not be

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made considerately small, as it is "as well that the Japanese should receive a timely lesson!"

So much for the "evils that arise from suspicion." But the case has a more important bearing, for the Japanese merchants in Yokohama now assert, on learning the disastrous result of the experiment, that it will, after all, be better for the shippers than if they had sold their cards here, as the Government backed them in their venture, and that all loss will be borne by the same accommodating Government. That is to say, that rather than see any of its subjects make a fair profit with little trouble, it has taken over their produce at a certain price, and accepted what was clearly foreseen and foretold, a heavy loss, for the sake of preventing foreign buyers from reaping a small advantage. It was plain from the first that the Italians would not be forced to pay an exorbitant price for fruit that must drop into their mouths, only give it time. Silkworm's eggs are not goods that can be held over from one year to another. Nature decrees that they shall hatch at a certain time and hatch they will, and if not sold as this unalterable season approaches they may as well be given away or burned. The Italian dealers have long since recognised the working of this natural law and have laid their plans accordingly.

We shall endeavour to learn more of the case here briefly referred to. A few more speculations, with similar results, may teach the Government the undesirability of its turning merchant; an occupation that requires a certain amount of experience in order to pursue it with a fair chance of success. In the present instance it has carried its eggs to a very bad market.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Above Suspicion.

(From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*)

Suspicion frequently gives rise to evils. For instance should A suspect B of conspiracy against him, he at once takes steps to defend himself against his supposed opponent. B on the other hand, not comprehending A's motives imagines that he is devising some plot for his overthrow and proceeds to act on the defensive. Nor does the evil always end here, for this mutual suspicion and distrust often ends in open warfare, which is only terminated by the loss of many precious lives. He who first harbours suspicion against another should be deemed in the wrong. Suppose that anyone distrusting his fellow, should attack him with a drawn sword. He who is attacked, though it be sorely against his will, is forced to arm and defend himself against his assailant. In this case he who first indulges in suspicious doubts is wrong. The case is the same with persons or governments. Distrust brings misery either to individuals, or evils upon nations.

To prevent the growth of suspicion, a government should be calm in action and liberal in feeling. An administration which makes haste to doubt the loyalty of the people exercises an oppression, which will cause the existence of the evil it suspects. Thus further evils arise and acts are committed which throw the whole nation into distress, and will stain many pages of its history for ever. The Government may perhaps manage to allay the troubles it has caused, but it will in the end only cover itself with contempt.

Many acts take place in a country, the real objects of which differ entirely from their apparent intention, and before suspicion is cast upon them they should be rigorously inquired into, so that no needless evils befall the nation. Although we mention this, we do not believe that our own Government will ever be guilty of such folly.*

On hearing the rumour that agitation prevailed among the *samurai* of Tosa, we proceeded to look into the matter and at first failed in arriving at any satisfactory conclusion. But we have finally been able to obtain reliable information from which it would appear that the Tosa authorities fearing that some of the Satsuma rebels may find their way into Tosa by Hiuga, and excite the people against the Government, have proceeded to enrol bodies of militia. They have done this in no secret manner, but laid their proposal before the Kencho, and made known their intention throughout the *ken*. This has convinced us that Tosa is loyal. They know that the Government is fully occupied with putting down the Satsuma rebellion, and it has long been the opinion of Itagaki Taisuke that it was the duty of the people at such times to take measures for their own protection. In enrolling these militia he is only putting his theory to practical test. His intentions are clear from the fact that when the insurgents were in Higo he remained passive and only took his present action when they entered Hiuga. We can thus see that Itagaki's actions bear out his words. When he left the capital in February last he passed through Osaka, and although at that time there were most disquieting rumours respecting the Satsuma insurgents, he paid no attention to them, but went quietly to his home. Those who are unacquainted with the relations existing between Satsuma and Tosa are continually watching Itagaki with great anxiety, and hearing that a militia force was to be established, at once flew to the conclusion that Tosa was going to break out into rebellion. We earnestly hope however that the Government will not look on Tosa with distrust. We believe it will not, but it is possible that it may do so. In that case we trust the Tosa men will not be in the least alarmed, but quietly prove that their intention is not hostile, for if mutual suspicions arise, they may culminate in such evils as we have drawn attention to.

* Thorough Japanese logic. We wonder how the writer excuses his Government for distrust of Saigo, and its drawing the sword against him.—[Ed. *J.W.M.*]

Reply to the Above.

(*Akébono Shimbun.*)

In an article in the *Hôchi Shimbun* protesting against the Government distrusting the attitude of the men of Tosa without due inquiry, it is stated that in all times suspicion has always given rise to great evils; that, therefore, any distrust that may arise from the enrolment of troops in Tosa, can only result from utter want of knowledge of the existing state of things in that province and may cause much harm. The article was a communicated one, but as the *Hôchi* published it without any remark, we take it for granted that it entirely endorses the opinions expressed.

The *Risshisha* has proposed to enroll bodies of Militia. This is all well and good, but it cannot at present be positively stated that the real object of their enrollment is the same as that which it is given out to be. The *Hôchi* must however be well informed of the real state of feeling in Tosa, as it says that it would be much to be regretted if the Government and the men of that province were to look upon each other with distrust. We cannot agree with this view, and think that it expresses itself rashly on a serious question which engages the attention of the whole nation.

In ancient times, when people were simple and honest, harbouring suspicious doubts of each others' intentions may have been uncalled for, but in dealing with men of the present day it is a very different matter indeed.

When any one collects bodies of troops, without there being apparently any special necessity for their service, and when no fair reason can be given for their formation, it is only natural that suspicions should arise. In the case of the Tosa *samurai* it is all the more natural, as they have always been a source of anxiety (to the Government) and especially at such a time as the present when the country is in a disturbed state. The *Hôchi* says that in enrolling these militia, Tosa is only carrying out its declared policy, and that they, as always, are upholding the Imperial cause; and it arrives at this conclusion from the fact that they have declared that it is the duty of a people to protect its own province, when the Central Government is fully occupied in putting down a rebellion, and cannot readily extend the necessary protection. That Itagaki Taisuke has long held such opinion and that "when the insurgents were in Higo he remained passive and only took his present action when they entered Hiuga."

These are the views of the *Hôchi* and it seems to speak authoritatively, but in spite of these explanations we are altogether in the dark as to the designs of Tosa. If it be now necessary to enrol militia on account of the rebels entering the province of Hiuga, why were they not enrolled with even greater haste, when the insurgents occupied the province of Bungo, which is much nearer Tosa than Hiuga? The *Risshisha* has stated "that they have been freed from anxiety since they heard of the success of the Government forces, but that at the same time victories or reverses in warfare cannot always be foretold." Do they by this intend to convey the idea that when the insurgents were in Bungo, there could be no doubt that the advantage lay

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with the Imperialists, but that as soon as they entered Hiuga, victory was by no means to be relied upon? Such a statement would be absurd. These are points which we cannot understand, and the *Hochi's* article does not explain them, nor will it convince the nation that Tosa is above suspicion.

Of course we do not maintain that it is desirable that suspicions should exist among intimate relations, but on the other hand we are convinced that great evils may arise through over confidence. Such was the case of Saigo. Whilst he was living in retirement, it was never thought that he would promote the present insurrection. When such trusted men as he turn rebels, how many others are apt to do likewise.

If the designs of the Tosa men should prove other than the *Hôchi* alleges them to be, while the Imperial forces are in Kiushiu, what will be the state of the island of Shikoku? It would certainly be wrong for the Government to wage war against Tosa before there are actual proofs of rebellion, but there can be no harm in being prepared for the worst. What does the *Hôchi Shimbun* think?

THE JAPANESE LAW OF SURETY.

Her Majesty's Minister having, in accordance with instructions from Her Majesty's Government, communicated with His Excellency the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs relative to the provisions of the Japanese law in respect to the liability of guarantors to contracts in cases where the principal has disappeared, as announced in the correspondence which was published by the Legation for the information of British subjects on the 15th of September last, and having enquired whether, by Japanese law, a surety may by special contract, waive the immunity accorded to him for three years by the law of his country, and may make a stipulation which will be recognised as binding by the Japanese Courts that he shall become liable on the default of the principal, His Excellency the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed to Her Majesty's Minister the subjoined despatch which is now published for the information of British subjects.

It will be observed from this despatch that, by the insertion in their contracts with Japanese of a special stipulation properly worded, British subjects may avoid the inconvenience which might be entailed by the provisions of the Japanese law first above referred to.

AUGUSTUS H. MOUNSEY.

H. B. M.'s Legation,
Yedo, May 15th, 1877.

[TRANSLATION.]

March 21, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 30th of January last, in which you allude to the provisions contained in the Japanese Code in regard to the liability of a surety to a contract in case the principal has absconded, and state that the said provisions are not satisfactory, and you also make enquiry as to the revision of the said law, and ask whether, until such revision take place the Japanese Courts will recognise as binding any clause creating a special contract by the guarantor.

In reply I beg to state to you that the revision of the above law has not yet been fully arranged. I have however been informed by the proper Authorities that in the case of there being inserted in contracts between foreigners and Japanese a special agreement which contains a distinct provision that should the principal abscond the contract liability shall at once devolve upon the surety, then even before the expiration of a period of three years, judgment is to be given in our Courts in accordance with the terms of the contract.

I have, &c.

(Signed) TERASHIMA MUNENORI,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SIR HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.,

A return presented to Parliament by the Registrar-General states that the total number of births in England and Wales in the year 1876 was 887,161, and the total number of deaths 510,308. The number of marriages was 201,835. The estimated population to the middle of 1876 was 24,244,010.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR HAKODATE FOR 1876.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Hakodate, 20th April, 1877.

SIR,—I have to express my regret at being so late in transmitting the Trade Returns of Hakodate for the past year, which is attributable to the Custom House not having been allowed to give up the returns of the last half-year until they had been approved of by the Treasury, consequently they only reached me the beginning of this month.

The Shipping and Trade Returns, in duplicate, comprise as in former years:

1.—Imports from England and other countries.
Imports from open ports in Japan.
2.—Exports to England and other countries.
Exports to open ports in Japan.
3.—Return of Treasure Imported and Exported.
4.—Return of Foreign Shipping.
5.—Return of duties collected on Imports and Exports, together with a return of entrance and clearance fees.
6.—Return of British and Foreign Residents and Firms.

SHIPPING.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Ships.	*Tonnage.*	*Ships.*	*Tonnage.*
1875.....	36	11,785	39	12,394
1876.....	32	10,513	32	10,513
Decrease....	4	1,272	7	1,881

Foreign shipping is annually decreasing owing to the number of Japanese merchant steamers plying between Yokohama and Hakodate, no less than 104 steamers, under the Japanese flag, of 92,513 tons having visited this port during last year. Formerly all exports for China were shipped direct by sailing vessels, but now the greater part goes to Yokohama by Japanese steamer and is thence trans-shipped to Shanghai.

IMPORTS.

	From other Countries.	*From Open Ports.*
1875,.....	$27,641	$39,484
1876,.....	$27,380	$16,540
Decrease.....	$ 261	$22,944

The great decrease in Imports from open ports is owing, as I have remarked in former Reports, to the native merchants and shop keepers buying very nearly all the foreign goods they require at the auctions in Yokohama and Tôkiô much cheaper than what they would have to pay if they got them out direct from Europe.

Not a steamer arrives but large quantities of foreign goods are brought up, such as clothing, provisions of every imaginable description, hardware, crockery and glass ware, fancy goods,—in fact there is not a thing one could wish for but it is to be had at the Japanese shops. One has to beware, however, of Wines, Spirits and Beer.

Much of the imports are bought up again by the native merchants coming from the northern provinces of the Main Island, the Awamori steamers constantly bringing over crowds of them.

EXPORTS.

	To other Countries.	*To open Ports.*
1876.....	$776,962	$ 6,544
1875.....	$350,734	$45,168
Increase.....	$426,228	Decrease...$38,624

As will be seen, the exports to other countries, that is China, have more than doubled as compared with those of 1875, whilst those to open Ports in Japan have considerably fallen off; the natives now exporting a large quantity of dried fish to the southern ports, the impetus having been given by the foreigners. Notwithstanding this the total exports are $387,604 in excess of those of the previous year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The great event of the year 1876 was the visit of the Mikado to this Island, the first time any Sovereign of Japan has ever come so far north.

After inspecting the Government offices, His Majesty

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paid a visit to the Government School, where he stopped a considerable time questioning the pupils, and in which he appears to have taken a great interest, for he afterwards expressed great satisfaction with his visit and the readiness with which they replied to any questions put to them.

From 80 to 100 Ainos with their wives came to do homage to their Sovereign. They appeared to belong to a better class, it may be they were chiefs of different tribes, for to all outward appearance they looked more respectable and were better dressed than the deputations one generally meets in town in spring. During the procession in town they always managed, I have been told, to be in a conspicuous spot by taking a short cut whenever the Imperial carriage had passed them. This must have been arranged for them by some official, as they could not have known which route the procession would have taken.

Twice they had the honor of going through one of their national dances before his Majesty. This dance of theirs is what is termed the crane dance, the singing, if such it may be called, being an imitation of the noise caused by the chain passing over the pulley, and the motion with their feet being that of a person employed in turning the wheel of a crane. Their motions are very regular, and they keep very good time by clapping their hands. They were very much pleased with the gracious manner His Majesty thanked them for their performance, and more gratified still, I feel convinced, with the thousand *yen*, which he ordered to be distributed among them.

His Majesty's stay among us was but short, not extending over two days, during which time he made an excursion to the model farm at Nanai.

A few weeks later on the Mikado's Cabinet Ministers likewise came to Hakodate. After having visited the schools and spending considerable time there, they extended their tour of inspection to Sapporo, going to Otarunai by steamer, and keeping on to the main road, returned to Hakodate.

Telegraph.—As I remarked in my Report for 1875, the double telegraph cable between Awomori and this Island was snapped some time early in 1876. An unsuccessful attempt was made last summer to pick up the cables and splice them. It was then found necessary to send home to Europe for fresh cables, so that we are still dependent on the Awomori steamer for telegrams.

Post Office.—The native Post Office here was remodelled on the foreign system in 1874, and began to take charge of foreign mails the year following when the P. M. S. ships ceased to visit this port.

There are no foreigners connected with the Post Office and no distinction is made between native and foreign mails, both being made up in, and distributed from, the same department.

One hour after the arrival of any mail steamer, all mail matter is ready for delivery, and if not called for, is taken to the different houses within the next hour.

Notice is invariably given eight or ten hours previous to the departure of a mail, and sometimes a longer notice if it is known when the steamer will sail.

The mails from Yokohama have come up to Hakodate within the twelve months most regularly in eight days, a steamer bringing over the mails from Awomori every other day.

Custom House.—The Custom House has undergone a thorough change during the past year, and is now conducted on the same principle as at the other ports, that is to say, more in conformity with the usages of foreign countries. The Custom House officers are very strict, at times too punctilious, and consequently dilatory; but I have no doubt, that in course of time they will learn to get through their business more rapidly.

Judicial Department.—The Judicial Department gives but little satisfaction. Cases are allowed to drag on indefinitely, so that in claims against natives the latter have every opportunity of getting rid of whatever they possess, and when they are declared bankrupts, which is invariably the upshot of every claim, they are worth nothing.

In police cases we have nothing to complain of, however; no thief or criminal can escape the vigilance of the authorities, and it is wonderful how they manage to ferret out anything, if they set their mind on it.

Education.—The boys' and girls' school at Sapporo that I made mention of in my last report, has collapsed owing to the misconduct of the Native Director. The pupils have been sent home to their parents. An agricultural college has been established there, superintended by four foreigners. At present there are not more than fifteen pupils.

At Hakodate the Kaitakushi has five Government schools with 525 pupils, of whom 446 are boys, the remainder girls. Twenty native teachers have charge of the schools. The children are taught reading and writing, geography of the world, universal history and arithmetic up to fractions. The school hours in summer are from 7 to 1 and in winter from 9 to 3, one hour being allowed for the midday meal. Besides, every hour the children are let loose for ten minutes to run about and amuse themselves as they please. Admission to those schools is obtained by application in writing to the officers of the Town Hall. Only children of the latter class are admitted. For each child there is a sum of 12½ cents per month to be paid, and where there are more than three from one family, there is no charge from the third child.

Similar schools have been erected in all the principal towns, but no returns have been received.

Besides the above there are numbers of private schools, where writing and reading only are taught. The number of pupils attending these schools, as far as I have been able to ascertain, average about fifteen hundred (1,500) daily. The charge is from 5 to 10 cents per month.

Three of the shopkeepers have combined to erect an evening school for apprentices and others who are engaged during the day. The hours will be from 6 to 10. Admission is obtained on production of good testimonials.

Age from 12 to 18. A monthly payment of 10 cents has to be made, books being found. The same branches of learning as at the above mentioned Government schools.

Lighthouse at Siriya Saki.—This Lighthouse was completed some time last autumn and lit up in October. Siriya Saki is situated at the N. E. point of the main Island of Japan in the Tsugaru Straits. The light is elevated 150 feet above the level of the sea and should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 18 miles.

The tower, 94 feet high, is circular, constructed of brick and painted white.

Position Lat. 41° 26′ 10″ N.
„ Long. 114° 29′ 25″ E.

This light will be of great benefit to navigation, for it was much needed. There is some talk now of a light being erected on Hakodate head.

Ship Building.—Some two years ago an English shipwright built two schooners of a little less than 100 tons each after the foreign model. The native carpenters, whom he employed, were not slow in learning all they could of this foreign style of ship building, and last year they launched among themselves no less than eight schooners averaging from 20 to 80 and 100 tons, although much inferior in every respect to the models they had copied from. There are now several more such schooners on the stocks, and the English shipwright, Mr. Thompson, has repeated offers to build schooners for the Japanese, but too frequently the funds are wanting.

At one time the Kaitakushi intended starting a shipyard at this port, but they have changed their minds and have commenced one at Moruran on Volcano Bay. I am sorry to say, however, that at the latter place there are more officials than workmen or men fit to superintend a work of this description, so that I fear after much money has been expended this new undertaking will prove a failure. One practical man, who understands the business, would do more good than all those drones with their pens, paper and ink.

Farm at Nanai.—The farm at Nanai, which at first was expected to be of such great benefit to this Island, is still carried on at an immense expense, no attempt being made to make the farm pay for this great outlay. This is much to be deplored, as there is no doubt that much beneficial improvement might be derived from the extension of agriculture in this Island, for one cannot but regret, as one travels over this part of Japan, that so much valuable land is allowed to lie waste, which might with proper management be turned to profitable account. It is true, the climate so far north is ill adapt-

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ed for growing rice, which is the staple food of the people, but as they are becoming more accustomed to the foreign way of living, I feel convinced there is much to be done on this Island in the raising of cattle, cereals, vegetables and fruit, for the climate so closely resembles that of England, and the soil is so rich and fertile, that with very little trouble almost anything will grow here.

At the present time the few bullocks that are required for the consumption of foreigners, the natives and the shipping, are brought from Nambu and are but sorry animals at the best, but I feel convinced, that if the Japanese were to take this matter in hand, and devote a small part of this rich pasture land to the raising of cattle, not only an immense profit might be derived but beef equal to the Kobe beef might be sold at the same price for the poor substitute we now get, and since the Japanese have of late taken so much to beef diet, to them it would be an immense advantage.

And now last but not least the *Fisheries*. The immense wealth to be derived from the fisheries of the Island of Yesso has so often been dwelt upon that I need scarcely repeat, that if so many obstacles were not put in the way by the officials, they would long ere this have been fully developed. Fish, salted and dried, have for many years found a ready market, both in China and Japan, as the annual Trade Returns show.

Last year an attempt was made to turn the oyster beds, extending over miles near Akish, into a profitable speculation. A native of this Island engaged three Chinamen to dry oysters in Chinese fashion for the China market; but no sooner was it discovered that this might be a profitable undertaking than some flaw was found to exist in the lease he had obtained, and thus a stop was put to what might in all probability have been a very lucrative business. I now hear some officials are supposed to be desirous of carrying on the work commenced.

Last autumn another way of preserving salmon for exportation by Japanese was brought to my notice. A native residing at Nemero sent a smoked salmon and fresh salmon preserved in tin requesting me to give him my opinion on the same, and whether I thought they would be saleable articles in the market. After giving them a fair trial, I came to the conclusion that the smoked fish was better than any I had tasted in Japan, as the salmon at Nemero is much finer and richer in flavor than any caught more to the southward, and as to the fresh salmon in tin it was excellent and quite equal to, if not better than that sent out to the East from Europe or America. I was told samples had been sent to Tôkiô, and I feel convinced, that if they persevere and continue with it, this branch alone will be in itself a most lucrative business besides being an immense benefit to the shipping. Should this be carried on, the preserving in tin might be extended to the oyster beds, so that I am of opinion, that if the speculator can command sufficient capital with the requisite perseverance, this will turn out a grand success, as there is little chance of any foreigner having anything to do with it unless he advances the funds, and that would not be advisable with the sad experience foreign merchants have had in doing so for other produce of this Island.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) R. EUSDEN.

Sir HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.,
Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary,
&c., &c., &c.

I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF HAKODATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

From England and other Countries.

Kerosine Oil	$18,473
Raw Cotton	8,785
Miscellaneous	122
Total	$27,380

From Open Ports in Japan.

Coal	$ 5,250
Furs and Skins	2,043
Sugar	1,424
Wine, Beer and Spirits	2,436
Miscellaneous	5,387
Total	$16,540

II.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF HAKODATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

To England and other Countries.

Awabi	Piculs.	1,932	$49,643
Cuttlefish	„	—	—
Deer Horns	„	484	6,872
Fish (dried)	„	1,350	4,760
Furs and Skins	„	—	1,127
Irico (Bêche de Mer)	„	2,019	126,710
Seaweed (uncut)	„	245,623	512,790
„ (cut)	„	7,306	24,147
Sharks' fins	„	46	1,107
Sulphur	„	17,183	25,344
Total			$776,962

To open Ports in Japan.

Miscellaneous	$ 6,544

III.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Imported from open Ports.

Mexican Dollars	$22,000

Exported.

Nil	—

IV.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF HAKODATE FOR THE YEAR 1876.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British General	13	5,381	13	5,481
American	7	1,629	7	1,629
German	5	1,268	5	1,268
Russian	4	1,224	4	1,224
Swedish	3	1,011	3	1,011
Total	32	10,513	32	10,513

V.—RETURN OF THE DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND SHIPPING DUES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Export duties	$21,027.14
Import duties	895.51
Shipping dues	794.73
Total	$22,628.08

VI.—RETURN OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND FIRMS.

British	Residents	16	Firms	2
American	„	2	„	0
Russian	„	3	„	0
Danish	„	2	„	0
French	„	2	„	0
German	„	2	„	0
Total	Residents	27	Firms	2

The German Emperor has written a letter to Prince Bismarck, which was published in the *Official Gazette* of the 26th inst. The Emperor thus refers to the recent celebration of his birthday:—"The day on which I completed the eightieth year of my life awoke in the German people a sympathy which touched me profoundly. This excessive plenitude of kind wishes has rendered that day a peculiarly sacred one to me. Surrounded by a powerful circle of allied princes, I felt with satisfaction the value of being regarded as the centre of the national sentiment, and from that consciousness I derive new strength to devote myself to care for the well-being of the fatherland. In this sense I desire to express my thanks to all that sent me their congratulations."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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A HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF MANILA, THE CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

South and East from Hongkong, distant somewhat more than six hundred miles, lies the city of Manila, the capital of Luzon and of the Philippine Islands. The great army of travellers, whose ambition it is in these days of rapid transit to traverse the wide wide world in a few brief months of scramble, does not include Manila in the circle it traces for itself on the map; and thus it is, "la perla del oceano," and the "always faithful city of Legaspi," are scarcely known to the general reader, although discovered and colonized more than three centuries ago.

Within fifty years a large and important commerce has been developed between Europe and America and the Philippines, and to this intercourse Manila, in recent times, chiefly owes its celebrity. And yet, in history, Manila figured for centuries as the bone of contention between Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands; while England an hundred years since conquered the city and released it for a ransom—a bond not yet discharged by the Spanish crown. No less an adventurer than the famous Magellan reached these shores during his quest for the fabulous Spice Island, and Spain subsequent to their discovery devoted many lives and much treasure in accomplishing the addition of the islands to her already vast foreign possessions.

Early in the sixteenth century the Portuguese navigator Hernando de Magallanes conceived the magnificent idea that it was possible to pass round the southern extremity of the American Continent, and by this new route reach the much coveted Spice Islands. He revealed this vast and daring project to the King of Portugal, without meeting any encouragement from his sovereign; and possessing no means of his own, and being unsuccessful in his efforts to secure the aid of others, Magellan retired from Lisbon and passed over into Spain. Accompanied by the cosmographer Ruiz de Talero, he presented himself at the court of Carlos I, who willingly listened to the brilliant schemes of conquest unfolded by the enthusiastic navigator. Don Carlos unhesitatingly accepted the propositions of Magellan, and gave instructions for the immediate outfit of an expedition to be placed at his command. The king invested him with the military order of Santiago; named him governor of all the new lands he should discover; and agreed to accord to him a portion of the profits which might result from the treasure and spices Magellan so confidently expected to secure. Six small vessels, manned by 230 men, sailed from Sanlucar de Barremeda on the 10th of August, 1519 on this grand voyage of discovery. On the 27th of November of the following year, after having overcome extraordinary obstacles, the fleet emerged into the Pacific Ocean through the straits which have immortalized the name of their discoverer. Although the small fleet under Magellan's command had by this time been reduced to three vessels, their crews decimated by suffering and disease, he still ploughed onward through the unknown waste of waters with the chivalrous courage characteristic of the navigators of that century. On the 16th of March 1521 he discovered the Marianas, or Ladrone Islands, and a few days later sighted Cape San Augustin on the southern coast of Mindano. Coasting along this island, he effected a landing with his men and took possession of the new lands in the name of the King of Spain. From thence he passed to the island of Cebu, the Rajah of which yielded ready allegiance to the Spaniards, and Magellan, in compliance with his solicitations and in reward for this hospitable treatment, consented to aid him in a raid upon the people of the neighbouring island of Mactan. In this attack, Magellan lost his life on the 26th April 1521. Under Juan Carballo the little fleet continued its course towards Borneo, and at length made harbour in Tidore, one of the Marianas. Preparations were here made to put the fleet into a sea-worthy condition for return to Spain; but only one of the six vessels was found sufficiently serviceable to undertake the voyage. Loading her with sandalwood, ginger, cinnamon, and gold—as much as they could with safety carry over and above the provisions for the voyage—the few survivors set out early in 1522 to regain their native land. Juan Sebastian Elcano was in command. On the 7th of September of 1522, three years after their departure, there landed at Sanlucar de Barremeda only eighteen men of the two hundred and thirty-four who had sailed under Magellan. Elcano was the first to accomplish the circumnavigation of the world; and in honourable recognition of his services, the king granted him the armorial bearings of a globe with the motto "hic primus circumdedit me."

A second expedition was despatched from Coruña in 1524 under the leadership of Don Juan José Garcia, who succeeded in reaching the shores of Mindanao and from thence passed on to Gilolo, where in harassing conflicts with the Portuguese, who were in occupation of the adjacent islands, the whole expedition miserably perished, with exception of a handful of men, who, after innumerable hardships, were successful in making their way to New Spain. But the enthusiasm of the Spanish monarch was now thoroughly aroused, and at his instance Hernande Cortez, the then illustrious governor of New Spain, was directed to make yet another attempt to colonize the islands discovered by Magellan. This effort, however, as well as a fourth one, proved fruitless; and it was not until 1564, that in response to the importunities of the San Augustin friars, Philip II was induced to organize a fifth expedition. To Don Miguel Lopez de Legaspi—a man of great experience, of generous and disinterested character, and full of zeal for his King—was entrusted the conquest, colonization, and pacification of the Philippines. He sailed from Mexico on the 24th of November 1564 in command of a fleet of five ships, their companies numbering some 400 souls. On the 22nd of January of the following year, the Marianas were formally annexed to the crown. Leaving these islands, Legaspi next touched at Leyte, one of the Philippines, from whence a surveying party was despatched in search of a more commodious harbour, and on the 27th of April, 1565, he brought his whole fleet to anchor in the port of Celu. From this point he continued his explorations and in 1570 effected a landing, not without some opposition on the part of the natives, upon the island of Luzon. The port of Manila was visited for the first time, and so favourably impressed was Legaspi with the natural advantages of its situation that he here resolved to found his capital.

The city of Manila was founded by Legaspi in 1571, and in 1590 a substantial wall was built about it for the protection of its inhabitants from the depredations of the natives and the incursions of foreign foes. The entrance to the bay of the same name is divided into two passages by the small island of Corregidor upon which a lighthouse is maintained. The southern channel, or "boca chica," is the narrower of the two, but either passage is of sufficient depth to admit the largest ships. Approaching from the eastward the lofty peak of Mariveles forms a conspicuous object, and when well within the bay the volcano Majayjay and Mount Aryat are descried further inland. The anchorage is distant from the low shores some three miles and from Corregidor about two and twenty. The city is built upon the banks of the river Pasig and immediately at its mouth. Viewed from the bay a very inadequate idea can be formed of the extent of Manila. Its site is but slightly elevated above the sea level, and the side fronting the sea is enclosed by a high wall, the base of which is only separated from the bay by a narrow strip of land. A few edifices tower above the general level of roofs; but the dome of the Cathedral, the square spire of the church of San Augustin, with here and there the broad walls of a convent, afford unmistakeable evidence of spacious surroundings. A few trees peering above the fortifications relieve the monotony of the brown walls and the dull red of the tiled roofs, yet it must be confessed that the general aspect of the city is not prepossessing. Stretching into the bay are two low moles, which protect the mouth of the river from accumulations of silt, and within them an anchorage is secured for vessels and steamers of light draft. Ascending the river, an impression is for the first time obtained of the bustle and importance of the port. Along either bank is moored a miscellaneous fleet of native craft, interspersed with vessels of foreign build; and further up, small paddle-wheel steamers and large seagoing propellers indicate indubitably that commerce has extended its civilizing influences even to this remote portion

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of the globe. The landing is effected in front of the Harbor Master's office, where a comodious flight of stone steps has been constructed for the accomodation of the public. Before landing, passengers are obliged to pull alongside a Custom House guard-boat stationed near at hand to prevent smuggling. In the plaza adjoining the Harbor Master's office a crowd of vehicles awaits hire, and the traveller may take his choice of the two-wheeled and one-horsed "calesa," at two "reales" the hour, or the more luxurious barouche drawn by a pair of ponies, for which he must pay one dollar. The hotels are uncomfortable and badly kept; but a person well introduced is tendered the hospitality of the private house of the foreign merchant to whom he comes commended.

A hasty glance while diving through the principal throughfares discloses the vast area of the city. The streets are narrow, but of ample width to admit of the easy passage of carriages. A broad avenue or "calzada" shaded by rows of Almond trees, extends along the moat outside the walls, reaching as far as the "playa" or beach in front of the city. This avenue forms the fashionable drive of the "Manileses," and at eventide a large concourse of carriages assembles upon the beach. At the sound of the vesper-bells, all carriages halt and their inmates uncover their heads: a brief orison is said, and with the last stroke of the bells all are in motion again. With the failing light the assemblage of vehicles disperses. Twilight in these latitudes is of but brief duration. The gorgeous colours assumed by the heavens at sunset rapidly fade after the sun has disappeared below the horizon. Night quickly spreads her pall over the face of nature, and the stars shine forth with a brilliancy only to be witnessed within the tropics.

The city and suburbs of Manila contain a population of nearly three hundred thousand souls, including natives, Chinese, Spaniards, and foreigners of all nationalities. The walls enclosing it constitute a fortification of some strength, although they would afford scant resistance to the terribly destructive power of modern artillery.

The greater part of the dwelling houses are capacious, and constructed with especial reference to the depredations of earthquakes to which the islands are subject. Although imposing in appearance, on account of their ample dimensions, the buildings are devoid of architectural merit. A frame of hard wood rests upon a basement, or ground story, of stone, with the roof sloping to the four sides of the building and covered with red tiles. The upper, or main story, projects beyond the basement walls and is closed in on all sides by sliding shutters which thus form a corridor or close balcony around the house, protecting it alike from the heat of the sun and the inclemency of the weather. Light is admitted through many small panes of oyster shell, a material admirably adapted to the purpose, as it is translucent and sufficiently non-conductive to divest the sun's rays of a large portion of their heat. The living rooms are usually upon the principal floor, and consist of a "sala" or drawing-room, a "caida" or hall, and two or more sleeping apartments. The kitchen and servants' offices are generally situated in outbuildings or in smaller structures attached to the main edifice. The "caida" serves also as a dining room and communicates with the basement by means of a stairway. In many houses there are both sleeping and living rooms in the basements, but such apartments are deemed damp and unwholesome and are mostly unoccupied. The basement is entered from the street by a door-way sufficiently wide to admit the entrance of a carriage, and when not in use the basement serves as a coach house, the stables being either situated within the inner courtyard or in the "patio" at the rear of the dwelling. Without the city walls, the houses are chiefly detached; but within the fortifications, or inside the city proper, they are built in blocks abutting immediately upon narrow "trottoirs" which are paved with bricks or flag-stones. The street are unpaved and consequently fall into bad repair during the rainy season. No complete system of drainage exists, and the immunity from epedemics or malaria enjoyed by the city is doubtless owing to the great heat of the tropical sun which in summer keeps the ground baked and dry, while the enormous rainfall during the wet months effectually cleanses the surface and drains.

The government offices are located within the walls, together with the principal churches, educational and other public institutions. The cathedral was founded originally in 1578, but has been many times destroyed and rebuilt. Since the great earthquake of 1863 it has been lying in ruins, but the work of reconstruction is now in progress and the edifice promises to be once more an ornament to the city. The churches of San Augustin and San Francisco, within the walls, and of Binondo, San Sebastian, and Santa Cruz without the city limits, are the most notable for their size and antiquity.

The few "plazas" or public squares, are destitute, with unimportant exceptions, of trees or statuary, and of the latter adornments the column of Magellan and the monument recently erected to the memory of Don Simon de Anda are chiefly conspicuous for their ugliness.

A Botanical Garden is situated in close proximity to the "calzada." A few indigenous shrubs and plants are enclosed by a rough bamboo fence. Two Chinese griffins guard the gate-way, through which may be descried the staring white labels descriptive of the plants, the general effect being more that of a cemetery than of a garden. It is worthy of remark that, in a climate where every growing thing could with small care be made to blossom like the rose and where a measureless abundance of tropical foliage exists, no persistent efforts have been made to beautify either the public squares or promenades. It is true the "paseo de Magallanes" is lined with a few common shrubs, such as may be seen everywhere in the country hedges: yet there is a total absence of any such attempts at ornamental gardening as are to be seen in Java, Saigon, or Singapore.

Within a radius defined by municipal regulations the erection of none other than substantial structures of stone and wood is permitted: but without these limits, bungalows of lighter materials and native huts of bamboo thatched with the leaves of the Nipa palm are thickly congregated. The suburbs are intersected by wide avenues, and as the native houses are surrounded by groves of plantains, palms and canes, interspersed with hedges of bright flowering plants, the general appearance of this portion of the city is attractive and picturesque. The "barrios" of San Miguel and Santa Ana are the favorite abodes of the English and American residents of Manila. These districts border upon the river Pasig and afford charming views of the distant hills of Mariquina and Majayjay.

The River is the great highway communicating with the lake of "Bay," and drains by means of its innumerable branches the broad alluvial plains lying between the foot-hills and the bay of Manila. The lake is distant nearly eight miles from Manila in a direct line, but following the tortuous course of the Pasig the distance is quite double. It is a fine sheet of water covering an area sixty miles long by twenty wide and is enclosed on all sides by hills of considerable height. It is navigable only for "cascos" or the native cargo-boats and "proas," although small steamers of light draft now ascend the rivers and enter the lake.

The native population of the country surrounding Manila is to a great extent employed in the cultivation of rice and sugar-cane, to the growth of which the soil is well adapted. But one crop of rice is raised each year. The farmers await the approach of the rainy season before preparing the ground. The parched fields which have lain fallow from December to July are hard and unyeilding to the plough, until well saturated by the earliest showers. They are then broken up by rude ploughs drawn by water buffaloes, and afterwards reduced to a consistency of stiff mud by harrowing. This operation completed, the fields are ready to receive the tender shoots of rice which have meanwhile been sprouted in a corner of the fields especially prepared and irrigated for the purpose. The task of transplanting is rapidly performed; and nourished by frequent showers—the rainy season having now fairly set in—the crops are thriving in a surprisingly short time. At this time of the year the landscape assumes its most pleasing aspect; the whole face of nature appears covered as with a carpet of verdure; the trees, many of which have shed their leaves during the dry season, now don a brighter costume; while the country round seems refreshed and revivified. The rains cease in December, when the work of harvesting is commenced. The paddy is stacked upon the fields and the grain lei-

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surely thrashed from it, either by hand against an uninclined sieve of cane, or trodden out by the feet of buffaloes within a circular space of ground smoothed off for that purpose. Sugar cane is principally planted for consumption and not for the sugar mill. The natives are immoderately fond of the sweet and succulent cane, and consume enormous quantities of it.

A short distance above the city, the river presents a scene of ceaseless activity. Innumerable "bancas" are constantly ascending and descending—those bound down the swift stream keeping well within the influence of the strong current, while these upward bound skirt closely along the shallower banks where the work of paddling, or poling is accomplished with the least labour. The native boats are of various dimensions, from the large square-bowed "cascos," capable of loading from fifty to two hundred piculs weight, to the light grass "banca" which with its load of bright green "sacate" appears to skim over the surface of the water. The "banca" is a dug-out constructed from a single trunk of a tree, and has the form of a canoe. The large ones, or passenger boats, are covered in by a mat of split bamboo to protect their inmates from the hot sun or pelting rains. The "banquero" sits in the stern of the boat and propels it with a broad paddle; or where the water is sufficiently shallow, he assumes an erect position and pushes the boat along with a pole placed against the river bottom.

Thousands of "cigarreras" (cigar girls) from the villages above come down to the city early to the Cigar factories, and return again at night to their rural homes. At the evening hour the river appears fairly alive with boats. The commodious passenger "bancas" are then laden to the water's edge with a living freight: the slightest movement would seemingly cause them to capsize, but the lithe banqueros with a graceful swing of the body pole them steadily upward against the stream. Multitudes of grass bancas are bound city-ward, with supplies of food to the equine inhabitants of the metropolis; while others homeward bound have exchanged their contents for a load of lively "cigarreras." Groups of three or four of these boats contest with each other the passage of some sharp bend round which the river is rushing like water through a sluice; or crossing to the opposite shore, it becomes an exciting race among the banqueros to first reach shallow and slack water. An uneasy swaying of the narrow craft elicits lond screams from the noisy girls; or it may be a few break into a plaintive song as they glide along.

The long and slim fish bancas, propelled by three or four stalwart fish-wives, and heaped up with baskets of fish—still alive and but an hour since swimming joyously in the lake—outstrip all others in their swift course towards the evening market. The reflected rays of the setting sun turn the turbid waters into a flood of molten gold. The brilliant green of the bamboos and plantains bordering the river banks is imperceptibly transformed into a roseate hue: and as the brief twilight is rapidly followed by the grayer hues of night, a still interminable throng of boats come and go, discovering their tracks by long lines of ruddy light on the surface of the deep blue waters. Darkness comes on apace, and the stars shine forth. But the gentle plash of paddles is yet heard, and laughing voices, or the soft notes of the guitar, still come through the obscurity.

(To be continued.)

A telegraphic summary is published of the news by the Cape mail to the 6th of March. Intelligence had been received at Cape Town from the Transvaal Republic that scenes of confusion had occurred in the Volksraad upon the refusal of that assembly to consider President Burgers' programme of reforms:—"The House insisted upon the maintenance of the freedom of the Republic." This seems to mean that the President's proposal of union with the British Colonies was rejected. The telegram adds:—"Rumours have been current that Sir Theophilus Shepstone's life has been threatened by the members of the extreme party."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

We hear that the loan of five million taels for Tso Tsungt'ang is not yet a *fait accompli*; but what the cause of delay is, we do not know. We expect that the foreign lenders in London will be excessively cautious, having had so many sharp lessons during the last two or three years. We hear however that the Imperial guaranty is really to be given to Tso's loan, so that the delays are the more mysterious. We have already pointed out the vast differences between an Imperial and a provincial loan; the latter would be in fact a personal loan without provincial or state security.—*Shanghai Courier.*

YOKOHAMA RACING ASSOCIATION.

SPRING MEETING.

The Racing Association were fortunate in having such fine weather for the opening day of their meeting as Wednesday afforded. Notwithstanding the rain which fell on the previous day the course was in excellent condition, so that good time was made, as a rule, in the races run. A large number of ladies were present in the Grand Stand, but there was a falling off in the general attendance, and but very few natives indeed turned out to see the sport. The delay between the various events was worse than usual, so that despite the good music which the *Tennessee's* band performed, many of the spectators—especially the ladies—found it more than ordinarily tedious.

FIRST DAY.

Wednesday, 16th May, 1877.

1.—THE TRIAL PLATE.—For China Ponies that have never won a flat race here. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile.

Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Hoolet* (late *Hooze*), 10st. 8lbs. 1
,, Robertson's *Chance*, 10st. 2lbs... ... 2
,, Riyoshi's *The Boojum*, 10st. 2lbs..... 3
,, Earnest's *Raethia* (late *Ta Phairson*), 10st. 5lbs. 0
,, Sinbad's *Davenport*, 10st. 11lbs..... 0

Much delay was caused by the fractiousness of *Mongolian Lamb* who twice threw his rider, severely hurting him on the second occasion. This pony was consequently withdrawn, leaving a field of five to go the post. *Chance* got away with a decided advantage, but was picked up by *Hoolet* at the top of the hill, from which point it became a race between these two, the result being in doubt until after entering the straight, when *Hoolet* came away and won with ease by a couple of lengths. Mr. Marlborough rode the winner. Time 2 mins. 14 secs.

2.—THE GRIFFINS' PLATE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each (with $50 added) for Japan Ponies being *bond fide* Griffins. Weight for inches. Five furlongs.

Mr. Douglas' *The Crescent*, 10st. 2lbs..... 1
,, Robertson's *Rebel*, 10st. 6lbs..... ... 2
Dr. Buckle's *Spendthrift*, 10st. 8lbs..... ... 3
Mr. R. Jaffray's *Professional*, 10st. 4lbs..... .. 0
,, do. *Exile*, 10st. 4lbs..... 0
,, W. Fairplay's *Shizoku*, 9st. 12lbs..... 0
Major Arda's *Monarque*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0
Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Dumfounder*, 10st. 6lbs..... ... 0

The eight got away to a very bad start after much delay, *Monarque* making the running, being closely followed by *Spendthrift*. At the turn *Monarque* ran wide, and *Rebel* coming up challenged *Spendthrift* and succeeded in taking the lead, but just at the post *The Crescent* came up with a rush and secured the Judge's decision, although the general impression seemed to be that *Rebel* had won, thus giving another winning mount to Mr. Marlborough. Time 1 min. 20½ secs.

3.—THE LUSITANIAN CUP.—For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Braemar*, 10st. 8lbs. 1
,, W. Fairplay's *Chief Mongolian*, 10st. 11lbs..... 2
,, Riyoshi's *The Snark*, 10st. 8lbs..... 3
,, Earnest's *Title Deed*, 10st. 5lbs 0
,, Sinbad's *The Judge*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
,, do. *The Minister*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, Ola's *Mohstotz*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0
,, Robertson's *Mandarin*, (late *Cocheco*), 10st. 5lbs 0
,, Rebertson's *Dibs*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0

An unusual number of crack ponies met at the post, which gave additional interest to this race. There was again a difficulty about starting them, several false starts occurred, and for a weary time were the ponies kicking their heels about at the post, "mocking the air with colours idly spread." When they got away *Braemar* took a lead which he kept to the three furlong post, where *Chief Mongolian*, making a desperate effort, succeeded in passing *Braemar*, but was only able to retain this advantage for a very brief time, as the Tartan again went to the front, and when at the distance *Braemar's* rider, Mr. Marlbrough, called upon him, the pony responded at once with scarcely an effort, and won by several lengths, *Chief Mongolian* being second and *The Snark* a good third. Time 1 min. 38½ sec.

4.—THE PROFESSIONAL CUP.—Presented, value $—. For Japan Ponies. Winners of any open race excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Mr. D. de Ding Dong's *Jim Hills*, 10st. 4lbs..... 1
Dr. Buckle's *Spendthrift*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Distemper*, 10st. 6lbs..... 3
,, Ola's *Moscou*, 10st. 4lbs..... 0
,, R. Jaffray's *Exile*, 10st. 4lbs..... 0
,, Robertson's *Nick*, 10st, 0lbs..... 0
,, do. *Doctor*, 10st, 6lbs..... 0
,, W. Fairplay's *Heimin* (late *Stalemate*), 10st, 8lbs..... 0

This afforded the novel sight of all the ponies entered appearing at the post. A good start was effected, *Spendthrift* jumping off with the lead, being closely followed by *Jim Hills* and *Moscou*. At the turn *Moscou* ran wide and lost his chance, and *Distemper*

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came up and raced with *Spendthrift* down the straight, the race apparently lying between these two, but *Jim Hills*, who had been running third, made a rush on nearing the post, and by excellent riding secured the race by a length, Mr. Marlborough being again the lucky jockey. *Spendthrift* beat *Distemper* for second place by a head. Time 63½ secs.

5.—The Association Cup.—Presented, value $100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance one mile and a half. To be won by a Pony the *bonâ fide* property of a member of the Association at the date of presentation.

Mr. Robertson's *Dibs* 10st. 8lb..... 1
,, Sinbad's *The Raven*, 10st. 8lb..... 2
,, Earnest's *Trustee*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3
,, W. Fairplay's *Mongolian Owl*, 10st 5lb..... 0
,, W. Fairplay's *South Mongolian*, 9st. 13lbs..... 0

South Mongolian was left at the post on starting and so spoiled his chance. The other *Mongolian* made the running, being followed by *Trustee* and *The Raven*, and after passing the stand the latter took the lead. *Dibs* had been running fourth and was only set going at the top of the hill, when he easily passed his opponents in succession and took the lead at the trees, from which point he ran in an easy victor. *The Raven* making a desperate but futile attempt to catch him. Mr. Williams rode the winner. *Trustee* was a good third. Time 3 min. 32½ secs.

6.—The Akindo Cup.—Presented, value $—. For Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Don Carlos' *Kickapoo*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
Mr. D. de Ding Dong's *Typhoon*, 10st. 2lbs..... 2
,, Robertson's *Oyama*, 10st. 2lbs..... 3

If the old favourite *Typhoon* did not carry off this race it was looked upon as a certainty for *Oyama*, but the result was a great surprise. *Typhoon* took the lead on starting as usual, but all three ponies were well together, so much so that on entering the straight it was impossible to say who had the advantage, and the finish became most exciting, *Kickapoo*, well ridden by Mr. Urquhart, just managing to beat *Typhoon* by a head, while the latter only took second place from *Oyama* by half a length. Time 1 min. 38½ secs.

7.—The Hachi-ban Cup.—First Prize, Presented, value $100. For China Ponies. Winners of three races in Japan, in 1876, to carry 12 stone 10 lbs. Winners at this meeting 12 stone; other Ponies weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Douglas' *Crusader*, 10st. 5lbs..... 1
,, W. Fairplay's *Mongolian Chief*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
,, Robertson's *Favori*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3
,, Earnest's *Raethia* (late *Ta Phairson*), 10st 5lbs. 0
,, Sinbad's *Antidote*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
,, do. *The Dwarf*, 9st. 13lb 0
,, R. Jaffray's *Satisfaction*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, Riyoshi's *Sovereign*,, 10st. 11lbs..... 0
,, Robertson's *Gladiateur*, 10st. 11lbs..... 0

More delay took place at the post. When the ponies got away *Raethia*, *Antidote* and *Mongolian Chief* were to the front, *Favori* and *Dibs* lying behind. On topping the hill *Crusader* and *Favori* were let out, and the race evidently lay between these two, but *Crusader* was too good for the other, and when coming down the straight so easily increased his lead that he won in a canter by several lengths, under the able guidance of Mr. Marlborough. Time 2 min. 54 secs.

8.—The Club Germania Cup.—First Prize, Presented, value $—. For Japan Ponies. Winners of two races at any previous meeting, 12 lbs. extra; other winners, 8 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Five furlongs.

Mr. D. de Ding Dong's *Jim Hills*, (12lbs ex.) 11st. 2lbs..... 1
,, Robertson's *Moor*, 10st. 2lbs..... 2
Dr. Buckle's *Sandboy*, (8lbs. ex.) 10st. 12lbs..... 0
Count Tristan's *Daimio*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0
Mr. Ola's *Mohstotz*, (12lbs. ex.) 11st. 4lbs..... 0
,, Robertson's *Rebel*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0

Daimio was placed at a disadvantage at the start. *Mohstotz* and *Rebel* led off, and at the quarter mile were joined by *Jim Hills*. At the turn the latter ran wide and apparently put himself out of the race, which looked as if it lay between *Mohstotz*, *Rebel* and *Sandboy* who were racing neck and neck down the straight, but *Jim Hills'* jockey, Mr. Marlborough, brought his pony cleverly along the outside rail, and won a very exciting race by a neck.

"How use doth breed a habit in a man."

Even the extra weight was of no avail. *Sandboy* was for some time shut out by the leading ponies, but secured third place, *The Moor*, who came up with a great rush, taking second place. Time 1 min. 21½ secs.

9.—The Celestial Cup.—Presented, value $ —. For China Ponies, being *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of meeting; winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Mr. Peter's *Skeddaddle*, 10st. 2lbs..... 1
,, W. Fairplay's *Mongolian Wolf*, 10st. 2lbs..... 2
,, Earnest's *Bebé*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, Sinbad's *The Sheik*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, do. *The Consul*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, Ola's *Maccaroni*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
,, R. Jaffray's *Dusty Miller*, 10st. 10lbs..... 0
,, Riyoshi's *The Snark*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
,, do. *The Boojum*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, Robertson's *Tennessee*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, do. *Bravo*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, do. *Chance*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
Don Carlos' *Telegram*, 9st. 13lbs..... 0

A capital field of thirteen started for the last event and as a matter of course there was a difficulty in getting them away. *Dusty Miller* jumped off with the lead being followed by *Skeddaddle*, who wrested the lead from the former at the trees. *Mongolian Wolf* here came up and challenged the leader, and a capital race ensued down the straight, but *Skeddaddle*, who was ridden by a Japanese, could not be headed, and greatly to the surprise of the knowing ones won by a length. The winner must be a good pony, as his success was scarcely due to the riding of his jock. Time 62½ secs.

Second Day.

Thursday, 17th May, 1877.

Charming weather again favoured the Association for their second day and there was a marked improvement in the attendance of the fair sex and public generally. But there was no improvement at all in the method of starting the races and much valuable time was wasted early in the afternoon, with the result that it was after 7 o'clock when the last race of the day was run. Such unpunctuality made the publication of the intended time for starting a farce. The band of the *Tennessee* was again in attendance, and played through an excellent programme.

1.—The Community Cup.—Presented, value $150. For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. One mile.

Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Braemar*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
,, Robertson's *Dibs*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
,, Fiddle-de-dee's *Lintie*, 10st. 2lbs..... 3
,, do. *Tallapoosa*, 10st. 8lbs.. 0

Mongolian Lamb again displayed anything but the pastoral quietness which his name would denote, but proved, rather, that he was "a beast, that wants discourse of reason," and his jockey having been thrown and kicked in the face, the pony was scratched for this and all other races for which he had been entered at this meeting. Four ponies appeared at the post, three of them in the Tartan colours as opposed to the crack from the Blue and White stable, Mr. Fiddle-de-dee having declared to win with *Braemar*, with Mr. Marlborough up. At the start the latter rushed off with the lead, followed by *Lintie*, *Dibs* and *Tallapoosa* lying behind, which order they kept until the half mile post when the two last named caught *Lintie*, *Braemar* still leading. At the trees *Dibs* closed up to the leader and on entering the straight made a gallant but unsuccessful attempt to pass him. Down the straight both ponies were ridden out, but the Tartan was not to be beaten, and won a capital race by a length and a half in the excellent time of 2 min. 13 secs.

2.—The Silk Cup.—Presented, value $. For Japan Ponies that have never won a race. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Major Arda's *Monarque*, 10st. 6lbs..... 1
Mr. Robertson's *Moor*, 10st. 2lbs..... 2
,, do. *Rebel*, 10st. 6lbs..... 3
Dr. Buckle's *Sorcerer* (late *Moh-ichido*), 10st. 8lbs. 0
Count Tristan's *Daimio*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0
Mr. R. Jaffray's *Exile*, 10st 4lbs..... 0
,, do. *Professional*, 10st. 4lbs..... 0
,, W. Fairplay's *Shizoku*, 9st. 12lbs..... 0
,, Alexander's *Griffin*, 10st 0
,, D. de Ding Dong's *Young Rapid*, 10st..... 0

There was one false start when *Shizoku* ran into the rails and got rid of his rider, while neither *Moor* nor *Sorcerer* could be stopped until the former had reached the straight and the latter had passed the Stand. When the ponies at length got away *Exile* took the lead, but bolted badly at the quarter and destroyed his chance, leaving the race to *Monarque*, *Moor* and *Rebel*. The success of the winner was certain after he passed the Blue and White ponies on entering the straight. *Monarque* was ridden by his owner. Time, 62 secs.

3.—The Mitsu Bishi Challenge Cup.—Presented, value $100. To be won at two consecutive meetings by a Pony or Ponies, the *bonâ fide* property of the same owner or owners; to be held by the last winner at each meeting until finally won. For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and three quarters.

Mr. W. Fairplay's *Mongolian Chief*, 10st. 8lbs... 1
,, Robertson's *Dibs*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
,, Fiddle-de-dee's *Braemar*, 10st. 8lbs..... 3
,, Sinbad's *The Dwarf*, 9st. 13lbs..... 0
,, Earnest's *Trustee*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0

This race was looked upon as a match for *Dibs* and *Braemar*, so that the result was a great surprise. At the start *The Dwarf* took the lead, but yielded it to *Mongolian Chief* on passing the Stand, being closely followed by *Braemar* and *Dibs*, *Trustee* lagging far behind. *The Dwarf* began to fall off ascending the hill, while *Braemar* and *Dibs* closed up. At the trees it was difficult to say who had the advantage, and a most exciting struggle ensued down the straight. The *Chief* gradually went ahead, and though *Dibs* made a splendid effort he only succeeded in taking second place from *Braemar*, but failed to reach the *Chief*, who, ridden by Mr. Herhausen, won by a length in the capital time of 4 mins., 10 secs.

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4.—THE LADIES' PURSE.—Presented by the Ladies of Yokohama and Tôkiô, value $—. For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Mr. W. Fairplay's *Chief Mongolian*, 10st. 11lbs... 1
,, Riyoshi's *The Snark*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
,, R. Jaffray's *Dusty Miller*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3
,, Earnest's *Title Deed*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, Sinbad's *Davenport*, 10st. 11lbs..... 0
,, do. *Antidote*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
,, Riyoshi's *The Boojum*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, Robertson's *Mandarin*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, do. *Tennessee*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0

The fractiousness of the nine ponies at the post gave the starter lots of trouble, and it was only after considerable delay that a start was effected at all, and that by no means a good one. *Dusty Miller* showed to the front at once but did not long retain his advantage. He was first passed by *Antidote* who ran wide, however, at the turn and put himself out of the race, and then by *The Snark* and *Chief Mongolian*. The latter responded well to the call his rider made upon him, and won easily. Time 60½ secs.

At the conclusion of the race, Mr Herhausen, the winning jockey, was led up to Mrs. Center on the Grand Stand, for the purpose of receiving the purse from her, when she addressed him as follows:—"I have the honour of presenting you, on behalf of the charming ladies of Tôkiô and Yokohama, their very sincere and hearty congratulations, together with this little purse, filled with golden souvenirs contributed by their fair hands in appreciation of your success to-day. Please accept with it, also, their best wishes for future victories." The honoured recipient of the extremely pretty purse which Mrs. Center presented to him replied in so low a tone that his remarks were inaudible, but judging from his pleased but bashful expression, there was no doubt that he was endeavouring to convey his hearty thanks for the honour conferred upon him and his appreciation of Mrs. Center's kindness in presenting the purse, but just after riding a hard race it does not seem to be conducive to eloquence or clearness of expression for the winning jockey to be forcibly conducted to the Grand Stand and suddenly confronted with grace and beauty. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Herhausen, on behalf of the riders at this meeting, presented the fair donor of the purse with a bouquet.

5.—THE NAVAL CUP.—Presented, value $—. For all Ponies, being *bonâ fide* Hacks and that have never won a flat or a hack race. Ponies entered are disqualified from entering for any other race at the meeting except for Nos. 1 and 6 on the third day. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Alexandre's *Luck's All* 10st. 2lbs..... 1
,, do. *Petitpas*, 10st 5lbs..... 2
,, Riyoshi's *Doncaster*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3

Doncaster was considered the favourite for this but disappointed expectations, for though he jumped off with the lead he could not last beyond the quarter mile, and had to give way to his opponents, who from that point had it all their own way. Time 1 min., 41½ secs.

6.—THE HACHI-BAN CUP.—Second Prize. Presented, value $100. For China Ponies. Winners of three flat races in Japan, 12 stone 7 lbs.; No. 1 this day, and of two races at this meeting, 11 stone 7 lbs.; and of one race and non-competitors at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Hoolet*, 11st. 1lb. (7lbs ex.)..... 1
,, W. Fairplay's *Mongolian Wolf*, 10st. 2lbs.. ... 2
,, Sinbad's *The Raven*, 10st. 8lbs..... 3
,, Robertson's *Favori*, 10st 5lbs..... 0

This was rightly enough looked upon as *Hoolet's* race. All four, after starting well, kept together until the Stand was passed and the hill gained, the "Tartan" being a little to the fore, with *Favori* second, the *Wolf* third and *The Raven* last. Soon after passing the half mile the *Wolf* drew ahead and challenged the leader, but was never able to deprive *Hoolet* of the lead, and he ran in an easy victor in 2 min. 53½ secs., being ridden by Mr. Marlborough. *Favori* was pulled up, which allowed *The Raven* to take third place.

7.—THE LEDGER CUP.—Presented, value $—. For Japan Ponies. Winner of any open race 12 lbs. extra: other winners 7 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. D. de Ding Dong's *Jim Hills*, 11st. 2lbs. (12lbs. ex.)..... 1
,, Robertson's *Moor*, 10st. 2lbs... ... 2
Don Carlos' *Kickapoo*, 11st. 6lbs. (12lbs. ex.)... 3
Dr. Buckle's *Sorcerer*, (late *Moh-ichido*) 10st. 8lbs... 0
,, do. *Spendthrift*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
Mr. W. Fairplay's *Shizoka*, 9st. 12lbs..... 0

One false start happened when *Shizoka* could not be stopped until he had reached the Stand, and much delay occurred before he faced the starter again. On getting away *Sorcerer* took the lead, but had to succumb before he had gone far. The *Moor* showed first in the straight with *Jim Hills* and *Spendthrift* well up, but the latter gave way to the other two, who had a very close and hard race in, *Jim Hills* just securing the advantage by a head, thus scoring another win for his rider Mr. Marlborough. Time, 1 min. 38¾ secs.

8.—THE TOKIO CUP.—Presented, value $—. For China Ponies. Non-competitors and winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Lintie*, 10st 2lbs..... 1
,, Robertson's *Favori*, 10st. 5lbs..... 2
,, W. Fairplay's *South Mongolian*, 9st. 13lbs.. 3
,, Earnest's *Raethia* 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, Sinbad's *The Judge*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
,, Ola's *Maccaroni*, 10st. 8lbs.. 0
,, Riyoshi's *The Snark*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
,, Robertson's *Mandarin*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0

Owing to exclusions and other causes only eight ponies appeared at the post out of thirty entries. These eight gave trouble enough to the starter by their obstinacy, and when they eventually got away to an indifferent start *Maccaroni* was left at the post. *The Judge* led, but all the others soon closed up and kept well together to the trees, where *Lintie* forged ahead, being followed by *Favori*. From this point the race lay between these two, but despite energetic efforts on the part of *Favori* he could not collar *Lintie*, who won by a length and a half, being ridden by Mr. Marlborough. Time 1 min. 38½ secs.

9.—THE CLUB CUP.—Presented, value $—. For Japan Ponies. Non-competitors and winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entance $5. Five furlongs.

Mr. Robertson's *Oyama*, 10st. 2lbs..... 1
,, R. Jaffray's *Professional*, 10st. 4lbs..... 2
,, Robertson's *Doctor*, 10st. 6lbs..... 3
,, do. *Nick*, 10st..... 0
,, R. Jaffray's *Exile*, 10st. 4lbs..... 0
,, Ola's *Moh-stotz*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0
Count Tristan's *Daimio*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0
Dr. Buckle's *Sandboy*, 10st. 4lbs..... 0

Several false starts took place. When they at length got away *Sandboy* rushed off with the lead, followed by *Professional*, who jammed the leader too close to the rails so that he fell. *Nick*, ridden by Mr. Herhausen, was close at his heels at the time and could not get out of the way of the fallen horse, so also came to grief. The *Doctor* coming next cleared the prostrate ponies by a jump, but unfortunately in doing so kicked Dr. Buckle, the rider of *Sandboy*, thereby fracturing his collar bone, Mr. Herhausen luckily escaping without injury. This accident gave *Professional* the lead, *Oyama* and the *Doctor* being well up, and the three raced hard down the straight together, *Oyama*, ridden by Mr. Marrables, eventually winning by a couple of lengths. *Exile* bolted at the turn and lost all chance in consequence. Time 1 min. 20 secs.

10.—THE CLUB GERMANIA CUP.—Second Prize, Presented, value $.—For China Griffins at date of meeting. Winners excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile.

Mr. Sinbad's *The Sheik*, 10st. 2lbs..... 1
" Riyoshi's *The Boojum*, 10st. 2lbs..... 2
" Robertson's *Chance*, 10tt 2lbs..... 3
" do. *Bravo*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
" do. *Sport*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, R. Jaffray's *Satisfaction*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, Sinbad's *The Consul*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
Don Carlos' *Telegram*, 9st. 13lbs..... 0
Mr. Earnest's *Bebé*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0

This race was run in the gloaming, nine ponies facing the starter, who got them well away together with the exception of *Telegram*, who objected to join the others. *The Consul* made the pace very hot and led to the five furlongs, where, his tactics having served his stable companion, he fell back, and *The Sheik* went ahead and took a lead which he never resigned, winning a capital race, with his owner riding him, in 2 mins. 18 secs. The first win of the Maroon and Pink at this meeting was received with hearty cheers.

THIRD DAY.

Saturday, 19th May, 1877.

Heavy rain caused a postponement of the third day's racing until to-day, and although the sky was overcast and threatening in the morning it cleared up beautifully by noon, at which time the first race was announced to start. There was a great falling off in the attendance, and the course was so heavy that no particularly fast time was made, and mud was flying about pretty freely. More punctuality was observed in the starting, which made to-day's events less wearisome than on previous occasions. The band of the *Tennessee* again enlivened the proceeding by some excellent music.

1.—THE HURDLE RACE.—Value $75. For all Ponies. Over six (6) hurdles. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Robertson's *Doctor*, 10st. 6lbs. 1
,, R. Jaffray's *Satisfaction*, 10st. 5lbs..... 2
,, Riyoshi's *Doncaster*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3
,, Sinbad's *Antidote*, 10st. 8lbs... 0
,, Robertson's *Tim Whiffler*, 10st. 12lbs..... 0
,, W. Fairplay's *Mongolian Owl*, 10st. 5lbs. 0
Don Carlos' *Kickapoo (late Kangaroo)* 10st. 8lbs. 0

Doncaster was first over the hurdle opposite the Stand, closely followed by all but *Antidote*, who would not start. *Tim Whiffler* cut out the running, but nearly got rid of his rider at the second hurdle. At the trees *Doncaster*, *Kickapoo* and *Doctor* were well together with *Tim Whiffler* not far off, but a wide gap separating him from the others, and as *Tim* ran wide at the turn he spoiled his chance. On entering the straight *Satisfaction* came up and joined the leaders and all four were in a bunch at the last hurdle. Here *Kickapoo*,

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who was leading, swerved, and was consequently out of it. *Doncaster*, *Doctor* and *Satisfaction* took the last hurdle almost together, but in the run in *Doncaster* had to give way to the others, and *Doctor*, ridden by Mr. Williams, won by a length from *Satisfaction*.

2.—THE CONSULAR CUP.— Presented, value $—. For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Three furlongs.

Mr. W. Fairplay's *Chief Mongolian*, 10st. 11lbs..... 1
,, Fiddle-de-dee's *Maris*, 10st. 8lbs 2
,, R. Jaffray's *Professional*, 10st. 4lbs..... 3
,, Earnest's *Raethia (late Ta Phairson)*, 10st 5lbs. 0
,, Sinbad's *Antidote*, 10st. 8lbs. 0
,, R. Jaffray's *Exile*, 10st. 4lbs..... 0
,, Robertson's *Mandarin*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, do. *Tennessee*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0

Eight ponies appeared at the post out of twenty-one entries, and of course gave plenty of trouble. Before they got away finally several false starts occurred, in one of which *Tennessee* and *Exile* went some distance before they could be stopped. When the flag at last went down *Raethia* was left behind, while *Maris* and *Satisfaction* got away with most advantage. *Maris* led to the turn, where *Satisfaction* took a brief lead, *Chief Mongolian* soon passing both of them, and making the lead a most decided one, winning by a length, Mr. Herhausen riding him. Time 47 secs.

3.—THE OWNERS' CUP.—Presented, value $—. For all China Griffins beaten at the meeting. Weight for inches, Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Robertson's *Chance*, 10st. 2lbs..... 1
,, ,, *Bravo*, 10st. 5llbs..... 2
Don Carlos' *Telegram*, 9st. 13lbs..... 3
Mr. Robertson's *Tennessee*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, Sinbad's *The Consul*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, Ola's *Maccaroni*, 10st. 8lb..... 0
,, R. Jaffray's *Dusty Miller*, 10st. 5llbs..... 0
,, Riyoshi's *The Snark*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
,, Robertson's *Sport*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0

Nine ponies at the post again gave trouble. At the start *Sport* was left behind, and *The Consul* did not get away well. *Dusty Miller* jumped off with the lead which he kept to the three furlongs when *Telegram* picked him up, followed by *Tennessee*, but here *Bravo* ran through his horses with *Chance* waiting on him. *Telegram* next took the lead, and on entering the straight ran level with *Bravo*. Here *Maccaroni* was coming to the front when he slipped and could not recover. A most exciting race ensued down the straight, the result being quite doubtful; but at the distance *Chance* came ahead, followed by *Bravo*, and as Mr. Robertson had declared to win with the latter, *Chance* tried to favour his stable companion, but *Telegram* was too dangerous, or *Bravo* could not make sure of the lead, for *Chance* secured the win by a neck, the same distance separating *Bravo* from *Telegram*. Mr. Williams rode the winner. Time, 1 min. 44 secs.

4.—THE SPRING STAKES.—For China Ponies. Compulsory on winners on first and second days at this meeting. A sweepstakes of $10 with $5 extra for every race won at this meeting. Open also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of $5 to go to the fund. Entries to be made on the course at the close of the second day's racing. 1st Pony to receive 75 per cent; 2nd Pony to receive 25 per cent. Weight for inches. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Braemar*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
,, ,, *Hoolet*, 10st. 8llbs..... 2
,, Robertson's *Dibs*, 10st. 8lbs..... 3
,, Douglas' *Crusader*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, Peter's *Skedaddle*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, W. Fairplay's *Mongolian Chief*, 10st. 11lbs... 0

The ponies were despatched at once to a good start. *Crusader* passed the Stand first with *Braemar* second, and *Dibs*, *Hoolet* and *Mongolian Chief* well up, *Skedaddle* lying far behind. This order was kept up the hill, after passing which *Dibs* and *Hoolet* closed up, and shortly afterwards, the pace being too hot, *Braemar* wisely dropped astern. On entering the straight *Crusader* was done and was passed by *Hoolet* and *Dibs*, and it seemed as if the race lay between these two, though the Tartan stable had declared to win with *Braemar*. At the distance, however, Mr. Marlborough, who was riding *Braemar*, showed the soundness of his judgment in managing his pony, as he brought him ahead, and just succeeded in securing the Judge's decision, his stable companion *Hoolet* beating *Dibs* for second place by half a length. *Skedaddle*, who certainly added brilliancy to the scene by his strange contradictory colours if he did nothing else, must be a good pony, for he came well up at the finish although during the race he had stayed too far behind. Time, 2 min. 55 secs.

5.—THE NIPHON STAKES.—For Japan Ponies. Compulsory on winners on first and second days at this meeting. A sweepstakes of $10 with $5 extra for every race won at this meeting. Open also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of $5 to go to the fund. Entries to be made on the course at the close of the second day's racing. 1st Pony to receive 75 per cent; 2nd Pony to receive 25 per cent. Weight for inches. Entrace $—. One mile.

Mr. D. de Ding Dong's *Typhoon*, 10st. 2lbs..... 1
Don Carlos' *Kickapoo*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
Mr. Robertson's *Oyama*, 10st. 2lbs..... 3
,, Douglas' *The Crescent*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, Robertson's *Nick*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, W. Fairplay's *Shizoka*, 9st. 12lbs..... 0

Typhoon, as usual, took the lead at starting and past the Stand, but at the bottom of the hill nearly all the ponies ran wide, allowing *Kickapoo* to take the lead followed by the Blue and White. *Typhoon* after topping the hill went ahead once more but again fell back, only to recover at the trees, from which point he was never headed, and urged on by his rider, Mr. Marlborough, in order perhaps to show what the "little man" could do, won by several lengths. Time, 2 min. 20 secs.

6.—THE TITLE DEED PLATE.—With $50 added. A Handicap for China Griffins having run at this meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Winners of any race after the publication of the handicap 3 lbs. extra. Entrance $10. One mile.

Mr. Robertson's *Chance*, 10st. 10lbs..... 1
,, Sinbad's *Sheik*, 11st. 2lbs..... 2
,, Sinbad's *The Dwarf*, 9st. 10lbs..... 3
,, Fairplay's *Mongolian Wolf*, 10st. 10lbs..... 0
,, Robertson's *Sport*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, Riyoshi's *The Boojum*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
,, Sinbad's *The Consul*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
,, R. Jaffray's *Satisfaction*, 10st. 5lbs 0

All but one of those entered went for this and got off to a capital start. *The Consul* and *Satisfaction* led off, but all the ponies kept well together. At the trees *The Consul* was done and fell astern, while *The Sheik* and *Chance* came to the front, and from the entrance to the straight the race lay between them, although *The Dwarf* was dangerously near. *Chance*, ridden by Mr. Williams, was too good for the Arabian, and won by three-quarters of a length, the time being worse than that of the previous race, viz., 2 min., 21 secs.

7.—THE TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA BANKERS' CUP.—Presented, value $—. For all beaten China Ponies at this meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Tallapoosa*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
,, Robertson's *Favori*, 10st. 5lbs..... 2
,, ,, *Bravo*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3
,, ,, *Gladiateur*, 13st. 11lbs..... 0
,, ,, *Mandarin*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, ,, *South Mongolian*, 9st. 13lbs..... 0
,, Earnest's *Bébé*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, Sinbad's *The Raven*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
,, ,, *The Minister*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0

Only eight appeared out of thirty-six entries. Just before he came up to the post *Mandarin* was allowed by his rider to bolt and go completely round the course, mostly with a slack rein, and was only stopped by a betto at the gate. After the exhibition his rider made on this and two former occasions to-day, he ought never to cross a pony again. At the start *Bébé* led followed by *Tallapoosa*, but going up the hill *The Raven* went ahead and led, the pace then being rather hot. At the five furlongs *The Raven* led, but *Favori* came up to him at the half mile and they raced together to the trees, when *The Raven* fell back, letting *Favori* go ahead. At the quarter *Tallapoosa* and *Bravo* came up and challenged *Favori* on entering the straight, and at the distance *Tallapoosa* was let out, and won a good race by a couple of lengths in 2 min. 37 secs., having been judiciously ridden by Mr. Marlborough.

8.—THE VISITORS' CUP.—Value $—. For all beaten Japan Ponies at this meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Five furlongs.

Mr. Robertson's *Moor*, 10st. 2lbs..... 1
Dr. Buckle's *Sandboy*, 10st. 4lbs..... 2
Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Distemper*, 10st. 6lbs..... ... 3
,, R. Jaffray's *Exile*, 10st. 4lbs..... 0
,, ,, *Professional*, 10st. 4lbs..... 0
,, Robertson's *Nick*, 10st. 0lbs..... 0
,, ,, *Rebel*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0
Count Tristan's *Daimio*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0

Eight ponies again appeared at the post, and after one false start got off well together. *Moor* took a lead which he never lost, no matter what efforts his opponents made. At the quarter mile all the ponies, with the exception of *Daimio* who was far in the rear, were together in a cluster, some lengths behind the eager *Moor*, and on entering the straight *Distemper* and *Professonal* were dangerous, but *Moor* could not be collared, and even though *Sandboy*, coming through his ponies, pressed him hard, he had the race entirely secure, and left

"No hinge nor loop
To hang a doubt upon,"

as he won by several lengths, being ridden by Mr. Marrables. Time 1 min. 21½ secs.

9.—THE ORIENTAL CUP.—Value $100. A Handicap for all Ponies. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing, when entries will be received. Winners of Nos. 4 and 5 of this day excluded, and winners of any other race after the publication of the handicap 3 lbs. extra. Entrance $10. Second Pony to save entrance fee. One mile.

Mr. Fairplay's *Chief Mongolian*, 11st. 12lbs..... 1
,, Robertson's *Oyama*, 10st. 12lbs..... 2
,, ,, *Favori*, 11st. 10lbs..... 3
,, ,, *Dibs*, 12st. 5lbs..... 0
,, Sinbad's *The Raven*, 11st. 6lbs..... 0
,, ,, *The Judge*, 11st. 4lbs..... 0
,, Earnest's *Trustee*, 11st. 0lb..... 0
,, R. Jaffray's *Satisfaction*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0
,, Sinbad's *Davenport*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0

Chief Mongolian took the lead at starting closely followed by *Satisfaction*, who, ridden by the same jockey, tried boring the

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leader to the rails in the same manner as led to the deplorable accident of yesterday. Up the hill *Satisfaction* pressed the leader hard as did also *The Raven*, but the *Chief* was not to be beaten. At the half mile *Ogama* tried his best, and *Favori* came up at the three furlongs, but still the *Chief*, ably ridden by Mr. Herhausen, kept to the front. Down the straight the race lay between the *Chief*, *Ogama* and *Favori*, *The Raven* coming up for a good fourth, but the *Chief* was game, and won an excellent race by a length. Time, 2 mins. 19 secs.

So closed the Spring Meeting of the Association, after being productive of more good racing than we have seen here for a long time. Senor Don M. Alvarez acted as Judge, and Dr. Wheeler as Time-keeper; and Mr. Bayne as Starter effectually discharged a most troublesome duty. This meeting was also remarkable for the great success of Mr. Marlborough as a jockey, being most nearly approached in this respect by Mr. Herhausen.

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

and

Messrs. E. F. KILBY, F. D. WALKER, C. S. BLAND, W. GORDON, and C. H. DALLAS, Jurors.

Monday, May 14th, 1877.

W. M. HOWLES v. E. C. KIRBY and others.

This was a claim of $15,000 damages for tort and trespass in connection with the administration of the property assigned by plaintiff to defendants for their benefit and the benefit of plaintiff.

Mr Kirkwood appeared for plaintiff, Mr Dickins for defendants.

(Continued from Saturday, 12th instant).

Mr Kirkwood, as counsel for the defence, continued his examination of Mr Talbot, who said:—I think at the meeting which I attended, Mr Skinner was also there, so I had not to sign the minutes per proxy. If he had not been there I should have signed my name. I suppose Mr Marks, when he signed his name alone, was acting for Mr Allmand. The resolutions were put to the vote and agreed upon, all present signing them. The list of creditors I sent to plaintiff I believe to be correct. There are twenty-two. Dr Sidall never attended the meetings. Messrs Lucy & Co. never appointed me as their agents. Messrs Carst & Co. sent in their claims to me. The Manager of the Yokohama Dispensary never attended the meetings. Mr Bridgens never appointed me as his agents. Neither the *Japan Mail* nor Mrs Green appointed me to act for them. Messrs J. J. Gray appointed me to act for them. Out of twenty-three creditors only eight appointed me to act as their agent. These creditors authorised me to call in Mr Ross Johnson. It was left to my discretion whom to appoint. I was sometimes forced to call a meeting within ten hours. In the exact sense of the word none of the creditors did prove their debts. They signed no affidavits. The sale took place in the 15th and 16th August. It occupied two days. I do not know that the date was changed till the 16th. I saw the *Herald* every day then, and from the 30th July to the 16th August, the sale was advertised to take place on the 16th. If it had been put in as the 15th, I should have corrected it. The advertisement appeared through my orders given to the auctioneer. The answers to the interrogatories are facts which came under my personal knowledge. Plaintiff himself told me that he called in Carroll & Co. to protect the property. I am responsible for all these answers. I never met Mr Mitchell in this matter, and he was not a partner in Curnow & Co's.

Mr Kirkwood send it was a most improper way to answer interrogatories.

Witness:—I answered to the best of my belief. I was asked "was he a partner?" I said "no." I was assured by Mitchell that he was not a partner. The chances are that I must have seen the advertisement in the paper. If my attention had been called to it I should have modified my answer. I think Curnow attended the meeting in person on the 24th June. Plaintiff was indebted to him for some small amount. As to the letters that passed between me and Mr Hill, that of the 19th August referred to a declaration of bankruptcy on the part of Howles & Black. Perhaps he looked on what we had done as wrong. I don't consider a letter like that Mr Robertson sent me a consent to the sale. I was guided in all these actions by Mr Johnson. I remember presenting a report to the creditors, and recollect Phillips going over the premises with me. I think he said the buildings were worth $4,500.

To Mr Dickins. None of the creditors who were not present at the meetings ever objected to any of my acts. The letter from Mr Robertson may have been delayed in reaching me. I did not know of its existence for some time after. I went to Mr Hill's office to ascertain whether plaintiff was willing to act straight-forwardly and assist the creditors in recovering the property which had been taken. I told the creditors that a lot of proprety had been taken by Black or his agents, and plaintiffs were requested to answer some questions before they received a release. Neither Howles or Hill ever specified the underhand proceedings at which they hinted. I told Howles in Kobe that he could have every information be required.

Lengthy arguments were now entered upon by the learned counsels and the bench about the interrogatories, and Mr Dickins was at last forced to repeat them.

Witness:—I found a man named Sutherland in possession of the property after I was appointed assignee. I called upon the Consul and asked if he would allow a constable to take charge. He said if I would give Sutherland a written order to keep the premises he would sign and seal it. I went to see the premises with plaintiff and found that a large portion of the best of the machinery had been taken away. A man named Longfellow took it. I derived my information from Howles, who made an affidavit to that effect. He said Longfellow had ruined him. Plaintiff made the affidavit in this Consulate. The original was handed to the American Consul. I believe it had to be sent to the American Minister through Sir Harry Parkes. I made application for this document through Mr. Johnson but it was not returned to me. I went to the American Consul, and when Mr Howles was present, he said, "If you can prove that the property has been taken away I will have it in store to-morrow." Mr Howles made up an affidavit, which was considered sufficient. Upon the presentation of the affidavit to the Consul Messrs. Kirby and Carroll made a bond. Mr Johnson said that no further steps were necessary. An action was commenced at this time against Longfellow and at the end I said that having recovered the property I had no further application to make. About the 4th July I was informed that the American marshal had broken in and I went down and found a quantity of machinery and boiler tubes being removed. Some correspondence then took place, and eventually the property was returned a second time, but considerably damaged and covered with rust. Action was then taken on the bond and the creditors returned $78 to Longfellow. That sum was taken out of the proceds of the sale. The boiler tubes taken away by the marshal were delivered up to Walsh, Hall & Co. the owners. From these proceedings sprung four actions. During all this time the workmen's wages had not been paid, and expenses were going on and there was no possibility of raising the funds to meet outstanding debts. The creditors believing in Mr Howles' honesty and industry, were anxious to do the best they could for him, and I endeavoured to persuade Whitfield and Dowson to take over some of the machinery and employ him as boiler-maker. They were unable to do so.

I had given a promissory note to Mr Allmand for his demand for rent. The wages due amounted to $600 or $700. There were other small expenses incurred, about $1,600 or $1,700, before the sale was resolved upon. I think the business was advertised for sale by private contract on the 15th July. No tenders were forthcoming, and I thought it better to sell by auction. The date was fixed for the 15th August in anticipation of orders from Nagasaki or Shanghai for some large machinery. I saw Mr Howles very often, Mr Black occasionally. Nearly all the meetings of creditors were advertised. Neither of the partners objected to what was done. Mr Hill never objected to the proceedings. I knew that the Bankruptcy Act of 1869 had been passed but had not come in force. I endeavoured to get a copy. Mr Howles seemed desirous of avoiding bankruptcy till September, when he asked me to file the petition. Between the 1st and 15th August no objection was made to the sale. I have no recollection of receiving Mr Robertson's letter previous to, or during the sale. The appearance of the goods was very bad though we had tried to clean them. There was rather a large attendance. The buildings on the lot we tried to let as godowns. Every one refused to have them. The doors had no proper fastenings and there was hardly anything in order. I never gave orders to eject Howles or Black. I never prevented them entering the premises. The gross amount of the proceeds of the sale was $3,490. These proceeds were applied to the expenses as per my account. I sent the list of claims to Mr Howles in 1872. These accounts and lists of creditor were never rejected. I herd nothing more about them. I could never have told plaintiff the claims amounted to $3,500 only. At the first meeting of creditors it was found they far exceeded this. (Witness here gave a list of these) No dividend has been paid to the creditors of plaintiff. The proceeds of the sale fell short by about $950. Plaintiff, as far as I can remember, made a proposal about keeping on the business. It must have been shortly before the seizure by the American Consul. The items of legal expenses in the accounts were expended in protecting the property. I was myself voted about $380 for my labours. I was engaged every day for three months. No objections were made by plaintiff to Mr Sutherland. Mr Howles made some statement in his letters that underhand work had been carried on. It was utterly untrue.

Russell Robertson, sworn, stated:—I was Vice-Consul in Yokohama in 1870, from July. (Letter produced). That is in my handwriting. It is my practice to write the draft of a letter, send it to the other office to be copied, compare the copy with the draft, sign the former and despatch it. I invariably send letters out by chit-book. I usually look to see if the letter has been received, and to institute inquiries if anything is out of order. I do not recollect making any inquiries about this letter. I am afraid that chit book has been destroyed. Letters like this are not frequently delayed in transmission.

To Mr Dickins:—I really have no special recollection of this case. My recollection has been furbished up by referrence to the papers. When the petition was made up it was addressed to me.

To the Court:—I have no recollection of Mr Talbot making an application to me with reference to the Bankruptcy Act. I do not remember, though it may be he did apply. I ought to have been in a position to give information about the Bankruptcy Act in July 1870. A letter dated Shanghai, July 6th, contains a reference to this Act. There is evidence also from the correspondence of that period that the Consulate was then able to give information. The application was made by Howles and Black.

Mr Talbot, recalled, to Mr Kirkwood:—At the meeting of 25th July, there were only six creditors present. Their authority was sufficient for all. I think ten days' notice was given of this meeting. Receipt of the accounts was never acknowledged that I know of. (Letter read)

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That does acknowledge receipt of the accounts. I had forgotten about it.

To the Jury:—The questions which plaintiff refused to answer were in reference to certain plant and stock which were believed to have been taken away by Black. I have a draft of these which I took down at Mr Kirby's dictation.

All evidence being concluded,

Mr Kirkwood then addressed His Honour and the gentlemen of the Jury. He told the Jury that they would have to consider whether the creditors of Howles and Black held the property legally and with the sanction of Howles. The defence set up by the opposite side was that Howles was cognisant of and approved all the actions of the defendants in regard to the sale of the property. The learned gentleman contended that so far from Howles approving of the sale, the letter sent by H. B. M.'s Consul the day before, requesting Mr Talbot to stop the sale, or if he proceeded he would do so at his own risk, was proof that Howles did not concur in it. The plaintiff had been a long time in the witness box and his story seemed simple and true. When he found that he was unable to meet his liabilities he immediately went to his Consul and explained his position to him. He was advised by the Consul to call a meeting of creditors and appoint one to look after the property, which advice the plaintiff had acted upon. The meetings of the creditors which did take place from time to time were entirely informal, as they were held without the sanction of the plaintiff. And, according to the evidence of Mr Talbot, what transpired at those meetings was only made known when it suited the purposes of the few creditors who had met together. Acting under a resolution passed at one of those informal meetings, Mr Talbot took steps for the sale of the property, merely on the authorization of six creditors, and which he did at his own risk. Mr. Kirkwood argued that in the face of the objections and the fact that Talbot acted only on the authorization of six creditors, it was impossible for the Jury to a find a verdict for the defendants. He scouted the argument of his learned friend, that no action had been taken by the plaintiff until the last twelve months, as ridiculous. Going back to the subject of the letter sent by H. B. M.'s Consul to Mr Talbot, Mr Kirkwood maintained that it was evident the letter had been received before the sale, as it was very improbable that such an important document should have been delayed in the delivery under the methodical arrangements for the transmission of documents in force at the Consulate. Far fewer letters were apt to miscarry by the practice of sending them with chit books, than through the post office; and had the letter been lost it would have a different thing. He said that the time of the Court had been taken up considerably with the question of damages. And he thought that His Honour would instruct the Jury that, if they found a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, they would have to assess the damages of the goods at the time of their conversion, that was to say, their value to the plaintiff at that time. The learned gentleman then quoted several cases in support of his contention, after which he remarked that he did not know what the defence actually was; but if it was contended that the defendant Talbot had acted in the capacity of a bailee, and the Jury should look upon him in that light, he could only be considered as acting in trust until steps were taken in Bankruptcy for the liquidation of the estate. And if he had received the goods in trust, then he had rendered himself liable for damages in having disposed of them. It was needless for him to point out that the whole of the proceedings in regard to the disposal of the goods were illegal under the Bankruptcy Act; and if Howles did assign the goods to a few of the creditors, his act was invalid. If the Jury should find that he did assign his goods to a few of the creditors, then the question arose could he take advantage of his own wrong act? He, the learned gentleman, contended that he could do so, even though it was a fraudulent act. It must also be remember that the defendants must have been aware of it at the time as well as the plaintiff.

Mr Dickins objected to the expression "fraud."

His Honour remarked that if Mr Dickins had not got the option of replying, it might be worth while to go into the question as to whether Mr Kirkwood was entitled to use the objectionable term, but as it was it was scarcely worth while.

Mr Kirkwood then continued his address, concluding by requesting the Jury to give a verdict in favour of the plaintiff.

Mr Dickins then rose and addressed the Court, remarking that he appeared for the defendant Mitchell specially, Talbot and Kirby jointly, but that he did not appear for Mr Plummer.

His Honour interrupted the learned gentleman, and informed him that it was now too late to say that he did not appear on behalf of defendant Plummer, as he, His Honour, had stated at the commencement of the case that he could not take any appearance unless it was a general appearance. Mr Plummer had been included in the case, and His Honour had understood Mr Dickins to say that he would appear for him; and as a point of law he must rule that he did do so.

In reply Mr Dickins said:—I shall first take the case of Mitchell. Even if Mitchell was a partner of Curnow in 1870, it was clear from evidence produced by the other side, by Mitchell's statements, and by advertisements of the middle of July 1870, that Mitchell was not a partner when the act complained of in the petition was committed That act is laid in the 6th, 7th and 8th paragraphs of petition as done after the 4th August, and it is clear that it was done, if at all, after the 4th August. But Mitchell was not a partner with Curnow—he had not a verbal or written agreement of partnership and was paid by a salary, having no interest either in the profits or losses of Curnow's business. When Curnow sued the plaintiff for some $70, he sued in his own personal name, not as Curnow & Co. even, and plaintiff never objected to this. True, Mitchell in some degree held himself out as partner, and this might be pleaded against him by any one who had been deceived by such holding out into acting as if Mitchell had been partner. But plaintiff is clearly not in this position. Besides, even if Mitchell were a partner he is not responsible for tortious acts of co-partner unless these were done in ordinary course of partnership business. And the acts now complained of were evidently not acts in the ordinary course of the business of a store-keeper such as Curnow was. Lastly it is proved that Mitchell had nothing to do with these proceedings—the plaintiff in his evidence does not even allege it. Hence I conclude whatever might be the position of the other defendants, for Mitchell a verdict of not guilty must be returned.

With regard to the case against the defendants. The plaintiff is an honest, industrious, but obstinate man. He has persuaded himself he has been wronged and is determined to fight the question, although nearly 7 years have elapsed since the acts complained of were committed. His demands are preposterous and absurd, without a shadow of foundation in justice, law, equity or common sense. Another 6 weeks and he would have been bound by the statute of limitations. Either of his own motion or by the advice of some cunning lawyer he has just managed to hit the moment in which, while time nearly but not quite bars his claim, it quite bars our claim against him. This laches on his part, in view of the difficulties which it has imposed upon us in the matter of evidence, deprives the plaintiff of all title to consideration. Before going into the case a word is necessary as to the petition—which is self contradictory. It states that plaintiff was willing to assign his property for his debts if released from these and afterwards complains of the property being taken have him. It is evident that all he has to complain of, if anything, is that a release was not given him. So it states the property to have been properly taken possession of in June 1870 and then in August to have been illegally seized. The fact is if any trespass was committed, this could not be in August, because the property had been in possession of Talbot since June. How can Talbot be guilty of illegally seizing in August property already legally, and with consent of all interested including plaintiff, in his possession in June? Next what damages does the petition really claim? Not the value of the goods sold, but simply damages done to plaintiff in his 'trade and credit.' Where was his trade in August 1870? It had been stopped for two months. Where was his credit at same time? He had none,—less than none—he was over head and ears in debt, claims of rent, back wages, judgment and half a doz n pending actions. The position I take up with respect to the sale is that the plaintiff consented to it positively, and if not positively by a acquiescence in it before and after it had taken place. In June 1870 he finds himself in difficulties, calls his creditors and assigns his property. The proceedings were not in Bankruptcy but by private liquidation. The advantages of this plan were obvious to all, and plaintiff was, as his evidence and correspondence shows, especially desirous of not being made bankrupt. The arrangement is complete in equity if not at law, and in consideration for it the creditors agree to release him from his debts. The letter of 14th July is in fact a written release though not in technical form. It says distinctly that the plaintiff's after earnings are safe from attacks of creditors. Hence the property was out and out the property of creditors before sale took place and they had full right to do what they liked with it—sell it or eat it with or without permission of plaintiff. They had bought it, with their debts. But afterwards when formal release was wanted they had reason to suppose that plaintiff had not carried out his bargain. He was to give all his property up, creditors were to give all their debts up. The creditors had done their part and were willing to do it over again, but they had reason to suppose that plaintiff was keeping back some of his property and hence required him to answer certain questions relative to his property which he acknowledges he could have answered, but which for some unexplained cause he did not answer. Then the creditors naturally and properly refused to do anything more. Hence plaintiff can neither complain of sale nor complain of no formal release being given him—a release indeed which was superfluous as he was already fully released. It must be remembered too, that a good deal of money had been spent in defending the estate, especially with regard to the property taken away by Longfellow and afterwards recovered ($1,200, odd) on the faith of the assignment.

Next, even if Talbot had no power to sell, the plaintiff acquiesced in the sale before and after it was made. There is no question that he acquiesced up to 15th August. Then we have the Consul's letter of that date, the only piece of evidence in the whole case in the slightest degree giving it any foundation. This letter is not from plaintiff or his Consul but a mere piece of advice from the Consul, having no legal force whatever and of no more account in law than a similar letter from any one else. Nor is there any proof—no allegation even—of its having been delivered to Talbot, or if delivered, delivered before or during sale. About it Talbot has no recollection and as a fact it first turned up some few weeks ago among some old papers of Mr Johnson. If it was really intended to stop the sale why did not Mr Hill, who was a lawyer, take the proper legal steps to obtain an injunction. He knew all about the sale weeks before and was in no way taken by surprise. Again what says the letter? After asserting that to carry on the sale would work most serious injury, it curiously enough assents to the sale if a release be given. The letter then was not to stop the sale but to force a formal release being given, and brings us to the argument already made use if, that of the plaintiff has anything to complain of it is that he had no formal release given him—that and nothing else. Counsel in the course of this part of the argument with reference to the point of acquiescence refered to the Cases of Dann v. Spiner by Vesey, Catching v. Bassett, 32 Beavan Barkast v. Tennart L.

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Q. 10 Equity (a case into which Consul had been formally connected) and Cook and Corporation of Leaford Low. 6 Ch. Appeals. As to the correspondence after the sale between Hill and Talbot and between plaintiff and Talbot in 1872, the letter of 15th August and the sale were never refered to in it, and no objection was made to the sale or to any of accounts or any objection whatever, other than vague insinuations and unspecified assertions of under-handedness. The correspondence confirms amply what has already been said that the sale was never objected to, only the withholding of a formal release and it had already been sufficiently shown that the formal release was properly withheld until certain questions (which Howles admitted at this trial he could answer) were replied to—questions having reference merely to the plaintiff's property—to that which he was bound to hand over to his creditors The very last phrase of the correspondence at the end of Mr Hill's last letter (September 6th 1870) is "Messrs. H. & B (H. is plaintiff) here made no request for an unconditional discharge *and do not decline* to answer the questions . . . . . to secure a discharge *as proposed by you* (Talbot) *herstofore*." How in the face of all this the present action could be brought passes understanding. Taking, however, the view of the case most against the defendants, what damage can Howles complain of? If what was done had not been done what would have been the result? The landlord could have seized and sold for rent, the judgment creditor could have done so, the plaintiffs in the pending actions could have put themselves in a position to do so likewise, or the creditors could have put Howles into Bankruptcy. That they did not do so was purely out of consideration for him. Had they done so the property would have been sold at a still greater sacrifice in all probability and the debtor would not have been free for three years. The sale was an absolute necessity as already clearly shown from the evidence. That a great sacrifice was made is undoubted; such a sacrifice is inevitable in such a sale. But how could it be avoided. I have already shown that his trade and credit could not suffer by the sale because he had then neither trade nor credit – not credit enough to pay his rent or even Curnow's small claim of $70. And I have shown too that the absence of a Consular release was no injury to him. He had the release of the 14th July, all the release implied in the actions of the creditor and when he commenced the action he had the best release—release by effluxion of time. In the interval he had been left entirely alone and kept to himself every jot of his earnings. No doubt if the proceedings had been in Bankruptcy they were irregular, but they were not in Bankruptcy, which all parties desired to avoid. If Howles had any cause of complaint he could at any moment for a few dollars have righted himself by filing his own declaration in Bankruptcy. So too though all the creditors did not attend the meeting, four-fifths in value did, and the rest acknowledged the proceeding by presenting their claims, none of which, nor the accounts were ever disputed by plaintiff and his attorney otherwise than in the vague manner already referred to. Such acquiescience is equivalent to an acceptance of such accounts and claims. Finally the case is a most curious one. The plaintiff owed some $7,000, did not pay a cent, made his creditors lose a further sum of some $900 on protecting his property after transfer to them and now, after seven years, asks you to give him $15,000, without producing a shred of evidence that he has in 'trade or credit' or otherwise lost a single cent by the action of his unlucky creditors. The learned counsel then shortly recipatulated the principal points and left the case to the jury.

Without retiring, the Jury returned a verdict for the defendants, costs to be borne by plaintiff.

Thursday, May 17th, 1877.

KATO HEGORO *v.* W. CURTIS.

Claim for $88.44, for poultry supplied.

Kato Hegoro, cautioned, stated:—I live at Motomachi, Yokohama. I am a poulterer. Having known defendant for a long time, I supplied him with fowls from November 6th last year at his request. I allowed him to get them a long time without payment. I received *yen* 100 in the spring, in payment of the greater part of last year's bill. I further supplied him after this payment till February 2nd. There was still a considerable balance unpaid.

Defendant said that to shorten the case he admitted the claim. Dull business only kept him from paying. He only wanted time, and would pay by installments within a month.

Ordered to pay $44.44 on June 1st, and $40 on July 1st.

Friday, May 18th, 1877.

MIURA DANYEMON *vs.* WM. CURTIS.

This was a claim for $16.50, for two tons of coal sold and delivered.

The defendant did not appear, and plaintiff having proved his claim,

His Honour ordered that the amount of $16.50 be paid within ten days.

AWOHI YOSHIRO *v.* WM. CURTIS.

In this instance the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of $55.50, balance of account for goods sold and delivered; and produced an I. O. U. for $50, which he alleged had been given him.

There being no appearance for the defence, judgment was given for the amount claimed, to be paid within ten days.

ARAI TOSUKE *v.* WM. CURTS.

This was a similar case to those preceding it, being for $85 for goods sold and delivered.

In the evidence adduced it was shown that the defendant had given the plaintiff an I. O. U. for $85, but had paid $10 off that amount.

The Court made an order for $75 to be paid within ten days.

KANI SHINKICHI *v.* WM. CURTIS.

Claim: $32.50, balance of an account for work done.

Judgment for the amount claimed, to be paid within ten days.

IN H. I. R. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before A. PELIKAN, Esq, *Vice-Consul.*

Messrs. VAN OORDT and BOGONOLOFF, *Assessors.*

Friday, May 18th, 1877.

A. DUNCAN *v.* N. NORDENSTEDT.

The plaintiff is a lawyer residing in Kobe, and brought a claim for $466 for fees, and $150 interest. It appears that in October last year there was a dispute between the present defendant and Mr Strome, which was settled by arbitration. In that case the plaintiff represented the defendant, and now sought to recover his fees for the same.

The plaintiff attended personally, but defendant did not appear.

Mr R. Bishop, Registrar of H. B. M.'s Court, was examined by the plaintiff as to the practice observed in regard to the charges of solicitors; after which the bill of charges was placed in the witness' hand and he was asked to give opinion relati ve to the items. The witness replied that in the first place he must say that it was got up in a slovenly manner; no retainer's fee had been inserted and neither was there any scale of charges, consequently if the action through which the present case originated had been for $10,000 or $15.000, a charge of $1,000 might have been made. Some of the charges mentioned in the bill, the witness considered as charges that could not be allowed; while other items were below the usual practice. The last item of $350, after having heard the explanation of the plaintiff, there being no rebutting testimony, was a fair one.

The plaintiff then read and handed into Court some correspondence relative to the case.

The judgment of the Court was, that the items charged in the account were not excessive according to British law, and that the defendant pay the amount claimed, less the interest, and costs of Court.

The plaintiff said that as Mr Strome had a sum of money belonging to the defendant, he would apply for an order from the Court for him to pay the amount.

His Honour replied that, as the defendant had the right of appeal, he could not make such an order at present.

HOUSEHOLD REGENERATION.

(Saturday Review.)

If there is wisdom in the multitude of counsellors, young mistresses of households are likely to become peculiarly sagacious. Almost every week sees published a little book full of good advice to the timid and inexperienced matron, and of instruction as to door-mats, domestics, decoration, and kindred topics. If any bride insists on hiring a lady-help as cook, and an ebullient ex-ballet girl as housemaid, it is not for want of warning; and no lady has now a right to say that she is ignorant of the virtues of gas-stoves. As tract succeeds tract, each more well-meaning than its predecessor, one begins to feel how deep is the abyss of contemporary helplessness. Have brides no mothers, or has life changed so much that the experience of wise and aged women has ceased to be of any avail? Is the gulf between the customs of this and of the last generation so wide that oral traditions of housekeeping are no longer of any value? From a small work called *Household Organization*, by Mrs. Caddy (Chapman and Hall), we gather that the author is of this opinion. These are hard times, as Mrs. Caddy observes. After seven years of unbroken national prosperity in England, and of untrammelled money-lending to all and sundry, the Turk has surprised us with a more than Oriental skill in the science of repudiation. His friends, when told that he has not improved, and can not improve, may point proudly to his advanced ideas of finance, ideas akin to those of the enlightened Pennsylvanians. But the holder of Turkish bonds is not consoled by reflecting that the truth of the great doctrine of human progress is defended against the sneers of the cyncial by the financial policy of the Ottoman. On the contrary, he remembers, with Mrs. Caddy, that "many could not, last autumn, afford to buy the breath of sea or mountain air which would have strengthened them for the burden of the new year." The burden is peculiarly heavy, moreover because "we may be going to pass through seven years of dearth." We must brace ourselves to bear adversity. "Tattersall, who generally has a hundred and fifty applications for coachmen on his books, has now a hundred and fifty coachmen applying to him for situations." This is terrible, but "we have in the case of France an example of how a great nation can rise renewed in strength out of over-

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whelming troubles, and our trial is less than that of France." Certainly, the trials of France cannot be expressed in terms of coachmen. Her need is greater than ours; but a little moral regeneration can do us too no harm, and many a family many come to bless the unconscious Turk who has provided England with a salutary current of the cold air of adversity. Meantime it is fair to say that, though the author of *Household Organization* may raise a smile now and then by her somewhat stilted style, still her practical hints and moral and economical advice are very far from being contemptible.

Servants, their extravagance, insolence, carelessness, and the rest, furnish Mrs. Caddy with much matter for moralizing. During the seven fat years we have multiplied our wants, and become more indolent, while the class from which servants come has done much the same thing. M. Taine has remarked that, "from England to France, and from France to Italy, wants and preparations go on diminishing." This is true, and when we go further and reach Brazil, we find man content with a simple gourd. He scoops out the inside, eats it, puts half the shell on his head, and there he is. But it is clear that unless we are to go all lengths with Rousseau, we cannot reduce our wants and preparations to the heathy simplicity of Brazil. Mrs. Caddy, in a fine passage, calls on the "women of England to encourage and support the men in an endeavour to return to simplicity of life, to a more manly condition; call it Spartan, Roman, Republican, what you will," but of course she would not call it Brazilian. Nay, even Italian abstinence from luxury comes perilously near that of Congo in some important respects, as Colonel Lane Fox reminds us in a learned work. We may restrict our wants, but only within rather narrow limits; and the men of England must encourage and support the women in efforts which we shall not call Spartan, for Spartan ladies, as Aristotle ungallantly declares, were the ruin of the State. It is not absolutely necessary that English ladies should strive to reach the straightforwardness which Mrs. Caddy admires in the lovely and accomplished daughters of our colonists. "You hear them talk quite freely of how Colonel So-and-So called in the morning while they were 'stuffing the veal' to ask for the two first dances at the ball at Government House in the evening." It may be well that ladies should stuff veal, though, in the absence of evidence, we withhold our opinion; but the gallant and ardent Colonel should have kept his request for a more convenient season. It is also often needful to do things which it is not so needful to talk freely about, and "stuffing veal" is a theme which does not require to be discussed in general society. Mr. Matthew Arnold in a recent article speaks of "the steady and respectable life of the middle class which makes one shiver: its hideousness, its immense ennui." Would Mr. Arnold shiver less, would the ennui be lightened, and a tender grace be cast over the hideous, if young women spoke freely of how the captain paid a visit just as they were plucking the fowls for dinner, or were peeling the potatoes? No; enthusiasm may carry one too far; and the author of *Household Organization*, when she comes to details, does not advise maidens and matrons to receive their friends in the kitchen. "Order, comfort, and loveliness" are not to be secured in that too colonial fashion.

Before the women of England can rise to the moral heights to which they are afterwards to drag up the men—like the pretty girl on the sea-washed rock in a popular engraving—they must reform their bad habits. Late hours, for example, will never do in the moral regeneration. The Prince Consort, our author says, felt painfully the difference between England and Germany in respect of late hours. Indeed the Royal family are made to furnish the middle classes with most admirable examples of conduct. "The favourite story of the Queen always putting away her own bonnet, and folding up the strings, helped much in sweeping away fanciful gentility." We acquit this guide and philosopher of the family of the charge of sympathizing with persons who revel in this "favourite story." After imitating the early hours of the Germans, women are advised to copy the cheerfulness, frugality and keen, clear-headed habits of business of the French. From the Spaniards they are to learn "what it is to sink into the scorn of other nations through smoking and debt." The Dutch are to teach cleanliness, the Swiss simplicity, the Italians patriotism. From the Americans, ladies are to learn something, though what the exact lesson may be is not very clear. Thus regenerated woman is to be simple, clean, bright, patriotic, early rising, no smoker, not inclined to run into debt.

These are general precepts which it is easy to learn; but practice is more difficult. How is money to be saved? how is display to be avoided? how are servants to be managed or dispensed with? Our counsellor has a great many practical hints to give as to the economy of labour. In a house where there are grown-up daughters, servants are scarcely necessary. A "lady help" or an occasional charwoman may be useful; but the girls of the family can make the beds, dust the furniture, and even cook the dinner. A kitchen ought not to be on the casement, but on a level with the dining-room, and may be fitted up in a decorative way, or in the Swiss style. The cook, too, may attire herself in a Helvetian costume; and mottoes in Old English character, "which is similar to the German Gothic type used in Switzerland, form an appropriate decoration to the cornices of the room." Everything, in short, may be Swiss, except, let us hope, the meat and the cooking. A mere man, in training for the Spartan, Republican, or Roman form of life, is sure to rebel against veal-cutlets, tough chicken, and eternal lettuces. "Cuckoo clocks and a few hooks of chamois horn carry out the effect," we willingly allow, and "a Swiss costume will add a great charm and liveliness to the scene." But the poor bread-winner must be spared his only tie to life, and not be put off with the strange food of the Alpine *cuisine*. It is still true of the father and husband, as many ladies have found out since the days of Molière's Cathos and Magdelon, that he has "la forme enfoncée dans la matiere." The mountain gloom and the mountain glory are all very well at Zermatt; but the Swiss cutlet is a large element in the mountain gloom which we are glad to leave behind us at Basel.

In all reforms the little attractive details of costume and uniform help to make people overlook the difficulties of a new task. Mrs. Caddy is quite right to lay stress on the prettinesses of her new fashion of domestic life. It is perfectly true that girls might do a good deal of household work, in place of lounging, pouting, writing letters, making anti-macassars, and reading novels. They would be more contented if their mornings were occupied with distinctly serviceable work. A few simple arrangements, like those suggested in this little manual, would facilitate this change in habits, and this adoption of new duties. We need not, however, go so far as to encourage girls to tint the ceilings in distemper. The Renaissance is not yet so powerful that, as our monitor thinks it well to advise, every family need "possess such a collection of beautiful objects for daily use as should for ever prevent our sighing after the palmy days of Greek art." If once we are going to feel a passionate regret for Greek art, even "the beauty and comparative cheapness of our Worcester and other pottery" will not, alas! console us.

> Some harping of the God of golden head,
> By Delian waters waiting to be dead,

will still reach, still sadden us with an ineffable desire, even though our daughters "paint the ground on which the plaster design is embossed" on our cornices, and thereby "give a cameo effect which is elegant." "The necessary materials are a pennyworth of whitening, a pennyworth of size, and of the required tints a pennyworth. This quantity of material is sufficient to tint every cornice in the house." It seems cheap at threepence, and the operation, though "messy," is no doubt amusing; but there will always be spirits which these things cannot console for the art of Greece. There is really more of the Greek spirit in Mrs. Caddy's advice to mothers to "cultivate musical young men." Socrates, too, cultivated musical young men.

Perhaps it is natural that writers who really have to deal with changed conditions of society, with luxurious and half-educated tastes, with a demand for leisure and beauty arising in natures which can neither understand beauty nor worthily employ leisure—perhaps it is natural that they should find themselves overburdened by their subject. They may begin with the intention of giving a few practical hints, and suddenly find themselves lost in a current of general ideas. Or they may begin with general ideas, and make a rapid descent to practical details. In either case there will be matter to smile at, with no ill-natured amusement. But the fact remains that people are beginning seriously to ask themselves what state domestic life has come to, and how to improve it, how to give it order and meaning. The little manual before us shows much intelligence, and hits on the right answer to the problem. Thought must be expended on household management, and personal care and industry must not be spared. People must make up their minds to accept a difference in their mode of life, and must accept the fact that they are poor, and cannot afford to imitate the rich. For cultivated people whose friends are wealthy this change can never be easy, as indeed it is never easy to prefer reality to appearance. The danger of falling into a German mode of life, in which the women of the family are sometimes little better than servants, and have few ideas beyond household management, is one which the advocates of retrenchment rather overlook. Every one has not the strength to lead two lives, and

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be at once a cook and an educated lady. Still, even if little beauty is brought into the life of the middle classes by moral regeneration in the shape of economy, at least the burden of the "immense ennui" will be lightened by moderate household work.

MISSIONARIES AND ELEPHANTS.

(The Weekly Scotsman.)

A number of Baptist ministers of New York are just now seated in conclave, discussing ways and means of providing a missionary somewhere in Hindostan with an elephant. The reverend brother *in partibus* has discovered that the possession of one of those powerful and sagacious brutes would lighten very greatly the labour of his charge, and he has his eye on an animal which would exactly suit him. It is safe, steady-going, and affords that easy seat which is so grateful to the cloth; and it is to be had for an old song. We cannot doubt that when a plan has been properly matured by the New York committee, the ladies of the denomination will throw themselves into the work with the ardour that they never fail to display when missionary interests are at stake, and that by means of a bazaar, or some other familiar device for charming money into ecclesiastical coffers, the petitioner will soon be master not only of an elephant, but of a mahout to attend to its wants, and a paddock for it to stretch its legs in. The incident is perhaps worth a little attention, as illustrating the comforts that are now within the reach of those who have a cure of souls among the heathen. A missionary of the old-fashioned type would as soon have thought of asking for a kraken as an elephant, and in old-fashioned times he would have had as much chance of getting the one as the other. Now, with a Committee and Mrs. Jellyby to look after his wants at home, he knows that he has only to call out loud enough to have every vacuum in his larder, his wardrobe, or his stall instantly filled; and it is not unnatural that, with the consciousness of this, his heart should be lifted up, so that he should desire to ride on elephant-back, and from that elevation look down on the dusty and dangerous ways along which his flock are plodding. It is not, of course, suggested that any of the good things of this life are too good for him. There are people who grumble at the millions that are annually sent out of the country for the support of foreign missions, and the comparatively small amount of benefit that seems to come of them. The cash, they say, might be much more advantageously and economically spent in bringing up the children of Bill Sikes in an honest way of life, than in supplying the youth of Borrioboola Gha with unlimited tracts and flannel jackets. The people who argue in this manner, besides forgetting how much less interesting and attractive an urchin is whose face will rub white with soap and water than one whose colour is "fast," cannot have perused, in a spirit of faith, the missionary records and reports. If they had, they would have found that, although the blackfaced flocks that have been gathered together are small, counting by the number of heads, the quality is eminently good; while the shepherds are, to a man, hardly less than angelic in wisdom and grace. Indeed, their goodness reflected from these reports, is such as to inspire incredulity, like the preternaturally sagacious look of a famous Lord Chancellor of England. They look wiser and better than it is possible for any class of men to be.

When we turn to other sources of information, the impression receives some confirmation. You do not have to look far for the missionary in exploring the secular walks of life abroad. He has rather indeed a knack of getting into peoples' way. You cannot wade many pages into a Colonial blue-book without breaking your shins against him, generally in an obstructive attitude, and he is constantly making his appearance in books of travel, and not always in so dignified or poetic a light as could be wished. Take, for example, the Tonga Islands, which are a veritable South Sea paradise for the missionary. There he has a free field and everything in his favour. King George of Tonga is himself an enthusiastic missionary of the Wesleyan persuasion; and assists with regal authority the collection of the sustentation fund. There is nothing to fear from the friendly Friendly Islanders, who are the mildest of mortals, and the most revered national hero is the captain of an English man-of-war, who, with a curious perception of his duty, died with a cutlass in one hand and a Bible in the other, in an attempt to force the latter down the throat of the natives at the point of the former, or, as the little Tongans are taught in their spelling-books, "in promoting Christianity by means of the sword." Even in Tongatabu, according to a charming writer who has just visited it, and who is inclined to do full justice to missionary merits, life stops one or two stages short of ideal perfection. He admits, for instance, that it "tells against the statistics" to find the natives crowding about you begging for small change in return for their silver dollars, on the ground that they must pay something for a *maki-maki*—a grand religious palaver that was going on—and that if their spiritual guide got his fingers on the coin there was no hope of any portion of it finding its way back to their pockets; or to see, as he did at one island, "a native teacher whip the villagers into a little chapel hut, where accordingly they went, sat down, and sang hymns very prettily, much to our edification." The Roman Catholic missionaries are believed to have special talents for the work of converting the heathen, and China is spoken of as a portion of the "field" in which they have laboured most successfully. The Abbé Armand David, an energetic missionary and naturalist, who has been travelling to and fro and walking up and down in that country, refreshing the vineyard, with a geologist's hammer in his hand and a botanical case at his back, has just published an account of his journeys, and it is plain the good father is hardly satisfied with what he saw. "The deplorable divergence in the teaching and practice of Christianity," he says, "is for Chinese a *seminarium* of indifference," and in his opinion, the "general conversion of this people if it ever takes place, can only be looked forward to in a future still very distant." Especially offensive did he find the "Mandarin manners" of the native priests; and the "excessive obsequiousness" of their flocks to the spiritual teachers of their own inferior race filled his soul with wrath and grief. A meeting with one of these priests was an ordeal trying to his patience as a Caucasian and a Frenchman. "Seated in a chair, borne by four Christians clothed in red, and preceded and followed by a numerous *cortege*, his approach heralded by the discharge of firecrackers and petards, Père Chang advanced up the slope of the hill, so impressed with his own worth, or so unconscious of his surroundings, as never to think of dismounting and walking when the road became steep and difficult." Elephants are not to be had easily in China, and perhaps four fellow-Christians are the best substitute that can be procured; but in the circumstances there is some excuse for the Abbé's growl that "by the side of a Chinese who does not even take the trouble to fill his own pipe for himself, it is but a sad figure that is cut by a foreigner, who wearies himself out every day, wearing no clothes but the commonest, and performing, without cessation, work of the meanest character." It will be admitted that not a few of the ordinary weaknesses of human nature peep out in the airs of this "Mandarin priest," and the bitter grumblings of the Abbé, but we shall look in vain for any trace of either in the next issue of the "Annals of the Faith." In spite of this and similar authorities, therefore, there is reason to think that the missionary is not so far raised above the infirmities of humanity as to be incapable of being spoiled by coddling, or profiting by a little good advice, honestly offered.

It might be found, on inquiry into missionary failures, that the cause has as often been wrong impressions of the nature of the work, and a wrong choice of men and means of carrying it out, as the difficulties inseparable from the work itself. The true missionary—there have been and doubtless are some noble specimens—should be a sort of moral backwoodsman, a pioneer who, by the force of his influence and example, clears the ground for the slow growth of civilised ideas. The missionary of actual life, on the other hand, is frequently a feeble evangelist whom the Church finds not suitable for home consumption, but who may go down very well with blacks; or he is a mild enthusiast who fancies he has a "mission" for the regeneration of mankind, and as he plainly sees that it does not lie among the rough, coarse argumentative heathen at home, is convinced that it must be with those poor dear savages abroad. The popular imagination clothes him in habiliments of spotless black, with a turned-down collar, and pictures him with a hectic flush in his pale cheek, and most weak hams. The true ideal of a missionary is one with the nerve of a lion tamer, a Bow Street officer's experience and address in dealing with human "cussedness," and the patient endurance of a Job, with as much enthusiasm and tenderness as you like thrown in. He does not wander about paving the low latitudes with good intentions, but settles down to what he knows to be an exceedingly hard, rough, and disagreeable work, and is not troubled with visions of elephants. He knows that he will have to meddle with moral filth unspeakable; and that the native, of whatever colour, viewed closely and stripped of his romance, is a remarkably ugly customer—that he is a child in intellect, with full-grown passions and ineradicably bad habits, and that he differs from the home rough mainly in being more stupid, more inaccessible to arguments and influences that are likely to

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have a good effect, and in being evil from necessity rather than choice. This is the soil which with a light top-dressing of the Confession of Faith, the Thirty-Nine Articles, or the Creed of Pius V., is expected to yield a rich crop of the Christian graces and virtues in the course of a season, though a hundred hands have been busy planting their contrary vices. It is not to be wondered at that the returns are disappointing, that the missionary field is often waste and weedy, and that some strange new weeds, much as hypocrisy and the like, are forced into growth, which the many-troubled missionary is fain to bind up with his meagre sheaves. The regeneration of the savage is a slower and more laborious process than many think; and it should take a full generation at least to teach him the very first lesson, which must be taught by example as well as precept—the nobleness, the imperative necessity of honest toil. It is satisfactory to notice that in the latest missionary enterprise of the Scotch Presbyterian Churches—the Lake Nyassa mission—the industrial part of the work is to have a prominent place; and it is sincerely to be hoped, for the sake of missionaries and missioned alike, that the spade, the primer, and the Catechism will be taught in their natural and not in their ordinary sequence.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

The War.

London, 4th May, 1877.

The Russian are gradually advancing on Armenia and have occupied Bayazid.

In the House of Commons in reply to a question, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that England was not prepared to consent to the exclusion of war vessels from the Suez Canal, but would however take steps to protect the Canal.

London, May 7, 1877.

The Russians have made two separate attacks on Kars, and been repulsed with heavy loss and compelled to fall back.

The British Ironclad Squadron, now at Corfu, has been ordered to rendezvous at Crete.

Austria observes neutrality, while reserving liberty to protect her interests.

England has annexed the Transvaal.

London, 6th May, 1877.

The China Loan is now officially quoted in London.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

London, 23rd April, 1877.—Roumania is concentrating troops at Kalafat. There are conflicting accounts. Detatchments of Russian Troops have arrived at Bucharest this morning.

England has informed Turkey that her support is impossible.

A declaration of war is expected on Tuesday.

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires has broken off diplomatic relations with the Porte.

The Sultan will command the Turkish Army.

The Porte has requested Prince Charles of Roumania to act with Abdul Kerim Pasha.

London, 24th April.—No Russian circular despatch justifying the proclamation of war has yet been delivered to the Powers.

London, evening 26th April, 1877.—The Russians are advancing rapidly. They have crossed the frontier at Alexandropol. The main Russian Army is moving towards Dobrudscha, and it is considered doubtful whether the Turks will arrive in time to prevent the passage of the Danube.

London, 27th April.—The Russians commenced hostilities at Ardahars and were routed near Batoum with a loss of 800 men.

Bombay, 10th April.—The new Cabul Envoy is reported to have arrived at Jelallabad *en route* to Peshawur. It is expected that the Conference will be resumed. Fresh outrages have occurred on the Frontier. A native Inspector of Police has been killed by the hill men and the European Assistant Commissioner escaped with difficulty. The Viceroy arrived at Nynee Tal on the 7th.

Bombay, 10th April.—The increase of labourers on Famine Relief Works in this presidency was 17,232 last week, bringing the total to 253,270. The deaths from cholera at Dharwar were 420.

Allahabad, 11th April.—A rupture of the Government of India with Cabul is believed to have taken place. It is attributed to the discovery of the Ameer's attempts to excite a religious war in Kandahar.

A projected murderous attack on Dr. Rowe, the Superintendent of the District Jail at Allahabad, was discovered yesterday by information given by an old servant and confirmed by an ex-prisoner.

Galle, 16th April.—Early this morning a steamer, supposed to be the Scotland, was seen making straight for the Whale rock, and the well known signal "Hold off, you are running into danger" was hoisted at the flagstaff. The steamer at once went off at right angles, and acknowledged the signal. Orders have at last been received in Galle to buoy off the "Whale" and "Gindurah" reefs.

Teheran, April 17.—The Persian camp at Kermansha has been raised and the troops sent to the interior.

Simla, April 18.—Since the death of the Cabul Envoy and the Conference at Peshawur was closed, no definite change of relations between India and Cabul has taken place. For some time past fanatical feelings have been stirred up in Cabul arising probably from European events; otherwise there is no groundwork for disquieting rumours spread by irresponsible people. The Frontier is quiet, and events beyond it are unlikely to disturb peace and security.

Galle, 18th April.—The French Transport *Sarthe*, to Saigon, has struck on the Gindurah Reef. The damage done is unknown. She has her flag half mast high, and has fired two or three guns. A Messageries steamer is ordered to proceed to her assistance. The Transport ran on the rock about one o'clock.

Berlin, 18th April.—*Semi-official Correspondenz* of Berlin says that since no hope is entertained of averting war the Great Powers will endeavour to localise it.

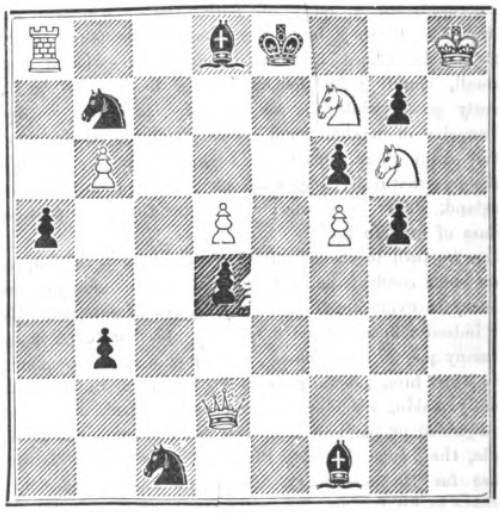
Vienna, 19th April.—The Roumanian army is being mobilized. It is stated that Austria will occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina when the Russians cross the Danube.

London, April 20.—After a closely contested election the Conservative candidate has been elected for Salford.

PROBLEM.

By W. B. Mason, Tôkiô.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Solution of S. E. Farbier's problem of last week.

White.	Black.
1.—Q. to K.'s 4th, ch.	1.—B. to K. B.'s 5th.
2.—Q. to Q. R.'s 4th.	2.—Anything.
3.—Q. mates.	

Correct answers received from W.B.M., and W.H.S., Tôkiô. F. S. is wrong in his first move.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—The market has been quiet throughout the week. Business has been on a very limited scale and prices show little or no fluctuation. No. 16/24 *Yarns* are more readily saleable at somewhat better prices for cheap qualities. Transactions in No. 28/32 have been unimportant. No. 38/42 have met with rather more enquiry, and a few sales at low prices are reported. *Grey Shirtings* have undergone no improvement; the subjoined quotations are therefore almost purely nominal. *Black Velvets* are attracting a little more attention, but other articles remain dull and unchanged.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.45 to $1.80	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce. 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.65 to 2.25	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb. 0.67½ to 0.82½
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.62½ to 2 35	Black Velvets		7.25 to 8.25
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.00 to 2 52½	English Drills 15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in. 2.60 to 2.85
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.45 to 1 65	Taffachelass	12 yds,	48 in. 1.70 to 2.15
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25			

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$28 50 to 32.25	No. 38 to 42 ...per picul... $34.00 to 38.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$30.50 to 34.50	Reverse Twist 16-24 ,, ... $33.75 to 34.00

Woollens.—The same quietness still prevails in our market and prices are as unsatisfactory as before. Some demand for plain *Mousselines de Laine* has sprung up but has been chiefly confined to some special colours. *Blankets* have found buyers for the Government.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5 50 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de Laine ...30 yds. 30 in... 0.24 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25 to 5.25	Multicolored ,, ...30 yds. 30 in... 0.28 to 0.36
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.00 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy ...48 in. to 52 in... 0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.24 to 0.31	Presidents ...54 in. to 56 in... 0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots ...54 in. to 56 in... 0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16 50 to 17.50	Union ...54 in. to 56 in... 0.60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green 6 to 8 lbs....per lb ... 0.40 to 0.47
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.16¼ to 0.10	

Sugar.—There is some improvement to note in our market, which shows an upward tendency. Stocks are estimated at 40,000 piculs.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul...	$4.65	China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...	$6.20 to $6.40
,, in basket	,,	$4.50	,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$5.70 to $6.10
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$4.40	,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$5.20 to $5.40
do. in basket	,,	$4.25	Swatow Brown	,,	$3.90
China No. 1 Ping-fah	,,	$8.00	Daitong	,,	$4.20
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$7.30 to $7.70	Japan Rice	,,	$1.90 to $2.05
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$6.60 to $6.80	Kerosene Oil	,,	$4.00 to $4.10

Kerosene Oil.—The market as declined to $4.00 to $4.10, and the demand is only from hand to mouth.

Silk.—The dulness reported in our last issue has suddenly subsided. Telegrams advising an improvement in the European markets in consequence of unfavourable weather, and doubts concerning the result of the continental crop, have caused a few buyers to operate on a rather considerable scale; pretensions of holders have, however, in several instances prevented business, as they are now asking a rather stiff advance on last week's prices. Rejections of Hanks have been especially large.

Shipments amount to:

Hanks	38 bales
Oshius	120 ,,
Filatures	32 ,,
	190 bales

We quote:

		In London at 4s. 2d.	*In Lyons at 5.20.*
Fair medium, *Hanks*	$540 to $560	20/3 to 20/11	frs. 55.50 to 57.50
Medium to common, *Hanks*	$500 to $530	18/10 to 19/11	frs. 51.50 to 54.50
Fair *Oshius*	$530 to $550	19/11 to 20/7	frs. 54.50 to 56.50
Medium *Hamatski*	$430 to $450	16/5 to 17/2	frs. 45 00 to 47.00

There are reports of slight frosts in the Oshiu and Shinshiu districts, but on the whole natives expect a fairly good crop; it is, however, too early yet to form a reliable estimate of the yield.

Tea.—A brisk business has been done during the closing week, New Crop Teas coming in pretty freely and finding purchasers on arrival.

During the early part of the week natives were rather anxious sellers, being evidently in want of funds, but this pressure seems in a measure relieved and they are now rather firmer in their demands, prices showing an advance of $1.50 to $2.00. Settlements for the week amount to 4,400 piculs, which nearly accounts for total arrivals to date, so that stocks are merely nominal.

The quality of the New Leaf shows great superiority in comparison with first arrivals for the past two or three seasons. The leaf has not only been more carefully prepared but the weather has been very favourable to its proper development. With fine weather ample supplies are expected during the course of next week.

Prices for grades so far to hand close as under:—

Fine	$29 @ $31
Fine fine	$32 @ $34
Finest	$35 @ $37
Choice	$38 @ $43

Exchange.—The holidays during the past week have somewhat interfered with business, and rates close slightly easier.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling	Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 1½d.	
,,	Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0½d.	
,,	Private 6 months' sight	4s. 2d. to [illegible]	
On Paris	Bank Sight	5.10	
	Bank 6 months' sight	5.17½	
,,	Private 6 mos. sight	5.25	
[illegible]		[illegible]	
,,	Private 10 days' sight	[illegible]	
On Shanghai	Bank sight	75	
,,	Private 10 days sight	75½	
On New York	Bank Bills on demand	97½	
,,	30 days sight Private	99½	
On San Francisco	Bank Bills on demand	98	
,,	30 days sight Private	100	
Kinsatz		408	

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 12	Argentino	Barnett	British str.	915	L'don viâ H'kong	May 4	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 13	Sunda	Reeves	British str.	704	Hongkong	May 6	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 14	Massilia	Rand	British str.	1650	Kobe	—	Govt. stores	M. B. Co.
„ 16	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1914	Shanghai & ports	—	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 17	Candia	Dumbrek	British str.	2240	Hongkong	May 10	General	J. C. Fraser & Co.
„ 18	Scawfell	Campbell	British barque	489	Newcastle, N.S.W.	—	Coal	Walsh, Hall & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
May 14	Benedicta	Jansen	German schr.	250	Amoy	Rice	E. B. Watson
„ 14	San Francisco	Lamke	German schr.	263	Amoy	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 16	Tanais	Reynier	French str.	1735	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 17	Annie C. Weston	Winsor	Am. barque	740	Hakodate	General	Captain
„ 17	Syringa	Partridge	Brit. 3-m. schr.	242	Niigata	General	E. Abbott
„ 18	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1914	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Argentino	Barnett	British steamer	915	H'ong viâ London	May 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Candia	Dumbrek	British steamer	2240	Hongkong	May 17	J. C. Fraser & Co.	
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	French steamer	1503	Hongkong	May 10	M. M. Co.	
Massilia	Rand	British steamer	1650	Kobe	May 14	M. B. Co.	
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	704	Hongkong	May 12	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong
SAILING SHIPS.							
Bothwell Castle	Heath	British barque	591	Newcastle, N.S.W.	May 8	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Flying Spur	Croot	British barque	735	London	May 12	L. Knifflier & Co.	
Haze	Wilkinson	American ship	826	New York	April 14	Isaacs Bros.	Manila
Scawfell	Campbell	British barque	489	Newcastle, N.S.W.	May 18	Walsh, Hall & Co.	

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	Commander.
JAPANESE—Raiden Kan	4	450	Gun vessel	Commander Masuda
„ Fujiyama Kan ...	13	...	Sailing sloop	Captain Matsumura
BRITISH—Vigilant	2	835	Paddle Despatch vessel [A. P. Ryder)	Lt. and Comd. Hugh C. D. Ryder
„ Audacious...	14	3774	Iron-clad frigate (flagship, Vice Admiral	Captain P. H. Colomb
AMERICAN—Tennessee	23	4200	Frigate (fg. ship, Rear Admiral W. Reynolds)	Captain Young
GERMAN—Elisabeth	21	2000	Corvette	Captain von Wickede

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Col. Dickens, Col. Osborne, Comd. A. C. Parr, and servant, Lieut. F. D. Scott, R.N., Surgeon Guppy, R.N., Messrs. H. J. H. Tripp, and J. Sprungli; and 6 Chinese on deck.

Per Steam-ship *Argentino* from Hongkong:—Captain and Mrs. Creagh, and Captain Dempster.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Brown, Mrs. Brent, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. De Ojeda, Miss Brooke, Very Revd. Dean Butcher, M. De Bavier, Messrs. Brooke, Strome, Johnstone, Duncan, Ohlsen, Warburton, Caldcott, Webber, Wyper, Maries, Gray, Blakey, H. E. Okuma, Prince Maura, and 26 Japanese in the cabin; and 325 Japanese, and 11 foreigners in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais* for Hongkong:—Madame Beguex, Madame Wachtels and 4 children, Madame Yaru, Messrs. E. Piquet, M. Coruchi Louis, and So-Kitchi.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Count Alex. De D'Ostiani, Italian Minister, Mr. Ogi, Minister of Judicial Department, Mr. Yamao, Vice-Minister of Public Works, Mr. and Mrs. Dumaresq and 2 children, Mrs. Gubbay and 2 children, Dr. Thornicroft, Messrs. J. Lilburn, Lewis, Duncan, Dalziel, Von der Heyde, Wyper, and 41 Japanese in the cabin.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda* from Hongkong.—

Sugar	5,620 bags.
General Merchandise	969 pkgs.
Total ...	6,589 pkgs.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France	...30 bales.
England	... 9 „
Italy...	... 8 „
Total...	...47 bales.
Waste silk	...11 bales.
Treasure for Hongkong	... $ 7,600
„ London	... 27,000
	$34,600

Per Steam ship *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure	$10,000

REPORTS.

The *Candia* reports rain and fog during the greater part of the passage. Came up through Van Dieman Strait.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRICE

—OF—

The Ladies' Directory,

WHICH will be found a very useful diary to the end of the year, has been REDUCED to

ONE DOLLAR.

To be obtained of Messrs. KELLY & Co., or the Office of this Paper.

Yokohama, April 11, 1877. tf.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

A SUPPLEMENT TO RUTTER'S

From 3/6 to 4/ Sterling

BY

A. MAJOR.

TO BE HAD AT ALL THE STORES.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)

"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876 1-f. 13 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

January 13, 1877. 13ins.



RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant, tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLORIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, COAL-TAR, and other SOAP in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAD and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the Mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

E. RIMMEL Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.

An illustrated Price List sent on application.

December 4, 1875. 52ins.



LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged. L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed,

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER, BOTTLE, AND STOPPER,

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Yokohama, March 7, 1874. 33ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ms.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of al kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873. tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876. 52 ins.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.



And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 23C, FORSTON ST., HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

December 2, 1876. B. 13ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL and DIPLOMA OF HONOUR awarded, CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, Philadelphia, 1876. For excellence of Materials and Workmanship in their PREMIER QUALITY and medium grades. Their New PATENT TRIPLEX action and COMPENSATING LUMP.

The attention of Sportsmen is requested to the above new system of action. Its superior strength and solidity imparts greatly improved shooting powers. Hard hitting being the desideratum required is obtained by this powerful Gun.

Prices of the TRIPLEX: £22.10.0, £30.0.0, and £37.10.0. This latter is our highest quality and is marked "THE PREMIER QUALITY."

Excellent DOUBLE-GRIP BREECH-LOADERS at £8.10.0, £12.0.0, £16.0.0 and £20.0.0. Shooting guaranteed.

OUR PATENT TOP LEVER with PURDEY solid double bolt. Shooting guaranted. Sound plain finish £15/0/0. Well finished, good materials £21.0.0. Cases and implements £4, £6 and £8 extra.

In the New York International Gun Trial competition, 1873, the Committee awarded our guns the Diploma, being declared first for points of merit of action, materials, proportion and shooting qualities.

Extract from Forest and Stream, New York, December 26th, 1876. Contributed by one of the judges of awards of guns at the Centennial. "The crowning glory of the display was the case of W. & C. Scott & Son. This firm has sent more good guns to this country during the past few years than any other, and they especially commend themselves to American sportsmen from the fact that they furnish good guns, honestly made, and of high shooting powers at very moderate prices. Their TRIPLEX ACTION combines, in the highest degree, strength with simplicity, and it must rapidly secure the favor of all who test its merits."

OUR PATENT COMPENSATING LUMP strongly recommended; should be ordered on every gun (cost, 30 shillings extra). For the Sportsman abroad, this invention is invaluable, being secured against the joint becoming loose after several years wear.

CHOKE BORED GUNS.—Slight, Medium or Full.

BREECH LOADERS in all systems from lowest qualities.

SINGLE and DOUBLE MUZZLE LOADERS.

Makers of the NEW SWINBURN-HENRY Sporting Express and SWINBURN-HENRY RIFLES and Carbines taking Government Ammunition. This Rifle is a great improvement on the Martini.

SNIDERS Military and Sporting. MARTINI RIFLES.

DOUBLE EXPRESS RIFLES .450, .500, .577 Bore.

SUPERIOR REVOLVERS.

Chief Address, Manufactory,
Premier Gun Works,
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

LONDON OFFICE,
10, Gt. Castle St.,
REGENT CIRCUS.

Yokohama, April 21, 1877. 3ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. The 1s. tins are so made that the Powder is easily distributed from them, and will be found a great improvement on the old paper packets. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

SOLD IN TINS AND BOTTLES, BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. KEATING. Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.

Yours respectfully,
M. E. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas I am informed fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, and on conviction of the offender a liberal Reward will be paid.

Yokohama, April 7, 1877. 26ins.

TRADE  MARK.

ELLWOODS'

HATS AND HELMETS.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS, Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in

Hot Climates.

24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Yokohama, April 7, 1877. 52ins.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Januray 1, 1876. 52 ins.

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T. Morson & Son,

MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITION OF LONDON, 1851, PARIS, 1855 & 1867, & JUROR (EXHIB. LONDON, 1862.)

31, 33 & 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

WORKS:—

Hornsey Road, N., and Summerfield Works, Homerton, E.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINES.

MORSON'S Pepsine Preparations
MORSON'S Pepsine Preparations
MORSON'S Pepsine Preparations
MORSON'S Pepsine Porci Pure
MORSON'S Pepsine Porci Pure
MORSON'S Pepsine Porci Pure
MORSON'S Pepsine Powder
MORSON'S Pepsine Powder
MORSON'S Pepsine Powder
MORSON'S Pepsine Wine
MORSON'S Pepsine Wine
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MORSON'S Pepsine Lozenges
MORSON'S Pepsine Lozenges
MORSON'S Pepsine Lozenges
MORSON'S Pepsine Globules
MORSON'S Pepsine Globules
MORSON'S Pepsine Globules
MORSON'S Pancreatine Powder
MORSON'S Pancreatine Powder
MORSON'S Pancreatine Powder
MORSON'S Pancreatic Emulsion
MORSON'S Pancreatic Emulsion
MORSON'S Pancreatic Emulsion

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON

MORSONS' PEPSINE PREPARATIONS.

PEPSINE.—Among the results of the application of science to the practice of medicine, none appear to promise more important results than Pepsine, the digestive principle of the gastric juice, which in a purified state, and mixed with some inert vegetable powder, or dissolved in wine, or made into a lozenge forms a valuable medicine. It appears that the use of this important agent is greatly increasing as the knowledge of its effects becomes more widely diffused. A few grains put into a wine-glass with some water forms at once an artificial stomach in which food may be digested, in this way the relative values of different samples of Pepsine may be determined. At a lecture that was delivered a short time ago at the Society of Arts, by Dr. LETHEBY, an experiment of this sort was made, in which large quantities of animal fibrine were digested in bottles, during the lecture, with MORSON'S Pepsine.—Extract from the *Morning Herald* and *Standard* Newspapers.

The rapid popularity Pepsine has acquired among the most eminent members of the medical profession throughout the civilised world, as almost a specific for chronic dyspepsia, is due to the fact that it is the nearest possible production of the active principle of the gastric juice of the stomach. Unfortunately, like all other inventions of a like nature, Pepsine has been not slightly discredited by the spurious manufactures that have been issued from time to time, but when it was know to be the product of of such eminent chemists as MORSONS', of Southampton-row the concurrent testimony of almost every physician in France and England declared it to be the grandest and most perfect cure ever introduced for all diseases of the digestive organs.—*Church Herald.*

It is not too much to say that the introduction of Pepsine into the list of modern therapeutic agents by Dr. CORVISART created a very veritable revolution in the pathology of dyspepsia, and diseases of the digestive organs. Whereas no complaint was so common as chronic indigestion, perhaps the most painful martyrdom to which any one can be subjected, this should now be positively unknown, for as the disease is due to a lack of gastric juice, a dose of Pepsine, which contains the active digestive principle of the digesting juice of the stomach, restores the equilibrium, and effects a cure. Fortunately, too, for its popularity, the preparations of Pepsine, for which we have to thank Messrs. MORSON & SON, are of the most elegant character, enabling it to be administered with the most extreme accuracy, and also in very palatable forms.—*Freeman's.*

One is apt to look with so much suspicion on all proprietary medicines the secret ingredients of which are carefully concealed from the world that it was a relief to find there was no secret about Pepsine. This comparably new and valuable agent is simply the active principle of the gastric juice of the stomach, and as nature is above art or science it is hardly to be wondered at that it has effected the most wonderful cures of what were heretofore supposed to be chronic dyspepsia. The principle underlying the administration of Pepsine, is just this. "Where the stomatch is not strong enough, strengthen it." It is, however, of the last necessity to see that it is properly made, the best guarantee for which is to be found in the presence of the labels issued by Messrs MORSON & SON, of Southampton-Row, these eminent chemists having achieved a deserved reputation for the manufacture of Pepsine, which has completely overshadowed even the original French makers.—*Weekly Register.*

When CORVISART first announced his invention of Pepsine not a few of the faculty were inclined to denounce it as one more added to the already long list of empirical remedies. But by degrees it made its way, and when the preparations of this active principle of the gastric juce of Messrs BOUDAULT, of Paris, made under the personal supervision o' the inventor, were supplemented by the improvements introduced by ourown eminent chemists, Messrs MORSON & SON, of Southampton-row, al our leading physicians, one after the other, gave in their adhesion to this purely and thoroughly scientific remedy, which seems to have proved a complete specific for the most wearing and trying of "the ills that flesh is heir to"—chronic dyspepsia. Indeed, without arrogating to ourselves any very special medical knowledge, we are able to understand why this grand therapeutic remedy, which contains the active principle of the gastric juice, should prove a perfect remedy for all diseases of the digestive organs which arise from a failure of the gastric juice.—*Court Circular.*

MORSON'S Pancreatized Cod Liver Oil
MORSON'S Pancreatized Cod Liver Oil
MORSON'S Pancreatized Cod Liver Oil
MORSON'S Saccharated Wheat Phosphates
MORSON'S Saccharated Wheat Phosphates
MORSON'S Saccharated Wheat Phosphates
MORSON'S Creosote
MORSON'S Creosote
MORSON'S Creosote
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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DIED.

Suddenly at 1.30 p.m. on the 20th instant, at No. 234, Bluff, EDWARD S. D. ROTHMUND, aged 39 years.

On the 20th instant, at 7.30 P. M., at the "Eureka Hotel" No. 128, Capt. C. SCHMIDT, late Commander of the Imperial Japanese Steamer *Gembu-maru (Kuroda)*, age 34 years, a native of Kiel, Holstein, Germany.

Notes of the Week.

The news from the South during the past week shows little change in the position of the contending parties. Reports of engagements magnified by the native papers into battles, but which are evidently nothing but utterly insignificant skirmishes, are the principal items. But there are one or two statements which show clearly that so far from being crushed, the strength of the insurgents is increasing, at least numerically, in an astonishing manner. It was but a week or two since that Saigo's forces were said to number but ten thousand men. The *Hôchi Shimbun* now states that they are divided into three armies. Under Murata Shimpachi there is a body of eight thousand; Kirino Toshiaki is at the head of a like number, while Saigo has with him over ten thousand troops. Taking into account the scattered forces under other commanders, there is no doubt, and indeed it is openly admitted by officials at Tôkiô, that the Imperial troops in Kiushiu are altogether outnumbered. At no time has the Satsuma army been so well provided with arms, the Imperialists having unwittingly furnished them with an immense number at the Government's expense. It is true that in command of resources the Government has a great advantage over their antagonists, but the latter possess compensating advantages in the way of discipline, generalship, spirit, and we may now say numbers. Under such circumstances it is useless to look for speedy peace. At the present rate the war may go on for years. Of what is transpiring in Tosa, nothing further is known but it is certain that the Government has cause for the gravest apprehensions. Tosa has the power to enforce peace. It remains to be seen if she has the united will to exercise it.

On Monday last we witnessed the successful ascent of a balloon at the grounds of the Naval College, Tôkiô. This is the balloon to which we referred some time since as being in process of manufacture. It has been made entirely by Japanese, and considering that it is the first attempt of the kind, is in every respect most creditable. We were informed by a Japanese gentleman that the material of which it is composed is *shiroi chirimen*, or thick white silk crape. The shape was irregular and defective, but this may, probably, to a great extent, have proceeded from imperfect inflation. The elevation attained was only a few hundred feet, the trial ascents being made with the balloon in a "captive" condition. It is stated that it is intended for the purpose of making military surveys in the South, but we should imagine that it will be somewhat difficult to procure the means of inflation in those portions of the country in which a balloon survey is likely to prove of any value.

There can be no doubt that races are demoralizing. We are not going to enter into a discussion as to the effect they have on the minds of those who find their pleasure therein. There is a wide spread idea that the atmosphere of stables is apt to bring about a very relaxed condition of the moral fibre, and that there is a singular characteristic in the horse which renders association with him, for any other than hack purposes, likely to be productive of disastrous ruin. We are not going to hold forth on these views. We are not afflicted with hippophobia and our opinion of racing for racing's sake is, that it is not more objectionable than any other harmless amusement. But for all that, in common with most of our fellow labourers we have found the late races singularly 'demoralizing' to work of any kind, and it is as well, perhaps, that the irresistable temptation to 'go out and play,' in such glorious weather, should cease with the end of the Spring Meetings. He would certainly be a man of more than common fortitude who could shut himself up in his office in such weather as we have enjoyed for the past few days, when he had every reasonable excuse for walking out of it and locking the door, afforded by the Queen's Birthday, the Races, the Flower show, and their accompanying attractions, neither small nor few. We lay claim to no such strength of mind. We confess to having enjoyed the pleasant hours, happily forgetful, for the time, of wars and rumours of wars, irritating and irritated correspondents, and the thousand and one woes of our weekly life. The "green trees whispered low and mild," and to their callings and beckonings we yielded an unresisting consent. It was evident that nearly everyone had done likewise; that silk merchants had been kept anxiously awaiting the return of the inspector, who came not; that tea-men had left their fragrant samples undrawn, or cooling untasted in the neglected cups. We found that all the world was playing holiday, and not to be singular, we, with our attendant imps, have played with the rest. Our readers will appreciate the reasons for this confession, but we throw ourselves on their mercy. The break in the routine of daily office life has been a most agreeable one and non-racing members of the community owe their best thanks to those whose love of sport and excellent management have afforded to all enjoyable relaxation.

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However much we may all deplore the division in the racing community which again led to there being two meetings this spring, we can at least congrutulate ourselves on having seen more than ordinary good racing. It cannot be denied that the Race Club laboured under some considerable disadvantage in having their meeting but a few days after that of the Association, as more than three days racing within so short a period will satiate even an enthusiast. The Club could not send out the large fields which was the distinguishing feature at the meeting last week, but certainly to the Club must be awarded the laurel for well sustained and spirited contests, clever finishes and splendid time made. Good as the latter was in many instances at the Association meeting, it was even excelled at the one just concluded. Though the former have still the honour of having done the half mile in the best time, 60½ secs., with a crack China pony, they were nearly approached by the Club, when *Liddesdale*, a China subscription griffin, ran that distance in 61½ seconds. Another subscription griffin, *Talisman*, in winning the Silk Cup yesterday ran the five furlongs in 1 min. 19 secs., being the best time ever made on this course, and but for a check he received coming down the straight would have made even better time. This same distance was also done today by the Japan pony *Distemper*, when he won the Solace Cup in 1 min. 19½ secs. Previous to last week 1 min. 39 secs. was the best time in which the three quarters of a mile had been done here, which the Association beat by running the distance on three occasions in 1 min. 38½. On Thursday the first China subscription griffins' race was won by *Vandal* in 1 min. 38¼ secs. Yesterday *Lintie* won the Celestial Cup in the capital time of 1 min. 36 secs; *Kittiwake*, a China subscription griffin, won the Owners' Cup in 1 min. 37½, secs. and the Japan pony *Kickapoo* beat his Association time, winning the Ito Cup in 1 min. 38 secs. *Hoolet* repeated his performance of doing the mile in 2 min. 13 secs., when he won the Tea Cup. The Mitsu Bishi Challenge Cup, a mile and a distance, was won by the Japan pony *Kickapoo* in the extraordinary time of 2 min. 40 secs., old *Typboon* being then beaten by a neck only, while *Hoolet* again distinguished himself by carrying off the Merchants Cup, one mile and a quarter, in 2 min. 49 secs. Of course the handicapping was grumbled at. Indeed, as a rule, it may be safely said that no handicap ever gives entire satisfaction, and certainly the Club handicap formed no exception to this rule. But the result proved the cavillers to be utterly wrong and that the handicappers had shown sound judgment in their estimate of each pony's merits, for a prettier race that the Sayonara Stakes, with which the meeting closed, has seldom been seen. Old *Crusader*, the winner, must be an extraordinarily good pony. He was not a griffin when he came to Japan, and yet his racing career in this country, which, apparently, is far from finished yet, has now lasted for five years, during which time he has run fifty-one races, more than half of which he has won.

In congratulating the Club on the success which attended the meeting just concluded, let us hope that similar success will attend the proposal for amalgamation with the Association which will be brought before the Club members early next month. If this be happily attained, the result of the united racing forces in the Autumn may be even more satisfactory than that of the two Spring Meetings which it has been our pleasant duty to chronicle.

The case of Beato *v.* The P. & O. S. N. Co., which was decided in H. B. M.'s Court here in November last, will still be in the recollection of our readers. Mr. Beato sued the Company for damage to goods shipped on board the defendant's steamers in London and delivered here. The jury found that the damage was caused while the goods were in defendants' possession, and that it was occasioned by the negligence of the defendants' servants. But the Acting Law Secretary decided that the defendants were exempted from the consequences of such negligence by a clause in the Bill of Lading. At the time we expressed a hope that the case would be appealed so that a question of such importance should be definitely and clearly settled. We were, therefore, glad to see that leave to appeal was given by the Acting Judge of H. M.'s Supreme Court. We now hear, however, that the appeal has been abandoned, and merchants are therefore placed in the unsatisfactory position, that by a clause in the Bill of Lading which has been adopted by all the Steam-ship Companies trading to the East, the shipowner is absolved from all loss caused by the negligence of his servants.

We take the following paragraph from the *Japan Gazette*:—

"A Sendo in the employ of Messrs. J. D. Carroll & Co. was caught this morning in the act of stealing brass screws. He had contrived to secrete on his person ten gross of screws when detected. No police being in the vicinity at the time, it was resolved to make an example of the thief in a rather unusual way. A board was obtained on which was written, in English, Japanese and Chinese, "This is a thief." It was fastened to the back of the offender who was then tied to a post outside the premises, where he was kept for a considerable time. Such an unusual sight drew together an immense crowd of people. Ultimately he was taken from his conspicuous position and handed over to the tender mercy of an officer of the law."

This mode of procedure is certainly "unusual," and we trust that, as it is the first example of the kind, it will also be the last. We can only speak of it as being extremely unjust and reprehensible. We foreigners pride ourselves on our love of fair play even in cases of extreme provocation, and are constantly asserting the superiority of ourselves over the Japanese in holding the scales of justice even. Such an action on the part of a foreign firm or any of its employés cannot but be viewed by the Japanese with feelings of anger and contempt; and justly so, for it is an assumed power to administer punishment to the subject of a Government which is permitted the exercise of no authority over those who inflict it. It is contrary to the first principles of justice. What would be said if one of the Japanese shopkeepers, who are so often the victims of robberies by sailors or loafers, were to have recourse to similar procedure? If it be allowed that Messrs. Carroll & Co. were justified in acting as they did, there can be no doubt that a native may with equal justice take the law into his own hands and deal with a foreign delinquent as shall seem right in his eyes. It is not hard to imagine the outcry that would immediately be raised; the indignant protests of the foreign community; the appeals to Consuls and Ministers; and all the rest of the hubbub and fire-eating that such a case would assuredly call forth. And yet one action is as defensible as the other. It is a poor excuse to say that no policeman was at hand. But a few minutes would have been required to find an officer to whose charge the offender might have been committed; and there is certainly no reason to suppose that a fitting punishment for the theft would not be adjudged by the *Saibansho* Authorities. We regard the proceeding as entirely unwarrantable, and neither becoming nor dignified.

The Very Rev. Dean Butcher will preach at the morning service in Christ Church to-morrow, and there will be an offertory to defray the expenses of the new Church furniture and decorations which have just arrived from England.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 21st.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

On the 18th instant a special meeting of the *Genro-In* was held and some important discussion is said to have taken place.

About one hundred and forty new police men are to be enlisted by the Bureau of Police from the North-Eastern provinces, to be used for the protection of the capital.

By order of the Government the Engineers and Artillery are to be augmented by ten thousand recruits.

Saigo is at Hitoyoshi, and Kirino and Murata have gone to Kagoshima.

Her Majesty the Empress Dowager is expected to arrive in Tokiô on the 22nd instant.

The number of officers and constables despatched by the Bureau of Police to the 18th instant amounts to 8,369, leaving a force of 6,000 men in the capital.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 2 p.m. on the 18th instant announces that as on the 16th an attack from the rebels was expected full preparation to receive it was made by the *Kencho* officials of Owake *ken*, but the rebels changed their plans and advanced towards Tsurusaki. Here they encountered a force of policemen who had landed at Saganoseki and were marching to the aid of the *Kencho*. The rebels attacked the police at 2 p.m.

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but after a short engagement were forced to retreat to Inugai, leaving the police to make their way to the *Kencho* without further interruption.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A telegram from Owake *ken* at 0.45 p.m. on the 17th instant says that the rebels are gradually making their way into Bungo. The few policmen there have been armed, and some sailors have been landed from the *Asama Kan* and *Môshun Kan*. With these forces combined the *ken* is to be defended against the rebels.

The Kôchi *Kencho* has replied to the *Risshisha* that it could neither approve or reject the proposal that had been made about the enrolment of a militia force until it had received orders from the Government Department which deals with such questions. The *Risshisha* then presented another letter to the *Kencho*, as follows :—

"To our proposal of the 26th of last month you answer that it will be difficult to grant our request, but we think this answer on your part arises from the fact of your not comprehending our real ntentions. We are well aware that no military force can be collected together without special permission from the Government. Our intention was merely to consult with the people of the province as to the advisability of enrolling militia for protection of the province during the present unsettled state of the country, and fearing that false rumours might reach you regarding our proceedings, we wrote to you in order that you might be fully aware of our intentions.

(Signed) IKEDA OSUKE,
IWASAKI NAGA-AKIRA,
YAMADA HEIZAIMON,
SHIMAJI MASANORI."

8th May, 1877.

Tuesday, 22nd.

The Empress Dowager is expected to arrive at Kanagawa at noon to-day, in which case Her Majesty will proceed to Tôkiô by the train at 1.35 p.m.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

A telegram sent from Kiôto at 8.05 a.m. on the 20th instant announces that a despatch received from Major-General Miyoshi states that he had attacked and succeeded in dispersing the rebels who were stationed in a strong position on Kunimiyama. On the 18th Miyoshi advanced as far as Hirase, but the rugged and hilly nature of the country prevented him moving his troops except with great difficulty, and his progress was consequently slow.

A report has also been received from Major-General Miura that the rebels made an attack upon the Imperialists at Kamikoba during the forenoon of the 18th instant, but being taken in flank by another body of Imperialists who hastened up to render assistance from Osekiyama the rebels retreated towards their fortified positions, the Imperialists following them up. Just at this time another body of the Imperialists under the command of Major-General Kawaji advanced from Nagao-yama to the rear of the rebels, so that they were entirely hemmed in, and after a desperate struggle fled, leaving their dead and wounded behind them. Several of the rebel officers were killed.

The Imperialists then advanced upon Ono, on the highway leading to Oguchi, and there captured two of the rebel fortifications.

Another telegram from Major-General Kawaji has been received giving the same account of the above engagements, and he adds that twenty rebels were killed and one captured, together with thirty rifles and much ammunition. The Imperialists' loss was only three men killed and ten wounded. Since the 10th instant incessant attacks were made by the rebels by night and by day, but on account of the result of tho above engagements Midzumata is no longer in danger and the ardour of the Imperialists has been greatly increased.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

His Majesty the Emperor visited H. E. Kido on the 19th inst., to enquire about the state of his health.

Wednesday, 23rd.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 6.15 a.m. on the 21st instant announces that a large number of rebels made an attack upon Uwakoba, a place occupied by Major-General Miura and his troops, on the 18th instant. A desperate struggle took place for a time, but the rebels were finally repulsed.

Major-General Miura made an attack upon the insurgents in their mountain fastnesses at Fukumatsu-tôge and Kamon-goi at 3.15 a.m. on the 20th instant, and succeeded in driving the rebels from their positions and in taking a large number of prisoners and ammunition.

His Majesty the Mikado has sent Higashi Kuze, one of his attendants, as a special messenger to the Commander-in-Chief, his adviser and other leading officers of the Imperial army, to convey His Majesty's thanks for the service they are now rendering.

The following is a copy of the letter conveyed by Higashi Kuze to H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya :—

"You have performed your office of Chief Commander of Our forces with much ability, and through good management Our troops not long ago reached Kumamoto and routed the rebels. We are greatly pleased with the zeal with which you have performed your duties, and for this reason send Higashi Kuze with *sake* and *sakana*, in hopes that it may afford you some pleasurable reward. Continue therefore zealous."

Letters to the same effect were sent to Yamagata and Kawamura, with the addition that His Majesty states his desire that his consideration for the labours of all the Imperial troops and the police should be made known to them.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

A person going from Uwajima, in the province of Awa, into Kôchi in Tosa, was stopped at the frontier of the latter province by a police force guarding the place, and told that no strangers were permitted to enter the province without a passport from the *Kencho*. Such a document the traveller could not produce, and though he explained his business very minutely, he was informed that the permission of the *Kencho* must first he obtained before he could be allowed to pass into the province, and that to get this would take about four days, so that the unfortunate man had to return home without accomplishing the object of his journey. It is therefore expected that some agitation prevails in Tosa.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

There are about 7,800 fire arms in Tosa, being the property of the former *Daimio*.

There is now a force of ten thousand men in Tôkiô, who have been newly enlisted into the regular army by conscription in the various *Fu* and *Ken*.

Friday, 25th.

Yesterday being the Queen's birthday, the usual salutes were fired at noon by the men-of-war in port.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

There is now a large force of the Imperialists occupying Kagoshima ; batteries have been erected at all places of importance, and pickets are placed at various points to guard against unexpected attacks from the rebels. On the whole the Imperialists, at first sight, appear as though they were beseiged in the town.

Major General Miyoshi on the 15th instant commenced to march from Higo at the head of the division of the Imperial army under his command, for Satsuma, so we may now expect that all the forces will gradually be in motion towards the rebel positions on the borders.

The troops under the command of Major General Kawaji, having been victorious in several previous engagements, made a reckless attack on the 13th instant, but were not so successful as they expected.

A telegram which left Kiôto at 9.05 p.m. on the 21st instant announces that the Imperialists at Mitsumata have taken possession of a range of mountains called Kentaka, and advanced as far as Takumidôshi, which is but fifteen or sixteen *chô* from the Satsuma boundary. They now intend to advance into Ôguchi.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 9.45 a.m. on the 23rd instant, says that on the night of the 20th instant an attack was made by the rebels on a fortification of the Imperialists' situated at Takumidôri, about three *ri* from Midzumata and fourteen *chô* from the Satsuma border. The rebels endeavoured to carry this fort by the sword, but were repulsed by a volley from the Imperialists.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The following has been addressed to the Satsuma insurgents :—

NOTIFICATION.

On examining the rebel captives, it has been found that many of them followed Saigo, the leader of the rebellion, thinking that they were forwarding the interests of their country, and not knowing that they had turned traitors by opposing the Imperial authority. And again it has been discovered that many of them think that they would not be forgiven even though they should surrender themselves to the Imperial army, and for this reason have resolved to oppose us to the death. But such a supposition

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is entirely false. Were any among them to repent their opposition to the Imperial authority and submit themselves to the same, they would be pardoned. So all such had better surrender themselves without losing a moment, and free themselves from the odium of rebellion.

The above is made known.

By Order,
Head Quarters of the Van
of the Imperial Army.

May, 1877.

A telegram despatched by Major-General Miura on the 22nd instant announced that, on the same day as the despatch was sent, an attack was made by the Imperialists on Sashiki, and from that place to Imaizaki, a distance of about 3 *ri*, several hundred stockades were captured from the rebels, who were defeated and fled, leaving their arms, dead and wounded behind them. The headquarters of this division of the rebels were situated at Ono, which place was also captured, together with large quantities of arms and ammunition. The Imperialists then advanced to Kagami-yama. The reflection of fire was observed in the direction of Sashiki, and it is therefore supposed that the rebels set fire to their own camp.

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 5.10 p.m. on the 21st instant says that Kunimiyama was taken from the rebels on the 17th instant. On the 18th instant the rebel fortifications of Takano-su and Tsubaki-yama were also captured, and then the Imperialists advanced into Hirase and Okudate. On the 19th instant they marched against and took Okôchi and Midzunashi, and they have blockaded the Terukaku road.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

As the suppression of the Satsuma rebels has been so prolonged, a report has been received from Osaka to the effect that His Majesty the Mikado will proceed as far as Shimonoseki, so as to personally direct the movement of his troops from that place.

A telegram despached from Kiôto at 9 a.m. on the 22nd instant announces that in the engagements at Sashiki, near Yashiro in Higo, on the 20th instant, four officers of the rebel army surrendered themselves to the Imperialists.

One battalion of Engineers now at Tôkiô will shortly start for the South.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Major Murata (the notorious rifle shot) was wounded in the abdomen at the engagement of Takenomiya on the 20th of April last, and is now in the hospital.

Mori Arinori, the Japanese Minister at Peking, will start from China on the 23rd instant, and return to Japan to enquire about the health of His Majesty the Mikado.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 10.15 a.m. on the 23rd instant announces that some spies sent by Kawaji to Demidzu have returned, and report that the rebels have constructed batteries in many places between the mountain passes of Yahatsu and Yonedzu. The rebels are exciting the *samurai* of Demidzu, Akune, Noda, Takano and Nakajima to join them.

Saturday, 26th.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

Mr. Yamao, the Vice-Minister of Public Works, has reached Kiôto. He is supposed to have gone there to have an interview with the Minister of Public Works and consult about erecting fortifications at the seat of war.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram from Kiôto despatched at 10.25 a.m. on the 24th instant announces that the following information had just been received from Kokura in Buzen :—The Imperial forces coming from the province of Higo advanced on the 23rd instant as far as Tamarai and there had an engagement with the rebels. A body of men under Hagiwara have been sent to Imaichi in order to attack the rebels as soon as an opportunity offers. Two companies of Imperial troops have arrived at Kokura.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Saigo has none but his special guard of eight hundred picked men near him. As his other troops do not know much of his whereabouts, it is not strange that the Imperialists should be altogether in the dark as to his movements.

A telegram despatched at 1.35 a.m. on the 23rd instant from Nagasaki announces that a force of Imperialists reached Saganoseki on the 21st instant, none of the *samurai* of Bungo excepting those of Oka have joined the rebels. The insurgents in this district have made Oka their headquarters, and on the 20th instant encountered the Imperialists at Irakao, about 2 *ri* from Oka.

JUSTICE IN YOKOHAMA.

THAT a startling opposition may exist between the principles of common sense and those that govern the decisions of some of our local tribunals has rarely been more clearly shown than in two recent cases, the events of which suggest some odd reflections to a non-legal intellect, and remind us of the imperfections of the exterritorial jurisdiction we think ourselves so fortunate in living under. Of the cases we have in mind one is that of Beato *v.* P. & O. Company, the appeal in which having been withdrawn we feel ourselves at liberty to discuss, not so much with a view of criticising it in detail as with the purpose of showing the nature and consequences of the principle established, so far at least as Yokohama is concerned, by its result. Stated shortly, that principle is that shipowners may by a proviso in a Bill of Lading relieve themselves of all obligation to take the slightest care of the goods entrusted to them, and in virtue of it are freed from all responsibility with regard to damage if—mark well the 'if'—caused by their negligence or default. In other words if the damage should be due to their own carelessness or wilful default they are not answerable ; if due to some other cause they may be answerable. This is very much as if one were to threaten a person with punishment for the faults of others, or for accidents altogether out of his control, and afford him impunity for the results of his own wrongful acts. The ship-owners, or some of them, will perhaps urge that in fact all damage to cargo (not being what is known as marine damage) must be due to their, or their servant's, negligence or default. If this be so the Bill of Lading frees them from all responsibility whatever, and is a mere unmeaning document beginning with a promise in consideration of the freight paid to deliver certain goods at a certain port in good order, and ending with a declaration that of they don't use the proper means, namely, due care and diligence, by which alone their promise can be carried out, they are not responsible. Under these circumstances it is difficult to see what the shipper gets in return for his freight beyond the *chance* that the goods will be properly stowed, carried, and delivered,—surely an altogether and insufficient return for his money. To this the shipowners may answer :—You may insure with us or elsewhere against our negligence or default. But as a matter of fact no such insurance is possible unless with the shipowners themselves (as to some extent is done when goods are shipped by the P. & O. under their Red Bills of Lading) and the proposition of the carriers amounts in effect to this—a sufficiently cool one—pay us first for the chance of our taking *any* proper measures to execute our contract, and then pay us a second time for the assurance that we will take *some* proper measures to fulfil our promise. In other words, it amounts to a demand for a high rate of freight sought to be enforced by a kind of threat that if not paid, the shipper will have no redress if his goods are carelessly stowed, carried, or delivered.

Such is the logical meaning of the decision we are reviewing. If it is in accordance with English law, the sooner English law is amended in that respect the better. It is certainly not in accordance with common sense or with the general understanding of merchants. Commercial law we have always supposed to be founded on the rules of ordinary reason, and intended to facilitate and assure the operations of commerce, differing in both these respects from much of the law of persons and property which is more or less the outcome of history, and has commonly in view rather the maintenance of a particular social or political system, than a logical satisfaction of the real wants of society.

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By carriers alone, if by any parties to a mercantile transaction as far as our experience teaches us, has a defence founded on their own negligence ever been allowed to be put forward; and even in the case of carriers such a defence would be at once rejected by the courts of every European country, except, possibly, by those of England. To our mind it appears a wholly incontrovertible position that the acceptance of freight involves some positive duty on the part of the shipowner, and no words written or spoken can do away with the effect of such an acceptance. Why carriers should enjoy the privilege of contracting themselves out of their own contract is far from apparent. A principle of law, illogical and unreasonable in itself, may occasionally be justifiable by some political, social, or commercial exigency. But what commercial or other exigency justifies the claim of the shipowner? The exigency, if any, is plainly the other way; the freighter much more than the shipowner stands in need of protection. In every shipping case the odds are, from the difficulty the merchant commonly has in procuring evidence and from other obvious causes, very greatly in favour of the shipowner. The policy of trade, too, requires that the banker and merchant should be able to protect themselves perfectly under the Bill of Lading and the Policy of Insurance, and should be wholly unrestrained in their choice of carrier and insurer. We have already shown that the neglect or default of a particular shipowner can only be insured against with the shipowner himself, and this too in an imperfect manner and not by any means universally. We need not again dilate upon the absurdity of a contractor demanding a fee to ensure his making some attempt to carry out his contract.

The practical result of the case BEATO *versus* P. & O. COMPANY is, that shippers under such a Bill of Lading as that in which the defence was founded must insure against the carrier's negligence, either with the carriers themselves, or elsewhere, if they wish for any real protection against damage. In other words, they must pay a higher freight than they have been accustomed to pay (for insurance otherwise than with the shipowner is impossible) and it is a question for them to decide whether or not they can with prudence concede a higher rate. What merchants must do for their security bankers must insist upon being done for theirs, and either shipowners must continue to enjoy an immunity as unreasonable as impolitic, or the community must, if disinclined to concede the higher rate of freight, combine so as to bring the law of Yokohama into conformity with that of England, or effect a change in the law of England itself such as was effected some years ago with respect to Railway companies. Such a change in English law, if the state of the law be such that it is really necessary, would be simply a return to the principles of reason and convenience which are supposed to govern and shape our commercial code.

We now pass on to the second of the two cases we mentioned at the outset—that of WATSON *v.* WALSH HALL & Co. lately decided in the American Consulate General. The Consul General lays it down impliedly, it is true, rather than in terms, but still distinctly, that a party to a contract has no remedy for its breach against the other party if the latter is an agent, even though the names of the principals remain undisclosed and they are resident ten thousand miles away from the jurisdiction, and informs the plaintiff that he must look for relief to parties altogether out of his reach and whose very existence was unknown to him when he entered into the contract. So monstrous a proposition we cannot believe to be in accordance with either American or English law; or indeed with the law of any country. The defendants were the only persons whom the plaintiff knew in the transaction and to them, and them alone, could he, by any process of law or logic that we are acquainted with, be supposed to look for a fulfilment of the contract, and the defendants accordingly ought to have been treated precisely as if they were principals. If the defendants stated clearly they were agents (which however they do not appear to have done) and did not state for whom they were agents, this to our mind is equivalent to a declaration by them that they took upon themselves the responsibilites of principals, a declaration the stronger in that, while they stated their agency, they did not disclose the names of their principals. It is a manifest injustice to the plaintiff to treat him as having contracted with persons totally unknown to him, persons with whom, had their names been disclosed, be assuredly would not have contracted at all. That we have not mis-stated the effect of the Consul General's decision is clear from the judgment itself, which says "the shippers...are responsible... for this gross wrong"—alone responsible, and to the plaintiff, we suppose is meant—and there can be no ground for assigning them as the sole parties responsible other than the mere declaration or insinuation of unspecified agency by the defendants. It is odd, we may here remark parenthetically, that the judgment after admitting that a 'gross wrong' had been committed, finds that the defendants, even if owners of the goods, would have been in no way responsible. Nor are we able to see in the evidence any proof of neglect on the part of the plaintiff. Some of the same lot of bags had been previously sold to Mr. WILKIN, and these were all new and perfect. The defendants, who had had the bags in their possession for a long time, and themselves selected the samples, supposed them to be new and perfect, the prices first demanded and even those ultimately paid were prices of new bags, and there was nothing in any of the documents to lead to any suspicion that the bags were other than new and perfect,—indeed the express mention of some few of the bags as second hand would be an indication that the rest were new. Under these circumstances mercantile custom did not call for any particular examination of the bulk, and the samples were evidently intended by both parties to represent merely the size and character of the bags forming the different lots, by which it might be judged whether they were of proper strength, capacity, and make. This indeed is clear from the defendants' answer which denies expressly that the goods were sold on sample, and thus impliedly admits they were sold on the representation that they were new and perfect. Anything like a sufficient examination of some 800 bales (necessary only, if at all, in the case of a sale by sample) was quite impracticable, more especially when payment had to be made at once and in great part by drafts to be immediately remitted. Nor, as pointed out in a letter which we publish to-day, does the evidence warrant the assertion that the bags complained of were up to sample, or that some of the samples were of very inferior quality and unfit for the plaintiff's purposes. Of the samples produced one was patched or faulty in manufacture; one had a stain not much bigger than a crown piece near its mouth; and one was dust-discoloured externally. None were bone-impregnated and none were unfit for rice packing,—indeed the evidence shows that had the bulk been equal to the sample they would have been accepted, though with reluctance, by the plaintiff, who had a legal right to demand new bags. As to the samples not produced the defendants never alleged them to be patched or stained, admitted indeed that they supposed them to be new and perfect, and the plaintiff and Mr.

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WILKIN distinctly stated that they were neither patched, stained, nor bone-impregnated. We have searched the evidence with some care but have been unable to light upon a single fact justifying the assertion that some of the samples was 'very inferior' and 'unfit for the plaintiff's purpose.' No doubt there was no pretence that the defendant had practised any improper concealment, and a verdict against them would have entailed upon them a serious hardship. The case was such that one of two innocent parties must suffer, and in such cases justice seems to require that the sufferer should be he who might most easily have avoided loss. The defendants were manifestly in that position, they had but to state distinctly they were agents and name their principals and thus escape all responsibility. They had a perfect right to withhold those names, but they undoubtedly did so at their own risk. Had they disclosed those principals the contract could not have been entered into by the plaintiff, they had thus a certain benefit by not disclosing their principals and ought not to have escaped the burden attaching to such non-disclosure. And the judgment shows clearly that they would have had a perfect remedy against their consignors, unless indeed their own statement that the bulk of the bags were quite fit for rice packing precluded them from seeking it. On the whole, although there were some circumstances in the case not adverted to in the judgment which might have put a less confiding person than the plaintiff upon some enquiry, we cannot but sympathise with him in his defeat, and we feel that we should not be doing our duty if we did not express our opinion that he has been somewhat hardly treated in the matter. Such appears to us to be a common-sense view of the whole proceeding—if it is not in accordance with the laws, we are sorry for the law.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE WAR.

(From the "Kinji Hôron" 23rd May.)

Gentoku, who became Emperor of China, used to say "The fortune of war is ever varying, and opportunities of success are ever recurring, so that though one chance be lost, it is important to look out for the next."

As war is thus a game of chance, plans of Commanders do not always succeed, and although one opportunity may have been missed, there is no reason for giving way to despair. An inch may be lost by to-day's failure, and, taking warning by this, a yard may be gained by to-morrow's success. When it became known that the relief of the garrison at Kumamoto had been accomplished, and that the rebels had been forced to retreat, the mind of the Nation was much relieved, and the feeling of depression that had been universal for some months was replaced by a general feeling of joy. The Army Department celebrated this happy event by giving *saké* and fish to all the officials and underlings. In Kumamoto Camp the rejoicings were necessarily greater. For a few days it seemed as though the war which had been the sole topic of discussion had ceased to be spoken about. We thought of writing an article in honour of the event, but we decided that it would be better not to do so, as we forsaw that the responsibilities of the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces would increase from day to day, in spite of the relief of the garrison. Firstly, because the rebels, although forced to retreat, had not been destroyed, and were therefore not an enemy to be despised. Secondly, observing that there were nine Lieutenant Generals and three Major Generals assembled together in one place, that there was therefore likely to be much division of opinion. Thirdly, as Kagoshima *ken* appeared to be entirely with the rebels, much ill will would be caused in that *ken* towards the Government in the sufferings it would necessarily inflict upon the people in suppressing the rebellion.

To some our speaking in such away may seem out of place, but being desirous of seeing the insurrection entirely crushed we write thus.

On the 14th April, the Imperialists opened communication with Kumamoto, and then pursued the retreating rebels to Mifume, Koyama and Yabo, where several engagements took place: but when we look at the magnitude of the rebellion such skirmishes are of small account.

We therefore regard the 14th April as the end of the first period of the present war; the departure of Vice Admiral Kawamura with Generals Oyama and Takashima at the head of six battalions for Kagoshima, to destroy the nest of the rebels, as the comencement of the second period. From the end of the first period to the commencement of the second ten days elapsed. Many people were, during that interval, in a great state of anxiety, thinking that an opportunity had been lost, and that while the Government leaders were forming their plans, time was being afforded to the insurgents to recruit their strength, so that they would not speedily be suppressed. It cannot be said that such complaints were altogether unreasonable. But it must be remembered that the Imperialists had been fighting for several months, and that they also required a few days rest; not for the sake of pleasure, but in order to recover from their fatigues. We do not hold with the opinion that any opportunity was lost. It cannot be positively said that even if the Imperialists had followed up the rebels in their retreat from Kumamoto they would have succeeded in crushing them. By their state to-day we perceive how strong they still are. One division at Hitoyoshi, another division surrounding Vice Admiral Kawamura at Kagoshima, while a third body is preparing to attack Owake *ken*. It will thus be seen that no advantage would have been gained by following them up from Kumamoto.

The Government has to sieze many other favourable opportunities before it can obtain any actual victory, and therefore one success or one defeat should cause neither rejoicing nor regret.

Opportunities are frequent. We will not refer to the past, but entreat the leaders of the expedition to let slip none that may arise in the future.

THE SAMURAI.

(From the "Chôya Shimbun.")

In a certain place, all the people both old and young were crying and lamenting, saying in their despair that the Japanese nation was going to be eaten up by the *samurai*. Up came a policeman, who, on learning the cause of their grief, spoke thus "The *samurai* are not devils; neither have they the jaws of crocodiles, and the teeth of lions and wolves. What makes you suppose then that they will devour you?"

The police have tried to reassure us in like manner, but we cannot free our minds of anxiety. We will not refer to the dark days of uncivilization which preceded the Restoration. The Restoration itself was said to be for the benefit of the Emperor, and the well-being of the nation, but although it may indeed be so, we must confess that we were made the sufferers by it. Our houses were burned, our money taken from us by force, and our labours hindered for no one knows how long. How many thousands were reduced to like condition with ourselves we cannot say. But at length peace was restored, and we hoped that we should long be permitted to enjoy its blessings under the new Government. But our hopes have in no way been fulfilled. There have been the Saga, Kumamoto and Yamaguchi insurrections, all caused by discontented *samurai*, and now we have this reckless outburst in Satsuma which has been going on for the last hundred days, adding to our anxieties. The reason of their rising we do not know, but they spill much blood, cause terrible hardships to the people who are in the vicinity of the conflict, and diffuse the evil effects of war throughout the nation. Moreover we do not want to see the farce of "People's Rights" played by actors who do nothing but glorify their own strength.

We wish the *shizoku* would pay a little more attention to their acts. First they overthrew the Tokugawa power, by the cry of duty towards the Emperor. Then came the demand for the Corean and Formosan Expeditions. This was followed by the cry of "Expulsion of foreign barbarians unless they pay due respect to our Gods," and they insist on the Government now, finally, declaring its intentions with regard to "Peoples' Rights." The alleged reasons for revolution are constantly changed, but in all cases the result is the same. The *samurai* fight against each other, apparently caring nothing for the misery caused to the people, or the weakening of the power of the country. As long as they can carry out their own views, they care not a jot for what may befall the Nation at large, but only think of bringing out large and small fire arms, swords and spears, and using them to their heart's content.

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But we cannot understand what all this means. It is true that the side which is victorious gives some compensation to the people, in the shape of small amounts of money or food; but as the side which is beaten takes whatever it wants in the most unceremonious manner, they will be a long time regaining their former fortunes. It is no trifling matter that the whole people of Japan should thus have to suffer for the actions of the *samurai*, and if some check is not put to them, and the whole of the *samurai* swept away, an end will surely be made of the people. The people are weak and the *samurai* are powerful, and the weaker animals always become the prey of the stronger. Thus we believe the upshot of the affair will be that the people will be devoured by the *samurai*. They may not have jaws like the crocodiles or teeth like wolves, but when it comes to being devoured the effect is the same.

In such case we cannot refrain from crying out our fears in a voice that may be heard throughout the neighbourhood.

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR NAGASAKI, FOR 1876.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Nagasaki, April 30, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to furnish you with a report on the trade and shipping of this port for the year 1876, accompanied with the following returns.

1.—Return of the Imports from England and other countries and from the open ports of Japan.

2.—Return of the Exports to England and other countries and to the open ports of Japan.

3.—Return of the Amount of Treasure Imported and Exported.

4.—Return of Foreign Shipping.

5.—Return of duties collected on Imports, Exports and Shipping.

6.—Return showing the number of British Residents and Firms, together with the Residents and Firms of each Foreign nationality.

It will be observed that the total trade of the port shows a decrease of $661,521 on comparing it with the previous year, viz :—

	1875.	1876.
Imports	$ 1,525,090	$ 1,063,199
Exports	$ 2,159,303	$ 1,959,673
Total	$ 3,684,393	$ 3,022,872

I have endeavoured, in the following remarks, to state the cause of the decline.

Imports.—During the past year it will be observed that the Import Trade of the Port, in comparing it with the previous year, again shows a falling off. It is difficult to account for this decline, but, as I understand other Ports in Japan have suffered from a similar decrease in trade I imagine that it is not entirely of a purely local nature.

The total value of Imports, including those from the coast ports, amount to $1,063,199 against $1,525,090 for 1875, or a balance of $461,891 in favour of 1875. The chief falling off is noticeable in textile fabrics, the value of which reached $440,282 in 1875, while for the year just closed they amount to only $169,489. But the Import of piece goods in 1875 fell considerably short of those of the proceeding year, so that, if these figures may be taken as a guide, it would not only appear that foreign articles of this description are less required than formerly, but that they are comparatively going out of use in this part of Japan.

In one or two of the preceding years I have been inclined to believe that part of the heavy stocks, which had been imported, and, in many cases, sold to the Japanese merchants, much in excess of the nominal consumptive demand, were still existing, untouched, in the interior districts, and gradually supplying a portion of the present demand; but whether this opinion were correct or not at the time, these surpluses can scarcely exist at present.

For some time after the opening of the port of Hiôgo-Osaka, merchants here commonly attributed the falling off in their trade to the transference of a portion of it to that port. They did so with justice no doubt, and had trade at Hiôgo continued to flourish and develop itself the fact might still be adduced to account for one continued retrogression. The dullness and depression of trade at Hiôgo, however, afford no explanation from that direction.

No manufactures that would compete, to any serious extent, with foreign piece goods, have been produced in the country, except such as were produced formerly. Neither has the population suffered from bad crops, or other natural impoverishing causes which would diminish the ability of the lower classes to supply themselves, as freely as before, with articles of dress. The heavy land tax imposed upon the population is, however, much felt, and more so, doubtless, since its collection in money instead of in kind as formerly. I am inclined to think that to this cause, chiefly, and to the otherwise severe pressure of taxation, must be attributed the large diminution of trade which I have to record.

The decrease shows itself most strikingly in plain cotton goods, but largely also in mixed fabrics and in such articles as velvets, lawns &c. &c. which are not so much used by the lower classes as by the grades above them. The country people in this portion of Japan, though pretty well off, so far as actual necessaries are concerned, are not rich, having little profitable outlet for the surplus productions; their available funds, therefore, are soon absorbed.

Some accumulation of wealth, among the people, is necessary for their advancement, but this does not seem to take place under the present system, but rather the reverse. The trading classes, and those who receive direct benefit from their intercourse with foreigners, are but few, compared with the population of the interior, who receive little compensating advantages for the more expensive system of Government they now live under, for only a very small proportion of the revenue collected in the island is expended here, and thus returned indirectly to the pockets of the people.

In thus associating the decline of trade here with the present system of centralization pursued by the Government I might be supposed to overlook the fact that ports nearer the centre of Government are in the same languishing condition. But, in my opinion, this circumstance only suggests the consideration that in the district represented by these ports taxation also absorbs too much of the surplus earnings of the country, and that a fair share of the revenue is not devoted to the carrying out of useful practical improvements, likely to increase the national wealth and productiveness.

Exports.—The figures here do not denote so large a falling off as in the Imports, although the tendency is still towards a decline.

For the three past years the total amounts of Exports to all countries, including re-Exports to other open ports, are as follows :—

1874.....$2,692,875
1875.....$2,159,303
1876.....$1,959,673

Last year thus shows a reduction on the preceding one of $199,630, which that was less than 1874 by $533,572, or a falling off of $733,202, more that one-third of the present export in two years.

Tea.—This article shows an increase in quantity of about 1,300 piculs of all kinds, but a falling off in value of $138,116 which is to be accounted for by the serious decline in value tea has everywhere experienced.

I believe that the production of tea in the districts near here, has increased to a somewhat large extent than is shown above. A considerable portion of the Kiushiu growth finds its way direct to Hiôgo and Yokohama, where it frequently commands higher rates than in Nagasaki, owing to its suitability for mixing purposes. The very low prices which have been current during the past year seem likely, however, to check any further development of this industry for the present.

I understand that scarcely any of the tea sold here this season, except the very common kind of leaf, has realized profits to the grower and native dealers, most of it showing considerable losses.

Tobacco.—The tables show a large falling off under this heading, the quantity exported during 1875 having been 13,242 piculs against 3,450 piculs for the year just closed. The low price which exporters were able to give for the leaf in 1875 has, no doubt, stopped production to some extent,

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but I understand there were between five and six thousand piculs awaiting shipments in foreign godowns at the end of 1876, which will account for a great portion of the deficiency. This crop exhausts the soil more quickly perhaps than almost any other, so that, unless the area of cultivation were increased, the production would be likely to diminish. Tobacco cannot be grown upon the same soil, even in alternate years, for a long period together.

Shortness of supply seems to have had a beneficial effect on the London market and it is probable, therefore, that some improvement will be the result here during the next season.

Vegetable Wax.—The quantity of this production exported in 1875 was 9,411 piculs while for 1876 it only amounts 4,583 piculs or rather less than one half. The falling off here is again to be accounted for by the great depression in value in the home markets, the price ruling in London, during the past year, having been about half what the same article was worth two or three years ago. It is evident that the price now obtainable by the natives for wax in the market scarcely pays for the cost of its manufacture, for in this neighbourhood the berries are often left to decay upon this trees.

Camphor.—Is one of the few articles that show any improvement in the quantity exported. The figures here are 2,906 piculs for 1875 and 4,203 piculs for 1876, or an increase of 1,297 piculs. The fluctuations noticeable in the value of this drug are dependent mainly upon the Formosan supply, and are, therefore, difficult to account for without a knowledge of that market. The chief portion of the Camphor exported from here finds its way to China, where it is more esteemed, and commands a better price than that from Formosa, some of this, however, is probably afterwards re-exported to Europe. It is difficult to send this article to Europe from this port direct as it injures many others kinds of produce by its strong smell, and requires to be shipped only with such as are not damaged by it.

Rice.—Shows an increase of 22,706 piculs, the export of last year being 28,403 piculs against 5,697 piculs for 1875. I understand the whole of this rice has gone forward on account of the Japanese Government.

Dried Fish.—Has always been an article of large export from this Port, and the tables will show that it still maintains its position. This trade is, however, entirely in Chinese hands and I have difficulty, therefore, in obtaining many particulars about it.

Coal.—150,841 tons were exported last year against 164,140 tons in 1875 showing a decrease of 13,299 tons. This decrease is attributable to the output of the Takashima mine having diminished through the mine igniting as explained under the following head.

TAKASHIMA COAL MINE.

	Tons.
Output of Coal from January 1st to June 30th....	79,414
„ „ July 1st to December 31st....	22,462
Total Output.....Tons	101,876

During the month of June alone the output averaged about 650 tons per working day. Towards the end of July a fire, attributed to spontaneous combustion broke out in some of the disused workings. All endeavours to to extinguish it were unavailing, and on the 11th of August coal working was entirely stopped. The mine was subsequently flooded about three-fourths full. Additional pumping machinery ordered from England arrived in December. The water is now being pumped out, and it is anticipated the yield will gradually increase until the month of May or June, when full work will be again resumed.

An independent seam of about nine feet of coal formerly worked in Japan fashion, but abandoned for want of adequate appliances for removing the water, has recently been opened out, and an additional supply of about 200 tons per day is expected therefrom in a few months.

The Takashima screened coal continued to be used by vessels of war of the French, United States, Russian and German Navies. It is used by some of the fast steamers on their voyages from China to London with the first teas of the season which speaks for its qualities as a steam coal. Shipments and sales of Takashima coal during 1876 were as follows:—

	Tons.
To Shanghai	16,848
„ Hongkong	19,517
„ Yokohama	2,672
„ Tientsin	4,740
„ Manila	825
„ Foochow	800
Sales in Nagasaki	46,647
Total .....Tons	92,049

Hashima Coal Mine.—During the past year the coal mine at Hashima have been opened out on a more extended scale than formerly, and the output from this island reached over 2000 tons for the month of March this year. The Japanese proprietor of the mine has engaged the services of a European engineer and miner, who anticipate a considerably increased production of coal during the current year. This coal mine is the second private one in Japan worked by Foreign Machinery.

The island of Hashima is situated about three miles to the S.W. of Takashima and forms one of the group of four islands, the strata of which all dip to the N. W. at an angle of 28 to 35 degrees. These islands seem to have been thrown up at the same time as the peninsula of Nomo, the latter forcing itself through the sedimentary rock, whilst the islands were merely sufficiently upheaved to bring the underlying coal seams to the sea level. In the peninsula of Nomo no coal has been discovered.

In Takashima, the largest of the four islands here referred to, the outcrop of several coal seams is visible, the highest of which is known as the eight foot seam. This seam was the original one worked at Takashima and is the one which first made a name for the Takashima coal. This same seam of coal shows itself in Hashima, but at the sea level, and it is the one now being worked at that island.

The probabilities are that one vast coal field exists under the sea, running from the penisula of Nomo towards Matsushima and Hirado, and when this field is entered by safe means, though the overlying islands, an enormous extent of coal will be available. Such an entry has already been made at Takashima. From the experience of work already done at Takashima, it has been found, that the coal field, that I have referred to, runs practically level when once the boundaries of the islands have been passed, and if this level is reached at a safe depth from the sea, the working of it will prove both easy and economical.

I may add that the sale of Hashima coal has been placed under the agency of one of our English firms.

Miike Coal Mine.—Among other coal area in the Nagasaki district is the Miike Coal field, situated in the South East corner of the Province of Chikugo on the East of the Shimabara Gulf. This coal field forms a strip of about four miles wide from East to West, and runs a few miles from North to South. It outcrops on the East against some granite hills, on the West it dips gently under the sea of the Shimabara Gulf, it also outcrops to the North against some hills of clay slates. There are two seams of excellent bituminous coal, the upper one exceeding six feet in thickness, and separated from the lower seam which average five feet by a parting of stone six feet thick thus upper seam six to eleven feet thick, clear coal with no "batt."

Parting of stone six feet, lower coal of five feet with an irregular seam of "batt." The inclination of the seams is very gentle to the S. W.

These mines have been most extensively worked for a great number of years probably more than 200 by following the seam from its outcrop down its inclination by natural ventilation, and carrying the coal out of the mine in baskets by coolies. The workings have now reached a distance of over half a mile from the outcrop of the seam where the entrances to the mine are, and this great distance has rendered European methods of working necessary for raising the water and coal and ventilating the mines. Being now in the hands of the Imperial Government they have decided to improve the system of working by introducing modern European methods, and they have secured the services of Mr. Potter, an English Mining Engineer, for the purpose. The output from these mines last year averaged about 200 tons per day, which

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is about the present output, of most excellent bituminous coal.

The introduction of modern European methods of mining will enable this district to yield coal, for many years to come, economically, which could not have been done under the native method. Lately a great portion of this coal has been brought to this port for market.

Shipping.—No material change has taken place in the Foreign Shipping and calls for but few comments. 277 vessels entered of 180,243 tons, being a decrease of 19 in the number of vessels and of 96,172 tons of the total tonnage as compared with the previous year which is partly accounted for by one of the mail steamers under the American flag having been transferred to Mitsubishi Company.

The aggregate tonnage of British ships entered and cleared shows an increase of 12 vessels and 12,452 tons, being 132 vessels of 80,243 tons against 120 of 67,791 tons of the previous year.

The British ships of 2,644 tons sailed for England direct, and 2 vessels of 1,182 tons arrived direct from that part, with cargoes.

American ships, entered and cleared, (not including mails steamers) likewise show an increase, as compared with the previous year, being 64 vessels of 29,004 tons against 43 vessels of 22,627 tons.

Eight French ships of 2,448 tons entered and cleared —being an excess of 3 vessels and 974 tons over the previous year.

The German shipping shows a decrease of 2 vessels and 514 tons, being 17 ships of 5,150 tons in 1875 against 15 ships of 4,636 tons in 1876.

Twenty Russian steamers entered and cleared, being an increase of eleven steamers and 4,266 tons in favour of 1876.

Exchange.—Has fluctuated during the year between 3/10 and 4/6¼ for six months sight Bills on London. These fluctuations are governed by so many and often such remote contingencies that it can serve little purpose to speculate upon them, more expecially as the money market at Nagasaki is so small. It is entirely controlled by that of Shanghai.

General.—The foregoing report will necessarily strike you, in many respects, as a very unsatisfactory one. It cannot be expected, however, that the commerce of Nagasaki will do more than languish, as it has been doing for the past few years so long as the Government continues to draw away the sinews of the country, at least of this part of it, without giving the people a *quid pro quo* in the shape of public improvements and healthy, inexpensive, but progressive legislation. A country so little advanced as this is, cannot, without injury to its progress, bear the pressure of an expensive form of Government.

I have so often expressed my opinion with regard to roads, as being the great requirement here before we can expect this port to make any great step in advance, that I have little left to say upon this subject.

The short one to Tokitsu, referred to in my last report, is progressing, and will, when it is finished, be a stride in the right direction. It will, I hope, be found beneficial to the town by connecting it with the traffic of Omura Bay, but nothing have been done towards connecting the place with the mainland by a road over Aba Hill, which, as I have frequently pointed out, is the only outlet of importance.

The want of roads, however, although it might account for a slow development, or even for a stationary condition of trade, can scarcely be accepted as a reason for the continual and lamentable falling off which have been shown of late years. This decline, as I have previously pointed out, can only be attributed to the impoverishment caused by too severe a drain of funds towards the Central Government.

Dry Dock.—In my report for the year 1874 I referred to the construction of a dry dock by the Japanese Government of the following dimensions. Length 460 feet, Breadth 89 feet, Depth of Water 28 feet. These works have been actively carried on during the preceding year, and it is expected if the caisson which has been ordered in England arrives in time, that they will be completed towards the end of 1877.

Corea.—Shortly after the conclusion of the Treaty between Japan and Corea a monthly service began from Nagasaki to Fusankai calling at Tsushima on the way. The time occupied by a round voyage was about 12 days and the steamer had only made three trips when she had to be withdrawn in consequence of the present disturbances in Satsuma.

The general account brought back was that the country looked uninviting and that the inhabitants were starving. On the occasion of the last outward voyage of the steamer she was laden entirely with rice which was the commodity the Coreans would take in barter.

The prospect of a trade springing up between the two countries excited some little interest amongst the native merchants of Nagasaki before the withdrawal of the steamer. It is, however, not anticipated that the trade will assume large proportions.

The articles imported from Corea were irico, seaweed, peony bark, goose quills, sharks fins, sanshin, dried awabi, hides and bones.

The exports consisted of rice, saffron, shirtings and dyes.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble servant,
(Signed) MARCUS FLOWERS,
H. M.'s Consul.

Sir HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

I.—RETURN OF IMPORTS FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES DURING THE YEAR 1876.

Article.	Price.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton Manufactures.—Total Value $107,715.			
Shirtings Grey & White	at $1.90 per 40 yds.	1,076,431	51,129
,, Dyed	at 2.80 per 40 ,,	68,725	4,102
Turkey Reds	at 1.90 per 24 ,,	79,176	6,268
Drills	at 2.90 per 38 ,,	100,000	7,630
Chintzes	at 1.75 per 24 ,,	82,491	3,437
T. Cloths	at 1.60 per 24 ,,	51,600	3,440
Lawns	at 1.00 per 12 ,,	42,724	3,560
Velvets	at 8.00 per 36 ,,	75,099	16,688
Canvas	at .26 cents —	2,979	744
Cotton Yarns	at 30.00 per picul	240	7,200
Miscellaneous	at 20 cts. per yd.	14,089	2,817
Woollen Manufactures.—Total Value $21,521.			
Camlets	at $15.00 per 60 yds.	3,140	960
Long Ells	at 8.50 per 30 ,,	8,646	2,448
Orleans	at 6.00 per 40 ,,	22,610	3,390
Flannel	at .30 cts. per ,,	830	249
Blankets	—	—	3,293
Cloth	at 1.80 per ,,	3,120	5,616
Sundries	at 25 cts. ,, ,,	22,262	5,565
Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures,	at 25 cts. per yd.	79,073	19,768
Metals.—Total Value $41,912.			
Iron Manufacture	at $4.00 per picul	8,884	35,536
Iron ware	—	—	1,455
Lead (Pigs)	—	—	2,384
Sundries	—	—	2,537
Miscellaneous Foreign.—Total Value $190,052.			
Flour	at $5.00 per picul	514	2,570
Kerosene	at 4.00 ,,	2,592	10,368
Cordage	—	—	1,992
Drugs	—	—	2,775
Butter	—	—	1,502
Leather	—	—	1,090
Provisions	—	—	6,961
Furniture	—	—	352
Soap, bar	—	—	2,447
Glass ware	—	—	1,087
Window Glass	—	—	2,351
Matches	—	—	3,987
Liquor	—	—	14,553
Carpets	—	—	3,093
Machinery	—	—	25,955
Cigars	—	—	1,219
Cloths	—	—	1,261
Linen	—	—	1,497
Stationary	—	—	2,091
Cement	—	—	3,354
Smalt	—	—	5,942
Sundries	—	—	93,705
Miscellaneous Local.—Total Value $609,841.			
Porcelain	—	—	1,222
Chinese Paper	—	—	1,835
Safflower		—	6,520

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Hides, Horns, Hoofs ...	—	--		1,830
Liquorice Root ...	—	—		1,832
Vermilion ...	—	—		1,720
Fishing Lines ...	—	—		6,944
Beans ...	—	—		1,020
Chinese Drugs ...	—	—		14,869
,, Satin ...	—	—		3,855
,, Silk ...	—	—		2,943
,, Druggets ...	—	—		2,633
Raw Cotton ...	...at $16 per picul	22,808		364,928
Sugar Brown ...	...at 3.80 ,,	13,471		51,189
,, White ...	...at 6.25 ,,	6,937		43,356
,, Candy ...	...at 9.50 ,,	899		8,540
Tortoise Shell ...	—	—		5,491
Sundries ...	—	—		89,114

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Manufactures ...	...$107,715
Woollen ,, ...	21,521
Mixed Cotton and Woollen ...	19,768
Metals ...	41,912
Miscellaneous, Foreign ...	190,052
Do. Local ...	609,841
Total ...	...$990,809

IMPORTS EROM OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.

Article.	Price.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton Manufactures.—Total Value $10,546.			
Shirtings Grey ...	...at $1.90 per 40 yds.	37,882	1,799
Turkey Reds ...	...at 1.90 ,, ,,	36,400	1,729
Taffachelas ...	...at 2.50 ,, 12 ,,	9,156	1,907
Velvets ...	...at 8.00 ,, 36 ,,	5,357	1,184
Cotton Thread ...	...at 36.00 ,, picul	46	2,576
Sundries ...	—	—	2,351
Woollen Manufactures.—Total Value $5,646.			
Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures	at 25 cents per yard		$4,293.
Metals.—Total Value $14,869.			
Iron Manufactured ...	...at $4.00 per picul	1,786	7,144
,, Pigs	...at 2.75 ,,	1,265	3,478
,, Sheets ...	...at 10.00 ,,	255	2,550
Sundries	—	—	1,697
Miscellaneous Foreign.—Total Value $25,678.			
Beer, Wine and Spirits...	—	—	4,651
Provisions	—	—	1,234
Clothing	—	—	1,904
Flour	.. at $5.00 per picul	309	1,544
Matches	—	—	1,938
Kerosene Oil ...	—	—	4,000
Cement	—	—	4,018
Sundries	—	—	6,388
Miscellaneous Local.—Total Value $11,358.			
Sugar, White ...	...at $6.25 per picul	265	1,656
,, Brown ...	...at 3.80 ,,	869	3,387
Baw Cotton ...	...at 16.00 ,,	117	1,872
Chinese Silk ...	—	—	3,556
Sundries	—	—	887

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Manufactures ...	$10,546
Woollen do. ...	5,646
Mixed Cotton and Woollen ...	4,223
Metals	14,678
Miscellaneous; Foreign ...	25,678
do. Local ...	11,358
Total...	$72,390

TOTAL IMPORTS.

Goods.	From England and other Countries.	From Open Ports.	Total.
Cotton Manufactures ...	$107,715	$10,546	$118,261
Woollen do. ...	21,721	5,646	27,167
Mixed Cotton & Woollen.	19,768	4,293	24,061
Metals	41,912	14,869	56,781
Miscellaneous; Foreign ...	190,052	25,678	215,730
do. Local ...	909,841	11,358	621,199
	$990,809	$72,390	$1,063,199

II.—RETURN OF EXPORTS TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES DURING THE YEAR 1876.

Article.	Price.	Quantity.	Value.
Tea.—Total Value $258,457.			
Superior	...at $15.00 per picul	13,835	$207,975
Inferior	...at 5.00 ,,	8,211	41,055
Dust	...at 4.50 ,,	2,095	9,427
Copper Slabs ...	...at 23.00 ,,	35	805
Tobacco	...at 8.25 ,,	3,450	28,462
Wax	...at 8.25 ,,	4,583	37,809
Camphor	...at 14.00 ,,	4,203	58,842
Coal	...at 5.00 per ton	150,841	754,205
Dried Fish.—Total Value $274,567.			
Awabi	...at 30.00 per picul	772	23,160
Shrimps	...at 22.00 ,,	239	5,258
Sharks fins	—	—	12,846
Bêche de Mer ...	...at 35.00 ,,	1,362	47,670
Cuttle Fish ...	...at 16.00 ,,	11,102	177,632
Kaibashira	—	—	7,001
Rice	...at 1.60 ,,	28,403	45,444
Miscellaneous.—Total Value $410,467.			
Isinglass	...at 29.00 per picul	298	8,642
Mushrooms ...	...at 37.00 ,,	3,052	112,924
Timber	—	—	42,754
Ginseng	...at 100.00 ,,	69	6,900
Lacquer	—	—	4,555
Porcelain	—	—	14,479
Sulphur	...at 2.20 ,,	9,537	20,981
Paper, Writing	—	—	2,388
,, Inferior	—	—	20,081
Seaweed	...at 2.50 ,,	4,174	10,435
Awabi shell	—	—	1,737
Drugs	—	—	1,231
Stores	—	—	3,364
Bees wax	—	—	1,744
Cassia	—	—	1,890
Salt..	—	—	1,084
Charcoal	...at 0.33 ,,	12,745	4,206
Toys	—	—	1,716
Woollen cloth	—	—	1,733
Sundries	—	—	146,623

RECAPITULATION.

Tea	...$258,557
Copper	805
Tobacco	28,462
Wax	37,809
Camphor	58,842
Coal	754,205
Dried Fish	274,567
Rice	45,444
Miscellaneous	410,467
Total...	$1,869,058

RE-EXPORTS TO OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.

Article.	Price.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton Manufactures.—Total Value $5,788.			
Grey Shirtings ...	...at $1.90 per 40 yds.	28,439	$1,349
Turkey Reds ...	...at 1.90 ,, ,,	7,961	378
Velvets	...at 8.00 per 36 yds.	1,960	432
Muslins	... —	—	1,000
Cotton Yarn ...	... —	—	1,540
Sundries... ...	... —	—	1,089
Woollen Manufactures.—Total Value $3,368.			
Woollen Cloth ...	...at $1.80 per 30 yds.	4,539	271
Sundries	... —	—	3,097
Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures	...at 25 cents per yard	8,689	2,172
Metals.	... —	—	3,107
Miscellaneous Foreign.—Total Value $18,879.			
Stores	... —	—	1,357
Tea Lead	... —	—	1,410
Medicines	... —	—	5,322
Silk Camlets	... —	—	3,920
Sundries	... —	—	6,870
Miscellaneous Local.—Total Value $57,301.			
Sugar	... —	—	21,355
Chinese Silk	... —	—	27,264
Beans.....	... —	—	1,575
Safflower	... —	—	1,610
Sundries	... —	—	5,497

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Manufactures	... $ 5,788
Woollen do.	... 3,368
Mixed Cottons and Woollens	... 2,172
Metals	... 3,107
Miscellaneous ;—Foreign	... 18,879
do Local	... 57,301
Total ...	... $90,615

TOTAL.

Exports to England and other Countries ...	$1,869,058
Re-exports to Open Ports in Japan	90,615
Total ...	1,959,673

III.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED INTO NAGASAKI DURING THE YEAR ENDED, DECEMBER 31ST, 1876.

Total Value $423,910.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries	$244,547
do. Open Ports in Japan	$179,363

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RETURN OF THE TREASURE EXPORTED FROM NAGASAKI DURING 1876.

Total Value $516,233.

Treasure exported to Foreign Countries		$241,851
do.	Open Ports in Japan	$274,382

IV.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF NAGASAKI, DURING THE YEAR ENDED, 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British General	132	80,243	130	80,778
American	64	29,004	64	29,004
American Mail Steamers ...	23	48,300	23	48,300
French General	8	2,448	8	2,448
German	15	4,636	15	4,636
Russian	20	7,106	20	7,106
Danish	6	3,348	6	3,348
Norwegian	1	479	1	479
Hawaiian	1	473	1	473
Chinese	7	4,202	7	4,209
Total ...	277	180,243	275	180,781

V.—RETURN OF THE DUTIES COLLECTED ON EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AND SHIPPING DUES AT NAGASAKI DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1876.

Duty collected on Imports	$32,589
do Exports	$54,015
Total amount of duties collected	$86,604
Return of Shipping dues	$ 8,207

VI.—RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BRITISH RESIDENTS AND FIRMS AT THE PORT OF NAGASAKI; LIKEWISE RESIDENTS AND FIRMS OF EACH FOREIGN NATIONALITY.

	Number of Residents.	*Number of Firms.*
British	134	5
German	14	2
French	21	1
American	31	1
Danish	14	—
Russian	5	—
Austro-Hungarian	7	—
Swedish	3	—
Norwegian	1	—
Dutch	4	1
Portuguese	5	—
Chinese	450	15
Total	689	25

AN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF MANILA, THE CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

(Concluded.)

The little village of Antipolo perched among the hills behind Marquina and in plain view of Manila, is famous for its church wherein is deposited a highly revered image of the Holy Virgin. For more than an hundred years an annual festival has been observed, when pilgrims from far and near visit the church to offer prayers at the Virgin's shrine. The "fiesta" occurs in the month of May and has become of almost national importance. The greater portion of the distance between Antipolo and Manila is traversed by the river Pasig. From the first to the last day of the feast thousands upon thousands of bancas are engaged in the conveyance of pilgrims. Arrayed in holiday attire—their boats decked with garlands of flowers and flags and streamers—the light hearted natives take full advantage of the occasion, which with them assumes the character of a grand picnic. Food and bedding are provided, and those who come long distances are furnished with all the essentials to house-keeping. Nor is music forgotten. Nearly every party is accompanied by a band of "musicos," who, *en route*, fill the air with lively melody and serve at their destination for dancing. It is computed that thirty to forty thousand persons annually visit Antipolo.

The river and lake abound with excellent fish. Lucrative employment is thus provided for a large class of the population, who keep the market supplied with this description of food. The fish are caught with weirs, or with nets and drags. In the bay large seines are employed; but the natives are not bold fishermen, and prefer to confine themselves to the less tedious and dangerous methods of fresh water fishing. Markets are held at morning and night. The fish are frequently still living when offered for sale; but the ingenious modes practised by the Chinese for preserving the fish alive are not in use among the natives, and, indeed, fish are so abundant and cheap as to render such treatment quite unnecessary.

The population of Manila is of a very mixed character, and comprises, besides the native or predominating element, a large number of Chinese and mestizos. According to the Census of 1873 there were residing in Manila some 250 foreigners of European origin; 4,189 European Spaniards; 15,157 Chinese; 46,066 Chinese mestizos; 3,849 Spanish mestizos; 160,896 Tagalogs, or Indians. Of the total population of 230,000 souls, only 10,620 resided within the city walls. The population of the Philippines was by the same census computed at upwards of 5,000,000.

Spaniards of European birth fill nearly all positions of public trust under the Government, and but few of this class follow mercantile pursuits. Foreigners of other nationalities are almost exclusively engaged in commerce. The Chinese are shopkeepers, merchants, artisans, and common labourers; and form a highly important item of the population. From the earliest Colonial days, and even prior to the advent of the Spaniards, China was in commercial communication with Manila. Large numbers of Chinese have at various times formed settlements at, and contiguous to, the capital; and the old chronicles of the Spanish padres record sanguinary conflicts between the natives and these alien colonists. The Chinese have, however, with a persistence natural to their character, maintained their relations with the islands, notwithstanding the jealousy and dislike with which they have ever been regarded by the natives. It was early recognized by the governors of the colony that, unless an effective check should be placed upon the immigration of the Chinese, their numbers would increase to such an extent as to threaten the extermination of the Indians. As measures of prevention, heavy taxes were imposed upon the Chinese and laws enacted by which they were permitted to engage in agricultural pursuits only. In spite of these preventions, however, the superiority of the Chinese race has asserted itself, and in place of remaining mere tillers of the soil as the Spaniards wished to make them, they have become dominant in all sorts of handicrafts; have to a great extent monopolized the trade in imported goods of European manufacture; and insidiously established themselves in every part of the archipelago. The Chinese have also made a strong and permanent physical impression upon the native races, to which large class of mixed blood, called "mestizos sangleys," has come into existence testifies: but unfortunately these half castes are no improvement on either parent race, for although they have to a great degree cast off the indolence of the Tagalogs, they have on the other hand retained the worst characteristics of the Mongols, and lost the vigour of both ancestors. The "mestizos" of Spanish and Indian origin represent a type superior to the native race, and naturally assume the higher place in the social scale to which their improved intellectual traits entitle them.

The Tagalogs, or Indians as they are called, the most important and numerous of the many races inhabiting the islands at the time of the Spanish occupation, are of undoubted Malayan origin. The principal features of the latter type are strongly developed in the Tagalogs, who are, however, somewhat more robust than their protoypes. The colour of their skin varies from a light brown to a "café au lait" tinge. Their hair is coarse, black, and abundant. The women carefully cultivate its length, but the males wear it short. The facial contour of the Indian is oval, with heavy and projecting cheek-bones; the lower jaw is narrow, the nose broad and flat at the base with the nostrils exposed; the eyes are black, and slightly deflected at the interior angle. In character, the Indian is indolent and improvident, deceitful and ungrateful, cowardly and treacherous, and possesses none of those nobler traits which distinguish the higher orders of humanity. His indolence rendered him docile, while his lack of courage enables his conquerors to retain him in easy subjection. The history of the Spanish occupation, with few exceptions, is devoid of accounts of the bloody wars and incessant revolts which characterized the subjugation of South America.

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From the commencement of Spanish control the natives embraced Christianity, and the Roman Catholic faith is universally professed by the natives, with the exception of some few of the still uncivilized tribes inhabiting the inaccessible mountain districts. It may be doubted, however, whether the native mind has attained to more than outward observances of Christianity; for still possessed of the superstition and incredulity ineradicable in the race and filled with the traditions and legends of their barbarian ancestors, their practice of religion can scarcely be deemed more then an improved sort of idolatry. It must be confessed, that to the untiring zeal of the priests is wholly due the advanced condition of the race; and whatever of civilization has been accomplished is solely attributable to the labours of the Roman Catholic missionaries.

The native dress is peculiar, but not unpicturesque. White or coloured shirts, worn outside the pantaloons like blouses, with trowsers of variously coloured cotton stuffs, form the costume of the men. The women wear a short chemise, unconfined at the waist, high in the neck, and with wide sleeves: a cotton gown or petticoat extends to the feet, over which is tightly folded a broad scarf of dark blue colour, more than half covering the gown; about the neck is folded a handkerchief, the points of which are disposed across the bosom; the feet are protected by thin sandals. The women seldom wear any head covering, but when attending mass a scarf resembling the Spanish mantilla is thrown loosely over the head. The men wear hats of straw or other material and leathern sandals or shoes. Bright colours delight the native eye and the womens' dresses are strikingly gay and gaudy. The men affect a more modest attire, but on gala days the brilliance of their costumes vies with that of the other sex.

The natives are excessively fond of music and possess an extraordinary talent for melody. The military and village bands are composed exclusively of native musicians who have attained to a high degree of proficiency upon all kinds of wind instruments. Nearly every household numbers in its midst a musician. With the men wind instruments are the favourites, but there is no lack of skilful performers upon the violin. The women confine their talent to the harp. The music itself is nearly universally of European origin, and it is a singular circumstance that while the native ear is quick, retentive, and sympathetic, it entirely lacks invention or originality. But few native melodies are known, and they are of a plaintive character.

The love of music naturally engenders a liking for dancing. The latter accomplishment is common among all classes of the natives, and at their festivals music and dancing are the invariable amusements; and as the Roman Catholic calendar abounds in holy-days, the natives may be said to live a joyous life.

Each "barrio" or district is under the spiritual protection of some, one of the Saints. The annual recurrence of the saint's day is made the occasion of religious and social festivities. A procession of images followed by the populace bearing lighted candles parades the streets at the vesper hour, and at night the churches and houses are brilliantly illuminated with countless lamps and lanterns. Arches of flowers and evergreens are thrown across the principal thoroughfares; tapestries and streamers adorn the house-fronts; bands of music enliven the air; and the whole village is in gay commotion. In every house is spread a collation of which the neighbours or friends from adjoining parishes are pressed to partake. Dancing is not neglected, and the bright-eyed maidens are easily persuaded by their gallants "to trip the light fantastic toe."

The social intercourse between the English portion of the community and the Spaniards is limited to visits of ceremony. The utmost cordiality exists between them, however. A Jockey Club was formed by the English residents some years since. It is now liberally supported by all members of the community, and the annual race meeting has become an event looked forward to with much interest. The meeting takes place in the spring, and during the afternoons of the three race days the attendance is not only numerous, but comprises the élite of the officials and civil classes. The native horses, or ponies, are well proportioned animals, and more shapely than the ponies of China, Java, or Japan. They are hardy and fleet, and run in excellent form.

Theatres and operas exist, but the drama does not flourish in this distant land. On the other hand the whole population is so extravagantly find of music that really good opera companies are induced to visit Manila, and during the season Lucrezia Borgia or Il Trovatore may be heard very creditably performed. The orchestras are made up of native musicians who prove fairly equal to the scores of the most difficult masters.

The Philippines are held by military occupation. Manila, being the capital of the Archipelago, is the seat of the Central Government. The Crown is represented by the Governor-General, who is an officer of high rank chosen either from the army or navy. The existing system of civil Government is defective to a high degree. Each province is presided over by an alcalde who is at once the judge and administrator of the law. Trial by jury is unknown. Appeal can be made from the judgment of the alcalde to the Supreme Court or "audencia" which resides in Manila. The Governor-General preserves but little state. His present residence is situated in the outskirts of the city, the palace proper having lain in ruins since the earthquake of 1863. The Governor drives out in a barouche drawn by four horses and on official occasions is escorted by a mounted guard.

The army comprises from eight to ten thousand men, of which about fifteen hundred are European Spaniards, the balance being natives drafted from all parts of the islands and officered by Spaniards. The garrison of Manila consists of the European and several native regiments. An arsenal is maintained at the neighbouring port of Cavite which is the rendezvous of the men-of-war on the station.

The police of the city is under military discipline, and considering they are chosen from the native classes, they execute their duties with praiseworthy fidelity. A very low average of crime exists. The natives are not addicted to drunkenness and to that fact is to be attributed in a great measure the absence of violent crimes. Their chief vice is gambling, an offence punishable by law. The lighter crimes are expiated upon the public roads, but criminals under sentence for long terms or for life are deported to the convict stations at Balabac or the Marianas.

The passport system obtains in the Philippines, and no one can enter or leave the islands without previously obtaining a pass. The same system applies equally to intercourse between the different provinces and islands of the archipelago.

The unmistakeable evidencies of the ravages committed by earthquakes are everywhere visible. Many of the churches are still in ruins, and large numbers of private dwellings yet remain a heap of stones as they fell. From the date of its foundation, Manila has been the victim of of these terrible visitations, and its inhabitants live in constant fear of their recurrence. The most memorable and destructive earthquake occurred in 1645 on the day of San Andres. At about eight o'clock of the evening of that day, the sky being clear, the sea calm, and the whole community in repose, the city was suddenly precipitated into ruins. Without warning and in an instant the sea rose with a broad swell which lashed itself against the very walls of the city. Frightful noises fell upon the appalled ear. The earth trembled, and seemed shaken to its centre. The dumb animals cowered to the ground in their terror. All nature appeared to be in travail. Again and again were the mighty throes repeated until nothing could longer withstand the irresistible shocks. The walls of the dwellings cracked and strained under the unseen power which swayed them. Overcome with fear, the inhabitants sought refuge under the arches and doorways of their houses, but roofs and timbers fell crashing about them, and those who had not escaped to the streets and plazas were instantaneously immured in a common grave. The confusion increased and the dust which arose in thick clouds from the ruins added to the obscurity of the night. The cries of the wounded and dying mingled with the deafening crash ef crumbling edifices. Mothers sought for their lost children in vain. Husbands and wives called helplessly to each other in the agony of their separation. In less time than has been consumed in the narration of the catastrophe the des-

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truction of the city was complete. At daybreak the sun shone upon the ruins of the once proud capital, not one stone of which remained upon another. Recovering from the stupor induced by the horrors of the preceding night, the inhabitants commenced a forlorn search for those who might still be succoured from a living sepulchre. More than six hundred bodies were disinterred, and hundreds of maimed, though still living victims, were exhumed from the rubbish. The actual loss of life was never ascertained, but computed at three hundred. Manila had previously contained many substantial buildings of some architectural pretensions. Her dwellings were lofty and extensive, with galleries, balconies, and cupolas, and all the adjuncts of tropical comfort. The city was shortly rebuilt, but upon a more moderate scale and in a style better calculated to resist the almost invincible phenomana of earthquakes. In 1863 Manila was again almost destroyed, but owing to the improved methods of construction which had been gradually adopted, the loss of life was less terrible. The Cathedral and other large buildings were ruined, together with more than one thousand private residences.

The principal articles of export from Manila are hemp, sugar, tobacco, cigars, coffee, and indigo. Among the imports are comprised all descriptions of cotton manufactures, silks, iron, steel, ship chandlery, and articles of luxury. The commerce of Manila has assumed of late years very important dimensions and gives employment to many foreign vessels.

Tobacco is extensively cultivated in the provinces of Cagayan and Ysabela of the island Luzon. The trade in the article is controlled by the Government. Agents are located throughout the producing districts who receive the tobacco from the cultivators, paying them for it at prices fixed by the hacienda in scrip redeemble at the pleasure of the colonial treasurer, who is usually heavily in debt to the planters. This mode of settlement promotes great discontent among the natives and is productive of great suffering among them, compelled as they often are to part with their scrip at heavy discounts to unscrupulous speculators, who are not infrequently officials occupying high positions in the service of the Government. The leaf is collected into the public warehouses at Manila. A portion of each crop is remitted to Spain for colonial account; a part is supplied to the government cigar manufactories at Manila; and the residue is offered for sale in public auction to exporters. The government controls also the manufacture of cigars. Five large factories give employment to twenty-five to thirty thousand natives, the greater part of the workers being females. For local consumption, cigars can be purchased at the government "estancos," but for export all purchases must be made at the periodical public sales held for that purpose.

In the vicinity of Manila the monsoons of the China Sea do not blow with the regularity peculiar to higher latitudes. The intervals of varying winds are more prolonged at the changes, when gales and hurricanes and all the phenomena attending such atmospherical revolutions are experienced with unequalled intensity. Storms of thunder and lightning burst with terrific force upon the land, levelling trees and unroofing the frail huts of the natives; while along the coast hundreds of small craft, unable to escape from the fury of the tempest, are strewn upon the beach. The hot season begins in March and lasts until the latter part of July, when the rains commence. The maximum of the thermometer is about 92,° and there is a range of ten degrees during the twenty-four hours. At night-fall the sea-breezes set in, reducing the almost intolerable heat of the day to an agreeable and endurable temperature for sleeping. During the rainy season the earth becomes inundated, the roads impassible, and the fields converted into vast lakes whose limits can sometimes scarcely be defined by the eye. The rains cease in December. The abundant vegetation, washed and bright, appears to have assumed its holiday attire, and this in a land ever verdant implies an additional charm to an already delicious landscape. The air has become more transparent. The distant hills seem to approach the enchanted spectator, to whose expanding nostrils are wafted flower scented breezes from adown their sides. The aspect of the landscape changes with each hour of the day. From the rise of the sun, when first he announces his presence by the violet and purple tints along the horizon and bursts in golden glory above the hill tops, until he again retires trailing his gorgeous mantle behind him adown the western slopes, new phases of colour are constantly developed. The greys of morn deepen into intenser hues at mid-day: and as the light travels from mountain top to distant volcano, tree and forest assume garbs of russet, yellow, and emerald green in interminable variety. As the sun wanes, the shadows lengthen, and the sky is slowly and imperceptibly lit up with a surprising splendour of gold and crimson. His slanting rays again illuminate the landscape for a brief moment, when night suddenly draws her pall over the face of nature and all is darkness. The stars shine forth with magic brilliancy. The Great Bear discovers his full height close to the northern horizon; the Southern Cross leans against the opposite sky; and in the zenith, Orion assumes command of all the constellations.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

An ordinary meeting was held in the Society's Library, Tokio Dai Gakko, on the 23rd instant, Dr. Syle, Vice-President, in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The Council acknowledged a contribution from Professor Perry "On Steam," and the Library Committee reported receipt of the Proceedings of several learned Societies.

Professor Perry then read a paper "On a neglected principle that may be employed in Earthquake Measurements."

The Chairman invited discussion on the paper. Mr. Poate suggested that Peruvian Balsam, whose viscosity could be regulated, would be such a liquid as Messrs. Ayrton and Perry required. A mixture of tar and pitch, which Mr. Perry thought of, Professor Smith pointed out was very unsuitable on account of the effects of heat on these substances.

Prof. Smith further said that in the experimental study of earthquakes he thought that exact time observations taken at a large number of stations scattered over the affected district were of much greater importance than very complete and accurate observations taken at any one place. The dynamics of weather meteorology had only been successfully studied since the establishment of a wide-spread system of observation stations, whose records could be studied in connection with each other and as a whole, and a similar system had to be adopted in tracing the origin and progress of disturbances in the earth's crust. As a wind register may be made to record with tolerable accuracy the direction and velocity of the wind from instant to instant at the particular place in which the instrument is placed, so might a seismograph be made which would indicate the nature of the disturbance of that particular point of the earth's surface on which it rested, with an exactness proportionate to the mechanical science and still brought to bear upon its design. But the motion of our particular part of the surface was by no means a time approximation to the average motion over a large area, nor could there be deduced from a knowledge of it a knowledge of the progress with regard to direction and velocity of the general wave, any more than the general direction and velocity of a wave crossing an expanse of the sea could be discovered by watching the part of it that runs round a rock or up a creek. In the earth's surface lie scattered everywhere resistent obstacles which deflect the earthquake-wave irregularly to one side or the other from its general course. The only way of arriving at a time knowledge of the value of the wave as a whole was to note accurately the exact dates of its arrival at a great many scattered stations. Professor Smith then pointed out that Professor Perry's equations did not take account of the fact that as the earth's surface tilted over the seismograph-case along with it, the line of action of the vertical suspending springs altered its inclination to the line of action of the weight of the ball, and expressed his belief that the modification necessary on account of this was very considerable. Professor Smith did not agree with the writers of the paper in thinking that the natural period of vibration of the ball suspended by the springs should be made short compared with the expected

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period of the earthquake, because, although Professor Perry had mathematically proved that if it was so, the motion of the ball relatively to the box would be approximately the same as the motion of the box itself, only reduced in scale, still it was only an approximation, and the long curve representing the earthquake would be difficult to deduce from the actually registered rippled curve unless the amplitude of the short ripples representing the "instrumental" vibration was small compared with the amplitude of the long earthquake curve upon which the ripples were superimposed. Now, although from a mathematical point of view there was no impossibility in arranging the various dimensions of the instrument so that the above relation between the amplitudes would hold, still Professor Smith was of opinion that Professors Ayrton and Perry would, when they came to design their instrument, find considerable practical difficulty in fulfilling simultaneously the two conditions that the one vibration should have both its amplitude and its period very much longer than those of the other. If, on the other hand, the natural period of vibration of the instrument were made considerably longer that of the earthquake, the reduction of the registered curve to the true earthquake curve would be somewhat more complicated. The accuracy of the result was worth the extra trouble in the case of an expensive instrument such as was under discussion.

The Chairman now observed that the usual time for closing the meeting had arrived and put to the meeting whether or not the discussion should be continued some other day. It was agreed that the discussion be continued next Wednesday, when also the other paper advertised for the meeting would be read.

YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB.

SPRING MEETING.

Beautiful weather favoured the Race Club for their first day's racing, and after the late rains the course was in excellent condition. The attendance of ladies in the Grand Stand was not so good as it will no doubt be to-day as the weather is again favourable, but the general attendance was up to the mark, though there was but a scanty show of natives. The appearance of the Grand Stand and enclosure was a great improvement on anything hitherto attempted in the decorative line, and reflected very great credit on the good taste and management of the Committee. The Grand Stand itself was simply but effectively festooned with evergreens, while on the lawn in front were arranged flower beds containing spendid roses of

> "Beauty truly blent, whose red and white
> Nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid on,"

and other gorgeous flowers, rivalling by their brilliancy and variety of colours the toilets of the ladies who graced the scene by their presence. There were also several stands devoted to plants for sale, each one ticketed at about three times the price at which it could be obtained at the nursery gardens. Altogether, owing to high prices and the fact that few people attending a race meeting will ever think it desirable to finish the day's proceedings by a purchase of plants which they would have to take away there and then, we fear that the native custodian will not look upon the flower show as a financial success. The band of the *Tennessee* was in attendance, and served to pleasantly while away the unavoidable intervals between the races.

FIRST DAY.

Thursday, 24th May, 1877.

1.—THE GINKO CUP.—For China Ponies, subscription Griffins only; weight as per scale. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Peter's *Vandal*, 10st. 5lbs 1
,, Savile Stuart's *Talisman*, 10st. 5lbs..... 2
,, Fiddle-de-dee's *Kittiwake*, 10st. 2lbs..... 3
,, ,, *Wilhelm Tell*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, John Peel's *Liddesdale*, 10st. 11lbs..... 0
,, Walter's *Jack O'Lantern*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
,, Pringle's *Pegasus*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
Dr. Buckle's *Sequel*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0

This, the first race, opened with a chapter of accidents, as *Sequel* bucked his rider off as he left paddock, and *Talisman* twice parted with his jockey before the race was run, besides once more at the conclusion of it. Added to this the determined obstinacy of *Liddesdale* delayed the start for an unconscionable long time. When the flag at last went down *Jack O'Lantern* made a series of bucks and got rid of his rider, while *Liddesdale* took a most decided lead, being followed by *Talisman* and *Kittywake*, *Sequel* having by far the worst of the start. At the half mile *Talisman* overtook the leader and headed him at the trees, keeping this advantage to the turn, but here *Kittiwake* and *Vandal* came up and the race lay with these four, the rest being nowhere. Down the straight they came together, but at the distance Mr. Herhausen, who was riding *Vandal*, brought him well to the front, and eventually landed him a winner by half a length, in the splendid time of 1 min. 38¼ secs.

2.—THE GRIFFINS' PLATE.—For Japan Ponies, *bonâ fide* Griffins; weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five furlongs.

Mr. John Peel's *Sakigake*, 10st. 4lbs..... 1
,, Fiddle-de-dee's *Dazzle*, 9st. 12lbs..... 2
Dr. Buckle's *Snake*, 10st. 6lbs..... 3
Mr. E. Mason's *Silverspring*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0

Only four ponies faced the starter, and when the word was given *Sakigake* was left at the post, and only succeeded in getting away a score of lengths behind the others. *Snake* jumped off with the lead, but was soon picked up and passed by *Dazzle*, who, leading by several lengths, seemed to have the race all his own way, but *Sakigake*, despite the disadvantage he had at the start, overhauled his ponies one after the other and challenged the leader at the quarter mile. *Dazzle* led into the straight, but at the distance *Sakigake*, ridden by Mr. Osborn, ran level and a most exciting finish ensued, resulting in the latter's favour by half a length, thus scoring a well deserved and popular win for Mr. John Peel. *Silverspring* never had a show in this race, as he bolted at the trees so soon as his rider commenced to flog. Time 1 min. 26 secs.

3.—THE TRIAL PLATE.—Value $—. For China Ponies that have never won a flat race here up to date of entry; weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Hoolet*, 10st. 8lbs . ..... †
,, John Peel's *Bonny Doon* (late *Skylark*), 10st. 8lbs. †

This resulted in a match between *Bonny Doon* and *Hoolet*. The former was allowed to go away with the lead at a comparatively leisurely pace, and to keep it to the three quarters post, from which point to the half mile the ponies ran level, where *Hoolet* again dropped astern. Mr. Marlborough, who was riding *Hoolet*, evidently relied on deciding the race down the straight, but every effort on his part met with a corresponding one from Mr. Osborn on *Bonny Doon*, and amidst the intense excitement of the spectators the finish was a dead heat. The owners subsequently agreed to divide the stakes. Time 2 min. 25 secs.

4.—THE SPRING STAKES.—Value $—. For Japan Ponies. Winners of one race in 1876, and the winner of No. 2, 5lbs. extra; winners of two or more races in 1876, 10lbs. extra; weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a mile.

Mr. D. de Ding Dong's *Jim Hills*, 11st. (10lbs. extra.) 1
Dr. Buckle's *Spendthrift*, 11st. (10lbs. extra.)..... 2
,, ,, *Sandboy*, 11st. (10lbs. extra.)..... 3
,, ,, *Sorcerer* (late *Mohichilo*), 10st. 8lbs... 0
Mr. Savile's *Drift*, 10st. 7lbs. (5lbs. extra.)..... 0

Five ponies appeared at the post, and though at the start *Sandboy* got off first the others were close up in a ruck, and so raced to the trees, where *Drift* ran up to the leader, *Jim Hills* being third. In this order they entered the straight, but at the distance Mr. Marlborough called on *Jim Hills*, and by hard riding passed his opponents and won by a length. Time 63¾ secs.

5.—THE CHALLENGE CUP.—Value $150. For China Ponies; weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and a half.

Mr. John Peel's *Bonny Doon*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
,, Fiddle-de-dee's *Lintie*, 10st. 2lbs..... 2
,, Savile's *Crusader*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3

On the flag being lowered *Lintie* started off followed by *Bonny Doon* and *Crusader*, and kept this order past the Stand and up the hill. At the three-quarters *Crusader* took second place, and shortly after *Lintie* dropped behind, all, however being well together. *Bonny Doon* and *Crusader* ran neck and neck at the trees, but at the turn *Lintie* was let out, went by *Crusader* and up to *Bonny Doon*, who then had the lead. Down the straight the result was doubtful until the distance was reached, when Mr. Osborn brought *Bonny Doon* cleverly ahead and won by a length and a half, this further success of Mr. John Peel's being received with hearty cheers. Time 3 min. 28¼ secs.

6.—THE AKINDO CUP.—Value $110. For Japan Ponies; winner of No. 4 excluded; winner of No. 2, or of any race previous to this meeting, 10lbs. extra; weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. D. de Ding Dongs, *Typhoon*, 10st. 12lbs..... 1
Dr. Buckle's *Sandboy*, 11st..... 2
Mr. Pringle's *Planet* (late *Sirius*), 11st. 2lbs..... 3
Dr. Buckle's *Spendthrift*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0

There was much trouble at the post and two false starts. When the flag fell *Spendthrift* jumped away with the lead, which he increased to the half mile, with *Planet*, *Sandboy* and *Typhoon* following at intervals. At the trees *Typhoon* and *Sandboy* began to close up, and on entering the straight all four were in a ruck together, and the race might have been anyone's. At the distance Mr. Malborough called on *Typhoon*, when the old favourite shot ahead at once in a marvellous manner, winning by a couple of lengths. *Sandboy* and *Planet* nearly ran a dead heat for second place, while *Spendthrift* was close up at the finish. Time 1 min., 39¼ secs.

7.—THE NANKING CUP.—Value $—. For China Ponies; subscription Griffins only; winner of No. 1 excluded. Entrance, $5. Half a mile.

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Mr. John Peel's, *Liddesdale*, 10st. 11lbs.. 1
,, Savile Stuart's, *Talisman*, 10st 5lbs..... 2
Dr. Buckle's, *Sugarplum*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3
Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's, *Corbie*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
,, Fritz's, *Faust*, 10st 5lbs..... 0
,, Pringle's, *Premier*, 10st 8lbs..... 0

Sugarplum led, followed by *Liddesdale* and *Talisman*, with *Corbie* well up only to drop hopelessly astern almost immediately. *Liddesdale* ran level with *Sugarplum* at the trees, and shortly afterwards took the lead from him, while *Talisman* came on fast and seemed dangerous, but lost somewhat by running wide at the turn. Down the straight the latter, running on the outside rail, made a gallant but unsuccessful attempt to collar *Liddesdale*, who, ridden by M. Osborn, won a capital race by a head only. Time 61½ secs.

8.—The Mitsu Bishi Challenge Cup.—Value $200. Presented by the Mitsu Bishi Company. For Japan Ponies. To be won at two consecutive meetings by the same stable. To be held in the meantime by the last owner. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Don Carlos', *Kickapoo*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
Mr. D. de Ding Dong's, *Typhoon*, 10st. 2lbs..... ... 2
,, Pringle's, *Planet*, 10st. 6lbs..... 3

Planet led off with *Kickapoo* second and *Typhoon* last, and so ran past the Stand and up the hill, where all closed up more, but without altering their order. At the half mile *Typhoon* fell back, while the other two raced neck and neck, until *Typhoon* was let out at the turn and drew up to them. They came down the straight locked together, but *Planet* had a slight advantage at the distance. The finish was an excellent one; *Kickapoo* was ridden by Mr. Herhausen with great judgment, and despite the vigorous rush which *Typhoon* made on nearing the post, secured the prize by a neck. Time 2 minutes 40½ seconds.

9.—The Lusitano Cup.—Presented. Value $100. For China Ponies; winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Once round.

Mr. Savile's *Crusader*, 10st. 5lbs..... 1
,, Savile Stuart's *Not Proven*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
,, Spooner's *Dick Swiveller*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3

Only three ponies appeared at the post. This race was rightly enough looked upon as a moral certainty for *Crusader*, who, ridden by Mr. Marlborough, waited on the other two as long as it suited his jockey's purpose, and then went ahead and won in the commonest canter. A very hollow affair, and a race which unfortunately led to some disputes and disappointments. Time 2 min. 22 secs.

At the conclusion of the race the successful Jockey was led up to the Stand to receive the Cup from Miss Machado, and this very young lady when presenting it, made a speech in a singularly clear and unembarrassed manner as follows:—"It has been allotted to me the pleasant task of presenting the "Lusitano Cup." I have therefore the honour of presenting it to you on behalf of the Portuguese Community, with their very sincere and hearty congratulations on the occasion of your success. Please accept with it, also, their best wishes for future victories."—Mr. Marlborough briefly replied, expressing his thanks for the gift, and the indebtedness of all the members to Miss Machado for her kindness in presenting it.

Second Day.

The lovely weather yesterday drew a large concourse of spectators to the second day's racing of the Club. Everything went off well. The Committee exerted themselves energetically to prevent unnecessary delay between the several events and so made up for time lost before the first race. The contests in all cases were spirited—notably so in some—and in several races unprecedented time was made.

Friday, 25th May, 1877.

1.—The Celestial Cup.—Presented. Value, $160. For all Ponies; weight as per scale. Entrance, $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Lintie*, 10st. 2lbs..... 1
,, John Peel's *Bonny Doon*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
,, Peter's *Vandal*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3
,, Savile Stuart's *Not Proven*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0

Lintie made the running at a hot pace with *Not Proven* close up, but the latter soon dropped astern, and *Bonny Doon* lay on the leader's quarter, *Vandal* being a good third. In this order they entered the straight, and each pony being ridden out to the utmost, strenuously contested every yard, making a splendid finish, when *Lintie*, ridden by Mr. Marlborough, won by half a length, *Bonny Doon* beating *Vandal* for second place by the same distance. The time was the best ever made on this course, 1 min. 36 secs.

2.—The Maiden Stakes.—For Japan Ponies that have never won a race; weight for inches. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Mr. D. de Ding Dong's *Young Rapid*, 10st. 0lbs. 1
,, John Peel's *Annandale*, 10st. 6lbs 2
Dr. Buckle's *Snake*, 10st. 6lbs 3
,, Buckle's *Sorcerer*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
Mr. Mason's *Silverspring*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0

All got off to a capital start, *Sorcerer* having the lead which he speedily resigned to *Young Rapid*, who was joined at the quarter mile by *Annandale*, and from this point the struggle lay between these two, the result of a capital race being decided only just on the post by a neck, Mr. Marlborough again having the winning mount. Time 63 secs.

3.—The Cathay Cup.—Value, $—. For China Ponies, *bona fide* Griffins at date of meeting, winners excluded; weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Once round.

Mr. Walter's *Jack O'Lantern*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
Dr. Buckle's *Sequel*, 10st. 2lbs..... 2
Mr. Savile Stuart's *Kismet*, 10st. 2lbs..... 3
,, Fritz's *Wilhelm Tell*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
Don Carlos' *Telephone*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
Mr. Pringle's *Pegasus*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0

The flag went down to a good start, but *Telephone* put himself out of the race, as he would only buck and not gallop until it was too late. *Sequel*, *Wilhelm Tell* and *Jack O'Lantern* were soon far in advance of the others, and kept so to the quarter mile, where *Kismet* came up and *Wilhelm Tell* dropped behind. The two leaders ran wide at the turn and raced down the straight on the outside rail, *Jack O'Lantern* just securing by a neck the maiden win for his rider, Mr. Pugh, and the first on this course for his owner, which seemed to give much satisfaction to the lookers on. Time 2 mins. 19½ secs.

4.—The Ladies' Purse.—Presented by the Ladies of Yokohama and Yedo. For all Ponies. Winners of any race under a mile at this meeting 7 lbs. extra; winners of more than two races at this meeting excluded; weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Mavis*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
,, John Peel's *Liddesdale*, 11st. 4lbs. (7lbs ex.)... 2
,, Savile's *Crusader*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3
,, Osborn's *Grey Friar*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
Dr. Buckle's *Spendthrift*, 10st 8lbs..... 0
Mr. Spooner's *Dick Swiveller*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0

On arriving at the post *Grey Friar* bolted, forced his way underneath the rails and scoured away across country, his rider fortunately succeeding in getting clear of him with only some slight injury. Much delay occurred in starting the five ponies left at the post, and two false starts were made, *Spendthrift*, in both cases running past the trees before he could be stopped, so that he was virtually out of the race. When at last they got away *Mavis* and *Liddesdale* singled themselves out from the rest and ran neck and neck to the straight, where the extra weight and long fretting at the post told on *Liddesdale* and he succumbed to the "Tartan," *Mavis* running in an easy winner by several lengths. Time, 61½ secs.

The successful jockey, Mr. Abbott, was led to the Grand Stand to receive the Purse from Miss Center, who addressed him as follows:—,'Please accept, Mr. Abbott, the congratulations of the ladies of Tōkiō and Yokohama upon your success in having won this well-contested race. In their name, I take pleasure in presenting to you this purse, with the wish that in all things you may succeed as well as you have done to-day, in so gallantly winning the 'Ladies' Purse'." Mr. Abbott made a suitable reply, and wound up his grateful acknowledgements by expressing his conviction that the fair donor would always continue to be the "centre" of attraction, and on behalf of the jockeys presented her with a bouquet.

5.—The Ito Cup.—Presented. Value, $120. For Japan Ponies; winner of No. 4 (first day), 14 lbs. extra; other winners at this meeting, 10 lbs. extra; weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Don Carlos' *Kickapoo*, 11st. 4lbs. (10lbs. ex.)..... 1
Mr. D. de Ding Dong's *Jim Hills*, 11st. 4lbs. (14lbs. ex.) 2
,, Fiddle-de-dee's *Distemper*, 10st. 6lbs..... 3
Col. Forrester's *Grayling*, 10st. 4lbs..... 0
Mr. Pringle's *Planet*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0

This was undoubtedly the best race of the day. *Planet* led off, followed by *Kickapoo*, *Jim Hills* and *Distemper*, the two first soon placing a considerable gap between themselves and the rest. At the trees *Jim Hills* and *Distemper* closed up, and all four ponies entered the straight in a cluster. Each jockey then set to work, and made a splendid race of it down the straight, and it was only just on the post that *Kickapoo*, ridden by Mr. Herhausen, contrived to forge slightly ahead, and carry off this stoutly contested prize by a head, a similar distance separating the second and third. The time was capital, viz, 1 min. 38 secs.

6.—The Tea Cup.—Presented. Value, $150. For China Ponies; winner of the Challenge Cup, and winners of two races at this meeting excluded; winner of one race 7 lbs. extra; weight as per scale. Entrance $5. One mile.

Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Hoolet*, 11st. 1lbs. (7ll. ex.)... 1
,, Osborn's *Grey Friar*, 10st. 5lbs..... 2
Don Carlos' *Telegram*, 9st. 13lbs..... 3
Mr. Savile Stuart's *Saracen*, 10st..... 0

Grey Friar bolted and was only stopped when he had nearly completed the circuit of the course, but yet, when the flag went down, jumped off with the lead which he kept some lengths in advance of the rest, until *Hoolet* ran up to him at the half mile. Still *Grey Friar* kept the lead, but *Hoolet* had plenty of running in him, whereas *Grey Friar's* performance on his own account before the race had taken too much out of him, so *Hoolet* came away when his jockey, Mr. Marlborough, thought fit, and won in a canter by several lengths in the capital time of 2 minutes 13 seconds.

7.—The Owners' Cup.—Presented. Value, $—. For China Ponies, subscription Griffins only; winners excluded; weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

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Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Kittiwake*, 10st. 2lbs..... 1
Dr. Buckle's *Sugarplum*, 10st. 5lbs..... 2
Mr. Pringle's *Premier*, 10st. 8lbs..... 3
,, Savile Stuart's *Kismet*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, Fritz's *Faust*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, ,, *Don Carlos*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, ,, *Wilhelm Tell*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0

After some little trouble at the post all got away to an excellent start, when *Kittiwake* at once took a lead which he kept throughout. The rest of the ponies, with the exception of *Faust* and *Don Carlos* who were left far behind, followed in a ruck, headed by *Sugarplum*. At the half mile *Sugarplum* caught the leader and the two raced into the straight together, but *Kittiwake* was far too good for his sweet companion, and though never pushed hard won easily by a couple of lengths. This was another winning mount for Mr. Marlborough. Time, 1 min. 37½ secs.

8.—The Silk Cup:—Presented. Value, $100. For all Ponies *bonâ fide* griffins at date of meeting, and already entered at this meeting. Japan Ponies 10st.; China Ponies, 11st. Winners at the meeting 7lbs extra. Entrance, $5. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Savile Stuart's *Talisman*, 11st..... 1
,, John Peel's *Liddesdale*, 11st. 7lbs. (7lbs extra). 2
Dr. Buckle's *Sugarplum*, 11st..... 3
Mr. Spooner's *Dick Swiveller*, 11st..... 0

There was again a capital start, when *Talisman* was the first to show in front with *Liddesdale* waiting on him. *Sugarplum* came near *Liddesdale* at the trees, but his running in the previous race had been too much for him, and it became evident that the struggle lay between *Talisman* and *Liddesdale*. On entering the straight the former proved how good a pony he is by running clean away from his opponent, and though he stopped short after passing the distance, frightened by the awful appearance of a Japanese policeman on duty, his rider, Mr. Marlborough, recovered him at once, and brought him in a winner by a length in the crack time of 1 min. 19 secs.

9.—The Criterion Stakes.—For China Ponies. A forced entry for all Ponies that have run at this meeting. Winners of one race 10 lbs., of two races 14 lbs. extra. Ponies that have run twice and have not been placed allowed 7 lbs.; weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Lintie*, 10st. 12lbs. (10lbs. ex.) 1
,, John Peel's *Bonny Doon*, 11st. 8lbs. (14lbs. ex.) 2
,, Peter's *Vandal*, 11st. 1lbs. (10lbs. ex.)..... ... 3
,, Fritz's *Don Carlos*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
Dr. Buckle's *Sequel*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
Mr. Pringle's *Pegasus*, (7lbs. allowed) 9st 12lbs..... 0
,, Savile Stuart's *Not Proven*. 10st. 8lbs..... 0

Sequel made the running, passing the Stand first closely followed by *Lintie*, *Bonny Doon* and *Not Proven*. At the top of the hill *Lintie* took the lead and was shortly afterwards joined by *Bonny Doon*, *Sequel* having fallen back. At the quarter mile *Bonny Doon* ran level with the leader, and each jockey had his work cut out. Down the straight they came hard at work, and it seemed as if, after passing the distance, the victory lay with *Bonny Doon*, ridden by Mr. Osborn, but Mr. Marlborough brought in the grey in fine style, and at the post won a remarkably good race by half a length, the extra weight his rival carried no doubt helping him to reverse the result of the Challenge Cup on the previous day. *Vandal*, one of the subscription Griffins, came up with a rush for a good third. The time was again excellent, 2 min. 52½ secs.

The weather was, if possible, still more lovely to-day than on the two preceding ones, and the course in very fine condition. There was rather a falling off in the attendance within the enclosure, but the Japanese assembled in larger numbers than usual. The very fine band of the *Audacious* played through a long and varied programme excellently well, and added in no slight degree to the attractions of the day.

Third Day.

Saturday, 26th May, 1877.

1.—The Hurdle Race.—Value, $75. For all Ponies; over six hurdles; China Ponies, 10st. 7lbs.; Japan Ponies, 10st. Entrance $5. Once round and a distance.

Don Carlos' *Kickapoo*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
Mr. John Peel's *Annandale*, 10st. 6lbs..... 2
,, Pringle's *Pegasus*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3

Pegasus would not take the first hurdle until after so much delay that he was pulled up without having passed the gate. The race therefore became a match between *Annandale* and *Kickapoo*, who went round together, taking all the hurdles in a clean and business-like style, *Annandale* having a slight advantage at each one, but after the last hurdle was cleared *Kickapoo's* superior turn of speed told, and he beat his opponent easily in the run in.

2.—The Merchants' Cup.—Value $150. Presented. A handicap for all China Pony winners at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, $5. Compulsory. Open also to beaten Ponies at the meeting. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Hoolet*, 11st. 7lbs..... 1
,, John Peel's *Bonny Doon*, 11st. 7lbs..... 2
,, Savile's *Crusader*, 10st. 12lbs..... 3
,, Peter's *Vandal*, 10st. 10lbs..... 0

Bonny Doon led past the Stand, with *Crusader* and *Hoolet* well up, but *Vandal* lying far behind. Going up the hill *Crusader* took the lead, which he resigned to *Hoolet* at the top, and allowed *Bonny Doon* to take second place. The two leaders kept on even terms to the trees where *Hoolet* drew ahead, and was never afterwards headed, winning by a length and a half, ridden by Mr. Marlborough. The same distance separated the second from the third. The time was particularly good, 2 min. 49 secs.

3.—The Nippon Handicap.—A handicap for all Japan Pony winners at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance $5. Compulsory. Open also to beaten Ponies at the meeting. Once round.

Mr. Pringle's *Planet*, 10st..... 1
Don Carlos' *Kickapoo*, 11st..... 2
Mr. D. de Ding Dong's *Jim Hills*, 11st..... 3
,, John Peel's *Sakigake*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
Dr. Buckle's *Sorcerer*, 9st. 7lbs..... 0

A new jockey went out on *Sorcerer* to "witch the world with noble horsemanship," but at a false start which unfortunately occurred did not succeed in stopping his pony until he had gone half way up the hill. When the flag fell *Planet* started off with the lead, followed by *Kickapoo* and *Jim Hills*. The latter took second place up the hill, ran up to *Planet* at the five furlongs, and raced with him but without succeeding in taking the lead from him. *Kickapoo* had been lying far behind, but came up rapidly on entering the straight, though he had too much to pick up to be dangerous, especially as *Planet*, ridden by Mr. Osborn, came away when called upon and won by several lengths, *Kickapoo* just taking second place from *Jim Hills*. Time 2 min. 16 secs.

4.—Subscription China Griffins' Handicap.—A handicap for all subscription China Ponies only. To be handicapped by the stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, $5; compulsory. Once round.

Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Kittiwake*, 10st..... 1
,, Pringle's *Premier*, 9st. 10lbs..... 2
,, Walter's *Jack O'Lantern*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3
,, John Peel's *Liddesdale*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
,, Fritz's *Don Carlos*, 9st. 7lbs..... 0
,, Savile Stuart's *Talisman*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0
,, do. *Kismet*, 9st. 10lbs..... 0
Dr. Buckle's *Sequel*, 9st. 10lbs..... 0

All got off to a capital start, *Sequel*, ridden by a young naval officer, jumping off with the lead, which he kept up the hill, *Liddesdale* and *Premier* being close on him. These three raced together to the half mile, where *Sequel* tired, the ruck, headed by *Kittiwake*, being some lengths astern. After passing the trees *Kittiwake* overhauled *Premier* and *Liddesdale* and led into the straight, being pressed hard by *Premier*, and only secured the win, after a splended run in, by half a length, both ponies having been well punished. Mr. Marlborough was again the lucky jockey. Time, 2 min. 15¾ secs.

5.—The Scurry Stakes.—Value, $—. For all Ponies; weigh as per scale. Entrance, $5. Three furlongs.

Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Maris*, 10st. 8lbs... 1
,, Spooner's *Dick Swiveller*, 10st. 5lbs..... 2
,, Savile's *Drift*, 10st. 2lbs..... 3

This was a very uninteresting race, as only three ponies went to the post out of twelve entries. On the flag falling *Dick Swiveller* would not start, leaving *Drift* alone to contend hopelessly against *Maris*, who took the lead at once and won as he liked in a canter, being ridden by Mr. Marlborough. At the post *Dick Swiveller* came up and defeated *Drift* for second place. Time 45 secs.

6.—The Solace Cup.—Value, $—. For all beaten Japan Ponies at the meeting; weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five furlongs.

Mr. Fiddle-de-dee's *Distemper*, 10st. 6lbs..... 1
Dr. Buckle's *Sandboy*, 10st 4lbs..... 2
Mr. John Peel's *Annandale*, 10st. 6lbs..... 3
,, Fiddle-de-dee's *Dazzle*, 9st. 12lbs..... 0
Dr. Buckle's *Spendthrift*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
Mr. E. Mason's *Silverspring*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
Col. Forrester's *Grayling*, 10st. 4lbs.. 0

There was an unwarrantable delay at the post before the ponies were started. When the flag fell *Silverspring* was left at the post, and *Grayling* immediately tailed off. *Spendthrift* led at a rattling pace followed by *Distemper*, and kept this advantage to the trees, where the "Tartan" pony wrested it from him. *Sandboy* and *Annandale* came up at the turn, and down the straight all the riders were working hard, but *Distemper* was not to be beaten, and eventually Mr. Marlborough landed him an easy winner in the spendid time of 1 min. 19½ secs.

7.—The China Consolation Plate.—Value $—. For all beatan China Ponies at the meeting; weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Savile Stuart's *Not Proven*. 10st. 8lbs..... 1
,, Osborn's *Grey Friar*, 10st. 5lbs..... 2
,, Pringle's *Premier*, 10st. 8lbs..... 3
,, Fritz's *Don Carlos*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, ,, *Wilhelm Tell*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
Dr. Buckle's *Sequel*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, ,, *Sugarplum*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
Don Carlos' *Telephone*, 10st. 2lbs..... 9
Mr. Spooner's *Dick Swiveller*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, Savile Stuart's *Saracen*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0

Grey Friar led past the Stand followed by *Dick Swiveller* and *Premier*, the former racing up the hill some lengths in advance of

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the others. *Not Proven* ran through his ponies at the three quarter mile, and put himself on even terms with *Grey Friar* at the five furlongs. Thence they raced on together to the trees where *Not Proven* took the lead, *Premier* being third. In this order they entered the straight, and though *Grey Friar* made a desperate effort to recover his lost ground it was of no avail, and *Not Proven* won a good race by a length, ridden by Mr. Marlborough. Time 2 min. 36½ secs. *Saracen* was pulled up lame immediately after the start.

8.—THE SAYONARA STAKES.—A handicap for all Ponies. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing, when entries will be received. Winner of No. 2 (third day) excluded. Winner of the Nippon Handicap, and the Subscription China Ponies' Handicap, 7lbs. extra. Winners of any other race after publication of the handicap, 3lbs. extra Entrance, $10. Once round.

Mr. Savile's *Crusader*, 11st..... 1
,, D. de Ding Dong's *Typhoon*, 10st..... 2
,, Peter's *Vandal*, 11st..... 3
,, Savile Stuart's *Talisman*, 10st. 7lbs..... 0
,, Fiddle-de-dee's *Lintie*, 11st. 4lbs..... 0

This was a capital race. All got away to a good start, *Lintie* leading up the hill followed by *Typhoon* and *Crusader*, a wide gap separating them from *Talisman* and *Vandal*. This order was kept to the half mile where the two last closed up with a terrific rush, and all the ponies raced hard together to the trees. Here *Typhoon* took a slight lead, but soon lost it, and on entering the straight swerved on account of being whipped and carried *Crusader* with him across the course. The splendid finish which now took place down the straight was a fitting conclusion to a very successful meeting, as the race was entirely doubtful, each jockey straining every nerve. *Typhoon* and *Crusader* finally got the better of the rest, running close on the outside rail all the way, and just as the post was reached Mr. Williams cleverly lifted his pony in, and secured the race by a head. Time 2 min. 17¾ secs.

BETTOS' RACE FOR CHINA PONIES.—ONCE ROUND.

Kittiwake..... 1
Kismet..... 2
Jack O'Lantern..... 3

Dr. Wheeler's well know and diminutive betto won this race easily, leading the others all round by several lengths, but did not fail to punish his pony as if it required very effort to win, and tossed his whip with a knowing air on passing the post.

BETTOS' RACE FOR JAPAN PONIES.—ONCE ROUND.

Distemper..... 1
Annandale..... 2
Planet..... 3

Dr. Buckle's betto won this race, but had a little more difficulty in doing so than his brother professional in the previous race.

A half mile race with owners up, at catch weights, concluded the proceedings, in which four ponies ran with the following result:—

Mr. Savile Stuart's *Not Proven*..... 1
,, John Peel's *Liddesdale*..... 2
,, Fritz's *Wilhelm Tell*..... 3
,, Walter's *Jack O'Lantern*..... 0

Correspondence.

WATSON *V.* WALSH, HALL & CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 26th May, 1877.

SIR,—In the decision in the case of Watson *v.* Walsh, Hall & Co. it is stated that the samples were never compared with the bulk and that some of the samples produced in Court were of 'very inferior' quality and 'unfit' for the plaintiff's purposes. As a matter of fact, amply proved by the evidence, the original samples were sent to Kobe and there compared with the bulk, as it was broken, and complaint was made as soon as the bags began to show an inconsistency. None of the original samples produced in court were of inferior quality or unfit for rice packing. I cannot but think that the learned Consul General has mixed up in his mind the samples upon which the contract was made and those sent from Kobe to represent the bad bags; the latter samples were of 'very inferior' quality, etc. Of the original second part, sample one showed a yellowish, round stain, somewhat larger than a crown piece and situate close to the mouth of the bag. This stain was evidently due to mere accident, probably caused by nitric acid; at any rate there was neither proof nor probability that it was a water stain. Another bag presented what might have been a patch or a default in manufacture. A third was dirt or dust-stained externally. All were perfectly sound and strong, and, except as to the marks upon them inside, perfectly fit for packing rice, and none were bone-impregnated. Had the bulk been equal to these samples, though we should not have been contented, we should certainly have brought no action. As to the missing second-hand sample there is not the slightest proof that they were stained, &c. On the contrary both parties express their belief to have been that they were new and perfect.

I take the liberty of inserting this correction in your columns, because, were the statement I have referred to founded on fact, the action, though not an improper one, would have been a highly unwise proceeding, which I am not anxious to be supposed to have recommended my client to adopt.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF.

Law Reports.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul General.

Wednesday, May 23rd, 1877.

E. B. WATSON *v.* WALSH HALL & Co.

In this case plaintiff sued defendants for $16,365, for having delivered a quantity of bags inferior to the quality represented. It was heard during March and the beginning of April, Mr Dickins appearing as counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr Ness for the defendants. The following was delivered this morning.

JUDGMENT.

This is an action to recover the sum of $16,365.00, the alleged value of 100 000 gunny bags, interest, expenses &c., which plaintiff purchased of defendants, but which it is claimed are "old, damaged not equal to sample, and unfit for packing rice" for which use they were bought and are "therefore of no value to plaintiff." The answer sets up that the defendants in making sale of the property in dispute were acting as agents of other parties and not for themselves. That the bags were sold by sample and were not warranted to be of any special quality or in any particular condition; that the money received for them was transmitted to the owners before the commencement of this action; and that the plaintiff has suffered no damage in the premises.

The evidence establishes the following facts. That in February, 1876, the plaintiff purchased of the defendants 350,000 gunny bags,—a few of which were delivered in Yokohama, but the great bulk to the plaintiff's agents in Kobe; that samples of the bags were drawn in the usual manner from the different bales, and placed in the possession of the plaintiff; that with the exception of a few loose bags rejected as being torn, stained and otherwise unfit for use, all the bags being in bales, securely bound, were accepted by the plaintiff and paid for; that thereafter upon opening the bales a large proportion were found unfit for the uses for which they were intended. Whereupon the defendants were notified and a survey was held in November, 1876, at Kobe, which established the fact that a large number of the bags were second-hand, stained or impregnated with bone dust.

I find also that with regard to all the bags complained of the defendants were, in fact, simply acting as agents of the owners, which fact was sufficiently communicated to the plaintiff and that the proceeds thereof were duly transmitted by defendants to their principals with the knowledge of plaintiff before the examination by him of the bulk of the bags. This clearly appears from the fact that a portion of the bags sold were specially declared to be the property of the defendants, and the plaintiff, agreed to pay for these particular bags a higher price than for the others, and also that in the memorandum given plaintiff, the bags now complained of are designated as sold on account of parties represented by their initials, and from the further fact that the last payment was made by the plaintiff, according to his own testimony, before the 28th of March, and the complaint of their turning out bad was not made until the 30th of July following.

This perhaps might be considered sufficient to dispose of this proceeding but it seems to me proper to examine into the merit of the cause itself: to ascertain if the plaintiff has in law or equity any just claim on account of the injuries complained of. That the plaintiff has been greatly deceived and injured through his contract appears to me clear, but that this deception and injury has been caused by the defendants I cannot gather from the evidence. The shippers or packers of the goods, it seems to me, are alone responsible for this gross wrong.

So much of the evidence as connects itself with the samples

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ceived by the plaintiff goes to show that they were never themselves carefully examined by him, and were never compared with the bulk which they were supposed to represent. His reason for this neglect is, that, feeling grateful to the defendants for certain kindnesses theretofore received, and having the utmost faith in their commercial integrity he thought he was dealing in entire safety. It will be found, however, that the counsel for the plaintiffs in his remarks expressly repudiates the idea that the defendants knew anything about the condition or quality of the bags confined in bales, or in any manner knowingly or wilfully injured the plaintiff by selling him bags unfit for use, and the evidence shows clearly that they had no knowledge whatever as to the bags, and sold them as described in the invoices, which descriptions were given to the plaintiff in writing together with the samples Upon this state of the facts, I am very clear that plaintiff could have no legal claim upon the defendants, were the latter the owners of the goods in question. The samples do not vary the written description; the plaintiff was not bound to pay for the goods until examined and found to correspond with the samples, which is the warranty implied in the sale; although it may be true as stated by him that such examination would have lessened their merchantable value. He chose to receive and pay for the goods without such examination, and thereby deprived himself of the benefit of that right unless exercised within a reasonable time after such payment; which was not done in this case. In fact it is nowhere satisfactorily shown that the bulk of the goods differed in quality from the sample. Some of the latter when examined in in Court proved to be of a very inferior quality and in some cases unfit for the purposes required by the plaintiff, and others were not produced, being represented as lost.

The maxim *caveat emptor*, it appears to me, must apply in this case. The plaintiff received the samples and without examination or requiring any other warranty from the defendants, accepted the goods and paid for them. "The rule to be derived "from all the cases is, that where, upon the sale of goods, "the purchaser is satisfied without requiring a warranty he "cannot recover upon a mere representation of the quality by the "seller, unless he can show that such representation was bottomed "in fraud." (See Chitty on Contracts, 10 Am. Edition, page 447, and cases there cited.)

In this case, as I have shown, there is no pretence of fraud on the part of the defendants and as the plaintiff neglected to avail himself of his right to examine the goods before payment or to exact any warranty as to their quality except that they should agree with the samples, in the language of the decisions he "cannot recover." The complaint is therefore dismissed with costs of Court. No other costs to be allowed.

THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
U. S. Consul General.

May 23rd, 1877.

POPULAR ART.—I. DECORATIVE.

(The Spectator.)

During the last few years, there have come into common usage many phrases unfamiliar to our fathers, and even in some cases doubtfully comprehended by the mass of those who use them so glibly, and we hear the most frivolous school-girl discussing psychic force and the most practical business men dilating upon Decorative Art. The absurdity is patent enough, when once fairly examined, but it does not lie in the fact of either person caring to know anything about such subjects, but because with the majority it is sufficient to use the phrase, without seeking to understand its meaning. A rage for nomenclature is one of the most notable characteristics of the present day, and the man who can invent a good high-sounding Greek name for his hair-wash or his oil-cloth may consider his fortune made. Not long since, strolling down Piccadilly, I saw in a chemist's window that his "Egyptian Looffas were indispensable for a gentleman's bath-room;" and on the other side of the street, I was invited to take my chop off "the patent, hydraulic silver grill." It is quite needless to multiply the examples,—a glance at the first sheet of the *Times* will produce a dozen such. The step from employing words that are not understood to applying phrases that are not understood is a very easy one, and it is of one such application that I am desirous to speak. One of the most common phrases continually repeated is that of "Decorative Art," and perhaps it is the one which is the least understood of all. We have occasionally asked for a definition of its meaning, but have never received a satisfactory answer. The subject seems to fall naturally into three divisions, first, what Decorative Art has always been hitherto; second, what is the meant by the words now; and third, what should be meant by them, were they rightly used.

First, then, without lingering long over the historical part of the question, there is no doubt that, in the first instance, all art was decorative. The art of the savage, the only outcome of which was in painting his face and his tomahawk, was pure decorative art, and for many centuries art remained dedicated to similar purposes, even though making in the meantime enormous strides in skill and beauty. The Egyptian carvings on rock-hewn temples, or gigantic statues, are as pure decorative art as that of the North-American Indians; there is in them no sign of beauty being sought for its own sake, but only as a supplement to architecture and religion. A temple wall was bare,—they covered it with the deeds of the god to whom the place was dedicated; a statue of the deity was required, and it was carved and erected there,—and so on throughout the various departments. How long this lasted it is difficult to say; there seems to be considerable doubt whether the whole art of Greece was not originally intended only for decorative purposes. That its noblest works were is undoubtedly the case. From the days of the greatest supremacy of Rome downwards art gradually lost more and more of its decorative character, and gained a vantage-ground of its own. No longer subsidiary to the service of architecture or religion, it grew day by day of more importance, till we find it culminating in the days of Venetian glory in Titian and Tintoret. But as Art advanced thus from infancy to manhood, a change took place in it similar to that which takes place in a human being, and it became gradually self-conscious, and with this self-consciousness came its fall. Gradually painters and architects and workers in metals began to lose confidence in their individual efforts, and found it easier to imitate the perfection of those who had preceded them. We have dwelt thus long on this branch of our subject to try and show our readers, what is indeed the case, that there is no authority for the term "decorative art" in olden days, as then all art was decorative. For instance, the most magnificent picture that Tintoret ever painted was to measure, to fill the end of the great council-chamber in the Doge's Palace at Venice, and the picture is of an awkwardly irregular shape, to allow space for the two doorways at the end of the hall. So also you have Veronese painting the ceilings of the Pitti Palace, and Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment" and Raphael's "Madonna," both painted for the Sistine Chapel at Rome, the first remaining there to this day. And this is "decorative art," as it used to be. What does "decorative art" mean now?

Well, it is difficult to say exactly what it does mean, but we can imagine one of its ordinary practitioners, if compelled to give a perfectly truthful, straightforward answer, would say something like this:—"Really good art is much too great a thing to be wasted in ornamenting a sideboard or a carpet; for such art you must pay a great price, say, two or three thousand guineas, and then you must put it in a large, elaborate, gilt frame, and hang it up opposite the looking-glass. Besides, good art needs time and labour, and perhaps even more than these to produce it, and we can't give you that, it would not pay; but we will sell you another sort of art,—a good thing, of its kind, better fitted for every-day use, and this is what we will call 'decorative art.'" And if the persevering inquirer were to ask, further, what was the special *differentia* of this decorative art, he would probably be told "that it was founded upon a notion that man could improve nature very much, and that proceeding upon this plan, he took, say, some reeds and a bird and a red sun, and he arranged them in the following manner:—First, he put the reeds side by side, vertically upright, and left some space between each; balanced upon the extreme point of the centre reed he placed a red sun, half the size of his picture, and in the exact middle of this, with wings extended horizontally, he placed his bird. But it may be said, all decorative art is not like this, and does not delight in perverting the natural shapes and appearances of objects. Well, it is true that there are some exceptions, but by far the larger part of what is called "decorative art" at the present day does rely for its attractiveness on this perversion of nature.

Take a walk down either Oxford Street or Bond Street, and you will see in the window of almost every shop devoted to furniture, panels depicting something like the above design, generally on a gold ground. The cause of it was very simple,—a few years ago, a man of genuine artistic taste, much cultivated by study, set up a house in Bloomsbury, and inaugurated, in company with some others, this style of decoration. It has been taken by thousands of others without his taste or his knowledge, and the results are, as a matter of course, horrible. When the ordinary furnishing upholsterer worked only in plain wood, or at all events, plain wood and a little gilding, there was some limit to his error, but now that he employs workmen to

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paint artistic designs on gilt panels, imagining that he can order good art as he can good polish, he has a gigantic scope for ugliness and folly. In the same way that this "decorative art" attacked furniture, it attacked dress, but the results it produced there, were less violently manifested. Mr. Morris having set the example of painting walls and backgrounds generally of neutral greens and browns, soon the more artistic of the women began to follow in the same track. The amount of sickly-green and dirty-red dresses that Mr. Morris is indirectly responsible for is an awful thing to contemplate, but it is more the folly of his followers that is to blame than his teaching. The only reason for which he recommended these neutral shades of colour was that they were to serve as a background. One of his favourite sayings, if we mistake not, is "that you don't want to make a picture of your walls, but a background for pictures;" and as a natural effect, when a beautiful woman put on a trailing gown of a neutral-green hue, she looked all the better for her background, but as the majority of women are not beautiful but require some little attractiveness of colour to set them off, as a rule the dresses were not becoming.

Then from painting and dress the mania attacked needlework. We must have decorative needlework, "conventional needlework," as its admirers called it, with a delightful sense of mystery. We had it, we have it, it is going on still; probably most of our readers can look up from their *Spectator* and see it opposite them, on chair or fire-screen. This conventional needlework is a fearful thing. Formerly, if the designs were not beautiful, they were at least fairly like the flowers that they were intended to represent, and done from patterns designed by competent persons. At the very least they were bright and pleasant in colour. But now every one invents her own patterns, and twists the most beautiful flowers in the world into fantastic combinations of spike and ball.

People without the slightest acquaintance with the most elementary forms of design sit down calmly to *conventionalise* nature, "at their own wild will," and the results are awful. This is decorative art, as at present understood and practised; the catchword that is in every one's mouth means practically that any art is good enough, if it is not required for gilt-framing and Academy exhibition. How long will this fallacy last? When will people discover and take to heart the first truth about art,—that *any* art is *no* art, that you cannot have an art which shall be good for one thing and not good for another? For instance, because you do not want a bird as *elaborately* painted on the panel of a ward robe as in a picture, that it is not necessary it should be *rightly* painted, as far as it goes. The truth is, that all art is decorative art, the difference being only in the degree. For instance, the art that is required to cover a water-bottle or a wardrobe should have for its chief character simplicity of form and colour; and so, in infinite gradation, real decoration progresses till it culminates in the grand fresco at the end of a Venetian palace or a Roman chapel, and you have Tintoret or Michel Angelo for your furnishing upholsterer. When will people learn that they can no more design without an apprenticeship to it than they could practise any other difficult profession without learning?

The present state of Art, in our nation, is alike pitiable and ludicrous. Every one talks of it, and no one seems to know, or care to know, the first elements of its life. To conclude, then, with a few words upon what decorative art should be. We have seen that in former times all art was decorative, we have seen partially that at the present time a division has been made between decorative and pictorial art, and that in consequence decorative art has become hardly worth calling art at all; that it is mainly practised by workmen and amateurs, and that, as a rule, the educated artist passes it by with grave contempt. So long as this state of things continues, there is no hope for it. The essence of good decoration is that it must spring from thorough artistic feeling and perception, and be grounded upon true knowledge of natural form. And the second indispensable mark of decorative art is that it should be true, as far as it goes, no matter how short a way that may be. The greatest test of all good decorative work is that it should be easy, springing with but little effort from a mind fully stored and a hand accustomed to severer labour. For instance, if in designing a flower we choose to omit all accident of light and shade and local colour, we may do it, and it may still be a good design, but we have no right to alter the proportions of its leaves or the number of its petals. Any art which stops deliberately short of nature, but yet does not falsify it, is thus decorative in the right meaning of the term; but art is not decorative because it is painted on gilt wood, or because it suggests nothing in the world save the ignorance of its creator.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, May 11, 1877.

Information has been received from Turkish sources that the Russians attempted to cross the Danube at Reni, but were defeated with great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(Straits Times' Extra.)

Bombay, April 12.—The Bank of Bombay has raised its discount rates one per cent.

Bombay, April 13.—Captain Henry. Fund amounts to R. 9,000. It has been resolved that a bust shall be put in the Town Hall, and that the balance shall be applied for the benefit of the Sailors' Home. The Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company has declared a dividend of sixteen per cent. per annum for the second time.

Bombay, April 17.—The weekly returns of the famine show an increase in relief labourers of 13,411, or a total of 253,270. General Kennedy says the time of greatest pressure has arrived. An Tanna, four prisoners have been sentenced to death, and six to transportation for life for dacoity, which is terribly prevalent.

Bombay, April 18.—A Jeddah letter says that large sums have been raised in the district to aid the Turks, that people are preparing for a Jehad, and that all available males are being trained to arms.

London, April 21.—Consols 95¼, 4 per cent 84. 4½ per cent 84½. 5½ per cent 88½. Bar Silver not quotable. Exchange on India 1/8 15/16. Oriental Bank Shares £44 10/. Mercantile Bank Shares £27 10/.

London, April 22.—Mr. Layard has arrived at Constantinople.

Obituary.—General Wylde, Lieutenant-General Burke, Mr. Cuppage.

Washington, April 22.—President Hayes has withdrawn the troops from New Orleans.

Paris, April 22.—An agitation among the Ultramontane party is seriously occupying the attention of the French Ministry.

Constantinople, April 22.—The accounts respecting the course Roumania intends pursuing are most conflicting. The Grand Vizier has sent a despatch to Prince Charles relative to his concentrating his troops at Kalafat, and requesting him to act with the Porte. Mr. Layard has had an interview with the Grand Vizier, and informed him that the rejection of the Russian protocol by the Porte has rendered support from England impossible.

London, April 23.—In the House of Commons this evening the Hon'ble R. Bourke, in reply to a question, said that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople had broken off diplomatic relations with the Porte, and leaves the Turkish capital this evening.

Constantinople, April 23.—The Porte has requested Prince Charles to act with the Forces under Abdul Kerim Pasha, and prevent the passage of the Russian army across the Danube. The Sultan will command the Turkish army in person against the Russians. A detachment of Russian troops arrived at Bucharest this morning.

Washington, April 23.—The conflict among political parties in Louisiana has been settled, the Republicans having joined the Democrats.

Calcutta, April 23.—A large public meeting, chiefly attended by natives, was held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the Sheriff presiding, for the purpose of protesting against the Presidency Towns Magistrates Act. Resolutions were carried deprecating the extension of the Magistrates' powers, and against the injury caused by the Act to the system of trial by jury. It was also resolved to memorialize the Secretary of State to veto the Act. A Committee was appointed to prepare a memorial.

London, April 23.—Consols 95⅛. Bar Silver 54⅛.

St. Petersburg, April 24.—The Czar reviewed the Russian army at Kischeneff yesterday, when he addressed the troops, urging them to deeds of bravery, and hoping for a speedy and glorious return to their native country. A circular despatch from the Russian Government justifying a proclamation of war, was delivered to the Powers yesterday.

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Constantinople April 22.—The Russian Chargé d'Affaires has left.

St. Petersburg, April 24.—The Czar has issued an Imperial manifesto, in which he recalls the interest he has always taken in the destinies of the oppressed Christians in Bosnia, Bulgaria, and Herzegovina, and his desire to ameliorate their condition by endeavouring to obtain guarantees for their better Government. His Majesty states his entire reign has testified to his earnest solicitude for peace, but that two years of negotiations with the Great Powers have failed before the stubborn refusal of Turkey to execute reforms. Every refusal of every effectual guarantee, the refusal to accept the Protocol expressing the unanimous views of Europe, and all pacific efforts being exhausted, the proud obstinacy of the Porte obliges a recourse to arms. Being profoundly convinced of the justice of his cause, and confiding in God, His Majesty states that the moment, as foreseen in his Moscow speech, has come for the independent action of Russia, and that, invoking the blessing of God, he will order his troops to cross the Turkish frontier. Prince Gortschakoff, in a circular despatch justifying the proclamation of war, states that in seeking to obtain forcibly what Europe has vainly tried to secure peaceably, Russia thereby furthers the interests of Europe.

Constantinople, April 23.—The Porte has despatched an Envoy to Cabul.

London, April 25.—In the House of Lords last night Earl Derby stated that 17,000 Russian troops had already crossed the Roumanian frontier. With regard to the Grand Vizier having called upon Prince Charles to cooperate with the Turkish forces, he said that the order would be referred by the Roumanian Government to the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies on the 26th instant. In the meantime, the Roumanian troops are falling back.

Berlin, April 25.—At yesterday's sitting of the German Parliament there was a debate on the Army Estimates. Count Moltke said that Germany could not hope for a long period of peace, and alluded to the readiness of France for war, and the unusually large masses of troops between Paris and the German frontier.

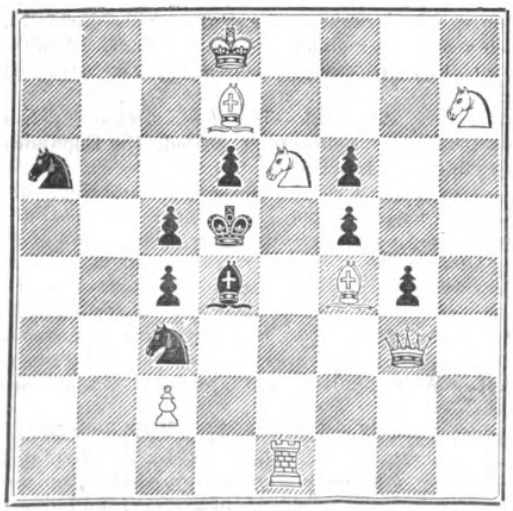
Simla, April 25.—The amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Province has been cordially approved by Her Majesty's Home Government.

London, April 25.—The National Bank of India pays 3 per cent for the half year. Withdrawals from Bank—For Germany $125,000. Consols 94½. Silver 51⅛. Manchester market dull. 7lbs. shirtings ordinary quality 6s. 4½d. 8¼ lbs. 7s. 4½d.

PRIZE PROBLEM.

By J. G. Campbell.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

We reserve our solution of Mr. Mason's problem of last week, as we think a pawn has been omitted from the position.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—With the exception of a few articles only a limited business can be reported; prices in many instances are weaker and nominal. *Yarns*: There is a fair demand for 16/24 and 28/32 mockwater at firm rates; 28/32 water twist attract more attention, but offers are still proportionately low, while 38/42 are neglected. In *Shirtings* there has been only a small business at declining prices. Of *Velvets* some sales are reported, whereas for other articles no interest is shown.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.45 to $1.80	60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in. per pce. ... ... 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.65 to 2.25	Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in. 2—3 lb. per lb. ... 0.67½ to 0 82½
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.60 to 2.35	Black Velvets	... ...	7.25 to 8.25
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.00 to 2 52½	English Drills	15 lbs.	40 yds, 30 in. ... ... 2.60 to 2.85
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1 60	Taffachelass		12 yds, 43 in. ... ... 1.70 to 2.15
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25			

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$29 00 to 32.50	No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$34.00 to 38.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul..	$30.50 to 34.50	Reverse Twist 16-24 ... ... ,,	...	$33.75 to 34.00

Woollens.—The market is quiet, and we have no business of importance to note. Some demand for plain *Mousselines de Laine* has sprung up but has been chiefly confined to some special colours. *Blankets*, 6 lbs., are in good demand and saleable at 48 cents per pound.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in. ...	5 50 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de Laine	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.24 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in. ...	4 25 to 5.25	Multicolored ,,	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.28 to 0.36
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in. ...	4.00 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	.. 48 in. to 52 in...		0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in. ...	0 24 to 0.31	Presidents	...54 in. to 56 in...		0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in. ...	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots	...54 in. to 56 in...		0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in. ...	16 50 to 17.50	Union	...54 in. to 56 in...		0.60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds.	32 in. ...	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs....	per lb ...	0.40 to 0.48
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in. ...	0.16½ to 0.19				

Sugar.—Quotations all round have advanced considerably, at which our market closes very firm. Stocks are estimated at 30,000 piculs.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul..	$5.00 to $5.15	China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...	$7.40 to $7.80
,, in basket	,, ...	$4.90	,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	...$6 80 to $7.30
Taiwanfoo in bag...	,, ...	$5.00	,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	...$6.00 to $6.50
do. in basket...	,, ...	$4.80	Swatow Brown	,, ...	$4.40
China No 1 Ping-fah	,, ...	$9.50	Daitong	,, ...	$4.80
,, No. 2 Ching-pak ...	,,	... $8.50 to $9.00	Japan Rice	,,	...$1.90 to $2.05
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	... $7.90 to $8.30	Kerosene Oil	,, ...	$4.50

Kerosene Oil has advanced to $4.50, with a firmer market, stocks having been much reduced during the month.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our report per American mail, on the 24th instant, was as follows:—

Only very small transactions have took place immediately after the departure of the last American mail, and prices have had a very downward tendency. On the 15th and 16th instant telegrams were, however, received here, reporting an improvement in the European markets in consequence of unfavourable weather and doubts concerning the result of the Continental crop, and a sudden enquiry sprang up, resulting in comparatively large settlements. Dealers raised their demands immediately by about $60 per picul, while many parcels of good quality were withdrawn from the market altogether.

Business has in consequence fallen off lately; rejections, especially of Hanks, have been very large, and at the close a decided weaker feeling is apparent. Arrivals are very small. Settlements amount to 100 bales of Hanks, 200 bales of Oshius, and 50 bales of Filatures.

Quotations are as under:—

		In London at 4s. 2d.	*In Lyons at 5.25.*
Hanks, Best No. 1 & 2	$640 to 660	23/9 to 24/5	66 to 67
,, Good No. 2	$610 to 630	22/8 to 23/5	63 to 65
,, Good all round No. 2½	$580 to 600	21/8 to 22/4	60 to 62
,, Medium No 3	$540 to 570	20/3 to 21/4	56 to 59
,, Common to Inferior No 4 & 5	$500 to 530	18/10 to 19/11	52 to 55
Oshiu, Good to Medium	$500 to 550	18/10 to 20/7	52 to 57
Hamatski, Medium to Common	$430 to 460	16/5 to 17/6	45 to 48
Kakeda, Good	$580 to 620	21/8 to 23/	60 to 64
,, Medium to Common	$530 to 560	19/11 to 20/11	55 to 58
Filature Silks	$650 to 750	24/1 to 27/7	67 to 76

The total export since 1st of July is 20,452 Bales, against 12,934 Bales for a corresponding period last year. Stocks consist of 1,100 Bales.

Tea.—A large business at declining rates was done during the course of the past week, settlements amounting to 3,000 piculs and arrivals to about 5,000 piculs.

Some parcels of *Good Medium* grades were settled from $24 to $26, but of lower Teas no musters have appeared so far.

To-day's prices close as under, the market being weak.

Good Medium	$24.00 to $26.00	Finest	$31.00 to $35.00
Fine	$27.00 to $30.00	Choice	$36.00 to $40.00

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Rates have remained steady throughout the past week with a fair business doing in Private Paper, but with little demand for Bank Bills.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 1½d.	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	75
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0½d.	,, Private 10 days sight	75½
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1⅞d. to 2d.	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	97½
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	5.08	,, 30 days sight Private	99½
Bank 6 months' sight	5.15	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	98
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.25	,, 30 days sight Private	100
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1¼ % dis.	Kinsatz	403½
,, Private 10 days' sight	3/8 ,,	Gold Yen	403

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 20	Haydamak	Capt. Tirtoff	Russ. corvette	1000	Kobe	May 17	——	——
,, 21	Courier	Lemascheffsky	Russian str.	495	Kobe	,, 17	General	M. B. Co.
,, 21	Tibre	De Girard	French str.	1726	Hongkong	,, 14	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 22	City of Peking	Tanner	American str.	5050	Hongkong	,, 15	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 22	Tokio Maru	Dunn	Japanese str.	2119	Shanghai & ports	,, 15	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 23	Egeria	Douglas	H. M. S. sloop	1011	Hakodate	,, 20	——	——
,, 25	Hiroshima Maru	Burdiss	Japanese str.	1870	Shanghai & ports	,, 23	Gov. Stores	M. B. Co.
,, 25	Thabor	Prendered	Japanese str.	950	Kagoshima	,, 22	——	Lighthouse Department

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
May 21	Haze	Wilkinson	American ship	826	Manila	Ballast	Isaacs Bros.
,, 21	Argentino	Barnett	British str.	915	Kobe	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 23	Sunda	Reeves	British str.	1704	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
,, 25	City of Peking	Tanner	American str.	5050	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 25	Tokio Maru	Dunn	Japanese str.	2119	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Candia	Dumbrek	British steamer	2240	Hongkong	May 17	J. C. Fraser & Co.	
Hiroshima Maru	Burdiss	Japanese steamer	1870	Shanghai & ports	May 25	M. B. Co.	Shanghai
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	French steamer	1503	Hongkong	May 10	M. M. Co.	
Massilia	Rand	British steamer	1650	Kobe	May 14	M. B. Co.	
Tibre	De Girard	French steamer	1726	Hongkong	May 21	M. M. Co.	
Thabor	Prendered	Japanese steamer	950	Kagoshima	May 25	Lighthouse Department	
SAILING SHIPS.							
Bothwell Castle	Heath	British barque	591	Newcastle, N.S.W.	May 8	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Flying Spur	Croot	British barque	735	London	May 12	L. Kniffler & Co.	
Seawfell	Campbell	British barque	489	Newcastle, N.S.W.	May 18	Walsh, Hall & Co.	

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Rutherford Lorimel, Nivec, Dalmas, Kleiman, Kanemasu, Tori, Yamauka, Rukurohara, Kikuchi, and 1 in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *City of Peking* from Hongkong:—Captain N. B. Palmer, and Mrs. Palmer; and 1,000 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-Ship *Argentino* for Kobe:—Messrs. Geo. Wauchope, Rutherford, and Col. Osborne; 250 Japanese in steerage.

Per Steam-Ship *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. McNutt and child, Captain Fletcher, Messrs. C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., W. R. Ray, C. J. R. Troup, H. Lewis, Ida, A. Thurburn, A. Robertson, H. Anderson, and R. Gebauser; 250 Japanese in steerage. For San Francisco.—Lieut.-Commander Clarke, Mrs. Clarke and 2 children, Mrs. Windsor and infant, Miss. C. B. Downing, Miss Gussmer, Mr. and Mrs. Moore and 3 children, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Taylor and 2 children, Messrs. Moore, Melly, and A. Kirby, U.S.N. From Kobe: Dr. and Mrs. Doane, Dr. and Mrs. Gordon, and 2 children, Miss Takatsukasa, Mr. and Mrs. Wada, and child, Mr. and Miss Hanabusa, C. Julin, F. Grosser, Winckler, Capt. Bold, A. W. Unthank Iseki, Watari, Yamaguchi, Watanabe, Fujioka, Kitagata, Shinjiro, Nishi, Tsuda, Masuda and 1 wagami; and 284 Japanese, 6 Chinese and 1 Foreigner in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda* for Hongkong:—Lieut. Scott, R.N., Messrs. Mansfield, Howie, and Webber; and 5 in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *City of Peking* for San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs R. Power, Mrs. Clark and 2 children, Mrs. Graham, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Doane, Miss S. Wyman, Mrs. Winsor, Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Gasner, Mr. and Mrs. Moore and 3 children, Mrs. Taylor and 2 infants, Miss C. B. Downing, Gen. and Miss Raban, Revd J. S. Arthur, wife and 2 children, Dr. H. Wikoff, Messrs. W. S. Clark, M. Haroka, T. Iraya, T. Obata, C. L. Jenkins, D. R. Magretti, John Leckie, W. P Moore, J C. Phillips, C. P. Melley, A. Kirby, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comd. Clark, U.S.N.

Per Steam ship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Coutts, 2 children and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. Matsuoka and son, Mrs. Nao and child, Captain Bridgford, R. M. A., Lieut Fukuda. Lieut. Sayeki. Messrs. Takahashi, Yamanaka, E. Popp, G. Olson, Warburton, Wilson, Yasuda, Ishikawa, Oho, Yoshida, and Sasaki.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* from Hongkong:—

General	3,359 packages.
Sugar	362 ,,
Total	3,721 packages.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure	$17,500

Per Steam-ship *Sunda*, for Hongkong:—

Silk for England	20 bales

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports—

Treasure	$3,000

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
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PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
June 10, 1876. 12ms.

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WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
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PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,
in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of al kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,
in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a 'fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great 'that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World
May 17th, 1873. tf.

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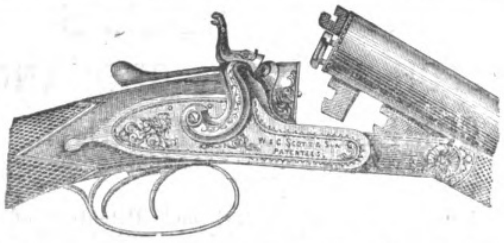
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which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

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TESTIMONIAL.

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Yours respectfully,
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THE

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A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 19.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DIED.

On the 28th May, at 11 a.m. at No. 17, Tsukiji, Tôkiô, Miss CATHRINE ALLMAND, aged 18 years.

Notes of the Week.

The accounts of the progress of events in Kiushiu are not such as to encourage the belief that any advantage is being gained by the Imperial troops over their antagonists. The position of the Government is as perilous as ever. The insurgents increase in numbers, while their attacks become more daring and formidable, and their defence more obstinate and prolonged. It would appear that they are keeping open lines of communication from the south-west to the north-east of the island, but whether with the intention of closing down on the Imperialists, or with a view of forcing a junction with Tosa it is difficult to judge. The Government have evidently great fears on the subject of the latter province. A strict watch is kept between Cape Jizo in Bungo and at Misaki in Sikoku, the narrowest channel of communication between the islands, the distance to be traversed being only six *ri*. It is difficult, however, to imagine how even so short a passage could be successfully effected. As far as we know, no vessel of war or transport is in possession of the insurgents, and one man-of-war could certainly prevent any communication being made by junks. In the meanwhile all private junk traffic is prohibited between Tosa and Bungo. There are certain reports to the effect that several suspicious vessels have mysteriously appeared at various points and then as mysteriously vanished, and it is by no means impossible that the insurgents may be able to command naval aid of which we know nothing. The Satsuma forces at Takeda have apparently been utterly routed and compelled to abandon their position, while at Kagoshima, and at Oka in Owake *ken* they have driven back the Government troops with terrible slaughter. The *Mainichi Shimbun* reports that great excitement has been caused by a small body of insurgents making their appearance at Amagasaki in the neighbourhood of Osaka. A police force was immediately despatched against them but failed to discover their whereabouts. It is supposed that they have made their way into the province of Tamba. The rumour is also current in Tôkiô of great disquietude in Yamaguchi *ken* (Chôshiu). The *Akébono Shimbun* of this morning publishes a report of the disturbance, which it states was caused by about one hundred and fifty of the *samurai*, but thinks there is no cause for uneasiness. It appears to have been now decided that the ex-Governor of Kagoshima, Oyama Tsunayoshi, is to be sent to Nagasaki, where some tribunal is to be got together for his trial. The treatment of this official has been throughout most unseemly and unjustifiable. There is no clause in the whole penal code of Japan under which he can be tried, and no judge in Tôkiô has been found who would undertake a trial that could with no shadow of justice be prosecuted.

There can be no doubt that telegrams, worded so as to convey an entirely false impression of the state of affairs in Kiushiu, have been forwarded to the various Japanese Legations abroad, and by them circulated in the respective countries in which they reside. It is but natural that the Government which so successfully conceals from the masses of its subjects any news which is unfavourable to itself, should spare no pains to deceive the world. But daily events are utterly contradictory of the statements of successes so boldly announced. It would be far more dignified, and in every way better for itself if it would not attempt to win the temporary confidence of Western nations by having recourse to announcements whose truth is utterly disproved by results. Some of our contemporaries have suggested that the intention of the Government to ask for another foreign loan may have been the object of the transmission of these falsehoods. This we do not believe, as there is an intensely strong feeling in the Administration against any such course. It is, moreover, far easier to get an unsecured loan of fifteen millions from the confiding *kwazoku*, than to obtain it from the oft-beguiled and naturally suspicious foreign capitalist. Besides, where is the security?

The Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army in the South, H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, has issued an address to the troops under his command, reminding them of the successes attending their arms which led to the relief of Kumamoto, and pointing out that as the insurgents are now hard pressed, they are driven to desperation, so that additional watchfulness and valour are called for in order that the soldiers of the Imperial Army may not be taken unawares and defeated. The Commander-in-Chief also points out that the honour of the Army is concerned in carefully guarding against any negligence that may give the enemy an undue advantage.

There is a singular circumstance connected with the bestowal of rank of *Shô-ni-i* on the great man just deceased, Kido Takatada, inasmuch as it does not appear to have been conferred until the day after his decease. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that on the morning of the 27th, an Envoy of the Emperor went to Kido's residence and made the announcement to his family of the honour His Majesty had been pleased to confer on his

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faithful adviser, presenting them at the same time with the sum of five thousand *yen*. The Empress and Empress Dowager also gave one thousand *yen* each. The funeral took place on the morning of the 30th, the chief priest, Otani Koson, assisted by fifty others conducting the ceremonial. Kagawa, a *Daijô* of the *Kunaisho*, and one of the princes of the Imperial family, acting as representative of the Mikado, attended the interment; Sanjô, Okubo, Ito, and all the higher officials at present in the Southern capital being likewise present. The procession left the residence of the deceased statesman at one o'clock in the afternoon, one company of cavalry escorting the body to its final resting place at Riosan, in Higashi-yama, Kiôto.

From the *Chôya Shimbun* we learn that His Majesty the Mikado has acknowledged his late Secretary's services in the following terms:

"The Mikado, who is, by the will of the Gods the representative of a dynasty that has been uninterrupted from time immemorial, presents to the *Naikakukomon* (private adviser), Kido Takatada, the decoration of the first class of the *Rising Sun*, together with all the rights and dignities appertaining to the order."

Dated, 24th of May, 2537.

From the palace at Kiôto, signed and sealed by H. M. the Mikado.

Signed also by

Shoshii Ito Hirobumi,
Sangi, Minister of Public Works and Director of the *Hôsei-kioku* and *Kunsho-kioku*.

Joshi-i Ogio Tsune,
Member of the *Genro-In*, and Vice Director of the *Kunshô-kioku*.

On the 28th an Imperial officer, named Nabeshima, was sent to the residence of the deceased nobleman, with the following message to his relatives:—

"Kido Takatada has been a true and loyal subject, who devoted the powers of his mind to the Imperial cause, and rendered the greatest services to the nation in bringing about the Restoration, raising the Empire from a state of decadence to one of progress. He has ever proved himself faithful, and has been a pillar of strength to his country, and a right arm to Ourselves. We are overwhelmed with sorrow at his death, and have promoted him to the rank of *Sho-ni-i*, bestowing also a sum of money on his relatives."

This tribute to the worth of his deservedly trusted friend and adviser is as graceful as deserved, and shows that the Emperor appreciates the almost irreparable loss he has sustained by the death of Kido Takatada.

Now that a war has broken out between Russia and Turkey which may, for ought we know, involve the whole of Europe in conflict, it is desirable that we should be in possession of the very latest telegraphic news. For this reason Reuter's Agent has determined to make another effort to obtain from the residents of this settlement and of Tôkiô sufficient monthly subscriptions to cover the cost of extending to us here a privilege which Hongkong and Shanghai already enjoy. If deserved support is given to the proposed scheme,—as we have good reason to believe it will be—arrangements will at once be made for having the latest war news forwarded here at once, and distributed amongst the subscribers without delay.

The latest advices from Milan only confirm what we stated a week or two since with reference to the shipments thither on native account of a very large number of silk-worms' eggs. The Japanese in charge of the cards are offering them at from three to three and a half francs per *carton*, and Italian buyers are not showing the least desire to become their possessors at even such a low figure. The native agents express great fears that they will be able to realise nothing for the larger portion of them, and as the real owners are guaranteed against all loss by the official ring which advised the transaction, we do not feel called upon to express any sympathy with the losers. The unanimous verdict is "serve them right."

When a Government can show that its estimated revenue exceeds its anticipated expenditure by the enormous sum of one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine *yen*, there can of course be no reason why any, or all, of its departments should not indulge in any playful experiment that may appear desirable, regardless of the cost or utility. Having established a model farm at Shimosa which, though it have no other advantage, affords rich grazing ground to the favoured children of fortune who have been established thereon; where "eating the lotos day by day" they can "live and lie reclined on the hills like Gods together, careless of mankind;" and where, in the dim future, fleecy flocks may adorn the grassy slopes, it follows in natural sequence that there should arise a yearning desire for means to turn the prospective fleeces to some account. With this laudable view a woollen mill of seventy-five horse capacity has been ordered and has arrived. As yet a fitting spot has not been chosen for its erection, but there is no doubt that so important a point will be decided before the Shimosa sheep are prepared to supply sufficient raw material to keep the mill in constant work. It is true that at present the flocks are limited to a few pet lambs, but it is thought that the use of pens with blue glass lights will cause a rapid increase in their numbers. Should this method fail to achieve the desired result, sheep of the most improved breed can be imported from California or "the blue grass region of Kentucky," certain philippic gentlemen being willing to submit to the toils and dangers of the voyage, for the purpose of benefitting the Government by acting as purchasing agents. In the mean time it is proposed to import wool from Australia, and there is no doubt that when the mill is in full running order, the present foreign trade will receive a terrible blow, and that Japan will be able to flood Western markets with stocks of tweeds and broadcloths.

Speaking of the "blue grass region of Kentucky" whither, it was stated a few weeks ago in the native journals, Mr. Ap Jones and the Japanese gentlemen accompanying him had gone, for the purpose of placing the Government under increased obligations to them by further purchases of blooded stock, we quote with much pleasure the following chastely written account of their visit, which is taken from the *Chicago Times* of April 22nd.

"NO SLOUCH."

The Kentucky Blue Grass Region, Its Products, and What Has Recently Happened There.

[*Special Correspondence.*]

Louisville, Ky., April 19.—Kentucky is, after all NO SLOUCH OF A STATE

She may not be so tall as she thinks herself, but she is a real likely nubbin. She can beat the world on lottery schemes and murders. She can also raise an article of grass that goes a little ahead of anything of the kind in this country. It is called

BLUE GRASS.

Blue grass is much more aristocratic than green grass. Lexington is the centre of the blue-grass plat, and in fact has long ago gone to grass. Down about Lexington they have healthy mint beds; the mint is mixed with ice and Bourbon and presented to all strangers. I have heard it called a great improvement on the amber-hued river water we drink in Louisville. It has also a peculiarity of making guests see everything in a new light.

Japan is now fooling around Woodford country. She is buying

HORSES.

The Japanese speculators thought they had purchased horses in California, but they never saw horses until they saw them in Kentucky. Their almond eyes were stretched to the proportions of walnuts while they were watching the blooded stock of Walnut hills. Waverly, Gilroy, Alarm, and Strachino, pranced over the lawn for their amusement and a young colt which is in training for the English Derby of 1878 created great enthusiasm among the Japs.

At Stockwood, the home of Mr. Swigart, they were further astonished by Baden-Baden, Lisbon, Cairo, Flying Locust, and Ceylon.

Ceylon was immediately purchased by one impulsive youth, who resides in Jeddo.

Gen. Buford welcomed the distinguished foreigners—I don't know why distinguished, except that all foreigners are distinguished,—to his fine stock farm of Bosque Bonita.

After a lunch, designed to make men reckless, Inquirer, McHenry, Lizzie Whipps, and Yandell, were waltzed around the yard and shown off by the grinning little darkies.

The $25,000

COWS

at Woodburn struck their withered beaves with awe, but when they reached old John Harper's, and beheld Nicy Hale, Longfellow, and the Champion Cen-Breeck, the words rattled from their tongues like dimes in a contribution box; they jumped up and down with delight and excitement, and remarked as the old queen of Sheba did on a certain occasion, that "the half had not been told them." The tender blue-blooded

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vegetation clothed all the swelling lawns, the forest trees were tasseled in gold and rose, the magnolia scented the evening air, and under the scant foliage little jockies showed a combination of quaint ebony and ivory, as they led the glossy

PROUD-STEPPING STALLIONS

in review before the strange group of small men who have come from the far Occident to see for themselves the horses of Kentucky.

If there is any one thing which Kentucky can raise better than grass and horses, it is

WOMEN.

Most everybody has heard of the beautiful women of Kentucky, if they never heard of them anywhere else. It has really become tiresome and monotonous by repetition, especially to women of other states. But truth being bound eventually to be the upper dog in the fight, I will side with the winning canine, and say that Kentucky can raise more female loveliness to the square inch than all other countries combined, and that the blue-grass region can double discount all the rest of the state in this particular line.

And of all the beautiful girls of the blue-grass section, Miss Bettie, daughter of Senator James B. Beck of Kentucky, is

MOST BEAUTIFUL.

She is of the brilliant brunette type, with carmine cheeks, and eyelashes like the curled tips of ostrich plumes, sweeping her cheeks with lines of darkness, or, upraised, casting shadows by their length over her rounded cheeks. Her figure is tall and slight, her hands very beautiful.

How they must have regretted that they had spent so large a portion of their pocket money in California in the purchase of the eight colossal steeds that recently arrived! How they must have burned to possess the young colt in training for the English Derby! We shall not be surprised to hear of the acquisition of several $25,000 cows, unless there are more expensive animals for sale. With regard to the last paragraph, it is singular that a correspondent of such evident refinement and delicacy, should have been guilty of such an error in taste as to write of woman in as large print, and in similar terms, as full blooded cows and horses.

We would wish to make it clear to our readers that the appeal in the case "Beato *v.* The P. & O. Company" has only been abandoned because, as the law of England at present stands as regards shippers and carriers,—to the detriment, unfortunately of the former—only unnecessary expense would be incurred in taking it before a higher tribunal. Cannot our Chamber of Commerce move in this matter, and utilize some of that "time elaborately thrown away" which has hitherto distinguished it? There is no doubt that the law at present in force is not only an absurdity, but entails the greatest injustice on shippers, and if our Chamber would only make proper representation of the practical effect of this statute, as evidenced in the case under notice, to the Chamber of Commerce of London, Liverpool or Manchester, we might reasonably hope that the attention of Parliament would soon be called to the anomalous condition of the existing law, so that there might be some chance of it being made more in accordance with common sense and commercial usage.

We do not wish to intrude our private affairs upon our readers, but we cannot refrain from remarking on the undue proportions that our druggist's bill has lately assumed. The principal items in the account appear to be essence of ginger, peppermint, and various other simples, the use of which has been forced upon us by alarmingly frequent attacks of what old ladies call "spazzums" in our domestic circle—or rather we should say, circle of domestics. Scarcely a day has passed, but one of our trusty serving men has presented himself, his pallid face, and doubled up form,—to say nothing of the wasp-like shape to which a tightly tied girdle has reduced him—betokening his sufferings, while in a faint and broken voice he has begged that a little more of the medicine which had such marvellous effect on the last occasion may again be administered. If he has required nothing for himself, he has petitioned on behalf of some afflicted friend. We were fairly puzzled as to the cause of these attacks. We prohibited the use of cucumbers on pain of dismissal. *Daikon* became the forbidden fruit. We know from long experience that all the members of our household are of sterling honour, and that every strawberry we possess is sacred. It could not be the super-acidulous product of our gooseberry bushes, for we had witnessed the frightful effects on the native countenance produced by tasting this fruit at our special invitation. But by diligent search and prolonged inquiry, we at length succeeded in learning that a liberal hearted friend in Tôkiô, who is a merchant of foreign goods, and dealer in curious wines, had sent to the cook a present of sundry rare compounds. At our request we were shown these delightful preparations, "warranted genuine imported liquors." The first bottle we took up contained, according to the label, "Sugar of Lemons." It looked like that delectable preparation. It tasted like a mixture of oxalic acid and soapsuds. Adorning the neck of the bottle was another label on which was written "hot Cold Sure" which we could only suppose to mean that if partaken of when hot (or at any other time) the unhappy imbiber would feel the chills of death certainly stealing over him. Its entire power to act as thus warranted, the effects we had witnessed left us little room to doubt. The next bottle had an inscription that might have misled a near-sighted toper to his ruin. It looked very much like "Red Heart Rum." But close inspection showed it to be a mysterious and weird like compound called "Red Herb Wine." It had the colour and general appearance of Godfrey's cordial, and tasted like cold elderberry wine. Mixed with water, and plenty of ice, we have no doubt it made a cooling drink, but its after effects were singularly demoralizing, especially where, as in one instance, a daring experimenter had followed up a dose of the Lemon mixture by a deep, deep draught of the Red Herb Wine. This case alone caused the addition of several items to our druggist's bill. The third and last bottle that we took up bore a label with this strange device, "Genuine Rikicoshiy Liqueurs." The man who invented that label is a genius. It is eminently original, and in a certain way seems to give a foretaste of the compound. We did not taste this. We are willing to brave much in the interest of our readers, but there is a point that we cannot pass. If any of them are, however, sufficiently curious to examine for themselves, we will with pleasure inform them where these unpronounceable liqueurs can be purchased.

While on this subject of poisonous frauds we cannot refrain from expressing our earnest belief that if the causes of many an unaccountable illness, ending too frequently in the death of the sufferer, of which one constantly hears as occurring in Tôkiô and elsewhere, were carefully traced, they would be found to proceed from the use of the villainous mixtures sold as foreign productions, and largely consumed by the natives during the summer months in the manufacture of cooling drinks. The other day at Asakusa we came across a bottle of which the shape immediately took our attention, as having an unpleasantly medicinal aspect. It was filled with an oily fluid of a brilliant magenta colour. It was labelled "Kummel" in a similarly striking hue. We asked if it was imported, and were answered in the affirmative with many asseverations as to the truth of the statement. But our trust was shaken when we saw on the reverse another label bearing this inscription in a well known hand: *The draught, one table spoonful three times a day, 'North, Thompson & Co.'* We were sorry that we did not purchase the stuff and submit it to those gentlemen for analyzation, but it seemed too much like encouraging fraud to pay three *bus*,—the price demanded. More recently at a Tôkiô restaurant, a bottle of beer was brought to us, which in appearance as to label and corking would have deceived the brewer whose name it bore. The contents were simply an active poison, as the consequences of swallowing about a wine glass full of the vile mess unfortunately proved to us. We have no doubt,—in fact we have positive proof in our own household—that most serious cases of illness, involving acute suffering, and attended by alarming symptoms, are caused by the consumption of these compounds. There is now we believe an inspectorate of drugs appointed by the Government. Would it be possible, we wonder, to extend the powers of the office and make it also an inspectorate of "drinks"? In all seriousness it is a matter that needs speedy consideration. It is a public evil and a growing one.

The *Cosmopolitan Press* states that some rascally contractors have availed themselves of the opportunities, afforded by the urgent need of hurrying forward army supplies, to make money by palming off bamboo root, coloured magenta, as *shoga*, while tubs purporting to contain the odoriferous and refreshing *daikon* were found to contain principally salted

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shavings. We wish the commissariat department could get hold of these scamps, and hand them over to the tender mercies of the poor fellows who suffer by their dirty tricks. The man who labours at the bitter trade of war is certainly worthy of his hire, and wooden *daikon* is every whit as bad as rotten beef, brown paper boots, and sanded sugar. The power to swindle requires to be restrained as much as the power to indulge in any other vice. The Japanese are an advancing people, and if not controlled may come to rival some of our own army contractors.

"But these are the days of advance, the works of the men of mind,
"When who but a fool would have faith in a tradesman's ware or his word?"

The following table of approximate dates of departure from this port of steamers for San Francisco, for the next four months, may be of use to our readers:

Alaska	June 24.
Belgic	,, 28.
City of Tokio	July 10.
Gaelic	,, 22.
City of Peking	Aug. 3.
Oceanic	,, 16.
City of San Francisco	,, 29.
Belgic	Sept. 10.
City of Tokio	,, 24.

After September, when the bulk of the tea will have gone forward, a steamer for San Francisco will be despatched on or about the 10th and 24th of each month. The P. M. Co.'s steamer *Alaska* is advertised to leave for San Francisco on the 24th instant, and will probably never return to these shores again, her place being taken by the new screw steamer *City of San Francisco*. Although these old paddle-wheel boats make very indifferent—or even bad—time, they are undeniably comfortable, and many intending passengers across the Pacific will view with regret the departure from among us of the last of them. Besides we shall be deprived of one most fruitful source of small bets and of harmless jokes.

In speaking of the reinforcements of police arriving at that port, the *Nagasaki Express* gives the following amusing information:—

The men, in the event of their not being immediately supplied with rifles, are still ready with their staves, which they invariably carry with them; as for baggage, they do not for the most part consider it necessary to take much, evidently relying on being able to supply themselves from the well-filled stores of the insurgents; but each man has been thoughtfully supplied with that most necessary adjunct during a campaign, viz.—a silver watch and chain. Were there any fears of the men brooding over their absence from home, and thinking of the hardships they were about to undergo, it would naturally be dispelled at once by the sight and handling of a treasure which every boy is so anxious to possess. These watches are literally meat, drink, and library, to the recipients, and before they have well dissected the insides in comparing the merits of their respective property, they find themselves face-to-face with the insurgents, and have barely time to secure their valuables about them before they are engaged in deadly struggle.

The gifts can scarcely be so costly as at first reading they might seem. We remember that at a sale of a quantity of salvage from the wreck of the *Nil*, numbers of watches were purchased at three and four dollars a dozen. Probably they are somewhat defective in workmanship, but answer for dissecting purposes as well as a more expensive chronometer. It is nevertheless a grim thought that they may be warranted to 'go' correctly for the lifetime of many of these poor fellows, for whom shortly time must cease to be.

In all forty-one shooting licenses were issued by the Kanagawa *Kencho* during the season just closed, the various nationalities being represented as follows:—

British	27	Portuguese	1
American	6	Italian	1
French	4	German	1
Swiss	1		

These licenses were issued so late in the season that many sportsmen declined to avail themselves of the privilege they conferred, at the cost of the fee, ten *yen*, which had to be paid for them, so that it may fairly be expected that the number of licenses applied for in the autumn will far exceed those that were taken out at the commencement of this year. As yet nothing is known of the projected regulations for next season, though we may safely infer they will be based on those in force during the past year. One thing is certain,—no true sportsmen will grudge the payment of even a high fee, if the Japanese authorities will strictly enforce, as they certainly ought to do, a close season, and the necessity of this cannot be too strongly urged upon them. It would also be advisable that the terms of the convenant, which every applicant for a license is required to sign, should be printed on the license itself, in order that no doubt should exist in the mind of any holder as to the regulations he has bound himself under a penalty to observe.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 28th.

A most disgraceful row took place in the settlement yesterday evening. It appears that a dozen English sailors and marines were in a grog shop in the Honmura road, when a much larger number of Russian sailors entered. Some quarrel seems soon to have arisen, with the result that the English sailors were ejected from the house. They attempted to enter again in order to obtain possession of sundry caps which they had left behind them, but were again overpowered, and the Russians shortly afterwards appeared in the street in a body with the intention of attacking their opponents, but one of their officers who happened to pass at the time induced them to disperse. Apparently the disturbance was finished; the the English sailors and marines, with the exception of three men who remained talking in the street, had gone into other drinking saloons in the neighbourhood, when without any warning or provocation the Russians, who had armed themselves with broken palings, stones, and any weapon which came handy, made a rush towards the Honmura road and an indiscriminate attack on all who came in their way. A general fight then seems to have taken place, people of all sorts in the neighbourhood, armed with cudgels, etc., rushing out to attack the Russians, who were soon overpowered and retreated to the hatoba, but during their course did not cease from assaulting inoffensive passers by. The Russians were eventually got off to their ship, but not before some of them had been very roughly handled, seven of those who were most severely injured having to be sent to the hospital.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Mr. Ogi, the Minister of Justice, will shortly start for Fukuoka in Chikuzen.

A telegram from Police Inspector Murata, at present in Owake *ken*, despatched at 7.25 p.m. on the 26th instant, says that the Imperialists at Hagiwara made an attack upon the rebels of Oku on the 26th instant. The police forces under Murata are stationed at the town of Owake.

A telegram from Lieut. General Kawaji at Midzumata, despatched at 1.30 p.m. on the 26th instant, announces that the Imperialists attacked the rebel fortress at Yakadzugatake on the morning of the same day and drove out the insurgents.

The departure of His Majesty the Mikado for Shimonoseki will perhaps take place this month, or at any rate not later than the 5th June.

It is said that the rebel Commanders are divided in opinion. Saigo wishes to post his troops in Bungo and Hiuga in order to check the advance of the Imperialists from the north, but Kirino, Murata and Fuchibe advocate the retaking of Kagoshima, so that there may be no danger of their supplies being cut off.

Two hundred and seventy men are confined in the jail attached to the special Court at Shimonoseki, waiting their trial for the part they have taken in the present rebellion.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kumamoto at 5.30 p.m. on the 25th instant announces that on the 18th instant the Imperialists drove the rebels about 3 *ri* from Higo into Satsuma, as far as Matsu-o and Kanbara. The opposing forces have taken up positions facing each other but are quite inactive. It is expected that some of the Imperial troops forming this division will shortly reach Oguchi and Demidzu.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A branch office of the Telegraph Department is to be established at Marakame in the province of Sanuki.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Lieut. General Oyama left Kagoshima on the 20th instant by the *Kôun Maru* and proceeded to Kumamoto on business, but will return to Kagoshima so soon as it is accomplished.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The rebels have four large guns situated on a hill called Daimiojin-ga-oka about a *ri* and a half from Kagoshima, and

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frequently fire shots within the lines of the Imperialists, to their great annoyance. This hill has been bombarded from the sea by the *Nisshin Kan*, and it seems as if the rebels have been driven away from the place as they have since ceased all cannonading.

Tuesday, 29th.

GAIETY THEATRE.

It was lamentable to observe the wretchedly small audience assembled yesterday evening at the Gaiety Theatre to witness the performance of the Dramatic Club of H.M.S. *Audacious*, in aid of the *Thunderer* fund. We cannot help thinking that this was due to some mismanagement. The Yokohama public have at all times proved staunch supporters of dramatic representations, more especially so when given in aid of some charity, and we imagine, therefore, that had more publicity been given to the announcement of this performance, and had the officers of the *Audacious* made some endeavour to support the efforts of those who appeared on the stage by taking the trouble to secure for them a good house, we should doubtless have had the pleasure of recording a decided success where now we are reluctantly compelled to announce a failure. A failure, be it understood, only as regards the audience, and by no means as regards the acting, which was, on the whole, most creditable to all engaged. The performance was announced to be under the patronage of Admiral Ryder, the Captain and officers of the *Audacious*, who were represented by one lieutenant and a midshipman.

The entertainment opened with the farce of *A Dodge for a Dinner*, a piece of no particular merit, but which went off fairly well owing to the good acting of Sergeant Jones as *Tom Hopkins*. The Sergeant was easy and collected, showed a good knowledge of stage business and knew his part perfectly. The other characters were well supported. J. S. Dunlop made a pretty *Jenny Beeswing*, but was hardly at home in the management of his skirts, while W. Stanhope made a most ponderous hostess of the "Lion."

This piece was followed by Maddison Morton's farce of *To Paris and back for £5*, which was played with spirit from first to last and was certainly the success of the evening. The palm must be awarded to W. Feherty, who creditably sustained the burden of the piece as *Mr. Samuel Snozzle*. Sergeant Jones appeared again as *Lieut. Spike R.M.*, and no fault can be found with his rendering of the character, but his make up was hardly that of a testy old gentlemen. Sergeant Watling made an excellent *Charles Markham*, and excited some merriment where perhaps it was least expected by the peculiarities of his delivery. T. Armstrong as *Mr. Spriggins*, G. Gamble as *Pounce* the detective, and T. H. Nancarrow as the waiter, all helped to make the piece a success. D. T. Hull made a pretty *Fanny Spriggins*, but laboured under the disadvantage of having to whisper soft nothings in a deep bass voice.

The farce of *Sarah's Young Man* concluded the entertainment, and sufficed to display the talent of Sergeant Watling as *Sam Sloeleaf*, whose rendering of the part was worthy of commendation, but this actor should study how to dispose of his hands and avoid ungraceful gestures. The part of *Mr. Moggridge*, a victim to the green-eyed monster, was capitally done by W. Feherty. J. S. Dunlop again made his appearance as *Sarah Tibbs* and well seconded her young man in carrying the piece through. W. Stanhope took the part of *Mrs. Moggridge*, a sympathetic mamma, in the most unsympathetic manner, and if the prospect of such a solemn looking mother-in-law did not drive away every suitor from the feet of the lovely *Araminta* it ought to do so. D. T. Hull took this last character, but showed too much restlessness,—in fact he seemed as if he had discovered perpetual motion and was giving the audience an illustration of it.

Histrionically the performance was a success, and altogether deserving of much better support than was accorded to it. The band of the *Audacious*, under the leadership of Mr. Agius, occupied the orchestra, and by their excellent playing made the audience regret the conclusion of the intervals between the pieces, rather than consider them wearisome.

We regret to have to announce the death of H. E. Kido, which took place at Kiôto at half past six on the morning of the 26th instant. The loss of such a man would be deeply felt at any time, but his death is particularly unfortunate at this crisis, when the Empire is in danger not only on account of the rebellion at present raging in Kiushiu, but also on account of troubles which threaten to arise in other parts of the country. Kido held the office of Adviser to the Mikado, an appointment which was specially created for him, and just at the time when his council and advice is most needed, his Sovereign and country are unfortunately deprived of his services.

A base-ball match was played at the Cricket Ground yesterday afternoon, "The Fleet and Yokohama" *versus* "Tôkiô," which resulted in a victory for the latter. Eight innings only were played, leaving the score as follows :—

SCORE.

Tôkiô.			*O.*	*R.*
Lacey	2B		2	3
Elliott	P		2	3
Stevens	3B		2	3
Lagden	1B		3	2
Jewett	SS		4	1
Strange	LF		2	3
Maclay	RF		4	0
Mudgett ...	C		3	1
Batchelder ...	CF		2	2
		Total		18

Yokohama.			*O.*	*R.*
Augur	3B		2	2
Winslow ...	SS		4	1
Merriman ...	2B		4	1
Denison	P		1	4
Helm	CF		5	0
Hogdson... ...	C		0	4
Shearman ...	LF		2	2
Churchill ...	1B		3	1
Hall	RF		3	1
		Total		16

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Although it may not be on account of any disturbance in Kôchi *ken*, yet one regiment of the Osaka garrison troops was sent to Sumoto, in the province of Awaji, on the 25th instant.

The rebels in the neighbourhood of Yashiro are posted from Onose through Hayashi and Ogata to Shiwohitashi, a distance of seventeen or eighteen *ri* north and west.

At Kurime-yama, to the south of Midzumata, a large earthwork has been constructed. Kirino is there with about two thousand men under his command. Kurime-yama is a high hill situated between Higo and Satsuma, and as its capture by the Imperialists would cut off all communication between Oguchi and Hitoyoshi, the rebels are making great efforts for its defence.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company informs us that the Russian land lines are in order again.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

On the 22nd a private meeting took place between Sanjô, Okubo, Ogi and Ito.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kokura on the 27th instant announces that it was feared that the rebels would make an attack on Owake *ken*, but the arrival of a large force of Imperial troops and police has restored confidence, as it is expected that they are sufficiently strong to cope with the rebels.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Kataoka Kenkichi and several other prominent members of the *Risshisha* of Tosa arrived at the capital and presented a memorial to the Government, urging, it is said, the establishment of a Representative Assembly.

The police force is gradually being recruited from the *samurai* of the northern provinces. On the 21st 90 left Awomori *ken* for Tôkiô and 100 more will shortly be despatched to the capital from that place. On 22nd 100 left Sendai, and 150 who were enrolled at Takata in Echigo arrived in Tôkiô a few days ago.

Wednesday, 30th.

The steamer *Elgin* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 18th instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

On account of the rebels having entered the province of Bungo, and as this province is separated by only a narrow strait from Shikoku, the Ehime *ken* (Iyo) has collected a number of *samurai* of Matsuyama for defensive purposes, as the rebels are liable to cross over into the province at any time. A regiment of troops has also been sent there from Osaka.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A telegram received at 1.20 p.m. on the 29th instant announces that the first division of the Imperialists drove out the rebels from Ozaka, Kudzuwara, and Iwato, and took possession of their batteries at those places.

The Imperialists, both men and officers, are eager to fight, but the Commander-in-Chief, his Advisers, and the Lieutenant Generals

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are opposed to anything approaching recklesness, as they do not wish that many lives should be lost in desperate fighting.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The rebels at Beppu, in the province of Bungo, have advanced towards Saganoseki and Yawatahama, and seem as though they intend to cross over into the province of Iyo in Shikoku.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram received at 0.25 p.m. on the 26th instant states that no engagements of note had taken place up to the 23rd instant in the neighbourhood of Takeda in Bungo. But on the 27th instant at dawn the Imperialists commenced attacking the rebel stockades and took possession of several of them. In the course of the day the Imperialists advanced within four or five *chô* of the town of Takeda.

Thursday, 31*st.*

The *Thabor* leaves to-day for Kagoshima with Government stores, war material, etc.

The M. M. steamship *Tanais*, with French mails to the 21st April, is to leave Hongkong for this port at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Steamer *Candia* arrived at the anchorage from Yokoska this morning. She had to be docked in order to replace one blade of her propeller which she lost on her voyage out from London.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 8.10 a.m. on the 29th instant announces that the Imperialists made a desperate attack upon Takeda, in Bungo, on the 28th instant, but were not able to carry the town by assault.

It is supposed that Kuroda, the Minister of the *Kaitakushi*, will take up his permanent residence in Yezo.

Mumaya Hara, a secretary of the temporary *Saibansho* at Nagasaki, has arrived at Kiôto in order to request that, as the *Saibansho* is desirous of examining Oyama Tsunayoshi, Nakahara Hisao and others, face to face, that all of them should be sent to Nagasaki.

[The assassination plot is evidently to be enquired into at last. —Ed. *J. M. D. A.*]

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Shimadzu Saburo hitherto lived at Sakura-shima, an island about one *ri* from Kagoshima, but has now removed to a place called Bôdzu about eighteen or nineteen *ri* from the capital of Satsuma.

Friday, 1*st.*

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 1.30 p.m. on the 28th instant announces that about three hundred men of the Satsuma army who were stationed in Hiuga marched into Bungo, attacked and took Saha and then continued their march towards Usuki, a seaport on the east coast of Bungo. A larger body of insurgents were following in the same direction. The Imperial military, naval and police forces are preparing to check this advance. Kirino is at Miyasaki in Hiuga, collecting recruits.

On the day of the death of Kido His Majesty the Mikado raised him to the rank of *Shô-ni-i*, and also presented five thousand *yen* to his family.

The following is a statement of the killed and wounded on the Imperial side from the commencement of hostilities on the 24th February to the month of April, taken from the records of the various hospitals and official returns :—

	Wounded.	*Killed on the field of battle.*	*Died in Hospital.*	*Remained in Hospital.*	*Convalescent.*
Officers.....	378	98	61	197	20
Non Commissioned Officers	1,179	262	121	743	53
Students	2	—	—	—	—
Police sergeants.....	38	9	2	23	4
Soldiers.....	6,580	1,498	598	4,384	105
Policemen.....	280	66	25	158	27
Coolies	162	43	13	79	27
Class not yet known.....	163	159	4	—	27
Total.	8,752	2,135	824	5,584	263

H. E. Arinori Mori, the Japanese Minister to Peking, returned by the *Saikio Maru* yesterday.

The *Candia* went down the bay yesterday on a trial trip, returning to the anchorage in the evening.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Oyama Tsunayoshi, and fifty-six other prisoners implicated in the rebellion, will be sent to the Nagasaki *Saibansho* by the *Hiroshima Maru* which leaves to-day. The same vessel will carry six guns and eighty artillery men for the seat of war.

The *Shinagawa Maru* has been ordered to make preparations for transporting one thousand troops to Kiushiu.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kumamoto on the 30th instant announces that an attack was made upon Takeda at 3 a.m. on the 29th instant. The rebels had posted themselves in favourable positions on the hills, but were driven away by 7 a.m., after four hours fighting, leaving their dead and wounded together with arms and ammunitions behind them. The defeated rebels fled towards the Ogata road, pursued by the Imperialists. The headquarters of the insurgents in Bungo were established at Takeda.

One thousand and five *samurai* of Wakayama (Kishiu), who have voluntarily offered to assist the Imperialists, arrived at Osaka on the 27th instant. These men were drilled according to the Prussian system during the time of the *Han.*

There are very few insurgent troops at Kajiki and Jofu in Ôsumi, most of them being recruits armed with swords, but at Ishiki there are about 1,500 under Kishima. The whereabouts of Saigo is still unkuown. The *samurai* of Taniyama, about three hundred in number, marched as far as Kagoshima, but have not as yet attacked the Imperialists.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram from Kumamoto despatched at 1.15 p.m. on the 30th instant announces that insurgents in the castle at Takeda and those at Kojiro have been put to flight, taking the Ogata road. The Imperialists are advancing into Hitoyoshi and have removed their camp to Otsuki-mura. There are a number of rebels defending Watari-mura, a village about two *ri* from Hitoyoshi.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A telegram, despatched from Kiôto at 4.10 p.m. on the 29th instant, announces that the Imperalists attacked the Yahadzu mountain passes in Satsuma on the 25th instant, and took possession of several of the enemy's stockades. At dawn of the 26th the rebels attacked the Imperialists, but were repulsed, one of their officers and several men having been killed: On the 27th the Imperialists advanced to Terudaru-dori, and discovered that the rebels were strongly posted on Suyeno-yama, about 20 *chô* distant from the Imperial lines and one and a half *ri* from Hitoyoshi. This position completely commands Hitoyoshi.

Saturday, 2*nd.*

Owing to press of business occasioned by the war in the South, all Government officials will be deprived of their usual summer vacation this year.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 5 p.m. on the 30th instant announces that on the 28th an Imperial regiment of the line arrived at Tamarai, in Bungo, and made an attack on the rebels early on the 29th instant, in which they were completely successful. At seven o'clock the same evening the insurgents fled towards Shigeoka. The town of Takeda has been destroyed by fire.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Mr. Kanagaki, of the *Kanayomi Shimbun*, was fined ten *yen* on the 31st ultimo for a libel on a singing girl, and Mr. Nagai, of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, was also fined 5 *yen* for a similar offence.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

Statement for the week ending 26th May, 1877 :—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		$1,200,000
On hand	$90,285	
In circulation	309,715	
		$1,200,000
Reserve Fund		$309,715
In Foreign money :—		
In dollars	$167,318,570	
In Bank notes and cheques	8,987,530	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	52,408,900	
	228,715,000	
Do. in native currency	81,000,000	
	$309,715,000	

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KIDO.

JAPAN'S ablest statesman has gone to his final rest. It will be instructive to pass in review an outline of the career of a man who, in a higher degree than any of his contemporaries, was an embodiment of the ideas and forces that have brought about the latest and greatest national movement in the whole history of his country. For although not the most conspicuous figure, KIDO JUNICHIRO was unquestionably the most potent force among the men who were instrumental in guiding to a successful issue that struggle with a usurped authority and an effete feudalism which restored his rightful powers to the Sovereign, and started the Japanese nation afresh in the path of progress and freedom.

Institutions, like other organisms, have their periods of growth, fruition and decay; and the feudal organization known as the Shôgunate had visibly entered on its decline before either COMMODORE PERRY'S expedition was projected or the present generation of Japanese statesmen was born. The taint of its origin had always clung to it, and the more the annals of the past were studied the less justifiable did the perpetuation of its existence appear. It had emerged from the ruin wrought by the fierce tempests of civil strife that devastated the land in the middle ages, and it had wrongfully retained in its clutch the reins on which in an hour of weakness the Son of Heaven had involuntarily relaxed his hold. But that civil commotion had long since been stilled, and the representative of the Heavenly line had never ceased to pine for the resumption of the power which was his by right divine. For more than a century these sentiments had been seething in the minds of an ever increasing number of patriots and scholars.

But the tendency towards change was mightily re-inforced by the unwelcome intrusion of the foreigner. A seclusion of two centuries and a half from the outer world, while it had darkened the intellect and sapped the energy of the nation, had ensured to the Shôgunate an undisturbed enjoyment of its tenure of power. This long lull of security, however, was rudely broken in upon when ugly monsters of destruction in the shape of ships-of-war appeared upon the coast. The audacity of the foreign barbarians in coming uninvited was a presage of troubles in reserve; and the question that absorbed all others was that of national self-preservation. From this date political thought and action in Japan split into two hostile parties. On the one side, in Yedo, was the rich and powerful organization of the Shôgunate, sovereign in all but in name, with its ramifications of vassals, officials and spies spread in all directions over the country, and commanding the allegiance of the feudal lords. On the other, in Kiôto, was the poor and feeble shadow of a court fluttering round the person of a monarch, who was sovereign in nothing but in name, mewed up within the confines of his palace and possessed of nothing save his indefeasible title to the reverence and obedience of his subjects. Which of these two seemed the better adapted to rally the scattered forces of the nation and to face the new danger incident to the incursions of the detested foreigners? The Shôgun's party had, to all human appearance, every advantage on their side, yet in the short space of ten years from the signing of the treaties it utterly collapsed, and the victorious court party was firmly installed in power.

Amongst the foes of the Shôgunate were those of its own household. An unseemly quarrel between rival claimants for the succession to the family honours impaired the respect felt for the house of Tokugawa by the great barons whom it held in check. But foremost among those who took an active part in overthrowing it were the retainers of these same barons, the larger feudatories, who traced their pedigrees higher up, and whose ancestors had not received their fiefs by grant from the Tokugawa chief, but had retained them by consenting to do him homage. Most powerful amongst these were the lords of the three provinces of Satsuma, Chôshiu and Tosa, and it was from the united forces of this triple alliance that the military usurpation of the Shôgunate received its finishing stroke.

Two leading ideas had inspirited this party. One was to restore the reins of power to the hands of the sovereign. The other was to expel foreigners from the sacred soil of Japan. That the former was impracticable the adherents of the Shôgunate fondly hoped; that the latter was utterly impossible they were well aware. And two sharp lessons, the naval attacks on Kagoshima and Shimonoseki, soon showed the leaders of the court party the futility of trying to oppose the might of foreign states. But this conviction only intensified the desire to to see the Shôgunate swept away and the whole country united under the administration of the legitimate sovereign.

To SAIGO KICHINOSUKE, of Satsuma, the most unselfish patriot and the ablest general of the revolution, belongs the honour of having been the first to perceive and avow the desirability of abandoning the insensate hatred of foreigners, and his influence was sufficient to bring round the whole Satsuma clan to his views. Thenceforth the Chôshiu clan became the main-stay of the infatuated and ignorant court party in its anti-foreign policy, and in 1864 the three *karos* made their daring attempt to seize the person of the MIKADO and carry him off to Chôshiu; a scheme to which, it was well known, the MIKADO himself inclined. The attempt, however, failed, and the Shôgunate massed its forces with the intention of completely crushing the obnoxious feudatory. It was in this struggle with the Yedo Government that KIDO JUNICHIRO came to the front, and assumed the undisputed leadership of the Chôshiu clan. He was present at Shimonoseki when the foreign navies chastised the insults to their flags; and after that it required but little persuasion to win him over to the more enlightened views of the Satsuma leader. By the intermediation of the Tosa clan the union was firmly cemented, and in November 1867, in obedience to their dictation, Tokugawa Keiki surrendered his office and powers as Shôgun into the Mikado's hand. Two months afterwards this vacillating prince made a last convulsive effort to retain the suzerainty which was slipping from his grasp. It signally failed, and the three confederate clans became masters of the Empire. A rich harvest of spoil, the revenues of the Tokugawa house, rewarded their successful efforts, and they now prepared themselves for the next act in the drama.

Hitherto SAIGO had been the heart and sword of the revolution; henceforth KIDO became its brain and pen. The task of building up a new administration was an indefinitely more difficult one than that of throwing down the old,

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and KIDO's sound judgment and capacity for affairs marked him out as the man most fitted to carry on the work to its completion. The fall of the Shôgun had unroofed the edifice of feudalism, but had left its walls, the Daimiates, standing. It was absolutely necessary that these should be demolished before a genuine imperial administration could be established. It was the true political genius which he displayed in his manner of setting about this enterprise that constitutes KIDO's surest title to fame. Society, he well knew, is controlled in the last resort by physical force, but that force, on the other hand, is ever directed and regulated by ideas: and great political ideas require time and space to work and spread. The cardinal idea of Japanese history and politics is the divine right of the MIKADO not only to reign but to govern. This doctrine KIDO set forth in all its naked simplicity and clearness in a short memorial to the throne; which bore the signatures of the four leading daimios; who then and there surrendered to the MIKADO their respective fiefs, acknowledging the defect in the title by which they and their ancestors had held them.

In those troubled days there prevailed among the revolutionary leaders a healthy faith in the collective wisdom of the majority and in the advantages of full and free discussion. This conviction remains embalmed for posterity in the solemn oath sworn by the MIKADO on his resumption of the power, whereby he pledged himself to the observance of certain principles which distinguish a constitutional from an absolute monarchy. This most momentous question of the surrender of the fiefs was referred by the Sovereign for discussion to those whom it most closely affected, and the result was that the Daimios of all classes followed the lead of the four memorialists. So fell, never to rise again, the feudal system in Japan.

The opening years of the present decade severely tested the political capacity of the new men at the head of affairs. The anti-foreign party, on whose shoulders they had risen to power, demanded the fulfilment of oft repeated pledges to purge the sacred soil from the presence of the haughty barbarians. The antipathies of the court nobles and the feudal barons had to be reconciled. The administration of the former fiefs on a new basis of centralization had to be set on foot; the imperial exchequer to be filled, and a new army to be enrolled and drilled. In the discussion and settlement of all these measures KIDO's was ever an authoritative voice, and henceforth to the day of his death his sound judgment and practical ability were the mainstay of the present ministry.

We have not space enough, and probably no foreigner has the requisite knowledge, to explain in detail the relations of KIDO to the leading politicians both in office and out of it who coöperated with him in the great work of national unification; but it is generally understood that he was profoundly opposed to the precipitate measures which within the last three years have converted the former popularity of the administration into odium. He resisted with all his might not only the project of invading Corea advocated by SAIGO and others, but also the despatch of that costly buccaneering raid, the expedition to Formosa. The spoliation of the *samurai* by the enforced capitalization of their pensions outraged his sense of historic justice, and it is bruited abroad that his indignation was deep and strong against the criminal blundering that has forced on the present bloody strife with the hero whose pre-eminent services to the state have repeatedly called forth the profuse acknowledgment of the Sovereign.

The death of KIDO is a serious loss to the nation, more especially at such a crisis of its fortunes as the present. Nearly four years ago he withdrew from active participation in the work of the Cabinet, and was immediately summoned to the palace to be the confidential adviser of the Sovereign. He leaves behind him a stainless record. Political animosity itself never dared to couple his name with connivance at assassination or suspect him of having enriched himself by the plunder of the public purse. By the unanimous verdict of his countrymen his name sheds an additional lustre on the national annals, and he takes his place in history among the few who, in a country where rank and birth are everything, have raised themselves by simple merit from low estate to fortune's crowning height "to mould the state's decrees and shape the whisper of the throne."

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE STATE OF BUNGO.

(Hochi Shimbun, 31st May.)

Over a hundred days have passed since the breaking out of hostilities in Kiushiu.

During the first period of the war, that is to say from the time that Kumamoto Castle was beseiged until it was relieved, the mind of the people was constantly agitated, and every item of fresh news from the seat of war was received with alarm. Since communication has been re-established with Kumamoto and the insurgents have fled towards Hiuga, this alarm has greatly decreased and the fears of the people have been to a great extent allayed.

But it appears that a part of the rebel army went to Satsuma, another body posted itself on the borders of Higo, while a third was stationed on the frontiers of Bungo. Thus the line of battle has been greatly extended, and the locality of the war has been greatly changed from what it was at the outbreak. As at that time the insurgents constituted one body, and it was therefore less difficult for the Imperialists to meet them, the only anxiety was lest they should not arrive in time to relieve Kumamoto.

The position is now very different, as the insurgents occupy three points. This manœuvre has been executed with the intention of dividing the strength of the Imperialists, and to enable them to secure supplies of provisions, army stores, money and the like. This is certainly the chief reason for the incursion of the insurgents into Bungo, and renders it extremely difficult for the Imperialists to check their progress. Although the ranks of the insurgents would appear to be weakened, yet their advance at any point must be opposed, and the Government must compensate the inhabitants of those provinces which are ravaged by the war. Thus as the scene of combat widens, so do expenses accumulate. The present position of the Government army cannot, therefore, be regarded as in any way more favourable that at the first, though, unless other *samurai* should raise the revolutionary standard, it cannot be considered alarming. Do the Satsuma folk actually believe that a single clan can stand against the power of the whole nation? Though their Commander be a genius, and the troops ready to dare the attempt of subjugating the country, yet shall they not obtain their desire. No doubt the Satsuma *samurai* imagined at the first that if they resisted the Government forces for some days, other clans would become excited and join in the rebellion against the Government. Confidant of this, they rose, and have for a hundred days successfully resisted the Imperial troops, but they have influenced none to their aid. Some few *samurai* may have joined their ranks, but such defection has been very slight.

They have now changed their minds, and giving up the idea of other *samurai* voluntarily flocking to their assistance, they are using all means in their power to incite them to rebellion, in hopes that they may thus procure supplies. It is this endeavour of the insurgents to enlist in their favour the sympathies of the *samurai* of other clans that is causing the

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greatest anxiety to the Government at the present time. It is not at present so desirable to gain signal victories as to act in such a manner as shall produce the strongest moral effect on the minds of the people, so as to prevent their favouring the rebels. Kiushiu is our native province, and we are in a position to state that the minds of the people of Kiushiu are thoroughly loyal to the Government.

The rebels in Bungo are endeavouring to excite the *samurai* in that province to join them. But they will get no encouragement in that quarter. At the time of the Restoration, there were in Bungo seven *Han*—Oka, Usuki, Funai, Saiki, Tsukiki, Hinode and Mori, and it took but one day to journey from one castle to another. In each one of these seven districts different ideas, customs and prejudices prevailed, and to this day the people retain their distinctive peculiarities and divided opinions. It is thus absurd to suppose that any concerted action for general support of the rebel cause can be looked for. At Oka, there are about one thousand *samurai*, but all who are worth anything are in the service of the *Kencho*, and through a few may enter the rebel ranks, such men are merely good-for-nothings.

The *samurai* of Usuki are wealthy, and could not be induced to go out on any venture. Those of Saiki number about four hundred and are simple minded men who love peace and quiet and there is no fear that they will be roused to arms, mostly all of them being policemen or *Kocho*. At Funai their may be four or five hundred, but the *Kencho* is situated there, and their naturally mild disposition prevents any suspicion of their taking part with the rebels. In each of the districts of Hinode and Tsukiki there may be four or five hundred *samurai*, but they have no power to rise in arms. Mori is a very small *han* comprising not over ten thousand *koku*. In the event of the people here rising, their number is too small to render any material assistance. It is therefore only the *samurai* of Oka who are in the least likely to join in the rebellion. They are very poor and can be of no use to the cause of the insurgents.

The condition of Bungo is as we have stated it. With the exception of those of Oka, all the *samurai* have fled out of the way of the Satsuma men, and though the rebels enter the towns, they will find nothing to take possession of. The rice and money that they may force from the farmers will not suffice for their support. Bungo is, moreover, an extremely difficult country to defend, and the rebels can only advance by way of the sea. The rebels have no ships of war, and all private vessels have been prohibited from crossing from Tsurusaki to Saganosaki. The Satsuma people will certainly gain nothing by going to Bungo.

MESSRS. JOHN OAKEY & SONS, WELLINGTON MILLS.

In few branches of activity is British pre-eminence so unmistakably maintained as in that of the manufacture of emery in the numerous forms adapted to industrial and domestic application. This is greatly due to the enterprise and business capacity of one of those firms, whose energy and judgment have done so much to gain for our country its high reputation.

A few words about emery, in connection with which Messrs. John Oakey and Sons, have acquired their well-earned fame, may not be out of place. It would appear that crude emery-stone has never been found in any considerable quantity for consumption, except in countries bordering on the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea, near Smyrna, on the Asiatic Continent, and on the contiguous island of Naros, where it is very abundant in the vicinity of Cape Emery, which is the property of the Greek Government. The Smyrna emery mines belong to the Turkish Government. The maximum production of crude emery does not exceed 5,000 tons yearly, and often falls below this figure. The Wellington Mills *consume nearly one-fourth of all the emery that is annually mined.* The mining of emery is not a very difficult matter, and the crude stone is usually exported in blocks, ranging in weight from 150 lbs. down to pieces the size of an egg. Large stone is preferred, as being most compact and hard. In quality, there is much diversity in the stone sent from the mines. Messrs. Oakey exercise the utmost care in their selection, and decline to touch any of the inferior stone which, however, finds a ready sale to others who are less scrupulous, and are tempted by the comparatively low price at which it is obtainable. One result of the pains taken in the selection of the crude stone, and the attention bestowed on all the subsequent processes is that the ground emergy produced at the Wellington Mills is always reliable; hence its steadily increasing sale, which is at present larger by far than that of any other firm in either hemisphere. They have, in consequence, been compelled to adopt precautions against dishonest traders, who have sought to vend their worthless and spurious productions under cover of the honourable name of Messrs. Oakey. To prevent improper practices, every package or can sent from the works has affixed to it a protective label, so that purchasers may at all times be certain that they have obtained a genuine article.

ON A NEGLECTED PRINCIPLE THAT MAY BE EMPLOYED IN EARTHQUAKE MEASUREMENTS.

By John Perry and W. E. Ayrton,

Professors in the Imperial College of Engineering, Tôkiô, Japan.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 23rd of May, 1877.

Speculations regarding the internal constitution of the earth have interested philosophers for many years. For a long time it was considered that our globe consisted of a thin solid shell containing a fluid core, but Hopkins, who was one of the first to investigate the subject on correct principles, showed that this shell must be from 800 to 1,000 miles in thickness; and still more recently Sir Wm. Thomson has proved that the apparent absence of elastic tides in the earth's surface leads to the conclusion that the average rigidity of the earth is greater than that of glass, and possibly even greater than that of steel. We do not on the present occasion propose to consider whether the state in which the internal part of the earth exists is like any state of matter with which we are acquainted; but this is, of course, a subject well worthy of very careful investigation.

It is probable that the earth was once in a molten condition and that it now is cooling, so that the shrinking resulting from this cooling must develope vast internal forces, producing strains, or deformations, of great magnitude. Other powerful forces, too, brought into existence by water being suddenly changed into steam, on entering a hot cavity; by the sudden chemical combinations of gases; or possibly by elastic tides in the earth's substance produced by the joint attractions of the sun and moon,—all tend to cause disturbances and ruptures which are brought vividly to our notice by volcanoes and earthquakes.

An earthquake has been defined by Mr. Mallet as "the "transit of a wave, or waves, of elastic compression in any "direction, from vertically upwards to horizontally, in any "azimuth, through the crust and surface of the earth, "from any centre of impulse or from more than one, and "which may be attended with sound and tidal waves "dependent upon the impulse and upon circumstances "of position as to sea and land." If we could only read the earthquake message rightly, we should learn all about the deformation going on in the earth's crust; for there is no doubt but that the nature of the stresses and strains, and every condition of the rocks at the origin of motion all give their character to the earthquake vibrations. It must be remembered, however, that the message before it reaches us is much modified by the media through which it has been transmitted; and, again, since there is a great want of continuity at the surface of the earth, very important modifications are introduced by surface conditions; for example, ranges of mountains are well known to reflect earthquake vibrations in a marked manner, and veins of good conducting rock by transmitting the vibrations more rapidly than less conducting veins set up transverse vibrations.

Professor Palmieri and others have invented instruments which record the date of the vibration, and give rough ideas of the direction of propagation of the earthquake waves, together with what is called the *strength* of the vibration. [Professor Palmieri's electro-magnetic seismographs were here described together with the other instruments employed by him, and others, as seismometers or seismoscopes.]

Mr. Mallet, whose wide experience on the subject of earthquakes has necessarily caused his writing to be regarded with great respect, describes the object of Professor Palmieri's instrument as follows:—"By means of this "apparatus the time of the first shock is recorded, as well "as the interval between the shocks, and the duration of "each; their direction whether vertical or horizontal "is given as also the maximum of intensity." He further says, however:—"It is not my intention here "to offer any criticism as to the construction or "performance of this instrument, the rather as I must "confess I do not quite share the high opinion of "its inventor as to the certainty or exactitude of its "indications." And this opinion of Mr. Mallet with regard to Professor Palmieri's instruments is ours with regard to all the seismoscopes of which we have read any des-

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criptions. Indeed it is well known that the instruments hitherto invented have not satisfied even the modest hopes of their inventors, whereas, even if these hopes had been fulfilled, we should still hardly have made a step in this new science.

A simple form of seismoscope, but by no means a perfect one, would be a lamp suspended from a ceiling by a spiral spring, of such a strength that the period of vibration of the lamp in a vertical direction was nearly the same as that for its vibrations when swinging as a pendulum. The vibrations of such a lamp during an earthquake would contain motions due to the motion of its point of suspension, and an experienced observer would be able during a shock, or very soon after it, to tell the direction and strength of the shock with much more accuracy than with any of the instruments previously described. [Experiment of pendulum suspended by a spiral spring from a point to which a shock could be given, a scale being rigidly attached to the point of suspension, was here shown.] This lamp seismoscope, however, possesses the defects of all slowly vibrating bodies; the main vibration of the lamp is (as we shall presently show) executed in its ordinary periodic time, and the lengths of its swings depend on many other things besides the strength of the shocks which would show themselves as small perturbations in the motion of the lamp. If, however, instead of actually observing the lamp we merely get a record of its greatest swing, then very little information could be obtained of the strength of the shocks, for the great or small deflection of a slowly vibrating pendulum during an earthquake will depend on whether the period of the earthquake is or is not some submultiple of the period of the pendulum, so that a considerable mathematical knowledge and much time would be requisite to deduce from the comparatively small ripples on the larger vibrations the nature of the earthquake. In addition, as the length of the swings of the lamp will generally be much greater than the earthquake vibrations, they will, if recorded on paper, require a very large recording apparatus.

We now proceed to the principle which is to enable us to record an earthquake message. It must be evident that the message can only be correctly recorded when we have obtained the complete motion at every instant of time during the earthquake of a large portion of the rocky crust of the earth. Any point P in the solid earth has a certain position, a certain velocity and a certain acceleration in a certain direction at any instant of time during an earthquake, and if we know these elements we are said to know the motion of P. Now we have a complete record of an earthquake when we know the motions of all points P affected by the earthquake, and if the earth were rigid this could be derived from a knowledge of the motion of three of its points not in the same straight line. Still, although the earth is not rigid, and although the conditions of motions of different parts of an elastic non-homogeneous solid are very complicated, we may say that the important character of an earthquake, its origin and the media through which it has travelled as well as its rate of motion, are recorded and may perhaps be easily deduced from the known motions of three well affected points in the solid earth. Believing this to be the case, and seeing how important it is to the whole science of terrestrial physics that the earthquake message should be read, we have been led to investigate mathematically the motion during an earthquake of a body attached to the earth by springs. And we have come to the conclusion that the centre of mass of a body fastened by means of springs inside a metal box rigidly attached to the earth, has *in certain cases* motions with respect to the box itself which in miniature, with great exactitude, represent the motions of a point of the box during the earthquake; this result being truly obtained when the springs are exceedingly strong, so that the motion of the mass relatively to the box is exceedingly small, and practically obtained when the springs are so strong that the vibrations possible for the mass when there is no earthquake are several times quicker than the earthquake vibrations themselves; that when the springs, however, are weak the motion of the mass relatively to the box in no way represents the absolute motion of the box itself, but that the introduction of friction, although it diminishes the accuracy of observations of regular vibratory earthquakes made by means of very rapidly vibrating springs, makes it possible to get an approximation to accuracy even with slowly vibrating springs, and is always desirable when the earthquake vibration is irregular and intermittent. In fact, in order that the motion relatively to the box of the centre of mass of the body supported in it should accurately represent the real motion of a point of the box itself, it is necessary that the mass should be large and the springs supporting it so strong that its natural time of vibration should be about five times as fast that that of the earthquake itself, supposing no friction be employed beyond that necessarily introduced by the mechanism of the recording apparatus: or a much larger mass may be suspended by weaker springs if the chamber be filled with water, or some oily or tarry compound which will introduce the necessary amount of friction.

(To be continued.)

JAPANESE TALES.

HOW A CERTAIN FOX WAS MARRIED WHETHER HE WOULD OR NO.

In a part of Bungo, known as Hita, there was many years ago a road called Mameda, at the end of which these ran a small river crossed by two bridges. One of these was a solid wooden structure, and the other a flimsy rustic affair fashioned of bamboo. One morning it happened that two foxes passing along that way, unluckily for themselves, when they reached the river bank, instead of choosing the larger of the bridges, impelled by fate perhaps, or possibly because the bamboo bridge was nearest to hand, or it may be without either of these reasons, —or indeed for the matter of that, without any particular reason at all,—trotted over the smaller of the bridges aforesaid intending to continue their journey upon the opposite side.

That is to say—in order to be strictly accurate, and without a scrupulous accuracy what becomes of the value of this or any other history—*one* of them did; for the other having incautiously put his foot into a hole, found himself pulled up with a jerk, and, in spite of all his efforts to disengage himself, stuck fast. Stuck so fast, indeed, that for the life of him he could not budge an inch either way, but was just as truly a prisoner as if he had his leg in an iron trap put there for the very purpose with malice aforethought.

That this was a very unpleasant accident to have befallen a fox in a hurry there's no denying. And that it was a most unfortunate and fatal one speedily became apparent, as it happened in the vicinity of a knot of young urchins on the look out for mischief, and who no sooner saw the quandary the beast had got himself into, than arming themselves with cudgels they so belaboured and bewhacked him, that they very soon succeeded in chasing the little remnant of life which fright had left in out of his body, and sending it to traverse a much longer road than he had contemplated,—one in fact which has no ending and is known as death. Seeing which, the fox that had hitherto been its companion, that is to say until it had started upon the dark road just mentioned, incontinently fled, and the boys delighted with their achievment departed with the battered body of their victim, upon which, when they reached their home, they had a feast and enjoyed themselves amazingly.

Such was the end of the poor fox, and here too our story might have terminated, were it not that the survivor who had safely crossed the bridge, was the wife of him which had been slain, and as it turned out felt in no humour to be thus inopportunely left a sorrowing widow, if she knew what was what, or had any thing to say in the matter. So entering forthwith into the body of a young girl of sixteen who was living in the neighbourhood, she contrived by the mouth of this hostage, so to speak, to make her story known, and at the same time to ensure that no efforts would be spared by the girl's friends to procure her a second mate, and so relieve the one possessed of her inconvenient tenant.

Nor, having once made up her mind as to her line of action, did she—as the saying is—allow the grass to grow beneath her feet, for that very evening, whilst the carcase of her murdered husband lay hissing and spluttering

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upon the glowing embers in the house adjoining, the astonished father of the girl bewitched was made acquainted by his daughter with what had happened, in the following words: "I am a fox. My husband and myself having lived together harmoniously for some years at a place in one of the central provinces, were lately obliged, for certain reasons too numerous to mention, to leave our home and come to Hita in search of a dwelling, but every available place being occupied by foxes who have long been here, our search has hitherto proved unsuccessful. To-day, after travelling hither and thither upon our quest we were returning to our lodgings very tired, when my husband's foot caught in a bamboo bridge and he was, whilst so imprisoned, killed. Whilst alive I had but him to depend on. Now that he is dead I am entirely desolate. For which reason I have entered into your daughter, but am ready to depart from her again if you will only provide me with another lord and a place to dwell in."

As luck would have it, whilst the fox thus recounted her piteous story three young fellows, neighbours, were present and heard the whole affair. When the fox had made an end of speaking one of them, who doubtless was quite disinterested in the regard which he manifested for the maid, stepped forward, and made a proposal which he said appeared to him to present a very promising exit from the difficulty. This was to the effect that in the garden of a certain temple called Daichô, there lived a solitary fox, who would be so much the better, in his opinion, of a helpmate, that independently of the convenience likely to result to every body else concerned, it would be a downright act of charity to marry him off hand to the homeless widow.

So wise and reasonable a proposition at once met with —as it was bound to do—the entire approbation of everybody present, one and all of whom declared it to be an admirable plan, and indeed it wanted only one ingredient in it, namely feasibility, to render it perfect. And even this ingredient was in time forthcoming, for much deliberation upon the subject resulted in a suggestion, once more from the disinterested young man, that the Priest of the temple should be entreated to use his influence on behalf of those interested, by summoning the fox from its hole, and laying the matter fairly and squarely before it. Nay, he even offered, with commendable zeal, did this disinterested young man, to go himself to the Priest and do his best to place matters in a train favourable to their project. It is scarcely necessary to say that if the first crude proposal was well received, this further development of it met with quite a storm of applause, insomuch indeed, that the young man could hear the noisy acclamations of his friends quite a long time after he had plunged out into the night upon his disinterested mission. Although fully sympathising with the anxieties of the friends and parents of the girl, the good Priest, when fully in possession of all the facts, hesistated to interfere from a not unnatural dislike to occupy the position of middleman in a fox's wedding. But the importunities of the envoy who had undertaken to persuade him at last so far succeeded, that His Reverence finally, with the best grace he could muster at so short a notice, consented to take the sentiments of his tenant upon the matter that very night, directing at the same time, that the young woman should be brought to the temple and left there until the following morning, when he hoped to have a favourable report to make to her friends.

At dawn of day upon the morrow, therefore, the parents of the girl, and as might have been expected, the young man, still very disinterested, waited upon the Priest, to learn, alas! that having summoned the bachelor fox upon whose peace they had the designs, and laid before him in the most attractive light he was capable of, the advantages of having a partner to lighten his solitude, the illnatured old hunk as he was, point blank refused to listen to the arrangement, upon the plea, forsooth, that the lady destined for him was not good looking enough. Did ever any one hear the like. Were ever afflicted maid and sorrowing parents, to say nothing of a disinterested young man, so illnaturedly treated, and all by a lonely old fox who would, there could be no doubt of that, be so much the better of a wife if he'd only listen to reason?

To questions on all sides as to what in her personal appearance the temple fox could possibly object to, the widow, although at first indignant at it being fancied for a moment that she was not perfection, in the end timidly confessed that she had a few white hairs in her face, and she supposed that it must be those that the fox regarded as a blemish.

And indeed it cannot be denied that an objection for such a cause was a very unreasonable one, and fully justified all the hard things which the girl's parents said against the crusty fox, and yielded a famous text for all the disinterested young man had to say upon the sin of pride and hyperfastidiousness. It was fully agreed in solemn conclave that a second application should be made to the Priest for his good offices, everybody being quite persuaded that an animal so clever as the fox was known to be, by high and low, could hardly be in earnest in maintaining a position at once so illnatured and ridiculous. "My word on it" said the ingenuous young man, "my word on it Master Fox is ready to bite off his tail with vexation for having so stupidly refused the goods offered to him, and would jump at a second chance."

The Priest consenting to make another assault upon the stony heart of the obdurate fox, night-fall once more saw the girl and her attendants upon the last occasion of the same kind, on their way to the temple. Having been introduced by the Priest into his sanctum the fox was again summoned, and on his appearance His Reverence, giving the girl a blow upon the back, shouted out to him "Mr. Fox I hand you over your comrade." At the Priest's touch the maid fell forward on her face, and although the others declared that they saw nothing, the Priest affirmed that he perceived the fox to leave her and scamper off in company with her new found mate, bidding them at the same time to be of good cheer for the cure was complete.

Soon after he had ceased speaking the girl got up with a dazed and frightened air and asked where she was. Her parents told her the whole story, whereupon she hid her face in her hands for shame, and was so overcome that it was some time before she could properly express her thanks to the good Priest. By and bye, having recovered herself, however, she made her acknowledgements and returned home accompanied by her friends, including the disinterested young man. So overjoyed was every body concerned at the happy termination of the affair, that a general jollification ensued, to which all the neighbours were invited, and the young man paid some remarkable compliments to the recovered lady, and quoted Chinese poetry, and altogether made himself very pleasant and agreeable like a disinterested young fellow as he was.

Correspondence

THE NEW COURT OF APPEALS.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, May 31, 1877.

Sir,—The "Counsel for the Plaintiff" seems to have established a tribunal heretofore unknown to the law as an appellate Court in which to re-try his lost causes, or rather to re-state his arguments, as if repetition or republication would invest them with a power and influence they utterly failed to exercise in the Court in which they were first heard.

The first objection to this new Court seems to me to be that its decisions do not alter, change, modify, or set aside the judgments complained of. The clients of the counsel receive no benefit, while he ventilates his views of the law and his peculiar more of stating the evidence, and doubtless "smiles many a smole" of satisfaction at the fine display he makes in print.

Is it not, however, a little presumptuous to assume that the community is deeply interested in the professional woes and disappointments of the "Counsel for the Plaintiff"? and is it not trusting a little too much to the assumed simplicity of your readers for that gentleman to republish his arguments under the thin disguise of editorials and communication to newspapers. I think there will be no dispute as to their identity. "The hand is that of Esau, but the voice is Jacob's."

I do not propose to argue at length with the learned gentleman in this new Court, but I wish gently to remonstrate against the anomaly of pronouncing judgment without hearing both

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sides. In his editorial of last week the "Counsel for the Plaintiff" demolishes in his favorite mode two judgments. That delivered in Her Majesty's Court has been pretty thoroughly vindicated in the *Japan Gazette* of the 28th instant. Concerning that of the U. S. Court a few words:

The "Counsel for the Plaintiff" referring to this case says: "The Consul-General lays it down, impliedly it is true, rather "than in terms, but still distinctly, that a party to a contract "has no remedy for its breach against the other party if the "latter is an agent, even though the names of the principals "remain undisclosed and they are resident ten thousand miles "away from the jurisdiction, and informs the plaintiff that he "must look for relief to the parties altogether out of his reach, "and whose very existence was unknown to him when he "entered into the contract."

Now what the Consul-General really does decide will appear from the following extract from the judgment; "I find also "that with regard to all the bags complained of, the defendants "were in fact simply acting as agents of the owners, which "fact was sufficiently communicated to the plaintiff, and that "the proceeds thereof were duly transmitted by defendants to "their principals *with the knowledge* of plaintiff before the "examination by him of the bulk of the bags." You will please observe no fault is found in the editorial of the "Counsel for the Plaintiff," or in his communication to the *Mail* with this finding of fact. He simply ignores it, and says the Consul General decides that "a party has no remedy against "another if the latter is an agent," &c., &c. Again he says: "It is odd that the judgment, after admitting that gross wrong "has been committed, finds the defendants, even if owners of "the goods would have been in no way responsible."

A simple reference to the judgment shows why the Court could not hold the defendants responsible to the plaintiff even had they been owners. It says: "The evidence shows "clearly that they (the defendants) had no knowledge what-"ever as to the bags, and sold them as described in the in-"voices, which descriptions were given to the plaintiff in writ-"ing together with the samples." And further: "The samples "do not vary the written description. The plaintiff was not "bound to pay for the goods until examined and found to "correspond with the samples. He chose to receive and pay "for the goods without such examination, and thereby depriv-"ed himself of the benefit of that right unless exercised within "a reasonable time after such payment, which was not done in "this case."

The evidence shows that the samples delivered to plaintiff were taken by a servant of the defendants, in the language of of the judgment "in the usual manner" from the different "bales," that they were not examined by the defendants, but handed to the plaintiff to be by him compared with the bulk; that he waived such examination and paid for the bags, after being informed that the proceeds were to be immediately transmitted to the owners in England, and not until months afterwards did he discover the gross wrong perpetrated, as says the learned judge, by "the shippers or packers of the goods."

It is difficult to conceive how a Court with these facts before it could have decided otherwise than has been done in this case.

In conclusion I beg to state it as my conviction that the mode adopted by the learned "Counsel for the Plaintiff" to retry his lost causes is not one which will meet the approval of his profession or of the community. "If I am not right," to use his own words, "I am sorry for" the profession and the community.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
RECTUS IN CURIA.

[We publish the above, because we recognize the right of any of our readers to avail themselves of our columns for the full and free discussion of any subject which is before the public, and specially of such as we have ourselves expressed opinion upon.

But we utterly disapprove of the writer's method of argument, and confidently rest assured in the support of the public in our reprobation of his line of action. The "Counsel for the Plaintiff" in the case of Watson *vs* Walsh, Hall & Co. addressed us on the 26th May, pointing out what appeared to him an error in the facts, on which the Judge's decision was ostensibly based. This seems to us to be legitimately within a counsel's or correspondent's province. The whole case was subsequently reviewed in our leading columns, and, whether right or wrong in the conclusions, we certainly cannot be accused of travelling outside of the legitimate lines of journalistic duty. RECTUS IN CURIA, now addresses us, and, pretending to a knowledge of our affairs which he cannot possibly possess, assumes that the "Counsel for the Plaintiff" is also the author of our editorial, and on that assumption bases his reply. This, we submit, is totally illegitimate, and certainly in excess of the large license allowed to correspondents. It was open to RECTUS IN CURIA to criticise the review of Genl. Van Buren's decision, or to have disputed the statement of facts in the "Counsel for the Plaintiff's" letter. And—if his objections required rejoinder—they would doubtless have had to suffer it, either at the "Counsel's" hands or our own. But the line taken by our correspondent of to-day is not in accordance with the courtesies or traditions of journalism, and though we afford his arguments the publicity he asks for them, he must not expect that, under the form in which he has seen fit to couch them, they can receive any other attention.—ED. J. W. M.]

Law Reports.

IN THE KANAGAWA SAIBANSHO.

Before ASAINA KANSUI, Esq., Vice-President.

C. BRAUN *v.* KOJIRO SHOKITSU.

The defendant in this case was sued by the plaintiff for non fulfilment of two contracts for 9lb. and 7lb. shirtings, and the following decision has been rendered in the latter case.

JUDGMENT.

The Court, after duly considering the evidence adduced, and all the circumstances of the case, concludes as follows:

1.—Defendant, basing his objections upon the following grounds, refuses to take delivery. First, because Yamada Chionosuke and Mayeda Kanekichi asserted in their evidence that when the 5,000 pieces of *kana kin* in question are compared with the sample in his, defendant's, possession, they will be found vastly inferior. And secondly, Echizenya, a witness of plaintiff, also says that upon examining say 50 pieces of *kana-kin*, about five will be found inferior. Now, upon examining minutely the contract, it is clearly shown that the pieces must bear the mark of a red stag in a circle, and that the goods must be the same as those purchased on a former occasion. But nothing whatever is said of a sample; and, whereas, the mark, manufacture, weight, etc., of these 5,000 pieces are the same as those in the former contract,—defendant has no possible right to object to the execution of this transaction.

2.—For the reasons above-mentioned, defendant is hereby condemned to pay to plaintiff the sum of $10,093.75, being the amount of the contract dated 1st of 2nd month, 9th year of Meiji, with the interest agreed upon beforehand by both parties of 1½ per cent. per month, together with all expenses for insurance, godown rent, etc., and to take delivery of the said 4,750 pieces of *kana-kin*.

Suit expenses, conformably with arrangements existing between England and Japan, cannot be granted.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING MAY 1877.

Class of Patients.	Remained April 30th.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained May 31st.	Total Treated.
1st	2	1	1	1	1	3
2nd	—	4	2	—	2	4
3rd	8	8	12	1	3	16
4th	1	2	—	—	3	3
Charity	2	1	—	1	2	3
Total	13	16	15	3	11	29

E. MASSAIS, M.D.
Surgeon-in-charge.

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POPULAR ART.—II. DECORATIVE FURNISHING.

(The Spectator.)

Having made last week some general remarks upon the ignorant character of a great deal of the design which is at present held up to the public for admiration, and is blindly adopted by many of them, in default of knowing any better, I propose in this, and our next number, to try to give some few practical hints, by which those who wish to decorate their houses in a fairly artistic fashion, may be able to profit without the necessity of throwing themselves (bound hand and foot, so to speak) into the clutches of one of the great fashionable upholsters. If there are many harpies who take advantage of the ignorance of the poor, there are no less many who live upon the ignorance of the rich, or comparatively rich, and one of the principal tradesmen's swindles at the present day is charging exorbitantly for any work which they call "artistic." Not that the work really is artistic, on the other hand, it is frequently most inartistic, but it represents a certain fashion, and for this fashion it is charged. A relation of mine showed me his house the other day, and told me his bill for its furniture amounted to £5,000; it was a small house, not much beyond the dimensions of the usual villa residence. The furniture was thoroughly good, but quite unpretending, the only noticeable thing being crimson carpets of the same pattern throughout the house.

Well, £3,000 of this was the fashionable upholsterer's profit. The house might have been done in every respect as well as it was for £2,000, if—and here comes in the great qualifying clause—the owner of the house had known anything about it. But the owner did *not* know anything, except who was the best man in London (synonymous in his mind, unfortunately, with the dearest), and that he liked everything to be the best of its kind. Happily he was a rich man, and did not feel the expense. But, it may be said, where is the remedy for this? If the men who devote their lives to furnishing are not to be trusted to do it, how is it possible for men engaged in other occupations to know anything about it? If we cannot leave it to the upholsterer, who can we leave to? The answer to this is very simple. If you don't care whether your house is furnished in good taste or bad taste, by all means order the furniture, and pay the bill, and stop there; but if you do care, if it is an object to you that when your artistic friend comes to dinner, he should not be offended by gorgeously-inharmonious colour; if you care to have your rooms furnished so that they will be pleasant to sit in and look at, as well as a protection from the weather, then you must do it yourself, or in a great measure yourself. The one damning sin of the British tradesman (as far as you are concerned) is that his ideas of taste are governed by his ideas of price. If a man makes ten pounds by selling you one species of looking glass, and five pounds by selling you another, he would be scarcely human if he could resist the temptation to recommend the former. And there is another grievous mistake made by nine out of ten young couples when they set up a house, and this is that they attempt to furnish it all at once. Now houses are no more alike than people, and it requires time and experience to find out their little idiosyncrasies.

If your house is to be really well furnished, it must be done by degrees; the furniture must, as it were, grow up round you in the places where it is needed, till the whole becomes complete, like a well-fitting design in mosaic, every piece alike complete in itself and necessary to the harmony of all the rest. This is so simple a fact, that we should have thought it would have been apparent to every one, did we not know by painful experience, that houses are hardly ever furnished in this manner. It is a common thing, when speaking of old-fashioned houses, to say that no house really seems as if it had been inhabited till people had lived and died there. What is the meaning of this saying? It is quite easy to see. The house is bought and furnished, and the people live in it; gradually, as years go on, one useless, or cumbrous, or hideous piece of furniture after another falls into bad repute, and is replaced by one more suitable (because by this time the inhabitants have learnt to know what they want); and this process goes on from year to year, till the place gradually assumes that home-like look, which comes from everything in it being in harmony with the rest, and fulfilling some special function, be it useful or ornamental; and you have the large library book-case where it's wanted, and the card-table here, and the baby's chair there, and the mother's work-basket in the corner near the fire, and the ornaments Fred brought from India on the mantel-board, and each alike is entwined with some special service and affection, perhaps even with some sacred memory. The first rule, then, about furnishing is not to attempt to do it all at once, but to furnish well with few necessaries, and allow your abode to become gradually habitable, by supplying carefully every additional piece. I see a good many pamphlets now about *artistic* house-furnishing, but very few about *comfortable* house-furnishing, but there is not the slightest use in thinking about the first, till the latter has been thoroughly and successfully studied. Nay, I will venture to make what many people will think a very daring and paradoxical assertion, and to say that a house *cannot* be artistically furnished, unless it is comfortably furnished. The very idea of putting art (in furniture) into opposition to comfort, is a contradictory one and if examined will be found to be so at once. For what do we mean by artistic furniture? Do we mean furniture made in the most beautiful shapes we can imagine? Clearly not, for then all our chairs and tables would be carved in the forms of the lotus and the lily. Do we mean the most beautiful shades of colour worked in varied design? No, for these we must go back to the ancient embroideries in gold and crimson of Persia and India. But what we do mean, or should mean, by artistic furniture, is furniture best fitted to serve the end that it is designed for, and ornamental only in such a manner, or to such a degree, as will enhance its beauty without impairing its usefulness. So far, then, from comfort being inconsistent with art in house decoration, it is necessary to it and the first great maxim of decoration for any practical person to keep in his mind is this,—to reject without any hesitation any style of furniture which is not thoroughly comfortable. He will find his reward in many ways, not only by his own increased joy in living in a house whose furniture is adapted to its purposes, but in the increased enjoyment of his friends, who will admire his sense and taste far more from a substantial arm-chair, than from a ricketty, spindle-legged one.

We have, then, one maxim; let us try to procure another also of some practical service. There is nothing more common than to hear people allege, as an excuse for trusting everything to a tradesman, that if they do not do so they will be surely guilty of some solecism, and put a Queen-Anne table with a Georgian side-board, and so on. Now this is nonsense, this is an absurd idea, fostered and worked up by shopkeepers and idiots, and should be rejected at once by all sensible people. If you furnish a room to live in—say, in the Queen-Anne style—it is just as incongruous for you to sit there in a nineteenth century dress as it is for you put in a Georgian sideboard, and no more. You can't reproduce Queen Anne's time whatever else you reproduce, and however much money you spend in parodying her time, some modern element is sure to creep in. And this being so, it is much more sensible to frankly give up all attempt at absolute historical truth, and only to say, "I like this black wood and yellow damask and blue china," or whatever else it is, "and I will produce in this room that style of effect." But why, when you do that, should you think it necessary to have straight-backed and thin-legged chairs *et id genus omne?* Do you think that if the people who lived in that reign were allowed to revisit earth and furnish their houses once again, do you think they would not make use of every modern improvement they could lay their hands on, and chuckle at the increase of comfort since their time? The fact is that a dead age cannot be revived, and it is no good for nineteenth-century people to make their house a living lie, by pretending that it was furnished a hundred years ago. So when you are told that such and such a piece of furniture is wrong, not from any artistic deficiency, not because it does not agree in form or colour with the rest, but because it was made at a different time, all you have to say is, that it answers its purpose of decoration, or ornament, or both, and for the rest of it, the time of its creation has as little to do with its appropriateness as the time of your own. But remember that this will not apply, if you insist upon calling your room a Queen-Anne room; then your friends may rightly object to your anachronism, and you can say nothing. But in my opinion, all such labelling of rooms is for ordinary people quite out of the question; for an excessively rich man to indulge his taste creating Pompeian courts and Alhambra alcoves in his house is only to allow himself another mode of wasting money; but for those of moderate means, it requires not only a sacrifice of money, but often of the comfort of the whole house.

There are many other fallacies most rampant in the Decorative Furnishing Department, but I can only mention two or three before proceeding with the second part of my subject, the decoration and right use of china. I have frequently, while standing in old furniture-shops in Wardour Street and elsewhere, heard the shopkeeper reply to the objecting purchaser, "But, Sir, it's so old, I should think it's,—well, let me see. Ah! two hundred years old!" And then frequently the customer has paid the exorbitant price, and bought the article with perfect satisfaction. Now, we know by

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experience that that shopkeeper's lie will be repeated to all the customer's friends as an undoubted fact, and that they will be called upon to admire this chair, or whatever it is, because it's so old. Once for all, I beg my readers to lay home to their hearts the undoubted truth, that a thing being old is in itself no reason for admiring it. It may be a reason for the feelings of affection, reverence, interest, and many others, but no reason for admiration. That must depend upon whether there be any intrinsic merit is the thing itself, whether it has been skilfully fashioned for its purpose, or well wrought, or beautifully ornamented, but always up on something else than its age. This is so self-evident, that I should be ashamed of repeating it, were it not absolutely contrary to the usual practice. We should imagine, speaking in sober earnest, that at least a quarter of the articles *de vertu* sold in London are so sold without any recommendation save their supposed age. I put quite on one side the fact that the great majority of these things are not old at all, but manufactured at Birmingham and elsewhere by the cartload, and say that any one purchasing an article for such a reason has lost sight altogether of the most rudimentary canon of common-sense. This practice does nothing but increase the fortunes of the more unscrupulous tradesmen, and the number of ugly things in the world. Why, the manufacture of sham carved-oak furniture and imitation ancient *repoussé* work in London would be sufficient to support the population of a good-sized village. And every one who buys inch brass-work or wood-work, not knowing or caring to know whether it is true or false, is an accessory to the swindle. Then if a thing is not good because of its age, but only of its use, and its useful beauty, it follows that it is in nowise necessary to good room-decoration that you should fill your house with ancient upholsteries. The only reason why these have been preferred by person of taste and experience is because the workmen formerly were less hurried and (if the truth must be told) more honest in their execution, and that an oak sideboard, for instance, was really a sideboard made of oak, and not an article of veneer and polish. But a well-made plain wood sideboard, made by a working cabinetmaker now is a much better and truer thing to have in your room than an imitation ancient oak one, made up of scattered bits of old carvings glued together and thickly varnished. Try having plain pine or willow painted dead black, or, if you can afford it, ebonised, and have them made plain, useful shapes, and you will be surprised to see how little in the way of ornamentation, flourished scrollwork, or gilding they will require to set them off. Such are a few of the general principles of furnishing.

I will now enter into such particulars as space will allow concerning the choice of rooms and the most effective way of decorating them. The great majority of houses in London, offer great, if not insuperable, difficulties to the decorator being built upon what may be called the two-roomed principle This consists, as a rule, of a dining-room below, and behind it a dark, vault-like apartment, generally devoted to the master of the house, and called ironically his "study;" above this there are commonly a large drawing-room and a smaller one behind, separated by folding doors. The ordinary thing to do is to pull down the folding doors and make a curtained arch of the wall between the two rooms, thus converting them into one gigantic apartment. It is difficult to get any effect of distance worth having out of these rooms arranged in this manner, but a few things may be suggested as to some extent increasing the *coup d'œil*. The window of the smaller room should be considerably darker than those of the larger apartment, and it would be better to fill it with a case of ferns or flowering shrubs, and glaze it with some stained glass.* Looking into this green semi-obscurity from the lighted room will give in some measure the effect of distance required, and will in any case be a pleasant rest to the eye. Then in the central room, whatever style of decoration you adopt, there are some general principles to be observed. If there is more than one door, always use one, and have a *portière* over the other; nothing is more disturbing to people than to have two entrances, and not to know which a person is going to enter at; and besides, the lines of hanging drapery are the most graceful way of hiding the harsh, vertical and horizontal lines of the doorway. Speaking of doorways, I could never understand how it was that no one has ever of late years, revived the old arched door that used to be so common in postern gateways. Surely any arch would be preferable to the square lintel so universal at present, besides giving opportunities for infinite variation and adornment, whereas the present doorway hardly admits of any softening or decoration, except on the door itself. Again, as to the curtains. The usual way of hanging them is under a long scrolly abomination of gilt woodwork, hideously ugly and perfectly useless, invented probably by some exasperated gilder in a moment of unhallowed inspiration. This is quite inadmissible; hang your curtains on a plain, straight brass rod, with a simple knob at the end, and let this brass rod fall into plain brackets of the same. It is better to have a separate rod to each window, but not very material, if they are close together.

Then come the two great questions in every room,—What colour or paper are you to have on your walls, and what carpet? And here I may say at once, that in my opinion all false dados made of paper, and professing to represent the height of panelling, are in bad taste. If you have a panelling in your room, preserve it by all means, but don't try to pretend you have what you haven't, by putting up something which is in reality quite unlike it. First, as to the colour of the walls, dismiss from your mind all that you have ever heard about one colour being suitable for a dining, and one for a library, and one for a drawing-room; that's all spurious tradition (tradition of the shopkeeper). The colour must depend on a thousand things, *not* on whether you eat in the room or talk in it, one colour is as good as another for either purpose. And again, remember this, that if you are going to hang pictures on your walls (and in these days of photographs and engravings, it will be your own fault if you don't), you don't want to put on an elaborate paper which will attract the attention. What you want is a soft, dark-hued paper or tint, that will throw up the pictures and relieve the eye. What colour is best for this is a disputed question. I am disposed to think that for the old school of water-colour drawings the tint should be delicate and not too dark, perhaps a light olive-green would be as good as any. For a body-colour drawing, a photograph, or an oil-painting, nothing looks so well as red; but it is an excessively difficult colour to get the right shade of, and is not suitable to a very light room. Some shades of dead blue are very beautiful, and form, with dark-green hangings, one of the most pleasing harmonies of colour you can have; but whenever you put colours so nearly allied together, you must be very sure of having the right shade, or the effect will be hideous. As in everything else, if you once leave the beaten track of conventionality, you must be a law to yourself, and dare failure on your own responsibility. I think, as a rule, light blues and yellows are not advisable, unless the room is a very small one; they have a cold, cheerless look, in large quantities. For the same reason, French grey and salmon-colour are to be carefully avoided.

In conclusion, I must say a few words as to the arrangement and choice of the furniture There seems amongst the upper middle classes, of whom I have been speaking, to be a prejudice against having a book-case in the drawing-room, or allowing any books there, save such as are distinguished, not for their contents, but their bindings. This is essentially a mistake; there is nothing furnishes a room like a book-case, and plenty of books in it, not in mathematically precise order, but looking as if they were accustomed to be taken down and read constantly. Again, it is much better to have small tables about the room or against the wall, than to have one large table in the centre laden with ormolu foolishness and skeleton flowers. But the chief thing in the arrangement of the furniture is that things should be where they are likely to be wanted; chairs near tables, and music on the piano, and easy-chairs and sofas by the fire, and all that sort of thing; and above all, do not have a lot of pieces of furniture scattered about without any meaning, under the impression that their "ordered disarray" may be pleasing. And it is not necessary to put a clock exactly in the centre of the mantel-piece. and ormolu candelabra in glass shades on each side of it. It is quite unnecessary; a clock as at present made, particularly a drawing-room clock, is generally a monument of combined folly and bad taste, and is much better put away in some less conspicuous place. And if you have the good-fortune to possess a really good work of art, put it over the mantel-piece, and take away the eternal mirror, which is another instance of the blind, sheep-like manner in which we English follow one another, without having an idea of our own. And finally, have your carpet to harmonise with your walls, but a shade or two darker; and the less design there is on it, in these days of Manchester designs, the better it will probably be. Above all, in the general effect of your room, try to make it a place where people may sit and talk or work comfortably in any part of it. The more a large sitting-room is broken up into little nooks and corners, the pleasanter it is to its inhabitants. And try and get some special effect of colour or form in each recess.

In my next article I shall speak of modern china and pottery, and their place in Art Decoration.

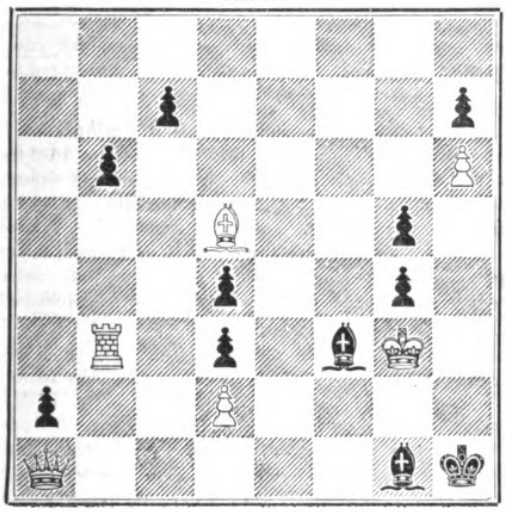
* A very good imitation of stained glass may be easily made by the process known as "Vitremanie."

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PRIZE PROBLEM.

By Dr. Novotny.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 4 moves.

Solution of W. B. Mason's problem of 19th May.

White.	Black.
1.—Q. to K. R.'s 2nd.	1.—K. takes Kt.
2.—Q. to Q. B.'s 7th, ch.	2.—B. takes Q.
3.—R. to K. B.'s 8th, mate.	
A	
	1.—K. to Q.'s 2nd.
2.—Q. to Q.'s 6th, ch.	2.—Kt. takes Q.
3.—R. takes B., mate.	

As we supposed, a black pawn was omitted from Q. B.'s 5th. Correct answer received from W. H. S., Tôkiô.

Solution of J. G. Campbell's problem of last week.

White.	Black.
1.—R. to Q. B.'s sq.	1.—Kt. to Kt.'s 5th.
2.—Q. to Kt.'s 3rd.	2.—Anything.
3.—P., Q. or Kt. mates.	

Corrected answer received from W. B. M., Tôkiô.

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.—It is satisfactory to find that English manufacturers more than hold their own in America. We notice that at the Philadelphia Exhibition, Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell have secured fresh triumphs for their celebrated specialities, and have obtained no fewer than four awards, besides the Medal for pickles, sauces, &c., they have also received one for preserved fruits, one for malt vinegar, and another for preserved fish, soups and meats.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

Shipping Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Malaca*, from Hongkong.—Fleet Surgeon, G. F. A. Drew, Messrs. T. Davis, W. H. Sandersen, C. F. Sandersen; and 16 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre*, for Hongkong.—Madame Aymés, Messrs. Vittore Theophile, Robert Johnston Kalis, Harada, Tomi, A. Imaizumi.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—H. E. Arinori Mori, Japanese Minister to Peking, Rev. L. C. Gulick, Paymaster Burnside, U.S.N., Lieut. Noel, U.S.N., Mrs. Drummond, Captain Bonger, Messrs. Tuck Chew, Laurie, J. Gray, Takuchi, Oye, Lambard, Chadwick, Mackenzie, Von Fischer, Kojima, Araki, Tzuki, Nakashima, Yamahashi, Tomikawa, Ono, Inouye, Kikutai, Abe, Hori, Gilbert, Beddoes, Akao, Goldsmith, O. Smith, Suwa, H. Andersen, Gillet, Woodall, and A. Robertson. For America: Rev. C. Hartwell, wife and child, Paymaster C. P. Thompson, U.S.N., and E. S. Harris, U.S.N.

Per Steam-ship *Teviot* from Hongkong: Captain Percy.

Per Steam-ship *Alaska*, from San Francisco.—For Yokohama: Paymaster W. W. Woodhull, U.S.N., wife and 2 children, Chief Engineer C. H. Loring, U.S.N., Messrs. H. Midzu-no-hima, Yoshida Djiro, Jossoss Sampson, Wm. G. Sands and wife, Alex. E. Philippaes and B. Stahl in the cabin. Messrs. G. Musagami, Sugaki, M. Widse, C. F. Gooding wife and child, J. W. Milsted and 6 Chinese in the steerage. For Hongkong: Mr. F. Gillming and wife in the cabin. Steerage: 150 Chinese.

Per Steam-ship *Menzaleh*, for Shanghai.—Mr. Kraetzer.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Paymaster Woodhull, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Kami and child, Mr. and Mrs. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Penney and child, Lieut. Kato, Dr. Novikoff, Mrs. McNett, Messrs. Van der Pot, Winslow, U.S.N., Kobayashi, Masuda, Endo, O. Keil, Schmeitz, Rostchke, Midzuhara, A. Shinjo, T. Shinjo, Uchida, Ketairi, Yamaguchi, Kusuda, Nakayama, Imaidzumi, Ebell, Ono, Kodama, Tsutsumi, Hanabusa, Shiraishi, Nakao, Yoshizawa, Mackenzie, Karutami, Yamauchi, Touno, Kagawa, Nomoto, Ida, Yamane, Tsuda, Hashimoto and J. Sampson in the cabin; and 1,000 troops.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca* from Hongkong:—	
Overland	143 pkgs.
Sugar	4,469 bags.
Do. Candy	345 ,,
Wood	180 pls.
Oil	104 pkgs.
Sundries	303 pkgs.
Total ...	5,544 pkgs.
Per Steam-ship *Tibre*, for Hongkong:—	
Silk for France	215 bales.
England	92 ,,
Total	307 bales.
Waste Silk	9 bales.
Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru*, Shanghai and ports:—	
Treasure	$11,075
Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports—	
Treasure	$504,060.00

REPORTS.

The Steam-ship *Alaska* reports: At noon of the 26th of May Lat. 35° 12" N. Lon. 158° 48" E. barometer very low and falling fast, there was every indication of a cyclone. At 12.40 barometer 29.10, wind blowing a moderate gale from the South. Let the ship come to, heading to South West, barometer 28.94 Storm path N.N.E. At 5 o'clock barometer began to rise; at 6 o'clock to 10 wind veering from W. to N. W. blowing very heavily; from 10 o'clock to midnight wind changing N.W. to N. and moderating, barometer rising rapidly—ship on her course heading W. At midnight to 6 a.m. of the 27th wind moderated to a strong breeze from the N., barometer 29.86, with a very heavy swell running from the N.E.

The above barometrical deductions are the mean of two barometers and one sympiesometer. With this exception experienced fine weather and moderate winds from the westward during the entire passage.

The *Anna Cecilia* reports light and baffling winds throughout the passage.

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Nagasaki.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE
Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—With the exception of a few articles only a limited business can be reported; prices in many instances are weaker and nominal. *Yarns*: There is a fair demand for 16/24 and 28/32 mockwater at firm rates; 28/32 water twist attract more attention, but offers are still proportionately low, while 38/42 are neglected. In *Shirtings* there has been only a small business at declining prices. Of *Velvets* some sales are reported, whereas for other articles no interest is shown.

Grey Shirtings:—						White Shirtings:—	
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.45 to $1.80		60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in.	per pce. 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.65 to 2.25		Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb. 0.67½ to 0.82½
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.60 to 2.35		Black Velvets	7.25 to 8.25
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.00 to 2.52½		English Drills 15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.	2.60 to 2.85
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1.60		Taffachelass 12 yds, 43 in.	1.70 to 2.15
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25			

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$29.00 to 32.50	No. 38 to 42 per picul	$34.00 to 38.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$30.50 to 34.50	Reverse Twist 16-24 ,,	$33.75 to 34.00

Woollens.—The same dullness prevails in our market and quotations remain nominally the same.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	5.50 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de Laine 30 yds. 30 in.	0.24 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.25 to 5.25	Multicolored ,, 30 yds. 30 in.	0.28 to 0.36
Shimagoro	30 yds. 30 in.	4.00 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in.	0.24 to 0.31	Presidents 54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots 54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	16.50 to 17.50	Union 54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green 6 to 8 lbs.	per lb 0.40 to 0.48
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in	0.16½ to 0.19		

Sugar.—Prices have still further advanced but the market is quiet and only a small business has been done. Stocks 40,000 piculs.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$5.25	China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul	$7.50 to $7.90
,, in basket	,,	$5.10	,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$6.50 to $7.20
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$5.15	,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$5.50 to $6.00
do. in basket	,,	$5.05	Swatow Brown	,,	None.
China No 1 Ping-fah	,,	$8.80 to $9.20	Daitong	,,	$4.80 to $5.00
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$8.50 to $9.10	Japan Rice	,,	$1.90 to $2.05
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$8.00 to $8.60	Kerosene Oil	,,	$4.50

Kerosene Oil remains firm at $4.50, with few sellers. Stocks are very small.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The receipt of discouraging news from Europe has caused depression in our market and a consequent fall in prices. The quotations given below are to a great extent nominal, as dealers are unwilling to accept the still lower rates at which foreign buyers are disposed to operate. Settlements for the week amount to 80 bales of Hanks and 50 bales of Filatures. Stocks consist of 1,000 bales.

		In London at 4s. 2d.	*In Lyons at 5 25.*
Hanks, Best No. 1 & 2	$600 to 630	22/4 to 23/5	62 to 65
,, Good No. 2	$560 to 590	20/11 to 22/	58 to 61
,, Good all round No. 2½	$520 to 550	19/7 to 20/7	54 to 57
,, Medium No 3	$490 to 510	18/6 to 19/3	51 to 53
,, Common to Inferior No 4 & 5	$450 to 480	17/2 to 18/2	47 to 50
Oshiu, Good to Medium	$480 to 530	18/2 to 19/11	50 to 55
Hamatski, Medium to Common	$410 to 440	15/9 to 16/8	43 to 46
Kakeda, Good	$570 to 600	21/4 to 22/4	59 to 62
,, Medium to Common	$530 to 560	19/11 to 20/11	55 to 58
Filature Silks	$650 to 750	24/1 to 27/7	67 to 76

Tea.—An exceedingly extensive business has been done during the course of the past week, settlements amounting to the large figure of 8,300 piculs. This has principally been brought about by the willingness of native dealers to meet purchasers, in order to avoid heavy accumulations of stock.

Prices show a decline of $3 to $4 on last week's quotations and close as under, the market still betraying signs of weakness.

Medium	$19.00 to $21.00	Finest	$29.00 to $34.00
Good Medium	$22.00 to $24.00	Choice	$35.00 to $40.00
Fine	$25.00 to $28.00		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been a pretty large business doing during the past week at fluctuating rates, ranging from 4s. 1⅜d. to 4s. 1⅞d. for Credits. The demand for Bank Bills continues small.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 1¼d.	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	75
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0⅞d.	,, Private 10 days sight	76
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1⅜d.	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	97
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	5.05	,, 30 days sight Private	99
Bank 6 months' sight	5.12½	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	97½
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.23	,, 30 days sight Private	99½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1¼ % dis.	Kinsatz	405½
,, Private 10 days' sight	2¼ ,,	Gold Yen	404

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 26	John M'Kean	Lucy	British schr.	196	Nagasaki	May 13	Coal	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 27	Mary Jane	Brinkmeier	Am. schooner	165	Kobe	„ 19	General	E. C. Kirby & C.
„ 27	Talisman	St. Hiliare	Fren. corvette	1400	Kobe	„ 24	——	——
„ 30	Malacca	Edmond	British str.	1709	Hongkong	„ 23	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 31	Volga	Rolland	French str.	1502	Hongkong	„ 24	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 31	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & ports	—	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 31	Atalante	Capt. Galliart	French flagship [Admi. Veron	3000	Kobe	—	——	——
„ 31	Thistle	Comdr. Pusey	H.B.M. g-vessel	465	Kobe	—	——	——
„ 31	Teviot	Nisbet	British str.	1262	London viâ H'ong.	Mar. 25	General	L. Kniffler & Co.
„ 31	Alaska	Howard	American str.	4011	San Francisco	„ 2	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
June 2	Anna Cecilia	Fischer	Swedish bq.	328	Takao	„ 12	Sugar	Chinese

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
May 30	Tibre	De Girard	French str.	1726	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 31	Seawfell	Campbell	British barque	489	Nagasaki	Ballast	Captain
„ 31	Thabor	Prendered	Japanese str.	950	Kagoshima	M'tion of war	Government Service
June 1	Menzaleh	Pasqualini	French str.	1503	Shanghai	General	M. M. Co.
„ 1	Hiroshima Maru	Burdiss	Japanese str.	1870	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 1	Alaska	Howard	American str.	4011	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Candia	Dumbrek	British steamer	2240	Hongkong	May 17	J. C. Fraser & Co.	Kobe
Massilia	Rand	British steamer	1650	Kobe	May 14	M. B. Co.	
Malacca	Edmond	British steamer	1709	Hongkong	May 30	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong
Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese steamer	1146	Shanghai & ports	May 31	M. B. Co.	
Teviot	Nisbet	British steamer	1262	London via H'kong	May 31	L. Kniffler & Co.	
Volga	Rolland	French steamer	1502	Hongkong	May 31	M. M. Co.	
SAILING SHIPS.							
Anna Cecilia	Fischer	Swedish barque	328	Takao	June 2	Chinese	
Bothwell Castle	Heath	British barque	591	Newcastle, N.S.W.	May 18	Walsh, Hall & Co.	San Francisco
Flying Spur	Croot	British barque	735	London	May 2	L. Kniffler & Co.	Kobe & N'saki
John M'Kean	Lucas	British schooner	196	Nagasaki	May 26	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Mary Jane	Brinkmeier	Am. schooner.	165	Kobe	May 27	E. C. Kirby & Co.	

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	Commander:
JAPANESE—Raiden Kan	4	450	Gun vessel	Commander Masuda
„ Fujiyama Kan ...	13	...	Sailing sloop	Captain Matsumura
BRITISH—Vigilant	2	835	Paddle Despatch vessel [A. P. Ryder)	Lt. and Comd. Hugh C. D. Ryder
„ Audacious...	14	3774	Iron-clad frigate (flagship, Vice Admiral	Captain P. H. Colomb
„ Egeria	...	1011	Sloop	Captain Douglas
„ Thistle	4	465	Gun-vessel	Commander Pusey
AMERICAN—Tennessee	23	4200	Frigate (fg. ship, Rear Admiral W. Reynolds)	Captain Young
GERMAN—Elisabeth	21	2000	Corvette	Captain von Wickede
RUSSIAN—Haydamak	7	1000	Corvette	Captain Tirtoff
FRENCH—Talisman	6	1400	Corvette	Captain St. Hiliare
„ Atalante	12	3000	Iron-clad frigate (flagship, Admiral Veron)	Captain Galliart

Vessels on the Berth.

Destination.	Name.	Agents.	To be Despatched.
San Francisco	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	June 6th
Hongkong	Malacca	P. & O. Co.	June 6th
New York viâ San Francisco	Bothwell Castle	O. & O. Co.	About June 10th
San Francisco	Belgic	O. & O. Co.	June 28th

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MISCELLANEOUS.



In the U. S. Consular General Court at Kanagawa, Japan.

J. M. BATCHELDER,

Against

THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF THE BARQUE

"CAYALTI."

TO THE FORMER OWNER OR OWNERS OF THE SAID BARQUE AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. GREETING.

WHEREAS an action has been brought in this Court by the above-named Plaintiff against the proceeds of the sale of the Barque "*CAYALTI*," now in the hands of the UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL for Japan, praying that the said proceeds may be paid to him on account of monies advanced and transportation and supplies furnished to the crew and coolies belonging to the said Barque "*CAYALTI*."

Now therefore take notice, that unless answer be filed therein within three months from the date hereof, judgment will be taken by the said Plaintiff according to the prayer of his Petition.

Given under my hand with the Seal of said Court affixed, this 28th day of May, A.D. 1877.

(Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul-General.

J. 1. 3ms.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the **IMPROVED-BREECH**, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT
in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT
FORM.
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

July 8, 1876. 1f. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.



RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant, tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLORIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, COAL-TAR, and other SOAP in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAD and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the Mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

E. RIMMEL Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.

An illustrated Price List sent on application.

December 4, 1875. 52ins.

CAUTION.

BASS & CO.'S ALES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

TRANSLATION.

"The British Authorities have complained that certain parties in this Country have been imitating the Trade Mark of Messrs. Bass & Co., a firm of Brewers in the English capital and selling Beer so labelled. The manufacture of Beer is not prohibited in this country, but it is wrong, according to Commercial law, to imitate Trade Marks.

"Henceforward, therefore, persons whose business is Brewing Beer must apply for LICENSES, and send in a specimen of Trade Mark not likely to be confused with others.

"The above to be universally notified.

"9th Month, 1871. (Signed)
"TOKEI FU."

In consequence of extensive forgeries of our Labels and Trade Mark having come to our knowledge, the attention of the public is called to the above PROCLAMATION.

We, therefore, CAUTION all persons against either selling or purchasing, as our manufacture, beer, whether in bottle or in cask, bearing such forged and fraudulent Labels, Capsules or Trade Mark.

BASS & Co.,
London, and Burton-on-Trent.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,

AGENTS TO BASS & CO.,

INTIMATE THAT ALL

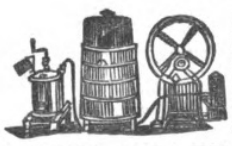
Bass's Pale Ale sold by them in bottle has Messrs. Bass's Label, Cameron & Saunders' Green Caution Label and Capsule affixed to each bottle; and that all three bear Messrs. Bass & Co.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Red Triangle)

AND ALSO THE WORDS.

"Cameron & Saunders, London."

March 4, 1876 1-f. 13 ins.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.



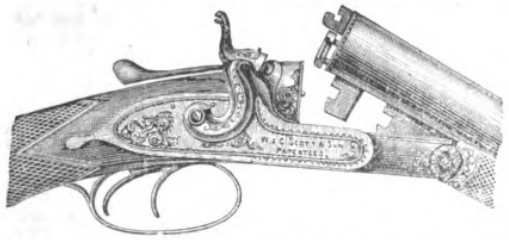
And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 23c, FORSTON ST., HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

December 2, 1876. B. 13ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL and DIPLOMA OF HONOUR awarded, CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, Philadelphia, 1876. For excellence of Materials and Workmanship in their PREMIER QUALITY and medium grades. Their New PATENT TRIPLEX action and COMPENSATING LUMP.

The attention of Sportsmen is requested to the above new system of action. Its superior strength and solidity imparts greatly improved shooting powers. Hard hitting being the desideratum required is obtained by this powerful Gun.

Prices of the TRIPLEX: £22.10.0, £30.0.0, and £37.10.0. This latter is our highest quality and is marked "THE PREMIER QUALITY."

Excellent DOUBLE-GRIP BREECH-LOADERS at £8.10.0, £12.0.0, £16.0.0 and £20.0.0. Shooting guaranteed.

OUR PATENT TOP LEVER with PURDEY solid double bolt. Shooting guaranted. Sound plain finish £15/0/0. Well finished, good materials £21.0.0. Cases and implements £4, £6 and £8 extra.

In the New York International Gun Trial competition, 1873, the Committee awarded our guns the Diploma, being declared first for points of merit of action, materials, proportion and shooting qualities.

Extract from Forest and Stream, New York, December 26th, 1876. Contributed by one of the judges of awards of guns at the Centennial. "The crowning glory of the display was the case of W. & C. Scott & Son. This firm has sent more good guns to this country during the past few years than any other, and they especially commend themselves to American sportsmen from the fact that they furnish good guns, honestly made, and of high shooting powers at very moderate prices. Their TRIPLEX ACTION combines, in the highest degree, strength with simplicity, and it must rapidly secure the favor of all who test its merits."

OUR PATENT COMPENSATING LUMP strongly recommended; should be ordered on every gun (cost, 30 shillings extra). For the Sportsman abroad, this invention is invaluable, being secured against the joint becoming loose after several years wear.

CHOKE BORED GUNS.—Slight, Medium or Full.

BREECH LOADERS in all systems from lowest qualities.

SINGLE and DOUBLE MUZZLE LOADERS.

Makers of the NEW SWINBURN-HENRY Sporting Express and SWINBURN-HENRY RIFLES and Carbines taking Government Ammunition. This Rifle is a great improvement on the Martini.

SNIDERS Military and Sporting. MARTINI RIFLES.

DOUBLE EXPRESS RIFLES .450, .500, .577 Bore.

SUPERIOR REVOLVERS.

Chief Address, Manufactory,
Premier Gun Works,
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

LONDON OFFICE,
10, Gt. Castle St.,
REGENT CIRCUS.

Yokohama, April 21, 1877. 3ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. The 1s. tins are so made that the Powder is easily distributed from them, and will be found a great improvement on the old paper packets. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

SOLD IN TINS AND BOTTLES, BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. KEATING. Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.

Yours respectfully,
M. E. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas I am informed fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, and on conviction of the offender a liberal Reward will be paid.

Yokohama, April 7, 1877. 26ins.

TRADE  MARK.

ELLWOODS'

HATS AND HELMETS

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS, Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in

Hot Climates.

24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Yokohama, April 7, 1877. 52ins.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Januray 1, 1876. 52 ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

June 10, 1876. 12ms.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of al kinds It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873. tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DIED.

At No. 72, on the 8th instant, at 1 a.m., CHARLIE H. COOK, aged 4 years 11 months.

Notes of the Week.

Mr. Terashima, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has gone to Kiôto, and it is stated that Mr. Mori who has just returned from Pekin is at the *Gaimusho*, acting in his place. There is a wide spread rumour to the effect that Mr. Ito is in Tôkiô, but we give it with all reserve. Oyama Tsunayoshi, ex-Governor of Kagoshima has been sent to Nagasaki, for trial, together with thirty more of those implicated in the southern rebellion; but strange to say the judges who were to try them, Ogi and Yamada, have left for Tôkiô. Again the air is filled with rumours of overtures made, on the part of the Government, to effect a compromise with Saigo, which it is said are rejected by the sturdy General, who refuses to listen to the men who plotted his assassination, and declares that he will treat with the Emperor alone. Without having confirmation of these reports, it is quite reasonable to suppose that the Government is anxious to bring about a settlement by the only course which seems likely to preserve, at least, a portion of its credit, and to save it from utter defeat, and there is little doubt that the rumour has very good foundation. The pressure that is being brought against the Government cannot long be withstood. It is coming to the end of its resources, both of men and money, while it is making no headway whatever against those who have risen up against it. The fighting in Kiushiu during the last ten days has been of the most insignificant nature, and in most cases the insurgents have everything their own way. They have no lack of cannon, arms, ammunition, and supplies of all kinds, and are in numbers largely superior to the Imperialists. It is only by compromise that a speedy peace can be looked for, and it would probably have to be made on such terms as Saigo and those who think and act with him might choose to dictate. He knows full well the power he now possesses, and unless his demands are granted, he will continue the war until he enforces them.

The greatest disquietude continues to reign in Tosa. The Government evidently fear the worst, as they have already sent six thousand troops and policemen thither, and a collision may take place at any moment. It is reported in the native journals that two thousand of the Tosa *samurai* have "disappeared," a most vague and unsatisfactory announcement, for examples are not wanting of these sudden vanishings being followed by unexpected manifestations. A number of Satsuma *samurai* have also managed to cross over to Sikoku, where also, it is said, Kirino has gone. In Suruga, the Tokugawa *samurai* are showing signs of turbulence and troops have been despatched thither. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of this morning does not contain a single item of intelligence from the seat of war. The *Chôya Shimbun* states that great agitation prevails at Uwajima in Awa. From Chôshiu there is no further news.

We are informed that the death of the Imperial General Nodzu, which though often rumoured has never been officially announced, actually took place some weeks since. He was really the only Commander in whom the troops had any confidence, and there is no one on the side of the Government who is competent to fill his place.

The long period of inactivity on the part of the Imperialists that followed their occupation of Kumamoto was very severely commented on by the native Press, and it certainly seemed to all onlookers passing strange that no efforts were made to overtake or arrest the movements of the Satsuma forces, who were allowed ample time to accomplish a leisurely retreat, and to recruit their strength while perfecting their defences. It will be remembered that one or more of the native papers stated that the cause of the delay was the refusal of the troops to fight under the leadership of Yamagata, although it is supposed that differences existed between Kuroda and Yamagata. This report was only set afloat to conceal the real reason, which is stated to be as follows. In the conflicts before Kumamoto, Saigo had taken a large number of prisoners. After the occupation of the castle, he caused these men to be drawn up, and addressed them, telling them that they had been made to fight in the cause of a Government of whose intentions they were profoundly ignorant; that they belonged to a class that were not trained to war, and that their duty was to till their fields and look after their families; that he was not fighting against them, or men of their class. He then released the whole of them, giving to each man a small sum of money. When those who returned told their comrades of this generous action, there was great excitement among the Government troops, and they refused to fight against Saigo. Much disaffection ensued accompanied by desertion, in order to account for which it was reported that Yamagata was unpopular with the army.

On the 14th May last, a very remarkable disturbance of the sea took place at Kamaishi in Heigori, and enquiries at the different light-house stations along the Eastern coast prove

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that the same phenomenon was observable from Hakodate to Sagami.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, the tide began to rise with such rapidity, that within half an hour the fishing villages, upon either side of the harbour, were flooded, to the great consternation of the inhabitants, who had however hardly commenced to remove their effects to the neighbouring hills for safety, before the water had subsided again, and even receded to an unusually low level. At noon the same alarming occurrence repeated itself, and again at 2 o'clock or thereabouts, after which it continued to recur at shorter intervals, until between five and six p.m. the water level rose and fell not less than than ten feet every five minutes. How long after sunset this state of things continued we are unable to say, but it was affirmed by the fishermen—who spent the night upon the hills with their families, in anticipation of some such great calamity as the inundation which swept away their habitations and wrecked their boats seventeen years before and which grew from the same commencements—that by midnight the sea had resumed its usual tranquillity. It is worthy of record that during the continuance of this disturbance the weather was calm and mild, and the sea both within and outside the little harbour unruffled. Nothing of the nature of wave or roller was apparent at any time, the water seeming simply to swell up and then quietly subside. It was surmised by certain gentlemen who witnessed the phenomenon, that a destructive earthquake upon the coast of America was the cause of this occurrence, and the conjecture has proved to be correct, as by last mail, telegraphic advices were received, dated Valparaiso, May 12th, of the total destruction of the city of Iquique in Peru by one of these terrible convulsions.

In our issue of the 7th of August, 1875, we gave our readers a translation of the Constitution and Regulations of the Japanese Courts. They have been since amended, and we print elsewhere a Notification from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, publishing, at the request of the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the information of British subjects, the Regulations in their amended form. We have received from Her Majesty's Legation another Notification, which will appear in our next issue, publishing an Arrangement which has been concluded concerning the procedure in cases brought by British subjects in Japanese Local Courts as Courts of First Instance, or in the Superior Courts either as Courts of First Instance or Courts of Appeal, and intended to facilitate the presentation and prosecution of their claims by British subjects.

An officer of the English army has written to the *Times* stating that an international Anti-Torpedo Association is about to be set on foot, which has for its object the urging upon all countries to discontinue the manufacture and prohibit the use of the torpedo. He states that nations unanimously agreed that chain shot and explosive bullets should not be used in war; that poison is prohibited, and that torpedoes are actually more subtle and deadly than poison, inasmuch as there is no antidote or escape from them. He then goes on to say that were he permitted to fire from a mortar gutta percha bags filled with strychnine, and charged with burster and time fuse to cause the bag to burst and scatter its contents over some obstinate city or fort which would not capitulate, the visitation would be far more merciful in its way to the people of the city or fort than the use of torpedoes against crews and ships, because strychnine could be seen and avoided by flight, whereas torpedoes secretly moored or even fish torpedoes, "insure complete, sudden, unexpected and unavoidable destruction" He further adds, as a powerful argument against their continued use, that several clever artisans have been killed while pumping compressed air into the tails of loaded fish torpedoes, and surmises that had the torpedoes been loaded with gun cotton for service on board ship, or had one of them exploded during action, or had a shot or shell by chance struck the vessel at the time of starting the torpedo on its death track, the consequences would have been very fearful. Undoubtedly they would. The consequences were very fearful to the Turkish monitor that blew up on the Danube recently, owing to a shell penetrating the boiler and thereby exploding the magazine. Humanitarians might therefore agree that vessels of war should no longer be provided with magazines or boilers. Many clever artisans have been killed by shells exploding while being filled, while examples are not wanting of terrible accidents occurring from the bursting or unexpected discharge of cannon. Let us therefore have an anti-cannon association. If the humane and gallant officer should seriously propose to fire strychnine shells into some beleaguered city, there could be no possible objection to his doing so provided he chose to pay his own druggist's bill. Unless it be the custom of the besieged to taste the contents of all shells that may be dropped upon them, we cannot see what possible harm can accrue to them by the use of strychnine shells. The fact is, that however humane the motives which prompt the founding of the International Anti-Torpedo Association, their arguments against the use of these engines of destruction are singularly weak. As well at once strike at the root of the evil and endeavour to get nations unanimously to agree to abolish the use of gunpowder. It would be a good thing if science could so progress as to make wars impossible. It is a very weak humanitarianism that objects to the quality of murder, not to the murder itself.

In two of the translations that appear in our columns to-day on the situation in Tosa, one is the letter of a Tosa man and the other an editorial criticism of the opinions expressed. There is also a sensible article on the absurdity of supposing that the war was to end with the taking of Kumamoto. The metaphors used in Japanese writing are often—as in this case—more forcible than nice, but the comparisons drawn are amusingly apt.

To what may be ascribed the depressed state of athletics and sports in this settlement? Are they influenced by the bad state of trade of which so many complain, or is trade so brisk that our residents have no time to devote to pleasure? Throughout the East cricket finds ardent supporters, and lovers of the game in Yokohama never used to be a whit behind the other ports of China and Japan in their pursuit of it. Yet although the Cricket Club can boast of more members than it has possessed for some time past, the first match of the season was played only yesterday, "Settlement *versus* The Fleet." As it was, the "Settlement" failed to bring forward a team composed of their best players to meet their opponents; their fielding was as bad as could be well imagined, a fault which was evidently due to want of practice, so that it is no matter for surprise that they were thoroughly beaten by "The Fleet," who won the match with four wickets to go down. As the summer is now upon us, it can hardly be expected that another match will be played before the Autumn, but we hope that the Club will then look to its laurels, and make an effort to record a long list of well contested and frequently won matches.

The Very Rev. Dean Butcher will preach in Christ Church to-morrow morning.

Some short time ago we called attention to the fact that a number of Chinamen had been sent to the tea districts near Kiôto for the purpose of making black tea of the Japanese leaf. We regard the success of the undertaking as quite problematical, but as many people imagine that black and green teas are the products of entirely different shrubs, we publish elsewhere in our columns an account of the process which is gone through in China to produce the two varieties.

We are glad to note that that the Amateur Dramatic Corps of H. M. S. *Audacious* are going to give another performance at the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday evening next, the 14th instant, in aid of the *Thunderer* Relief Fund, which we trust will meet with support from the residents here worthy of the object for which it is given. Judging from what we have already seen of the *Audacious* Dramatic Corps, we feel sure that their performance will be one worth witnessing and we heartily wish them a good house.

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The trial of Peter Garhard Hansen for complicity in the forgery on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, took place yesterday, when the prisoner, by advice of his Counsel, pleaded guilty to the third count of the indictment, which runs as follows:—

Alfred Henry Charles Haselwood aforesaid further charges that Anton Bennett *alias* Julius Hakon Kinchoff at some time unknown to the aforesaid prosecutor but before the said seventh day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven feloniously did forge a certain note of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation commonly called a Bank note for the payment of five hundred Dollars with intent thereby then to defraud. And Alfred Henry Charles Haselwood aforesaid further charges that the said Peter Gerhard Hansen before the said last mentioned felony was committed did *maliciously and feloniously incite move procure hire counsel aid and abet* the said Anton Bennett *alias* Julius Hakon Kirchoff the said last mentioned felony in the manner and form aforesaid to do and commit against the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of our Lady the Queen her crown and dignity.

It will be seen that in this count the prisoner was charged that he did "incite, move, procure, hire, counsel, aid and abet" in the felony, and it might perhaps appear that the sentence of hard labour for one year, which was passed on the prisoner, was a lenient one. It should be remembered, however, that Sir Edmund Hornby long ago laid it down as his opinion that one year's imprisonment out here was held as equivalent to three years at home, and probably the remembrance of this ruling influences the decisions of those who preside over criminal cases here, though we are inclined to think that in many instances the offender gets an undue benefit by this consideration.

After an interval of three months the Asiatic Society are about to hold a meeting in Yokohama, it having been announced that Dr. Syle will read a paper at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday evening on "Primitive Music, especially that of Japan." The subject is an interesting one, and it is to be hoped that the members of the Society will attend in force and show a landable curiosity to discover what Dr. Syle can find to say in favour of the music of this country. Although much that is interesting may be said of its construction, still to most of us the mere mention of Japanese music conveys anything but a sense of pleasure, as we know it only by the monotonous strumming on the *samisen*, or ear piercing notes of a flute, often supported by the too liberal base of a noisy drum, altogether making anything but a "concord of sweet sounds."

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 4th.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

About one hundred and fifty *samurai* of Chôshiu are said to have broken out at Sasanami in that province. Some fighting is said to have taken place on the 31st of last month.

The 1600 police men enrolled at Miyagi *ken* (Sendai) will arrive at Tôkiô in a day or two.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 11.05 p.m. on the 31st ultimo announces that the troops of the second division of the Imperial army attacked and took possession of the rebel positions on Terakaku-yama. The pickets of the Imperialists are now within twenty *chô* of Hitoyoshi, but as the roads are so bad and the troops fatigued, an immediate assault upon Hitoyoshi cannot be made. Such being the case, the main body have pitched their tents on Mosui-yama, and are waiting for the right and left wings to come up.

Some troops of the 2nd division had an engagement with the insurgents on the 30th instant and took possession of some batteries at Shi-ita-goi.

The Imperialists stationed on the banks of the Kumagawa have advanced as far Mawarise.

All the Imperial forces intend to unite and advance further towards Hitoyoshi.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

On the 31st instant about two hundred policemen enlisted at Aichi (Owari) and Miyagi (Sendai) *ken* arrived at Tôkiô.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Yamaguchi at 1.30 a.m. on the 1st instant announces that on that night a suspicious looking person was arrested and examined in Yamaguchi. He confessed that some two hundred men (of whom he was one) had, the night before last (the 30th), proposed to make the enlisting of *samurai* as troops a pretext for taking possession of the arms and ammunition at the depôt at Hagiwara, and then to march through Yamaguchi into Kiushiu.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 2 a.m. on the 31st ultimo announces that reports have been received from various quarters that some *samurai* of Hagi and Susa, both in Chôshiu, had risen to arms and were advancing towards Yamaguchi by the country roads. Policemen have been called out to oppose them.

At about 1 a.m. on the 1st instant some two hundred prisoners at Mayebashi in Jôshiu (Gumma *ken*) broke out of the prison and escaped, three only having been since arrested. These confessed that they intended to break into the prison at Takasaki and cause a great disturbance.

The new recruits of the Tôkiô garrison who have been sent up for drill to Narashino-hara, are to be recalled immediately, and sent to Kobe on the 3rd or 4th instant.

Tuesday, 5th.

On Sunday morning some children who were searching for birds' nests on Hachoji-yama, beyond Homoko, came across the body of a young Japanese who had evidently recently committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver. On examining the body, a letter was found giving name and reasons for the act, which must have been committed on Saturday evening, as several persons living in the neighbourhood remembered seeing the deceased pass in a *jinrikisha* on his way to the spot where the body was discovered. According to the statement found upon him the unfortunate young fellow, who had resided for some time in England, had returned from Shanghai last week by the *Saikio Maru*, and was living at some hotel in Benten-dori. Inability to find means to meet money engagements was stated to be the cause of suicide. He was only nineteen years of age.

Hachoji-yama has an evil reputation, as the Japanese say that it is a notorious spot for suicides. In former years the average was said to have been one a month, and they are very frequent even now.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Some troops from Wakayama *ken* (Kishiu) were creating some disturbance at a theatre in Dotombori, Osaka, on the 28th ultimo. The police on duty interfered and remonstrated with them, a proceeding which only made matters worse, as the bugles were sounded and the whole regiment quickly assembled with the announced intention of attacking the police. The soldiers were restrained by their officers from the projected attack, but the latter warned the police that they were doubtful if they could keep their men quiet for any length of time. About eight hundred police assembled to repel any attack that might be made, and of course the Dotombori quarter of the city was in a great state of excitement.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kumamoto at 11 p.m. on the 2nd instant announces that since the 30th of last month the Imperialists, fired with zeal, have been fighting in a desperate manner. The town of Hitoyoshi was taken from the insurgents at 9 a.m. on the 2nd instant, and destroyed by fire.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Two hundred and twenty four policemen enlisted at Fukushima *ken* (Iwashiro) arrived at Tôkiô on the 3rd instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kumamoto on the 2nd instant at 8.11 p.m, announces that at dawn of the 31st ultimo the Imperialists attacked the villages of Uyashiki, Semenshowa and Matsgakubo, but greatly to their surprise could not find a single insurgent. They then advanced through Watari-mura to Nakagano, a village about one *ri* from Hitoyoshi, where they encountered a large force of rebels. At first the Imperialists were taken unawares but finally obtained an advantage over the rebels.

A telegram despatched from Kumamoto at 10.35 a.m. on the 2nd instant announces that the Imperialists have advanced as far as Chushiwo-mura, on the highway to Demidzu. Spies are sent to Susowa daily to watch the movements of the rebels.

The *Keiho Maru*, belonging to the Mitsu Bishi Company, will leave Shimonoseki on the 17th instant for Corea, in the service of the Home Department.

Saigo, with one battalion of picked men, has taken up his position in the castle at Sadowara in Hiuga, and has constructed strong stockades on the neighbouring hills. The rebels seem to have used up most of their powder, for all that which was held by

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the farmers and hunters has been seized and used by the rebels. All the *samurai* of the lower class, called *Gôshi*, are being enlisted into the rebel army.

Kirino is also in the province of Hiuga at present.

Wednesday, 6th.

We published the following in our Overland Mail issue yesterday :—

Just as we are going to press, we hear of a most shameful murder, or murders as it may turn out, committed last night, between seven and eight o'clock, by a party of sailors belonging to the German frigate *Elisabeth*, the victims being some sailors and bandsmen of the French flag ship *Atalante*. It appears that on Sunday a fight had taken place between members of the crews of these vessels, in which the Germans got the worst of it. Yesterday afternoon, about half past five, a body of the Germans, numbering about a hundred and thirty men, landed with the avowed intention of revenging themselves for the defeat of the previous evening, and distributed themselves throughout the settlement on the look out for any Frenchmen they might come across. A large number of these went during the evening to the Takashimacho and there found twelve men of the *Atalante*, mostly bandsmen, who had been dining quietly at a restaurant. The Germans at once made a dastardly and unprovoked attack on them with stones, bottles and knives. The unfortunate French sailors scattered and ran, but were followed by their assailants, who caught and wounded four of them. One was stabbed in the head in three or four places, and also in the groin, the wound perforating the intestines so that his recovery is almost hopeless. Another, a quartermaster, in his attempt to escape, ran down an alley having no outlet and was pursued and deliberately stabbed in the heart. Two of the bandsmen were seriously wounded. Police constable Hazell saved the life of one French sailor by pushing him into a house, just in time to escape the notice of a company of Germans who turned the corner at the moment. The assailants then proceeded to stop every *jinrikisha* and question the occupants as to their nationality, and it would doubtless have gone hard with any Frenchman they might have encountered. We hear that the the German vessel not will leave this port until a searching enquiry has been made. In view of the feeling known to exist between the respective crews, it seems especially reprehensible on the part of a commander to permit so large a body of men to leave their ship, and we trust that a strict examination will be held and effective measures taken to prevent the repetition of scenes that are making our settlement shamefully notorious.

At the funeral service which was held at the French Cathedral a very large number of people, amongst whom were the French and German Ministers and Consuls and several officers from the *Elisabeth* and *Atalante*, assembled, and afterwards followed the coffin of the murdered man to the grave.

We learn from the *Akébono Shimbun* that the Satsuma insurgents evacuated Hitoyoshi, as they found its position was such that there was a great difficulty in supplying the town with provisions, and they have therefore preferred to entrench themselves at Shinkô, Takajo, Takaoka and other places in Hiuga, which are situated about forty-five miles from the east coast of that province. Between these places and the coast is the town of Sadowara, conveniently situated on a broad river, and only about five miles from the sea. Spies sent out by the Imperialists report that Saigo himself is at Sadowara, where he is constructing batteries and erecting stockades, evidently showing that he means to make a determined defence at that place. Rice is plentiful in Hiuga, so that there is no fear but that the insurgents will be plentifully provided with provisions, and their position on the banks of the Ishizaki-gawa, the principal river in the province, will be of immense advantage to them. The insurgents have completely evacuated the province of Higo, of which the Imperialists have the doubtful advantage of being in possession. The insurgents now hold the southern part of the province of Bungo, the whole of Hiuga and Osumi, and Satsuma with the exception of the town of Kagoshima itself. As the native papers say, the Imperialists in Kagoshima seem as if *they* were besieged there, and we hear of no advance being made on their part. It is to be feared that the war is far from being finished. Kirino is in the neighbourhood of Kagoshima, where about one half of the insurgent force is stationed, comprising, it is reported, from ten to twelve thousand men. Saigo is said to have about the same number of troops with him at Sadowara, so that all things considered, his change of venue may mean strength rather than weakness.

We had occasion some short time ago to drawn attention to the extreme youthfulness of the levies sent to fight against the Satsuma *samurai*. The troops despatched to the South yesterday by the *Candia* and the *Toyoshima Maru* comprised not only boys but many old men, whose ability to wield the swords with which they were armed must have been sadly impaired by years. The *Candia* is at present under charter, as the transfer of the vessel to the purchasers, the Mitsu Bishi Company, has not yet been effected.

A private telegram received from Kobe yesterday stated that reports are current of further opposition to the Government, which will seriously complicate matters.

Mr. Kikuchi Dairoku, B. A., St. Johns College, Cambridge, and 19th Wrangler 1877, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Tôkiô Dai Gakko.

A Loan for five million taels has been contracted by the Chinese Government. It has been arranged by the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Company and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.—*Japan Herald.*

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

All the small arms brought back from Kiushiu to be repaired at the Government Arsenal at Koishikawa, Tôkiô, are rusted with blood, and even the stocks of many of them are broken. Some of the pieces were found to be loaded with six or even seven charges, many of them are burst and some of them twisted.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

A person who has been at Okuyama, a place about 16 *ri* from Yashiro, informs us that on the 17th of May last six of the insurgents came to the police station at Amakusa and surrendered themselves. They said that they had not tasted any thing but sweet potatoes for some time back. They have acted since as guides to the Imperialists, because they are well acquainted with the country round.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The Kanagawa *ken* has been ordered to enrol a number of policemen, for which purpose enlisting will be actively carried on at Odawara, Hachoji and other towns.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

An old Satsuma *samurai*, living at Osaka, on hearing that a son of his had entered the rebel army, visited him at Hitoyoshi. He has since returned, and says that when he arrived at that town Saigo, Kirino, and Murata were there, though the officers in command of the troops in different places were not of high rank. Shinowara has really been killed. Kirino and Murata are determined to collect a large force and fight against the Imperialists. Saigo himself said : "The war is not yet half finished, and the Imperialists must find it pleasant work. I am sure of being able to incite the *samurai* to fight for me, and as there are still plenty of arms and ammunition and provisions, the war can now be continued for two years longer. Some time ago Shimadzu Saburo visited me and said that it was wrong to resist the Imperial forces, but the *samurai* with me would not listen to him. They said that formerly he was their master, but that he is no longer so, and that what they had once commenced they should continue to their lives' end. Shimadzu returned on finding that it was vain to try and persuade them not to oppose the Government."

The O. & O. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic* left for San Francisco this morning, taking 39 bales of Silk and the following cargo of Tea :—

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other cities.	Total.
Shanghai	—	138	—	138
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—
Hiogo	1	3,330	1,615	4,946
Yokohama	3,371	7,059	5,574	16,004
Hongkong	208	4,065	806	5,079
Total	3,580	14,592	7,995	26,167

Thursday, 7th.

The *Gordon Castle* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 26th ultimo, and the *Glengyle* on the 28th. The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Amazone* left Saigon, outwards, on the 26th ultimo.

The plaintiff in the case of Howles *v.* E. C. Kirby and others, on motion, has been granted permission to appeal *in formâ pauperis* against the verdict given in the Court at Kanagawa. It will be remembered that the case was tried before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., the Acting Law Secretary, and a jury, and the appeal will now be carried to the Acting Chief Judge at Shanghai.

H. E. Terashima will leave for Kobe by the *Nagoya Maru* tomorrow, the 8th instant.

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From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

One half of the rebels who were under the command of Kishima Kiyoshi, one of the rebel leaders, have surrendered themselves to the Imperialists at Kagoshima. The above has been telegraphed from Kiôto.

After investigation we have ascertained that no great agitation or likelihood of disturbance exists in Tosa. The Government, however, is thoroughly prepared to check any rising which may occur.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 6.30 p.m. on the 4th instant states that the Imperialists, with the intention of taking possession of Kamikibą, have advanced and taken Ôseki-yama, Chozaimonga-hama, Shiro-yama, Kurami and Kukino. As Kukino is not a favourable place for defence the Imperialists have encamped at Mayeno-dani. When these places were taken the rebels were utterly routed and fled, leaving their dead, wounded and arms behind them. Forty of the Imperialists were either killed or wounded.

H. E. Ôgi, the Minister of Justice, returned by the *Nagoya Maru* yesterday.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The three hundred policemen sent from Kiôto arrived at Yamaguchi, in Chôshiu, on the 3rd instant. One hundred of them have been sent to Hagi, although the riot there has been effectually suppressed. The police are now occupied in arresting those implicated in the rising.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

As the proposal for the establishment of Militia forces in Tosa was disapproved of by the authorities, a large number of *samurai* went to the Kôchi *Kencho* on the 19th of last month and there had some sharp discussion with the officials.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

Statement for the week ending 2nd June, 1877 :—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		1,200,000
On hand	851,005	
In circulation	348,995	
	1,200,000	
Reserve Fund		348,995
In Foreign money :—		
In dollars	170,057.52	
In Bank notes and cheques	15,028.58	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	67,908.90	
	252,995.00	
Do in native currency	96,000.00	
	348,995,00	

Friday, 8th.

On the 29th May at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a frightfnl hail storm visited the neighbourhood of Shirayama-mura, in the province of Mino. It was preceded by thunder and most violent rains. The hailstones were of enormous size, weighing three and four ounces, and caused terrible destruction to the corps of barley and young rice. A similar storm took place at Akimura, which nearly stripped the mulberry trees of leaves. There has, consequently, been great loss among the young silk-worms.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that on the 14th of last month a fisherman at Otani-mura, in Fukushima *ken*, on going to examine the bonito nets found a large whale entangled therein. Seven fishing boats proceeded to the spot, and succeeded in so securing the monster with ropes that they were able to drag it into shallow water and despatch it. It proved to be a hundred and twenty feet in length. Wonder is expressed that no accident occurred to any of the boats, and that the whale surrendered without struggle. It was thus probably in a dying condition, otherwise it is not easy to imagine its capture by such primitive means.

The steamer *Gadshill* and the schooner *John M'Kean* have been sold to the Japanese.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

About two thousand *samurai* of Kôchi *ken* (Tosa) have disappeared.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

It is said that the *samurai* of Tosa do not permit even a pilgrim to enter their province. Hitherto there were only about four hundred troops garrisoned at Marugame, in the province of Sanuki in Shikoku, but a force of about seven hundred men has now been sent there from the garrison at Himeji. Pickets have been stationed on all sides of Marugame, and policemen belonging to that place have been sent to Awa and Tosa for purposes of investigation. A new fortress has been erected on Cape Wada, in Hiôgo, perhaps as a defence against any assault that might, he made from Shikoku. The garrison at Temposan, Osaka, was reinforced by two companies of infantry on the 3rd of this month.

One regiment from the Sendai garrison has been posted on the sea coast at Sakai.

Eight hundred policemen have been collected in Sakai *ken*, and are being drilled daily. The above account has been sent to us from our reporter at Osaka.

Some people in Tôkiô say that the Government has decided to use the Tosa *samurai* for the suppression of the Satsuma rebels, and to establish a Representative Assembly when an end is thus put to the war.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The rebels who are at Usuki, in the province of Bungo, have greatly increased in numbers. It was found impossible to keep them in check by the police forces and the *samurai* of Usuki, for which reason one regiment of troops from the second division of the Imperial army has been sent against them.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 4.30 p.m. on the 5th instant says that the rebels at Oguchi have, since the capture of Hitoyoshi, retreated to Tano, and those who were at Kakuto have gone to Okoba, a place about 3 *ri* from Hitoyoshi, where they have constructed stockades for their defence.

A telegram from Kiôto, despatched at noon on the 6th instant, announces that forty rebels of Hagi in Chôshiu have been arrested, and tranquillity is again established in that province.

Some farmers of Arima-mura, in Nagasaki *ken*, became riotous and destroyed two school houses, but the disturbance was very soon suppressed.

About five hundred men were engaged in the outbreak which took place in Chôshiu, comprising two hundred men of the former *Kihei-tai* society and the remnants of Mayebara's party, and about three hundred insurgents who had crossed over from Bungo.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The Army Department is about to enrol five thousand men from Aidzu and Yonezawa, who will be sent South after they have been drilled for a time.

On the 5th instant one thousand five hundred policemen, enlisted at the Niigata, Miyagi and Awomori *Ken* arrived at Tôkiô. Further reinforcements are expected from other *Ken* to-morrow (8th instant).

Saturday, 9th.

About the middle of last April, a collision occurred between the pilot boats *White Cloud* and *Eddie*, owned respectively by the pilots Ewalt and Connor, about twelve miles off Cape Idzu. In consequence of this a suit was brought by the latter against the former to recover $20 for damage done to the *Eddie*, Mr. Bavier, His Danish Majesty's Consul, who heard the suit, deciding that the accident did not happen through the absence of lights on board the *White Cloud*, and that there was no evidence to show on which side the blame lay. Both cutters were steering for the American ship *Haze*, which was coming up the Bay bound for Yokohama, and each was endeavouring to outstrip the other when they fouled. The pilot on board the *White Cloud* hailed the ship, the captain candidly admits ; but Ewalt was the first to reach the deck, and was immediately engaged to pilot the *Haze* to an anchorage. The other pilot was on board a moment afterwards, and disputed Ewalt's right to the pilotage on the ground that the first to hail was entitled to the preference. Captain Wilkinson kept to his engagement with Ewalt, however, refusing to give any opinion in the matter. On arrival in port, the parties agreed to leave the issue of the dispute to the decision of General Van Buren, whom they begged to act as a friendly arbitrator between them. After listening to the views of both parties, and taking what evidence they were able to adduce, the General concluded that owing to the want of proper pilotage regulations no satisfactory decision could be arrived at, though under the circumstances he considered Ewalt entitled to the fee which Captain Wilkinson had deposited in the Consulate, and would therefore pay it over to him. General Van Buren expressed an opinion that it would be well for the pilots to represent to the proper authorities the want of some necessary provision in the regulations, by which all such disputes might be avoided in the future.

On the beach at Hope's Inlet is lying—or was on Thursday evening—the body of a man, which has been cast up by the waves after long immersion. The body is far advanced in de-

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composition, and its appearance indicates that death must have happened many weeks since. Surely the people in the neighbourhood might communicate with the proper authorities, who would doubtless lose no time in making the necessary enquiries, and having the remains decently buried. The body is apparently that of a Japanese.

Anton Williams, who, it will be remembered, was arrested whilst attempting to pass a forged $500 note of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in February last, has now been set at liberty. When making his deposition, General Van Buren promised Williams that if his testimony led to the conviction of the principal offenders, his own part in the crime would be leniently dealt with, and in the meanwhile he would be detained as a witness. The result confirming his Honour's anticipations, and the prosecutors meanwhile withdrawing their charge, Williams has accordingly obtained his freedom.

Oyama Tsunayoshi and thirty nine others were sent by the *Nagoya Maru* to Nagasaki yesterday, to take their trial at the *Saibansho* specially established for the trial of those implicated in the present rebellion.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Only about fifteen hundred of the rebels have succeeded in making their way to Saiki in Bungo, and no great trouble is apprehended from them, as a division of the Imperial army has marched against them.

All the troops hitherto garrisoned at Himeji in Harima have been sent to Marugame in the province of Sanuki, Island of Shikoku. These troops are to be posted in various favourable positions to guard the sea coast.

About three hundred *samurai* of Miye *ken* have requested the Government to send them to the south in order that they may fight for the Imperial cause. Two hundred of them are said to be *samurai* of Kuwana.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A telegram has been received from Hagi in Chôshiu, stating that in all one hundred and six of the insurgents there have been arrested.

A telegram despatched from Kióto says that a message sent by Kawaji on the 7th instant has been received. It was to the effect that on the morning of the 6th instant, there being a dense fog, the Imperialists took advantage of the same and attacked and took the rebel positions at Matsuo and Utsunohara, in Satsuma. Three prisoners were taken, with one field piece and thirty small arms.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

It is said that agitation prevails among the farmers of the Hayami district in the province of Bungo, who say that they desire to present a petition to the Government. It is thought that the cause of their agitation must be required reform of the land taxes.

A telegram, despatched from Kióto at 8.30. a.m. on the 7th instant, announces that on the 5th instant a sudden attack was made upon Onigatake. The position was quickly taken, together with four prisoners, 104 charges for large guns, seventeen boxes of cartridges, and many other articles. The rebels made a very desperate attack in the afternoon, but they failed to retake the position.

The Government seems, not unnaturally, to be looking pretty sharp after the Tosa folks just now. The *Heian-maru*, which trades regularly between here and Kochi, was due to leave the railway pier at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, but was detained by the Government and her cargo turned out of her and searched for contraband of war. So far as we could ascertain none was seized, and we heard that some boxes which looked like cartridge boxes, and may perhaps have given rise to some suspicion, turned out to be packages of type. A small quantity of lead (which had been openly shipped) may also have had some influence on the minds of the Authorities, as we see by a late notification that it is included amongst the things which the officials are to keep an eye upon.—*Hiogo News.*

Those who seek for knowledge under difficulties, without other aids than their own organs of perception, groping in the dark, as it were, sometimes meet with unpleasant surprises. A Japanese professor in a public institution of a city not a thousand miles from here, was heating some caustic potash over live coals, and, with his head over the fire, was vigorously fanning it with his breath, when —Scat! the durned thing went off! His face presented the appearance of a severe case of incipient small pox, and it now wears the aspect of mildewed canvas, but it is pleasant to learn that his wounds are not serious. It is doubtful whether he will regard the knowledge thus gained an encouragement to further experiments in the same direction, but however that may be, we may take it as quite certain that caustic potash will never play a trick on him again, at least in the same way.—*Hiogo News.*

THE WEALTH OF YESSO.

WE have received from His Excellency KURODA, of the Kaitakushi Department, a general report on the Geology of Yesso or Hokkaidô, as it is commonly called, drawn up by Mr. LYMAN, the Chief-Geologist and Mining Engineer. In reading through the report, which is extremely complete, and shows that a most careful survey has been made by a thoroughly competent man, one cannot but become convinced that in this Northern portion of the Empire lie the germs of much of its future wealth. The Department of the Kaitakushi has been subjected from time to time to very severe criticism. It has been said that for the millions spent in experimental farms and nurseries, roads and surveys, in the praiseworthy attempt of the Government to colonize this island there is nothing to show. To a great extent, no doubt, these strictures have been legitimate. Much more money has been expended than was necessary to carry out the operations in Yesso. A great deal has been spent on objects which were entirely purposeless, and much of the work done has been—perforce—allowed to fall into decay. Much outlay has been made on works that will for some years yield no return. But it must be borne in mind that when the scheme for developing Yesso first came under consideration, the authorities were far less experienced in the method of carrying out such undertakings. They refused to listen to those who were competent to guide them, and who wished to perform the duties assigned them in all honesty, and whose exhortations and warnings would have saved much waste and much disappointment. These were, however, mostly the mistakes of inexperience; mistakes that have occurred in all undertakings throughout the country generally, and—except in the case of the unlucky Shimosa stock farm—such as they are not likely to commit again unless talked over by insidious and interested advisers, of whom unfortunately the land is not yet rid.

But admirably adapted as the island is for farming, and for cattle operations, it is not in such developments that the value of Yesso is to be sought. The wealth is hidden wealth, but it is surely there, and needs only energy, and honest and careful administration to bring it to the surface. And if Mr. LYMAN does not calculate too hopefully on the resources of the island (we trust he will not for a moment imagine that we throw the least doubt on his exhaustive and conscientious statements) there seems to be no reason why Japan should long remain in her present state of abject impecuniosity.

Although gold is to be found in many places Mr. LYMAN'S report affords no grounds for supposing that it will be a source of wealth. The only fields that have any pretension whatever to workableness are the Toshibetsu and the Musa, and of these mines only a small portion promises a paying result. Mr. LYMAN reasonably concludes that in former times a far smaller return satisfied gold-washers than would be considered satisfactory at the present day, and states that he has no belief that anything will be found to justify the wild hopes of those who would gladly have plunged into large and costly mining operations without even a preliminary survey. It is in coal that Yesso is to prove her gold producing power, for while there are deposits of other minerals, they do not appear to exist—with the exception of sulphur—

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in workable quantities. But the promising field for labour for generations to come is in the coal fields, and it is in testifiying to their richness that Mr. LYMAN's thorough survey will prove its value.

On this subject we will quote at length his own remarks.

"RESULTS OF THE SURVEY.—One of the chief results of the survey is a knowledge of the fact that there are probably a hundred and fifty thousand million tons of workable coal in Yesso, or about two-thirds as much as the coal of the same thickness of the famous fields of Great Britaim, which are such an immense source of wealth to that country, by far the largest coal producer in the world. That amount of coal in Yesso would enable the island to yield the present enormous yearly product of Great Britain for nearly a thousand years; and in doing so would bring to the Government, at the rate of thirty cents a ton, thirty thousand million dollars of revenue, in addition to other still greater benefits to the Government and profit to the public.

Indeed, the proof of the probable existence of so much coal in Yesso may well be considered a matter of great national importance, not only assuring in the future great wealth to the empire, but having in the immediate present most important financial bearings. If, as some men thought last winter, even the publication of a necessarily meagre unprofessional report on the mines of Japan could produce an unfavourable effect on the credit of the Government, it is not too much to hope that the same credit may be improved by the detailed demonstration furnished by the maps, sections, and reports of our survey.

In case any men in Japan should still be so narrow and unenlightened as to look with contempt upon what seems to them so unpractical and useless as surveying and mapping, it may be worth while to point out how the effect of our survey on the government's credit may alone be worth in money (to which such sordid minds must have every thing reduced before they can appreciate it) far more than our outlay has been. Suppose the government should wish to borrow money abroad, where it is cheapest, not necessarily to increase the public debt, but, say, to replace the present debt at a lower rate of interest. Is it not clear that the rate will be low in some proportion to the known wealth and resources of the country? Even if faith be lacking in the steadfast integrity of the government, the existence of certain material resources enables them to be pledged in some safe manner as security, and with security the rate of interest must be lower. The coal of Yesso when generally known to the public might then well enable the government to borrow money at a lower rate than it could without it. If the present very high rate were lessened one per cent., that would amount on a loan of three hundred million dollars (not an enormous one for an empire, and only one-fifth of a cent for each ton of the above-mentioned amount of coal) to a yearly saving of three millions of dollars, or, roughly, ten thousand dollars a day. But even if the effect of public information as to our Yesso coal were only one-tenth of that, it would still amply repay within a couple of months the whole expense of the survey.

But a few ounces of brains outweigh millions of tons of coal; for nobody wishes to lend money to a rich rogue or to a rich fool; and for good credit it is necessary to have a reputation not only for wealth and integrity but for intelligence and enlightenment. Perhaps, therefore, the financial effect of that vast amount of coal would be fully equalled by a knowledge that the government had had the prudence and wisdom to have a geological survey made at all, in order to ensure, in the very worst event, that the money of the public should not be foolishly wasted in unwarrantable mining speculations. It is not improbable either that even money lenders may be affected by the general reputation for intelligence that a nation would acquire by encouraging investigations of still more purely scholarly interest. The Kaitakushi will at least have the credit of carrying out in respect of our survey (until last winter at least) the recommendation of the American adviser (General Horace Capron) whom it had the fortune to engage five years ago, and who had the sagacity to insist upon such work at the outset rather than to plunge into costly and unjustifiable (but perhaps more obviously "practical") mining ventures, as some desired to do. The Kaitakushi has the credit of beginning and carrying nearly to completion the first geological survey of the kind undertaken by any native Asiatic Government, and of publishing the results to the world, not merely for the benefit to the finances of its own Government, but for the better information of all who are interested in geology."

Mr. LYMAN is of opinion that it is impossible for the Government to undertake the working of the Yesso mines by itself, as nothing could be surer to result in loss, or at least less profit than could be made by a system of leasing. "The management would unevitably be more or less jealously careful of the Government money than a private operator would be of his own." Most entirely true, and it is pleasant to find Mr. LYMAN addressing his employers in so manly and straightforward a way. In order to properly develope these coal mines, recourse must be had to foreign energy and foreign capital, and before these can become available the foreign capitalist must be assured that for employment of the latter he has complete security, and for the former a fair field. Such assurance cannot be forthcoming until the Government abandons its present exclusive policy, and either permits foreigners to lease mines, or by special treaty agreement allows them to form mining companies with natives, with some guaranty that the capital advanced is to be honestly applied. With reference to this question Mr. LYMAN writes as follows:—

"If foreign capital should be admitted to the working of Japanese mines, every body knows very well from what country that capital would chiefly come; from the one, namely, that has the largest amount of capital in excess of the good opportunity for its employment at home. As that is by no means my own country I shall hardly be thought prejudiced by patriotic feelings in urging that foreign capital be so admitted, if it can be done without lessening the extent of Japanese jurisdiction, which I trust will in respect of justice rapidly become satisfactory to the most fastidious foreigners. In America too, the same question of the introduction of foreign capital has arisen, uncomplicated to be sure by the question of jurisdiction; and silly jealousy has often been felt by individuals that foreigners should be gaining the profit yielded by our mines or railroads. But the advantage is reciprocal, and a merchant might as well complain because his purchaser gets as much benefit from a sale as he does himself; and the desire to enjoy the profit of both sides of a bargain is like the child's wish to "eat his cake and have it too." The working of mines and of railroads is immensely advantageous to a country, increasing its business and prosperity both directly and indirectly, and adding to the revenue of the government. The result is accomplished by means of capital, and if we can hire (or in any way induce) foreign capital to do the work more cheaply than we could do it with our own, we ought to be well satisfied and not begrudge the hire. Of course valuable privileges (such as digging coal) need not be given away for nothing, but may be sold or leased on fair terms to natives and foreigners alike, with the assurance that if some of the privileges should be left to be obtained by foreigners it is because the price is more valuable to the native than the privileges are. If the terms were fair, both sides should be satisfied; and the nationality of the buyer is as immaterial as it is in a shop where merchandise is sold. But it may be urged that the foreigner takes his profit home and spends it there, whereas, if a native accepted the terms and gained the profit he would spend it here, and so doubly benefit the country. "If!" You might as well say: "If the sky fall, we shall all catch larks." Besides, if the balance of trade is favourable, that is, if there is anything to buy that seems to foreigners worth the money (and mining would tend to bring about such a result), the foreigner will also be likely to spend his profit here and add to the exports of merchandise (the wish of every country, though some other nation must likewise get profit from the transaction); and, what is more, if successful, he will bring more capital to spend here to the 'benefit of the country.'"

We cannot close these remarks without noticing Mr. LYMAN's recognition of the intelligence, assiduity, and correctness of the dozen Japanese students who assisted him in the survey. He says:—

"But aside from the information or reputation gained directly

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or indirectly by the Government or the public, one very important [result of the geological survey has been the training it has given to a dozen Japanese young men, the first Asiatics who have given themselves to the study and practice of geology. Their progress has been such as fully to confirm me in a report nearly three years ago that Japan would 'become in a few years independent of foreign countries in their profession.' That is, in making geological surveys, for, of course, in one sense no country in the world is independent of all others in respect to geological learning. And by 'becoming independent in a few years' of course, it is not meant that in so short a time could be acquired the highest skill for which in other countries a life time is justly not thought too much. But it is now well assured that even long before these same young men reach to middle age (but 'a few years' certainly) they may become very amply competent to make, and teach others to make, wholly satisfactory geological surveys to any extent that may be required in this country. It may be somewhat longer (if they keep their modesty) before they give to the world any profound theories in regard to the condition of the central portions of the earth or to its earliest history; but they will be making surveys and maps that will answer all practical mining requirements and that will furnish information with very important bearings on the theories of the earth's history. Eleven of the above named assistants kept on through the survey (as far as health permitted) and with one temporary exception caused by sickness, are still with me at other geological work. They are not only intelligent, industrious, studious and fond of their occupation, and therefore pretty sure to keep on learning and improving in skill; but are so thoroughly honest that their word can be relied on, a matter of the utmost importance in geological work (whatever you may say of it elsewhere), and one that might well have been a source of difficulty.

Taken altogether this report is one of the most useful and complete that we have seen on subjects connected with the development of Japan. After the narrow, envious and misleading views that so constantly find expression on the part of those who claim to be the exponents of American opinion, but who we know full well no more express it than Dr. KENEALY'S mad vituperations express the feelings of sensible Englishmen, it is pleasant to come across such liberal, sound, and unprejudiced writing, as we find in this report. The Kaitakushi seems to have the true spirit of vitality. We may here remark that an Agricultural College has been established, where practical farming is to be thoroughly taught, by duly qualified men. From what we can learn it will be conducted in no haphazard way, but in a manner calculated to produce the most useful results. We may not hear of any future Derby colt or ten thousand dollar pig being raised on it, but a few years may show a considerable portion of the island of Yesso under sound and profitable cultivation. If the Government had always been as fortunate in its choice of advisers, as the Kaitakushi in securing the services of Mr. LYMAN and several other gentlemen, it might,—nay, doubtless would—have escaped the ruinous losses and grievous mortifications that have resulted from lending a too ready ear to the interested advice of needy and unscrupulous adventurers.

Some time ago, as our readers no doubt remember, we gave an account of a newly-opened and rather handsome Japanese temple in the Peking Road. The precise object of the Japanese Buddhists in establishing places of worship in Shanghai is difficult to conceive, but they appear nevertheless to be a very active and enthusiastic class. Yesterday the transfer took place of a plot of land on the Cha-poo Road, Hongkew, which is the future site of a new and we believe still larger temple, to be built under the auspices of the bonzes from Japan. Perhaps there is a proselyting object at the bottom of the movement. Surely there is not a sufficient number of Japanese in Shanghai to render such extensive worship-accommodation a necessity. It is noticeable that the priests belong to the Buddhist religion, no representatives of Shintoism being at present in Shanghai, as far as we are aware.—*Shanghai Courier.*

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

TOSA.

(Hôchi Shimbun, June 5th, 1877.)

I am a native of Tosa. Hearing that at the present time, the public entertain great suspicion in regard to the events which are passing there, I wish to give a brief description of the condition of things, which I hope may restore confidence in the minds of both city folks and country people.

When I first heard of the sufferings caused to the people by the war in the south-west, it appeared as if the people of the *ken* to which I belong took no interest in them, but now that they have been informed of the cruel calamity which has overtaken the subjects of the Kumamoto *ken*, patriotic men have consulted together and said:—"Our *ken* is not far distant from Kumamoto. Suppose that the rebels should increase in fierceness and that our 1,000,000 of poople should suffer the same fate as the Kumamoto people. This we could never endure to look upon. It is true that we have the protection of the Government, but still what should we do under the same circumstances as at Kumamoto. When we reflect on it, we feel that although we have the protection of the Government, it is also incumbent on us to protect our own province." This was the opinion put forward by the *Risshisha*, but fearing lest in the present excitement of the popular mind mischief might arise from large assemblages, they resolved to give notice to the local authorities and accordingly addressed them a letter to that effect. The authorities apparently imagined that this was a proposal to form a local militia, so it was explained that the object was not to form a militia, but to hold an assembly to discuss the question of forming a militia, and that a petition to the latter effect would afterwards be laid before them when a final decision had been arrived at. The local officials, however, seem to have attached a needless importance to this request, and did not grant it, but whiled away the time by delays. Meanwhile the project assumed a different form, and it was resolved to present a memorial. The two societies, the *Risshisha* and the *Seikensha* have in concert reduced their ideas to writing, and I believe will shortly lay them before the Government. The purport of the representations of the *Risshisha* are as follows:—"The Government should reflect upon the past, and consider the future, and cast the responsibility on themselves and not on others; they should observe the current of public opinion and establish the Elective Assembly which it demands." The *Seikensha* repeat the old-fashioned cry "Remove wicked officials; drive out hypocrites from the Government." If these demands are acceded to, harmony will be restored among the people of the *ken*, and they will unite their force so as in less than three weeks to destroy the Satsuma rebels.

There is a report that the memorial of the *Risshisha* has been already brought to Tôkiô by Mr.——, but this is not the case. It was ready to be brought here a few days since, but some objections were started, and it is still under consideration. It is said that the *Seikensha's* memorial has been already presented, and also that it has not; which of these statements is the true one, I cannot say.

The fact is that in the Kôchi *ken* there is not a single man who has any idea of resorting to force. They all wish to follow the path of principle to the end. There are none who care by any rash or violent measure to make themselves a laughing-stock at home and abroad throughout all ages. For this reason it gave me great pain to observe that the readers of the Tôkiô newspapers entertain suspicions regarding our *ken* which have no foundation in fact. It is true that amongst the statements made in the *ken* by the *Risshisha* and the *Seikensha*, there are many which are untrue and this is hardly to be wondered at, at a distance of 300 *ri*. On the other hand, it is natural that in other *ken* there should be similar errors in regard to ours.

I hope the newspaper editors will give their attention to this, and for my own I feel it my duty to write them this candid letter.

AKASAKA JÔTA.

THE LOYALTY OF TOSA.

(Hôchi Shimbun, June 5th, 1877.)

The public have now for a long time been suspicious of the *samurai* of Tosa, nor can it be that their suspicions are altogether without reason, or that even the Tosa *samurai* themselves will find it easy to dispel them.

Consider for a moment. All those who have attacked the present Government since the Revolution were the men by whom the present Government was founded. Etô, Mayebara, and Saigô all exerted themselves to the utmost to establish the existing Government, and yet when it was about to become consolidated, they at

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last changed their minds, and became its enemies. Before attacking the Government, they resigned office, and retired to their native provinces where they gave themselves to uniting the strength of their fellow-provincials, in order therewith to attack the Government. At different times the same succession of events has followed, as we have had opportunities of observing with our own eyes. So true is this that it has given rise to the saying, "The resignation of deserving officials is the seed of rebellion." Of this there can be no doubt. It is man's nature to forecast the future from the past, and all human conjectures are founded on events which have passed under their observation. Even Hodge, who in his native village has observed that potatoes when thrown into a ditch are metamorphosed into eels, is bound to infer, when he comes up to the metropolis and sees potatoes lying in a drain, that they will turn into eels too.

According to ordinary reasoning, such an inference would seem perfectly just, but if we must investigate the nature of potatoes and inquire through what physiological influences they are converted into eels, it would further be necessary to examine whether the potatoes previously observed the drain in which they were seen lying and the mud in that drain were the same or different, and to take note of the influences in each case favourable to such a metamorphosis. All this process Hodge must perform before he can decide that the potatoes of the metropolis will turn into eels like those of his own village.

Observe that the Tosa *samurai* and the Satsuma *samurai* are in appearance potatoes of very much the same stock; both alike must be admitted to have distinguished themselves, both have assisted in the work of the revolution, both have aided to establish the present Government. Among both there are men who have resigned office and returned to their native province, and in both the occasional assemblage of men of the same political party has been advocated. And, finally, the position of both is not without resemblance to that of potatoes which have fallen into a drain. No wonder that Hodge thinks that here is another case of potatoes sunk in a drain, and infers that they, too, will become converted into eels.

But cases are not unknown where in spite of an outward resemblance the nature of two classes of things is essentially different. Even amongst potatoes there are different species, however much they resemble each other outwardly, and they cannot all be included in the same category. The suspicion entertained by the public of these Tosa *samurai* is doubtless not an unfair one. Their position has strong a resemblance to that of the *samurai* who have already risen in rebellion. It is, however, a suspicion before inquiry, and we cannot assume that it is a well-grounded suspicion. Hence we reason somewhat differently from the public in regard to the Tosa *samurai*. Let us for a moment examine the grounds on which is based the suspicion entertained by the public.

The public attention has been chiefly concentrated (in so far as regards Tosa) on the doings of the *Risshisha* society, whose leader is the ex-*Sangi* Itagaki. The object of this society is the establishment of a popular Representative Assembly, and the means by which they propose to move the people in this direction is moral suasion. They do not wish to resort to violence, but to make known their opinions to the world through the peaceful medium of letters, not by force of arms. We cannot enter into an explanation of all the motives which influence the members of this society, but from the policy publicly declared by them it may be concluded that their objects are as stated above. The public ought to regard the *Risshisha* itself as the product of the two forces of moral suasion and letters, and to hope that the most important results will flow from these principles. If we can believe that the *Risshisha* will prosper and affect the mind of the nation to any considerable extent, we should expect that the public will proceed more and more in the same genuine road of progress and that an appeal will be made to public opinion.

We see, therefore, that the *Risshisha* is by its very nature different in fashion from the disturbers of the public peace. The latter are conservatives, the former are liberals; the objects of the latter involve an appeal to force, of the former an appeal to the power of the pen. In their case are not the physiological conditions which would convert the potato into an eel entirely wanting? We should therefore not entertain a suspicion of all alike founded on mere appearances.

Supposing now that we consider the question from the point of view of the interests of the Tosa men. If they are sincere in their reliance on the might of the pen and on moral suasion to further their views, they will gain the confidence of the nation which can only be won by truth and consistency, and not by rashness and violence. The society might make temporary progress by abandoning its reliance on the power of letters, but then it would forfeit the confidence of the public, and if it once divorced itself from the public confidence, what would it accomplish? But if their suspicions which we have attributed to Hodge should one day prove correct, if we should have to surrender him all our credit as philosophers, and if the opinions of self-styled philosopers should turn out to be mistaken, then the confidence reposed in the *Risshisha* by the public and the credit they have gained would be lost principal and interest. If bystanders aspersing the society proceed to attack it with violence this cannot be helped; against bigoted violence the *Risshisha's* force is unavailing. We must say, however, that this society cannot escape the responsibtlity of repudiating the violent opinions which are attributed to it by bigoted conservatives.

Too Hasty Conclusions.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun, June 6th, 1877.)

When will the unfortunate disturbance in the south-west be put down? To this great question no one has been able to furnish us with an answer, and we ourselves are certainly unable to give one. The only way left is for each one to judge according to his own opinion. In forming this opinion, however, we must take as a guide the teachings of past experience and present observation, without which we shall probably miss the mark, and run great risk of committing ourselves to baseless and erroneous calculations. If we now proceed to put before our readers successively the chief results of our observation and experience, they may be able, out of the obscurity which envelopes the subject, to arrive at an opinion for themselves.

As we showed yesterday morning, the actual situation of the campaign appears to be as follows.—The rebels having been defeated at Hitoyoshi, have retired into the provinces of Satsuma and Hiuga, and would seem to be on the verge of embarrassment. But to look upon them as completely annihilated simply because Hitoyoshi has been taken would be to form a very hasty conclusion. At the outset, when the rebel army, besides maintaining the blockade of Kumamoto, advanced in force into the north-east, the safety of the whole country depended upon the fate of that place. Without considering the suitability of the locality for military operations, or whether the tactics adopted were in accordance with strategical rules, troops were sent down by the Government, detachment after detachment, and unlimited supplies of arms were furnished, the object being to defeat the rebel forces and relieve Kumamoto, even though the rivers should be choked with corpses and enough bullets be fired to make a mountain. It was, in fact, an attack by means of sheer force. The advance took place on all sides, and the rebels were finally compelled to retire unsuccessful from Kumamoto.

What induced people to rush to the conclusion that all anxiety was over, peace restored, and fears for the future unnecessary, simply because the Imperial armies, after hard fighting for seven weeks, had opened communications with Kumamoto? Suppose a patient were dangerously ill with diseased lungs and liver, and moreover for several days had been unable to obtain any natural relief. Suppose that the physician called in to attend on him, left the diseased lungs and liver to themselves for a while, and impressed with the necessity of relieving the bowels and bladder with all speed, administered purgatives and gave a clyster, which were at last productive of the required effect. Suppose that the nurses, on seeing the effect, were excited with joy, and said "Behold, he has got relief! The disease is completely cured!" What would people think of such behaviour? Now, the relief of Kumamoto was like relief after constipation. The constipation was not the principal disease, the seat of which was in the lungs and liver. Satsuma, Osumi and Hiuga are the lungs and liver occupied by the rebels. To say that the relief of Kumamoto by the Imperial forces meant putting an end to the civil war, is just like supposing the disease to be cured when the remedy has been temporarily efficacious. We cannot adopt the views of those who would blame the nurses for their hasty conclusions, and are yet guilty of imitating their very hasty conclusions themselves.

With the exception of the intelligent who have their eyes about them, most people, misled by hastily concluded false opinions formed in consequence of the relief of Kumamoto, expected before many days had passed to sing songs of victory over the suppression of the rebellion. But the result has belied their expectations; six weeks have passed and Hitoyoshi has only just been taken. It is true that the rebel forces have been defeated in every encounter, that their troops are wearied and their spirit so broken, that they no longer are like the audacious and formidable men they were at

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first. And yet, though it will not be difficult following up the victory to defeat them at every point, and to name a day when the rebel nest shall be overwhelmed and the ringleaders be punished with death, —when we come to discuss the tactics to be pursued, we must not base our calculations of victory on the weakness of the enemy, which sort of miscalculation every intelligent person avoids; but we should, on the contrary, estimate them at the highest possible value, and place ourselves very low in the scale, in order to calculate aright. Following this process, then, we find that we have regained possession of Higo, while Satsuma, Osumi and Hiuga remain in the hands of the rebels; and whether by compulsion or persuasion the million inhabitants of these three provinces obey them, take their side and render them assistance. If we are negligent and leave the slightest opening of which they could take advantage, they would again be in a position to indulge in hopes. Consequently we must not contemptuously regard them in the light of a few surviving weakened rebels, or wandering rebels who are deprived of refuge, simply because they retreated from Kumamoto and fled from Yatsushiro. Ought we not to increase the number of our troops, and vigorously attack the rebels again without stopping to take breath, and give them no time for defence? Every day that the suppression is delayed is an additional day of calamity, which is the opportunity of civil dissension. Look at the Chikuzen and Buzen rebels, and again at the present moment those of Chôshiu. Without considering whether their aims were the same, but inflamed with the same spirit as the Satsuma rebels, violent men have collected together and designed to assist them. Fortunately their numbers were so few that they were subdued at once and without loss of time, but still they benefitted the rebels more or less by diverting the attention of part of the Imperial forces. Moreover, at this moment rumours are current of fears lest strange influences may not be combining in a corner of the Nankaido (*i.e.* in Tosa) and far off in the Tôsaudo (*i.e.* Shonai), and if even any actual manifestation takes place in these quarters it will be a much more serious affair than the disturbances in Buzen, Chikuzen and Chôshiu. Already we are suffering from insufficiency of soldiers; what troops could we despatch to the Nankaido and Tôsando without weakening the army in the south-west (*i.e.* Kiushiu)? Can any one give us a clear answer?

The Progress of the War.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun," 5th June.)

The capture of Hitoyoshi by the Imperialists will cause some change in the state of affairs in the South. Let us trace the progress of the present war. A body of the rebels first advanced against Kumamoto, and beseiged the castle, while another body advanced towards Uyeki, and taking advantage of the weakness of the Imperial forces, blockaded the road from Kodome to Takase, and showed their intention of advancing directly to Minaminoseki and Kanematsu. But the Government troops lost no time. The insurgents advancing from Yamaga marched to Iwamura, and thence from Uyeki to Tawara, and here they found themselves obliged to abandon their plan of attack and to act on the defensive. This occurred about the first of March, and may be called the first stage of the war.

The rebels then took up their positions at Tawarazaka and Nabeta, both strong points and it took the Imperialists twenty days, fighting day and night to obtain possession of them. This took place on the 20th March, and on the day following Yamaga was captured. The insurgents now retreated southward and were in possession of no point north of Midori. This terminated the second stage of the war.

Though Yamaga and Tawara were lost to them the insurgents still retained Kodome, Uyeki, Torinosu and Sanno-take. At this time communication had not been opened with Kumamoto. A body of Imperialists advanced toward the garrison by way of Yashiro. They marched to Kumamoto without encountering many checks. The garrison had been closely beseiged for a period of two months and were very short of provisions. But the power of the Imperialists became more and more overwhelming, and finally on the 4th April the insurgents were compelled to raise the seige, and retreat towards the East. They then took up positions at Koyama, Mifune, Namba, Otsu and Takenouchi, and it seemed as though they might be able to defend these places for a long period, but on the 20th April, they were compelled to retreat to Hitoyoshi. This way be termed the third stage of war.

Hitoyoshi being a naturally strong position was the most difficult place to take, but this did not dismay the Imperialists, for as our readers have seen in our columns they took Yashiro, Sashiki, Kumagawa, Tomachi, and Goka one after the other, and finally succeeded in taking Hitoyoshi on the 1st instant. This ends the fourth stage.

The war has thus had four stages, and it is now entering on its fifth. Telegrams report that the insurgents have retreated toward Kakutogoi. Where will they intrench themselves? They will most probably go into Hiuga to Sadowara or Miyakono-jô; or they may go into Satsuma, pass through Yoshimatsuand Kurino, and take up their position at Kajiki.

The insurgents at Oguchi have been holding out for some time past, but the van has already reached Yamano. Moreover when they hear that Hitoyoshi has fallen, Oguchi will also probably fall into the hands of the Imperialists, who will pursue the insurgents towards Isa and Hishikari districts (the former place being in Satsuma and the latter in Osumi). The Imperialists at Demidzu have gone as far as Yonedzu, by the way of Midzumata, and will probably meet the other attacking forces who will be marching from Oguchi, in the neighbourhood of Sennai-gawa. In the mean time the Imperialists at Kagoshima are quietly waiting, surrounded by the insurgents, no decisive engagements being fought, but they will doubtless soon march out, and attack the enemy simultaneously with the forces that are advancing South.

The True Causes of Satsuma's Defection.

(Chôya Shimbun, 3rd June.)

If we do not look closely into the origin of a war, we shall only see its outward effects, without perceiving the underlying motives.

A hundred and twenty days have passed since Satsuma broke out into rebellion, and opposed the Government authority by armed force, during which time the public have had ample opportunities of judging of the Satsuma men as rebels and traitors. Some say that the real motive of these men in the present revolution is to enforce their demand that a hostile expedition be sent against Corea, a question that they have agitated for several years past. Others allege that their hatred against certain officials, whom they insist shall be dismissed from the Government, is the true cause of their uprising, while there are some who attribute it to the discovery of a plot to assassinate the Satsuma leaders. We have thoroughly investigated the matter, and judging from the events that have occurred during the past ten years, we have come to the conclusion that none of the above mentioned reasons have anything to do with the attitude of Satsuma.

Satsuma is only striving to attain an object that she has at no time lost sight of during the past ten years. Even though an expedition should be sent against Corea, the obnoxious officials be dismissed, or the assassination plot be proved to be groundless, they would not cease from their present course. The position that Satsuma has taken, and her object in assuming it, can be clearly traced by anyone who will glance over past history.

When Satsuma took the leading part in the Restoration, it was not with any strong feeling of respect or loyalty for the Mikado, but with the desire of usurping the power of the Shôgun held by the house of Tokugawa. We all know the faithless manner in which Satsuma acted previous to the great civil war, making the most sacred alliances with other clans only to break them when it seemed fit. At the overthrow of the house of Tokugawa, the attempted usurpation of the power of the Shôgunate was opposed by the powerful clans of Chôshiu and Tosa, and also Hizen and Higo, in the island of Kiushiu. The present members of the minstry who are men of broad views, being desirous of carrying on the administration in a liberal minded way, also opposed the ambition of Satsuma.

But her leaders were not to be disheartened by their obstructions, but set to work collecting supplies of arms and ammunition, and enlisting and drilling large bodies of troops. When the *han* were abolished and the *ken* established, the condition of affairs in Satsuma remained unaltered from the feudal times, and thus she has been gradually preparing herself for action, and waiting for an opportunity to declare herself. She first set to work to weaken all those clans who were likely to oppose her wishes. There is no doubt that Etô Shimpei of Hizen, Maycbara of Chôshiu, and the *Jimpu* party of Higo were all incited to those actions which cost them their lives and ruined their honour, by Satsuma, for no other purpose than to get them out of the way. The power of these clans being weakened, Satsuma wrought the present great rebellion.

The Satsuma forces have now successfully withstood the Imperial troops for several months, yet do not appear to have lost ground or to have become weakened, and this proves that the outbreak is the result of years of patient preparation.

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It is a common fact that many Satsuma men know only Shimadzu and Saigo, and are not aware of the existence of the Mikado. Had these leaders not wished the people to rise against the Government, they could have taught them that there is a rightful ruler of the country whose authority must not be opposed. This they have not done, and hence it is very plain that the part they took in the revolution was merely a pretext for overthrowing the house of Tokugawa.

Satsuma men who hold positions in Government offices or in the Army or Navy remain true to the Imperial cause, and they are thus compelled to fight against their brothers and relatives. It is a struggle between the real and false upholders of the Imperial authority; and the main object of Satsuma is to gain the power formerly held by Tokugawa.

Truly has an ancient sage said that "apparent sincerity veils the deepest cunning."

NOTIFICATION.

The undersigned has been directed by Her Majesty's Minister to publish for the information of British Subjects the annexed note from the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs communicating the Rules of Procedure for appeals in Japanese Courts as recently amended by the Japanese Government.

A translation of the Constitution of the various Courts, which forms part of the Notification referred to in the note of the Japanese Foreign Minister is also appended.

AUGUSTUS H. MOUNSEY.
H. B. M.'s Secretary of Legation.

Her Britannic Majesty's Legation,
Yedo, June 9, 1877.

(*Translation.*)

February 23, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you herewith a copy of a Notification which has now been issued publishing revised Rules of Procedure for Appeals to Superior Courts and to the Supreme Court. I shall be obliged if you will notify these rules for the guidance of British Subjects resident in Japan.

I have etc.,
(Signed) TERASHIMA MUNENORI,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

H. E.,
Sir, HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.
&c., &c., &c.

NOTIFICATION No. 9.

The Constitution and Regulations for the Supreme and other Courts, published in Notification No. 91 of May 1875, together with the Rules of Procedure in Appeals published in Notification No. 93 of the same date, have now been amended, and are hereby published in their amended form.

The Rules and Constitution of Circuit Courts are cancelled.

IWAKURA TOMOMI,
Udaijin.

19th February, 1877.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.
(*Daishinin.*)

ONE PRESIDENT.

(Appointed from the ranks of Judges of the first class.)

1.—The President marks out the division of departments, and issues orders for the distribution of the work. He will, whenever necessary, preside in the various Courts and conduct the trial of civil and criminal cases.

JUDGES (*Hanji*).

1.—They will examine appeals, both civil and criminal, and they will also have charge of trials of important cases between Japanese and foreigners, and the trial of offences committed by Judges.

2.—They will examine the draft sentences of death.

CLERKS.

REGULATIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.
(*Daishinin*).

1.—The Supreme Court receives appeals* both in civil and criminal cases, and cancels erroneous judgments given by all Courts from the Superior Courts downwards. It is its business to maintain a uniform system of law for the whole country.

2.—When it has cancelled an erroneous judgment, it may either refer the case for trial to another Court, or it may itself try the case, if convenient.

3.—If when a case has in this way been referred to another Court for trial, the latter should not accord with the opinion of the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court will decide the case itself.

4.—The Supreme Court will cancel decisions in which Naval or Marine Courts have exceeded their powers, and will refer such cases to the proper Court.

5.—All offences committed by Judges, with the exception of police offences, will be tried by the Supreme Court.

6.—The Supreme Court will try all important cases, whether civil or criminal, in which both Japanese and foreigners are concerned.

7.—It will examine and sanction the sentences of death which are laid before it by the Superior Courts, and then send them back to them. If any are decided to be erroneous, it will ascertain afresh the law applicable to the case, after which it will return it.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

A CHIEF JUDGE.

(A Judge who holds his appointment directly from the Emperor will be chosen for this office).

1.—The chief Judge marks out the departments, and distributes the work, and will, if circumstances render it desirable, be himself present in Court, and hear cases, civil or criminal.

JUDGES.

1.—They will receive and try appeals which come up from Courts within their jurisdiction.

2.—They are charged with the decision of capital cases.

ASSISTANT JUDGES.

1.—They try such cases as may be placed in their hands by the Judges.

CLERKS.

REGULATIONS OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

1.—The Superior Courts examine appeals from the decisions of the Local Courts.

2.—The Superior Courts decide capital cases laid before them by the Local Courts, the decision to be notified to the original Court when the sanction of the Supreme Court has been obtained.

3.—The Superior Courts examine the draft judgments of penal servitude for life which are submitted for their sanction by the Local Courts.

CONSTITUTION OF LOCAL COURTS.

ONE CHIEF JUDGE.

(Appointed by the Emperor on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice.)

He marks out the departments, and distributes cases to them. In other respects his duties are the same as those of ordinary judges.

* The original has two words for appeal, *Kôso* and *Jôkoku*, the former of which is used for appeals to the Superior Courts, the other for appeals to the Supreme Court.

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JUDGES.

They hear civil cases of first instance, and conduct trials of criminal cases where the punishment does not exceed penal servitude.

ASSISTANT JUDGES.

They conduct trials under the directions of the judges.

CLERKS.

REGULATIONS OF LOCAL COURTS.

1.—The Local Courts shall try all civil cases and such criminal cases as do not involve a more severe punishment than penal servitude.

2.—All cases, great or small, brought before the Local Courts, are accounted cases of first instance.

3.—Unimportant civil and criminal cases in which both Japanese and foreigners are concerned may be decided forthwith. Important cases should on the one hand be heard, and on the other hand reported to the Minister of Justice.

4.—Capital cases are heard in them, a draft of the evidence and sentence prepared and forwarded to the Superior Courts, on the sanction of which being received, the sentence is to be carried out.

5.—In cases of penal servitude for life, a draft judgment should be prepared, and forwarded for the approval of the Superior Court, after receiving which it should be carried into effect.

RULES OF PROCEDURE.

CHAPTER I.

PROCEDURE IN APPEALS TO SUPERIOR COURTS.

1.—When a person is dissatisfied with the original judgment in first instance of a Local Court, and petitions a Superior Court for a fresh trial, this is called an appeal *(Kôso)*.

2.—Appeals *(Kôso)* are allowed in civil cases only, not in criminal cases.

3.—Appeals are only allowed once, not twice.

4.—If either or both parties to a cause are dissatisfied with the judgment delivered by a Local Court, they will take seven days (counting from the day following the delivery of the judgment) to consider well its justice, and will be allowed to present the Appeal on the next day following. In case, however, the cause concerns mercantile affairs, and it is necessary to appeal at once, the Appeal may be sent in even before the seven days have elapsed.

5.—No Appeal can be received after three months (of thirty days) have elapsed after the judgment of the Local Court. In the case of Local Courts, however, which are more than eight *ri* from the Superior Court, one day over the three months will be allowed for every such eight *ri*.

6.—Appellants must report the appeal to the Local Court of first instance. It is, however, unnecessary to ask for a forwarding letter.

7.—A Local Court receiving such a notice will stay execution of the judgment, and when required by the Superior Court, will supply it with the plaint, answer, evidence, and the proposed judgment of the Local Court.

8.—The Petition (of Appeal) to the Superior Court must be drawn up according to the "Forms of Plaints and Answers."

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL RULES FOR APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT.

9.—When application is made to the Supreme Court to cancel the judgment of any Court on account of its being erroneous in point of law, this is called an Appeal *(Jôkoku.)*

10.—Cases in which appeals to the Supreme Court are allowable:—

a.—Where the case was beyond the competence of the lower Court to try.

b.—Cases which have been irregularly tried.

c.—Decisions contrary to law.

11.—The Supreme Court receives *Jôkoku* (appeals on points of law) but does not receive *Kôso* (ordinary appeals). If a case which is properly a *Kôso* is by error made a *Jôkoku*, it will be rejected and no notice taken of it.

12.—An appeal (*Jôkoku*) lies to the Supreme Court in cases where Naval or Military authorities have, in giving their decision, overstepped the bounds of their authority.

13.—If a case appealed to the Supreme Court has already been decided by it, a fresh complaint will not be heard.

CHAPTER III.

APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT IN CIVIL CASES.

14.—Appeals *(Jôkoku)* to the Supreme Court in civil cases are only allowable in cases where appeal has already been made to, and the case tried by, a Superior Court.

15.—The person who wishes to appeal *(Jôkoku)* must forward his petition of appeal to the Supreme Court within two months from the date of judgment, and at the same time ask that notice be given to the other party to the case. In the case of places more than eight *ri* distant from the Supreme Court, one day additional will be allowed for every eight *ri*. No appeal can be received in which this limit is exceeded.

The petition of appeal must contain the following particulars:—

a.—The residence, status, and name of plaintiff.

b.—If there is an attorney, his residence, status, and name.

c.—The residence, status, and name of defendant.

d.—If there is a security, or other responsible party, his residence, status, and name.

e.—The date on which the plaint was laid before the local court, or in the case of a defendant, of receiving the summons, and also the date of judgment being given.

f.—The date on which the appeal was laid before the Superior Court, or in the case of a defendant, of being summoned, and also the date on which judgment was given.

The petition of appeal must be sent in in original with five copies.

The petition of appeal must be accompanied by the following documents:—

a.—Copy of the plaint and answer in the Local Court, and copy of the judgment.

b.—Copy of the petition of appeal and answer in the Superior Court, and copy of the judgment.

c.—Copies of any documents referred to as proof in the petition of appeal, such documents to be numbered in red, and made into a book, or several books if the leaves are numerous. If the appellant is not in possession of a copy of such plaint, answer, or documentary proof, he will receive permission to copy it in presence of the usher from the records of the original Court which will be produced in Court.

If in consequence of the refusal of the original Court to grant permission to copy any document, the appellant is unable to produce it, a statement to that effect should be noted in the petition of appeal.

16.—The petitioner must lodge with the Supreme Court along with his appeal the sum of 10 *yen*. No appeal can be received if this amount is not lodged.

a.—If the appeal is not received, the money lodged is forfeited.

b.—If the appeal is received, and the original judgment cancelled, the money lodged will be returned.

c.—If the appeal is rejected after the plaintiff is examined and confronted with the defendant, and the original judgment is not cancelled, the money lodged will be forfeited, and the plaintiff will be made to indemnify the defendant for his expenses according to the rules for judicial expenses. (By defendant is here meant the party other than the appellant.)

17.—An appellant must first give notice to the original Court which will forward the papers in the case to the Supreme Court within three days.

18.—Execution of a judgment is not stayed on account of an appeal to the Supreme Court, but as soon as the decision of the original Court is cancelled, the Supreme Court will notify it to the latter (by post) and stay the execution. If the judgment has been already carried out the execution of the former judgment will be annulled,

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and the latter judgment carried out. In the case, however, of appeals where one party is a Japanese subject and the other a person not under Japanese jurisdiction, execution of the judgment of the original Court is to be stayed.

19.—The appellant is at liberty to present his appeal either in person, or by attorney.

20.—If, upon examining the case in the Supreme Court, the judges decide that the appeal is an improper one, they will make an order stating the grounds on which it is refused to hear the appeal.

21.—If the judges on examining the case, decide that the appeal is a proper one, they will, in granting an order for it to be tried, within two days issue a summons for the appearance of the defendant, to which summons shall be appended the documents enclosed in the petition of appeal.

22.—Within thirty days from the receipt of the summons, the defendant must prepare and present his answer, either in person or by attorney. One day's delay will, however, be allowed for every eight *ri* over eight *ri* which the defendant's residence is away from the Supreme Court.

23.—When the defendant's answer has been received by the Supreme Court, the President will select one judge and give him special charge of the case. This judge will collect the papers in the case, and prepare a history of it without delay. A day will then be fixed for confronting and examining the plaintiff and defendant, and three days before a summons to appear will be sent to both parties.

24.—When both parties are confronted and examined in Court, the judges will take their seats on the bench, and the judge in special charge of the case will read his history of it already prepared. The plaintiff will then make his statement, and then the mutual explanations of both plaintiff and defendant will be heard. If the decision which ensues is in favour of the appeal, the judgment will be to the effect that inasmuch as the decision of the original Court is cancelled on such and such grounds, a new decision is to be received from such and such a Court, or that judgment will be given by the Supreme Court.

26.—If the decision is against the appeal, the judgment will state on what grounds the appeal is rejected.

Chapter IV.
APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT IN CRIMINAL CASES.

26.—An appeal (*Jôkoku*) lies to the Supreme Court in all criminal cases with the exception of capital crimes and of police offences.

27.—Persons who may appeal in criminal cases:—

a.—Condemned persons.

b.—*Kenji*, or where there are no *Kenji*, police officials.

28.—Condemned persons who wish to appeal must lodge a petition of appeal with the Court within three days after sentence has been passed (the sentence is not carried out for three days), and he must within ten days prepare a careful statement of his grounds for appealing and lay it before the Court. The Court will communicate this to the local official charged with the execution of the judgment.

29.—If a *Kenji* wishes to appeal, he will inform the condemned within twenty-four hours after the sentence, and will in ten days prepare a careful statement of his grounds for doing so, which he will forward to the Minister of Justice. The *Kenji* will give notice of the appeal to the local official charged with the execution of the sentence.

30.—The *Kenji*, or condemned, loses the right of appeal by a delay beyond the fixed period.

31.—The official charged with the execution of the sentence will postpone the execution of the sentence on receiving notice of appeal from the *Kenji* or condemned person, and will await the decision of the appeal. In the meantime, the condemned shall be confined in a separate cell. Where there are no separate cells, he will be confined as may be found convenient.

32.—If the condemned is unable to do so himself he may send for a representative to come to the prison to draw up for him his statement of his grounds of appeal.' (The interior of the prison should be partitioned off and a conference room prepared so as to prevent the appellant being mixed up with the other prisoners.) The name of the appellant's representative should be signed along with his own to the statement of grounds of appeal. If the appellant cannot sign his name, a note should be made to that effect. When a representative of a condemned is sent for to him, the jailer will be notified of it and he will inform the Court.

33.—If on account of his tender age (under fifteen), the condemned is not cognizant of his right of appeal, relatives (relatives of the five degrees are here meant) are allowed to act for him.

34.—When a statement of grounds of appeal is received by the Court, it will forward it along with the documents in the case to the Supreme Court within three days.

35.—The Supreme Court will examine the appeal, and if it is decided that it is improper or unreasonable, a decision stating the grounds (of rejecting it) will be sent to the original Court, which will communicate it to the appellant, and the sentence will then be carried out. If the appeal is decided to be reasonable, the judgment of the original Court is cancelled, and the case referred to another Court for trial. The Supreme Court may, however, resolve to try the case itself, or it may discuss the law of the case, and communicate its views to the original Court, and procure a decision in this way. The decision and grounds of decision are both to be sent.

36.—When the appeal proceeds from a *Kenji*, a careful statement of the grounds of appeal together with the other documents shall be forwarded direct to the Minister of Justice, who will cause it to be laid before the Supreme Court by a competent *Kenji*, the decision of which Court will afterwards be forwarded to the original Court through the Minister of Justice.

THE PREPARATION OF TEA IN CHINA FOR THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Teas both black and green are produced from the same plants, the difference being only in the manipulation. The Chinese rarely make the two kinds in one district, but this is more for the sake of convenience and from custom than for any other reason, hence there are black and green tea districts in China.

Green Tea.

When the leaves are brought in from the plantations, they are spread out thinly in bamboo trays in order to dry any superfluous moisture. They remain for a very short time exposed in this manner, generally from one to two hours. This, however, depends much on the state of the weather. In the mean time the roasting pans have been heated with a brisk wood fire, a portion of the leaves are now thrown into each pan, rapidly moved about and shaken with both hands. They are immediately affected by the heat, begin to make a crackling noise and become quite moist and flaccid, while at the same time they give out a considerable portion of vapour. They remain in this state for four or five minutes and are then drawn quickly out and placed upon the rolling table.

The rolling process now commences. Several men take their station at the rolling table and divide the leaves among them. Each takes as many as he can press with his hands and makes them up in the form of a ball, which is rolled upon the rattan worked table and greatly compressed, the object being to get rid of a portion of the sap and moisture and at the same time to burst the leaves.

These balls are frequently shaken out and passed from hand to hand until they reach the head workman, who examines them carefully to see if they have taken the requisite twist. When he is satisfied of this, the leaves are removed from the table and shaken out upon flat trays, until the remaining portion have undergone the same process. In no case are they allowed to be long in this state and sometimes they are taken at once to the roasting pan.

Having been thrown again into the pan a slow and steady charcoal fire is kept up, and the leaves are kept in rapid motion by the hands of the workmen. Sometimes they are thrown upon the rattan table and rolled a second time. In about an hour or an hour and a half the leaves are well dried and their colour has become "fixed,"—that is, there is no longer any danger of their becoming black.

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They are of a dullish green colour but become bright afterwards. The most particular part of the operation has now been finished, and the tea may be put aside until a larger quantity has been made.

The second part of the process consists in winnowing and passing the tea through sieves of different sizes, in order to get rid of the dust and other impurities, and divide the tea into the different kinds known as Twankay, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, etc.

During this process it is refired, the coarse kinds once and the finer sorts three or four times. By this time the colour has come out more fully and the leaves of the finer kinds are of a dull bluish green.

It will be observed then with reference to green tea,—firstly, that the leaves are roasted almost immediately after they are gathered, and, secondly, that they are dried off quickly after the rolling process.

Black Tea.

When the leaves are brought in from the plantations they are spread out upon large bamboo mats or trays and "are allowed to lie in this state for a considerable time." If they are brought in at night they lie until next morning.

The leaves are next gathered up by the workmen with both hands, thrown into the air and allowed to separate and fall down again. They are tossed about in this manner and slightly beat or patted with the hands for a considerable space of time. At length, when they become soft and flaccid, they are thrown in heaps and allowed to lie in this state for about an hour or perhaps a little longer. When examined at the end of this time they appear to have undergone a slight change in colour, are soft and moist and emit a fragrant smell.

The next part of the process is exactly the same as in the manipulation of green tea, the leaves are thrown into an iron pan, where they are roasted for about five minutes and then rolled upon the rattan table.

After being rolled, the leaves are shaken out thinly on sieves and exposed to the air out of doors. A frame work for this purpose made of bamboo is generally seen in front of all the cottages amongst the tea hills. The leaves are allowed to remain in this condition for about three hours, during which time the workmen are employed in going over sieves in rotation turning the leaves and separating them from each other. A fine dry day when the sun is not too bright seems to be preferred for this part of the operation.

The leaves having now lost a portion of their moisture, and having been reduced considerably in size are removed into the factory. They are put a second time into the roasting pan for three or four minutes and taken out and rolled as before.

The charcoal fires are now got ready ; a tubular basket narrow at the middle and wide at both ends is placed over the fire ; a sieve is dropped into this tube and covered with leaves which are shaken on it to about an inch in thickness. After five or six minutes, during which time they are carefully watched, they are removed from the fire and rolled a third time.

As the balls of leaves come from the hands of the roller they are placed in an heap until the whole have been rolled. They are again shaken in the sieves as before, and set over the fire for a little while longer. Sometimes the last operation, namely beating and rolling, is repeated a fourth time. The leaves have now assumed their dark colour.

When the whole has been gone over in this manner, the leaves are placed thickly in the baskets, which are again set over the charcoal fire. The workman now makes a hole with his hand through the centre of the leaves in order to allow vent to any smoke or vapour which may arise from the charcoal, as well as to let the heat up, and then covers the whole over with a flat basket. Previous to this the heat has been greatly reduced by the fires being covered up.

The tea now remains over the slow charcoal fire until it is perfectly dry. It is, however, carefully watched by the manufacturer, who every now and then stirs it up with his hands so that the whole may be equally treated. The black colour is now fairly brought out, but afterwards improves in appearance ; the after process, such as sifting, picking and refiring are carried on at the convenience of the workmen.

It will be remarked therefore with reference to the leaves which are to be converted into black tea,

1st.—That they are allowed to lie some time spread out in the factory after being gathered and before they are roasted.

2nd.—That they are tossed about until they become soft and flaccid and then left in heaps, and that this also is done before they are roasted.

3rd.—That after being roasted for a few minutes and rolled they are exposed for some hours to the air in a soft and moist state.

4th.—That they are at last dried slowly over charcoal fires. The differences in the manufacture of black and green teas are therefore most marked.

The plants in the districts of Hungchow and Woo-e, where the finest black and green teas are produced, are the same species, the slight differences observed being the results of reproduction and difference of climate. The Canton plant called *Thea Bohea* by botanists, though different from the above in constitution and habit is identical in species. To an inexperienced eye there is no apparent difference between the tea shrub of the north and the tea shrub of the south of China, but doubtless high cultivation and climate affect the quality of the leaf and induce a variety.

Colouring Teas.

Green teas for the foreign markets are invariably coloured, or what is termed have a face put on them. The colouring process is as follows :—

A portion of Prussian blue is thrown into a porcelain bowl and crushed into powder. At the same time some gypsum is burned in the charcoal fire which roasts the tea, and being thus calcined is easily reduced into a fine powder. The two substances are then mixed together in the proportion of four parts of gypsum to three of Prussian blue, thus forming a light blue powder. This colouring matter is applied to the teas during the last process of roasting, about five minutes before the tea is removed from the pan, the time being regulated by the burning of a joss stick, a portion of the colouring matter is placed in a small porcelain spoon and scattered over the leaves in each pan. The workmen then turn the leaves rapidly round with both hands in order that the colour may be generally diffused. The proportion of colouring matter to tea is eight (8) mace two and a half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) candareens, or rather more than an ounce of the powder, to fourteen and a half ($14\frac{1}{2}$) lbs. of the latter.

The financial condition of China is revealed to us in fitful glimpses, but all the aspects are alarming. It is certain that the whole Empire is poverty stricken, and not even a year's good harvest can restore the country to its average status. But if, unhappily, the growing crops should again fail, the result will be a terrible catastrophe, as the empire cannot endure, in its present condition, another lean year. The large and constantly accumulating stocks of foreign goods, the reduced demand, and low prices show how painfully foreign traders are affected by the general distresses of China, and we fear the hope raised by the opening of new ports will for this year at least be disappointed. We hear that the Shansi merchants and bankers have determined on (practically) withdrawing from commerce and finance for this year. The reason given to foreigners is that trade *must* be bad until after October at the least, and that if a bad harvest is gathered the country generally will be well-nigh ruined for a time. —*Shanghai Courier*.

Our Hankow letters are the reverse of satisfactory. The quality of the first arrival of tea is, as a rule, below average, and some chops are not only weak and thin but have a sourish flavour. The prices paid are, all things considered, excessive. No heed is given to many things which are easy to understand, such as last season's losses, present stocks in England, failure of the Russian market, bad trade in the United Kingdom, and the alarming increase and yield of the fine strong Indian teas. The Hankow tea-tasters and merchants ignore all such considerations, and are buying interior teas at high prices with all the old and unfailing recklessness of consequences. Recent letters from Moscow say that upon the unsold teas in stock there, (bought at extravagant rates in Hankow last year) the average loss may be estimated as at least forty per cent. Upon some chops which have become soft; or otherwise out of condition, the deficit will be even more severe. The London tea market seems to be in almost as bad a state as that of Moscow, as losses of thirty-five and forty per cent are unfortunately not uncommon.—*Shanghai Courier*.

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WHAT CAN IT MEAN?

"Let my heart be still a moment, and this mystery explore."

Where is the man of woman born that is not attracted by a mystery? A mystery! why there's magic in the very word. Mark well the sibillation, hinting of nods and shrugs, and whisperings behind the hand. How flowingly it trickleth from between the lips, this mystery, fashioning the features in its exit, so as to leave a momentary trace upon them,—like the breath upon a mirror—of its import. Then what rare good company is a mystery. How it submits to be taken out and handled on all occasions, and turned over and tested, and even torn to pieces and dissolved. What pleasure it yieldeth to the fortunate possessor, who need never experience loneliness when he can command its company. What winning tricks it hath! How it retreats before you, and lures you on, and when you would lay your hand upon it eludes your grasp and is out of sight. It's a thousand chances too, but what it mocks you outright, in the end, and like the enchanted horse which changed itself into a fish and slipped from between its riders legs when, fording a river, you find that the mysterious hobby you fancied yourself securely astride of, has resolved itself into a miserable commonplace and disappeared. And the oddest thing of all is that you're not a bit discouraged by it. Not a bit. Deceived once, you're ready the next moment to be deceived again; the more readily, perhaps, because the deceiver is oftenest yourself.

A mere mystery may be guilty of such gambols, to be sure, but an *impenetrable mystery* never. IMPENETRABLE MYSTERY! What a piling up of mystery on mystery is here implied. What a sable pall, dense as midnight, and resisting all attempts to raise a corner so as to catch a a glimpse beneath it, is folded round a mystery in that awful word impenetrable. Awful, truly, for doth it not also confer immortality on the mystery? What, for instance, would have secured vitality for the letters of Junius, but the impenetrable mystery of their authorship? Who, but for the same reason, would waste a thought upon the man in the iron mask or the murderer of martyred Charles?

Can any one assert that the meaning of a word is not, so to speak, apparent on it? Of a surety not we. For our part, we always felt inclined to accept in its integrity, the story of the Eastern Prince, who had two children brought up in absolute silence, the better to ascertain whether, like original sin, the power of expressing their wants in articulate language was born with them ready made, or not, and who was enabled to arrive at a definite conclusion on their asking him one day for *bread*. *Bread* demanded the hungry little people, the story affirmeth, rummaging out from their own inner consciousness, and employing all uninstructed, the very one equivalent which expresses in a syllable the staff of life, and which, modified it is true in every language by special conditions unnecessary to touch on, naturally suggests itself. But we are prepared to go even further, and submit that our glorious English language at least, is full of words which not only explain their meaning by their sound, but also present a picture to the mind perfect in detail. The advantages of such a conceit, if true, are many and great. A single paragraph from any newspaper or book, for instance, attentively regarded, presents before the eye are endless panorama of pictures which you can regard as it best pleaseth you. You have naught to pay for admission to the gallery, no one offends you by standing in your light, and you require no catalogue. To illustrate our meaning, let us take the word 'cathedral.' It is the first which suggests itself and will answer our purpose as well as any other. Does not the word 'cathedral' call into existence, as by the waving of an enchanter's wand, a venerable building devoted to purposes of worship? Does it not embrace in three grand syllables, the mighty pile and its adjuncts and decorations? Is the stained glass window absent, or the groined and fretted roof? Miss we a single torn and dusty banner from its place, or a scutcheon from a Knightly stall, or the dim religious light which tempers outlines and paints with varying colours as the sun declineth, the sleeping effigies upon their marble pillows?

Ye Gods! What a volume of *sound* too, there is contained in 'cathedral.' How it hurls itself along, dwelling for a little space upon the penultimate and then rolling away upon the last syllable in thunder, like the crash of a mighty organ reverberating down the aisles of space.

In good sooth there is hardly a sense that such a word does not appeal to. We have just feebly shown how it may be seen and heard. To taste is not more difficult. You have but to roll it over in your mouth, not bolting it as do some hasty readers, but mouthing it, the rather, as an alderman is said to eat his turtle steak. How it fills your mouth, and slips along your tongue. What a soft and pleasing consistency it hath, semisolid at the first bite, but melting gradually into liquid at the end and leaving a pleasant aftertaste provocative of delightful fantasies, born of some such connection between the senses as is demonstrable by physiology, but of a more etherial quality. Ghosts of faint perfumes, beyond incense, and a vague and indescribable odour of antiquity.

Then, as regards the sense of touch———But we refuse to risk offending our intelligent readers by undertaking, with excess of zeal, to prove what surely needs no proof. As if a thing of so material a nature as to suffer itself to be seen and heard and tasted and smelt, could possibly be lacking in that quality appertaining to matter which yields resistence to the sense of touch. We scorn to discuss so self-evident a syllogism, and resist the promptings of the devil at our elbow, which tempts us to travel further upon the "airy stilts of abstraction."

But whither are we wandering? We have surely been dreaming on the breezy headland where we have been for some time back, reclining at our ease amongst the fragrant scrub and tender ferns, and breathing deep draughts of sweetest air laden with the perfume of a thousand wild flowers (erroneously supposed to have no scent), and listening to the melodious pipe of birds, incorrectly said to have no voice; but most of all regarding with curiosity the mysterious proceedings of certain toilers of the deep, whose fleet of fishing craft is spread out beneath us, as it were in a picture, upon the placid bosom of Kamaisha Bay.

What can they be after? They started on their cruise not after the manner of fishermen, begirt as to their swarthy foreheads with blue towels, but with huge round reed hats, such as landsmen working in the fields or coolies upon the roads affect, and for some half hour or so they have been assiduously waving them to and fro, posturing and bowing the while like mountebanks. They are under orders too, it would appear, as they seem to act in concert. "Hats off, gentlemen, and make a profound obeisance. A little lower still, I pray you," inspiring quickly at the moment with a hissing sound. "Ah! that was better. Two paces to the right, draw up your heels and favour me again. I thank you. A pace to the left and repeat the same manœuvre. A moment's rest, and we begin again. Now, ready, take your time from me." But see! what's that? A harpoon as I am alive, flashing through the air, followed by a whirlpool of foam upon the surface of the sea and the struggling of half a dozen strong fellows to retain within their heaving boat the rope to which their weapon fastened. There is a desperate encounter maintained for a little space between them and some invisible antagonist, but though the boat has been half under water several times and the sturdy fishermen swayed about like pine tops in a storm, they have now at last, and with a wild shout, hauled into their craft a glistening shark, the angry shudderings of whose body and flapping of whose tail grow gradually fainter and fainter as a knife is plunged into it here and there and its head finally dissevered.

But what of the strange foolery which preceded its capture? We almost despair of obtaining credence for the solution of the riddle, partly because it runs counter to the so oft declared belief of those who maintain that the human race is retrograding, since the complicated courtesy of the middle ages .that required an adversary to embrace you, before he cut your throat, has disappeared, and partly because it endows the family of sharks with a quality hitherto unrecognised by naturalists. To be brief then, the fishermen of Kamaishi have discovered,—by what process we have been unable to ascertain—that the shark in his heart of hearts is a fine gentleman, who would rather die than cut a friend. Salute him and he'll return your bow. Nay, he'll go out of his way to return your civility. He may he busy down below, but for all that he's ready to rise to the occasion. He's shy of ground bait but greedy of attentions. He's suspicious to a fault

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of offered dainties, but a courtesy brings him to your feet. Hence the many bows, to acknowledge which he rises to the surface, undeterred by accumulated examples of how much treachery often lurks behind a smile.

But the day wanes. "Take your time from me, gentlemen, heels together" grows fainter and fainter as boat after boat returns to shore with a victim to duplicity, and the world does not seem a rush the better or worse after all, because civility reigns and is triumphant in Kamaishi bay. The world of Kamaishi, that is to say, for, "not to put too fine a point upon it," the inhabitants thereof are—all things fully considered—probably the most uncivil people in the world. We regret that in this matter language contains no stronger means of expressing a decided opinion than that which is involved in a superlative.

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Friday, June 8th, 1877.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION *v.* PETER GERHARD HANSEN.

Accused was charged with forging, uttering (and aiding and abetting in forging and uttering) with intent to defraud, a bank-note of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for $500; and with conspiring, with other persons, to forge and utter such bank note and thereby to defraud.

Mr Dickins appeared as solicitor for the prosecutors, the accused being defended by Mr G. P. Ness.

Gerhard Hansen was remanded for trial by Jury on Tuesday, the 20th day of February last.

The Registrar of the Court read at length the charge to the accused, who pleaded guilty to the third count, viz., the charge of aiding and abetting.

Mr Dickins, for the prosecution, then withdrew all the other counts of the indictment.

Mr Ness said that, by his advice, prisoner had pleaded guilty to aiding and abetting in the crime; and after making a few remarks upon prisoner's position, begged that, considering the circumstances of his having been imprisoned since February last and having only been a secondary person in the offence, the Court might mitigate his punishment when passing sentence.

Mr Dickins replied briefly to these remarks and pleaded that the costs be borne by the prisoner.

Mr Ness said this question might be considered afterwards; at present it was premature.

His Honour then addressed the prisoner, commenting severely upon the gravity of the charge. He did not consider prisoner had undergone any hardship by being confined since February, indeed, his incarceration had been at his own request and for his own convenience. Considering the sentence passed upon his accomplice, George Hansen, in another Court, His Honour thought it well to send the accused to prison for the same term, namely one year, with hard labour, to commence from to-day.

IN THE DANISH CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Consul-General,

And

Messrs. KOLVIG and VAN TORP, Assessors.

Wednesday, June 6th, 1877.

UCHIDA WAKA *v.* E. DE BAVIER.

Plaintiff, a Japanese amah, claimed from defendant $250, the amount of return passage money from Europe, whence she had accompanied a Dr. Kauffman and his family at the request of defendant, on the understanding and under a guarantee from him that her return passage should be made good to her.

Defendant admitted the agreement but asked for proof positive that the passage money had *not* been paid.

In reply to the Court plaintiff said she had used her best endeavours to obtain the evidence ordered by the Court at the former hearing. She had written to the Saibansho but had been informed that Mr Watanabe could not himself appear. There was present in Court, however, an official who represented him per proxy and who was prepared to give all the necessary information.

Plaintiff, being cautioned, further stated:—I live at Soshiu, Kanagawa *ken*. I was in the service of Mr Douglas, at No. 42, when a person came from Mr Bavier saying that there was a doctor staying at his place whose wife wanted a nurse for her child, and that Mr Bavier was anxious to employ me to go along with the doctor's wife. It was represented to me at the time that a Japanese man servant was going as well, and in consideration of this fact and that it was Mr Bavier who requested me, I agreed to go. A great deal of delay occurred in obtaining my passport from the *Kencho* and as the time of the vessel's departure was close at hand, I was reluctant to go until the document was obtained, but Mr Bavier persuaded me to go, saying he would send the passport after me. On going on board I found that there was no man servant, whereupon I expostulated against going alone to Europe. But after a great deal of persuasion I was induced to go along with the doctor's family on the distinct understanding that I was only to accompany them to the end of the voyage and then be sent back to Japan. The *Kencho* official represented to me that it was very hazardous to go under the circumstances; that I had no kind of security for my return passage money; that I might be left destitute in Europe, and there thrown into disreputable company. I went straight to see Mr. de Bavier, and repeated this to him. He said he would go guarantee for my passage money, and thereupon made out a guarantee and stamped it. I took it to the *Kencho*. (Guarantee produced and admitted by defendant). I was told the passport should go after me, and in consideration of the sore distress in which the doctor's family would be left without my services, I went on board. We went to San Francisco and across the Continent by rail. I was subject to severe and cruel treatment from my master during the journey From New York we sailed to Hamburg where I made a firm demand to be sent back to Japan according to the understanding on which I left Japan. I was indifferent by what means I went so long as I did return. This occurred in the hotel at Hamburg. The doctor said I must stay till he bought a house. We then went to Kiel where his residence was. I again repeated my demand and was again refused. We next went to the hot-springs of Wiesbaden, where the doctor rented a house, I insisted almost every day on my demand but was kept waiting month after month, from October till May. The other lodgers took compassion upon me weeping and crying all the live long day to be sent back to my country. I was in great distress, when one day Prince Fushimi-no-miya passed through the place. As the upstairs lodger was on friendly terms with my master he did not like to interfere personally; but, seeing the arrival of the prince in the newspapers he told me it was an opportunity not to be lost. He went to the prince's hotel and made known my case there. The prince sent one of his attendants Mr. Tasada to speak to the doctor about the matter, who averred he was just on the point of returning me to Japan. I asked my friend to assure Mr Tasada that the doctor's promises were altogether unreliable, for though he had been promising all along to send me home he had never yet done so, and I suggested that the case might be brought under the cognisance of the municipal authorities. Mr Tasada replied that as there was a Japanese Legation established at Berlin the best thing to do would be for me to get my wages from my master and my travelling expenses to Berlin, go there, and obtain a passport to return home. I made this representation to Dr Kauffman saying that the expenses would be a more trifle as I could travel third class, or even fourth, and asked him for my wages. He refused, saying he was only half awake that morning and did not know what he might have said. His understanding when he left Yokohama with me was that I was to accompany him to Europe and to be sent back if opportunity offered; if any one going to Japan required my services and would give me a passage. My master was at that time packing up for departure, and I went and saw Mr Tasada and told him the state of affairs. So it was resolved that I should obtain all the wages I could and then go on to Berlin. The agreement made here with respect to wages was that at first I should receive $12 per month and afterwards $8; but when accounts came to be settled, master gave me $4.50 per month. Next day, Tasada saw me to the train, and telegraphed to Berlin, where I arrived in safety. I remained there about a month when Mr Shinagawa said there were no ladies to be attendant on and it was not right for me to stay longer. The wife of Mr Watanabe, the Secretary of Legation, and at that time in Vienna took me into her service, however, and consequently I proceeded to Vienna. I stayed in the service of that lady for about a year and three months till Mr Watanabe resolved to send me back here at his own expence. Mr Watanabe returned to Japan in October 1875, leaving Marseilles on the 4th of that month, and arriving on the 11th of November. I remained in Mr Watanabe's family up till January last year. I then made a claim against defendant for the balance of wages of which I had been defrauded and for travelling expenses. Representations were made repeatedly to defendant, who replied that nothing could be done till he had communicated with Dr. Kauffman.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Plaintiff continued in the afternoon:—In my distress I applied to Mr Tsunakichi who was the first to employ me. He told me this guarantee was valid wherever I had been, whatever country I visited. I then drew up my statement of the case and such are the facts. I have nothing to add.

Cross-examined by defendant:—I did ask Dr Kauffman for my travelling expenses but he said he could not give me them. He had not promised to do so, he said, and was only to help me to return to Japan in case any one going there should take me. This proposition of Dr Kauffman's was not part of the agreement; there was positively no such stipulation.

To the Court:—I have paid part of my expenses back to Japan. My wages were retained on account of reimbursement. They amounted to about *yen* 84. That was from Mr Watanabe. From Dr Kauffman I received forty-five Dutch dollars which went to pay my expenses to and in Berlin. I was paid three months' wages due before I left here, at $12 per month. I left Dr Kauffman at Wiesbaden on account of his refusal to pay my wages or travelling expenses My agreement with Dr. Kauffman was only verbal.

Nagashima Tsunekichi, cautioned, stated:—Until a short time ago I was in Mr de Bavier's service. Dr. and Mrs. Kauffman who were going home were much in want of a wet nurse and Mr. Bavier asked me if I knew of one. As they expressly wished to have one who understood a little English I spoke to last witness. No special contract was made. She made agreement herself about wages. She was to receive eight *rios* per month. Mr. Bavier made no agreement.

Cross-examined by defendant:—I brought plaintiff to No. 76. I

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think she must have made terms with your brother in the first instance because he knew Japanese well. He told me he wanted the nurse for Dr Kauffman.

Another Japanese, who had been in the employ of defendant's firm remembered the circumstance so far as last witness had stated.

Hori Hirosawa, an official, said:—I state what Mr. Watanabe told me. Personally I know nothing of the circumstances. When Mr Watanabe and his wife were about to return to Japan from Germany, Mr Shinagawa, the Ambassador to that Court, wrote to him saying that as they were about to go home he would be obliged if they would take into their service a Japanese woman quite destitute and anxious to return to Japan. Mr Watanabe employed the woman, but being delayed through many causes, they remained in Germany for over a year after that. I have brought no documents with me. Mr Watanabe was detained through press of business.

His Honour said witness' statements could not, under the circumstances, be accepted. Mr Watanabe ought to have attended personally, according to the Rules of the Court.

Plaintiff said she was unable to bring forward further evidence.

Ernest de Bavier, sworn, stated:—I am His Danish Majesty's Consul. This claim is based on the guarantee which we gave to the *Kencho* at their request. I was in Europe at the time and on my return in January last, my brother told me the circumstances of the case. Plaintiff lodged several petitions against the firm subsequent to the departure of my brother in March last year. She came to see me personally, and asked me to refund her travelling expenses to the amount of $150. I told her that my brother had explained the case to me and that according to the guarantee we could only be held responsible if her passage money had not been paid to her. And that as in the first instance Dr Kauffman was the person to whom she had to look for payment she ought to sue him, and if he should refuse without good cause to pay her passage, we as guarantors would do so. I told her that I could not take her mere word as a proof that Dr. Kauffman had not paid her, and that as it would be difficult for her to sue him, I would, in order to simplify matters, correspond with him on the subject. I have written to him repeatedly but as he is constantly travelling about, my letters appear to have missed him. I received a few months ago a letter from his wife dated Lübeck in which she informs me her husband has returned to Manila. I have written to a friend of mine in Manila to ascertain if he was there but I have got no reply. In the meantime plaintiff has been constantly pressing for a hearing of this case, so I told her that I would discontinue my endeavours to obtain Dr Kauffman's statement and have the case brought into Court as she wished. That is all.

The foregoing statement was now translated to plaintiff, who had no questions to put. She had received no account of expenses from Mr Watanabe whom she still owed about $150, which he pressed upon her to refund at once.

To Court:—Mrs Watanabe would not pay me any wages on board ship because she said I was not wanted. I did what service was necessary to her I think that if summoned by the *Kencho*, Mr Watanabe will come after a postponement of the case. I did apply to the *Kencho* but they said that as Watanabe was a very high *yakunin* they could not summon him. They advised me however, to send some one of influence to persuade him to come, so I sent Mr Bohm. I am anxious that he should appear, but have no power to compel him. Mr Watanabe compels me to stay in his service until I have paid the balance of the money which he spent in my passage. I got leave to come to Yokohama in order to have this case settled. I must serve him for 8 or 9 years if this case go against to me.

To the assessors:—I had no proof at hand whilst in Germany so that I could not institute legal proceedings against Dr. Kauffman there.

His Honour said he would adjourn the case in order to compel Mr Watanabe to appear, or ascertain if that gentleman was beyond all law.

Adjourned till Thursday next, the 14th instant, at 10 a m.

From Kioto we hear that since the opening of the railway the prosperity of Fushimi has departed and that ten thousand people who were interested directly or indirectly in the carrying trade between Kioto and Osaka have been thrown out of employment. We can easily believe the announcement that the Kioto Fu is anxious to find some employment for them. The silk weaving district has been dull for a long time, but the foreign looms which were purchased at the Vienna Exhibition appear to be doing well, and the Shokojo, which owns them, has pulled down the old manufactory in the Suminokura Yashiki and is erecting a finer building on the same site.—*Hiogo News.*

A Scheme for the reorganisation of the Yangtsze Insurance Association is to be presented shortly to the shareholders, the gist of which is to reduce the shareholders' capital from Tls. 600,000 to Tls. 420,000 and the cash divided from 15 to 12 per cent. The scheme is said to contain other features by virtue of which the policy-holders will be able to count on favourable returns with ample security, and extra dividends be paid to shareholders at least equal to the percentage existing hitherto. The prospectus will be ready in a week or ten days, and the project is to be discussed at the next meeting of shareholders to be held the first week in July.—*Shanghai Courier.*

POPULAR ART.—III. POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.

(The Spectator.)

In my last article on "Popular Art," I gave some few leading principles by which the choice of furniture and its arrangement should be guided; in this number I propose to try to estimate the place and value which ceramic manufactures should hold in the general decoration of a house, and also to say a few words as to the kinds of design which are best fitted for the ornamentation of such manufactures.

First, then, as to the special character of the design. Here, at the very outset of our subject, we are met by a difficulty, for if we think back over the various kinds of celebrated pottery and porcelain, from the vases of Greece to the match-pots of Minton, we find that nearly every possible subject and method of treatment has been employed in the embellishment of the clay. Thus we have, amongst many others, heroic subjects, contests of gladiator and athlete on the amphoras of Greece; scenes and portraits, religious or social, on the majolica of Italy; realistic landscape and satin-waistcoated figures on the works of Sevres and Dresden; and lastly, imitation of animal life produced with painstaking minuteness at Messrs. Minton's manufactory, so that now-a-days we can actually hang up a china parrot, the size of life, in our drawing-room, and enjoy its presence without hearing its voice. Now it will be easily seen by any one who thinks over the matter carefully that some of these latter forms of decoration are false and bad, either from misconception of the nature of the material, or because they attempt to reproduce exactly what is impossible of reproduction. For instance, take the parrot we have just mentioned. Say, the workman has succeeded, as, to do him justice, the workman does succeed, in reproducing exactly the colours and shape of the bird, and has hung it on a gilt hoop, and you have it in your drawing-room all complete. What more can you want? You want the impossible. You want the constant ruffling and preening of the feathers, you want the knowing turn of the head to right and left, you want even the shrill, inharmonious cry. And the more perfect the imitation of the outward form and colour are, the more you require the circumstances which you are accustomed to associate with them. It is out of all your range of experience, out of every one's range of experience, that a parrot should sit for ever mute and motionless; and this being so, the reason resents the misspent labour which has given with so much toil a deceptive reproduction of a bird which directly it ceases to be deceptive becomes incongruous.

Walking through one of the largest pottery galleries in London yesterday, I saw gigantic peacocks perched upon tree-trunks, with growth of ivy and grass about the trees, a marvel of skilled labour and successful work in the furnace, and yet the work was really wasted. The birds were not like peacocks when you came to look at them,—could not be, by the very nature of the case. The sheeny feathery mass of azure and burnished gold which forms the peacock's tail is absolutely impossible to reproduce in pottery, and that being so, the deceptiveness of other parts only heightened the incongruity. For similar reasons, all painting of natural landscape upon porcelain is really wasted skill. In working upon clay which has to be submitted to the furnace, the artist labours under disabilities which must for ever prevent his approaching the effect obtained upon canvas or paper, where the results are dependent only on the colour used, and not upon the colour plus the result of the fire. Then the nearer a representation of a scene upon a plate or a vase approaches to an imitation of what the same would be in an oil-painting, the more we perceive the inevitable shortcoming, and the less pleasure we receive from the work. I have not space enough to show how similar reasoning applies to the satin-waistcoated Sevres figures, but it is hardly necessary, as they scarcely profess to be more than ornaments, and by their size are exempt from any deceitfulness in the strict sense of the word. But what I want to get at is this, - that whenever you find pottery or china deceptively imitating natural substances, the nature of which is dissimilar to the meterial in which the imitation is made, then you you are to consider such imitation as bad art, because it is art which is attempting the impossible, and not working under the conditions by which it should be governed. It follows from the above that whenever we represent natural objects or scenes upon pottery, we should represent them conventionally, that is to say, we should not attempt to trespass upon the province of painting by showing the whole mass of facts connected with the natural object, but only seize such main points as may be effectively reproduced in our work; and if in such selection we choose them so well as to get the spirit of the

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thing represented, we have good conventionalism. Look, for an example of this, at Greek designs on pottery, and mark how strong in action and graceful in gesture are the figures, no matter how rudely they are drawn, and also how freely, and yet truly, the main points of the anatomy of the figure are shown. Thus we see that what is called "conventionalism" is not dependent upon treating any subject according to a fixed set of rules, not making its curves, angles, or its spheres squares, but getting at its essence, and sticking to that at any cost; and that, therefore, as we said in our first notice, true conventionalism is not the lowest form of art, but one of the highest forms, and can only be done by true artists. But there is another kind of conventional ornament, that which is dependent upon the function which the ornamented object will have to fulfil, and the material of which it is made. Of this we can only say here that the true rule is to admit as much beauty as is consistent with the conditions. For instance, if the place is to be subordinate, the simplicity of the ornament should be in proportion; and so if the office is lowly, should the ornament be plain and serviceable (*i.e.*, not easily damaged by use). For instance, it would not be advisable to put an elaborate design on the mouldings of a cornice or the border of a housemaid's pail. This comparative degradation of ornament is best accomplished, according to Mr. Ruskin, "by refusing more or less the introduction of natural form. The less of nature it contains, the more degraded is the ornament, and fitter for a humble place; but however far a great workman may go in refusing the higher organisms of nature, he always takes care to retain the magnificence of natural lines,—that is to say, of the infinite curves."

I must now pass to the second part of my subject, and assuming the pottery or porcelain to be decorated on the above principles, examine the question of its proper use in decoration. The first noticeable thing here is the great superiority of pottery to china, a superiority which has existed ever since the two manufactures existed. There are several reasons which might be alleged for this, but the true one seems to be that the pottery was, as a rule, more broadly and simply decorated, and therefore better fitted for a subordinate place. Something, also, is no doubt owing to the fact that the pottery had, as a rule, some actual function to fulfil. It is a curious fact in art, but it seems to be a nearly universally true one, that works done with no other aim than to be pretty objects generally miss all real artistic feeling. As an instance of this, take the multitude of gentlemen and lady-shepherdesses who have simpered upon Dresden and Sevres china for the last two hundred years. They are generally as pretty as they can possibly be, but not good art in any way. I think, then, the first rule for decorating as regards china is,—to let it alone. Don't have any china, but stick to pottery; it will save you much money, and you will, on the whole, gain rather than lose. The one exception to this rule I should make would be in the case of blue Nankin porcelain, which has a combined delicacy of tint and vigour of design which cannot be surpassed. It is worth noticing, however, that good Delft is nearly as fine in colour, frequently very rich in design, and always a quarter of the price. Then comes the crucial question whether you should have plates on the walls or not? Now, there is no doubt that a wall is not the proper place for a plate, and that strictly speaking, you have no business to have it there. But practically we have no business to do a great many things which we are almost compelled to do by circumstances, and here, as elsewhere, it is a question of comparative values. Few people can afford such pictures as would give the eyes as much pleasure as the rich hues of pottery, and I think the variety gained by the sparing use of plates and dishes is worthy of a slight sacrifice to consistency. But it should not be overdone, and it should be distinctly understood that it is only as a relief and a help to the general effect of the room that it is allowable. Above all, the plates should not be scattered about the room, or hung singly as if they were pictures, but should be disposed in rows above a doorway or mantel-shelf, or in vertical lines along the mouldings of a panel, or surround a picture or a looking-glass. It is always much preferable, where the arrangement of the room permits it, for the plates to stand than to be hung, and to this end a long wooden bracket may be placed above the door, made in the shape of a low, open wooden balustrade, behind the pillars of which the plates may be placed, the greater portion of the plate showing above. All combinations of several plates together in velvet frames are objectionable; there is something absurd in the notion of a plate requiring a frame at all. For this reason, the recent practice of framing single plates in black wood and gold is we think, unadvisable, and tends to take away from the character of the art,—to try and make the beholder think of it in the same way as he would of an ordinary painting.

Then, of course, one must have tiles everywhere—at least, that's the present fashion—and the consequence is that we have them in the most unsuitable places. For a climate like that of England, a tiled wall is an abomination for eight months in the year, if there were no other reason against it. But there is another very serious reason, and that is that tiles are utterly destructive of anything that is hung upon the same wall; as a matter of fact, they are only fitted to form the sole decoration of the place in which they are found. The one place where tiles are of real service is the hearth and fire-place, though even here it is better to confine them to the space about the fire, and not extend them to the mantel-piece. The reason for this is that the glow of the fire takes off any chilliness of colour there may be in the blue-and-white glaze, and also they are easily kept clean, and reflect the fire-light.

As a general rule, avoid having any vases or china ornaments about on tables, intermixed with the books, writing materials, &c. They always look out of place, and a multiplicity of such things is excessively fatiguing and tedious to the eye; it should be a maxim with you in decoration that everything which does not help your effect weakens it.—there can be no medium course. The places for your china are the mantel-piece, and generally the tops of any pieces of furniture except tables in common use, the only exception to this rule being when the vase is intended to hold flowers, in which case it should be anywhere where people can see and smell them, and should be as graceful in form and simple in colour as possible, plain white pottery being, perhaps, the most suitable of any. A horrible fashion has sprung up lately of placing imitation-animals underside-tables and in various corners, which cannot be too strongly reprobated, They are not beautiful, and they are perfectly useless, and generally in the way. And lastly, make your room your first object, and your china the second, for it is quite subsidiary in interest to pictures, at all events in most people's opinion, and only suffers from being forced into the foremost place. In my next and last article on the sucject of "Popular Art," I shall speak generally of ornamentation and colour.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, May 23, 1877.

The Russians have captured Ardahan.

The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has decided to declare Roumanian independence, and war against Turkey.

Turkey is aiding Circassia in her revolt.

The British Ironclad Squadron is now at Piræus.

London, May 24, 1877.

Several Turkish Ironclads are bombarding Russian towns on the Caucasus Coast.

The Emperor of Russia will go to Ployesti on the 22nd of June, when active operations on the Danube are expected.

Warlike preparations are being made in Servia, notwithstanding the dissuasion of Russia.

The intervention of Austria is probable should Servia move.

There is an agitation for war in Greece.

A Flood has carried away several bridges and parts of railways in Roumania.

London, 25th May.—The Russian troops in Roumania are moving westward. 85,000 men are concentrated about the Upper and Middle Danube, which will probably be impassable until the middle of June.

Prince Bismarck has returned to Berlin and has held a conference with the Emperor of Germany.

An active exchange of diplomatic communications is going on.

The German Ambassador to Italy has followed Prince Bismarck to Berlin.

The French semi-official journals have assumed a hostile tone towards the French Ministry.

Diplomatic relations between Germany and Italy are very intimate.

There has been a demonstration of the Softas at Constantinople to demand ministerial modifications.

London, 25th May, 1877.

Prince Bismarck has returned to Berlin.

The Prince conferred with the Emperor, and an active exchange of diplomatic communications with the German Ambassador in Italy followed.

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The Semi-official Journals assume a hostile tone towards the French Ministry.

The Russian Troops in Roumania are moving Westwards ; 85,000 being concentrated on the upper middle Danube, which river will probably be impassable until the middle of June.

London, May 27, 1877.

The Russian troops are making a rapid march upon Erzeroum. The vanguard is at Olti, the left wing is advancing on Diar Bekr [Kara Amid] and the centre has commenced bombarding the outworks of Kars.

London, June 4th, 1877.

A great Liberal Demonstration has been held at Birmingham.

Mr. Gladstone has challenged the Government to appeal to the country on the Eastern Question.

Ardahan has been recaptured by the Turks.

Shanghai, June 5th,—4.05 Afternoon.

Rumours of Peace continue. Greece is doubling its Army.

The attack on Kars continues.

London, 7th June, 1877.

The recapture of Ardahan is contradicted. Kars is completely invested by the Russian forces.

The Circassian Insurgents have been defeated by the Russian forces.

The Queen of Holland is dead.

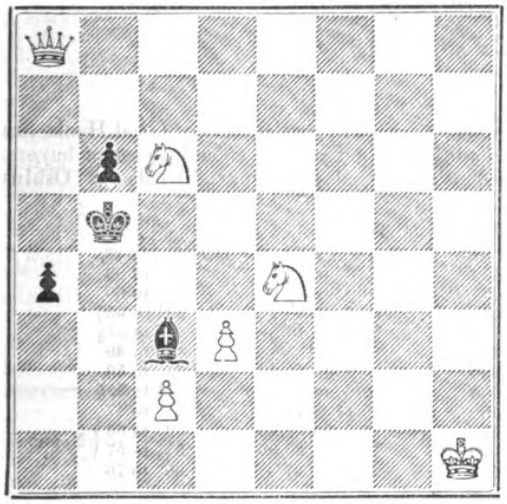
London, 9th June, 1877.

The Emperor of Russia has arrived at Ployesti.

PROBLEM.

By W. Grimshaw.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Solution of Dr. Novotny's problem of last week.

White.	Black.
1.—R. to Q. Kt.'s 5th.	1.—P. to B.'s 4th
2.—B. to Q. R.'s 8th.	2.—B. takes B.
3.—R. to Q. Kt's sq. and mates next move.	

Correct answers received from W.B.M., Tôkiô, and C.B., Yokohama.

" Berkeley, Sept 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily Edition, $12 per annum.

Weekly Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

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London..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
,, F. Algar, 8 Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
,, Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
New York ..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
San Francisco .. White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
Hongkong ..... Lane, Crawford & Co.
Shanghai..... Kelly & Co.
Hiogo & Ozaka... F. Walsh & Co.
Nagasaki..... China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Gaiety Theatre.

Thursday, the 14th June, 1877.

UNDER the patronage of Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., and Lady Parkes, Admiral Ryder, Captain Colomb, and Officers, the

DRAMATIC CLUB

Of H.M.S. "Audacious"

will give another Performance in the above Theatre.

"THE AREA BELLE,"

"A DODGE FOR A DINNER."

"TO PARIS AND BACK FOR £5."

The proceeds to go to the "*Thunderer* Relief Fund," which is still very short of the amount expected.

The Band will attend.

Tickets may be had, and Seats secured, at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

Reserved Seats, $2. Admission, $1.

To commence at 9 p.m. precisely.

Yokohama, June 7, 1877.

"SCHWEIZ"

Marine Insurance Company in Zurich.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed Agents at Yokohama for the above Company and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at current rates.

VALMALE, SCHOENE & MILSOM.

Yokohama, December 6, 1876.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Since our last issue we have no change to report in our market, so that prices remain unaltered.

Grey Shirtings:—						
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	...	$1.45	to $1.75
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	...	1.65	to 2.25
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	...	1.60	to 2.30
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	...	2.00	to 2.47½
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	...	1.40	to 1.60
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	...	1.10	to 1.25

White Shirtings:—						
60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.	...	...	2.20	to 2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb.	per lb.	...	0.67½	to 0.80
Black Velvets	...	...	...	...	7.00	to 8.25
English Drills 15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.	...	...	2.55	to 2.80
Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in.	...	...	1.70	to 2.15

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	...	...	per picul...	$29.00	to	32.25
No. 28 to 32	...	...	per picul...	$30.50	to	34.50
No. 38 to 42	...	...	...per picul...	$34.00	to	38.00
Reverse Twist 16-24	...	...	,, ...	—		

Woollens.—Our market has remained very quiet since our last, and we have only to report a few sales of *Blankets* for Government requirements, and *Mousselines de Laine* at a decline in rates. Other quotations given below are nominally unchanged.

Plain Orleans	...	40—42 yds.	32 in. ...	5.50	to	7.00
Figured Orleans	...	29—30 yds.	31 in. ...	4.25	to	5.25
Shimagoro	...	30 yds.	30 in. ...	4.00	to	5.25
Italian Cloth	...	—30 yds.	32 in. ...	0.24	to	0.31
Camlet Cords	...	29—30 yds.	32 in. ...	5.75	to	6.00
Camlets Asstd.	...	56—58 yds.	31 in. ...	16.50	to	17.50
Lastings, Japan	...	22—30 yds.	32 in. ...	12.00	to	13.00
Plain Mousselines de Laine		—30 yds.	30 in. ...	0.16½	to	0.18½

Figured Mousselines de Laine	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.24	to	0.28	
Multicolored ,,	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.28	to	0.36	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	.. 48 in.	to 52 in...	0.80	to	1.20	
Presidents	... ...	...54 in.	to 56 in...	0.60	to	0.65
Pilots	... ...	...	...54 in.	to 56 in...	0.45	to 0.55
Union	... ...	...	..54 in.	to 56 in...	0.60	to 0.75
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	...per lb	...	0.40	to	0.48

Sugar.—The market is weak, and with further receipts a decline has taken place in quotations for *Formosa* kinds. White Sugars remain unchanged.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	... ...	...	per picul...		$5.10	
,, in basket	... ...	...	,, ...		$4.95	
Taiwanfoo in bag	... ...	...	,, ...		$5.00	
do. in basket	... ...	...	,, ...		$4.85	
China No 1 Ping-fah	... ...	...	,, ...	$8.80	to	$9.20
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	... ...	...	,, ...	$8.50	to	$9.10
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	... ...	...	,, ...	$8.00	to	$8.60

China No. 4 Kook-fah	... ...	...	per picul...	$7.50	to	$7.90
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	... ...	...	,, ...	$6.50	to	$7.20
,, No. 6 E-pak	... ...	...	,, ...	$5.50	to	$6.00
Swatow Brown	... ...	...	,, ...	None.		
Daitong	... ...	...	,, ...		$4.70	
Japan Rice	... ...	...	,, ...	$1.90	to	$2.05
Kerosene Oil	... ...	...	,, ...		$4.60	

Kerosene Oil.—Quotations remain about $4.60, stocks being still very small.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—A fair business has been done during the past week at somewhat easier rates. Good Hanks are in demand at quotations, whilst prices of medium and common qualities are not yet low enough to tempt buyers. Transactions in Oshius and Filatures have been small. Settlements are 90 bales of Hanks, 40 bales of Oshius and 20 bales of Filatures, in all 150 bales.

Arrivals have been very small, stocks being estimated at 900 bales.

		In London at 4s. 1½d.	*In Lyons at* 5.20.	
Hanks, Best No. 1 & 2	$600 to 620	22/2 to 22/10	61 to 63	
,, Good No. 2	$560 to 590	20/9 to 21/10	57 to 60	
,, Good all round No. 2½	$510 to 540	19/1 to 20/1	52½ to 55½	
,, Medium No 3	$480 to 500	18/ to 18/8	49½ to 51½	
,, Common to Inferior No. 4 & 5	$440 to 470	16/7 to 17/8	46 to 49	
Oshiu, Best	$560 to 580	20/9 to 21/6	57 to 59	
,, Good to Medium	$500 to 540	18/8 to 20/1	51½ to 55½	
Hamatski, Medium to Common	$420 to 450	15/11 to 17/	44 to 47	
Kakeda, Good	$580 to 620	21/6 to 22/10	59 to 63	Nominal.
,, Medium to Common	$530 to 560	19/9 to 20/9	54½ to 57	
Filature Silks	$650 to 750	23/10 to 27/3	66 to 76	

Tea.—Business in this staple continues brisk, settlements for the closing week amounting to nearly 5,000 piculs. Native holders seem anxious to realize lower grades, but really *Fine* parcels are held for full figures.

Prices close as under, and stocks being ample, holders are generally willing sellers.

Medium	... ...	...	$18.00	to	$20.00	
Good Medium	... ...	...	$21.00	to	$24.00	
Fine	... ...	...	$25.00	to	$27.00	
Finest	... ...	...	$29.00	to	$34.00	
Choice	... ...	...	$36.00	to	$39.00	Limited
Choices	... ...	...	$42.00 & upwards.			supply.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been again a fairly large business doing in Private Paper at slightly easier rates than last reported, but with rather a firmer feeling at the close.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 1d.	
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0d.	
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1⅛d.	to ⅜
On Paris—Bank Sight	5.00	
Bank 6 months' sight	5.07½	
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.17½	
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1¼ %	dis.
,, Private 10 days' sight	2¼	,,
On Shanghai—Bank sight	75	
,, Private 10 days sight	76	
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97	
,, 30 days sight Private	99	
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	97½	
,, 30 days sight Private	99½	
Kinsatz	408	
Gold Yen	404	

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 3	Oceanic	Parsell	British str.	3750	Hongkong	May 28	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 3	Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese str.	980	North Coast	—	——	Lighthouse Department
„ 5	Sophie	Binge	German brig	210	Takao	„ 12	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 6	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1914	Shanghai & ports	„ 20	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 6	Tanais	Reynier	French str.	1735	Hongkong	—	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 6	Elgin	Miller	British str.	1394	L'don viâ H'kong	—	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 7	Gadshill	Renton	British str.	1913	Hongkong	„ 31	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 7	Belgic	Metcalfe	British str.	2652	San Francisco	„ 16	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 7	Jylland	Laube	Danish brig	267	Takao	„ 24	Sugar	Chinese

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 5	Candia	Dumbrek	British str.	2240	Kobe	General	J. C. Fraser & Co.
„ 6	Malacca	Edmond	British str.	1709	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 6	Oceanic	Parsell	British str.	3750	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 8	Belgic	Metcalfe	British str.	2652	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 8	Flying Spur	Croot	British barque	735	Kobe	General	L. Kniffler & Co.
„ 8	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1914	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Elgin	Miller	British steamer	1394	London viâ H'ong.	June 6	Jandine, Matheson & Co	
Gadshill	Renton	British steamer	1913	Hongkong	June 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	980	North Coast	June 3	Lighthouse Department	
Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese steamer	1146	Shanghai & ports	May 31	M. B. Co.	
Teviot	Nisbet	British steamer	1262	London via H'kong	May 31	L. Kniffler & Co.	Amoy & N. York
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1735	Hongkong	June 6	M. M. Co.	Kobe
Volga	Rolland	French steamer	1502	Hongkong	May 31	M. M. Co.	Hongkong
SAILING SHIPS.							
Anna Cecilia	Fischer	Swedish barque	328	Takao	June 2	Chinese	
Bothwell Castle	Heath	British barque	591	Newcastle, N.S.W.	May 8	Walsh, Hall & Co.	San Francisco
John M'Kean	Lucas	British schooner	196	Nagasaki	May 26	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Jylland	Laube	Danish brig	267	Takao	June 7	E. C. Kirby & Co.	Kobe
Mary Jane	Brinkmeier	Am. schooner	165	Kobe	May 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Sophie	Binge	German brig	210	Takao	June 5	Chinese	

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Oceanic* from Hongkong.—For Yokohama: Capt. Turner, Messrs. Geo. B. Emory, J. Y. V. Shaw, J. Rouselain in the cabin, and 1 in the steerage. For San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. Coutes, Miss F. H. Watson, Surgeon Major E. Buker, Mr. Wm. Johnson, and 830 in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Miss Gilbert, Commd. Garbett, R.N., Surgeon Guppy, R N, Mr. Smith, and 5 Chinese.

Per Steam-ship *Oceanic* for San Francisco:—Mr. James C. Drew, Paymaster C. P. Thompson U.S.N., Mr. E.W. Nowis U.S.N., Rev. C. Hartwell wife and child, Messrs C. N. Woodall, J. W. Gilbert, Captain Bald, L. R. Goldsmith, J. Bissett, Baron Stilfried, C. Davis Gilbert, C. Beddoes, C. J. Lambarde, M. Wosé, Geo. S. Maclellan, W. S. Maclellan, Wm. Jardine, J. Springer, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and 2 children and native servant, Paymaster Burnside U.S.N., Doctor Turner U.S.N.; M. Oyama, Little, A. W. Unthank and 2 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—His Excellency Ogi, Mr. and Mrs. Annesley and son, Mr. and Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Little, Captain Stevens, Messrs. G. Walker, Hagart, Holtham, Gebauer, Kamanaki, Ono, Agawa, Kono, Mori, Fujii, Yamao, Watanabe, Chikyama, Kondo, Kusakte, Yoshimoto, Kato, Kamatsu, Kunara, Numbi, Harada, Usumomai and Katuoka in the cabin; 2 Europeans, 4 Chinese and 252 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais*, from Hongkong.—Madame Horchelt, Messrs. Blane and Batchelor.

Per Steam-ship *Elgin*, from London.—Mr. Frischling; from Hongkong: Mrs. Figueredo and family.

Per Steam-ship *Belgic* from San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Captain J. Harmer, Captain M. White, Commd. R. Boyd, U.S.N., Messrs. W. F. Milton, F. M Jonas, D. W. Ap Jones, R. Malherbe; and M. B. Starr in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Belgic* for Hongkong.—Captain Martin White.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—H. E. Terashima, Mrs. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Matsubyara [illegible] Lieut.-Comdr. Goodrich, Messrs. Shioda, A. Thurburn, Raymond de Malherbe, Eykman, Wolfs, W. C. Van Oordt, Kawada, Kawasaki, E C. Kirby, Konoo, Cho, Oho, Gamo, Suzaki, Sasaki Kawada, J. Reid, Matsumoto, Nakamura, Kondo, Iwaya, Yuba, Shimidzu, Sugihara, Tomeshima, Iwaya, Kennedy, Wylie, Maruno, Nagasawa, Yoshima and Wajimaiya.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca* for Hongkong.—
Silk for England ... ... 96 bales.
France ... ... 10 „
Total ... ...116 bales,

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure $4,950.00

Per Steam-ship *Tanais* from Hongkong:—
General from Europe ... ... 764 pkgs.
„ Hongkong ... ... 134 „
Sugar from Hongkong... ... ...5,132 „
Treasure ... ... 82 „
Total... ... ...6,102 pkgs.

Per Steam-ship *Belgic* from San Francisco.—
Treasure for Yokohama $245,461
„ Shanghai 485,273
„ Hongkong 1,219,197

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure... ... ... $1,074,544.75
„ ... ... *Yen* 1,400,000.00

REPORTS.

The *Oceanic* reports: Left Hongkong on Monday, May 28th, at 3.50 p.m.; had moderate monsoons to Ocksen Island, thence to port light variable winds with smooth sea. Sunday June 3rd at 7.30 a.m. arrived in Yokohama. Passage 5 days 13 hours mean time. Average steaming 12 miles per hour.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



In the U. S. Consular General Court at Kanagawa, Japan.

J. M. BATCHELDER,

Against

THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF THE BARQUE

"CAYALTI."

TO THE FORMER OWNER OR OWNERS OF THE SAID BARQUE AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. GREETING.

WHEREAS an action has been brought in this Court by the above-named Plaintiff against the proceeds of the sale of the Barque *"CAYALTI,"* now in the hands of the UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL for Japan, praying that the said proceeds may be paid to him on account of monies advanced and transportation and supplies furnished to the crew and coolies belonging to the said Barque *"CAYALTI."*

Now therefore take notice, that unless answer be filed therein within three months from the date hereof, judgment will be taken by the said Plaintiff according to the prayer of his Petition.

Given under my hand with the Seal of said Court affixed, this 28th day of May, A.D. 1877.

(Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul-General.

J. 1. 3ms.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER



dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

January 18, 1877. 13ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon almost all descriptions of Property at the current rates of premium.

Total Sum insured in 1875, £247,278,909..

Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

WILKIN & ROBISON,
Agents,
Yokohama and Kobe.

Yokohama, January 25, 1877. tf.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF
GOODALL'S WORLD-RENOWNED
HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.
YORKSHIRE RELISH.
GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.



THE MOST DELICIOUS
SAUCE IN THE WORLD.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palateable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. To Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England.

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THE BEST, CHEAPEST & MOST
AGREEABLE TONIC YET INTRODUCED.

The best remedy known for Indigestion, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores delicate invalids to health and vigour. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse, & Co., Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.



THE BEST IN THE WORLD

The cheapest, because the best, and indispensable to every household and an inestimable boon to housewives. Makes delicious Puddings without Eggs, Pastry without Butter, and beautiful light Bread without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England.

June 5, 1875. 52ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
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Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Prodnce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 To 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876 52 ins.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper*, *labels*, *stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged. L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed,

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER, BOTTLE, AND STOPPER,

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Yokohama, March 7, 1874. 33ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.



RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant, tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.

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RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLORIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, COAL-TAR, and other SOAP in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAD and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the Mouth and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

E. RIMMEL Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.

An illustrated Price List sent on application.

December 4, 1875. 52ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of al kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a 'fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great 'that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873. tf

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.



And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 23C, FORSTON ST., HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

December 2, 1876. B. 13ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See "Times," July 12th, 1864.

The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet refeshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the excretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and time when requisite Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholics, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," December 31st, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Cholorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that n nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from "Medical Times," January 12th, 1866.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value af this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of odopting it in all ceases."

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as CHLORODYNE, from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article. "Pharmaceutical Journal," August 1st, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the word "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

The public are further cautioned, a forgery of the Government stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

83, *Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.*

Sold in bottle at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Yokohama, October 21, 1876. 6mos.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Dated October 11th, 1869.



Under Distinguished Patronage

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Lassitude
Liver Complaints	Shortness of Breath
Palpitation of the Heart	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Dizziness	Impaired Nutrition
Noises in the Head and Ears	Mental and Physical Depression
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Hypochondria	Timidity
Female Complaints	Eruptions of the Skin
General Debility	Impaired Sight and Memory
Indigestion	Nervous Fancies
Flatulence	Impoverished Blood
Incapacity for Study or Business	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Sick Headache	PrematureDecline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most nvaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

IS SOLD ONLY

In CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

☞ *CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.*

Wholesale Agents for—

SHANGHAI..... ..Messrs. WATSON CLEAVE & Co.
HONGKONG..... „ WATSON & Co.

Export Agents.

NORTH, THOMPSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS,

No. 61, Agents.

Yokohama, September 11, 1875. 52ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 21.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omissonto renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

Since the commencement of the civil war, there has been no time so utterly barren of intelligence, as to the progress of events in Kiushiu, as the past week. The native papers have either received no news, or are not permitted to publish what they do know. That the rigid censorship of the Press is by no means relaxed is proved by the entire suppression of the *Bummei Shinshi* (formerly the *Sômô Zasshi*) and the *Sômô Jijô*, which papers had a circulation of about 3,000 each, and the future publication of which was, on the 13th instant, prohibited by the Tôkiô *Fu*. From the little information that can be gleaned from various quarters, it would appear as though the Imperialist commanders are unwilling to risk any further engagements with their ubiquitous antagonists, until their forces are augmented by the arrival of fresh recruits. And if a very general report may be credited, from the presence of these new levies has arisen a most serious danger to the Imperialists. The Government, having exhausted nearly every available means of raising men to increase its rapidly decreasing strength, has endeavoured in several provinces, more especially in the North, to rouse a spirit of patriotism by giving a bonus of forty *yen* to every recruit. At the time of enlistment the men were told that they were required as policemen in Tôkiô, but on their arrival there, they found that they were to act as troops, and to be sent at once into the field. With small stomach or desire to fight against Saigo's veterans—the fleeting pleasures procurable with the forty *yen* having, moreover, been enjoyed to the fullest extent—they complained that they had been deceived. The discontent has resulted in wholesale desertion. So great has been the thinning of the ranks of these new recruits, that it has been considered necessary in Tôkiô and the suburbs to have covered *jinrikshas* stopped by police and their occupants examined. But this difficulty is small compared with the reported disaffection in the army in Kiushiu. The soldiers complain that those who have recently joined the army, and have as yet done nothing for the Imperial cause, received a far larger bonus and more liberal treatment than themselves, who have had to bear the burden and heat of the day. Doubtless, too, they commence to see the futility of continuing the struggle, as carried on at present, against the enthusiastic followers of Saigo and Kirino. They are commencing also to feel the effects of the heat of the southern climate, and the universal report runs that they are getting mutinous, sick and generally demoralized. The only action worth remarking has been the burning down of Saigo's palace, just outside Kagoshima. During the conflagration an attack was made by the Satsuma men, who forced the Government troops to retire with loss. Of Saigo's movements nothing is known, but it is safe to affirm that neither he nor his army are idle, or if so, that they are remaining idle to some purpose. Certainly it is not weakness in numbers that makes them avoid direct engagements, for we see that Kirino is in Hiuga with an army of 19,000 men. Saigo is not the man to sacrifice lives in useless conflict, when his aims can be better attained by delay that wearies and weakens his opponents far more seriously than indecisive engagements. Unfortunately every day adds to the weight of debt that is pressing so heavily on the suffering country; every day brings nearer the time of national bankruptcy. The people are powerless in the iron gasp of a corrupt and pitiless despotism, from which they can only be liberated by the unwearied efforts of men like Saigo. As peace seems unattainable by any other means, the sooner those efforts are crowned with success, the better will it be for the Nation at large.

No definite news has been received of what is transpiring in Tosa. It is said that the Government have seized, or forced to be given up, all the arms in the possession of the *samurai* of the province; also that there is great want of unity of opinion among the various societies in the *Ken*. Nothing is positively known, but it would seem that the Government has every cause to distrust their intentions and to have taken all possible measures to frustrate them. It is further said that many of the *samurai* have crossed over to Kiushiu and joined themselves to Saigo.

A notification has been issued by the *Gonrei* of Kanagawa *Ken*, to the effect that foreigners wishing to visit the Hot Springs of Hakone and Atami for the benefit of their health can obtain passports by direct application to the Kanagawa Kencho, without, as hitherto, having to apply through their respective Consuls or Ministers. The courteous intention of H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs in issuing this regulation will be understood and thoroughly appreciated. In certain cases, as, for instance, when a visitor has but a short time at his disposal and every hour is of consequence, or where an invalid requires immediate change, the delay of three or four days necessary to procure a passport under the old regulation has been extremely inconvenient. The present notification obviates any such delay. We cannot, however, refrain from expressing a fear that the *Gonrei* is incurring considerable risk in issuing passports to applicants without first ascertaining that

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their applications are supported by their respective Consuls. In one quarter this danger has been foreseen and provided against, H. M.'s Consul, Russell Robertson, Esq., having issued a notification stating that all applications from British subjects for such passports are to be made through the British Consulate. Without such general provision be made, a door is opened for the exit of a class of foreigners who are a special curse to this country and a disgrace to their several nationalities. They are objectionable enough when confined to the area of treaty limits, and to some extent under the surveillance of their respective authorities. If this miserable—not to say dangerous—crew is allowed increased privileges, and is to be permitted to swarm out into the health-giving retreats of Hakone and Miyanoshita, not only will it become utterly impossible for decent people to avail themselves of the privilege they have hitherto enjoyed, of purchasing for themselves or their families the delightful relaxation to be found at those resorts, but the Japanese Authorities will incur very grave responsibilities. There will be nothing to prevent deserters from ships, roughs or indifferent characters of any class from obtaining a passport and going off to hide in the mountains. We fully appreciate the value of increased immunities and privileges, but under no circumstances whatever would we uphold a liberality which would result in giving a wider field and a freer license to the class we allude to. There can be no reason why any applicant for passport should not previous to his application at the Kanagawa Kencho first obtain a recommendation from his Consul. This would cause but little trouble or delay, while it would entirely do away with the grave objection to which the present notification of the *Gonrei* is open. In the general interest of foreigners, and as a most necessary precaution on their own part, it is to be hoped that the Consuls of all nationalities will see the necessity of issuing a similar notification to that of the British Consul.

In the *New York World* appears a notice of a collection of Japanese curios which has been placed on view at Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s in that city, and which is said to be one of special rarity and interest. It is stated that the entire collection has been made by Dr. Christopher Dresser, of the South Kensington Museum. It will be remembered that this gentleman, who ranks very high as an authority on decorative design, recently came to Japan as the bearer of a singularly fine collection of works of keramic art, presented to H. M. the Mikado by the Museum. His visit had also the very important object of impressing upon the native artists the urgent necessity of preserving those distinctive features and excellencies which have caused their works to be so largely sought after and appreciated in Europe, and which there is only too good cause to fear are gradually being replaced by vulgar and tasteless imitations of foreign styles. There is little doubt, then, that the writer in the *World* is correct in saying that this collection is the finest yet shown in New York. We have seen various collections in that city, and have been equally vexed at the gullibility that eagerly bought up the rubbish offered for sale, as choice specimens of the best Japanese art, and at the unblushing impudence of the so-called collector in presenting such trash to a simple public. The collection may safely be left to the fine taste of Mr. Dresser, but we are convinced that he is in no way responsible for the description of the articles. We read that "one of the notable things of the collection is a screen in "cloisonné enamel, one of the four taken from the Emperor's "palace in the war with Japan which enriched so many art col-"lections. The screen is historical in its motive and is valued "at $4,000." This is news with a vengeance! We wonder where the other three screens are! Again, "objects of con-"suming envy are two lavender silk dressing gowns, lined and "trimmed with pink silk, and luxuriously embroidered, one of "which has been sold for $250." We trust Shobey will not hear of this, as in that case a dressing gown will probably become an utterly unattainable luxury by any dweller in Yokohama. Then follows the description of a fan valued at $300, which is ornamented by "a monkey sitting on a pillar watching with "glee what in police court circles would be called a 'clothes-line "fight' between two ladies." Also some "Japanese wine *saké* "made from rice, tasting like a mildly bitter sherry." We wonder how much a bottle is asked for this innocuous liquor! Altogether a collection of curios would seem to be about as good a speculation as a man with a little cash to spare could well indulge in.

With reference to the marriage of the Japanese Ambassador at Berlin to a German lady of title, which has recently been announced, the *Examiner* has the following remarks:—

The Japanese evidently not only believe in the advantages of a judicious infusion of European blood into Japanese veins, but are also admitting the superiority of the European method of "happy despatch" to their own. Thus we find that the uncle of the present Emperor of Japan, who left his country out of disappointment that his nephew was preferred to himself, wisely kept his *wakizashi* in its scabbard and performed *harakiri* by engaging himself last Christmas to Frau von Tettau *née* v. Bredow. The happy couple, whose engagement has caused great satisfaction in Berlin, intend to reside in South Germany after their marriage, which will soon take place. We are happy to hear that the Japanese Ambassador at Berlin, Mr. Siudzo Aoki, has followed the example, and has *harakirid* himself with Fraulein von Rhade Funkenhagen. Being an accomplished scholar and linguist, we presume that some of the popular phrases regarding the hymeneal altar first led him to perceive the analogy between wedlock and *harakiri*. The only puzzle about the matter is the fact that marriage is not unknown in Japan. It is possible that the two ceremonies are identical in that happy land. Intending *harakirists* will be glad of information on the point.

One of the most amusing articles that it has been our good fortune to read for many a long day, is a paper contributed to the North American Review for last month by a 'Japanese gentleman writing under the *nom-de-plume* of Sionara, and entitled "Political Reflexions by a Japanese Traveller." A notice of this essay, taken from the *New York World*, has already appeared in the *Daily Advertiser*. We regret that space will not permit us to reprint the "Reflexions" in their entirety, but a few extracts will suffice to show the innocent conceit of the writer. That the effusion is a genuine one no doubt can exist in the mind of any one who has met the Japanese student abroad, or, in some cases on his return to his native land; though in the latter case he rarely shows off to such advantage as under a foreign sky the tares of Japanese life, in the shape of easily attainable pleasures, and the enervating atmosphere of home quickly destroying the thinly planted and surface-rooted grains of knowledge, which but in few instances bear any crop worth reaping, though the promise at their sowing was so fair. We have all seen a dragon-fly, skimming in fitful flight the surface of many a deep pool, now and then lightly dart down and collect a few drops of water, scattering them, all glittering in the sunlight, as he rises again in his airy career. It is so with the mind of the average Japanese student. He skims the surface of many a deep pool of knowledge; he collects a few glittering drops which he is able to flash for a brief moment in the eyes of the world, only too ready to admire his easy graces of manner and his frequently brilliant aptitude, but he has no power, and generally no desire, to explore more deeply the wells of learning, and his course is as capricious and as aimless as the flight of the insect. He will, after a few months' study, suggest the advisability of adopting a universal system of orthography. He will proceed to point out the absurdities of all theological schemes. He will tell you—and let it be distinctly understood that this statement is no imaginary one—that he intends on his return to his native land to reorganise the whole judicial system, while at the same time it is his earnest purpose to establish a church, with himself as its episcopal head. We have no intention and no wish to ridicule this overweening desire to make a display of newly acquired knowledge, superficial as it is. It may often seem ludicrous and is always regrettable, but it arises from utter ignorance of the minds that have wrought through centuries to bring European learning to its present high standard, and from the self-complacency and extraordinary pride and reliance that are remarkable characteristics of this nation. The Japanese student considers himself in no way inferior to the citizens of any country, while he cannot but he aware that in good breeding and politeness he is often their superior. He is particularly apt in acquisition of fresh knowledge, and cannot comprehend the incessant toil and perseverance that are necessary to master a subject, when he finds the rudiments

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are so readily learned. Like Don Quixote, he knows not the strength of the windmills that he attacks, or the power that moves them, and is sorely discomfited when he finds himself and his hobby discomfited and overthrown. He wants to build a structure of surpassing glory and strength, while he deems it unnecessary to prepare a solid foundation. He cannot understand the theory of general development; he believes that the capacities and experience of mighty minds can become his by book-learning pursued for a year or two, and then, like Mr. Sionara, he feels that he has a mission, and on his sorry nag, and in his insufficient and ill-fitting armour, he goes full tilt at such a giant as the American Constitution.

Mr. Sionara commences his "Reflexions" as follows (In no case have we altered the original text):—

It is now eleven years since I first left Japan. At that time it was not permitted to Japanese to leave the country for purposes of travel; nevertheless, I managed to escape, for I was anxious to study foreigners in their own countries. I remained three years away from Japan, staying principally in England and America. I had already read about those countries, and I desired much to see how Government was carried on. The impression made in Japan by foreigners, when they first came there, was so great, that Japanese thought that their wise men must be almost like Gods, and that their political institutions must be perfect, because inventions were so wounderful. Now many Japanese have become much wiser, because they have lived in foreign countries and studied them deeply. Certain foreign men had a very great fame amongst Japanese youth,—such, for instance, as George Washington, whose greatness became very soon celebrated amongst us. Therefore I was very anxious to come to America, principally on his account. Whilst in England and America I studied great deal, chiefly in science and language, and returned to Japan in 1868 when the war was going on. After the revolution, when Japanese began to introduce reform into the Government, I saw they were too ignorant in political matters to understand properly how to make new Constitution; then I determined once more to come abroad to study especially the political condition of various countries. For six years I have been engaged in travel in Europe and America, and now I venture to tell my friends in this country my conclusions. I beg they will forgive my frankness. When foreigners come to Japan they write quite freely what they think about it. Sometimes they write very foolish things, staying only short time, and telling results as if they had made deep studies.

This is perfectly true and deserved. Books on Japan have been written after a fortnight's stay in Yokohama, a piece of conceited folly and bad taste, that may well make foreigners blush before Japanese.

I will try and avoid this, but at the same time I will tell quite truly and sincerely my feeling, because sometimes the view of the foreigner is of great assistance to a people. Japanese people received great benefit from the frank opinions about them of foreigners, because they were so accustomed to their faults, they never remarked them, but they were quite plain to strangers. It is the same with individuals. They cannot see themselves exactly like others see them. It is true that there are plenty of European travellers who have written about America, but they are all Christians, and very often they write from jealousy and mean motives. Having same religion and same manners, they cannot write so impartially as a man who comes from a much older and different kind of civilization, and who has no religion, but who tries to look at things from more high and pure ground of philosophy, which is taught by the great Master Confucius. So I beg my kind readers will believe that I have no other motive but to try and help them, by pointing out their faults, in the same way that many of their good missionaries have tried to help Japanese—but I shall not remark much upon their moral condition, however, now—though on this subject there is a great deal to be said, which I shall write in a book for Japanese in their own language. At present I desire rather to discuss American political state, because I have now studied very carefully for many months the interesting questions connected with this Government, and I think it might be possible to tell something that might improve it—but to propose any plan by which the moral condition of a people can be improved is indeed most difficult.

This is all very nice and modest, and it is quite impossible for any people to accept, otherwise than in a friendly spirit, remarks that are prefaced by such good feeling, but one is not able to repress a smile at a picture of grand mother Columbia, aged one hundred, being taught the art of egg-suction by young Japan, *ætat.* six. How much time Mr. Sionara must have devoted to the study of the American Constitution the following extract will show.

When I left Japan six years ago, I determined to study Europe first—to begin with the country whose political condition was most backward, and to end with the country whose political condition was most forward. I decided therefore to land in Constantinople and to return to Japan by San Francisco. In Turkey I remained very short time. It chiefly interested me on account of the effect of religion upon the Government. I then went to Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Paris and London. I stayed nearly one year at each place. Finally I came here.

We wonder that the same mode of procedure has not occurred to some American legislator. Possibly some one will now take the hint, and although we can scarcely suppose that he will possess the acuteness of perception that Mr. Sionara enjoys, if he will consent to spend double the time in studying the political condition of foreign countries he may make for himself a name that shall eclipse that of Washington. Mr. Sionara goes on to say:

I will state my reasons why I think, of all countries I have been in, this country is most backward. It is because here there is no change. In every other country there is change. The times we live in are the most changeable times that have ever been known. Japan changes, China changes, even a little. Turkey changes also, only little, because of religion, all the other European countries change, only America in politics for a hundred years never changes. Always just the same Constitution—but since that Constitution was made, steamboats, railroads, telegraphs, many wonderful things have been invented, so the manner and customs of people have been changed, their opinions about every thing are quite different, liberty and freedom are being everywhere introduced, only in America the rights of the people have not been increased for one hundred years. In Europe the people will not allow this; they make revolutions, then comes more freedom.

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One hundred years ago this Government was most free of all Governments. Since that time all other Governments have moved on, pressed by the people, pressed by the people, always pressed; so they go forward quite rapidly in a free direction. Only this never moves. It is the same with that remarkable people, the Chinese. I remark much resemblance between Americans and Chinese. They are both afraid to move from old customs. This is in many respects a good thing. It is just opposite in Japan. Japanese go too fast; they think they know everything, when they know very little, and they go on rashly—but Americans are too slow in politics. Owing to their splendid country, and to steamboats and railroads, they are increasing more rapidly in numbers than any other people in the world. So they have not the same excuse as Chinese. They are not increasing—so they do not require to change political institutions—but how can a Constitution which was made for two millions of people a hundred years ago, be good for forty millions of people now, when all other countries have changed since then, and steam has altered every thing?

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What king can give so much without consulting the peoples' two Houses of Legislature as the President of the United States? Only he must consult the Senate, if he is obstinate man, they quarrel, then comes difficulty. If he is opposed in politics to Congress for four years, if they do not impeach him, they must veto his measures, if he won't yield. Then what? If he proposes measures and the Congress votes them, and they won't yield—Then what? All this is very bad—very good a hundred years ago—but very bad now. Then the people did not know their rights, now they do. They want the President to govern as they think right—not as he thinks right. This is called "popular government." They are now going to have that in Japan.

This looks very much as though Sionara approved of Saigo's actions and Tosa's demands. What a pity that he does not from safe ground urge his liberal views on the Japanese Administration. We should like to hear the writer's views on the present crisis in this country. What follows is delicious.

Suppose a negro is elected President, the Constitution permits him to have too much power. He should certainly be made responsible to the country. The only way to do this is to follow the example of more advanced countries of Europe, and oblige all the members of his Cabinet to be in the Congress. They would probably all be negroes, but if the country did not like them, and there was a majority against them, they would have to resign. In that way you could again get a white Cabinet, otherwise it is not possible. How can you go on with a Constitution that allows such dangers to exist? It has been proved, by what has just happened, that at any time they may occur again, but never again could you settle the question by eight to seven. I have conversed with many persons who say that never again will they agree to that. In Japan it would not be possible for those seven men to live, who have proposed this plan. After it failed they must commit *seppuku*, or the "self-despatch." Though I do not approve this practice, I think, until countries have arrived at an advanced political state, it is in some respects good. It makes men very careful in proposing political plans. The practice, in this country, by which political enemies kill each other with pistols, does not make them so careful, but perhaps it is necessary while the old Constitution lasts, but with the introduction of popular government and a responsible Cabinet it might be abolished. In Japan it is hoped in the same way to abolish "self-despatch," which I think is a better check upon political violence and bad language than duels. In Japan all editors of newspapers writing like those in this country would be obliged to perform this act, and even Mr. Tilden after he had got majority of nearly 300,000 votes could not survive his defeat with honor, but this is not because he has used bad language, but because he himself has been so much abused. For this reason he would have to commit *seppuku*. In my book which I am going to write in Japan upon the moral condition of this country, I will show how far the higher morality of Japan is due to *seppuku*, so that they may not abolish it rashly, or without providing some other check, by which all persons using violent language, slandering other persons, bribing other persons, being bribed, making false returns, frightening voters, or otherwise behaving badly, may be retained. None of these vices exist now in Japan. This is in consequence of former Government when such things were not possible. I believe they in this country entirely result from the hundred years old Constitution.

How is this? Surely times have greatly changed since Mr. Sionara went away. Six years ago was there no bribery, no false returns, no behaving badly, no political lying or crimes of any kind? Unhappy country! how has it degenerated in six short years! We say decidedly that *seppuku* should be insisted on to its fullest extent without an hour's delay, so that to-morrow might see a reign of peace, and a land from which all evil was for ever banished. Mr. Sionara says:

To make this Republic into a more free Government, there is no necessity to change the name. To take away power from President,

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there is no necessity to change his name. So I do not propose, because I want to see this Government more free, to change any names; the only thing to be done is, abolish the Constitution, then all is simple.

and again:

So when the House of Representatives decides that the President and the Cabinet are governing opposite to the will of the people, naturally they must be at once turned out. This is free government, —it is very simple.

Of course it is, delightfully so! It is like a conjuring trick after it has been explained to you; you wonder you never saw it before. But we cannot go on. This is a pudding which is all plums and we are tempted to linger unduly over it. We will conclude with Mr. Sionara's closing words, merely remarking that if, from the date of this article, American political morals do not improve, President Hayes is not the man we take him to be.

I think American politicians rather timid. Therefore, I am not writing for politicians, but for people—and already I have said enough. The American people are clever people. They do not require long explanations; only they require a hint. They are so busy making money they have not had time to examine this matter; therefore I have examined it for them. But what is the good of making money when you have to spend all in taxes? When government is cheap, people get rich much quicker. Therefore, stop a little from making money and think how you can most quickly abolish Constitution and make reforms to suit present time. Better to do this now than wait till some revolution comes and you will lose all money. If Supreme Court Judge had not decided quickly the other day, even now you might have been fighting, and your money would be soon flying away. Next time perhaps, you may not find a Judge so clever and quick. Remember how great danger you have escaped. Every time you will not be so fortunate. This is very serious warning. American people are too thoughtless. When they escape danger, immediately they forget it. In this matter they are not like Chinese, more like French people. Chinese take warnings, reflect a great deal, but don't change. French people never take warnings, do not reflect at all, but always change. Best plan is,—first, take warning, then reflect, and then change. Do not say this is only Japanese, and his English is still not good, therefore he knows nothing. I pray you not to despise this because I am a man of low degree and moderate understanding, for this is a wise saying, "a precious stone in the dirt is apparently worthless, but who discovers, polishes, and wears it, himself becomes of value."

From the *Osaka Nippô* we learn the following particulars of the lives of two of the principal Commanders of the Imperial forces in Satsuma, Lieutenant-Generals Miura Goro and Miyoshi.

Miura Goro, formerly called Isoho, comes of a family of *Saikunin* (a class peculiar to Chôshiu, who were in receipt of pensions but were not *samurai*). He was born in 1846, and is thus thirty-one years of age.

Naturally of a studious nature, he early became the pupil of a famous scholar named Tsuchiya, under whose tuition he studied Chinese literature and military science, in which he soon attained great proficiency. When he was twenty years of age the civil war broke out which terminated in the overthrow of the Shôgunate. Previous to the war of the Restoration the *samurai* of Chôshiu had become divided into two parties, one of which attached itself to the Throne, while the other upheld the cause of the Shôgun. The latter proved the stronger party, but Miura from the very first was a firm adherent of the Imperial power. When Yamagata, the present Minister of War, collected a body of troops composed of farmers and *rônin*, who were called *Kiheitai*, Miura with Toriwo (now Vice-Minister of War), Miyoshi (Lieut-General), Miyoshi (Major), Shigeno (Colonel), Nomura and Hori (since dead) were appointed its officers and became seven famous commanders. When the Chôshiu forces encountered those of the *Bakufu* at Kokura, Miura, with Yamagata, Takasugi and others achieved many brilliant successes. In the year following he fought against the troops of the *Bakufu* at Fushimi and advanced with his men to Yedo, where he was wounded. Though suffering greatly in body for some time, his patriotic spirit never flagged. When the Imperialists advanced into Oshiu, he had so far recovered that he was able to give his assistance, and he fought on to the end of the civil war.

At the time when the regiments of Imperial guards were recruited from the *samurai* of Satsuma, Chôshiu and Tosa, Okage and Gentaro with several more headed the *Kiheitai* in a rebellion which was put down by Miura, Miyoshi and others. For these services he was rewarded by the rank of Lieutenant General, and has since been appointed a member of the *Genrô-In* with the rank of *Sho-shi-i*. He was also in command of the Imperial troops who were engaged in the suppression of Mayebara's rebellion last year, and on the breaking out of the war in Satsuma was at once appointed one of the Commanders of the expedition.

Lieut. General Miyoshi, who was formerly called Gentaro, is a member of a good *samurai* family of Hagi in Chôshiu. He is several years older than his brother officer Miura, and is a man of more than ordinary mental and physical power.

At the time of the Restoration the defeat of the *Zokuron* party, who were firm upholders of the power of Tokugawa, and the coöperation of Chôshiu against the Shôgunate were due, in no slight measure, to the energy of Miyoshi. He was one of the seven famous commanders of the *Kiheitai*, and was considered the most dauntless among them.

During the struggle with the Shôgun, Miyoshi gained a number of victories, the most noticeable of which was the taking of the Castle of Nagaoka in Echigo. In this castle, which was surrounded on three sides by hills while a broad river guarded its front, the Shôgun's troops had shut themselves up, regarding it as most favourable for defence. Yamagata Kiosuke and Kuroda Riosuke, who were then the advisers of the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces, were puzzled to know how so strong a position could be taken. Miyoshi, who was at that time in command of only a single regiment, came up and declared that he would undertake that very night to obtain possession of the castle, with the aid of the men of his own regiment alone. His brother officers pointed out the danger of the attempt, but Miyoshi paid no heed to their remonstrances, and with his men took an oath to make the attempt and succeed or die together. That night he with his men managed to cross the river unobserved, and discovered, as they had expected, that all in the castle were sunk in sleep. A sudden attack was immediately made, and the assaulting party effected an entrance into the castle. The besieged, who were taken entirely unawares, fled without offering any resistance, with the exception of a few of the bravest, who unsuccessfully opposed the entrance of Miyoshi's men. The night was pitch dark, which prevented the besieged from discovering the small number of the attacking force, and they were thus utterly routed. The result being made known, the action of Miyoshi and his followers was greatly praised by the Imperial Commanders Yamagata and Kuroda.

After the Restoration was completely effected, the immediate services of the *samurai* were no longer required, but as the *Kiheitai* were the strongest body of troops in Chôshiu, the principal supporters of the Mikado's Government in that province decided to send them to the capital and form them into the Imperial Body Guards. Dairoku, Sasaki Naitô and other members of the society, however, opposed the idea, saying that the *han* would be seriously weakened by the absence of these troops, and indignant that their commanders should show themselves willing to obey such an order, proposed to kill them. Kido and other prominent men of Chôshiu in vain endeavoured to appease the malcontents, so as a last resource it was arranged that the commanders of the *Kiheitai* should be sent to Kagoshima for safety. On hearing this Miyoshi was greatly enraged, and said, "When we have determined to carry out any certain proceeding, why should we be deterred from doing so by the threats of the *Kiheitai*? Such conduct is cowardly and unworthy of men." But the opposition of the members of the Society was too strong to be overcome, and smarting with resentment Miyoshi started for Chofu, in the south of Chôshiu, with the intention of raising a force from among the *samurai* of that district to oppose the *Kiheitai*. To further aid his design he communicated with Inoüye Kaworu (Inoüye Bunda), at that time in Yedo, who sent men to his assistance. When his plans were completed Miyoshi advanced against the *Kiheitai*, and after several engagements so thoroughly defeated them that the Society was completely and finally broken up.

Shortly afterwards Miyoshi was made a Colonel, and next promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General. At the outbreak of the present rebellion he was among the first of the Imperial Commanders sent South, where he has rendered effective service to the Government.

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In the absence of any more important information, the following are fair specimens of the items of news with which the native journals enliven their columns :—

The *Chôya Shimbun* relates that when Saigo was retreating from Kumamoto to Yabô he expressed his doubts if the present rebellion would be eventually successful, and his determination to sacrifice his life by performing *seppuku*. By so doing he thought he might put a stop to a hopeless war, save thousands of valuable lives, and avoid bringing undeserved distress on the farmers and labourers of Kiushiu. It was only on account of Kirino's urgent entreaties that Saigo was induced to abandon his intention of self destruction, and to energetically prosecute the war.

According to the *Mainichi Shimbun*, a favourite device of the insurgents was to roll a barrel containing an armed man down a declivity into the Imperialist ranks, on reaching which the occupant left his means of locomotion and right and left attacked the astonished Government soldiers. During the late engagement at Onigatake, however, the insurgents changed their tactics with singular advantage to themselves. Down the hill, on which they were posted, rolled a number of barrels, which the Imperialists imagined contained armed men as before. Accordingly, allowing them to approach within a conveniently close range they directed a brisk fire into the circumvolving casks. But, alas! the contents were powder and shot, and the result of the volley was other than expected, as explosion followed explosion, carrying death and destruction into the Imperial ranks. *Credat Judæus Apella!*

Bad weather does not seem to have deterred our Swiss riflemen from continuing their shooting throughout the day. The rain, however, prevented the attendance of the band of the *Atalante*, and deprived the Club of the usual concourse of visitors to watch the progress of the competition.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 11th.

In the *Japan Gazette* of Saturday appears a letter signed Fair-play, in a note to which it is stated that the specie belonging to the Mining Department, discharged by the *Meiji Maru*, and sunk by an accident to the cargo boat which was conveying it ashore, is of "the value of five or six million dollars." The editor of the *Gazette* has evidently been misinformed. The specie consisted of bars of gold and silver, mixed as produced at the mines—the gold not separated from the silver—and if it will take two ciphers off its valuation and divide the result by three, the *Gazette* will be very near the true value of the treasure. The Government of Japan might indeed rejoice if the Sado mines were as productive as this valuation would make them.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched at 3.30 p.m. on the 8th instant (place not given) announces that the rebels were defending themselves in favourable positions at Matsuo and Onigatake, when the Imperialists attacked them and took fourteen of their stockades. The rebels then fled, pursued by the Imperialists, when another body of rebels took their opponents in flank and checked their advance for a time, but the rebels were eventually driven back. Several tens of the insurgent's stockades were taken during this engagement.

At least one half of the insurgent force opposed to the 3rd division of the Imperial Army under Lieut. General Miura, has been dispersed.

A telegram which arrived at 3.25 on the 9th instant states that Miura's troops successfully attacked the rebels of Kukino and then advanced as far as Osakai, on the Satsuma boundary. On the 8th instant the rebels were again attacked and compelled to retreat to Kai. The rebels were also compelled to flee from Ogawa to Oguchi, and have entrenched themselves favourable positions in the neighbourhood of that town. The Imperialists are at Ogawa and Mimura, and are preparing for an attack on Oguchi.

No fighting of note has taken place in Bungo.

Tuesday, 12th.

Tokugawa Kamenosuke, the adopted son of the last Shôgun, will leave for Europe to-morrow by the French mail. The young Prince is to be educated in England.

Another disgraceful public-house brawl took place on Thursday evening, the victim in this case suffering both in purse and person. It appears that among the company assembled at some delightful Homura den, called the "Star of our Union," were a quartermaster of the *Nagoya Maru* and several sailors of the *Tennessee*. The former had evidently been making too public a display of cash, and thus excited the cupidity of the latter, two of whom followed him when he left the house and knocked him down. One of his assailants then knelt on him and brandished a bowie knife before his eyes, while his companion dexterously cut out the pocket containing $13, both then making off. This took place under the very eyes of a native constable. A complaint was lodged in the U. S. Consulate, and after some enquiries the complainant was sent off to the *Tennessee* to identify his assailants. He at once pointed out one of them the man who had knocked him down and threatened his life—but failed to recognise the other. It is not yet announced whether the thief will be tried by a naval or civil court, the decision resting with the officers of the ship. Had he been arrested on shore he would have been tried at the U. S. Consulate.

The Postmaster General has issued a Table of the Rates of Postage under the new Postal Union, which came into force on the 10th instant. The Table is accompanied by the following circular :—

A Table of Rates of Postage, which will come into force on June 10th, is circulated herewith.

Attention is called to the slight increase in some rates, which results from the uniformity obtained under the Postal Union. Thus, the charge on letters to the Straits, by whatever opportunity, will be 12 cents per ½ oz., as also on letters for India, Ceylon, Aden, and Malta by British or Indian Mail Packet.

The same applies to letters from the Southern Ports of China for the United States viâ San Francisco, the Postage on which will be at the 12 cents rate.

Books will be charged at a uniform 2 oz. Tariff to all parts of the world. As to Circulars and Prices Current, there is perfect option to treat them either as newspapers or books. If as newspapers, they must be paid per copy ; if as books, at so much per 2 oz.

Printed matter, &c., for France and the Continent must now be prepaid by whatever packet, and may be Registered.

General Post office, Hongkong, March 22nd, 1877.

From the *Akebono Shimbun*.

A reporter of an English newspaper has requested the Government to grant him permission to go to Sakura-shima, in order to make notes about the present war.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 2.30 p.m. on the 8th instant announces that Fujiyoshi Shidzuka and Muramatsu Masakatsu, two messengers sent from Tosa, had an interview lately with Kirino in Hiuga, a fact which was discovered by some papers taken by Kawaji at Onigatake on the 5th instant.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 10.05 a.m. on the 10th instant announces that advices have been received from the Governor of Owake *ken*, to the effect that the Imperialists advanced by various roads towards Usuki on the 8th instant, and an engagement took place about one *ri* from that town. The result was in favour of the Imperialists. Further particulars will be given later on.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The following Notification, issued from the head-quarters of the insurgents, was sent to the Miyazaki branch *Kencho*, in Hiuga, to assist the local authorities in obtaining recruits :—"We have now reached a crisis in the war. The 'deluding rebels'* have entered the province of Hiuga, and will doubtless cause great distress to the people who have hitherto been under our rule. Accordingly all, whether *samurai*, farmers or merchants who are of fitting age, should collect together and zealously defend their rights. Those who show any reluctance to follow this course we shall consider as our enemies, and treat them according to martial law. Therefore make this known to the *Kucho* and *Kocho* in such a manner that they may clearly understand our wants, and help us in enrolling recruits.

By Order,
Head-quarters."

[* This is rather a grim joke, being a play on the word '*kuwan*' which means both 'governmental' or 'official' and 'deluding,' and is a term used by the insurgents to denominate the Imperialists.—Ed. *J.M.D.A.*]

Many of the rebels at Kajiki and Gamô, in Osumi, wished to surrender to the Imperialists, at which their commander, Beppu, was incited to anger, and drawing his sword threatened those who refused to resist their opponents to the uttermost.

From the *Osaka Nippô*.

A telegram despatched by the Vice Governor of Kumamoto

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ken at 2.50 a.m. on the 5th instant says that fifty *samurai* of Hitoyoshi surrendered themselves on the night of the 2nd instant.

The Court noble, Higashi-Kuze, advised, that Hitoyoshi having fallen, there was no longer any necessity for H. M. the Mikado to remain in Kiôto, but it has been decided that His Majesty shall remain in the western capital until the present rebellion in Kiushiu is entirely suppressed.

Wednesday, 13th.

The dance on board H. M. S. *Audacious*, which was to have taken place on Thursday afternoon, has been postponed in consequence of the sad death of Mr. Beatley, the carpenter. During the height of the gale on Monday night the vessel dragged her anchor, and came into collision with the Mitsu Bishi Co.'s steamer *Chihli*. Little damage seems to have been sustained by either vessel, but the unfortunate deceased was caught between an anchor and a gun, and so badly crushed that he died in about two hours. The officers of the *Audacious* had the highest regard and esteem for Mr. Beatley, who was the entire support of a bed ridden daughter and seven grandchildren. It is therefore proposed that the proceeds of the theatrical performance on Thursday be given to his family, and we trust that the appeal to the community will be ungrudgingly responded to.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Tibre*, with French Mails on board to the 5th May, left Hongkong yesterday evening at 6 o'clock.

Reinforcements from the North for the police force continue to arrive at Tôkiô, having been enlisted from the *samurai* of Yamagata (Uzen), Ishikawa (Kaga), and Niigata (Echigo) *ken*.

The telegraph line which has just been completed to Niigata, in Echigo, was tested on the 10th instant, and the working found to be satisfactory.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The Kagoshima *Kencho* is to be removed to Sakurashima, and will be guarded by one regiment of troops, one company of the Imperial Guards and a number of police.

H. I. H. Higashi-Fushimi-no-Miya will shortly proceed to the seat of war at the head of six hundred newly enrolled troops.

Soyejima, ex-*Sangi* and Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has for some time been in China, will return shortly to Japan, a telegram to that effect having been received by his family in Tôkiô the day before yesterday.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched from Midzumata at 8 p.m. on the 11th instant announces that on the night previous the troops were divided into three bodies, for the purpose of attacking Demidzu. The main body advanced by Hirose-bashi, the right wing by Takamiya and the left by way of Nabeno. The engagement commenced at 4 a.m. on the 11th instant, and continued for two hours. The Imperialists were victorious, capturing a large number of prisoners and arms.

A telegram from Kiôto says that after fighting on the 9th and 10th instant the Imperialists have succeeded in driving the rebels out of Usuki, in Bungo. The rebels have fled by the Saiki-kaidô.

Thursday, 14th.

We would remind our readers that the Amateur Dramatic Corps of H.M.S. *Audacious* give their performance this evening at the Gaiety Theatre, and that the proceeds will be given to the family of the late Mr. Beatley, who will sadly need assistance We trust therefore, that the attendance will be good, so that the receipts will be worthy of the charitable object to which they are to be devoted.

Mr. Beatley, the late carpenter of H. M. S. *Audacious*, was buried yesterday afternoon. The funeral procession consisting of the Captain and several of the officers of the ship, a firing party of marines and a number of blue jackets, headed by the band, passed from the English hatoba along the Bund to the cemetery, where Admiral Ryder and the Chaplain of the *Audacious* were waiting. The funeral service was read by the Chaplain, and after the coffin had been lowered into the grave, the usual three volleys were fired over it.

The transfer of the steamer *Candia* to the Mitsu Bishi Company was completed yesterday evening.

We republished, a short time ago some remarks from the *Japan Weekly Mail*, respecting the result of the speculation by the Japanese, in silk-worms' eggs. By last mail we have received letters from Italy, entirely confirming our contemporary's statements. Messrs. Mioschi and Mebara are left there with some sixty thousand cards still on their hands. Whilst the Italian *graineurs* had placed all their cards, some for cash, and others to be paid for at the *récolte*, the Japanese, who would only sell for cash, are unable to get rid of their stock. Cards for which *graineurs*, whilst here, offered $2 a piece, have since been offered to these very same *graineurs* in Italy for four and five francs each,—but in vain. When the native papers were congratulating Messrs. Shibusawa, Masuda, and Hara, on their promising speculation, we then pointed out the folly of the proceedings of the Japanese; but, impressed with the idea that European merchants were making their fortunes at the expense of the natives, they, not content with a good profit, wanted an exorbitant one, which they flattered themselves they could realise on their own account. The result is now plain to all. In place of realising $2 a piece for their cards, without risk, they will now be lucky if, supposing they get rid of them at all, they realise after paying expenses two or three *tempos*. We hope that this will be a warning to them in future, and teach them the folly of striving to force prices above the market value. Our correspondent, who writes from Alessandria on the 4th April, says that up to that time the season had been very favourable for the eggs, and that a good harvest was anticipated.—*Japan Herald.*

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

On the 11th instant one regiment of Imperial Guards returned from Kiôto to the capital.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

There have been fifteen thousand men enlisted by the Bureau of Police in various *ken* for service in the south, of which three thousand have already arrived at the capital. These recruits will be formed into regiments of twelve hundred men each. Two regiments will shortly leave for Kiushiu, where they will be under the orders of the Army Department.

Yesterday thirty-four *samurai* of Ishikawa *ken*, sixty-two from Awomori *ken*, and forty-two from Akita *ken* arrived in Tôkiô, who have enlisted for military service in the South.

Friday, 15th.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Notwithstanding the wretched weather a large and appreciative audience assembled at the Gaiety Theatre yesterday evening to witness the performance of the Amateur Dramatic Corps of H. M. S. *Audacious*, and had the weather been more favourable there is little doubt but that the house would have been crammed. Sir Harry and Lady Parkes were present, and the Fleet was represented by Admiral Ryder and a large number of officers.

The performance commenced with the farce which was given on the former occasion, *A Dodge for a Dinner*, and went off with the commendable vivacity which was observable on its first representation, mainly owing to the able manner in which Sergeant Jones sustained the character of *Tom Hopkins*. This piece was followed by *The Area Belle*, given for the first time by these amateurs. The principal parts in the piece, *Pitcher* and *Tosser*, were taken by Sergeants Jones and Watling, who kept the house in roars of laughter by the difficulties they got into when paying their joint attentions to *Penelope*, and the curtain fell amidst shouts of well deserved applause. The entertainment concluded with Maddison Morton's farce of *To Paris and back for £5*, one and all of the actors engaged in it contributing to its successful representation. The assistance given by the excellent band of the *Audacious* added in no slight degree to the enjoyment of the evening.

The defendant in the suit, C. Braun v. Kojiro Shokitsu, has appealed against the judgment delivered on the 27th of May last in the Kanagawa Saibansho, which condemned him to pay the amount claimed, $10,093.75, and to take delivery of the goods contracted for.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

The *Nisshin Kan* and *Asama Kan* have been stationed off Tensaki, in the province of Bungo, in order to prevent any of the rebels crossing over to Shikoku.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Kirino is now at the headquarters of his division at Nobeoka in Hiuga, and is enlisting all the men of the province from the age of 18 to 40. Kirino is sanguine of collecting as many as twenty thousand recruits.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The *Bummei Shinshi* (formerly the *Sômô Zasshi*) and the *Sômô Jijo* were on the 13th instant suspended from publication by order of the Tôkiô *Fu*.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

From the 21st to the 25th of last month three hundred and fifty rebels surrendered themselves to the Imperialists at Kagoshima.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Seventy *samurai* of Saitama *ken* (Musashi) and sixty-four from

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Awomori *ken* (Mutsu), who have recently enlisted in the army, arrived at Tôkiô on the 13th instant.

The new building for the Department of Public Works has been completed.

A fire broke out at Okechô, Tôkiô, at 2.50 a.m. on the 14th instant, which destroyed twenty houses.

From the *Osaka Nippo*.

There are now about seven hundred patients in the Imperial Army Hospital at Sakurashima, opposite Kagoshima.

Saturday, 16*th*.

The Swiss Rifle Club will hold their semi-annual meeting to-day on the Rifle Range, commencing at 9 o'clock. There will be, as usual, numerous prizes to be competed for, and visitors may join in the pool firing on the same terms as members of the Club. By kind permission of Admiral Veron, the band of the *Atalante* will be in attendance, but we are afraid that the gloomy weather to-day will somewhat spoil the meeting.

The *Amakusa Maru*, late the *Candia*, left this port at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening for Kobe, Captain Dunn having taken charge of her. At five minutes past midnight the steamer struck on a rock off Cape Diamond, a promontory nine miles on this side of Cape Idzu.

As far as we can at present ascertain the vessel does not appear to have hung on this rock, or was got off with very little delay, but the result of the accident was a large hole in her forward compartment, which was at once stopped, as far as possible, with a sail. Fortunately the steamer is built in water-tight compartments so that the accident did not imperil her safety, and Captain Dunn, after waiting for three-quarters of an hour to assure himself that the vessel was not making water to any dangerous extent, turned his vessel round and ran her close along the coast to Yokoska, where the *Amakusa Maru* will be docked and repaired. The weather appears to have been very thick and the steamer to have made a faster run than the Captain supposed, which may account for the accident. We presume that the light on Rock Island was not visible, or else it would be difficult to understood why the inside passage should have been taken on such a night, when it would have been far safer, under all the circumstances of the case, to have taken the outside course. The *Tokio Maru* lay to off Yokoska yesterday evening while the mails and passengers from the *Amakusa Maru* were transferred to her.

A telegram has been received from Nagasaki to the effect that the M. B. Co.'s steamer *Kiushiu Maru* has been got off the rocks on which she ran in the passage between Shimabara Gulf and Omoro Bay, and has been safely beached. It is expected that the steamer will arrive at Nagasaki on the 17th instant. All on board are well.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

One hundred and sixty-nine policemen from Takata in Niigata *ken* arrived at Tôkiô on the 13th instant.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

About two hundred and fifty rebels at Hitoyoshi have surrendered themselves.

There are about one thousand policemen, recruited from among the *samurai* of Miyagi *ken* (Sendai), who are already at the seat of war, and they are said to be very brave. A further body of one thousand are now being enrolled.

A person who has just returned from Kagoshima says that the Imperial soldiers set fire to Saigo's residence, just outside of the town. While the building was in flames the insurgents made an attack on the Imperialists, and after an engagement in which several of the latter were killed and wounded, both sides retired.

A telegram, despatched from Kumamoto on the 14th June at 6 a.m., announces that the troops under the command of Lieut. General Yamada attacked Okama, Okoba and Tashiro on the morning of the 13th during a heavy rain storm. A desperate struggle ensued and eventually the Imperialists carried the above places on the morning of the 14th instant, and then pursued the fleeing rebels, taking also at the same time Yoshida, Kakutô and Iino. Another body of Imperialists advanced toward Oguchi on the 13th and were also victorious in their engagements with the enemy.

A proposal made by the Turkish Government that the crescent should be substituted for the red cross on the Ottoman ambulances has been laid before the Powers who signed the Geneva Convention All have approved the proposal except Russia and Austria, who suggest that a conference should be held on the subject.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE NOBLES' BANK.

THE Japanese nobility have fallen upon evil days. If their ancestors for generations lived upon the fat of the land, and absorbed in unproductive luxury the first-fruits of the industry of the people, the day of reckoning and retribution has arrived, and the descendants have had to pay dearly for the privilege of the position bequeathed to them. And the bitterest drop in their cup is that their sufferings evoke no sympathy. Their despoilers are the very men who might have been supposed to be most attached to them by the ties of gratitude for bounties hereditarily bestowed. But the claims of feudal homage have succumbed to the duty of civil allegiance, and while the honours and privileges of the lord have been levelled in the dust, the horn of the retainer has been mightily exalted. It is a striking fact that of the half dozen or so of men who at present hold in their hands the power which is nominally the sovereign's, not one belongs to the ranks of the old territorial aristocracy. It was a profound remark of Comte's that revolutions are social in their origin, rather than political; and the recent movement in this country, which is known indifferently as the Revolution or the Restoration, is perhaps as striking a confirmation of the dictum as the great French Revolution itself.

First of all, the *Daimios* were shorn of their titular honours, while liberal terms were allowed them in respect of their revenues. When they were incorporated eight years ago along with the old Court dignitaries into the new order of nobility, *kwazoku*, a tenth of the assessment of their former fiefs was granted to each of them as private income. But the lapse of time has shown that this proportion was larger than the equities of the case demanded and more than the exigencies of the state could afford. The yearly charge entailed by it amounted to close upon a fourth of the whole revenue of the state. Some means had to be found of easing so heavy a burden, and a year ago the measure for the capitalization of their incomes was hurled like a destructive missile at their heads.

The lowest assessed revenue attached to the rank of *Daimio* under the old régime was ten thousand *koku*; the highest, that of the MAYEDA family of Kaga, amounted to over a million. These were the limits between which the revenues of the two hundred and seventy odd magnates ranged. It will be obvious that, for so poor a country as Japan, a tenth of these respective amounts constituted enormous private fortunes. Altered as their position was, the ex-*Daimios* still remained the richest order in the state. The measure of last year for the capitalization of these incomes was perhaps as drastic a remedy as was ever applied to a national financial malady. Beginning with the highest incomes of 70,000 *yen* or upwards, and descending to those of 1,000 *yen*, the Government compulsorily bought up these perpetual annuities at rates varying, in inverse proportion to the largeness of the amounts, from five to seven and a half years purchase, issuing in payment thereof not ready money, but bonds for the respective amounts bearing interest at five per cent., and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government within thirty years. The same system, with slight modifications of detail, was applied to the incomes of the *samurai*; but with these we

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are not at present concerned. Simultaneously with the above measure there was promulgated an edict strictly prohibiting any transactions in these bonds as negotiable instruments, either by way of mortgage, pledge, or sale. The redemption of the bonds, by lot at the pleasure of the Finance Department, was not to begin till five years had elapsed, but the interest on them was to be payable from the present year.

It is necessary to bear these facts in mind in order to appreciate correctly the significance of the announcement, made the week before last in the native journals, of the establishment of a nobles' bank. As usual, nothing beyond the most meagre outline of the scheme is given, and the terms in which the semi-official organ, the *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun*, describes it are adroitly adapted to conceal its real character. A license, so the phrase runs, has been granted for opening the bank established by the nobles' club. The capital of the company is contributed by four hundred and eighty-seven shareholders—a number, be it remarked, which exactly corresponds with that of the noble families, and amounts to no less than 17,826,000 *yen*. The ex-lord of Chôshiu figures as president, and the ex-lord of Owari as vice-president of the board of directors, the three other members constituting that august body being the ex-lords of Chikuzen, Tosa and Bizen. These and other leading members of the old feudal nobility have, we are informed, appointed men of talent and ability from amongst their late retainers to control the transaction of business, and the names of these talented experts in bank management are duly chronicled. It is incidentally mentioned that out of the 17,826,000 *yen* constituting the capital, 15,000,000 are to be advanced to the Finance Department, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum unsecured. As no mention is made of calls, we are to infer that all the shares have been fully paid up. And in conclusion we are gravely assured by the ministerial journalist that no Bank with such a large capital has yet been established in the East; that of the Oriental Bank being only about two-thirds of the above named amount.

Taking into account the relations between the parties, it requires no great amount of perspicacity to see that the so-called Nobles' Bank is neither more nor less than a piece of solemn fooling, got up in order to cloak with such show of decency as may be attainable the ugly fact that the Government has broken faith with the largest national creditors, the disestablished Daimios, and is, in its dire financial strait, helping itself to that which is not its own. It is attempted to disguise this act of spoliation under the hollow mask of a loan, and as there was no other feasible means of imparting an appearance of honesty to the transaction, the nobles' club has been metamorphosed into a bank to suit the exigency of the occasion.

The bank thus formed is the fifteenth of the institutions known as Japanese National Banks. They are the acknowledged progeny of the Finance Department, and are neither more nor less than an organization for distributing over the country the irredeemable paper currency of the Government. They were started about three years ago, after the muddling interference of the Government with the old Ono Bank had produced its usual blighting effect and brought that long established and beneficial institution to ruin. They are imitations pure and simple of the national banks established fourteen years ago in the heat of the civil war by the United States Treasury, for the dissemination and, with pleasure be it added, for the subsequent redemption of the famous green-back currency. They have, for so far, answered tolerably well the intentions of the Government in establishing them; but for all the higher uses of a sound banking system in attracting the savings of the people and facilitating the operations of commerce, they have as yet been far from an unqualified success. And above all things is their unnecessary multiplication to be deprecated; for each fresh addition to their number simply signifies a further gush of inconvertible paper, and a hastening of the flood-tide of bankruptcy which is so surely threatening the country.

But the fifteenth national bank differs in several important particulars from its fourteen elder brethren. As regards nominal capital the distinction of Benjamin's mess has been conferred upon it. Ostensibly, at least, its portion is greater than that of all the others. But the reason of the difference is not far to seek. Whereas the founders and shareholders of the other banks are required to deposit with the Government what are deemed to be sufficient guarantees for ultimate solvability, in the case of the Nobles' Bank the Government are already in possesssion of all the guarantees they could desire, in the shape of their own indebtedness to the nobility for the interest and principal of their capitalized state pensions.

The meaning, then, of the institution of the Noble's Bank is simply that the Government have determined to levy a forced loan, and have provided the victims with an elaborate apparatus for submitting with the best grace they can. As to the chances of the loan ever being repaid we are not bold enough to hazard an opinion, but our readers will be able to form their own conclusions. The whole transaction is one which could only be perpetrated in the throes of a revolution, and by men playing a desperate game for the stakes of power. The nobles will doubtless again, for the third time, make a virtue of necessity and submit; for what else can they do? They are the weakest and most defenceless order in the state, and there is not a man of first rate ability amongst them. Their education and habits have been such as to unfit them for the conduct of the most ordinary practical affairs of life, and there is a certain grim humour in the idea of forcing men of their antecedents and character to go through a masquerade in the capacity of bank shareholders and directors. Considered as a device for cloaking a great act of spoliation under the outward forms of respectability it is no doubt entitled to the praise of ingenuity, but it would be counting too much even upon human credulity and ignorance to expect that it will succeed in misleading either the home or foreign public.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Kobe and Kioto Station.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 3rd June, 1877.

Passengers.....27,795.	Amount...Yen	8,059·035
Luggage and Parcels.....	,,	285.806
Goods,.....	,,	592.595
Total.....Yen		8,937.436
Corresponding period last year.....Yen		4,457.728

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METEOROLOGY.

WE have had an opportunity of examining the Meteorological Returns for the year ending December, 1876, prepared by MR. JOYNER, of the Imperial Meteorological Observatory, Tôkiô, which were refered to by DR. VEEDER in his interesting paper read at the last meeting of the Asiatic Society. In his introductory remarks MR. JOYNER gives detailed descriptions of the various instruments employed in the Observatory for the registration of the different natural phenomena, together with the dates at which the thermometer, etc., were verified, and an explanation of the signs used in the accompanying tables. The tables themselves are very full and complete, and give evidence of a care and an amount of labour in deducing the calculations that prove MR. JOYNER's office to be no sinecure.

On the first page of the tables are given the various means for each month in the year, while in the twelve succeeding pages is recorded the observations for each day in their order.

The only similar tables of observations taken in Japan which we have at hand wherewith to compare their results, are those furnished by DR. HEPBURN for the seven years 1863-9, and published in this journal on June 27th, 1874.

Comparing, then, the mean temperatures for the months of these seven years, we obtain the following results:—

	Means. 1876.		*Of Daily Means.* 1863-9.
January	35.5	.....	40.2
February	38.2	.....	41.2
March	46.2	.....	46.9
April	53.5	.....	56.0
May	62.0	.....	64.0
June	64.8	.....	69.6
July	75.1	.....	75.4
August	79.3	.....	78.6
September	72.6	.....	70.7
October	58.8	.....	61.7
November	48.7	.....	51.8
December	41.2	.....	43.6
Yearly average...	56.3		58.4

From this comparison we observe that notwithstanding some exceptionally hot weather in August last, when the maximum temperature was registered at 96°,—higher than it reached in any of the seven years for which DR. HEPBURN's tables are given—yet that on the whole the monthly means for 1876 are remarkably close to those given in DR. HEPBURN's tables. With reference to the rain-fall the results an still closer.

	Fall of Rain in Inches. 1876.	1863-9.		*No of days on which Rain fell.* 1876.	1863-9.
January	4.52	2.35	.....	6	4.4
February	4.56	3.01	.....	9	6.1
March	5.56	5.04	.....	10	8.4
April	4.78	6.59	.....	11	9.7
May	6.01	5.81	.....	10	8.4
June	10.87	8.19	.....	12	11.3
July	5.90	8.22	.....	11	10.0
August	2.57	6.71	.....	6	9.3
September	14.13	10.19	.....	17	11.9
October	6.20	6.92	.....	6	7.0
November	1.50	3.46	.....	6	6.6
December	2.56	3.82	.....	8	4.3
Total	69.16	70.33	.....	112	97.4

Both tables fairly agree in setting at rest the vexed question as to the rainy season by pointing out June and September as the rainy months *par excellence*. The average means of the number of inches of rain are also remarkably close together, that for 1876 being 69.16 inches, and the mean for the seven years being 70.33, or only 1.17 inch of difference.

There appears to have been no remarkable barometric disturbance during the year, the maximum, 30.568 inches, having occurred on the 14th of January, and the minimum, 29.071 inches, on the 17th of September. Fifty-three shocks of earthquakes were registered, April being specially favoured, as in that month no less than ten occurred. December and March come next with six shocks each.

These particulars are among the most interesting features of these carefully prepared tables, which will amply repay reference by those who are interested in meteorological returns or who desire to obtain more special information. The observations are all taken, we understand, strictly in accordance with the suggestions of the Vienna Congress, and will prove a most valuable addition to meteorological data. Great credit is certainly due both to the Japanese Government for having taken in hand so energetically a work of such scientific importance, and also to MR. JOYNER, by whom the observations were taken and the tables prepared, for the complete and painstaking way in which the work has been performed. We cordially agree with the hope expressed in his introductory remarks, that the electrometer may soon be in a position to add its quota of information to the great store of valuable information and statistics already obtained. In a country so subject to electric disturbances as Japan, the investigation of the phenomena connected with this subject, and terrestrial magnetism, must be of great value; and as it is more than probable that such disturbances are directly connected with the cause of earthquakes, a careful and continued observation of them is doubly imperative.

We wish MR. JOYNER every success in the prosecution of his work, and in overcoming the difficulties necessarily connected with the introduction of a branch of enquiry whose grave interest is not perhaps immediately apparent. The results already obtained give us the assurance that the work could be in no better hands.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 3rd June, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,816 64
Merchandise, &c.	$ 792.64
Total	$7,609.28

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last week.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,188.84
Merchandise, &c.	$ 478.75
Total	$7,667.59

The German papers report that the King of Bavaria has again devised for himself a rather singular amusement. Near his château of Hohenschwangau, in the Bavarian Alps, he has had constructed a reproduction of the cottage of Hiendig as it was represented at Bayreuth in the first act of the "Walküre." This first act is to be performed there during the starry summer nights to come. The singer Vogl and his wife will appear as Siegmund and Sieglinde, and the King, costumed as a warrior of the primitive ages of Germany, will traverse the near lake in a boat drawn by swans.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Chiuritsusha of Tosa.

(From the Hochi Shimbun.)

The following statement drawn up by the *Chiuritsusha* (neutral society) of Tosa appears to have been circulated among its members in order to show what their motives are, and it is evident that if these are the opinions they hold, they cannot agree with the *Risshisha*.

"We see that the people of our province are criticising the present state of affairs in Kiushiu, some arguing that the insurgents are in the right while others maintain the contrary. Some say that the administration of the Government is too progressive to suit the condition of the people, and that it should continue to adhere, to some extent, to certain customs of the days of feudalism. Others urge that the time has now arrived when the people should be allowed to have a voice in the Government, and that whenever the affairs of the Nation are mismanaged the people should have the right of memorializing the Government in order that such wrongs may be adjusted.

"We must admit that such opinions are not altogether void of reason, but the whole of Tosa is not by any means agreed upon them. The present war in Kiushiu is like all other civil wars, and may be compared to a fire in a private house.

"Let us suppose that one member of a family wilfully or accidentally sets the house on fire. Immediately the whole family must unite in extinguishing it, and when this has been effected, it is time to investigate the causes of the outbreak and to see who is to blame for it. The guilty party must be treated in such a manner as to make all members of the family more careful of fire in the future. If we should, while the fire is gaining headway, begin to argue as to who is to blame for it, and thus let it burn down the house, without making an effort to extinguish it, no matter who the guilty party might be, the whole family would suffer.

"It is exactly the same with those who, at the present time, complain that the Government does not suit the people, and who are always wanting to memorialize the Government with regard to certain abuses.

"We hear that the nation is at present more disturbed about this island (Shikoku) than about Kiushiu. We at present possess such influence over the people of other *ken* that we can sway them whichever way we choose. But this influence has not been acquired to-day. It is because we have always been loyal to the Government, and ready to uphold any of its reasonable acts that we have achieved this influence, and caused the people of other *ken* to depend upon us for guidance. Having this power we must be careful not to permit ourselves to be misled, lest we mislead others, while if we do what is right the rest will follow our example. Truly the results of our actions are great. We must continue to follow steadily the path we have hitherto pursued, and not waste our time in useless discussion like discontented *samurai*. Our object in establishing the *Chiuritsusha* is to protect our own rights, and to defend the just acts of the Government; not to be led, in a moment's anger, to hasty conclusions, or to be put into a state of disquiet by idle rumours.

"An ancient writer has said intimacy should never exist by the sacrifice of propriety; remain neutral and incline to neither side.

"Let this then be our motto, and let this be the reason of our calling ourselves *Chiuritsusha*. Let us respect the Emperor; defend the just acts of the Government; point out the intention of the Government to the people; and thus show our loyalty and patriotism. We do not intend to gain honours by flattery, but only to pay to our country what we owe it; we have no wish to exalt ourselves and decry others. Every one is possessed of certain patriotism although opinions may differ. We mean to hold by all those who agree with us.

"'Those who wish to fish in the sea, mind not the trouble of making a net.' Because we say nothing that is daring or threatening we may be deemed cowards. But let people think what they will, we mean faithfully to follow the course we have marked out and call upon all our members to do the same."

The Japanese ambassador at Berlin has been married to Fraulein von Bade, the daughter of a Pomeranian nobleman. The civil ceremony was performed at Berlin, but none of the Evangelical clergy there would bestow the blessing of the Church on the union of a Christian with a Buddhist. The religious sanction was therefore sought at Bremen, and was given by Dr Manchot, minister of the church of St. Rembert in that city.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification issued by the undersigned this day on the subject of the Rules of Procedure for Appeals in Japanese Courts, the undersigned has been directed by Her Majesty's Minister to publish for the information of British subjects the annexed copy of a Memorandum concerning Claims, which may be brought by British subjects in Japanese Local Courts as Courts of First Instance or in the Superior Courts either as Courts of First Instance or as Courts of Appeal. The recommendations contained therein having been approved by the Japanese Government and by Her Majesty's Minister will be followed in all cases in the Japanese Local and Superior Courts in which British subjects may be parties.

Her Majesty's Consuls have been provided with the necessary forms for giving effect to this Arrangement and will supply them to British subjects on application.

AUGUSTUS H. MOUNSEY,
H. B. M.'s Secretary of Legation.

Her Britannic Majesty's Legation.

Yedo, June 9, 1877.

MEMORANDUM.

The Undersigned, having, in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty's Minister, discussed, between the 24th of November, 1875, and the 12th of April, 1876, with Mr. Nishi Shigenori, Acting Chief Judge of the Tôkiô Superior Court, the procedure of the Superior Court, in the appeals to which British subjects are parties, has the honour to make the following report.

I.—Preliminary Explanation.

The Acting Chief Judge gave the undersigned the following explanation of the rules relating to the jurisdiction and procedure of the Superior Courts in civil cases. He informed him:

1.—That all claims against the Japanese Government are heard and determined in the Superior Courts in the first instance.

2.—That other claims cannot be there heard in the first instance. That they must be heard in the *Fu* or *Ken* Courts, subject to the power vested in the Minister of Justice to transfer important cases between foreigners and Japanese from the *Fu* or *Ken* Courts to the Supreme Court.

3.—That there is an appeal to the Superior Courts from the *Fu* and *Ken* Courts in all cases, irrespective of the amount involved.

4.—That no leave to appeal is required. That all that is necessary is, to send the petition of appeal to the Superior Court, and to give notice to the *Fu* or *Ken* Court of first instance that it is being forwarded.

5.—That the time limited for sending in the appeal is not less than seven days, and not more than ninety days from the delivery of the judgment. But that in certain cases the petition may be presented before the lapse of seven days; and that one day over the ninety days is allowed for every eight *ri* the *Fu* or *Ken* Court is distant from the Superior Court.

6.—That cases heard in the Superior Court are for the most part heard in a public Court, both parties being present, and that in coming to a decision upon a petition of appeal the Court usually re-hears the whole evidence. But that this would not prevent any party to an appeal reading (subject to all just exceptions) the evidence given in the Court below by any witness whom the adverse party had an opportunity of examining or cross-examining, when it had been proved that the witness was dead or was absent through permanent illness, or by the procurement of the adverse party or had left Japan.

7.—That there is no appeal as of course from a decision of a Superior Court whether the case in which it is given be there heard in the first instance, or on appeal, but that

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upon any of the three following grounds an appeal will lie to the Supreme Court from a Superior Court, namely,

I.—That the case was beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

II.—That the case has been irregularly tried.

III.—That the decision is contrary to law.

8.—That when a Japanese who is a party to a suit in a Japanese Court does not attend at the hearing, or at any other proceeding of which he has received notice, he is punished for his non-attendance as for a substantive offence, after which another day is fixed for the hearing or other proceeding.

II.—Appeal by British Subjects.

Having regard to the rules of Japanese Courts and to the Treaty and customary relations between British subjects and Japanese, it appeared to the Acting Chief Judge and the Undersigned that the following course might, with advantage, be adopted in cases in which British subjects appeal to the Superior Courts against the decision of the *Fu* or *Ken* Courts.

1.—That the petition of appeal should be forwarded to the Court through Her Majesty's Consul, who should, at the same time, inform the Court of first instance that the appeal is being forwarded.

2.—That the petition of appeal should, so far as circumstances admit, be drawn up in the form and in accordance with the directions annexed, and should have appended to it the several documents named in the said directions.*

3.—That it should usually be accompanied by the documents which the plaintiff has in his possession, and intends to produce in support of his case, together with a list of the same.

4.—That after the Court has received the petition the plaintiff should, at any subsequent stage, be at liberty to apply to the Court direct, either in person or by attorney, and that he should be heard.

5.—That notice of any proceeding may be given to the plaintiff or his attorney when attending the Court..

6.—That, with the exception of notice of hearing, notice of any proceeding may also be sent to the plaintiff or his attorney by post to the address named in the petition, but so that it may be received by the plaintiff in sufficient time to attend on the day named.

7.—That notice of hearing may, in like manner, be sent by post when the plaintiff has applied to the Court direct to have the appeal heard on an early day.

8.—That when the case is ready for hearing, if the plaintiff has not, in the meantime, applied direct to the Court and received notice of hearing, the Court should inform the Consul by registered letter dated and posted ten days beforehand, of the day fixed for hearing, and the Consul should thereupon notify the plaintiff.

9.—That, when informing the Consul of the time fixed for the hearing, the Court should, as a general rule, forward to the Consul, for transmission to the plaintiff, a copy of the defendant's answer.

10.—That, if the plaintiff, having received due notice of hearing, fail to attend in person or by attorney at the time named, the case should be struck out, and the plaintiff should not be allowed to prosecute his claim, unless, within a reasonable time, he excuse his non-attendance to the satisfaction of the Court.

11.—That the Court should immediately inform the Consul of any failure of the plaintiff to attend.

12.—That when judgment is delivered the Court should give a copy of the judgment to the plaintiff, and should forward a copy to the Consul for his information.

III.—Appeals by Japanese Subjects.

As to cases in which a British subject obtains a judgment in the *Fu* or *Ken* Court and the defendant appeals, it appeared to the Acting Chief Judge and to the Undersigned that the following course might, with advantage, be adopted.

1.—That the Court should forward the petition of appeal to Her Majesty's Consul, for transmission to the respondent, for his answer within fifteen days from the date of service, and that the Consul having received the petition of appeal should cause it to be served on the respondent, and should forthwith inform the Court of the date of such service.

2.—That the answer should, so far as circumstances admit, be drawn up in accordance with the directions annexed.†

3.—That it should usually be accompanied by the documents which the respondent has in his possession, and intends to produce in support of his original claim and of the judgment of the Court below, together with a list of such documents.

4.—That, on the receipt of the petition, the respondent should be at liberty to apply to the Court direct, and that the same rules as to notices should be observed as in the case of appeals by British subjects.

5.—That the respondent, unless he has, in the meantime, applied to the Court direct and obtained an extension of time for answering, should, within the time limited, forward his answer through Her Majesty's Consul.

6.—That when the respondent applies to the Court direct, and obtains an extension of time for answering, he should forward his answer direct.

7.—That when the case is ready for hearing, if the respondent has not, in the meantime, applied direct to the Court and received notice of hearing, the Court should inform the Consul, by registered letter, dated and posted ten days beforehand, and the Consul should thereupon notify the respondent.

8.—That if the respondent, having received due notice of hearing, fail to attend, the Court may proceed with the hearing in his absence; or if the attendance of some person on his behalf is necessary for the due hearing of the appeal, may give him notice to that effect, and if he, having received such notice, fail to attend in person or by attorney the Court may give judgment in favour of the appellant, and the said judgment shall not be reopened, unless the respondent, within a reasonable time, excuse his non-attendance to the satisfaction of the Court.

9.—That the Court should immediately inform the Consul of any failure of the respondent to attend.

10.—That when judgment is delivered, the Court should give a copy of the judgment to the respondent, and should forward a copy to the Consul for his information.

IV.—Original Plaints against the Japanese Government.

The Acting Chief Judge and the Undersigned took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the discussion of the subject of appeals to consider the question of procedure in the case of claims brought by British subjects against the Japanese Government, and it appeared to them that the following course might, with advantage, be adopted.

1.—That the petition should be forwarded through Her Majesty's Consul.

2.—That the petition should, so far as circumstances admit, be drawn up in the form and in accordance with the directions annexed, ‡ and

3.—That the same course shall be observed as to documents, applications, notices, answer, hearing, attendance and judgment as in the case of petitions of appeal.

The Acting Chief Judge and the Undersigned consider that, if the Rules here suggested were adopted, they should be carried out without excessive regard to technicalities, and further that the adoption of them should not be constructed as interfering with the right of the Consul, if he deem it desirable to communicate with the Court at any stage of the proceedings, or of the Court to communicate with the Consul.

V.—Original Plaints against Japanese Subjects.

The Undersigned would beg in conclusion to suggest, that the procedure in appeals would be much facilitated, if the course recommended for original plaints against the Japanese Government brought in the Superior Courts, were adopted in the case of original plaints against Japanese subjects brought in the *Fu* or *Ken* Courts.

HIRAM SHAW WILKINSON.

British Consulate,
Kanagawa, 13th April, 1876.

* Appendix 1 and 2.

† Appendix 3.

‡ Appendix 4 and 5.

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Appendix 1.

IN THE TÔKIÔ SUPERIOR COURT.

Petition of Appeal

Name and Surname, Nationality, Rank or Occupation, Residence. } British Subject. } Plaintiff and Appellant

Name and Surname, Rank or Occupation, Residence. } Defendant and Respondent.

The petition of the above named Plaintiff and Appellant against the above named Defendant and Respondent to this Honourable Court showeth as follows:—

1st on the day of 187 the Plaintiff forwarded through Her Britannic Majesty's Consul to the Judicial Court of the a petition against the said Defendant in respect to Praying that

2nd.—A copy of the said petition is annexed to this petition.

3rd.—A copy of the Defendant's answer is also annexed.

4th.—The Plaintiff attended at the said Court with reference to the said petition times, namely

5th.—The name of the judicial officer who had charge of the plaint is

6th.—On the day of 187 the judgment of the said Court was delivered, to the effect that

7th.—A copy of the said judgment is annexed to this petition

8th.—The Plaintiff dissents from the said judgment for the following reasons:—

The plaintiff therefore prays this Honourable Court

1.—That the said judgment may be set aside

2.—That

That the Plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

Japan 187 . } } Plaintiff.

To

Esquire.

Chief Judge of the Tôkiô Superior Court.

Appendix 2.

DIRECTIONS FOR FRAMING THE PETITION OF APPEAL.

1.—The petition should be clear and definite, and care should be taken, while stating the matters on which the plaint is founded, not to make it ornate or verbose, and mere personal surmises should not be adduced.

2.—Every petition should be headed with the name and surname of the Plaintiff and Defendant, their address and addition, and at the end thereof should be affixed the date together with the signature of the Plaintiff.

3.—The signature at the end of the petition should be in the handwriting of the party himself. When this cannot be obtained the fact should be noted in an explanatory clause.

4.—The petition should be addressed to the Chief Judge of the Court.

5.—The petition should be sent in in original and duplicate.

[The foregoing directions are applicable to all petitions].

6.—The petition of appeal should be in the form annexed. It should contain after the names, addresses, and additions of the parties, a statement of the nature of the original petition, its date, the number of times the plaintiff was summoned to the Court below and the dates, so far as can be remembered, and the name of the Judicial Officer who had charge of the plaint, if known, after which should be written the date of delivery of the judgment of the Court below, and the purport of it, and the reasons of dissent from the decision.

7.—To the petition of appeal should be annexed a copy of the original petition and answer, and a copy of the original judgment.

Note.—When sending in the petition of appeal, the plaintiff should forward the documents in his possession which he intends to produce in support of his case, together with a list of the same.

The list should be headed in the same manner as the petition and signed in the same manner.

Appendix 3.

DIRECTIONS FOR FRAMING THE ANSWER IN APPEAL.

1.—The answer should be headed in the same manner as the petition of appeal.

2.—It should contain an exposition of the respondent's case as supported by the evidence, after which may be adduced any matter by way of argument against the appeal.

3.—It should conclude with a prayer that the appeal be dismissed and the judgment of the Court below enforced.

4.—It should be signed by the respondent. The signature should be in the hand-writing of the respondent himself.

When this cannot be obtained the fact should be noted in an explanatory clause.

5.—It should be sent in in original and duplicate.

Appendix 4.

IN THE TÔKIÔ SUPERIOR COURT.

Petition.

Name and Surname, Nationality, Rank or Occupation, Residence in Japan, } British Subject. } Plaintiff.

Name and Surname, Rank or Occupation, Residence, } Defendant.

The petition of the above named Plaintiff against the named defendant to this Honourable Court showeth as follows:

1.

The Plaintiff therefore prays this Honourable Court:

1.—That

And that the Plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

Japan, 18 .

Plaintiff.

To

Esquire,

Chief Judge of the Tôkiô Superior Court.

Appendix.

DIRECTIONS FOR FRAMING THE PETITION.

The same as for framing the petition of appeal from No. 1 to No. 5.

6.—The petition should be in the form annexed.

After the names of the plaintiffs and defendants the origin and facts of the suit should be briefly stated. If the facts are complicated so as to require a long statement they should be set forth in separate paragraphs numbered 1, 2, 3, etc.

7.—The nature of the remedy sought should then be specified, and if it be payment of money the amount should be stated. This being clearly specified there should be added a prayer for such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

The Earl of Eglinton has declined to subscribe to the funds for the erection of a statue of Burns at Kilmarnock, on the ground that he has "the bad taste to appreciate neither Burns' character nor poems."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

It is announced that fifty members of the Paris Municipal Council are coming to London to study the organization of the metropolitan railway lines. They will also make themselves acquainted with the organization of elementary schools, and the management of cemeteries, waterworks, gasworks, and other institutions.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The members of the Oxford University Boat Club have unanimously resolved to present gold medals to their representatives in the recent race in recognition of their gallant efforts on March 24.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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REVIEW.*

Writers on China may be roughly divided into two classes, the dull Accurates, and the readable Incorrects. The author of the unpretending but admirable volume before us belongs to neither of these unsatisfactory categories. Mr. Balfour has writen a book distinguished by a painstaking desire to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and he has at the same time given us a volume of essays characterized by picturesque vividness and gracefulness of style. Of course the work labours under the disadvantage of having appeared piecemeal in the columns of a daily paper. It is, as the title page confesses, a series of "disconnected" essays on matters relating to China, but the subjects discussed are not hackneyed and the chapters almost always give us some information on the topic they treat of which is novel, important, and to the point. It is when we compare Mr. Balfour's "matterful" pages with the superficial and scrappy productions of many old residents, for instance with Mr. Medhurst's "Foreigner in Far Cathay," that we learn the value of a trained faculty of observation, and command of apt language and illustration. It is satisfactory to notice that the somewhat pronounced political and personal prejudices of the Shanghai *Courier* are not reproduced in these selections, indeed there is a studied fairness in the book, and a power of seeing both sides of a question which is particularly praiseworthy in a writer, who by the exigencies of his position is constantly tempted into taking a side.

We have no space to go through the volume in order but content ourselves with calling attention to the essays that have epecially attracted us. Amongst the more important is the careful collection of information about that difficult and interesting subject, the secret societies of China and their political significance. The resemblance between the mystic rites of these Oriental brotherhoods and the ceremonies of Freemasonry are noted, and cannot fail to strike the most careless reader. Mr. Balfour conceives that the political and revolutionary character of the Triad Society is of a recent and accidental nature, and that "the object of the cult was, primarily, the discovery of the Pure Light (Ming), or Truth;" and he quotes the cathecism regularly rehearsed at the opening of a Triad Lodge. It is a translation from one of the Society's books, quoted by Guster Schlegel, with a commentary:—

Q.—How high, brother, is the lodge?
A.—As high as one's eyes can reach.
Q.—How broad, brother?
A.—As broad as the two capitals and thirteen provinces (the whole Empire—the world).
Q.—Whence do you come?
A.—I come from the East.
Q.—At what time did you come hither?
A.—I went at sunrise when the East was light.

"The Lodge is square and perfectly oriented, as in ma-"sonry: while the East, as the source of light, is sacred. "On entering the Lodge the candidate is received at the "point of a sword, directed against his uncovered breast, "and is dressed in linen or cotton clothes of white." We next find some rather curious notes on the tail cutting panic which occasioned lately so much disturbance in the Middle Kingdom. It is said to be the work of the White Lily or White Lotus-flower sect which has lately changed its name to the Wu-wei-këaou or Do-nothings. The *modus operandi* of the agents of this society, and the object of their grotesque and mysterious activity are thus described:—"There are always two, and sometimes three persons "concerned in the operation; one, to attract the attention "of the doomed man: another generally, to sell him a "charm—which of course he does not yet need—and a third "to spin the tail off, or else to cut it so that it subsequently "drops. This done the principal operator disappears, "leaving his victim to buy the talisman—too late. This "is not always the exact routine, but the difference in "various instances is slight. Of course it is obvious that "the queue being essentially a Manchu appendage and "therefore a sign that the Chinese are a conquered race, its "abscission is intended as an intimation that the power of "the Manchu dynasty is doomed."

One of the finest and most conscientiously written papers is entitled "The Rival Evangelisers of China." We take exception to a single sentence wherein a trace of the *Daily Telegraph* style is perceptible, but as a whole this essay takes a high place. We will not mar it by extracts, but cordially recommend the perusal of the whole to the student who is interested in the grave subject which is here treated with a breadth and fairness by no means usual. It is most satisfactory to have the Missionary Question discussed by a man who is not holding a brief for Rome or Exeter Hall, and who yet has a thorough conviction that Christianity is after all the recreating power of the world. Another essay modestly called "A superficial view of Buddhism" contains many favourable specimens of Mr. Balfour's picturesque style. We give as an example, his description of a Buddhist monastery.

"It is not easy to forget the strange beauty of the scene "at Kushan on the river Min, as, winding upwards "through the luxuriant undergrowth and rich foliage of "the mountain, the path leads the traveller to where the "first faint strokes of the water-bell fall musically on his "ears. The marvellous quiet and loveliness which surround "the monstery hung, as it were, midway between earth and "sky,—the path above—the silent corridors—the monoto-"nous chant of the three hundred priests, as they gather "in their yellow robes in the 'sanctuary' of the building "twice in each four-and-twenty hours—all combine to "produce an impression on the mind of an European visitor "not easily shaken off. Some of the monks are, it is true, "heavy-looking, fat, and stupid; one or two have a decid-"edly bad expression, lending colour to report that a few "have previously led an infamous career, and only escaped "punishment by embracing a monastic life; but there "are others upon whose upturned faces are the marks of "intellect, culture, and devotion. The abbot of the monas-"tery we remember well, an aged, spare men with finely-cut "and almost handsome features, courtly in his manner and "generally prepossessing. Such a life is favourable to "reflection, and, as the nearest foretaste of Niwana, is "well adapted to the mystics who, under the name of "Phongies, embrace it with such eagerness."

But by far the ablest paper in our opinion is the one which concludes the volume, viz: the Chinese Theory of Creation. We have read pages of intricate and confused speculation on this subject, and grasp eagerly any theory which tends to disprove the doctrine that Chinese Physical Science is a farago of folly. As long as the Chinese word *Li* is translated by Fate and *Ch'i* by Air, we shall never be able to make sense out of the writings of Choostsze and his disciples, but if we take Mr. Balfour's rendering and make *Li* Mind and *Ch'i* Matter, we see a light break over the confused chaos and philosophic method produce something which deserves the name of a Kosmos.

We are well aware that since the immortal editor in the *Pickwick Papers* introduced an attack on the Blues or the Buffs (we forget which) under the subtle veil of an article on Chinese metaphysics the subject has become a sort of synonym for everything that is obscure and unintelligible, but we are assured that when a scientific mind approaches the subject of Chinese Philosophy something of true value will be discovered. There is real gold in the mine, and Huxley and Tyndall may find that their discoveries were strangely anticipated by the sage who pondered in the College of the White Deer Valley amidst the Lushan Hills. As our author says with singular insight,

"From *Ch'i* all things were evolved, and back to it may "they all be traced. And how much further have our own "philosophers brought us—those eagles of investigation, "who profess to gaze undazzled upon the splendour of Life's "Mystery? They, too, see in Matter the promise and po-"tency of all terrestrial life, the universal mother from whose "capacious womb all things are produced; while the force "or power which thus acts upon it, is by them only guess-"ed at, and, while its existence cannot be denied, it is to "them, confessedly, a quantity unknown."

Besides these essays from which we have made extracts, the book contains papers on what we may call the standard China topics, "The doctrine of previous rights," "Opium," "The armaments of China," etc., etc., and

* "Waifs and Strays from the Far East; being a series of disconnected essays on matters relating to China," by Frederic Henry Balfour, London, Trübner, 1876.

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these have naturally formed the chief attraction of the volume to the reviewers at home. These papers are sufficiently well written, but the value of "Waifs and Strays" consists of the fact that the writer has not written on the stereotyped topics, but has sought in the by-ways of Chinese life and literature for new facts and new illustrations, and has made a co..scientious effort to pluck the heart out of the hitherto unintelligible mystery of Chinese Thought which the diplomatist, the man of science, the missionary, and the merchant are alike interested in penetrating.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting for Yokohama was held at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday the 13th June, the chair being taken by the President, Sir Harry S. Parkes, and an unusually large number of ladies being present.

The minutes of the monthly meeting held in Tôkiô on the 23rd May, which were published in the *Japan Mail* of the 23rd idem, having been taken as read, the President reminded the members present that the next meeting to be held that day fortnight would be the Annual Meeting, at which, among other business, is to take place the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year. A list of nominations, or as he would rather say, suggestions had been prepared at the last Council Meeting, and the Recording Secretary would now read it in order that the names might be before the Society for a fortnight before the day of election.

The list read was as follows:—

For President, Sir Harry S. Parkes.

For Vice-Presidents, Dr. Murray and Mr. J. J. Keswick.

For Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Ernest M. Satow.

For ten Councillors, five being resident in Yokohama and five in Tôkiô,

Revd. A. L. Amerman.
Mr. W. G. Aston.
Revd. G. Cochrane.
Mr. F. V. Dickins.
Dr. Eldridge.
Mr. J. C. Hall.
Dr. Hepburn.
H. E. M. de Struvé.
Revd. Dr. Syle.
Revd. Dr. Veeder.

For Treasurer, Mr. John Walter.

For Recording Secretaries,

For Tôkiô, Mr. T. P. Poate.

For Yokohama, Mr. C. H. Dallas.

It was stated, however, that since this list was drawn up Mr. Poate had expressed himself unwilling to stand for the office to which he was nominated.

The Revd. Dr. Syle, Senior Vice-President for the current year, then read his paper on "Primitive Music, especially that of Japan."

At its conclusion Dr. Geerts agreed with Dr. Syle that the great difficulty in the way of ascertaining the true nature of Japanese Music lay in the variety of the scales used by their musicians. There was undoubtedly much to confirm the theories put forward by Dr. Syle, but the only way of determining with exactitude the nature of the Japanese scales is the physical one of patiently registering the number of vibrations of each note separately, and by calculating the intervals, etc., from these experimental numbers. This is a task, however, that is not easily accomplished, and would require a great number of very accurate experiments with registering apparatus of extreme delicacy, such as König's Phonautograph, or other instruments of a similar nature. Though Dr. Syle had remarked that the students of Dr. Veeder and Professor Ayrton in their musical experiments have usually found what they had agreed to expect to find, it was yet a matter of great interest that these students had commenced to lay the foundation of the building by giving us the results of their difficult and painstaking experiments. When, however, in future years physical research shall have determined with precision the various Japanese scales, there will remain a question of no small interest for the philosophical mind to solve, which is, why Japanese music does not leave a better impression on the ears and minds of foreign musicians. Japanese music cannot be said to be "false," and is immensely superior to the horrible playing of the European beer-shop violinist, but it is no less a fact that it utterly fails to favourably impress the foreign ear, or to awake any noble or pleasurable emotions in the breast of the foreign listener.

In moving a vote of thanks to Dr. Syle for the paper, the President observed that he trusted that the subject of primitive music which had thus been introduced in an interesting form to the Society would continue to receive their attention, as it had an obvious bearing on primitive culture and ethnological research. He agreed with Dr. Syle that the nations of the far East offered a very favourable field for the enquiry, as although they had not succeeded in making their music agreeable to our ears they had reduced it to a written system at a very early date, and in China, in particular, it had been regarded, even in the remote period of Confucius, as worthy of an important place in State organisation. A Board of Music formed then, as it still does, a special Department of the Government. However highly the Chinese and Japanese might esteem their own systems, they had proved themselves apt pupils in the study of western melody and harmony, when they had opportunities of instruction; and while they could supply us with definite information as to their ancient methods, it was to be hoped that they might derive advantage from a knowledge of our modern ideas on the subject.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 16th June, 1877.

SIR,—Some short time ago you reported the case of Escombe and others *v.* Mayeda Kenkichi, held at the Tôkiô *Saibansho* and also the *Jôtô Saibansho*, in which I appeared for the plaintiffs. The case has been three times called for hearing, but on each occasion the defendant has been conspicuous by his absence. At the last hearing, the Judge, Mr. Yamamoto, stated that Mayeda Kenkichi had been sent to occupy a Government position on the *West Coast*, and as the Court could not say when the Government would be pleased to recall him to Tôkiô, I was compelled to consent to an indefinite adjournment. I now learn, from an undoubted source, that Mayeda Kenkichi is, *and has been*, nearly ever since the outbreak of the rebellion, holding a position as Inspector to Government Hospitals, and is at present stationed at Nagasaki, where he is apparently making a "good thing" by leasing godowns from the foreigners and sub-letting them to the Goverment for Hospital purposes.

I was informed some time since of his intended departure from Tôkiô, and endeavored to have him stopped for for a hearing of the case, but was told this could not be done.

This is only one of the many instances of the Japanese shielding their officials from the grasp of the Law.

Your truly,

F. A. COPE.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton' Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

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Law Reports.

IN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Between ANDREW DUNCAN, Judgment creditor,
and
NESTOR NICOLAY NORDENSTEDT, Judgment-debtor,
CHARLES JOHN STROME, Garnishee.

JUDGMENT.

This is an application for the attachment of a debt. The applicant, who is a British subject and a practitioner of this Court having obtained a judgment against a Russian subject in the Russian Consular Court, applies for a judge's order to attach a debt due by a third person, a British subject, to the Russian judgment-debtor, and for an order for that third person to show cause why he should not pay the judgment-creditor the debt due from him or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment-debt.

It appears to me that this application ought not to be granted. The application is made under the 17 and 18 Vict. c. 125—the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854. It ought to have been made under the Rules of Court under the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875, but as those rules adopt the provisions of that Act without any change in the wording material to our present purpose, and as the Act has been the subject of judicial decisions to which I shall have occasion to refer, I shall consider the application in the first instance as if made under the Act. The sections of the Act which are relied on are the 60th and 61st, which provide that (*s.* 60) "It shall be lawful for any creditor who has obtained "a judgment in any of the Superior Courts to apply to the Court or "a judge for a rule or order that the judgment-debtor should be "orally examined as to any and what debts are owing to him "before a master of the Court, or such other person as the Court "or judge should appoint, and the Court or judge may make such "rule or order for the examination of such judgment-debtor and "for the production of any book or documents." And "It shall be "lawful for a judge, upon the *ex parte* application of such judg- "ment-creditor, either on or before or after such oral examination, "and upon affidavit by himself or his attorney stating that judg- "ment has been recovered, and that it is still unsatisfied, and to "what amount and that any other person is indebted to the judg- "ment-debtor and is within the jurisdiction, to order that all debts "owing or accruing from such third person (hereinafter called "the garnishee) to the judgment-debtor shall be attached to "answer the judgment-debt; and by the same or any subsequent "order it may be ordered that the garnishee shall appear be- "fore the judge, or a master of the Court, as such judge shall "appoint, to show cause why he should not pay to the judgment "creditor the debt due from him to the judgment-debtor, or so "much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment-debt." These provisions may be considered as applicable to proceedings in this Court, and they have not infrequently been acted upon when a judgment has been obtained in this Court, and it is sought to enforce it. But, although I have caused the Registry to be searched for precedents, no cases can be found where they have been applied to enforce the judgment of a Foreign Court. There is, it is admitted, no precedent of their being so applied in the Courts at home But it is urged that in view of the peculiar nature of the jurisdiction of the several Foreign Courts in this country they ought to be auxiliary to each other in the execution of their decrees. But the question whether it would be desirable that these procedings should be extended to cases not originally contemplated, and whether the extension of them is justified by present legislation, must be kept distinct. I do not think that it is out of place for me to say that experience has shown that it would be a great convenience to suitors in the several Consular Courts if similar proceedings to these could be taken in each one of those Courts in aid of judgments rendered in the others, and so far as Her Majesty's Courts in China and Japan are concerned it has been suggested that the necessary provisions for this purpose should be inserted in the next Order in Council. But I am of opinion that at present there is no authority for applying these proceedings to the case to which it is now sought to have them applied. The judgment in the case of *Baynard v. Simmons* (24 L. J., Q. B., 253) are decisive on the point that the statute was only intended to apply to persons who have obtained a judgment within the meaning of the 60th section. In that case a creditor who had obtained a judgment had died, and it was decided that his executor who had taken no steps to revive the judgment, or to make himself a party to the suit, could not proceed under the Act to attach a debt to satisfy the judgment of his testator. Lord Campbell, C.J., said "This is a point without any difficulty. The enactments are, no "doubt, very useful, extending the remedy of judgment-creditors, "and we must see that they have a proper construction given to "them. In former acts, the power to take the judgment debtor's "property was much extended, and by 17 & 18 Vict c. 125 there "is a still further remedy given to the judgment-creditor. But the "proceeding is in the nature of execution, and must be governed "by analogy to executions. It is admitted that no writ of *fi. fa* could "be sued out until the executor had made himself a party to the "judgment, for which great facility is given by section 129. of the "Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 129. Then, is the applicant a creditor who "has obtained judgment within the meaning of the 60th section? "His testator had obtained judgment, but he had not; and I think, "therefore, that he is not within the class of persons described in "that section; and all the other sections as to garnishment expressly "refer to the 60th section."

Now the party proceeding has not obtained a judgment within the meaning of section 60.

It is clear from the context and from the judgment just cited, that the judgment referred to in that section is a judgment in the same Court in which the proceedings against the garnishee are taken. And the party is, therefore, not entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the Act as "he"—to use the words of Compton, J., in delivering judgment in the same case "has not brought himself "within the enactment of the 60th section." This interpretation is confirmed by a reference to the practice under the Custom of Attachment as it prevails in the city of London. That Custom is much more favourable to the creditor than the practice under the Common Law Procedure Act as the preliminary step of having judgment recorded against the original debtor is little more than a form, but it was decided in the case of *De Haber v. The Queen of Portugal* (20 L. J. Q., B., 488) by the unanimous judgment of the Queen's Bench that "the process of foreign attachment can "only be duly resorted to where the cause of action arose within "the jurisdiction of the Court from which it issues." We are not left, however, in any doubt upon the subject. In *Price's* case (L. R., 4, C.P, 155) where the applicants had obtained an order in a Court of Equity for the payment of money, and sought in the Court of Common Pleas to obtain an order for the attachment of a debt due by a third person to the person so ordered by the Court of Equity to pay, the Court of Common Pleas refused the order; and the circumstances of that case had a further similarity to the circumstances of this case, that one of the grounds of the application was that the Court of Chancery whose order it was sought to enforce had not at that time the power itself to enforce its order by attaching a debt in the hands of a third party. The decision in this case has an important bearing upon the argument that this Court ought, on account of the peculiar circumstances of its own jurisdiction and of the jurisdiction of the Foreign Courts situated in the same district, to extend the provisions of the Act to the judgment of such Foreign Courts. If one of the Superior Courts of Law in England considered that it ought not to apply these proceedings to enforce an order of the Court of Chancery in England, although the Court of Chancery could not apply them itself, it seems to me it would be a strong step for this Court to disregard such a decision and apply the same proceedings to enforce the judgment of a Foreign Court. I am of opinion that the fullest comity is due from this Court to the other Courts in this country circumstanced similarly to itself. In many matters this Court requires their assistance, and that assistance when sought has been most cheerfully rendered, but it cannot scarcely be argued that there is a stronger reason why the judgments of those Courts are to be enforced in this Court than there was for the order of the Court of Chancery in the case referred to.

But even if I were of opinion that that case is not conclusive, it would be necessary, before making such an order, to consider the effect of it upon all the parties concerned. There is the judgment-creditor, the judgment-debtor and the garnishee; and the last of these, who is presumably willing to discharge his obligation, is certainly entitled to as much consideration as the other two. If the granting of the order were merely to result in substituting the judgment creditor for the judgment-debtor as the recipient of the money payable to the garnishee, no great inconvenience would be caused to the garnishee. He has to pay the money in any case, and it probably does not matter to him to whom he pays it, so that he does not pay it twice. The point then which it is essential to decide before making the garnishee pay the money to the judgment creditor, is whether such payment would be a bar to a suit brought hereafter by the judgment-debtor to recover the same money. It is important in considering this point to bear in mind that a voluntary payment by a debtor to any person but the creditor, or to a person authorised by a creditor to receive it—even although the person to whom the payment is made may be a creditor of the creditor—will not discharge the creditor in an action at the suit of the original creditor. It is also o be borne in mind that before the passing of the Common Law Procedure Act, the Superior Courts could not order the payment to the judgment-debtor. It became necessary, therefore, when that power was given to the Courts to make provision against the garnishee being held subsequently liable, and the 65th section act cordingly provided that "Payment made by, or execution levied "upon, the garnishee, under any such proceeding as aforesaid, shall "be a valid discharge to him as against the judgment-debtor, to the "amount paid or levied, although such proceeding may be set aside, "or the judgment reversed." The necessity for such a provision and the limitation to its effect are well illustrated by the case of *Turner v. Jones* (26 L. J., Exch., 262). In that case a judgment creditor had obtained such an order as is here sought, attaching the debt due from the garnishee to the judgment-debtor and ordering the latter to attend and show cause why he should not pay the debt to the judgment-creditor. The debt due by the garnishee was on a contract for the purchase of goods by which the garnishee had undertaken to give bills payable at a certain period not then elapsed. The garnishee without waiting for any further order gave the judgment-creditor his promissory note for the amount due payable by instalments, and paid one instalment accordingly, and it was held that such payment was no answer to an action by the assignees of the judgment-debtor against the garnishee, and he was compelled to pay them the money he had already paid the judgment-creditor and the remarks of Bramwell B. show that he would have been equally liable if the action had been brought by the judgment-debtor himself. The ground upon which the judgment was given was that his original contract with the judgment-debtor did not compel him to pay as he did, that he had no right to substitute a different liability to that which he had entered into with the

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judgment-debtor, and that the statute would only protect him when he could show that the payment which he made was a payment which his original agreement with the judgment-debtor, *plus* the process of the court, compelled him to make. This case shows that a strict compliance by the garnishee with the terms of the Act is necessary in order to protect him against subsequent proceedings Whether the same strict compliance is necessary on the part of the Court has not been decided. In his judgment in that case, Bramwell, B., said "It might possibly be, that if the judge ordered him erro- "neously to do something that he was not bound to do, his acting "under the order would be a protection. Upon that I express no "decided opinion." The point upon which the learned judge declined to express a decided opinion has not since, so far as I can find, been the subject of judicial decision, and as it is a point which ought to be placed beyond all doubt before a garnishee would be safe in paying under an order of the Court in a case evidently not contemplated by the Act, this Court ought not to place the garnishee in the position of having either to submit to the order of the Court and run the risk of having to pay the same money again or be put to the expense of appealing against the order. For this reason, I should decline to issue the order even if *Price's* case did not stand in the way. No more than the learned judge do I express any decided opinion as to whether my order would or would not protect the garnishee. It is unnecessary for me to do so. The position of a garnishee is such that he ought not to be put to the risk of my opinion upon the point being wrong. He may be sued hereafter not only in this Court or in any other of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan, but in England or elsewhere, and I ought in giving such an order not only to have a decided opinion that the order would protect him in this Court, but to be convinced that it would protect him everywhere, and on this point I am not convinced. It has been urged that as it is only a preliminary order that is sought I ought not to refuse it, but leave the garnishee to show cause. As, however, the granting of an order under the Act is in any case discretionary I do not think it would be a proper exercise of my discretion to put the garnishee to the necessity of showing cause when I am satisfied that no final order ought to issue.

As already stated, I have treated the question as if the Common Law Procedure Act still governed the case. That has been altered. But no alteration in the views here expressed is required in consequence. The change which the adoption of the same provisions into the Supreme Court of Judicature Act has made in their application to Courts of Chancery does not in any way affect the reasons of this judgment, and it has been more convenient to refer to the provisions by their place in the Act, as they are so referred to in the decisions I have cited.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Friday, June 15th, 1877.

MALCOLM SCOTT *v.* FREDERICK CRITTENDEN

And

FREDERICK CRITTENDEN *v.* MALCOLM SCOTT.

Scott sued Crittenden for $24.75 on a promissory note, and Crittenden sued Scott for $18, a debt arising out of their former copartnership in the *Brooklyn Hotel*.

Frederick Crittenden, stated :—I live at No. 40. All I have to state is that Mr Scott owes me the money, and the I. O. U. is now in the hands of the Court.

Scott owned the validity of this document but said it had never been presented for payment. Crittenden maintained that it had been presented.

Defendant Scott ordered to pay $18 and $3 costs within ten days.

Malcolm Scott, sworn :—I live at No. 179. My counter claim is for $24.75. We had to dissolve partnership in the *Brooklyn Hotel* because we could not agree. I claim the balance of a bill partly collected by me and partly by Crittenden. I received $5 out of $40 and he got the balance.

Defendant denied having paid plaintiff this $5.

Case dismissed with $3 costs.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.

Before GEN. T. B. VAN BUREN, *Consul-General*.

MESSRS. H. O'HARA and J. L. MONTGOMERY } *Assessors*.

Thursday, June 15th, 1877.

Thomas Swift was charged on the information of George Bronson with feloniously threatening him with a knife and with knocking him down and forcibly stealing the sum of $13 on the evening of the 7th June, at a public house known as the "Star of our Union."

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Consul General having drawn for assessors the names of two gentlemen were read over to the prisoner, and he having no objection to offer they were sent for; and on their arrival the case was proceeded with.

George Bronson, sworn, deposed :—I am the complainant in the present case and am residing at No. 136. On the seventh of this month, in the evening, about half-past nine o'clock, I was in No. 106. Three men from the *Tennessee* were there drinking together. There was a row and a man struck me and I went out the street, when two men followed me. I was standing knocking at the door of a house on the opposite side of the street, when these two men came up and knocked me down and one opened a knife and threatened to cut my throat, and he then cut the inside pocket out of my coat. It was a blue cloth coat that I had on (coat produced) There were thirteen Mexican dollars in the pocket, wrapped up in a white pocket-handkerchief. I saw the prisoner in No. 106. He was one of the three men referred to. I recognised one of the men who knocked me down, and that was the prisoner. It was he who took the money and ran. It was the other man who had the knife. I have been on board the *Tennessee* to see if I could identify the other man, but I failed to recognise him. I recognise a man in Court as one of the three men. (The man referred to was ordered by the Court to stand up, and gave his name as John Neil.) I recognise another man in Court to whom I related the affair. I had some drinks when I went to the "Star of Our Union," and when I paid for them I took the $13 out of my pocket in the presence of the men and tied them up in a handkerchief, which I got from Mr. Rappaport, who also saw me tie this money up. The prisoner was in the house about an hour before the robbery. I drank about three times in the house, and had nothing but beer which was taken out of a keg. I do not recollect what the other men drank. After my money was taken I reported the matter to the police. The police went back with me but could not find the men. We went back to the police station, after which I went on board the *Oregonian*. I am perfectly positive that the prisoner is the man who ran away with the money. I am a Norwegian and have been about four months on this coast. The money stolen was part of my pay.

Pauline Rappaport, sworn, stated :—I keep the public house No. 106. On the afternoon of the 7th about 4 o'clock the complainant came to my house and asked for a bottle of beer and then had another. He began to talk about Rappaport and I told him to be quiet. He then had another bottle of beer. The barkeeper was playing a concertina and the complainant, who was slightly intoxicated, was dancing. He must have been drinking in some other house before he came to mine. After drinking the three bottles he called for some lager beer. He gave a dollar and I gave him back the change, and he said the change was not correct and began to use bad language. I excused him seeing he was a little drunk. He then wanted to fight me. The "boys" from the *Tennessee* then came, and the prisoner was one of them. Complainant asked the "boys" to have a drink and they all drank together. He gave a dollar in payment and on receiving the change he again began to use bad language, when the "boys" began to interfere and I requested them to remain quiet, though not before they had thrown him down. He, complainant laid down for about half and hour, after which he got up and went away. The *Tennessee* men had a parting drink about ten minutes after that and then went away. Two of them had left before that. Some time after the complainant returned in company with a constable and said that he had been robbed. I had given him a handkerchief to tie up his money, as he said it made too much noise loose in his pocket. He had $13 at first but changed two dollars in my house. One of the *Tennessee's* "boys" spoke German, but he is not in Court now. After the four men left, one of them returned. There was no one in my house when the complainant returned with the policeman.

George Bronson, recalled :—It was a Japanese house I was knocking at when I was knocked down. It was about half-past nine when I left No. 106. The house was in an alley and it was quite dark when I was struck from behind and knocked down; and while I was down I was robbed. I saw the prisoner following me down the alley and after he took the money I ran after him. The reason why I know it was the prisoner who robbed me was because there were no others but the two following me. It was not dark outside of No. 106, and it was possible to discern any person. The men were close behind me and one said "Here he is" and then ran at me. I had had some beer in a Japanese store befor t went to No. 106. I was not drunk when I went down the alley and knew very well what I was doing. I probably had four or five drinks before the *Tennessee* men came into the house and I drank with them three times.

William Hazel, police constable, deposed :—I saw Bronson about ten o'clock on the night of the 7th and he lodged a complaint of having been robbed of $13 by some men from the *Tennessee*. I was sent by the sergeant to see if I could find out the names of the men. I went to 106 and asked Mrs Rappaport if she had seen them and she replied in the affirmative. No one was in the house at the time. I went with Bronson to the place where he was knocked down and a Japanese brought me the cap of complainant.

The prisoner called.

John Neil, who was sworn and stated :—I am a seaman and know the prisoner. I came on shore on the evening in question with the prisoner on special liberty. We went into McKenzie's and had a game of bagatelle and some beer. We then walked down the street and hearing a row in No. 106 we went in. The complainant was growling with the landlady of the house about some change. Some time after that I left the house and went to the "strawberry festival" and saw the prisoner there with some of his shipmates.

To the prisoner :—I remember asking you for a knife when I came on shore first to cut some tobacco with and you told me you had none.

William Butler, sworn :—I came on shore about half-past nine o'clock and went to the Temperance Hall and stopped there for a few moments, and then went to the Centennial hotel, where I saw the prisoner. He said he had no money or he would "treat" me. I don't know much about the prisoner,

The prisoner was sworn and gave evidence corroborative of what had been said relative to playing bagatelle, drinking beer &c, after which the Court took a recess till 1.30 p.m.

On the Court resuming its sitting the prisoner's examination was continued, and he stated that the first he heard of Bronson being robbed was the morning after the alleged robbery on board the ship. On the following Sunday the complainant went on board

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the ship and recognised him as one of the men who had committed the robbery.

The prisoner was further examined by the Court relative to what money he had on his person that night, and stated that he had two dollars and sixty cents.

His Honour said there was no doubt but that Bronson had been robbed, and there were suspicious circumstances connected with the affair which tended to implicate the prisoner, but the law said that a prisoner was to have the benefit of any doubt, therefore, he, the prisoner, would be acquitted.

IN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN COURT.

Before Ed. Zappe, Esq., Consul,

And Messrs. Grosser and Schmid, Assessors.

Wednesday, June 13th, 1877.

Ohama Chiusaburo *v.* Schinne and Francke.

Plaintiff claimed $150 damages for non-delivery of 150 pieces *kameaya-goro* contracted for in February at $5.50 per piece, to be delivered in the course of a few days on arrival from Kobe. When plaintiff went to ascertain if the goods had come, defendants said there had been some mistake, for the Kobe people had sold all they had, and so were unable to fulfil the contract.

Plaintiff averred that he had already sold the goods and consequently would be a loser to the amount claimed, $150, or $1 per piece.

Defendant said the non-delivery had not been occasioned through any fault of theirs, and they did not consider plaintiff entitled to any such compensation as he demanded. They therefore prayed that the suit be dismissed.

The Court was of the opinion that plaintiff had not shown any valid proof of actual loss sustained by him through miscarriage of the contract, though defendants were liable to make good such damage when actually substantiated.

Plaintiff must bring forward the evidence necessary and a further hearing of the case would accordingly take place on a day to be appointed.

Defendants to pay costs.

IN THE DANISH CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., *Acting Consul-General.*

Messrs. Kolvig and Van Torp, *Assessors.*

Thursday, June 14th, 1876.

Uchida Waka *versus* E. De Bavier.

The plaintiff claimed from the defendant the sum of $250, being the amount of passage money from Hamburg to Yokohama, and balance of wages due by her former master, Dr. Kauffman.

This case was adjourned on the 6th instant, in order to obtain the evidence of Mr Watanabe, who was present at this hearing.

Eugene Boneau stated:—I am in the employ of the Messageries Maritimes Co. The fare from Marseilles in 1875 was $400 first class, 2nd $330, 3rd $199. There is no reduction for a servant travelling with a European master to Europe. I think the reduction for servants returning third class from Europe after three months' stay there is 30 per cent. The rate has not changed since 1875.

Watanabe Hiramoto stated:—I live at Atagoshita, Tôkiô. In May 1874 I was secretary of Legation in Vienna, my wife being with me. She was in bad health and the climate of Vienna not agreeing with her, we went to Berlin. At Berlin I was advised to send my wife home, but on returning to Vienna I was recommended to wait a while and try the hot baths. Whilst at Vienna Mr Shinagawa, who knew of our intention of returning to Japan, wrote asking us to take charge of this woman Waka, who had been abandoned by a Dutch doctor. I purposed sending her home at the expense of the Legation, in the first instance advancing the money myself. My wife's return to Japan had meanwhile been indefinitely postponed so I sent a note to Mr Shinagawa to say so, and that another Japanese woman had turned up in Vienna. I received another letter from Shinagawa saying that this woman could work well, could sew and do a little cooking, and urged upon me to engage her. I replied that in that case I would take her and in the end of June she arrived at Vienna in charge of a German. She brought $400 from Shinagawa to pay her passage with. At this time I had three women in my employ and this made the fourth, so that there was little use for her. The exchange made the $400 equal to a little over 300 *yen*. I explained to her that if she accepted this money to pay her passage home she was bound to pay it back to the Government. She replied that being poor she was unable to refund such a large sum and begged that the money might not be used but that her wages should be retained for the purpose. She turned out to be a very poor servant; she could not work well and knew nothing of cooking; but after a while she learned to do a few little things. We took care that she should not have to spend any of her wages unnecessarily, and we gave her presents of clothing. In November 1875, 100 guilders, or *yen* 83.15 were to her credit. I went to Germany on the business of the exhibition and the M. M. Co. allowed me a reduction of 30 per cent. The passage money paid for plaintiff, with this reduction, was 863 *francs*, or *yen* 172.60, from Vienna to Tôkiô. I was ordered to return the $400 to the Berlin Legation. There were other miscellaneous expenses, and after deducting *yen* 83 there is still a balance of *yen* 126. I advanced the passage money out of my own pocket and expected plaintiff to receive the balance due to her from Dr Kauffman; but even if she did not obtain this I promised to overlook the obligation if she served me honestly and faithfully. As she had been a long time in Europe without having a single penny to finger I advanced to her out of the wages retained fifteen *yen*, for which I gave her a promissory note payable on demand and bearing three per *mille* per month or 36 per *mille* per annum.

Plaintiff continued to be in our service for some time on our return to Tôkiô and received her wages in the usual course; indeed they were overpaid. Plaintiff then went to Yokohama and did not return. A message then came from her demanding payment for my note for 15 *yen*. I gave ten out of fifteen. As she did not return I had to employ another woman in her place, and I have neither demanded a return of the money or service due from her. I do not know anything of her relations with Dr Kauffman beyond her own statements.

Plaintiff stated that witness had repeatedly ordered her to recover $250 from Mr Bavier, and she had asked how it was that when only $180 was due a larger sum was demanded.

Mr Watanabe said that besides passage money her incidental expenses had come to a good deal and altogether about $300 had been spent on her.

Plaintiff remarked that she had not spoken personally about this matter with witness, but Mrs Watanabe had reminded her of the circumstances very often, almost daily, telling her that she could recover the money due from Dr Kauffman from the German Consul if she would apply. She had gone to the Consul, but as the guarantee had been under Mr Bavier's seal he could not entertain the case.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

On the Court resuming in the afternoon the witness was

Cross-examined by defendant and stated:—It is not true that I told plaintiff that she must serve me for 18 years in order to repay the money spent on her. I understand from Waka that her passage money was to paid by Dr. Kauffman. She did not ask me to sue Dr. Kauffman, nor did she ask leave to come to Yokohama to press her claim. She did not show me the guarantee in Yokohama. I did not tell her she had a good claim on you on the strength of that document.

To Plaintiff:—I daresay you may have asked me to prosecute Dr. Kauffman, but I never entertaind the idea. You proposed that you should work on our return to Japan to make up for the service we did you, and I agreed to it.

To Court:—I paid plaintiff's passage from Vienna to Yokohama. It cost $172, but I deduct the $68 of her own on my own private account. The balance due to me is $104.62 without mentioning minor expenses. I heard from Mr Bavier that this case was coming on. I had also a visit from Mr Bohm, asking me to send a letter on the subject. I did not hear subsequently that this was insufficient.

Defendant said that this claim was founded upon a guarantee given by his brother. It depended upon the interpratation of the words of this document, which said that Waka's returning expenses from Europe if not paid by a third person would be made good by defendant. Now Mr Watanabe having paid these expenses defendant's liability ceases, and plaintiff if she can sue anyone should sue the principal, Dr Kauffman, whose conduct in this matter, if really such as described by plaintiff, has been quite in contradiction to his character as known by him, defendant. Plaintiff, defendant considered, was a woman of unusual ability, and had taken advice from several foreigners. But he could not see by what right she sued him; and the sum demanded was far in excess of her actual disbursements. Defendant went further and at some length into the evidence, and concluded by praying that if the Court thought fit to order him to pay any sum of money he might receive a guarantee warranting him to recover the money if, after inquiries of Dr Kauffman, it came out that the passage money had been paid. Dr Kauffman was about the Philippines.

Adjourned till 21st instant, at 10.30 a.m., when a written judgment will be given.

POPULAR ART.—IV. COLOUR AND ORNAMENT.

(The Spectator.)

A friend has observed to me that these scattered hints on decoration would be of more practical service if I gave an account of the different rooms in an ordinary house, and the various methods of decorating each, instead of making general remarks applicable to any kind of room. In this article I propose to follow my friend's suggestion, and give a short description of the points most to be observed in connection with special rooms. And as the chief function of the house is to afford places to eat, sleep, talk, and think in, I will take the rooms devoted to each purpose, and describe them separately. It will be evident to my readers that all I shall be able to do in a short article like the present will be to show briefly what the general character of the room should be, leaving all matters of detail to individual taste; and of course, according to this taste, the principal room in the house will be dining-room, drawing-room, or library. The object should be that the special service for which the room is designed, should be kept carefully in view throughout its arrangement, everything that assists it added, and everything that impedes it left out. As my remarks upon colour will be equally applicable to all the rooms in the house, I shall leave them to the last. First, then, as to the dining-room. Perhaps of all the rooms in an English house, this one is most uniformly the same. A dark paper and heavy curtains; an oblong table, highly polished; an oak or mahogany sideboard, with a claret-jug or a biscuit-box on it; a black slate mantelpiece, with a black marble or bronze clock and ornaments; and a few pictures, of which generally the most noticeable thing is the elaborate darkness of the painting, and heaviness of the frame; such articles, with a thick carpet and a row of chairs against the wall, constitute the main points of an ordinary well-off person's dining-room. Now, if you are bent upon giving large, mixed dinners, perhaps you can have nothing better for the purpose than this

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oblong table, which practically fills up the room; but if so, you must quite give up the idea of making your guests really comfortable. Suppose we make a bold innovation, and instead of having a square table in the middle of the room, we have a round table at one end. You will lose, of course, in extent of accommodation, but just see what you would gain in comfort. First, you won't have the door opening upon two or three unfortunate persons, including the host, and interrupting their talk with the clatter of dishes and the whispered converse of the footman and maids, and none of your guests will have their spinal marrow wasted by sitting with their back to the fire. You will be able to talk to every one at your table with ease, and the conversation, instead of languishing in duets, may be made general,—no small advantage. Besides, the gain in comfort and cosiness is very considerable, and that should be one of your greatest aims in a dining-room. Another thing not generally understood, or at all events not generally attended to, is the lighting, and yet, perhaps, it is the most important of all details. The usual way is to have a large chandelier hung high up, and illuminating chiefly the pictures. It was such an arrangement, by the way, that inspired Sydney Smith's sarcasm, when he observed to his host that "above, all was light and beauty, and below, darkness and gnashing of teeth." Remember that however good your pictures are, you don't want people to look at them at dinner-time, and so concentrate your light upon the table itself. To this end, hang your light low, and surround it with a crimson shade, so that whatever light penetrates to the upper part of the room, may do so in a soft glow of colour, just sufficient to give an effect of warm obscurity. And if you have your sideboard, at the other end of the room, lighted, manage it in the same manner, whether it be with candles or a lamp, always keeping the actual flame invisible. And on your table, do not admit the vulgarity of one of those silvergilt epergnes, with looking-glass platforms and badly-cast flowers or camels, or something of that sort, supporting a basket, and hung round with crystal balls; don't have anything of that kind, but plain glass or pottery, made in the most graceful shapes you can meet with, and let your real ornaments be the flowers themselves. They're far more beautiful than anything Hunt and Roskell can make for you. And don't be afraid of having leaves and grass intermixed with your blossoms; took at the proportion in nature between blooms and leaves, and try to imitate that; and above all, let your light fall as strongly as possible on your flower-ornament,—focus that, as it were, and make everything else of less importance. As to what the room should be by daylight, apply to it the same principles which I gave in my second article, about furnishing in general, and make it a room of practical service, not a funeral-chamber.

Next, as to the library. Here you should endeavour to produce a dissimilar effect from the dining-room, for you do not want in it any effect of light or gloom; on the contrary, what is required is a gentle, equal glow over all parts of the room, in which there shall be nothing to attract the eye to one part more than another, and in which you shall be able to read clearly the title of the book on the highest of your shelves. The most interrupting thing I know of to reading is strong sunlight, and all such should be carefully excluded. Again, the chief thing in the room should be the books, and everything connected with them. Don't have large, imposing cases, with plate-glass doors,—nothing looks so foolishly out of place behind glass as books do. You want to be able to take them down in a moment for reference, and not have the worry of opening and shutting the doors every time; and have a short ladder to get to the top shelves, and a standing reading desk, and a great table standing frankly in the middle of the room, which you can load with folios, if necessary; and above all, have comfortable chairs and shaded lamps, and don't have any ornaments whatever, particularly marble busts on stone pedestals. Your books, in plain open wood cases round your room, and one picture above your mantle-piece, will furnish it quite enough; the curtains should be hung, and an especially thick portière over the door, to deaden the sounds of the house, and the whole appearance should be one of quiet and peace. No one who has not tried it knows the inestimable value of having one room in the house where quiet may be secured and thought reign undisturbed. Of the bed-rooms I shall not speak, save to say that there seems to be a great deal of unnecessary reserve in the way we English regard them, and that the French is really the more sensible plan. Why, for instance, in a large bed-room there should not be a comfortable table and chairs, where the husband and wife might have breakfast, or sit and chat, does not seem easily explicable; but the fact remains, and it is beyond my province to do more than notice it in passing.

As to the drawing-room, or rather, as it is more sensibly called the living-room, for the former name always seems to convey a somewhat pretentious, Cockney sort of idea, and is at the root of the reason why so many people make this room one for company, I wish I could drum into everybody's head that it is absurdity to furnish for any one but yourself and your family, but I have no time to dilate on this subject. I have spoken a good deal of this living-room in my former articles, but I must say a few words more about its ornaments. Most people when they marry are the unfortunate recipients of a vast quantity of what can only be described as ornamental rubbish, procured at a large cost from divers fashionable establishments, for the encouragement of bad taste and the waste of money. Surely there must be few of us who have not groaned in our time under this plague of ormolu, and being finally crushed by the arrival of a seventh blotting-book or a twentieth inkstand. For it is a strange thing that the purveyors of these articles apparently bound their imaginations by blotting-books, envelope-cases, and inkstands. Well, the only possible thing to do with such ormolu ornaments (except throw them away) is to crowd them all up together on a couple of side-tables, and try to make them tell as a mass of colour. In detail, they are sure to be horrible,—they always are; and why they continue to be manufactured and bought, when every one detests them, is one of those things which, as Lord Dundreary says, "no fellow can understand."

Another sore trial to most people is the chandelier. The ordinary designs for gas-illumination are so unutterably base and degraded, that it is much better to have a hanging lamp at once. Those double-wicked kerosine lamps give a capital light, and if you put a thick porcelain shade over and under it, you have as soft and diffused an illumination as you could wish. Of course you will not commit the extravagance, and also folly, of having a carpet extending as far as the walls of the room, and cut out to fit every angle or recess. It is far better, as well as cheaper, to have an oblong or square carpet (according to the shape of your room), and to let it extend to within about two feet of the wainscoting. If you have a good floor, it is best to stain the board for this space, but if not, the common bamboo matting, so much in use in Japan, is as good a thing as can be had, and it can be scrubbed clean almost like boards. And don't have the chairs and sofas covered with chintz,—it has always a nasty, glazy uncomfortable look. Choose rather any soft, dark-hued stuff, and try to make it lead up to your walls, so that they do not seem,—

"To stand alone,
Like Adam's recollection of his Fall."

Lastly, as to the colour of this room and the colour of the rooms and decorations generally, I find myself utterly at fault. I could tell you the colour I like myself, I could perhaps even go farther, and say, with little fear of contradiction, that green and crimson and gold form a beautiful chord of colour, or that black and amber or blue, and greyish green go well together, and still I should tell you nothing worth the telling. For the fact is that every really fine combination of colour is dependent upon subtle gradations of tint and arrangement which can only be felt, not expressed in words, and the only way I have ever discovered of gaining a notion of good colour is to seek it in lands where it is understood. It will perhaps seem a strange thing to many of my readers that I should talk about colour being understood, as if it were some branch of knowledge, and they would perhaps answer me with, "Have we not good artists, as good as any in the world at present? And can they not tell us all about colour, and show us how to manage it?" Well, this is exactly what they can't do. It is with colour as it is with any other form of art,—that it can only be produced by people who delight in it. Now, for some years we have taken most of our combinations of colour from France, and slavishly followed whatever was the prevailing fashion there, and the result has been that the majority of dresses and fashions have been made in neutral hues, and people have cried out, "What an improvement! No more nasty emerald-green or sky-blue, but soft shades of grey and brown and dull green." But as a matter of fact, we are really further off good colour than we were before, and we shall have to retrace our steps before there is a chance of our obtaining it. Formerly, England had, at all events, firmly grasped one idea about colour, and that was that bright colours were the prettiest the best, somehow, and so it tried to have as many of them as possible. After all, in the main, this was a true idea,—the error was only in the deduction made from it. Bright, pure colours are the best, really, and all real magnificence of hue must be based upon them. I could show, had I time, that the French have really no idea of the true beauty of colour; what they understand is the relative arrangement of tint, and all that can be done by such arrangement their exquisite taste enables them to do easily. But a taste for fine colour could not spring from a people as light and artificial as are the French at heart, and consequently, in spite of their many renowned artists, they have produced hardly one colourist. Colour in its utmost height can only spring from the deepest feeling; and it can be general in no nation till it has entered into the hearts of its people, and they have "basked in it, as if it were sunshine; danced with the delight of it, quarrelled for it, fought for it, starved for it,—done, in fact, precisely the opposite of what we want to do with it,—made it to keep, and not to sell." But it is possible to learn to know good colour when you see it, though scarcely in England, for here there are few days in the year when we really see the sun, as the Italians, for instance, see it. Never, till I saw dark cypresses against an Italian sky, did I gain an idea of the exquisite harmony of green and blue, nor did I know what crimson and gold really were till I saw them blazing under an Indian sun in the bazaars of Bombay. Before then, I had never understood in the least the difference between French prettiness of colour and real nobility, and I think unless each of my readers has passed through one such experience he will hardly understand what I mean. To see good colour in dress, as I understand it, you must go, at least, as far as Italy, and look, not at the imported French robes which you will see trailing by the Arno's side or loitering in the Corso, but at the scarf of the Venetian gondolier, and the handkerchief on the contadina's head. And if you turn your eyes from these to the mountain-sides, dark with cypress or hoary with olive, to the white houses amid the orange groves and the blue sky, you will understand how, in such a country, the love of colour springs up in the hearts of the people, by daily, hourly association, till it becomes part of their lives.

And so, after all, I can tell no more about colour than to show the conditions under which alone we can hope to obtain it, and these are constant sight and fervent love. How, then, in this grey England of ours, can we hope to reproduce the hue of an Italian summer? But it will be no mean victory if we can bring home to ourselves this truth,—that far beyond all neutral shades of grey and brown and green, beyond all beautiful things in this world, rises super-eminently the beauty of true colour; and if this truth once gladdens our hearts, once makes us rejoice in the emerald fields

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and the sunset sky, we may be very sure that whatever colour we spread upon our floor, or paint our walls with, will be right, for it will spring, not from the elaborateness of man's rules, but the beauty of God's creation.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 15th June, 1877.

WAR IN TURKEY IN ASIA.

Despatches have been received from Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha stating that the Russian troops are retreating between Kars and Erzeroum, and that the Turks had re-occupied Olti and Melilotos.

TURKISH MILITARY LEVY.

The Turkish Government has ordered a new Military Levy of two hundred and twenty thousand men to be raised.

AGITATION IN CANDIA.

A general rising is expected to take place in Candia.

A strong insurrectionary agitation prevails in Epirus and Thessaly.

LONDON, 13th June, 1877.

POSITION OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

The main army of Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha is encamped at Hassankale.

POSITION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The right wing of the Russian Army is encamped at Mariman and its left wing at Karaklissa and at the same time the Russians are massing troops opposite Rustchuck and Nicopoli.

TURKISH LOAN.

The Turkish Chamber of Deputies has approved of the issue of a forced loan.

LONDON, 9th June, 1877.

The Emperor of Russia has arrived at Ployesti.

London, 30th May, 1877.

The Russian Ambassadors at Berlin, Vienna and London have all left and gone to St. Petersburg.

A German Ironclad Squadron has gone to the Levant.

RESULT OF THE DERBY.

Silvio,... .... 1.
Glen Arthur, ... 2.
Rob Boy,..... 3.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From our Indian Exchanges.)

Simla, 7th May.—The Persian troops are concentrating on Mohummira on the Karnoon river near Bussorah, apparently as a demonstration against Bagdad. A British gunboat has gone to Bussorah to watch British interests.

Allahabad, 8th May.—The discontent in eastern Cabul is increasing, and threatens an exodus into British territory. The Home despatch on the Fuller case is expected to be published shortly. The Viceroy keeps the Queen's Birthday on the 26th.

Bombay, 10th May.—The *Times'* Belgrade correspondent calculates the strength of the Turkish army at 300,000 men, viz., 100,000 for the Danube and Balkans, 80,000 for Asia Minor and the Greek frontier, 30,000 for Servia, Montenegro, and Austrian frontier, and 90,000 in reserve. The Russian *Invalide*, however, estimates the Turkish regulars at possibly 443,000 men. There is a great excitement in Montenegro, Greece and Crete. Mussulman risings against the Russians are reported from Central Asia.

Bombay, 10th May.—The *Athenæum* states that an important native paper is to be started in Calcutta under the auspices of Lord Lytton, to be called the *Empire*.

We are imformed that full and detailed instructions have come from the Home Government to the Government of India to send a force from this country to occupy Egypt in the event of certain contingencies are, it is not difficult to guess, and judging from Mr. Secretary Cross's speech in the House of Commons the other night, we may be nearer to them than is generally imagined. The army for Egypt would doubtless be made up from each of the Presidencies, and it is not unlikely that Sir Neville Chamberlain would be offered the command of the expedition.

Bombay, 11th May.—There were 876 deaths in Bombay last week or at the rate of 68 per mile per annum. 97 deaths were from cholera. At Tanna there were 100 cases of cholera.

London, 15th May.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Bourke, replying to a question, said that neither Austria, France, Germany nor Italy, had answered the Russian circular justifying war.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in answer to a question, said that Egypt being a part of Turkey, Russia had a perfect right to blockade Egyptian ports and invade Egyptian territory.

A long debate followed, during which Sir S. Northcote said that the policy of the Government was strict neutrality, and that there was no reason why we should fight so long as our road to India remained untouched. The reply of Lord Derby to the Russian circular justifying war was, he said, neither insulting nor provoking, and he declared that the aim of the Government was to keep their hands free to promote the interests of England and the World.

Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions were eventually rejected by 354 against 223 votes, and the House agreed, without division, to Sir H. Wolff's amendment, declaring that "this House declines to entertain any resolution which may embarrass the action of the Government to maintaining peace and protecting British interests without indicating an alternative policy."

London, 15th May.—The Russian headquarters have been transferred to Ployesti, and their vanguard has entered Oltanitza. Constantinople advices state that the Russian division has crossed the Danube and entered the Dobrudscha, and that an engagement with the Turks is proceeding.

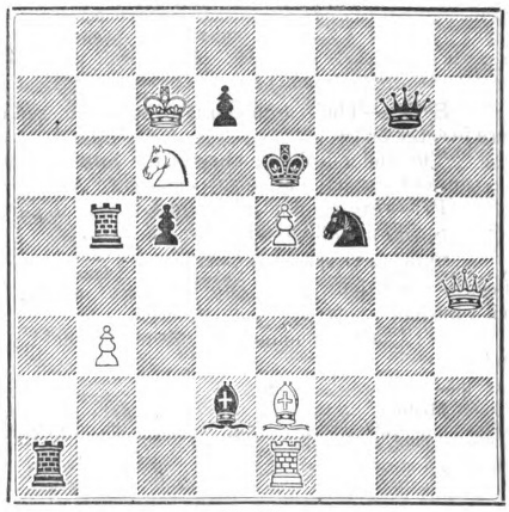
London, May 16th.—The British ironclad squadron has arrived at Port Said. The Turkish ironclad squadron has bombarded Soukoum Kaleh and landed troops there. The Russians are massing troops near Kars. No news from the seat of war in the Dobrudscha.

Ceylon, Nuwara Eliya, May 17, 10.55 a.m.—Fearful weather yesterday and all night. The Lord Chief Justice died at 3 a.m. at the Government rest-house.

PROBLEM.

BY J. H. TUKERTORT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Black can also, by moving first, mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF W. GRIMSHAW'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—K. to K. Kt.'s 2nd.	1.—P. moves.
2.—Q. to Q. R.'s 4th, ch.	2.—K. takes Q.
3.—Kt. takes B., mate.	

Correct answers received from W.H.S., W.B.M., and F.S., Tôkiô, and C.B., Yokohama,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—There is little or no change to report in our market; the only new feature is a small enquiry for *Shirtings* at slightly improved prices.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.47½ to $1.77½	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce. 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.65 to 2.25	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb. 0.67½ to 0.80
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.60 to 2.30	Black Velvets		7.00 to 8.25
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.00 to 2.50	English Drills 15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in. 2.55 to 2.80
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1.60	Taffachelass	12 yds,	48 in. 1.70 to 2.15
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25			

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$29 00 to 32.25	No. 38 to 42 per picul $34.00 to 38.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$30.50 to 34.50	Reverse Twist 16-24 ,, —

Woollens.—Our market continues inactive and prices remain nominally the same as last.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5 50 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.24 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25 to 5.25	Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.	0.28 to 0.36
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.00 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.		0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.24 to 0.31	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.		0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16 50 to 17.50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0.60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb	0.40 to 0.48
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.16½ to 0.18¼				

Sugar.—Prices have continued to fall and buyers now offer $4.90 for *Takao*. The supplies of White Sugar have increased, and stocks of all kinds consist of 50,000 piculs.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$5.00	China No. 4 Kook-fah per picul $7.20 to $7.60
,, in basket	,,	$4.85	,, No. 5 Kong-fun ,, $6 50 to $7.00
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$4.90	,, No. 6 E-pak ,, $5.80 to $6.30
do. in basket	,,	$4.80	Swatow Brown ,, None.
China No. 1 Ping-fah	,,	None	Daitong ,, $4.50
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$8.40 to $8.80	Japan Rice ,, $1.90 to $2.05
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$7.80 to $8.10	Kerosene Oil $4.50 to $4.60

Kerosene Oil.—We have no sales to report, so that there is no change in quotations to note, and stocks remain unaltered. Price $4.50 to $4.60.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The season can now be considered as nearly closed. A few bales of new Hanks are expected here in a day or two.

The undersirable quality of the Silk on offer, coupled with the rumours of a crisis in Lyons, has been the cause of a nearly entire suspension of business, rejections having, in fact, been equal to settlements.

Prices are nominal all round, a few small purchases only having been made at about last quotations.

Stocks are 800 to 900 bales.

Tea.—At the commencement of the current week native holders raised their demands, which caused a check to operations, but as supplies are coming in freely it is likely that prices will give way and result in a brisk business.

Settlements amount to 6,200 piculs, making stocks in first hands about 5,000 piculs. Quotations close as under:—

Medium	$18.00 to $20.00	Finest	$29.00 to $34.00
Good Medium	$21.00 to $24.00	Choice	$36.00 to $39.00 } Limited
Fine	$25.00 to $27.00	Choices	$42.00 & upwards. } supply.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been but little doing during the past week, and rates have remained pretty steady.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0¾d.	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	75
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0d.	,, Private 10 days sight	76
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1⅛d.	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	96½
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	5.00	,, 30 days sight Private	98½
Bank 6 months' sight	5.07½	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	97
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.17½	,, 30 days sight Private	99
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1 % dis.	Kinsatz	410
,, Private 10 days' sight	2 ,,	Gold Yen	402

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 9	Ocean Pearl	Grinnell	Am. schooner	196	Hakodate	June 1	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 9	Cath. Marden	Marden	Brit. 3-m. schr.	287	Takao	May 22	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 9	Oceanus	Brorson	German brig	207	Takao	„ 10	Sugar	Chinese
„ 9	Iris	Taylor	Brit. 3-m. schr.	259	Takao	„ 26	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 10	Sunda	Reeves	British str.	1704	Hongkong	June 3	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 10	Courier	Lemascheffsky	Russian str.	495	Kobe	„ 7	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 11	Candia	Dumbreck	British str.	2240	Kobe	„ 8	General	J. C. Fraser & Co.
„ 11	Ching-too	Baikie	Brit. 3-m. schr.	304	Hakodate	May 15	General	J. D. Carroll & Co.
„ 13	Tokio Maru	Dunn	Japanese str.	2119	Shanghai & ports	June 6	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 13	Madagascar	Spiesen	German bq.	290	Takao	„ 1	Sugar	Hagart & Co.
„ 14	Cynosure	Hatton	British bq.	769	Nagasaki	„ 7	Coal	Order

DEPARTURES:

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 9	Tanais	Reynier	French str.	1735	Kobe	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 10	Mary Jane	Brinkmeier	Am. schooner	165	Kobe	General	E. C. Kirby & C.
„ 13	Volga	Rolland	French str.	1502	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 13	Anna Cecilia	Fischer	Danish bq.	328	Amoy	Ballast	Captain.
„ 13	Teviot	Nisbet	British str.	1262	Amoy and New York	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 13	Elisabeth	Von Wickede	Germ. corvette	2000	Kobe and Nagasaki	——	——
„ 14	Amakusa Maru	Dunn	Japanese str.	1346	Kobe	General	M. B. Co.
„ 15	Bothwell Castle	Heath	British bq.	592	San Francisco	General	O. & O. Co.
„ 15	Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese str.	2119	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 15	Sophie	Binge	German brig	210	Newchwang	Ballast	Captain
„ 15	Elgin	Miller	British str.	1326	Kobe	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Courier	L'scheffsky	Russian steamer	495	Kobe	June 10	Walsh, Hall & Co.	N'saki. viâ Kobe
Gadshill	Renton	British steamer	1913	Hongkong	June 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	980	North Coast	June 3	Lighthouse Department	
Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese steamer	1146	Shanghai & ports	May 31	M. B. Co.	Shanghai
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1704	Hongkong	June 10	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong
SAILING SHIPS.							
Cath. Marden	Marden	Brit. 3-m. schr.	287	Takao	June 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Ching-too	Baikie	Brit. 3-m. schr.	304	Hakodate	June 11	J. D. Carroll & Co.	
Cynosure	Hatton	British barque	769	Nagasaki	June 14	Order	
Iris	Taylor	Brit. 3-m. schr.	259	Takao	June 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
John M'Kean	.....	Japanese schr.	196	Nagasaki	May 26	.....	
Jylland	Laube	Danish brig	267	Takao	June 7	E. C. Kirby & Co.	
Madagascar	Spiesen	German barque	290	Takao	June 13	H. Grauert	
Ocean Pearl	Grinnell	American schr.	196	Hakodate	June 9	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Oceanus	Brorson	German brig	207	Takao	June 9	Chinese	

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Volga* for Hongkong:—Prince Tokugawa, Messrs. Takamura, Yamamoto, H. Kawada, N. Okubo, Banfather, Leon, Harris, Way Yuen, A. Wan.

Per *Madagascar*, from Takao.—Mr. Feyrabend.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. Arnold and 2 children, Messrs. R. M. Brown, Proff. Carmé, J. G. Dunn, J. H. Duus, C. M. Winslow, Stout, Faruya, Sasaki, Arakura, Sakamoto, Nakagawa, Fujisawa, Arimoto, Mtzuhara, Ohata, Tajima, Nada, Hakujio, Ikeda, Keiremura, Kasawara and Nakayama; 3 Europeans, 232 Japanese, and 2 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Elgin* for Kobe:—Captain and Mrs. Creagh, Mrs. Figueredo and six children, and 50 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Green and family, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss L. A. Howard, Mrs. Sen and 2 children, Captain and Mrs. F.D. Walker and family, The Very Rev. Dean Butcher, Paymaster Thompson, Captain Turner, R.N., Captain Harman, Mr. and Mrs. Matsuda, Mr and Mrs Majima, Messrs Inouye, Wilton, Sa, Kosuji, J. D. Carroll, Ogasawari, Takeshita, Suyematsu, Hirooka, Hataoko, Harada, Mori, Chicido, Nagamine, Kojima, Adzumiya, Shimamura, Miyoshi, Jonas, Kato, Sotoki, Okamoto, Maruyama, Miyata, Otaka, Sugimura, Okamoto, Kamashima, and Ugomura.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Volga*, for Hongkong:—

Silk for France ... ... 118 bales.
England ... ... 116 „

Total... ... ... 234 bales.

Waste Silk ... ... 62 bales.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure $431.90

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports—

Treasure $6,000

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MISCELLANEOUS.



In the U. S. Consular General Court at Kanagawa, Japan.

J. M. BATCHELDER,

Against

THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF THE BARQUE

"CAYALTI."

TO THE FORMER OWNER OR OWNERS OF THE SAID BARQUE AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. GREETING.

WHEREAS an action has been brought in this Court by the above-named Plaintiff against the proceeds of the sale of the Barque *"CAYALTI,"* now in the hands of the UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL for Japan, praying that the said proceeds may be paid to him on account of monies advanced and transportation and supplies furnished to the crew and coolies belonging to the said Barque *"CAYALTI."*

Now therefore take notice, that unless answer be filed therein within three months from the date hereof, judgment will be taken by the said Plaintiff according to the prayer of his Petition.

Given under my hand with the Seal of said Court affixed, this 28th day of May, A.D. 1877.

(Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul-General.

J. 1. 3ms.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the **IMPROVED-BREECH,** STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

THE PRICE
—OF—
The Ladies' Directory,

WHICH will be found a very useful diary to the end of the year, has been REDUCED to

ONE DOLLAR.

To be obtained of Messrs. KELLY & Co., or the Office of this Paper.

Yokohama, April 11, 1877. tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH

BY TAKING

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless, and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient* or *Brisk Purgative* according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly HALF A CENTURY proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers, or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of **Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers,** and the other ordinary **ailments** of life.

Agents—

BOMBAY, MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

16th June, 1877. 12 m—1f.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF

GOODALL'S WORLD-RENOWNED

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.
YORKSHIRE RELISH.
GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.



THE MOST DELICIOUS

SAUCE IN THE WORLD.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palateable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. To Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England.

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THE BEST, CHEAPEST & MOST

AGREEABLE TONIC YET INTRODUCED.

The best remedy known for Indigestion, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores delicate invalids to health and vigour. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by

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GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.



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The cheapest, because the best, and indispensable to every household and an inestimable boon to housewives. Makes delicious Puddings without Eggs, Pastry without Butter, and beautiful light Bread without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England.

June 5, 1875. 52ins.

CONSUMPTION,

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.
The most approved REMEDIES are
PANCREATIC EMULSION & PANCREATINE.
The Original and Genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London.

Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Dated October 11th, 1869.



Under Distinguished Patronage

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Lassitude
Liver Complaints	Shortness of Breath
Palpitation of the Heart	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Dizziness	Impaired Nutrition
Noises in the Head and Ears	Mental and Physical Depression
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Hypochondria	Timidity
Female Complaints	Eruptions of the Skin
General Debility	Impaired Sight and Memory
Indigestion	Nervous Fancies
Flatulence	Impoverished Blood
Incapacity for Study or Business	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Sick Headache	PrematureDecline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most nvaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

IS SOLD ONLY

In CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

☞*CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.*

Wholesale Agents for—

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. WATSON CLEAVE & Co.
HONGKONG..... „ WATSON & Co.

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NORTH, THOMPSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS,

No. 61, Agents.

Yokohama, September 11, 1875. 52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See "Times," July 12th, 1864.

The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet refeshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the excretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and time when requisite Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholics, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," December 31st, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Cholorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that n nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from "Medical Times," January 12th, 1866.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value af this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of odopting it in all ceases."

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as CHLORODYNE, from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article. "Pharmaceutical Journal," August 1st, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the word "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

The public are further cautioned, a forgery of the Government stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

83, *Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.*

Sold in bottle at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Yokohama, October 21, 1876. 6mos.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



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RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant, tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLORIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, COAL-TAR, and other SOAP in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAD and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

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WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

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PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of al kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

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in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873. tf.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.



And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged. L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed,

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER, BOTTLE, AND STOPPER,

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Yokohama, March 7, 1874. 33ins.

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AT CHEAPEST RATES.

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INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

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Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Prodnce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

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March 4, 1876 52 ins.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 22.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omissonto renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

We have on several occasions pointed out the extreme impolicy—to use no harsher term—of the Government in its treatment of the *samurai*. That their extinction as a privileged class should finally take place; that the barriers which divided them from the mass of the people should gradually be broken down; that the extraordinary privileges and immunities enjoyed by them at the expense of the toiling millions could no longer be maintained after the feudal system had been swept away, was certainly to be expected and ardently to be desired. As long as so wide and vicious a division of classes was allowed to exist after the abolition of feudalism, it was impossible that the efforts of the nation to make stable and permanent progress could be crowned with success. It has been a most hopeful sign of the vigour of the newly born national spirit, that it has fearlessly spoken out against the exclusiveness, the insolence and the pride of the old order of *samurai*. The people have commenced to recognise that they are themselves the backbone of the nation, and are no longer willing to submit to the arrogance of a class which spent much of its time in riotous pleasures, and in disturbing the peace of those on whose labours it had for generations subsisted. It was right and just that such a state of things should come to an end. It was undoubtedly a matter in which urgent reform was needed; but it was also one that presented special difficulties, which could only be successfully vanquished by slow and gradual processes. It was not to be expected that the *samurai* should quietly acquiesce in measures which cut them off from all connection with the Government; that they should submit without a murmur to be cast out into the desert, to be made the scapegoats of all the mistakes and all the embarrassments of the Government, to be called idlers and vagabonds, and to be told—as in an article before us—that if they did not want to die of starvation they had better set to work as farm labourers or chair coolies. This was certainly not a politic way of treating a class, which, many as its vices were, had done good service to the Government by fighting and winning its battles. And had the Government been wise it would, from all this ready-made material, have formed an army in which thorough reliance could have been placed in such a war as the present, if indeed, as is most probable, such formation had not prevented its occurrence. The elements of strength were all there, traditional obedience, numbers, and unquenchable bravery. It may be urged that it would not have been safe to have left the sword in the hands of the *samurai*; that such a concession would have imperilled the existence of the Government, prevented progress, and possibly have brought about a return to feudal institutions. But had the Government set to work to win the affections of the people; had it shown them that it made their welfare its aim; had it done anything to compel their admiration and gratitude, it might with safety have left its protection to the loyalty and bravery of an army of *samurai*. It has chosen to act otherwise. Instead of endeavouring to consolidate the various forces, it has sought to destroy them all. To reduce them to weakness so that they may be safely crushed, instead of welding them together so that they might be irrefragable. This has been its sole policy, and now we witness the lamentable results. Shortly after the commencement of the Satsuma outbreak it was found that to oppose with any chance of success the well drilled troops of Saigo, the *heimin*, from whom the Government army was recruited were entirely inadequate. *Samurai* must be met by *samurai*; and to meet this want, large forces of policemen, who are almost exclusively composed of this class, have been constantly sent forward. A few days since the native journals stated that Iwakura called a special meeting of all the *kuazoku* of Tôkiô, and informed them that with the present means at its disposal there was no chance of the Government immediately quelling the insurrection in Kiushiu; it had been decided, moreover, not to call out any more reserves. There is no doubt that the utter inefficiency of these raw troops is recognised, and that sending them into the field is merely adding to the terrible list of killed, wounded and sick, without any benefit resulting to the Government. The *kuazoku* were then requested to raise 10,000 soldiers among the *samurai* of their former *han*. The assembled *kuazoku*, when they heard this appeal, remained for some time looking at each other, unable to say a word. No doubt they appreciated the humiliating confession of the Government, that it is unable to put down a war it has so largely provoked, without the assistance of the class it has so unhesitatingly despoiled, and whose just claims it has so unblushingly repudiated. In its hour of need it finds itself compelled to ask the *samurai* to take back and wield in its defence the sword it lately snatched from their hands. Poverty makes men hirelings, and a *bu* a day may purchase that amount of loyalty. There will doubtless be some who will respond to the appeal of the Government. But when the present strife is over; when the pittance is no longer obtainable; when the Government, no further requiring the sword, again demands its return, will it be readily restored? Will they, whose help has been acknowledged indispensable, consent without a murmur to be turned out, penniless and defenceless, into the cold, when their assistance is no longer thought needful? If it was not deemed safe to enrol them as disciplined troops and entrust to them the defence of

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the nation when the army was formed, is it safe to appeal to them now, and placing arms in their hands, cry "Help us, or we are lost?"

The news from the South indicates but little change of position on the part of either insurgents or Imperialists. The taking of unimportant positions, engagements lasting from seven in the morning until five in the evening, with a result of of one man wounded, cannot be expected to yield very decisive results. The Government does not hesitate to confess that without largely increased forces it cannot hope to put an end to the War. H E. Iwakura in appealing to the *shizoku* states that "it is impossible to sit quietly and look on while the existence or destruction of the Government is pending." It is now openly admitted that Saigo's strength and resources are much greater than was at first announced. The Imperialists are exhausted by having been under arms for so long a time, and it is deemed necessary, now that the hot season has set in, to send new detachments to relieve them. The last news published states that little has been done at Kagoshima during the last month. Recently, however, the insurgents have been pouring a hot fire into the city from eighteen-pounder guns placed on Takayama and other commanding elevations. The Imperial headquarters, the *Kencho*, and the shipping, suffered most from the bombardment. The guns are supposed to have been manufactured at Saneyoshi, or to have been secretly supplied by foreigners.

The different Societies of Tosa have, it appears, presented their petitions to the Emperor. The following are the articles of the *Risshisha*:—

1st.—Although the Imperial decree was issued in the 8th year of Meiji promising the establishment of three great legislative bodies, this promise has not been carried into effect.
2nd.—That the Government has not acted properly in the treatment of the *samurai*.
3rd.—That the poll-taxes have not been properly settled.
4th.—Concerning reform of the land-taxes.
5th.—Concerning the Finances.
6th.—Concerning the revision of treaties with Foreign Powers, also the Corean and Formosan affairs and the exchange of the Kurile Islands.

Nothing can well be more moderate and legitimate than these demands, which, it is stated, the Government have rejected. In spite of repeated assertions that the province of Tosa is perfectly quiet, there is little doubt that an outbreak is only prevented by overwhelming force. The *Mainichi Shimbun* states that on the 17th instant Fujiyoshi Shidzuka and Muramatsu, two members of the *Risshisha* were arrested in Tosa, and sent to Osaka for having entered into secret communication with Kirino. They have since been sent to Kiôto. It is also reported that a number of Satsuma men have succeeded in crossing over to Shikoku.

The Nagasaki *Rising Sun* states that Mr. Oyama, the late *Kenrei* of Kagoshima *ken* has arrived at that port together with about sixty other prisoners. We echo the hope of our contemporary that the treatment this gentleman received on his return voyage was more considerate than on the occasion of his being brought to the capital. It is not easy to see how his trial can be conducted at Nagasaki, with greater show of legality that at Tôkiô. People will also naturally ask why the two principal judges came up from Nagasaki when Oyama went down?

By order of the Japanese Postmaster-General a notice was issued on the 20th instant to the effect that, on and after that date, mails would be received at the Imperial Japanese Post Office for despatch by P. & O. and M.M. steamers to Hongkong, Straits Settlements, India, Europe, etc. The Japanese Government may have made some arrangement with the French Postal Authorities by which a mail may be made up here for the M. M. steamers, but as regards any authority to forward mails by the P. & O. steamers the notice in question is either premature or out of order altogether. The Agent of the P. & O. Company has received no official intimation of this change, neither does the British Postmaster know anything at all about it. Indeed, in reply to a telegram sent to the Postmaster-General at Hongkong asking for instructions, the British Postmaster here has received distinct orders not to accept mails from the Japanese Post Office for despatch by P. & O. steamers. So the matter rests at present, and we are anxiously waiting to know who is to be blamed for a blunder which might have caused serious inconvenience and loss to the public.

In its issue of the 21st instant the *Herald* has the following paragraph:—

Ships of war, not being trading vessels, have up to now called, when occasion necessitated, at Japanese ports not open to trade, but a notice has just been issued by Admiral Ryder to the commanders of British men-of-war directing that this is in future to be discontinued. For what reason this order has been issued is not stated, but, we presume, it is at the request of the Japanese government.

We are opinion that the *Herald* has to some extent misunderstood the character of the Admiral's order. As far as we have been able to acquaint ourselves with the tenor of this notification, it applies only to visits for which no necessity can be shown, and we believe that the right of Her Majesty's ships to enter unopened ports whenever they have good and sufficient cause for doing so, is neither abridged by this order nor questioned by the Japanese Government. The latter, we trust, have no wish either to depart from the usage of all civilized nations in this respect, or to compare unfavourably with their own people in the hospitable and friendly feeling which the latter invariably show to ships of war arriving at any unopened port or anchorage at which they may require to call. By all accounts, it would seem that the people are delighted to have an opportunity of welcoming such chance visitors, crowds of natives with their wives and children making holiday on their arrival, and going on board to inspect the wonders. They are, moreover, glad to turn the occasion to account by supplying the ships with whatever they have at hand in the way of fresh provisions.

In our daily issue of the 20th instant we noticed the first arrivals of new crop silk, and expressed an opinion that we should see a reduction of the prices then asked by dealers, which has since been fully confirmed. Several small parcels of Mybash and Hatchoji hanks have been brought to market during the week, but the demands of holders have prevented business being done to any extent, as only one small lot was yesterday settled at \$500 = 18/6 and frs. 51. This morning about 120 native bales arrived from the country, none of which have yet been disposed of. Perhaps dealers may succeed in moving off 50 or 60 bales at the same rates as already realized, but to induce operations on a large scale a reduction of at least \$50 must be made here, though prices have advanced considerably in the interior. The first Mybash parcels which appeared in this market were purchased up country by dealers at the rate of 35 to 36 *mommé* for one *yen*, which would be equivalent to a laid down cost in Yokohama of \$475 to \$490, but opening prices here caused so much excitement and competition among native dealers, that they rapidly drove up rates, and purchases were made at 29 and 30 *mommé* per *yen*, so that the silk last arrived averages a cost of 31 *mommé*, or \$545. In France most of the silk manufactories are shut up or are only working a few hours each day, and all attempts to bring silks into fashion again have failed. A large portion of last year's silk is still in first hands, and the registers of the "Condition" house show that for several months past deliveries have been only one-half or one-third of those for a corresponding period last year. In London there are over 8,000 bales of Japans in stock, and deliveries do not exceed 200 bales per month. By telegrams, we learn that the European crop will not be smaller than that of last year. The crop in China it is now expected will be 60,000 instead of 50,000 bales as first stated, while the crop here is a good one. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it remains to be seen if foreign buyers can afford to pay more than \$450 per picul for good medium hanks. Low prices will certainly induce native consumption, and therefore it is quite impossible to estimate

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the total export, but as we know that Japanese manufacturers chiefly use coarse silk, supplies of fine qualities are not likely to be short of the demand.

The remarks in the *Japan Gazette* on the Export of Rice seem likely to provoke some lively discussion. We have this week no space to devote to the consideration of the question, which is far too important to be dismissed in a few words. We publish elsewhere a letter from a correspondent on the subject, and shall reserve the full expression of our own views for a future occasion.

The *Daily Telegraph* is always great on Japanese and Chinese topics. Some time ago it mixed up in the most wonderful way the abolition of the feudal system and the Woosung Railroad, on which it founded certain conclusions to which the story of "the great Panjandrum with the little round button atop" is simplicity itself. Now it gravely informs the public that the most remarkable sign of progress displayed by the Japanese is their sitting at tables and drinking beer instead of squatting on the ground and smoking *saki*. The public will be smitten with awe at the wonderful research of their favourite paper, and any contradiction of the statement would cause vials of wrath to be poured out on the offender's head. Let any one venture to assert in England that black and green tea are the product of the same shrub, that any part of China is is not within a few hours walk of Yokohama, or that all girl-babies in Japan are not cast, at their birth, into baby towers, and he will forthwith register a vow to keep his superior knowledge to himself in the future.

Young Japan occasionally favours us with specimens of topsy-turvy English which are calculated to startle while they amuse. Signs become indeed wonders in their setting forth; municipal regulations express anything but what they are intended to convey, whilst liquors mask their poisonous properties in language entirely cabalistic. But the wildest efforts of the Japanese student are entirely thrown into the shade by the following circular, which we have received from Marseilles by the last mail:—

The nicest and Strongest aperitive liquor having not à single Wormwood's prejudacial principle.

Substance abstracted from

EUCALYPSINTHE

Invented by Doctor * * * *.

WARRANTED WITHOUT GOVERNMENT'S GUARANTY.—THE COUNTERFEITERS SHALL BE RIGOROUSBY PUNISHED

*Signature * * * is inscribed on the label*

A small quantity of EUCALYPSINTHE in a glass of water produces a milky liquor similar to wormwood of which it has not a single malefactory principle

CONSEQUENCES OF THIS BEVERAGE

It calms thirst, reanimates appetit, efacilitates digestion, revives intelligence and memory, producing a general wellbeing. A small glass mixed with the same quantity of water, at the first appearance of fever, stops it immediately. It must be given pure for algide cholora.

CONSEQUENCES OF WORMWOOD

It decreases appetite, troubles degestion, corrupts intelligence and reasoning, suppresses memory and conducts to the moral degradation exciting beyond measure all the nervous system.

INSTRUCTION ON THE EUCALYPSINTHE FOR HYGIEINE

Every diathisis is an acrity or a great agitation produced by a vicious elaboration of the glandulous system; dragged along by the circulation these bitter humours irritate human parties on which they stay; so the best purifying is the one which reestabilishes the functions of these organs, in preventing all fermentation and withdrawing from vital function every thing which is unuseful.

The strongest preparations which can be found to do so as we have said above are the Eucalyptus globulus and EUCALYPSINTHE *wich is the nicest preparation.*

This produce contains an antifeverish bitter and binding principle wich excited and contracts the vitality of ouv tissues, a resin which restrains every putrid fermentation, an antiputrid and essential oil of ouv humours and which acts with energy on the nervous system of which it revives the functions, so is explained the reason for which the boggy fever leaves and never more do evil to the persons who use every day of EUCALYPSINTHE.

By its using, phtisicals see consumption's fever amend by desinfection and progressive diminution of the expectoration which exhausts them.

It is by these principles that EUCALYPSINTHE must act vigourourously in the rhumatismal scorbutic and scrofulous deceases.

Every onr who uses day by day of that beverage feel so good that they continue to drink it by hygieine.

We fear the effects of this mysterious liquor must be frightfully intoxicating judging from the description. It is purchasable in Yokohama, the sender of the circular informing us that he has a "Deposit" here.

The fallacy of the arguments in favour of protection cannot be better exposed than by the facts contained in the following paragraph, which we take from the highest class paper in America, *The Nation*:—

The fifth annual report of the Silk Manufacturers' Association contains an interesting illustration of the logical methods of some protectionists. Two years ago we took occasion to refer to the silk manufacture as an "infant industry" that had been carried in arms about long enough, and that might safely by allowed to make an attempt to go alone. The "industry" was then exceedingly prosperous. Raw silk, admitted free of duty, was ruling lower than at any time for the previous twenty years; the wages of operatives had been lessened, and people had bought more largely of American silks than ever before. In view of these facts, and of the added fact that revenue frauds in silk goods had been for a long time notorious, we expressed our surprise that the Association had not improved the opportunity to let people know that their pet child was a very vigorous infant indeed, and that a heavy reduction in the tariff on silk goods might be made with safety to themselves, with profit to the Government, and with great saving to the pockets of the general public. This year, with raw silk still admitted free of duty but greatly increased in cost by a partial failure of the silk crop, silk manufacturers are making no money; but, strange to say, their logic brings them to a conclusion identical with that reached two years ago. No reduction of the tariff, they tell us, would diminish revenue frauds (by which on articles of silk alone Government annually loses Dols. 4,000,000), and on no account should a single cent be deducted from the existing sixty per cent. tariff on all silk goods; in other words, the silk industry was made prosperous by protection, therefore great is protection! The silk industry is now poor and needy, therefore it still needs protection. But some plain people are likely to ask, Why did not protection keep it from getting poor and needy?

Elihu Burritt, better known as the learned blacksmith, has written a somewhat remarkable letter to the *New York Daily Tribune* in which he urges, in powerful and eloquent language, that the balance of the Geneva Award, which remains after just individual claims have been settled, should be returned to Great Britain. After stating that the grand court of the Geneva tribunal was the "sublimest Court of Equity and Honor the world had ever seen" Mr. Burritt says

In every possible way by which our Government could acknowledge and assume the duty and office, it accepted the Geneva award solely in trust for the individual sufferers by the Confederate cruisers. By the obligations of this duty and office, it was to ascertain who were these sufferers, what were just and equitable claims, and to liquidate them fully and fairly from the money held in sacred trust for this sole purpose. And when every such just and honest claim is thus satisfied the whole of the intent and compass of the award is accomplished and realized. The trust is exhausted. The trustee has no right in law, equity, or honor to a farthing of the money remaining in his hands. Nothing could be more dishonorable on his part than the effort to trump up a pretended book account of his own against the trustee, and seize the balance left to satisfy that bogus claim. If our Government should put into its own treasury a single dollar of the Geneva award against "consequential claims," the act, by the clearest law of honor and equity, would be a downright theft or embezzlement. It would repudiate the most sacred obligation a nation could give before the world by holding the Geneva Tribunal in contempt, rejecting the basis of its award, and perverting it to a purpose which both parties agreed should be put out of court.

He concludes his appeal in the following terms:—

Shall our Government be the first to bring contempt or suspicion upon a tribunal which has done such large justice to us and which our new President, at the very outset of his administration, has so heartily commended to the confidence of all civilized Powers? Every American patriot who holds his country's honor as a priceless treasure should feel that he has a deep interest in the answer to be given to this question. That answer is soon to be discussed, just as if other than one alone could be given. There are givings out, now and then, here and there, of intimations how and for what the balance of the Geneva award may be retained and "covered" into the treasury of the trustee, to be appropriated to some national object. There is imminent danger that our Government may be tempted to find some plausible excuse for this sharp practice. To avert this danger, every man between the two oceans who has his country's honor at heart, and feels what course it should dictate, ought to "cry aloud and spare not," "Send back that money!"

The *jinrikisha* we hold to be Japan's best contribution to the inventive appliances which economize labour and facilitate the intercourse and business of life; and we therefore make no apology for devoting a few lines of this portion of our columns to the subject of an improvement in the mountings of that useful vehicle which, if introduced as extensively as we desire to see, will add immensely to its popularity during

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this rainy period. In fine weather there is scarcely a single draw-back to the convenience and comfort of this dwarf conveyance, but on a rainy day the case is far otherwise. For the oil-paper hood, apart from its abominable smell, is furnished in front with an apron of the same material, *which hangs from the top outside*, so that the unlucky passenger has either to submit to be entirely enveloped, as in an inverted and vilely odorous paper bag, unable to see in front of him, or else, if he dispenses with the apron, he is sure to get wetted with the rain about his feet and legs. Now mark how a happy thought of some obscure and noble genius in Tôkiô has remedied all this. There in most *jinrikishas* the apron is now hung, not outside and from the top, but inside the hood and a short distance from the top, leaving space enough to allow the passenger the luxury of looking before him and yet amply protecting him from the rain. This brilliant invention—our gratitude to its originator whoever he may be demands that we should call it so—seems not yet to have spread to Yokohama, where unfortunately the old style as yet reigns in all its primitive rudeness and discomfort. But as surely as we believe in the ultimate elevation of our species and in the triumph of truth over error, so surely are we persuaded that the invention we here gratefully chronicle will supplant, and that right speedily, the uncouth and barbarous arrangement under which so many of us have often unresignedly suffered.

By the *City of Tokio* on the 18th instant the unwelcome intelligence was received of the loss of the P. M. S. Co. steamer *City of San Francisco*. The ill-fated vessel—the finest of the Company's fleet—was making her first trip to San Francisco from New York, when she struck on a sunken rock off the Mexican coast and became a total wreck, though fortunately all the passengers and mails were saved. Had the *City of San Francisco* not met with this accident she would have been despatched from San Francisco for this port on the 14th July next, taking the place of the *Alaska* on this line.

Now that the season for trips up country has come full upon us, and the *Gonrei* of Kanagawa has facilitated the obtaining of passes for the seven hot springs, the following information as to postal communication with some of the favourite resorts of foreigners may prove serviceable.

The post leaves for Odawara and Hakone at 2 15 p.m. and 10 p.m. every day, and from the former place letters are forwarded to Atami every other day. There is no fixed time for forwarding mail matter from Odawara to Miyanoshita, but letters for the latter place, we are informed, are allowed to accumulate for two or three days until a sufficiently large mail is collected to justify the despatch of a postman with them to the pleasant little watering place. This delightful uncertainty puts one in mind of the free and easy postal regulations which were in force in rural districts of England before Railways were; or the dubious means of delivery which Scott makes mention of in the Antiquary. Fortunately for those who wish to correspond with Miyanoshita an immediate delivery can be assured by an endorsement on the letter that it is to be forwarded by special messenger, for which a fee must be paid by the recipient at Miyanoshita, at the rate of 6 *sen* per *ri*. Letters for Subashiri are sent every other day from Numadzu, the post to the latter town leaving Yokohama at 10 p.m. daily

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Is Yokohama reduced to such a frightful state of impecuniosity that it cannot afford to have a watering cart? We know that times are of adamantine hardness; that economy is looked upon as a thrifty virtue instead of being regarded, as in our years of plenty, as an avaricious vice; that tea bringeth vanity and vexation, and that silk leadeth to destruction; but it will avail nothing to sit down in the clouds of dust which every zephyr blows around our luckless heads, and to which we are compelled to submit for want of artificial spargefaction. We may as well be as happy as our circumstances permit. In "this blue unclouded weather" the cost of the extra libations that we are compelled to pour down throats, parched with the blazing whiteness of unsprinkled streets, would pay the cost of a watering cart several times over. We wear grit, eat grit, breathe grit, and all this discomfort because we cannot agree amongst ourselves to pay a subscription of a few cents. The times are past when we attempted to outshine one another in pomp and splendor. Our aim now is to make a living. But since "not to live at ease, is not to live," shade of Aquarius! let us put our pennies together and buy a watering cart!

The *Glasgow News* has a most graphic description of the capture of the veritable sea serpent at Oban. One cannot refrain from asking, as *Punch* once asked,

From what abyss of the unfathom 'd sea,
Turnest thou up, Great Serpent, now and then,
If we may venture to believe in thee,
And affidavits of sea-faring men?

What whirlpool gulf to thee affords a home!
Amid the unknown depths where thou dost dwell?
If—like the mermaid, with her glass and comb—
Thou art not what the vulgar call a Sell.
* * * * * * * * *

A flock of birds, a record—rather loose
Describes as hovering o'er thy lengthy hull,
Among them, doubtless, there was many a Goose,
And also several of the genus Gull.

The following outline of the life of Shimadzu Saburo is taken from a biography published in one of the native journals last year.

Satsuma Saburo Hisamitsu, the second son of Satsuma-no-kami Shimadzu Masaoki, and the father of Shigehisa, the ex-*daimio* of Satsuma, is a man of quiet and virtuous life, fond of studious pursuits, and proficient in most branches of Chinese and Japanese literature. He has always been an ardent upholder of the Imperial cause, and gave his full support in the struggle which ended with the Restoration. During the year 1860, Shimadzu's influence greatly increased by the enthusiasm with which he advocated the cause of *Sonnô-joi* (respect for the Emperor and expulsion of foreigners). In 1862 he went to Kiôto. Hearing of his arrival, great numbers of *samurai* who had enrolled themselves in this cause, collected together in the neighbourhood of Kiôto and Osaka, in the hope that Shimadzu would at once aid them in carrying their plans into effect. He insisted, however, on their abiding a favourable opportunity, cautioning them not to plunge recklessly into actions that might prove fatal to their cause. In June of the same year, Shimadzu put forward a proposition to the affect that Ohara Sayemon-no-kami should proceed to Yedo as special Envoy from the Mikado to the *Bakufu*, with a message commanding the Shôgun and all the *daimio* to come to Kiôto to pay their respects to the Emperor, and discuss the question of the expulsion of foreigners. To aid the success of his plans, Shimadzu himself accompanied Ohara to Yedo, to urge upon the *Bakufu* the necessity of complying with the order of the Emperor. The *Bakufu* gave its consent, and at Shimadzu's request appointed Hitotsubashi guardian of the Shôgun, and the Lord of Echizen, Minister of State. From this date changes in the Administration were gradually accomplished, all having for their object the restoration of the Imperial power, which began to wax greater. Having successfully carried out his intentions Shimadzu set out on his raturn to Kiôto with Ohara. When passing Namamugi (on the Tokaidô) some Englishmen attempted to ride through the procession, and were immediately cut down. The English then proceeded to station ships of war at Shinagawa, and demanded from the *Bakufu* payment of an indemnity, and the giving up of the person of Shimadzu. When this reached the ears of Shimadzu, he immediately despatched a *karô* of his House of Satsuma to the *Bakufu* with the following message; "We hear that the English de-"mand the person of Shimadzu Saburo. The Englishman "was cut down in consequence of his misbehaviour. The "English are, therefore, to blame for the deed, although they "accuse us of it. It is a case that can only be decided by war, "in which we are quite ready to engage." The *Bakufu* was requested to consider this message as final.

The matter was ultimately settled by the *Bakufu* paying the indemnity demanded. But the British were not satisfied.

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and in 1863 sent a naval force to Kagoshima, insisting that a further indemnity of thirty thousand pounds should be paid, or that Shimadzu should be given into their hands. Satsuma at once rejected these demands, and a fight ensued, which resulted in the British having to leave without accomplishing their wish, after having set fire to the town of Kagoshima. Shimadzu reported to the Emperor the result of the engagement and was greatly commended for his action.

In 1865, when the Shôgun's Government was meditating a second attack on Chôshiu, Shimadzu strongly opposed such a course, prophesying failure on the part of the *Bakufu*. His advice was rejected, and as he had foreseen, the *Bakufu* utterly failed to coerce Chôshiu.

In April, 1867, Shimadzu was appointed one of the councillors of the Mikado at Kiôto, where he devoted his most earnest efforts to the accomplishment of the restoration of the Imperial power. After this had been effected in 1869, the Mikado acknowledged Shimadzu's services in the following terms:—"For many years past you have been "the chief upholder of my cause. The defeat of the rebels at "Fushimi in 1868, which was the greatest blow to the Shô-"gun's power, and which caused a general change in the feel-"ing of the country, was mainly brought about by your troops. "You sent them also to the north-east, and, gaining one vic-"tory after another, you have conquered the insurgents and "brought about the present peace. It is owing to your efforts "that I am restored to my present position, and I regard "you as the pillar of our country. In acknowledgment of "your meritorious services, I reward you with an annual "pension of 100,000 *koku* of rice, and raise your rank."

In 1872, when the Mikado visited Kagoshima, Shimadzu Saburo presented to him a memorial consisting of thirteen articles. On the Emperor's return, Shimadzu was frequently summoned to the capital, but he always refused to obey the summons. Finally, in 1874, he came to Tôkiô, and was immediately invested with the office of *Sa-daijin*. In September of the year following he brought before the Administration certain reforms which he wished carried out. His colleagues, however, did not agree with him, and he consequently resigned his position, and returned to Kagoshima in March, 1876.

The following sketch of the life of Iwakura, *Udaijin*, also appeared about the same time as the above:—Iwakura is a type of man seldom to be found among the *kuge* (Court nobles). He is decisive in action, and is, moreover, endowed with great eloquence. At the age of twenty, he became personal attendant upon the Emperor. At this time the amount allowed by the *Bakufu* for the support of the Mikado and his Court was extremely small. On one occasion, after amusing himself by the composition of poetry, the Emperor directed some of his attendants to bring writing paper, as he wished to write down the verses. After fruitless search, his Majesty was informed that there was none in the palace. Iwakura was much concerned, and the same night he went over to the residence of the Governor of Kiôto and demanded an interview. His request was granted and in answer to the Governor's enquiries, Iwakura stated that the miserable pittance allowed by the *Bakufu* did not suffice for the wants of the Emperor; that he was unable to procure even the writing paper that he required. He further represented, that although he, the Governor, held his office under the *Bakufu* he was, nevertheless, a subject of the Mikado, and that if he recognised the duties of a subject to his Sovereign, he would lose no time in appealing to the *Bakufu*. The Governor, struck with Iwakura's address, promised to do so, and in the meantime sent the Mikado money from his own purse, in order that he might want for nothing. This was really running great risk at a time when the *Bakufu* was all-powerful. In consequence of Iwakura's representations the Governor became a warm adherent of the Imperial cause, and fell under the suspicion of the *Bakufu*.

In the spring of 1858, the Prince of Sakura, who was a *Gorojiu* of the Shogun's government, came to Kiôto, petitioning that permission might be granted for Japan to open trade with foreign countries. The petition was strongly opposed by Nakayama Dainagon, and eighty-eight other *kuge*, Iwakura among the rest. From this time dates the commencement of the troubles between the *Bakufu* and the Imperial Court.

An alliance of the House of Tokugawa with the Imperia family being desired, *Bakufu* requested that Princess Katsu-no-miya might be given in marriage of Tokugawa. Iwakura strongly approved of the match, which accordingly took place. The *Bakufu*, however, refused to close the ports that had been opened to foreign trade, and those who wished for the expulsion of foreigners maintained that the marriage should never have taken place. Some of the nobles who had favoured it were imprisoned, among them Iwakura, who was placed in close confinement. He was afterwards released and banished from Kiôto, being compelled to live at Iwakura-mura. As he had been instrumental in bringing about the marriage, he was deserted by most of the Court party, being suspected of siding with Tokugawa. He nevertheless always held to the hope of the restoration of the Imperial power.

Now, there were two men named Ohashi Shingo and Kagawa Keizo, who well knew that Iwakuara was a firm partisan of the Emperor, and who did him much service by conveying messages between him and such men as Saigo, Kido, Goto, Ishikawa and others. Keeping up constant communication with these, and other influential nobles, he proceeded, unknown to the *Bakufu*, to collect *samurai* from the various provinces that favoured the Imperial cause.

In 1867, the Administration was taken out of the hands of Tokugawa and restored to the Emperor, and the form of Government, urged by Iwakura, was adopted. All banished nobles were recalled and appointed to the office of *Sanyo* (same as present *Sangi*). In 1868 Iwakura was made *Gijo* (an office ranking superior to *Sanyo*), and in 1870, an annual hereditary pension of 5,000 *koku* was conferred.

In 1871 he was sent as envoy to Kagoshima and Yamaguchi, to urge upon the heads of the Houses of Shimadzu and Mori to come to Tôkiô. In 1872 (July) he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in October of the same year he was made *Udaijin* and sent, in company with Kido and others, as ambassador to the various Foreign Powers.

On his return from Europe in consequence of his determined opposition to the proposed expedition against the Corea, an attempt was made on his life by some discontened *samurai*, principally Tosa men, on the night of the 14th January, 1874, while returning in his carriage from the Imperial Palace. He received severe injuries, but fortunately not of a dangerous nature. Since then he has unremittingly discharged the duties of *Udaijin*.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 18*th*.

The following is the result of the competition at the Swiss Rifle Club's Meeting on Saturday last:—

PRIMES.

Morning, first bulls' eye	Mr.	Triulzi.
,, last ,,	,,	Mottu.
Afternoon, first ,,	,,	Beretta.
,, last ,,	,,	Brennwald.

CIBLE PATRIE.

PRIZES.

1.—Une Coupe, argent doré	Mr.	Perregaux.
2.—Un encrier Rubens, Bronze et Marbre	,,	Beretta.
3.—Une Coupe en argent	,,	Schinne.
4.—Une Jumelle 3 changements	,,	Brennwald.
5.—Un Cabaret cristal gravé	,,	Triulzi.
6.—Une Trousse maroquin	,,	Mottu.
7.—Un Couteau ivoire, 6 pièces	,,	Hagens.
8.—Un Portemine ivoire avec couteau	,,	J. Colomb.

CIBLE A POINTS.

PRIZES.

1.—Une Coupe en argent	74 pts.,	Mr.	Schinne.
2.—Un Seau à Champagne, cristal	54 ,,	,,	Triulzi.
3.—Un Album grand format	42 ,,	,,	Pardun.
4.—Une Pendule, Encrier et Boussole	32 ,,	,,	Perregaux.
5.—Un Cabaret cristal	31 ,,	,,	Colomb.
6.—Un Portemine argent	29 ,,	,,	Becker.

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CIBLES TOURNANTES.

1.—Une Coupe en argent ... .69	bulls eyes		Mr. Beretta.
2.—Un Milieu de table cristal, monture argent 60	,,	,,	Triulzi.
3.—Un Pot à Bière ciselé argent.....42	,,	,,	Mottu.
4.—Une Longue vue de Marine.....42	,,	,,	Schinne.
5.—Un Rond de Serviette argent.....26	,,	,,	Brennwald.
6.—Un Portemine or magique.....13	,,	,,	Ziegler.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegraph office has been opened at Yashiro in Higo, and private telegrams will soon be permitted to be sent.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Four hundred policemen arrived in Tôkiô from Niigata on the 15th instant.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 3 p.m. on the 14th instant announces that the third division of the Imperial army and the third division of the police force attacked Yamano on the 12th instant. The engagement commenced at 7 a.m. and in one hour's time all the insurgent batteries on Asahigatake were taken. Some of the Imperialist troops then made a *détour* and took the rebels in the rear, thus completing their discomfiture. The rebels fled by the Oguchi road.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Yashiro at 3.30 p.m. on the 15th instant announces that the rebels made an attack upon the Imperialists, advancing by various roads, on the 13th instant, but were repulsed. On that day the rebels set fire to the towns of Yoshida, Marekata and Kakuto, and then fled. The Imperial *Tonden-hei* (Yezo troops) made an attack upon Okoma-goi and took several rebel positions.

Tuesday, 19th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram from Osaka, received in Tôkiô at 1.30 p.m. on the 15th instant, announces that the troops under the command of Colonels Nozaki and Horii took Saiki on the 13th instant, and subsequently posted themselves at Sodogaki-mura. These troops, after uniting with other Imperial forces, intend to march into Hiuga. The troops under the command of Colonel Nozawa intended to make an attack upon Shigeoka, but were, on the contrary, attacked themselves by some two hundred rebels from Mikune-tôge. This attack was repulsed by the Imperialist, who intended to continue their advance to Shigeoka at dawn on the 14th instant. No telegraphic news has since been received from this quarter.

As already stated, during the great rain storm on the 13th instant the troops under Lieut. General Yamada took possession of Kakuto-goi, which is a very difficult mountain pass. Now that the Imperialists have taken this pass they will encounter no other offering such natural difficulties during the rest of the campaign.

The views held by the *Risshi-sha*, the *Seiken-sha* and the *Chiuritsu-sha* of Tosa all differ.

The *Risshisha* is urging the People's Rights, Limited Monarchy, and such like questions.

The *Seiken-sha*, on the contrary, urge that the form of the Japanese Government should be despotic.

When the members of the *Seiken-sha* heard that the *Risshi-sha* had memorialized the Government, they said that their opinion must also be made known to the Government, and in consequence, decided to present a memorial. The *Chiuritsu sha* according to its denomination, is impartial. The society is conservative, and desires no change.

The question was asked of an influential man of Tosa, "Why, now that the Government is fully occupied in putting down the rebellion cannot the Societies wait until the war is over before presenting their memorials?" The influential person addressed answered, "The motives which sway the *samurai* of Tosa are not understood at Tôkiô. During the height of the discussion between the *Chiuritsu* and *Seiken-sha*, it was expected that they might have recourse to arms to settle their differences, and it is only owing to the interposition of influential friends of either party that the shedding of blood was avoided, so that the result of memorializing the Government may really be considered as a happy event. If there is no sound of guns heard in Tosa before the present rebellion is at an end, it will be owing to those who interposed in this quarrel. Were the three Societies to unite they would number among them nearly four thousand men, and in case of an outbreak against the Government, would thus put in the field a force five times as great as that of the Saga rebels, and one-seventh of that of the Satsuma rebels. The *samurai* of Tosa are rash, but it is now hoped that they will not create any serious disturbance."

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The *samurai* of Tokushima in Awa, Shikoku, (now Kôchi *ken*) who held Government appointments at Osaka and elsewhere, are resigning their posts and returning home, in order to become members of the *Risshisha.*

It is rumoured that some agitation prevails in Tsuruga in Echizen, and half a regiment has been sent there from the Ôtsu garrison.

Wednesday, 20th.

Forty-eight Japanese bales of new Hank silk arrived here on Monday and were forthwith bought up at $550 to 570 per picul, or at 4/1, 20/2 to 20/11 per lb. in London, and at frs. 5.15=frs. 56 to 58 per kilo. in Lyons. We fear that these prices are much too high to be kept up for the next arrivals, which will, no doubt, be more extensive. The Japanese dealers are therefore sure to be losers eventually, though they have made a little money at the opening of the market. The few samples which have been shown indicate a trifling improvement on first arrivals of last season, as the colour is very fair, the size somewhat finer and the reeling more regular, but, as is always the case, the quality is not very good yet and there are lots of "cased' and foul skeins in the bundles.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

As the heat at Kagoshima is getting excessive, reaching nearly one hundred degrees, the Imperialists are wishing to get through with their work of suppressing the rebellion as quickly as possible. The rebels, on the other hand, do not seem to be actuated by any great spirit as they seldom make a general attack, but only insignificant ones in the night or early in the morning. The Imperialists are so well prepared to receive the enemy that these attacks cause them little or no anxiety.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Midzumata at 9.25 a.m. on the 18th instant announces that two companies of Imperialists who were at Demidzu marched along the Akune-kaidô on the morning of the 17th instant. At 10 o'clock they reached Okoreoka, situated at the Kakarashii mountain pass, where they were opposed by about two hundred rebels in an entrenched position, who immediately opened fire on the Imperialists with large and small guns. After the first discharge, however, the rebels fled, leaving the Imperialists to take possession of the battery, which contained one mortar, two field peices and a quantity of ammunition.

Itô Shirôzayemon, the commander of the rebels at Demidzu, has surrendered himself to the Imperialists.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kumamoto at 8.20 p.m. on the 17th instant announces that the Imperialists had intended to advance along the Shigeoka-kaidô on the 14th instant, but during the afternoon of the day previous the rebels attacked the Imperialists at Shiroyama and Shimmei-dani, retreating, however, at dawn of the 14th instant. The Imperialists who were at Nakatsumure advanced to Okabata and those who were at the Mikuni-tôge advanced to Aso-yama, but by the time the Imperialists reached those places it was night-fall, so that no further engagement took place.

The Imperialists who were at Kudzuha attacked the rebels posted at the Kudzuha-goi from both front and rear and completely defeated them, many being killed or wounded.

On the 15th the Imperialists at Hatakayeshi and Mikuni-tôge advanced in two bodies, and after having taken possession of the rebel positions at Sakai-yama, entrenched themselves in batteries about five hundred yards distant from the enemy.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Mr. Katsoka Kenkichi arrived at Kiôto as a representative of the *Risshi-sha* and presented the memorial of that society to the *Anzaisho* on the 14th of May last. This memorial was soon followed by one from the *Seiken-sha.* These memorials cannot be published until permission is first received from the Government, so we shall only give a brief outline of them, that their nature may be known. The *Risshisha* does not express any opinion about the Satsuma rebellion, but only touches on the question of administration. The memorial is divided into six articles, viz:—

1st.—Although the Imperial decree was issued in the 8th year of Meiji promising the establishment of three great legislative bodies, this promise has not been carried into effect.

2nd.—That the Government has not acted properly in the treatment of the *samurai.*

3rd.—That the poll-taxes have not been properly settled.

4th.—Concerns reform of the land-taxes.

5th.—Concerning the Finances.

6th.—Concerning the revision of treaties with Foreign Powers, also the Corean and Formosan affairs and the exchange of the Kurile Islands.

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On the whole the *Risshi-sha* demand to have a Representative Assembly, which will be the means of forming a Consitution to guide the Government, to inspire a spirit of independence among the people, to promote the welfare of the country and the dignity of the Emperor.

The subject of the *Seiken-sha's* memorial is as follows:—The Emperor should gain the confidence of, and extend his influence over the people, or otherwise the country must be ruined. Such being the case, the internal affairs of the Empire must first be put in order, otherwise none can tell what great calamity may be forthcoming. Though Saigo Takamori has undoubtedly acted wrongly in rebelling against the Government, yet as he must have some object in thus taking up arms, the Government should at once endeavour to ascertain this object, and make the same known to the people in general throughout the country. In the opinion of the *Seiken-sha* Saigo would cease all opposition if enquiry were made into his reasons for rebelling, but should he not then do so, the *samurai* of Kochi *ken* would take to arms against the Satsuma rebels, and, powerful as they are, overthrow them in thirty days. If His Majesty should not listen to the memorial of the *Seiken-sha* but continue to carry on the war at the expense of the people, it is impossible to say whether the country will stand or fall.

The following number of patients were in the various military hospitals on the 4th instant:—

At Kumamoto 400, of whom 200 have been sent to the mineral baths; at Nagasaki Hospital 900, of whom 300 have been sent to the Naval Hospital; at Yashiro 150; at Kagoshima 18; at Osaka 3,500, of whom 2,800 are convalescent.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

Statement for the week ending 16th June, 1877:—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		Dols. 1,200,000
On hand	934,270	
In circulation	265,730	
	Dols. 1,200,000	
Reserve Fund		Dols. 265,730
In Foreign money:—		
In dollars	Dols. 119,216,020	
In Bank notes and cheques	505,080	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	50,008,900	
	169,730,000	
Do. in native currency	96,000,000	
	Dols. 265,730,000	

Thursday, 21st.

Shortly after nine o'clock last night dense smoke was observed arising from Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand's brewery building at No. 68, Bluff. On the alarm being given it was discovered that the fire was in the malting room, and it would appear that the Japanese servant in charge had neglected his duty, and that during his probable absence too great a draught caused a brisker fire in the furnace than was advisable, so that the malt above caught fire. The Japanese fire engines were on the spot soon after the alarm was given, and a party of sailors was quickly landed from H. M. S. *Audacious*, but at first the engines were of no use, as no water could be obtained. those to the malting house there is a large and deep well, but some too eager assistants had broken the pump, so that no water could be obtained from it. Eventually hose was laid to the pond adjoining Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand's Spring Valley Brewery, and pumped up by one engine, to another which was stationed near the burning building. The same plan was followed with the pond at the bottom of Hegt's Hill, so that in the end plenty of water was forthcoming. Luckily the fire was, in a great measure, confined to the malting house,—a two storied building, the lower story of which was constructed of stone and the upper of tiles and plaster. The firemen present, both foreign and Japanese, worked with a will, their efforts being principal'y directed to preventing the fire from extending to a large building and a shed which adjoined the malting house. In this they were fortunately successful, though the roof of the large building was on fire in several places. A quantity of machinery and iron which was stored within had been carried out, so that only the building itself suffered any damage. By 11 o'clock all danger was over.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Below we give particulars of the number of police, enlisted from among the *samurai* of various *ken* by order of the Bureau of Police since the 15th May last, who have already arrived in Tôkiô:—

From Kanagawa *ken*	... ...	38
,, Fukushima ,,	... ...	685
,, Miyagi ,,	... ...	1,319
,, Niigata ,,	... ...	341
,, Ishikawa ,,	... ...	249
,, Yamagata ,,	... ...	751
,, Nagano ,,	... ...	60
,, Ibaragi ,,	... ...	83
,, Akita ,,	... ...	75
,, Tochigi ,,	... ...	146
,, Awomori ,,	... ...	64
,, Gumma ,,	... ...	4
,, Aichi ,,	... ...	88
,, Saitama ,,	... ...	75
,, Iwate ,,	... ...	109
,, Shidzuoka ,,	... ...	8
,, Tôkiô	... ...	632
Total	... ...	4,727

Upwards of 4,230 police have already been sent to the seat of war, so the total number enlisted will amount to 8,957.

The following are particulars of the number of houses that have been destroyed during the present war by fire:—

At Kumamoto, occupied by owners, ...	6,733
,, ,, tenants, ...	2,314
In the neighbouring towns and villages, Hitoyoshi and Sashiki, etc., being excepted, occupied by owners, ...	4970
,, tenants	182

Besides the above, 1,446 houses have been destroyed by shot or shell, or pulled down for strategical reasons.

In order that the authorities at the Fort at Kanagawa may receive timely warning of the arrival of any man-of-war, foreign or native, a line of telegraph is in course of erection between that point and a bluff just beyond Homoku. The intelligence has hitherto been conveyed by an orderly stationed at the English hatoba, who, on a vessel being signalled galloped off to the fort. The wire has the advantage of despatch in the transmission of the news, but surely some means might have been taken to avoid the serious inconvenience caused by the poles, which on the hill leading to the camp have been placed so as to seriously interfere with carriage traffic on a road already too narrow. We trust that some steps will be taken to remedy what is clearly an oversight on the part of some of the workmen. Indeed, so evident is the danger and so simple the remedy, that there can be little doubt that the authorities will, on the matter being represented to them, at once cause the posts to be placed further back from the road.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A telegram sent by Lieut. General Kawaji from Midzumata, and received at Tôkiô at 11.40 p.m. on the 18th instant, announces that he intends to remove his camp from Midzumata to the neighbourhood of Demidzu. The Imperial position at Midzumata will then be defended by the forces under Lieut. General Miyoshi.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

On the 14th instant a force of 1,300 men of the Hiroshima garrison, and on the 15th instant 400 men of the Osaka garrison, were sent to Uwajima in the province of Iyo, Shikoku. The latter took with them 120,000 cartridges.

A telegram despatched from Midzumata on the 19th instant announces that at dawn of that day about three hundred rebels, who were at Dakouye on the Kagoshima-kaidô, met a force of Imperialists who were marching to that town. After fighting for three hours the rebels turned and fled. The Imperialists pursued them as far as the neighbourhood of Sukume, and it was only at 9 o'clock in the evening that the pursuit was relaxed.

Friday, 22nd.

It is intended to give an open air Concert in the Bluff Gardens some time next week, probably Thursday or Friday, but the uncertainty of the departure of the American Mail prevents, as yet, the day being definitely fixed.

The concert given yesterday evening at the Temperance Hall in aid of the funds of that institution deserved to have been better attended. All of the pieces given were loudly applauded, and Mr. Townley's two songs, "If Doughty Deeds," and "Jack Brown," and the Duet which opened the second part were deservedly encored.

The return cricket match "Settlement *v.* The Fleet" was played yesterday afternoon, and again resulted in the favour of the latter. The "Settlement" team was yesterday stronger than on the previous occasion, and with the accession of Mr. Hamilton,

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who made the top score on his side, it was expected that they would have made a better stand aginst their opponents. The fielding of the "Settlement" was again far from perfect, they were unlucky in their batting, and wild in their bowling, of which latter fact the "Fleet" took full advantage. For the "Fleet" Parr played a steady and fortunate game, and was only disposed of by a ball from Wheeler caught by Moss at the very conclusion of the game. The high wind during the afternoon somewhat interfered with the play. The band of the *Audacious* was present and several ladies watched the game from the tent.

SETTLEMENT.

J. P. Mollison,	b. Pike	3
H. Barlow,	b. Parr	1
J. Dodds, hit wkt.	b. Pike	13
G. Hamilton,	b. Parr	26
E. Abbott, c Topping,	b. Pike	10
M. Kirkwood, s. Lingham,	b. Parr	1
E. Wheeler,	b. Parr	19
J. D. Hutchison,	b. Pike	0
C. D. Moss, not out		5
C. G. Wood,	b. Parr	0
H. B. Henley,	b. Parr	2
Byes		3
L. Byes		1
Wides		3
		87

FLEET.

Mr. Ryder	b. Dodds	0
,, Barry	b. Abbott	2
,, Lingham	b. ,,	15
,, Jago	b. ,,	6
,, C. Topping	c. Mollison, b. Abbott	0
Captain Parr	c. Moss, b. Wheeler	41
Mr. F. Pike	b. Wheeler	18
,, D'O. Aplin	b. Abbott	4
,, W. Chads	l. b. w., b. Wheeler	1
,, H. Knox	c. Mollison b. Wheeler	1
,, F. Tate, not out		0
Byes		12
L. Byes		2
Wides		7
		109

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Kuroda will start for Kiôto on Government business of importance.

On the 5th instant H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya received from His Majesty the Mikado the First Class decoration of the Order of Merit.

A telegram despatched from Owake *ken* announces that the rebel entrenchments at Inuishi were taken on the 17th instant at 2 a.m. by the van of the Imperialists. A general attack was then made which resulted in seventeen or eighteen of the rebel batteries being taken. The Imperialists then advanced to Onoitchi, when the rebels threw down their arms and fled toward Shigeoka.

Another body of the Imperialists were on that day about to attack Saiki, Moshimona and Oshimura, but the result is not yet known.

Our reporter at Osaka announces that the Yamagata (Yamaguchi?) *Kencho* has informed the various *Kencho* that some 300 Satsuma and Higo rebels have entered Shikoku.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A nobleman in Kiôto is said to have written to Tôkiô to the effect that His Majesty the Mikado may return to the capital soon.

The Paper Money Department is now very busy in printing bank notes for the various National Banks. On the 20th instant fifty additional workmen for printing were engaged, and the work is kept up till 10 p.m. every night.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The coast of Uwajima in Iyo, Shikoku, is now guarded by two regiments of troops. Fortifications are constructed at places of importance.

Major Kajiyama, with twelve hundred Tôkiô policemen, has arrived in Ehime *ken*, and will make Uwajima his head-quarters, with a station, also, at Osu.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 5 a.m. on the 19th says that on the 17th instant, at 2 a.m., two companies of troops attacked a rebel entrenchment on the Mikune-tôge and killed all the rebels, twelve in number, who were guarding the pass. Several other entrenchments were afterwards taken.

Another body of Imperialists took several rebel batteries at Hatakayeshi, and at 7 a.m. the Imperialists succeeded in entering Onoitchi. There were only two hundred engaged on the Imperial side, none of whom were killed.

The Imperialists wishing to advance on Shigeoka, sent out a reconnoitring party, who discovered that the rebels were established at Senzoku and Kawashiri. The Imperialists have therefore taken up their position on a hill distant only one *ri* from Shigeoka.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The officials in various *ken* belonging to Tokushima in the province in Awa, Shikoku, are resigning their appointments and joining the *Jijo-sha* (Self-help Society).

Saturday, 23rd.

The steamer *Glenorchy* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 14th instant.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The following police recruits arrived at Tôkiô yesterday:—30 from Niigata *ken*, 50 from Gifu *ken*, 34 from Yamanashi *ken*. All these men are for service in Tôkiô.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Over six hundred rebels of Demidzu have surrendered themselves to the Imperialists. The above has been telegraphed from Kiôto.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kumamoto at noon on the 21st instant announces that the Imperialists commenced an attack upon the rebel stronghold at Oguchi at dawn of the 20th instant, and after desperate fighting the place was captured. The Imperialists then advanced a mile beyond the town and there formed their line of defence.

The Imperialists at Oguchi and Demidzu are now but seventeen or eighteen *ri* from the town of Kagoshima.

The Imperialists at Demidzu have no strongholds to take now on their advance to the Sennai-gawa, nor is there any obstruction to the Imperialists now at Oguchi advancing to Kokubu and Kajiki, so that these forces will very soon open communication with the Imperialists at Kagoshima.

When this takes place the rebels will very likely station themselves at Kawa-nabe, further south of Kumamoto, for the rebels are said to have been collecting a quantity of provisions at that place. The rebels may here make a final struggle. At all events, as the Imperialists have to garrison every town and entrenched position that they take from the rebels, they cannot march with rapidity. So the Imperial force must be further increased in order to carry on the war.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A branch of the *Jijo-sha* (Self-help Society) is established at Sumoto in the province of Awaji, Shikoku. The members used to meet every second Saturday and discuss the question of the Peoples' Rights, but they now meet daily. The members of the Society consist of both *shizoku* and *heimin.*

Our readers will be glad to hear that the better news from the North continues. There have been fine, plentiful spring rains, and the crops are in a flourishing condition. It is some time, too, since we received any harrowing letters from the missionaries who have been labouring so indefatigably in the famine districts, and we are justified in hoping that the worst is over.—*Shanghai Courier.*

Private telegrams which have been industriously circulated to-day about the position of silk at home are of such an alarming nature that we think it probable the market may be opened in the course of a day or two at somewhat higher prices than were at first anticipated.—*Shanghai Courier.*

The *Glenartney* ran from Woosung to Singapore in seven days and nineteen hours. She left there at 2 a.m. on the morning of the 5th. The above time is only half an hour longer than that of the *Loudoun Castle.*—*Shanghai Courier.*

We hear that an active tea-business is going on at Foochow. Total settlements amount to 117,000 packages, and freights per steamer to London are quoted at £3.10.0.—*Shanghai Courier.*

It is reported that the str. *Chinkeang* has accepted a long charter to carry Chinese emigrants from the South of China to Australia. Her passengers will not be welcome, at least in Queensland, where there are said to be already twice as many Chinese as can find occupation; and where distress is said to exist, in consequence.

We hear that the opposition between the rival companies on the Yangtsze is growing keener. It is said that freight is being taken at a tael per ton, with 10 per cent. discount allowed, and that native passengers are travelling to Hankow for $2½.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

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JURIDICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

THE notifications issuing from the British Legation which were published in our two preceding numbers respecting the constitution and rules of the new Japanese Courts and the mode of procedure to be followed in cases of appeals from local Courts, and of claims against the Japanese Government, seem to present to us an opportunity, of which we gladly avail ourselves, of pointing out the progress which this country is making in assimilating and adopting the juridical ideas and institutions of the west. The abolition of the extra-territorial clause of the treaties is, it is well known, one of the most cherished objects of the official mind; and it augurs well for the attainment of that ambition that some of the best intellect of the country has devoted itself to an investigation of the principles and procedure of foreign law, and that already a few of the leading ideas of western jurisprudence have been apprehended and practically applied. If the study of this new branch of science continues to be prosecuted with the same ardour as is now being displayed by the first labourers in the field, the next generation of Japanese statesmen may hope to see the invidious privilege at present necessarily enjoyed by foreign residents in this country done away with.

For, great as is the distance which now separates Japan from ourselves in respect of the administration of justice, if we consider how far back was the starting point at which the race for improvement was begun, it will be seen that the progress already made is considerable. In the first place, the educated portion of the nation may be said to have attained to correct views of the nature and functions of Government. The Japanese of this, as of preceding generations, were brought up in the belief that the first duty of the Sovereign and the main function of Government consisted in the ceremonial worship of the national gods. Within the last few years this conception has begun to disappear in presence of the foreign division of the functions of Government into Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. Strangely enough it was not through the direct study of law or of political science that the Japanese public were made acquainted with that elementary common-place of western politics. From the first, geography was, and still is, the favourite among the branches of knowledge that have been rendered accessible, through the medium of translations, to the general reader in Japan, and it was from the summaries of political information given in all the ordinary geographical class-books that the doctrine of the tripartite functions of Government was first introduced; and it very soon assumed to itself in the native mind the character of a law of nature of co-ordinate importance—and in some indefinable way connected—with the other great geographical doctrine of the five continents. It is now firmly rooted in the understanding of all but the very ignorant, and within the last four or five years a variety of schemes have been propounded by politicians and journalists for effectively separating in practice these three departments of Governmental work.

Aided by the pressure of external circumstances, the Judicial branch was the first to disengage itself from the Executive and to receive an independent shape and standing of its own. When foreign commerce began to flourish, and still more when at times it languished, breaches of contract on the part of the Japanese merchants were of very frequent occurrence, and in a very few years the investigation and settlement of complaints of this nature became a serious and embarrassing addition to the duties of the executive authorities at the open ports. The adjudication of civil disputes between their own people had never hitherto constituted any very large fraction of the duties of either the central or provincial authorities The village elders and the ward meetings were the time-honoured tribunals before which most of the disputes of every day life were submitted and arranged. It was only in extreme cases and when all other means proved ineffectual that the parties to a controversy would undergo the hardship of laying their case before the public authorities for adjudication; and in the view of the official mind in this country such troublesome litigants were only a shade less culpable than parties accused of crime. The foreign merchant had none of this wholesome dread of the majesty of officialdom, and when he conceived himself to be wronged he rushed incontinently before the magistrate, seconded by his Consul, clamouring for redress. The magistrate was, as a general rule, utterly unacquainted with business affairs, for a contempt for commerce was one of the strongest prejudices of his caste; and his notions of equity were of the crudest, for there was no such thing as a known body of legal principles to guide him. The existing executive machinery was found to be altogether inadequate to the strain of the new judicial work, and six years ago the administrative authorities were relieved of the duty of entertaining suits; a separate Judicial Office being organized for the purpose, completely independent of the Local Governments. To these new Courts was assigned the cognizance not only of foreign claims against Japanese subjects, but of all complaints and controversies civil and criminal, between their own people. Thus was accomplished the first step towards a separate judicial organization.

It is, then, directly to foreign intercourse that Japan stands indebted for the establishment of Courts of Justice. An office for the punishment of criminals was, it is true, among the earliest of the institutions borrowed from that copious fountain of Eastern civilization, the empire of China; and during the middle ages, after the royal authority had fallen to pieces, a rude sort of penal justice was dispensed, till within the present decade, by the feudal lords, each of whom was practically a sovereign inside his own fief. But in the sense in which foreigners understand the term, a Court of Justice in Japan is just as much an innovation of yesterday as is a police force, a post-office, or a bank.

The experiment thus begun in the open ports was found to work well, and two years ago it was extended to all the provincial districts. And the same causes which had led to the first institution of the system contributed to its further improvement. On the one hand there was increased theoretical knowledge of the legal establishments of the West; on the other there was a constant pressure brought to bear, as before, principally by the requirements of the insistent foreigner, for the immediate application of that knowledge to practice. As often perhaps as not, the foreign plaintiff dissented from the judgment of the new tribunals, and with unabashed audacity, claimed to have his suit brought

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before some higher Court as a matter of right. The question of appeals thus soon assumed a disagreeable prominence, and the coincidence of another troublesome class of cases led to the establishment of Superior Courts. When the Government abolished the feudal system and appropriated the domains, it necessarily assumed responsibility for the debts of the *daimios*. The latter had dabbled eagerly in foreign commerce, and the claims of merchants of various nationalities against them were neither few nor small. At first these *han* claims as they were called, formed the subject of diplomatic negotiation with one or other of the departments of state. But the result was not satisfactory, and there was an ill-concealed jealousy between two of the departments as to which should have the management of such negotiations. The Foreign office considered the work as peculiarly within its own province. The Finance department thought otherwise, and as usual got the best of the dispute. But in the course of the negotiations, it became abundantly evident that in future a Judicial sifting of the merits of such claims was in the highest degree desirable; and, as it would not comport with the dignity of the Government to allow itself to be sued in the local Courts, it was determined that the new Superior Courts to be constituted should, besides entertaining appeal from the local Courts, be also Courts of first instance for suits against the Government or its Departments. And by the the same Imperial Decree which constituted these Superior Courts, there was also established a highest Court of all, the apex of the juridical pyramid, to which lay the right of final appeal.

Many years must elapse before the working of these new-fangled institutions can be adequately tested, but every friend of this country and every believer in progress must heartily wish them success. The requirements of foreign intercourse have in large measure contributed to their establishment, but the benefits they are calculated to confer will become the heritage of the Japanese people for after generations. Of the law which will be administered in these Courts it would be premature yet to speak; but we may rest assured its principles will be borrowed with more or less completeness from the freedom-guarding codes of the West. And in proportion as the Judges of the new tribunals draw from that store house of the wisdom and experience of the higher races, they will become the advocates and promoters of the next great organic change for which their country is fast ripening, the separation of the legislative from the executive power.

A new idea is about to be put in practice (the *Army and Navy Gazette* says) with regard to the colour of the British men-of-war when ordered to hot climates, the regulation whitewash and blacking being superseded, as far as the exterior of the ship is concerned, by the substitution of a delicate light tint. The first ship for the West Coast of Africa which is to be painted a light colour is the *Swallow*, orders having been given for her to have a coat of the same tint as that supplied for the Indian troopships.

The 81-ton gun underwent a further trial at Shoeburyness on Friday. A blind Palliser shell, weighing 1,700lb., was fired with a charge of 425lb. powder against a target built of four plates of iron, each 8 inches thick, with 5 inches of teak between each plate. At a distance of 120 yards the shell perforated, but did not pass through, the massive target. —*The Mail.*

Later intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope states that the annexation of the Transvaal would probably be effected without any violent opposition.—*The Mail.*

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Rebellion in the South.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun," June 18th, 1877.)

According to the telegrams received from the seat of war, the forces of the Government engaged in the suppression. of the rebellion have again reaped important successes in the battles of the 13th, and seem to have forced the rebels to confine themselves to their last resource, namely retreating and standing on the defensive. As these telegrams contain only the most condensed reports, we shall not be able to understand the military operations completely until we receive letters from the seat of war, but the following appears to have been the course of events. On the 13th Major-General Yamada's brigade left the vicinity of Hitoyoshi, and attacked Makoba and Tashiro in different divisions. These places were captured at dawn on the 14th, and after pursuing the rebels for some distance, the centre occupied Kakutô, his right wing Yoshida, his left wing Iino. The distance from Hitoyoshi to Kakutô is about twenty-one miles, and the road which connects the two places is one which has lately been repaired by the Government for the transport of rice between the provinces of Higo and Hiuga, but as it crosses the two passes of Sasago and Kunimi, which form a natural boundary dividing the two provinces, it is very different from a level road which offers no obstacle to the march of an army. That he should have crossed this without a check calls upon our admiration for the rapidity of his march. The brigades of Major-Generals Kawaji and Miura, keeping up a zigzag communication with each other, and so forming two wings, took advantage of the early morning of the 13th to commence operations, and after capturing the position of Asahitake, they fell upon the rebel rear at Okoji, and the two brigades combining, pursued the rebels some distance along the Okuchi road, taking a considerable number of their earthworks at the same time. We may conclude, therefore, that the rebel position will be abandoned by them in a few days.

With the capture of Kakutô and Okuchi the rebels will be entirely deprived of their footing north of the Sendai river between these two places, and the rebel forces at Ogune and Idzumi, being unable to hold out by themselves, will be obliged to retreat. This will change the aspect of affairs immensely and add greatly to the embarrassment of the rebel army, bringing them to the end of their defensive resources. The picked rebel troops who lately made an inroad into Bungo have been attacked by the Government forces, and retreated from Usuki to Saeki, whence the fugitives can only escape to Hiuga, so that in a few days the Bungo rebels will be annihilated, and be confined within the boundaries of Satsuma, Hiuga and Ôsumi.

But these three provinces constitute a large extent of territory, the width from the west coast of Satsuma to the east coast of Hiuga being a few tens of *ri* (leagues). Kagoshima, which would have formed a base of operations for the rebels, has already been occupied by the Government forces, and in all three provinces, including Miyakonojô, Sadowara and Obi there is no place, which, for the advantages of position which it presents, would have from the first been chosen as a base of operations. Their movements will have to depend on the distribution of the Government forces, and they will be free to appear and disappear at every point. The point in which the Satsuma rebels most excel and most have practised, is passing rapidly among hills and valleys, and their movements will become so much the more rapid as they are reduced to greater straits. It will be just the same as in the Russian wars in the Caucasus, and in the wars of Americans with the Indians, whose troops were exposed to the trouble of moving about constantly in consequence of the uncertain movements of the enemy whom they had to pursue. Seeing therefore that the Satsuma soldiers now exhibit the appearance of rebels reduced to great straits, we must adopt the plan of increasing the number of our soldiers in the field, and so outnumbering them. Although they are but the disheartened remnants of a rebel army, many of whom have been into the conflict, there must still be nearly twenty thousand of them and the Government forces at the seat of war do not exceed forty thousand. These have to be divided into numerous detachments, which have to keep up communications extending over several tens of leagues, maintain their own positions, repel the sudden sallies of the rebel troops, hold the city of Kagoshima, and with the small remaining number surround the earthworks of the rebels at many different points, so that it is impossible to avoid having various-sized bodies available for defence or offence in various places. So that we cannot expect to outnumber them on every occasion.

Some who are ignorant of these figures; hearing that the Government forces amount to as many as fifty thousand men (of which ten thousand have, however, been killed or wounded) say, why not make a general advance at once with this large force? Why not, after hav-

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ing taken Kakutô and Okuchi, at once advance into Satsuma and Hiuga with crushing impetus? Some say that the march of the expedition is dilatory, or again, that if the rebel den be not at once swept out, hindered by the rainy season and the great heat, the opportunity of attacking the rebels will be lost, and breathing space be given to them. Thus they go on, with their criticisms. But to expect the Government forces, which are suffering from insufficiency of men to carry out the "outnumbering" tactics, is to demand the impossible. On the contrary, when we see that the commanders of the expedition turn their attention to preparing for marching on and capturing positions, and do not seek to distinguish themselves by raids at a distance from their base, we say that they are thoroughly versed in the military art.

Reference to past history shows that when Hideyoshi attacked the Shimadzu, he assembled the troops of thirty seven provinces west of Echizen and Owari at Osaka to the number of 150,000, and collected at Kokura a year's supplies for 300,000 men and fodder for 20,000 horses. He had estimated the Satsuma troops at 50,000, and calculated that to effect their conquest he should require three times the number. The van left Osaka in the 2nd month, 1587, the centre on the 1st of the 3rd month, and after the battle of M'magatake on the 28th of that month, his advance was irresistable. Wherever he turned he met with submission, and after taking Kawashi and Yatsushiro, he drove the Satsuma troops back to the Higo frontier, all in the space of two months. He then crossed the Yashiro river and established his headquarters at Taiheiji, whence, after receiving the submission of large numbers, he sent the van on ahead by land and sea, and detached two divisions of 50,000 each to attack Hiuga and Ôsumi, having at that time 250,000 men in the field. Having with this immense force outnumbered the Satsuma army, half a year was needed to make valiant Yoshihisa shave his head, don the priest's garb, and surrender in person to his conqueror. Putting aside all comparisons between Hideyoshi's strategy and that of the present day, are the Government forces employed in the expedition three times as numerous as the Satsuma troops? Though they are not in want of provisions or baggage, still have they a whole year's supply beforehand? Are there any who resemble the Tachibana, Ôtomo, Takahashi, Itô, Riuzôji and others of those days, in Hizen, Higo, Buzen, Bungo, Chikuzen and Chikugo, who hated the Satsuma men, and vied with each other in joining the Government army, and placing themselves at its service? And finally, is the army, at the moment of its arrival on the frontier of Satsuma, Hiuga and Ôsumi five times as numerous as the rebels? Four months have only passed since our army marched westward, and we cannot be called unreasonable if we say that to have driven back the rebels within those provinces is sufficient work for the time. We can only eagerly await now the news of the military positions which the telegrams of the next few days will bring us.

NOTES ON THE CRANIA OF THE BOTANS OF FORMOSA.

By Stuart Eldridge, M. D.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 14th March, 1877.

The subject proper of my paper this evening is so uninteresting, save to the few who are engaged in the study of comparative ethnology, that in hope of somewhat redeeming its dry detail I have resolved to preface it with a short sketch of craniology in general, showing very briefly what this science is, what its objects are, and the methods of research employed. Craniology is one of numerous sciences, as physiology, general anatomy, archæology, and philology, which together form the great science of ethnology, or the study of the relation of individual men to races, of races to each other, and of both individuals and races to surrounding nature.

Although men are all formed upon the same general plan, yet there are no two individuals exactly alike either in internal or external structure, and this applies as well to the bony brain case as to other parts. Of any given number of skulls no two will be found perfectly to correspond, but an examination of many crania has shown that the forms of the head are susceptible of arrangement into a comparatively small number of groups, which will agree in their general characteristics, however much they may differ from each other individually.

All skulls may be classed either as short-heads or long-heads, brachykephali or dolichokephali, the short-heads including those which approach most closely to spherical form, while the long-heads are those deviating from the sphere to the greatest extent, both being considered with reference to the relation between their transverse and antero-posterior diameters. A mathematical rule has been laid down for the determination of the place of any given skull as long or short. Skulls of which the longest diameter from front to back bears a proportion to the greatest diameter from side to side of 100 to 80 or above, are classed as short or brachykephalic; those in which these proportions are as 100 to less than 80 are classed as long, or dolichokephalic. Now of the skulls of any well defined race so large a proportion will be found to belong to the same class, that all known races of men may be relegated to one or the other of these two classes of short-heads and long-heads. Thus, to the short heads belong among others Slavs, Finns, Persians and Turks, the various Mongolian races, and some of the American tribes. To the long heads belong most European races, as Gauls, Kelts, Britons and Teutons, the negro races, Australians and some other Pacific Islanders, classed as nigritos, and some of the American peoples.

A comparison of short heads and long heads in their respective classes will show, however, that while they agree more or less closely as respects their proportionate diameters, they differ widely in other respects. Thus, compare the skull of an average Englishman with that of any Australian, both classed as long-heads. The difference in every other point is so great that it seems a mistake to classify them together. Notice more especially the retreating and low forehead with projecting muzzle of the Australian, the profile as well as the front view are so unlike, that a child could scarcely mistake the one for the other. Similar differences, though of less extent, will be found on comparing the skulls of the short-head races. Accordingly both brachykephali and dolichokephali are divided into sub-classes, the prominent jawed or prognathous, and straight jawed or orthognathous. Of these classes the Australian is a type of the prognathous and the average European of the orthognathous. For the determination of the extent of prognathism or the contrary, the so called facial angle is sometimes made use of. The examination is made by measuring the angle formed by two straight lines, one extending from the middle of the opening of the ear to the floor of the nose, the other drawn from the most prominent part of the forehead to the front of the upper jaw. The angle thus taken varies between 70 and 80 degrees, sometimes exceeding these limits. Other things being equal, the greater the facial angle the more intellectual the appearance of the man. The ancients in some of their most admired statues exaggerated the angle to nearly 100 degrees. But there are other and important points of difference, in skulls, of which no note is taken in the classifications above mentioned, as, for instance, the height and contour of the superior surface, and the proportion between the facial part of the skull and the brain case proper. Compare the front view of the Mongolian, European and Australian skulls; notice the beautiful oval outline of the European; the low, depressed and square contour of the Australian; and the broad base and pointed top of the Mongolian. These differences in structure are equally visible when the skulls are viewed from below. From these distinctions arises another classification which is perhaps more generally useful than any other, viz, that of oval, pyramidal and prognathous, the latter class including only these skulls of which prognathism is the chief characteristic, as in the Australian or Negro. Now considering skulls as belonging to one of these three classes, the oval, pyramidal, and prognathous, it is found that the skull form bears a constant relation to the habits and surroundings of the race to which its possessor belonged. The prognathous skull is chiefly found among savage tribes, existing by the chase, or by the accidental yield of the earth, and, even where this form of skull exists in a race the majority of whose crania belong to a higher type, it will generally be found that the individual or his ancestors not far back, have lived under circumstances of special poverty or degradation. The pyramidal is the typical form of skull among nomad races, herdsmen and plain dwellers, or northern tribes living by fishing and the reindeer. Certainly some of the possessors of pyramidal skulls are no longer nomads, but there is much evidence

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in favour of the theory that these tribes, now located and possessing a higher civilization, are descended from nomadic tribes who at some early day wandered over the great plains of Asia, as the Red Indians of America do to-day between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains.

The oval form of skull, of which the European, or, as it was formerly termed, the Caucasian, is the best type, is separated from the preceding forms by the absence of their distinguishing characteristics, rather than by the possession of any very distinctive traits of its own. It is found among races posssessing the highest civilization; men existing by systematic agriculture and the use of arts demanding intellectual culture.

There is no doubt that a change in the habits of any people will, in the course of ages, modify the prevailing cranial form of the race. Thus the Turks are no doubt descended from the same stock as the still nomadic pyramidal skulled tribes of Central Asia, yet centuries of civilization and residence in one locality have modified their skull form into a close resemblance to the ordinary European type. On the other hand there is evidence that, reversing the circumstances, a retrogressive change may take place. Degrade a people into slavery, break up their civilization, transform them from city dwellers into nomads, and, in course of time, their skulls will exhibit a change toward prognathisms or pyramidalism in proportion to the alteration or degradation of their circumstances.

In measuring or otherwise examining unknown forms of skull, the possibility of artificial distortion should always be born in mind. Many tribes, both ancient and modern, have been in the habit of greatly modifying the form of their childrens' skulls by long continued pressure, sometimes with very curious results. This treatment, however, generally leaves such traces as to prevent the confounding of natural and artificial departures from the normal type.

But, in addition to the study of the proportions of the external parts of the skull, craniology includes the estimation of the volume of the contained brain, and, other things being equal, there is no doubt that the volume of the brain affords to a great extent a measure of intellectual capacity, though there are exceptions to this rule as to most others. The measurement of the brain case is taken either by filling the cranial cavity with shot of a uniform diameter, from the weight of which the cubic contents can easily be determined, or by taking a cast of the interior of the skull in plaster or wax. It is found by repeated observations of this character that a constant relation exists between the size of the brain and the status of the race from which the skull is derived.

Thus of 38 skulls of continental Europeans, English and Anglo-Americans, taken indiscriminately, the mean cubic contents were 93.5 inches.

Of 38 Chinese, Malay, Esquimaux and Finns (pyramidal form) the mean was 86 inches.

Of 164 skulls of North American Indians the mean was 84 inches.

Of 64 native Africans the mean was 83.7.

Of 8 Australians the mean was 75.

Individual cases exceed these limits widely.

Now I shall not attempt to determine with certainty the place of the Botan, according to any classification. To do so requires opportunity for extensive comparison, together with special experience and training for the work, which I have no claim to possess. My impression, however, is that the Botan race is a mixed one, probably a hybrid between a nigrito race and a Mongolian people. I think, comparing the Botan skull with other forms, that it approximates to the type of both these races without closely resembling either. All that I have attempted in the following note is such a study and measurement of the skulls in my possession as shall furnish data to some expert craniologist, by which he may compare and locate the specimens. Measurements to be of value for purposes of comparison must include such and so many as almost to enable the student to erect from the data given a model of the cranium measured. It appears to me that the scheme of Huxley is the best yet brought forward for systematic measurement, and I have accordingly adopted it.

It is hardly necessary to remind residents of Japan that the Botans or Motans are one of the so-called aboriginal and savage tribes of southern Formosa; nor, that they were, within a short time, chastised by the Japanese for the murder of certain Liu Kiu castaways. Little is known of these people; all that I have been able to gather concerning them may be briefly summarized as follows:—

They are a race of rather fine physical development, of medium height, courageous, frank, and impressible like most savages; straight haired, complexion very various but always of a brown tint, never black; having some knowledge of agriculture, cultivating tobacco, root crops and rice; possessing, as domesticated animals, buffaloes, pigs, dogs and poultry; living under a patriarchal organization; fond of the chase; having some slight knowledge of certain arts, and a rude form of religion the cultus of which is, at least to some extent, in the hands of priestesses, who are highly reverenced.

The skulls upon which this paper is founded are four in number, of which only one is perfect, the other three having apparently served for experiments as to the hardness and sharpness of Japanese swords. I have numbered the skulls 1, 2, 3 and 4.

No. 1 is perfect.

No. 2 has lost the left zygoma, a portion of the frontal, a portion of the temporal, the body of the ethmoid and nearly half of the facial bones.

No. 3 has lost about half of the frontal bone and is extensively fractured.

No. 4 has had the upper margin of both parietals beaten in, and has lost all of the facial bones.

These are no signs of artificial distortion in any of the skulls.

In all the skulls, when held at arm's length, the malar bones are visible upon either side.

All are dolichokephalic.

No. 1 is slightly prognathous in form. Nos. 2 and 3 are decidedly orthognathous, and the prognathism of No. 1 seems due rather to alveolar projection only, than to general prognathism. In all the skulls the facial bones are largely developed, more especially the malars. This development of the face is more marked in Nos. 2 and 3 than in No. 1, and these skulls accordingly approach more closely to the pyramidal form, than does No. 1. In all, the upper edges of the zygomata are somewhat convex.

In all, the temporal ridges are strongly marked.

The orbits of Nos. 1 and 3 are somewhat square in outline, while in No. 2 the orbit is elliptical, the axis directed downward and outward. The various processes for attachment of ligaments and muscles are strongly developed in all. The tubercle for the attachment of the ligamentum nuchæ is in No. 1 exceedingly prominent. The mastoid processes are in all of about average development.

The axes of the glenoid fossæ of No. 1, if prolonged inward, would intersect at the anterior margins of the occipital foramen. Those of No. 2 would intersect about .50 of an inch in front of a like point. These of No. 3 and 4 would meet about .38 of an inch in front of the foramen occipitum.

The occipital foramina of Nos. 1 and 4 are rather more oval than common, these of Nos. 2 and 3 are of about normal shape.

The external auditory foramina of all are oval. Those of No. 1 are of average size. Those of Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are exceedingly large as compared with European skulls.

The arch of the palate is in all, low and flat.

The external opening of the nose is large in all; in Nos. 1 and 2 the nasal arch is low and flattened; in No. 2 it is higher but by no means prominent.

The sutures in Nos. 1, 2 and 4 are distinct and un-united; in No. 3 all sutures, save the squamosal and a part of the lambdoidal, are obliterated.

The frontal sinuses are small in all, while in all the ethmoidal ridge of the frontal is large and prominent.

The following measurements are taken as correctly as possible in hundredths of an inch:—

	1	2	3	4
1. Extreme length.....	700	695	715	702
2. Extreme breadth	545	535	538	528
3. Height from posterior extremity of basi-cranial axis to junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures	530	527	552	526

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4. Longitudinal arc of the parietals	525	530	500	530
5. Transverse arc from one auditory foramen to the other.	1275	1275	1280	1300
6. Width of frontals immediately behind external orbital processes (least frontal measurement,)	370	*	343	362
7. Width of frontals on temporal ridges just above the external orbital processes.	383	*	367	367
8. Greatest frontal width where the temporal ridges cut the coronal suture	442	420	*	410
9. The longitudinal arc of the frontal	500	475	*	464
10. The longitudinal arc of the occipital	425	420	450	520
11. Transverse arc of the occipital, from the junction of the lambdoidal suture and its additamentum on one side horizontally over the occiput to the other side	515	490	525	500
12. The greatest transverse diameter of the occipital bone from one occipito-mastoid suture to the other	416	392	422	430
13. Between the points of the alispheno-squamosal sutures, which are cut by the transverse ridge on the alisphenoid	315	364	350	305
14. Between the most distant points of the outer surfaces of the mastoid processes	472	470	502	520
15. Between the most distant points of the outer edges of the occipital condyles	197	195	195	191
16. Transverse diameter of the occipital foramen	113	127	122	115
17. Length of the occipital foramen	147	135	132	142
18. Length of zygomata from anterior edge of auditory foramina to anterior edge of maxillo-jugal sutures	400	418	410	*
19. Between the outer edges of glenoidal fossæ	487	493	477	450
20. The greatest breadth of palate taken between inner edges of alveoli	151	160	162	*
21. The greatest length of palatine plate of palate bone	60	72	†	*
22. Between the outer sides, and posterior edges of the bases of the external pterygoid processes	187	204	213	175
23. Between the outer edges of the foramina ovalia	220	249	225	220
24. Between the posterior end of the alispheno-squamosal sutures and the outer sides of spinous processes	290	310	285	267
25. Between the centres of the styloid foramina	330	332	326	332
26. Between the inner edges of the precondyloid foramina	137	130	135	123
27. From the lower end of the basicranial axis to the anterior alveolar margin of the premaxilla	387	370	387	*
28. From the lower end of the basicranial axis to the posterior end of the spine of the palate	175	167	160	*
29. From the posterior end of the spine of the palate to anterior alveolar margin of the premaxilla	210	200	221	*
30. Vertical height of face from fronto-nasal suture to alveolar margin	294	245	270	*
31. Vertical height of the orbital aperture	150	138	140	*
32. Anterior interlachrymal diameter from point of junction of the frontal, lachrymal and maxillary on the one side to that on the other	83	85	86	*
33. Posterior interlachrymal diameter between the junctions of the ethmoid, lachrymal and frontal	95	*	91	*
34. Between the posterior ends of the ethmo-maxillary sutures	152	*	145	*
35. From the margin of the orbit to the alveolar margin between first and second molars	176	156	167	*
36. Between the centres of suborbital foramina	213	*	213	*
37. Between the outer edges of the optic foramina in orbits	122	*	120	116
38. Extreme transverse distance of the outer surfaces of the zygomata	520	*	536	*
39. Extreme distance between external alveolar margins.	247	255	260	*
40. Width of the external nasal aperture	108	100	110	*
41. Length of a line drawn from the anterior edge of the premaxilla through the posterior edge of occipital foramen, and cut by a perpendicular tangent to occipital bone	787	765	775	*
42. Length of so much of this line as lies in front of a point cut by a perpendicular to the centre of the occipital foramen	460	440	450	*
43. Length of above line behind this point	327	325	325	—
44. Length of basicranial axis from anterior margin of occipital foramen to prespheno-ethmoidal suture within skull	248	232	275	250
45. Least breadth of basicranial axis between apices of petrosals	80	100	85	90
46. Length of cribriform plate of ethmoid	83	*	110	110
47. Between outer edges of optic foramina within skull	91	102	86	80
48. Length of posterior superior edges of ossa petrosa	248	225	245	225
49. Between internal auditory meatus	228	220	215	200
50. Extreme distance of outer walls of posterior nares	115	*	120	*
51. Height of the arch of posterior nares	110	*	117	*
52. Greatest perpendicular height of nasal passage from cribriform plate to upper surface of palate, measured from floor of nares a little to one side of ridge	171	*	210	*
53. Projection of inner contour of the frontal forward, beyond the level of a perpendicular to anterior end of cribriform plate	55	*	45	*

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54. Projection of the inner contour of the occipital backward beyond the torcular Herophili.....	61	85	50	70
55. The capacity of the cranium and volume of the brain as determined by the use of shot of uniform diameter, in cubic inches.....	84.82	91.34	83.43	75.90
56. Indices of relation of width to length (Kephalic Index).	.78	.77	.75	.75
57. Facial angles	76.3	80.5	84.3	*

* Skull so broken as to render this measurement impossible.
† Suture obliterated.
Note.—The paper when read was illustrated by drawings of the skulls of various races including those of the Botans, as well as by type specimens of the skulls themselves.

JAPANESE TALES.

WHAT THE FOX DID AND WHY HE DID IT.

Many and diverse are said to be the doings of the fox in this pleasant Empire of Japan. Great is his power for good or evil, and complicated his character. Notwithstanding what his other qualities may be, however, he is oftenest credited with a levity of behaviour and a turn for practical joking which encourages elderly gentlemen out late "on business," to lay it to the fox's account—when excusing themselves to lecturing wives—that they have spent their nights in a ditch, or come home in the small hours, with the evidences of good cheer upon them. Timid lads, too, and nervous lasses,—who lose their courage after sundown and fail to execute their errands or fling away the parcels they have been sent to fetch, in their haste to regain the security of their homes when startled by a night-owl's melancholy cry, or the barking of a houseless dog, or some such noise as would be altogether disregarded in the light of day—find ready and sympathising listeners, if they proclaim themselves victims of the crafty fox. For reasons such as these, the fox's reputation has suffered, and the many good acts which his agency has brought about, are obscured by the shadow thus flung around him. He is in fact gibbeted, unfairly, like the dog whom misfortune has ticketed with an evil name. Inasmuch, therefore, as the following recital exhibits him in a more favourable light, it is confidently expected that it will be perused with pleasure, more particularly as it is solemnly guaranteed and affirmed that it is absolutely as true as—such stories generally are.

In a certain hamlet in the province of Bungo,—which, for the reason that some of the descendants of the parties interested may yet be in possession of the farm where the events to be related took place, and might object to their private history being thus laid bare before the public, we have decided shall be nameless—there lived a farmer, of so kind and benevolent a disposition, that his many charities had gained him the respect and affection of all the neighbours round about. As often happens in this world, however, whilst instrumental in rendering others happy he was overwhelmed with troubles of his own, at home. For his faithful wife, who had hardly reached her fortieth year at the period of which we write, lay sick unto death in the house which she had hitherto brightened and made joyous by her presence. For many months back she had been a martyr to hysteria, and her state, which until now had admitted of varying hopes and fears being entertained of her recovery, had lately become so much worse, that the doctors began to shake their learned heads and pull wise faces, and wonderful to relate, even agree among themselves, that there was reason to fear that things were becoming serious. And whatever may be said or thought to the prejudice of the faculty, it soon became apparent that they were in the right, for their patient gave from day to day such evident signs of approaching dissolution, that even an uninstructed layman would have found little difficulty in believing, that she stood knee deep in that black and silent river which runs round all the world.

The good man who dearly loved his wife was beside himself with grief. She was sinking before his eyes and he was powerless to sustain her. Things were in this unhappy condition, when one day the Mayor of a neighbouring village, laying aside his magisterial dignity and assuming the character of a simple individual—wherefrom we may assume that in those days even Mayors were at bottom but men—presented himself at the farmer's door to make friendly enquires as to the state of the invalid. Soon satisfied by the answers he received that Hope had turned her gracious face away and left the sorrowing household, and that science was unable to lead her in again, he bethought him of recommending the farmer, as a last resource, to seek counsel and consolation from a learned fox, called Matsu, which resided near his village and was held in great esteem by the people there.

It required but scant persuasion to induce the afflicted husband—anxious to seize hold of any straw of comfort—to adopt the suggestion, and so at dawn next morning he set forth, accompanied by a single servant, to lay his case before the fox medium, and request his best attention thereunto.

Nor was his application disregarded, for the latter received him kindly and listened to his story with sympathising interest. After which he prayed before the altar in his house, and having communed with the fox a little space, declared himself ready to speak definitely upon the matter.

And trifling after all, was the comfort which he was able to afford, for the gist of his communication was, that the farmer's wife would surely die, within two days.

Upon hearing this dread sentence the farmer, completely overcome by grief, seized hold upon his arm and besought him with frantic demonstrations of despair, to try and think of some plan by which her precious life might be preserved to him.

To this appeal he received for answer, that although it was not in the power of even foxes to prolong her life, yet that a plan might be devised, by which his wife's body might be reanimated and restored to him, to all intents and purposes, in no way differing from what it was before she had been smitten, with the disorder that was to take her from him.

"At the moment that her spirit is departing from her" he continued, "and if the project meets with your approval, we can replace it by that of a fox in such a way that she will, as I have said before, speak and act precisely as has been her wont, and no one be a bit the wiser."

To this proposal the farmer readily assented. Better a fox wife, thought he, than no wife at all.

"Very well then," replied the other, "my grandson shall lend you his spirit, and do you, for your part, warn your wife's attendants not to be alarmed at what may happen, and leave the rest to me."

Home as upon the wings of the wind sped the delighted farmer, and informed his friends and relatives of what was about to happen. Never a doubt had entered into his mind of the result of his mission, and the even fully justified his confidence. For upon the day appointed sure enough as had been foretold, at about two of the clock the sick woman appeared to have an exacerbation of her symptoms, so severe as to result in her apparent death, a moment after which she opened her eyes again, and looking round the room, got up and told her attendants that she would not require their ministrations any further, as she had perfectly recovered.

After this she took a bath, and then going to her wardrobe, brought out her customary articles of dress, and put them on as she had always been in the habit of doing, speaking and acting all the while in her usual manner, so that nobody who was not in the secret, could perceive the smallest difference in her.

Notwithstanding her apparent recovery, however, as her soul had really departed from her, it was decided that her funeral rites should be performed, and her husband accordingly gave private instructions to that effect to the priest of the temple which they habitually frequented, and had the customary ceremonies carried out, even to the performance of seven days' masses.

Meantime the object of all this interest, and on whom the eyes of friends and neighbours were fixed, conducted herself, to the great joy of everybody concerned, after the manner of the former tenant of the woman's body. One only point of difference, however, developed itself as time rolled on. Twice a year she sent out for large supplies of fish and wine, saying that she expected company in the

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evening and wished to prepare a feast for their delectation. On such occasions, having laid out everything herself, when night came on she always extinguished the lights, and having drawn screens all round the room and forbidden anybody to enter, went in, and seemed soon after to be engaged in entertaining some half score of guests, who were heard to laugh, and sing, and keep it up right jovially, but who talked an utterly incomprehensible gibberish. When supper was over, and everything had become quiet once more, she usually came out again, and lighted the lamps as before, saying that the guests had taken their departure. Another remarkable circumstance connected with these suppers was, that the remains of the viands showed that the revellers had consumed their food in a very barbarous fashion, devouring the fish even to the bones.

Saving and excepting these instances to the contrary, there was absolutely no difference in the woman's behaviour. She continued to live happily with her husband for some five or six years, when he was taken ill and died. On the same day that he gave up the ghost, and at the selfsame hour, she fell down at the kitchen door and expired likewise, and it is stated that her corpse in no way differed from that of any other individual who has died suddenly, but it is not related whether there was performed at her burial the same funeral obsequies as had been carried through at her previous decease.

Correspondence

THE EXPORTATION OF RICE.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 23rd June, 1877.

Dear Sir.—I have read with considerable amusement two leading articles upon above subject which have recently appeared in the *Japan Gazette*; and I am scarcely able to decide whether to be more amused at the audacity and impertinence with which the Foreign Ministers are urged, in the interests of the foreign merchants, to assault the Japanese Government and endeavour to intimidate it to relinquish the exercise of its sovereign rights as an independent government; or at the unction with which the writer in the *Gazette* takes credit to himself for having "pointed out a public abuse, the further toleration of "which is scarcely possible," and for having seized the opportunity afforded him by the Chamber of Commerce, "to be of real service to this community, by exposing the "facts of the Export of Rice."

In the first instance neither the *Gazette* nor any other paper ought, in my opinion, to talk of "tolerating" certain independent actions on the part of the Government, which purely concerns the Government alone, and does not in any way infringe upon the public or private rights of any person, nor, as far as I can see, contravene any clauses of the treaties with foreign powers.

As to the chuckle over the dilatoriness of the Chamber of Commerce, I presume the Chamber did not conceive it necessary to make a solemn announcement of what was very well known all over Japan.

What are the facts of the case, Mr. Editor? They are, I take it, simply as follows:—The Government of Japan originally prohibited the export of rice (whether wisely or not is beside the present question), under the impression that by permitting its free exportation, a famine might occur in case of a bad crop following large exportations; or the price be so much enhanced by exportation as to seriously embarrass the poor inhabitants, although enabling the Government perhaps to sell off its tax rice at a high price, at the expense of its own people; the only persons who would have benefitted besides, being a few native and foreign merchants.

The next view of the subject is in the contemplation of the fact that the Government receives a large portion of its taxes in kind, or in other words, rice, which it disposes of as circumstances recommend. If rice is scarce and prices are likely to run high, the rice is retained for home consumption, and sold out to the native merchants, the Government realizing sufficiently, and the people continuing to obtain this staff of life at a reasonable figure. If on the other hand, the rice is plenty, and prices likely to rule easy, there is no necessity to retain it for home consumption; and the Government is at perfect liberty to dispose of the rice which it has become possessed of under the circumstances related, in any manner, and through any agent, or agents, at any price it sees fit, treaties notwithstanding. If the Government had been assuming the rôle of a merchant, and interfering with the course of trade, had purchased up a quantity of rice to hold and sell out afterwards at a high price, which it was enabled to command by reason of having taken advantage of its position to make large purchases, and thus had created a monopoly, there might be room for complaint, *on the part of the Japanese public*, but not even then, as far as I can see, by foreign merchants. But the Government has not done this, and only seeks to dispose of the rice in a manner most advantageous to itself. If it proceeded in the manner suggested by the *Gazette* and put the rice up to auction without any upset price what would be the result? The price of rice would fall at once, the foreign merchants, and perhaps a few native ones, would purchase all at the sales, which would be exported, giving a slight profit to the foreign merchants, a very low price to the Government, and making no difference whatever to the native consumer. If, as is asserted by the *Gazette*, the Government has lost largely by its system of sale of the tax rice, the foreign merchants ought to be greatly obliged to the Government for saving them from losses, which they would have experienced had they bought and exported. As to Government monopolies, at which the *Gazette* is indignant, they are not confined to Japan. There is a cigar monopoly in Manila, and a tobacco monopoly in France, without saying anything about the opium in India, which has very much the character of a Government monopoly.

With respect to the appeal of the *Gazette* to the Foreign Ministers, and the citation of precedents in the cases of the action of Messrs. Winchester and Adams, I can only say, that two wrongs do not make one right, and if at the times alluded to Messrs. Winchester and Adams were able to convince the Japanese Government by force of argument, it is no reason why the right of might should be exerted again, even upon the plea of the mischief which the present system is inflicting upon the country, and the foreign merchants "whose number, and whose *(sic)* "capital, or means of capital are so vastly beyond the re-"quirements of the trade of the place," while the entire "system is harrassing their (the foreign merchants') legi-"timate trade."

If there are too many foreign merchants, let them take their capital and trade elsewhere; that is the true remedy, and not the rising of *ad misericordiam* cries for the Japanese Government to toss them a feed of rice; and as for the solicitude of the writer in the *Gazette* for the welfare and prosperity of the country, and the implication that the foreign merchants have come here with their enormous capital from philanthropic motives is too simple a statement for credence. The foreign merchants come here solely to benefit themselves as do other foreigners who come in other capacities, and although their presence may be of real benefit to Japan, that is not the object with which foreigners come here. The merchants do not care, nor are they expected to care, a fig about the prosperity of Japan, only so far as their own is involved in it.

It saves much trouble to speak the truth at once, and dispense with absurd colouring.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Your faithfully,

LEX.

The New York papers of the 5th inst. publish intelligence from Columbia announcing that the Columbian army has completely suppressed the insurrection at Antioquia. The Archbishop of Quito is stated to have been poisoned on Good Friday, while celebrating mass, by the admixture of strychnine with the sacramental wine.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The members of the Chinese Legation visited Sir Joseph Whitworth at Thomas' Hotel, Berkeley-square, on Wednesday, to inspect his collection of models and fire-arms. They afterwards went to South Kensington, where one of the buildings which had been suggested as suitable for the proposed Polytechnic Exhibition in China attracted special attention. The members of the Legation were accompanied by Dr. Macartney, Sir Walter Medhurst, Mr. Bourne, and other gentlemen—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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Law Reports.

IN THE DANISH CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., *Acting Consul-General.*
Messrs. KOLVIG AND VAN TORP, *Assessors.*

Thursday, June 21st, 1877.

UCHIDA WAKA *versus* BAVIER & Co.

JUDGMENT.

In this case the plaintiff sues the defendants for the sum of $250 for her passage money from Vienna to Yokohama upon the following written guarantee being given by the defendants:

"The undersigned testify that they are responsible for the pay-
"ment of the passage money from Europe to Japan of the woman
"Waka, engaged as ama for a journey to Europe.

"BAVIER & Co.

"Yokohama, 5th July, 1873."

It is admitted that the plaintiff was engaged by Dr Kaufmann a German subject, as a nurse to accompany him and his family to Europe, and that it was part of the agreement that he should provide her with a passage back to Japan or with employment with some person returning to Japan. It is admitted that the plaintiff accompanied Dr Kaufmann and his family to Europe in pursuance of that engagement; and it is also admitted that the guarantee in question was given by the defendants at the suggestion, or by the intervention, of the Japanese local authorities, who made the giving of the guarantee a condition of the grant of the passport to the plaintiff. The defence set up by the defendants either as preliminary to the trial or by way of argument on the evidence, may be summarized as follows:—

1st.—That Dr. Kaufmann is primarily liable, and that he ought to be sued first before the defendants can be rendered liable.

2nd.—That there is no proof of Dr. Kaufmann's failure to pay the passage money.

3rd.—That the plaintiff released Dr. Kaufmann from his engagement to pay the passage money, and that the defendants as sureties are therefore no longer liable.

4th.—That the guarantee was given to the Japanese local authorities, to indemnify the Japanese Government for any expenses which might be incurred by that Government in sending the plaintiff back to Japan, and that it was not intended to indemnify the plaintiff for any expenses which she might incur herself.

5th.—That Dr. Kaufmann was only liable to provide her with employment back to Japan and that she actually obtained that employment with Mrs Watanabe, and that Dr Kaufmann is consequently not liable for her passage money, and the defendants are therefore not liable.

6th.—That even if the defendants are liable the sum claimed is too much.

The defendants in this case are subject to Danish Law. But they are unable to refer me to any Danish law on the subject; and it has been agreed that the case should be decided either according to English law or according to French law. Now, in English law, the first defence raised by the defendants is not sustainable. The surety in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary, is liable to be sued first, and he can no way resist the claim on the ground that the principal has not yet been sued. The French law is more favourable to sureties, but the defendants under the circumstances of the present case are unable to avail themselves of its stipulation.

The provisions of the French law which apply to the case are Article 2021 and Article 2023 of the Code Civil, which are as follows:—

"2021.—La caution n'est obligée envers le créancier à le payer
"qu'à défaut de débiteur, qui doit être préalablement discuté
"dans ces biens, à moins que la caution n'aie renoncée au bénéfice
"de discussion, ou à moins qu'elle ne se soit obligée solidairement
"avec le débiteur: auquel cas l'effet de son engagement se règle par
"les principes qui ont été établis pour les dettes solidaires."

"2023.—La caution qui requiert la discussion, doit indiquer au
"créancier les biens du débiteur principal, et avancer les deniers
"suffisants pour faire la discussion. Elle ne doit indiquer ni des
"biens du débiteur principal situés hors de l'arrondissement de
"la cour impériale de lieu ou le payement doit être fait, ni des
"biens litigieux, ni ceux hypothéqués à la dette qui ne sont plus
"en la possession du débiteur."

A preliminary question upon the provision of Article 2021, whether the intention of the document signed by the defendant is that the defendants should be primarily liable or liable only as sureties. But as it has been treated on both sides as a guarantee, I shall consider it in that light. The defendants cannot comply with the conditions imposed by Article 2023. They can point out no property of the principal within the jurisdiction upon which the debt could be levied and, failing that, the first defence falls to the ground.

As to the second defence, I find as a fact that Dr Kaufmann did not pay the passage money. It is true there is only the direct evidence of the plaintiff herself. But there is nothing to contradict it. On the contrary all the circumstance of the case go to confirm her evidence on the point. There is moreover the statement of Mr Ernest Bavier that, having written to Dr Kaufmann he received a reply from Mrs Kaufmann and there is no suggestion of any allegation on her part that the passage had been paid by her husband, and, if it had been so paid, she would almost certainly have known it, and would as certainly have mentioned the fact. Such an allegation it is true could not be received in evidence on the trial, but it would have been a very material fact in support of the application for an adjournment for the purpose of procuring evidence to which I shall presently refer.

As to the third defence, I find on the evidence that the plaintiff did not release Dr Kaufmann. There is nothing to show that she did. The reason of her not sueing him is satisfactorily explained by the absence of any written agreement to support such a suit.

As to the fourth defence that the guarantee was a guarantee to indemnify the Japanese Government, and not to indemnify the plaintiff, it is to be observed that the document itself is silent upon the point. It is therefore necessary to have recourse to intrinsic evidence to explain it. The plaintiff says: "The Kencho officials
"represented to me that it was a very hazardous undertaking for
"me to go under the circumstances: that I had no guarantee for my
"return passage money: that I might be abandoned and destitute
"when I got to Europe, and be thrown on the world as a woman
"of bad character. On receiving this admonition from the Ken-
"cho I went straight to No. 76, to Mr Bavier and reported to him.
"Mr Bavier replied, 'I will give you a guarantee against all
"'that. I will go guarantee for your passage money." He
"then wrote out a guarantee and stamped it, and I took it to
"the Kencho."

Mr Bavier's absence prevents the accuracy of this statement being tested by the evidence upon it. But it is confirmed incidentally by Mr Ernest Bavier who has stated in his defence:—"I
"was in Europe at that time, and upon my return last January I
"heard the circumstances from my brother. The only thing
"I know is subsequent to the departure of my brother in March
"last year, when Waka put in several petitions. She came to see
"me personally, stating to me the circumstances of her claim, and
"asking me to refund her travelling expenses to the amount of
"$250. I told her that my brother had explained to me his case,
"and that, as according to the guarantee which she showed
"me he could only be held responsible if her passage money had
"not been paid to her, and as in the first instance Dr Kaufmann was
"the person to whom she had to look for payment, she ought to sue
"him, and that, if he should refuse without any good cause to pay
"her passage, we, as guarantees, should do so."

It is evident from this that when the plaintiff applied to Mr Ernest Bavier the statement of the case which he had received from his brother did not suggest to him that he had the defence which is now got up, and the conclusion I come to upon the evidence of the plaintiff and of Mr Ernest Bavier, is that the document is a memorandum in writing intended to be given by the defendants to the plaintiff. It is in this view, moreover, that it has evidently been looked upon by the *Kenrei* who has forwarded the document to this Court in support of the plaintiff's petition, which has also been forwarded through him. Upon this construction defendants are liable upon this guarantee at the suit of the plaintiff.

The fifth defence it appears to me cannot be sustained. It is not supported by the evidence. There is nothing to show that Dr Kaufmann ever offered the plaintiff the opportunity of employment with any person returning to Japan. The plaintiff herself says that he did not. She states that there was a distinct understanding before leaving Yokohama that she was only to accompany Dr Kaufmann and family to the end of the voyage and that on their arrival in Europe she was to be sent straight to Japan, but that he kept putting her off from time to time, so that she was kept from the month of October till the following May without any prospect of being sent home even then. It is clear also from the evidence of the plaintiff and of Mr Watanabe that the plaintiff did not obtain employment (in the sense of working her passage) with any one returning to Japan. Whether it is true—as the plaintiff's allegations go to show—that Mr Watanabe made a hard bargain with her is not material to the present case. Whether she rendered any services or not to Mrs Watanabe on the voyage, it was agreed that she should receive nothing whatever in consideration of them.

The sixth defence, which goes, however, to only part of the claim, has been made out. The expenses for which the defendants are liable do not amount to $250, but I find on the evidence of Mr Watanabe that they amount to 172 *yen* 60 *sen*. The plaintiff is entitled to sue for this latter sum, for she has paid 68 *yen* on account of it and is endebted to Mr Watanabe for the balance. The judgment of the Court will therefore be for the plaintiff for the sum of 172 *yen* 60 *sen*.

There is no doubt that the defendants' case is a hard one. They are placed at this disadvantage that they have not received any communication from Dr Kaufmann, and do not know what defence he might set up. It was on this account that they applied for a postponement of the trial. This application was not urged very strongly. But in any case I am of opinion that no further postponement could have been properly granted. So far back as the 20th of March of last year, the defendant stated in reply to a communication from the *Kenrei* forwarding the plaintiff's claim, that they required to write to Germany to Dr Kaufmann before they could do anything in the matter. It appears from Mr Bavier's statement that he wrote to Germany and found that Dr Kaufmann had gone to Manila; that he wrote to him and wrote also to a friend to make enquiries, and that, although a sufficient time has elapsed for receiving an answer, no answer has been received. Now, by the Further Rules for the proper and speedy administration of Justice (Law, 16th January, 1828) after providing that the grounds alleged for the applications for adjournment shall be carefully tested by the Court, it is provided (§2) that "It shall likewise be very strictly observed, that it is not enough that the act, with regard to which adjournment is demanded, is in itself a proper means to further the proceedings, but it is also requisite,

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that the interested person has not already had a sufficient time to do this same act. And a new adjournment shall therefore not be granted him to do what ought already to have been done." Now it appears there has been sufficient time to communicate with Dr Kaufmann and to get his answer if he had been minded to answer, and the plaintiff ought not to suffer by reason of his default.

ORDER.

That the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of 172 *yen* 60 *sen* within fifteen days from this.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq, *Acting Law-Secretary.*

Tuesday, June 19th, 1877.

J. J. CARGAN *v.* J. J. JARMAIN.

Plaintiff claimed $29.21, balance of account. Defendant in no way disputed the claim, but stated his inability to pay the whole sum at once.

Plaintiff did not appear, but the Court ordered that the sum should be paid in four instalments. Costs $3.

J. W. SUTHERLAND *v.* J. CRIPPS.

This was a claim for $17, carriage hire.

Defendant disputed $5 of the bill.

J. W. Sutherland, sworn:—I remember every occasion on which defendant hired traps from me. I saw the carriage go out of the gate each time.

Defendant stated he had hired one carriage and pair, one waggon and a single horse trap. On one occasion a trap was ordered by some friends of his who were to take him for a drive, but he was ordered to Shinbashi and another of the party fell sick so that the trap was not used. He did not order it.

To plaintiff:—I do not remember seeing you on the 3rd of June.

Mr Rose recollected ordering the trap on the 3rd of June by request of Mr Cripps. He stated it was for Mr Cripps. Mr Cripps sent a chit just when the trap came to say that he could not go. The trap was used.

Defendant in answer to the Court said he had authorised Mr Rose to order the trap.

Ordered to pay to the plaintiff $17, and $3 costs forthwith.

ROSE AND BUDGE *v.* J. CRIPPS.

Claim for $61.70 for refreshments supplied.

Mr Rose, sworn:—I supplied these refreshments to defendant.

Defendant did not dispute the claim, but said he was quite unable to pay a cent of the amount.

$61.70 ordered to be paid forthwith.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

(The World.)

The shadow of a great European war eclipses all subjects of purely domestic or social importance. The ambitious agitators, the provincial patriots, the aspiring champions of crotchets and leaders of cliques, the after-dinner rhetoricians and the patrons of the *al-fresco* stump, are condemned to pale their ineffectual fires before the fierce blaze which the Turk and Russian strife has lighted up. In England there reigns at the present moment a profound calm, ominous, it may be, of the coming storm; and the stillness has been but feebly broken in the last few days by the Home Rule wrangle; by the discussion of Burials Bill which removes no grievance, and satisfies no party; by the personal quarrel which a couple of ill-conditioned Irishmen have managed to pick in the lobby of the House of Commons, and the particulars of which their partisans have trumpeted forth to the ends of the earth; by the proclamation of the hopeless split between the English Liberalism and Hibernian disaffection; or by the pert prattle of a Conservative member of Parliament, so voluble of tongue and so barren of ideas as Mr. Henry Chaplin, at Willis' Rooms. The 'great heart of the nation' is as unmoved by any of these things as by the memory of Dr. Kenealy's speeches, or the vision of Dr. Kenealy's umbrella. Notoriety hunters of all kinds in and out of Parliament, members of the House of Commons who have mastered the greatest problems of Bumbledom, philosophic hobbyists, and indignant Philistines must resign themselves for a period to the wholesome lot of comparative extinction. Two empires are at war. Only up to a certain point, which may be reached at any moment, can England remain an unconcerned spectator; and, whether they acknowledge it fully or not, men's minds are so prepossessed by the contingencies of the future that they can find no place for the consideration of subjects as attractive even as Nonconformist grievances or the incidence of taxation.

A fuller, wider, and livelier sense of the life and responsibilities of a great nation, a contagious sentiment of martial restlessness and semi-brutal fervour, as well as a shrinking horror of battle and carnage in every form, are among the feelings which the declaration of a great war generates. In the closing stanzas of *Maud*, the most powerful lines perhaps that he ever wrote, Mr. Tennyson has very finely interpreted some of those influences which assert themselves when the cannon-bullet ceases to 'rust on a slothful shore'—impulses not only of sympathy with the oppressed, but of admiration for the mere shedding of blood, and of the opportunities which such bloodshedding brings with it:

> 'For the peace that I deem'd no peace is over and done,
> And now, by the side of the Black and Baltic deep
> And deathful-grinning mouths of the fortress, flames
> The blood-red blossom of war with a heart of fire.'

In these verses and their context it is quite as much the lust of warlike energy as the 'wrath wreak'd on a giant liar,' not less the unreasoning thirst for battle, as being the most intense mode of human activity, than hatred of Russia, which finds utterance. Whatever the cause and origin of the strife, however remote or however near its connection with England, there will always be a war-party in this country. If there be a prospect of England's becoming involved in the struggle, the cry of that party will be more distinctly audible. The 'fighting interest' has become powerful in England in proportion as the army has become representative of our national life in a degree never before witnessed. The sentiment that a little periodical blood-letting is good for the world's system; the vague idea that war, if it means misery for millions, means also 'the sudden making of splendid names,'—thus conspires with a sentiment of a more practical and interested character. The flame once kindled, however small, is quickly fanned, and material to feed it is never wanting. Russia as well as Turkey has her enemies in the poets, pamphleteers, and journalists of the English press. These gentlemen have long since made the cause of Turkey their own, and have for months past invoked the thunderbolts of fiery retribution against the perfidious policy of the C'zar. Indeed, with few exceptions, the newspapers have done all in their power to rouse the English nation to so full a sense of Muscovite machinations and insolence, that the demand for their violent chastisement may be expected naturally to follow.

On all sides, whether with those who have been urging that England should apply military coercion to the Porte, and if necessary destroy its fleet in the interests of the oppressed Christians, or with the advocates of a literal fidelity to existing treaties, even although at the cost of certain war with Russia, there is the conviction that unless the hostilities which have broken out are put down immediately by the exercise of some special providence, they must, sooner or later, compel the interference of England. In other words, it is universally believed that the strife cannot be 'localised.' The English public is dominated by the idea that at any moment this country may be called upon to take arms if it wishes to hold its own. The reception which awaits this belief is sufficiently varied. To the mass of mankind war is an evil of so horrible a character and such incalculable magnitude, that its presence seems fitly described in language which would indicate that the curses of hell had been let loose upon the earth. A powerful and picturesque writer has already conveyed this view of the struggle commenced between Russia and Turkey in a paragraph which has been widely quoted. The horrors of war are, in reality, the assertion in its extreme and most repulsive form of the existence of that principle of evil which has puzzled so many generations of philosophers. They must be faced just as other forms of evil must be faced; and, hideous as the 'arbitrament of the sword' is, it must remain the last resort so long as the peoples of the world agree to postpone a regard for personal life and interests to national life and interests. The purely emotional standpoint is only one of many from which war and its works may be regarded. Philosophers of history see in war not so much the clash of swords and the deaths of men, as the collision of ideas and the triumph of principles. To the City man of the minor kind a declaration of war only means the looming of the war ninepence on the horizon. The newspaper proprietor principally discerns in a coming campaign a colossal circulation indefinitely multiplied. The author of cant appeals in high-flown strains to the patriotism and nobility of his countrymen, magniloquently informs the women and children, who are about to be left widows and orphans, that there is nothing like war for purifying the atmosphere, and that if there had been no war in Europe Lord Byron's finest poems would not have been written.

With the Government of the country it rests to harmonise and to elicit a practical unity from these conflicting views. And there is much at the present time to diminish the difficulties of a necessarily difficult task. The English people are amenable to, and are anxious for, such guidance as a Government ought to be able to exercise. If there does not exist now the same developed enthusiasm as possessed the national mind

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before the commencement of the Crimean War, the prevailing sentiment is not likely to be less useful to a Government which is able skilfully to employ it. The Turk may be generally believed to be incurable, and there is certainly little enough of active solicitude for his welfare. But those who recall the successive episodes and phases of the Crimean struggle will find that after the operations on the Danube in 1854 the Turk marvellously receded into the background. Certainly it was no concern for the Mussulman which caused the English public to await with such profound anxiety the intelligence which each mail brought from the Black Sea during 1854 and 1855. England was fighting against the Power which the popular mind regarded as her natural enemy in the East. The forces of English resistance and Russian aggression were as much pitted against each other as if the Turkish element had never been there at all. There is no doubt whatever that the suspicion and distrust with which Russia and Russian designs were regarded by England twenty-three years ago exist among us still. Zeal for the Ottoman cause, pure and simple, may be slight indeed, and in proportion as it is absurdly contended that the Porte, which from the first has steadily refused to make any concessions, would, if gently handled, have done everything which Europe originally asked is probably destined to vanish altogether. But this implies nothing whatever of that latent sympathy with Russia which could interfere with the patriotic policy of so anti-Russian a Cabinet as Lord Beaconsfield's. The Government, indeed, have a brilliant opportunity before them, and they have but to use it aright to scatter all opposition to the winds, and to convince the nation that as they will not lightly be called upon to take up arms, so the power and prestige of England are absolutely guaranteed against all aggression. But if this is to be done some portion of the tactics of the Government and of its supporters in the press must be renounced. Nothing can be more frivolous than the plea which Lord Derby has insinuated—and which the *Daily Telegraph*, which has taken upon itself to address to its erewhile idol 'a stern and true word,' has thought fit to emphasise—that Mr. Gladstone is responsible for the failure of the Ministerial policy to preserve peace. The pressure, it is said, which Mr. Gladstone has exercised upon the Government has been that of an 'irresponsible dictator,' and has been 'mischievous and fatal.' If the Ministerial majority were narrow or undisciplined, this argument might be entitled to some consideration; but when a Government as powerful as the present seeks to excuse any blunders of its own on the ground of the importunity of its opponents, it may be dismissed as unworthy and absurd.

Since the entire subsidence of the Bulgarian agitation the Government have had no difficulties to contend with except those which have been exclusively of their own manufacture. Of late Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Argyll have preserved a comparative silence. Since the outbreak of war Lord Hartington has declined to challenge the tactics of the Government. The attempt to bring the question, as between the Administration and the Opposition, to a distinct issue has been abandoned. Every threatened demonstration ends in a collapse. The supremacy of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Derby is unquestioned. The English people are thoroughly alive to, if they are not fanatically apprehensive of, the Russian hereditary policy of aggression and encroachment. Because there are no frothy demonstrations held, the national conviction on each one of these points is not the less intense. The national temper is one of which a Government that claims the national confidence is for every reason bound to take advantage. The Atrocities agitation of the autumn was only rendered possible because of the contemptuous reticence, the lamentable want of frankness, of the Government. Is the same mistake, or anything analogous to it, to be repeated now? Are the people of England to be permitted to think that the Government is as little able to decide upon a definite policy as the Opposition? Each day as it passes without some Ministerial declaration on the subject of the responsibilities and duties of England is calculated to produce such an impression, and *pro tanto* to alienate from the Government the sympathies of the people. When the national sentiment, at such a moment as the present, is of the kind which we described, there is a real danger lest, if it be not directed to, and expended on, some definite object, it should run to waste, and be destroyed. What is now needed is to economise what will prove a growing force; and if this is to be done in the interests of the Government, it will be because the people are no longer left in doubt as to the end towards which the country is being led.

We learn that the Shanghai tea market was opened this morning and a sale of 120 half-chests of Ningchow effected at Tls. 25 per picul.—*Shanghai Courier.*

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, June 8th, 1877.

Three Russian frigates from America have arrived at Brest.

LONDON, June 11th, 1877.

Unofficial despatches state that the Russians attempted the passage of the River Danube at Uikopoli, and were repulsed.

The Russian press is indignant at the notion that Russia would be satisfied with peace without solid guarantees.

LONDON, 8th June, 1877.

Three Russian frigates have arrived at Brest from America.

The right wing of the Russian troops in Asia Minor has arrived at Nariman beyond Olti; and the left wing has penetrated to Kara Klissa, unopposed.

London, 7th June, 1877.

The Turks have attacked the insurgent troops in Montenegro and completely defeated them.

The Turks are bombarding Giurgevo.

A Turkish Governor has been appointed to Sukhum Khaleh.

London, 6th June, 1877.

The Insurgents in Circassia have been defeated by the Russians with great loss.

The Russian Army finds great difficulty in obtaining supplies.

London, 6th June, 1877.

Lord Derby, in reply to a proposition from Russia that the Suez Canal should be considered neutralized, has refused to accede to the arrangement, and has informed the Russian Ambassador in London that the Porte, the Khedive, and England are firmly determined to disallow any warlike operations on the Canal.

London, 31st May, 1877.

There are vague rumours of peace negociations being opened through the mediation of Germany.

Alsace and Lorraine are being reinforced.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(From the Straits Times Extra.)

Bombay, May 21st, 1877.—The Rev. Mr. Barker, S. P. G. Missionary at Ahmednugger, has been suspended from his clerical functions for three months for administering the Holy Communion to a corpse.

Bombay, May 24th.—Next Monday Admiral Corbett assumes the command of the Navy in the East Indies.

The *Undaunted* proceeds to Trincomalee, but may go to Aden, if required. The *Gazette* says that Government enquiries have been made as to the amount of tonnage that would be required for the shipment of 15,000 men to stations on the Persian Gulf.

Constantinople, May 24.—Constantinople has been placed in a state of siege. The demonstration of the Softas only numbered 2,000. A deputation of five of them was admitted to the Turkish Chamber of Deputies and they demanded certain ministerial modifications. A Court Martial has been ordered on the Governor of Ardahan fortress with reference to the retreat of the Turkish forces from that place before the enemy. The Russian troops are moving towards the West, and 85,000 men are already concentrated on the upper and middle Danube. The river has settled down, but it is not probable that the passage can be made before the middle of June.

Berlin, May 25.—The Berlin semi-official journals have assumed a hostile tone towards the French Ministry.

Diplomatic relations between Germany and Italy are very intimate.

London, May 26.—Latest advice from the seat of war in Asia Minor state that Russian troops are making rapid marches towards Erzeroum, and that their vanguard has already reached Olti, whilst the left wing is marching towards Diabeker and the centre has commenced bombarding the outworks of Kars. The position of the Turks in the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey, consequent on these movements of the enemy, is, therefore, considered critical.

London, May 27.—The Persian minister at Constanti-

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nople has presented a Note to the Porte containing most pacific assurances from the Shah.

The latest advices from the seat of war state that the head-quarters of the Russian Army Corps of the Caucasus have been transferred to Alexandropol, and that the left wing has reached Van. A Turkish ironclad has been sunk at Ibraila by a torpedo vessel.

London, May 28.—The rivers Danube, Aluta and Sereth have overflowed. Advices from the seat of war in Asia Minor state that the Russian troops from Ardahan have joined the main body of the army before Kars. Fighting is going on near Soukhoum Kaleh, to which place the Russians are sending reinforcements.

Paris, May 28.—Marshal Macmahon has made a pacific speech, in which he said that France would take no part in the present European complications.

Constantinople, May 26.—The Roumanian army is concentrated in Little Wallachia and remains on the defensive. The arrests of Softas continue, and several have been banished. A demonstration has been made at Athens having for its objects the urging of the election of a ministry and the necessity for military preparations.

London, May 28.—The German ironclad squadron has gone to the Levant. No further news from the seat of war before Kars. The capture of Ardahan by the Turks is entirely unconfirmed. The Russian troops have evacuated the Abassian (? Circassian) littoral of the Black Sea, but are guarding the mountain passes in the interior. Continued cannonade between Widdin and Kalafat is going on.

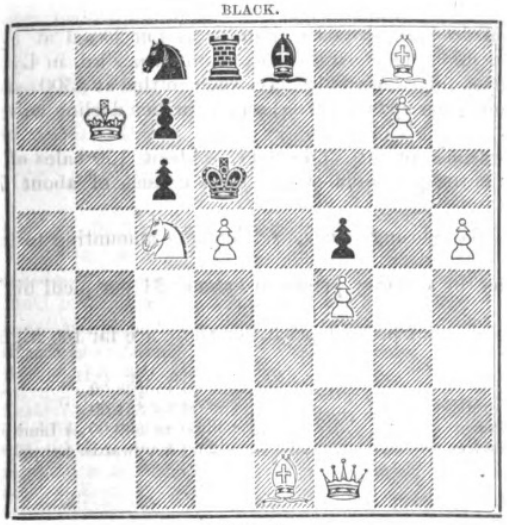
Brussels, May 30.—*Le Nord* states that the Russian Government is anxious to reassure England that Russia will not assail her interests, as defined in the speech made by Mr. Cross in the House of Commons on the 7th May, wherein he said that England's interests were to protect the Suez Canal and guard Egypt, and permit no interference with the freedom of the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

London, May 31.—Prince Gortschakoff is announced to accompany the Czar to Polyesti. This has given rise to vague rumours at Bucharest that peace negotiations between Russia and Turkey are about to be opened up through the mediation of Germany.

PROBLEM.

By Messrs. Kohtz and Kockelkorn.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 4 moves.

Solutions of J. H. Tukertort's problem of last week.

White.	Black.
1.—Q. to K. B.'s 6th, ch.	1.—Q. takes Q.
2.—B. to Q. B.'s 4th, ch.	2.—Interposes P.
3.—P. takes P. en passant, mate.	

Black.	White.
1.—P. takes Kt., dis. ch.	1.—Interposes Q., ch.
2.—Q. takes Q., ch.	2.—Moves K.
3.—Q. mates.	

Correct answers received from W.H.S., Tôkiô, and C.B., Yokohama.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the Society's Library, at the Tôkiô Dai Gakko (formerly Kai Sei Gakko), on

Wednesday, the 27th Instant,

AT 4 P.M.

BUSINESS:

1.—TO RECEIVE THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

2.—TO ELECT OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Tokio, 22nd June, 1877.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Content in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at curren rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
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Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

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Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—A fair business has been done; prices are firm and in some instances slightly dearer. *Yarns* continue saleable at current quotations. In 9 lbs. *Shirtings* fair transactions are reported at improving rates, while other weights and qualities move in moderate lots at former values. There have been small sales of *Velvets*; *T. Cloths* are neglected, and *Drills* are lower.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.47½ to $1.77½	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce. 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.65 to 2.25	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb. 0.67½ to 0.80
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.65 to 2.35	Black Velvets		7.00 to 8.25
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.00 to 2.60	English Drills 14/15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in. 2.40 to 2.65
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1.60	Taffachelass	13 yds,	43 in. 1.70 to 2.15
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25			

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$29 00 to 32.50	No. 38 to 42 per picul... $34.00 to 38.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$31.50 to 34.75	Reverse Twist 16-24 ,, —

Woollens.—There is no great change to report in this staple, with the exception of some demand for plain *Mousselines de Laine* at prices which shows a further decline. *Blankets* continue to be enquired for, but stock are nearly exhausted.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5 50 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de Laine ...30 yds. 30 in... 0.24 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4 25 to 5.25	Multicolored ,, ...30 yds. 30 in... 0.28 to 0.36
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.00 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy .. 48 in. to 52 in... 0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0 24 to 0.31	Presidents ...54 in. to 56 in... 0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots ...54 in. to 56 in... 0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16 50 to 17.50	Union ...54 in. to 56 in... 0.60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green 6 to 8 lbs....per lb 0.40 to 0.48
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.16¾ to 0.17¾	

Sugar.—The market has been firmer during the week, and while rates for *Formosa* are unchanged, White Sugars have advanced 15 cents per picul.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$5.00	China No. 4 Kook-fah ... per picul... $7.35 to $7.65
,, in basket	,,	$4.85	,, No. 5 Kong-fun ,, ...$6.65 to $7.15
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$4.90	,, No. 6 E-pak ,, ...$5.95 to $6.45
do. in basket	,,	$4.80	Swatow Brown ,, ... None.
China No 1 Ping-fah	,,	None	Daitong ,, $4.50
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$8.55 to $8.95	Japan Rice ,, ...$2.00 to $2.30
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$7.95 to $8.25	Kerosene Oil ,, $4.50

Kerosene Oil.—There is no change to report in prices, as no transactions have taken place, and consequently remain nominal at $4.50.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—On the 18th instant about 30 Bales of new Mybash Hanks arrived and were purchased at $500 to $570 per picul, or @ 4/1=20/2 to 20/11 per lb. in London and @ frs. 5.15=56 to 58 per kil. in Lyons. Since then several several parcels have come to the market but only a few bales have been settled at $500=18/6 and frs. 51.—This shows already a drop of 50 to 70 dollars on opening rates, and a further decline will, no doubt, take place before a general business is possible.

The first arrivals compare favourably with last season's in size and colour.—About 150 bales of old coarse Silk have gone into native consumption. Prices are entirely nominal while stocks consist of about 700 bales of old Silk and 20 bales new Hanks.

Tea.—A brisk business has been done during the closing week, settlements amounting to fully 6,000 piculs.

The anticipated decline has thus been checked, and on the contrary prices are about $1 per picul higher on all grades from Good Medium downward.

Some amount of low grade Teas have changed hands, but present prices for these are far too high to leave any margin on home quotations.

Common	$14.00 to $15.00	Fine	$25.00 to $28.00
Good Common	$16.00 to $18.00	Finest	$29.00 to $34.00
Medium	$19.00 to $21.00	Choice	$36.00 to $39.00 } Limited
Good Medium	$22.00 to $24.00	Choices	$42.00 & upwards. } supply.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have remained pretty steady throughout the past week, but close slightly easier, with a scarcity of Private Paper.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0⅛d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	75
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 11⅞d.	,, Private 10 days sight	76
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1⅛d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	96½
On Paris—Bank Sight	5.00	,, 30 days sight Private	98½
Bank 6 months' sight	5.07½	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	97
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.17½	,, 30 days sight Private	99
On Hongkong—Bank sight	⅜ % dis.	Kinsatz	412½
,, Private 10 days' sight	⅝ ,,	Gold Yen	402

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 18	City of Tokio	Maury	American str.	5072	San Francisco	May 29	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
„ 18	Tanais	Reynier	French str.	1735	Kobe	June 16	General	M. M. Co.
„ 18	Tibre	De Girard	French str.	1726	Hongkong	„ 11	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 19	Maitland	Page	British bq.	712	Cardiff	Dec. 8	Coal	M. M. Co.
„ 21	Duna	Steele	British str.	1320	Hongkong	June 14	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 21	Roving Sailor	Bryant	Am. 3-m. schr.	460	Kobe	—	General	Japanese
„ 21	Glammis	Key	British barque	1150	Hongkong	June 5	Ballast	E. Fischer & Co.
„ 22	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1870	Shanghai & ports	—	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 22	Tah-yew	Direkssen	Chinese str.	460	Shanghai, &c	—	General	S. M. Cook
„ 23	Catarina	Fischer	Danish bq.	316	Takao	June 9	Sugar	Nethd. Trading Co.
„ 23	Malacca	Edmond	British str.	1709	Hongkong	„ 17	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 15	John M'Kean	——	Japanese schr.	196	Hakodate	Ballast	——
„ 15	Courier	L'scheffsky	Russian str.	495	Nagasaki	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 17	Ocean Pearl	Grinnell	American schr.	196	Hakodate	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 19	City of Tokio	Maury	American str.	5072	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
„ 19	Jylland	Laube	Danish brig	267	Newchwang	Ballast	Captain
„ 19	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	2145	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 20	Sunda	Reeves	British str.	1704	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 20	Ching-too	Baikie	Brit. 3-m. schr.	304	Hakodate	Ballast	J. D. Carroll & Co.
„ 20	Iris	Taylor	Brit. 3-m. schr.	259	Taiwanfoo	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Duna	Steele	British steamer	1320	Hongkong	June 21	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese steamer	1780	Shanghai and ports	June 22	M. B. Co.	
Malacca	Edmond	British steamer	1709	Hongkong	June 23	P. & O. Co.	
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	980	North Coast	June 3	Lighthouse Department	
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1735	Kobe	June 18	M. M. Co.	
Tibre	De Girard	French steamer	1726	Hongkong	June 18	M. M. Co.	Hongkong
Tah-yew	Direkssen	Chinese steamer	460	Shanghai, etc.	June 22	S. M. Cook	
SAILING SHIPS.							
Cath. Marden	Marden	Brit. 3 m. schr.	287	Takao	June 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Cynosure	Hatton	British barque	769	Nagasaki	June 14	Order	
Catarina	Fischer	Danish barque	316	Takao	June 23	Nethd. Trading Co.	
Glammis	Key	British barque	1150	Hongkong	June 21	E. Fischer & Co.	
Madagascar	Spiesen	German barque	290	Takao	June 13	H. Grauert	
Maitland	Page	British barque	712	Cardiff	June 19	M. M. Co.	
Oceanus	Brorson	German brig	207	Takao	June 9	Chinese	
Roving Sailor	Bryant	Am. 3-m. schr.	460	Kobe	June 21	Japanese	

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais* from Kobe:—H. E. M. de Geoffroy, Mr. and Juéry, Messrs. Dallast, M. Bair, M. Van Oordt, Wolffs, E. C. Kirby, Okamita, Hecho, M. Geofries and 2 domestics, and 21 Japanese.

Per Steam-ship *City of Tokio* from San Francisco:—For Yokohama: Miss Lillie Groves, Revd. R. Hayward, U.S.N., Messrs. J. M. Pouce de Leon, J. F. Ocisen, G. Hamilton, J. O. Cadwallader, E. S. Morse, F. Shaw, F. R. Sears, W. H. Metcalf, H. D. McEwan, U. S.N., Geo. R. Erary. For Hongkong:—Mr. Hermann Maynau; 2 Europeans, and 168 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* from Hongkong:—Mr. Karasé, Japanese Minister to Italy; Mrs. Karasé, Mrs. Tosse and child, Mrs. Friend, Mrs. Huskinson and child, Mrs. Keswick, 4 children, and servant, Mrs. Stranford and 2 children, Messrs. Piercy and servant, Hasimoto, Stedston, Sinchiya, Caulsefert, Scheidt and servant, and Ah Ching.

Per Steam-ship *City of Tokio* for Hongkong:—J. Rourdan.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Marayama and child, Messrs. O. Heywood Jones, H. Heywood Jones, L. A. Levy, Yamane, Ban, Hara, Morishita, Yoshishiku, Tachiki, Ousen, F. de San, S. Hojo, Idzuin, Mada, Yasuda, Itakura, Mushakoji, Tagawa, and F. N. Bogel.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda*, for Hongkong.—Col. Dickins, Captain Dempster, Justice Snowden, Mrs. Snowden, Commander Pusey, R. N., and servant, Captain Ranton, Mrs. Stephens, Messrs. Cowderoy, Donald, Brown, Gadsden and Cripps; 45 Europeans and 2 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Captains Cheetham, Wynn, and Kilgour, Miss Otoki, Miss Shoda, Miss Yamaguchi, Miss Osoda, Mr. and Mrs. Yamaguchi Mr. and Mrs. Shoda, Dr. Anderson, U.S.N., Messrs. R. D. McKee, W. A. Marshall, U. S. N., A. C. Flagg, Delmege, Kemperman, Garrout, Longford, Carrort, Ting Tai, and 36 Japanese in the cabin, and 148 Japanese and 4 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Tah-yew* from Kobe:—100 Japanese police, and 100 Japanese civilians.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* from Hongkong:—
General ... ...4,008 pkgs.
Sugar ... ...2,436 „
Total ... ...6,444 pkgs.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure $1,100.00

Per Steam-ship *Sunda* for Hongkong:—
Silk for England ... ... 54 bales.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure $543,226.21

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MISCELLANEOUS.

In the U. S. Consular General Court at Kanagawa, Japan.

J. M. BATCHELDER,

Against

THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF THE BARQUE

"CAYALTI."

TO THE FORMER OWNER OR OWNERS OF THE SAID BARQUE AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. GREETING.

WHEREAS an action has been brought in this Court by the above-named Plaintiff against the proceeds of the sale of the Barque *"CAYALTI,"* now in the hands of the UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL for Japan, praying that the said proceeds may be paid to him on account of monies advanced and transportation and supplies furnished to the crew and coolies belonging to the said Barque *"CAYALTI."*

Now therefore take notice, that unless answer be filed therein within three months from the date hereof, judgment will be taken by the said Plaintiff according to the prayer of his Petition.

Given under my hand with the Seal of said Court affixed, this 28th day of May, A.D. 1877.

(Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul-General.

J. 1. 3ms.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

THE PRICE
—OF—
The Ladies' Directory,

WHICH will be found a very useful diary to the end of the year, has been REDUCED to

ONE DOLLAR.

To be obtained of Messrs. KELLY & Co., or the Office of this Paper.

Yokohama, April 11, 1877. tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF

GOODALL'S WORLD-RENOWNED

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.
YORKSHIRE RELISH.
GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

THE MOST DELICIOUS
SAUCE IN THE WORLD.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palateable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. To Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST & MOST
AGREEABLE TONIC YET INTRODUCED.

The best remedy known for Indigestion, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores delicate invalids to health and vigour. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse, & Co., Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

The cheapest, because the best, and indispensable to every household and an inestimable boon to housewives. Makes delicious Puddings without Eggs, Pastry without Butter, and beautiful light Bread without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England.

June 5, 1875. 52ins.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER



dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH

BY TAKING

HOCKIN'S

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless, and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient* or *Brisk Purgative* according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly HALF A CENTURY proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers, or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of **Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers,** and the other ordinary **ailments** of life.

Agents—

BOMBAY, MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant, tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLORIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, COAL-TAR, and other SOAP in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAD and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the Mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

E. RIMMEL Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.

An illustrated Price List sent on application.

December 4, 1875. 52ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of al kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873. tf.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.



And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 23C, FORSTON ST., HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

December 2, 1876. B. 13ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATFD

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce' to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged. L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed,

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER, BOTTLE, AND STOPPER,

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Yokohama, March 7, 1874. 33ins.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Prodnce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876 52 ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Dated October 11th, 1869.

Under Distinguished Patronage

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Lassitude
Liver Complaints	Shortness of Breath
Palpitation of the Heart	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Dizziness	Impaired Nutrition
Noises in the Head and Ears	Mental and Physical Depression
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Hypochondria	Tumidity
Female Complaints	Eruptions of the Skin
General Debility	Impaired Sight and Memory
Indigestion	Nervous Fancies
Flatulence	Impoverished Blood
Incapacity for Study or Business	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Sick Headache	PrematureDecline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

IS SOLD ONLY

In CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

☞ *CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.*

Wholesale Agents for—

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. WATSON CLEAVE & Co.
HONGKONG..... „ WATSON & Co.

Export Agents.

NORTH, THOMPSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS,

No. 61, Agents.

Yokohama, September 11, 1875. 52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See "Times," July 12th, 1864.

The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet refeshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the excretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and time when requisite Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholics, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," December 31st, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Cholorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that n nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from "Medical Times," January 12th, 1866.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value af this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of odopting it in all ceases."

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as CHLORODYNE, from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article. "Pharmaceutical Journal," August 1st, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the word "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

The public are further cautioned, a forgery of the Government stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

83, *Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.*

Sold in bottle at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Yokohama, October 21, 1876. 6mos.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 23.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omissonto renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person bv whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The most important news received this week from the South is to the effect that certain forces under General Kawaji have succeeded in effecting a junction with the Government forces in Kagoshima. The latest telegrams despatched from Kiôto announce that a report had been received from Kawaji that the 5th battalion, after marching for eight *ri* on the Kagoshima-kaido, arrived at Kodan, in the rear of Kagoshima on the 25th instant. From this point an attack was made upon the rear of the Satsuma forces, who were forced to retire. The Imperialists captured a number of batteries, and finally entered Kagoshima. The insurgents, making their way round by mountain passes, made a furious attack on the rear of Kawaji's forces, and were with great difficulty repulsed. The batteries taken from the insurgents were handed over to the 4th Division of the Imperial Army, and Kawaji with the remainder of his men, entered Kagoshima. The Imperialists lost only some thirty-four in killed and wounded, so that it would not appear that any serious attempt was made to prevent them from getting into the town. Troops are posted between Miya-no-jô and Niuki, to prevent the communication from being interrupted.

From private sources we learn that the condition of affairs in Kagoshima is frightful. The insurgents and their families, before they left the city, did all they could to render its occupation as uncomfortable as possible for their assailants, by closing up wells, or poisoning the water in others by throwing into them every kind of filth. The heat is excessive, and there is an almost entire absence of any sanitary precautions. The effects of these combined causes among the troops are epidemic diseases of the worst type, which are killing off and disabling more than many engagements.

Last February we took occasion, on the part of the community, to tender our grateful thanks to Mr. Nomura, the Governor of Kanagawa, for entering into arrangements for ridding the settlement of stray dogs. There was for a short time an absence of the wretched starving curs, which make day painful by the sight of their misery, and night hideous by their howls of suffering. But the carrying out of the order seems recently to have been neglected, and again the settlement is overrun with the wretched, homeless and ownerless animals. To a nervous or tender-hearted person, a ride in a carriage or *jinrikisha* is simply torture. There must recently have been some extraordinary increase and multiplication, for the roads literally swarm with helpless, starving and mangy puppies. The poor little wretches lie about the streets, and in spite of the kind-hearted care usually exercised by the *jinrikisha* men, every hour in the day are heard the cries of some unfortunate that is run over or trodden on, and left to crawl away and die a death of lingering misery. We feel sure that it is only necessary to call the attention of the Governor to the present non-observance of his orders, to induce him at once to take measures for having them strictly carried into effect.

When complaints of hard times and depressed trade are so continuous and universal, it is somewhat a relief to find the council of the Asiatic Society congratulating the members on the prosperity of the institution, and that too, with good reason, judging from the Annual Report which we publish elsewhere. Not only can the Society boast of an unusual accession of members during the past year, but upwards of seventeen papers have been read, all of which were interesting, and many of them of singular excellence, so that in the volume of Transactions which will represent the Society's proceedings for the year past, members will secure a most valuable addition to their libraries. We regret to say that interest in the Society has apparently somewhat fallen off in Yokohama, as shown by the fact that twelve of the seventeen papers of which the Society can boast were read in Tôkiô. This may be accounted for by the fact that the headquarters of the Society are now at Tôkiô, but we trust that during the year to come, Yokohama members may prove, by a succession of well sustained meetings, that they are desirous of according deserved support to the Asiatic Society of Japan.

The following is a portion of the evidence brought out during cross-examination of the plaintiff in the action brought against Captain Colomb of H. M. S. *Audacious*:—

Witness continued:—I used to ply steamers hither and thither in my own name, when the Government gave me several steamers and I formed the Mitsu Bishi Company. I paid nothing for them, and have never been asked to pay cost of them to the Government. Counting large and small I think there are eighteen steamers, but I do not remember. The last one was handed over to me about three years ago. I pay all expenses of passage for vessels in the Government service. The earnings belong to the Mitsu Bishi Co.; speaking accurately, they go into my hand.

This puts us in mind of an anecdote which is related of Handel. The wonderful master had an appetite as colossal as his genius, the healthy body requiring a vast amount of nourishment to support that healthy mind which produced the healthiest music that has ever been given to the world. The solid

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fare of England was especially suited to his tastes, but it was sometimes difficult for him, at an entertainment, to eat all he wished without laying himself open to the charge of greediness. On one occasion, wishing to give himself a treat after some gigantic effort, he went to a favorite restaurant and ordered dinner for some half dozen persons. When all was prepared he requested it might be served forthwith. "Yes, sir," said the waiter, "but where is the company?" "I am ze company!" replied the Master.

We cannot refrain from making a few remarks on a shameful letter—we are sorry we can use no milder term—that has been written by some one signing himself Monto Sakibo, and has found its way—we feel sure by inadvertency—into the columns of the *Gazette*. The writer assumes to be a Japanese, and under cover of his mask, and pretended ignorance of the English language, sees fit to attack the *Herald* in terms that would not be tolerated for a moment in an English or American writer. The probability is that not knowing how to put together two words of English correctly, he has had recourse to the miserable subterfuge of disguise, and thus takes his unenviable position among the harpy crowd of writers who can be spiteful though not grammatical, venomous though unable to spell. The complaint of this Eurasian correspondent is that the *Herald* publishes and circulates "rumours" relating to the war in the south. The *Gazette* in its issue of last night publishes a spirited letter from "Perspicax" in which the writer points out in severe, though moderate terms, the wrong the *Gazette* did itself, in allowing such communications as the one signed "Monto Sakibo" to appear in its columns. The writer very justly states that all, or nearly all, the accounts of the war in Kiushiu are taken from the native papers, who daily publish the most incredible statements. From these statements, and from such information as he may derive from private sources open to him, the foreign journalist has to pick and choose, and present to his readers what he may consider most reliable, and best borne out by what he sees passing around him. "Rumours" are generally all that he can get, and when they are given for what they are worth, the reader can draw as clear a conclusion as the journalist. "Rumours" acknowleged to be so, are less harmful than falsehoods stated as facts. As we have remarked, there is no doubt that the insertion of the letter in the *Gazette* was an oversight, and in the note attached to the letter of Perspicax it makes an *amende honorable*. On this point we have nothing to say. We only wish to expose one of the dirty tricks which are constantly being played off on conductors of newspapers, and to which, as in the present case, they sometimes fall victims.

We must remind the community that the first of a series of Promenade Concerts, given by the Amateur Dramatic Corps, takes place in the Bluff Gardens on Tuesday evening, if the weather prove favourable. The fine band of the *Atalante* has kindly been placed at the disposal of the Committee by Admiral Véron. The weather is far too hot to admit of either the preparation or performance of any piece at the theatre, while a couple of hours in the evening can scarcely be passed more pleasantly than at these concerts, as those who remember the successful series given two years ago can testify.

There are some men so excellently constituted by nature, that they manage to extract comfort from the most unlikely circumstances. Such are generally found among scientific men, who—to their glory be it said—are always willing to undergo any amount of pains and penalties, if only they can add one tiny ray to the light of knowledge. One would think it as hard to extract consolation from earthquakes as blood from the proverbial stone. Yet witness the following remarks made at the Asiatic Society.

"Mr. Knipping hoped that the authors of the paper would soon be able to execute their proposed instrument and have it tried in earthquakes. Living in Tôkiô, we were on an unusually favourable spot of the Globe, having on an average one earthquake in a week, so that we never need wait very long to try earthquake instruments. In 1876, the Yamato Yashiki instruments recorded 53 shocks."

But alas! a nervous and unscientific public, while they admire, cannot join in Mr. Knipping's enthusiasm.

The half-yearly meeting of the Yokohama Race Club, held at the Grand Hotel yesterday afternoon, was not so well attended as it ought to have been, there being only twenty members present. The Committee submitted to the consideration of the members the new rules they had drawn up, which were accepted with trifling alteration. As one of the Committee said,

"There was no doubt that the new Title Deed, when issued, would be of a very cosmopolitan character, and it was therefore necessary to frame the Rules of the Club accordingly. With this view the Committee had, after mature consideration, brought forward the amendments which would now be submitted to the meeting."

It is a deplorable fact, that notwithstanding the Club have framed a series of rules specially to meet the reform demanded, and that with but very few exceptions every member of this community desires an amalgamation of the Race Club and Racing Association, and the discontinuance of the absurdity of two rival meetings each Spring and Autumn within a few days of each other, such desirable and necessary amalgamation cannot be effected. In explanation of the failure of the Club Committee to bring about the union the Hon. Secretary said:—

A word may be said regarding your Committee's plan. It provides virtually for the dissolution of the two old societies, and for their formation into a new one, untrammelled by any rules, and it adopts the principle that all members of the foreign community are free to use the the course under the Club Regulations. On the other hand, the Association makes it a *sine quâ non* that the new Club should adopt their Rules, which is tantamount to the absorption of our body into theirs under the disguise of a new name. They provided also for the admission of Japanese to the Club, to which your Committee object *in toto*, the course having been granted by the Japanese Government for the exclusive use of the foreign community.

Rightly considered, there should be no insuperable difficulty in doing away with the anomaly of a divided racing community in a small place like this, but if the elements of a private quarrel are imported into Club matters, and narrow views usurp the broad and liberal ones which should govern a Racing Club, we are afraid that it will not only be hard to heal the unhappy division which at present exists, but that the breach will become wider still, to the detriment of all good sport.

We cannot, even at this late hour, allow the article on "Public Men and the Press" in this evening's *Gazette* to pass without stating our warmest concurrence in all that is therein said with regard to the uprightness and ability with which General Van Buren has always filled the position of American Consul-General at this port, and the universal high esteem in which he is held by members of every nationality. No man has ever striven more earnestly than he to deserve well of this community, to which he has rendered many a good service. It is not his fault that the filthy Honmura dens have not before this been cleared out, while it is certainly due to him that the loafers who come under his jurisdiction have had their dangerous powers rendered as small as possible. Were we to judge of the tone of the American press by the one miserable example that unfortunately exists among us, we could well understand how any kind of mis-representation or mendacity could find its way to publication, but it is hard to imagine how decent journals can prostitute their columns to such outrageous libels and scandals as the *Gazette* points out, and from which, in spite of their falsity, General Van Buren must have suffered keenly. For the more honest in motive the man, the more is he pained by such shameless accusations.

A reception is to be given by Admiral Reynolds, Captain Young, and Officers of the U.S. Flagship *Tennessee* on the 4th July, in commemoration of Independence Day, and a scratch regatta has also been arranged to take place during the day.

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Some of our readers may remember the celebrated political squib that went far to make the reputation of the then young artist, George Cruikshank;—we are speaking of between fifty and sixty years ago. It must be borne in mind that it was penned at a time when a violent effort was being made on the part of the Government to muzzle a press that was attacking and satirising its vicious courses; an effort, which thanks to the fearlessness and ability of a somewhat obscure, but upright and incorruptible man, was utterly defeated. The "Thing" referred to, which the "Public Informer" would put down, is the press. The meaning is of course greatly intensified by Mr. Cruikshank's admirable illustrations.

"These are the people all tattered and torn,
Who curse the day wherein they were born,
On account of taxation, too great to be borne,
And pray for relief from night till morn;
Who in vain petition in every form.
Who, peaceably meeting to ask for Reform,
Were sabred by Yeomanry cavalry, who,
Were thanked by the man all shaven and shorn,
All covered with orders and all forlorn—
* * * * *
Who took to his counsels in evil hour
The friends to the Reasons of Lawless power;
That back the Public Informer—Who
Would put down the Thing that, in spite of new Acts
And attempts to restrain it by soldiers or tax,
Will poison the vermin that plunder the wealth
That lay in the House that Jack built."

Its application under the present circumstances will be plain to everyone.

We publish elsewhere a copy of the *London Gazette* Extraordinary, containing Her Majesty's Proclamation of Neutrality in the war between Turkey and Russia.

The *Chôya Shimbun* states that, from the 1st proximo, the whole of the accountant's work of the Supreme Court (*Daishin In*) will be transferred to the Department of Justice.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* we learn that H. E. Mori Arinori, will shortly return to Peking to resume his duties as Japanese Minister at that Court.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 25th.

Among the items of Australian news published in the *Gazette* of Saturday was the following:—

The barque *Paimema*, bound from China to Melbourne, with rice, put in here to-day, having struck on Indispensable Reef, to the northward. The crew were kept pumping about twenty-eight days.

This is probably meant for the British barque *Parmenio*, despatched from Kobe on the 16th March last by Messrs. Walsh Hall & Co., with a cargo of rice for Melbourne.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

A telegram from Kawaji at Midzumata despatched at 7 a.m. on the 22nd instant announces that the town of Akune was taken by the Imperialists, after which they advanced one *ri* beyond the town. Two rebels were captured, about ten killed, and two large guns and a number of small-arms taken.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The rebels at Kagoshima are surrounding the Imperialists in two bodies.

Those on the western side have their head-quarters at Ishiki, their lines extending toward Tagami. These men, in number about 1,200, are those who retreated from Higo, and about eight hundred *gôshi* (lower class of *samurai*) are also with them. The other body have their head-quarters at Yoshino. Their number is unknown, but it is thought to be greater than those at Ishiki. Their commander is supposed to be Kirino.

A telegram from Lieut. General Kawaji, dispatched at 11 p.m. on the 22nd instant, announces that the Imperialists took possession of Miya-no-jo on the 21st instant. Kawaji intends to remove his camp to Miya-no-jo on the 23rd instant.

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 10.25 a.m. on the 23rd instant says:—The Imperialists intended to make an attack upon Shigeoka in Bungo on the 21st instant, but it was discovered that the rebels had already commenced to retreat on the night of the 20th instant. Thus the Imperialists quietly took possession of the evacuated town of Shigeoka. The rebels retreated toward Nobeoka and Kumada.

From the *Osaka Nippo*.

Oyama Tsunayoshi, ex-Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, is now in gaol at Nagasaki.

Tuesday, 26th.

The M. M. steamer *Volga*, with French mails on board to the 20th May, will leave Hongkong to-day at noon.

A Norwegian named George Bronson was charged yesterday morning before his Consul, W. C. van Oordt, Esq., with creating a disturbance in a house belonging to John Roberts at No. 188. Roberts said Bronson had come in at breakfast time and demanded money for drinks, and being refused, capsized the breakfast table and struck him over the head with a chair. Bronson was ordered to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Saigo is said to be in the neighbourhood of Miyako-no-jô, in Hiuga, with three regiments of troops.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

A person just arrived from Shonai says, that when the rebels of Kiushiu were carrying all before them the *samurai* of Shonai showed a disposition to rebel, but since news has constantly been received that the Satsuma men were being worsted, all agitation has ceased to exist. The Government has bought up about ten thousand *yen* worth of fire arms that were in possession of the *samurai* of this province and sent them to the Sendai garrison.

Lieut. General Yamada has become famous for his bravery, and is considered to be the Kirino of the Imperialists.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The report that some two or three hundred of the rebels of Satsuma and Higo had crossed over into Shikoku is false.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The remainder of the Hagi rebels are still hiding themselves on the borders of the provinces of Chôshiu and Suwo. The latter province is well guarded by police and *shizoku* against any attack which these rebels might project.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The following police recruits arrived at Tôkiô on the 23rd instant:—From Yamagata *ken* 31; from Shiga *ken* 100; from Miyagi *ken* 43; from Miye *ken* 16. Besides these 20 men have been enrolled within the district of the Tôkiô *Fu*.

According to the *Osaka Nippo*, Iwamura, the recently appointed Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, addressed a letter to Saigo Takamori last month, pointing out that the ability of the latter to successfully oppose the Imperial forces has now ceased, and although he (Saigo) may continue to attract a few followers to his standard, further persistence in rebellion can only have the effect of bringing misery on the people of Kiushiu. The Governor goes on to say that it can surely afford no pleasure to Saigo to witness the misery of the people, and therefore urges him to repent of the errors of his ways, and without further delay surrender himself, on behalf of his followers, to the Imperialists. The Governor adds that such a course of action on Saigo's part will make amends, to some extent, for his crime in rebelling against the Imperial authority, and concludes by stating that he has been induced to write in this way to Saigo solely on account of his commiseration for the wretched people whom he has lately been appointed to govern, and therefore hopes Saigo will give his letter due consideration.

The *Osaka Nippo* does not say if Saigo thought fit to send any reply to Iwamura.

Wednesday, 27th.

The second decision in the suits C. Braun *v.* Kojiro Shokitsu, namely, that in reference to the 9 lbs. Shirtings contract, will be delivered, we believe, on Monday morning in the Kanagawa Saibansho, which has lately been removed to the old French Legation, Benten.

The P. M. Co.'s steamer *Alaska* left for San Francisco this morning, taking 39 bales of Silk, and the following cargo of Tea:—

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other cities.	Total.
Shanghai	2	3,476	886	4,364
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—
Hiogo	358	3,195	4,189	7,742
Yokohama	3,199	2,308	3,203	8,710
Hongkong	164	4,767	10	4,941
Total	**3,723**	**13,746**	**8,238**	**25,757**

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From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

As stated already, Fujiyoshi and Muramatsu of Tosa were arrested and sent to Kiôto for carrying on secret communication with the rebels. They were tried on the 18th and the 19th instant. Having confessed that Kataoka Kenkichi (the presenter of the memorial on behalf of the *Risshisha*) had lent them a sum of one hundred *yen* for carrying out their designs, Kataoka has likewise been arrested.

The *Risshisha* is said to have printed one thousand volumes of the memorial presented to the Government, and sent them to various parties.

Yesterday 55 police recruits arrived at Tôkiô from Yamagata *ken*, and 63 from Fukushima *ken*, all of whom are intended for duty at the capital.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram, despatched from Owaka *ken* at 0.25 p.m. on the 23rd instant announces that the rebels who were at Shigeoka fled towards Ishidzuka and Hiuga on the 20th instant. The Imperialists in Bungo established their head-quarters at Shigeoka on the 21st instant. Peace has now been restored to this province.

A telegram sent by our reporter at Kumamoto at 3.20 p.m. on the 23rd instant, announces that the rebels have retreated from Shigeoka. The Imperialists are now preparing for an attack upon Nobeoka.

A telegram from Kawaji, who is at Miya-no-jô, despatched at 1.57 p.m. on the 25th instant, announces that on the morning of the 24th instant the Imperialists succeeded in taking possession of Ikiri and Sanodani.

Another body of Imperialists have taken Hainoyama. These places are but five and a half *ri* from Kagoshima, whence the town is easily discernible. Miya-no-jô is a very inconvenient place to provision, but 1,800 bags of the rebels' rice were captured at that place.

One regiment of troops of the Tôkiô garrison stationed at Osaka were sent to Iyo, in Shikoku, on the 20th instant.

One hundred policemen, who were enlisted in Shiga *ken*, will also be sent to Shikoku.

A force of eight hundred men has been enrolled at Fukuyama and Ezashi in Yesso, and will shortly be sent to Kiushiu under the command of Kuroda.

Thursday, 28th.

It is proposed by the Amateur Dramatic Corps to give a series of Promenade Concerts in the Bluff Gardens during the summer months, the first of which will take place early next week. The fine band of the *Atalante* has been kindly lent for the occasion by Admiral Véron, and there will be glee and chorus singing by members of the Corps. Fuller particulars will be announced as soon as possible. It is to be hoped that the success which attended similar entertainments two years ago will be repeated this year, not only to the enjoyment of the public, but also to the benefit of funds of the Dramatic Corps.

H. E. Kuroda left by the *Hiroshima Maru* yesterday for Kobe, *en route* for Kiôto.

Yesterday, a seaman on board the British barque *Glammis* lying at Shinagawa, while occupied in cleaning or painting the ship's side, fell from the stage on which he was working and was drowned. The deceased never rose to the surface after he fell into the water.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The rumours that Itagaki had been summoned by order of the Emperor to Kiôto, and that Kataoka Kenkichi had been arrested in Kiôto are false, as both of them are now in Tosa.

The members of the *Risshisha* are at present in an excited state of mind, and are only restrained by the efforts of Itagaki, Kataoka and others. Should the Government send troops to the province and threaten the Society, a rising will probably take place.

There is a party in Tosa called the *Kinnô-gumi* (Band of Loyalists) numbering about 2,000, who held a meeting a few days ago at a place called Kuma, one *ri* from Kôchi.

From the *Akebono Shimbun.*

Since the fall of Hitoyoshi the rebels seem to have lost much of their spirit, and many are surrendering. There are, it is said, upwards of two thousand men who have deserted from the rebel army.

One Ebihara, who surrendered himself, confessed that the rebel commander Fuchibé was severely wounded on the 30th of May, and that he had since died from the effects of his wound.

Kirino is still somewhere on the borders of Bungo.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A general reform of the various public departments took place in January last, the Department of Imperial Household alone being excepted as the Mikado was absent. As this absence still continues and the time for His Majesty's return is indefinite, it has been ordered the projected reform in this Department shall be made without further delay.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram, despatched from Kawaji at Miya-no-jô at 1.35 p.m. on the 26th instant, announces that the Imperial camp at Miya-no-jô was removed to Iriki on the 25th instant.

Three thousand Snider rifles have been purchased from certain German merchants at the headquarters of the Imperialists.

Friday, 29th.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* of 28th instant contains the following:—"Although a notification was issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces, to the effect that all those who had been compelled, against their will, to join the insurgents, would be pardoned provided they surrendered, it is stated the Fukuoka rebels who laid down their arms have been punished; still more, that the Government authorities have gone so far as to subject certain of the prisoners to torture while undergoing examination."

The notification referred to ran as follows:—"Were any among them (the insurgents) to repent their opposition to the Imperial authority, and submit themselves to the same they would be pardoned. So all such had better surrender themselves without losing a moment, and free themselves from the odium of rebellion." If after this, as the *Mainichi* states, the Government punishes those, who, believing its promises, have given themselves up, it is guilty of an act that is not likely to bear good fruit. It is shocking to think that the poor wretches referred to are not only the victims of bad faith, but have also had to undergo torture as well during examination. If the statement made by the *Mainichi* is reliable at all, no excuse can be made this time as to the proper translation of the term used, which is "*gô-mon*," meaning "examination by torture," and quite different to the term "*Kikumon semetsuke*" which the editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* was at such trouble to explain in his letter to the *Herald* of the 11th instant. The *Mainichi* makes some sarcastic remarks as to the necessity of torturing those under examination, and suggests that it is owing to the anxiety of the Government to ascertain beyond doubt whether the poor wretches joined the rebellion under compulsion or of their own free will.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The rebels are now collecting a force of three thousand men in Hiuga.

The thermometer in Kagoshima now rises to ninety-five degrees at noon.

The number of coolies in the employ of the Imperial Army in Kiushiu is upwards of thirty-seven thousand, four thousand of whom come from Chôshiu.

On the 16th of this month all the troops hitherto at Yashiro were marched to Hitoyoshi. Thus the Imperialists are gradually moving southwards.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Upwards of 995 police recruits arrived in Tôkiô from the 17th to the 23rd instant.

From the *Akebono Shimbun.*

The twelve hundred policemen who embarked for Kiôto in the *Amakusa Maru* under the command of Inspector Arima, have been ordered to proceed to Uwajima in Shikoku. Quiet prevails in Uwajima, but the coasts of Tosa are strongly guarded, and it therefore seems as though peace does not reign in Tosa.

Saturday, 30th.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

On the 22nd a body of troops advanced from Shigeoka and attacked the rebel intrenchments at Isoyama. On the 24th the rebels were driven out of Takemura. On the 25th a battalion of General Kawaji's troops reached Kagoshima. The force of the rebels seems exhausted here, and the police force arrived safely. On the 26th the police of this garrison, two battalions strong, were sent to Kawaji at Miyano-jô.

On the 26th it was intended to attack Nobeoka, when we had got as far as Okusu, and Miyanudzu the state of the roads owing

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to the heavy rains prevented our advancing as we hoped. The rebels are not as sparing of their ammunition as heretofore.

A telegram despatched from Kokura at 9 p.m. on the 27th instant announces that after the rebels in Bungo were defeated, the Imperialists advanced their camp to Shigeoka, and were engaged in closely watching the frontier. But on the 24th instant at 6 p.m. a determined attack was made by the rebels who advanced by various roads. The Imperialists were much surprised and at first were hard pushed, but by six p.m. they succeeded in repulsing the rebels. Many were killed and wounded on both sides.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

On account of a general reform taking place, all the officials of the Judicial Department were dismissed on the 28th instant. The *Sônin* (officials appointed by the *Daijokuan*) were immediately re-appointed, but the *Hannin* (these appointed by the Ministers) are to be only re-appointed gradually.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

H. E. Okubo was present at the time of the examination of Fujiyoshi and Muramatsu of Tosa, who were recently arrested.

The following are the shipments of Tea per O. & O.S. S. *Belgic*, which sailed yesterday morning:—

TEA.

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other cities.	Total.
Shanghai	49	5,621	832	6,502
Nagasaki	—	—	87	87
Hiogo	207	1,234	710	2,151
Yokohama	5,283	8,884	6,373	20,540
Hongkong	272	3,418	832	4,522
Total...	5,811	19,157	8,834	33,802

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 17th June, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$5,149.86
Merchandise, &c.	$ 757.39
Total.	$5,907.25

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,298.67
Merchandise, &c.	$ 499.34
Total.	$7,798.01

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 24th June, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,090 91
Merchandise, &c.	$ 804.36
Total.	$6,895.27

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last week.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,781.27
Merchandise, &c.	$ 409.21
Total.	$7,190.48

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

KOBE-KIOTO STATION.

Statement of the Passenger Traffic for the week ending 17th June, 1877.

Passengers	Yen	6,736.665
Luggage and Parcels	,,	260.720
Goods	,,	582.754
Total	Yen	7,580.139
Corresponding period last year	Yen	3,787.132

JOURNALISTIC MISREPRESENTATION.

IT is rarely that we allow ourselves to waste our own space or the time of our readers in taking any notice of the scurrilous attacks on this journal with which, in the absence of any news or information of the least value or importance about Japanese affairs, the *Tokio Times* is wont to pad out its meagre columns. We have hitherto had sufficient charity to believe that in delivering itself of its weekly burden of abuse against the Yokohama press, it was endeavouring to justify the fact of its own existence by adopting the device of the lawyer who, conscious of the hopelessness of the case he is committed to, is reduced to the pitiable expedient of abusing the counsel for the other side. And indeed, for ought we know or care, it may still be true that its loud-toned denunciations of other foreign journals in this country may have no deeper basis of hostility than the feeling of envious despair produced by the contemplation of its own approaching dissolution. But there are limits even to the contemptuous silence which journals, as individuals, may maintain, under persistent vilification of their motives and unscrupulous misrepresentation of their opinions and expressions. These limits seem to be overstepped in the number of the above-named journal which appeared this morning, charging this journal with making a wanton attack on the Japanese Post Office; with seeking to throw discredit on that promising department of the Government; with positive mis-statements; and with suppressing postal notifications which duly appeared in other papers. The article winds up with an insinuation of interested designs as underlying the alleged hostility to the Japanese Post Office, and with one of those wholesale aspersions of the motives and conduct of certain of the foreign authorities in this country without which no number of that trucuculent print would be complete.

The whole matter admits of very simple statement. Japan, we rejoice to say, has been admitted to the international postal union. Certain formalities and matters of detail have to be gone through before countries beyond the seas, joining the union, can be put in full enjoyment of all the advantages attaching to its membership. On the 20th instant a notice was issued from the Japanese Post Office which, in view of the existing rules of the union, necessarily implied that those formalities and arrangements had been made. Having excellent opportunities for informing ourselves as to incorrectness of the implication in question, we characterized the Post-master's notice as either premature or altogether out of order. This position, the truth of which we adhere to, remains absolutely unshaken by the storm of misrepresentation and abuse with which it has been sought to assail it. The merits of the case will appear much more clearly from a detailed statement of particulars.

The Post-master's notice of the 20th June stated that mails would be received at the Japanese post office for despatch by steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Co. to all countries of Europe and elsewhere, beyond Alexandria, and by the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes Co. to all countries to which mails may be delivered by the French service, or by the combined service of France and other countries. Now on seeing this notice, we felt sure that the consent of the British Postmaster General, or some other competent authority, was necessary before foreign mails

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could be carried in British packets, and we were not aware that such consent had yet been given. That on both these points we were perfectly in the right is amply proved by the letter of the Company's Agent which we publish in another column, and by the following clause in the contract, for the conveyance of British mails, subsisting between the Company and the British Government.

"The Company shall not, nor shall any of the Masters "of any of the vessels employed or to be employed under "this agreement, receive or permit to be received on board "any of the vessels employed under this agreement any "letters for conveyance other than those duly in charge "of the said naval officer or other person authorized to "have charge of the said mails, or which are or may be "privileged by law, nor any mails for conveyance on be-"half of any colony or foreign country without the consent "of the Postmaster General, and in case of any such de-"fault respectively the Company shall be liable to be "proceeded against for breach of Agreement."

In the face of the fact, then, that the British Postmaster had received no authorization to accept such mails, and that the Company's agent protested against their being sent on board without such authorization, we were not only justified, but in duty bound, to caution the public against the possible inconvenience and loss that might have been occasioned by a too hasty reliance on the Japanese Postmaster's notification.

Indeed had we in the slightest degree been animated by any such feeling of hostility to the Japanese Post Office as has been so wantonly and groundlessly charged against us, we might have used much stronger terms and have animadverted on the questionable propriety of the Japanese Postmaster's action in notifying that mails could be made up at his office for transmission by the British Company's packets, without having distinctly ascertained whatever the British authorities acquiesced in such a notice. In the absence of any information explanatory of such a breach of international courtesy, we would even have been justified in expressing doubt as to the fact of the notice in question having been issued with the sanction of the Japanese Postmaster General. And it is only in consequence of the provocation so recklessly flung at us that we even now permit ourselves to remark that it would have been easy, as it was becoming, for the Japanes Postal authorities to have conferred with the British Representative, or even in the first instance with the British Consul before issuing so precipitate a notice.

So questionable do we consider the expedient to which the Japanese Postal authorities have thought proper to resort in order to dispense with the requisite authorization, that we entertain the strongest doubts even yet as to its ultimate success. If mails made up at the Japanese Post Office are to be conveyed to Europe by the British packets, as we confidently anticipate they will be, the direct and straightforward course is surely that they should be recognized and received on board at once in their proper character and not as it were smuggled on board under the guise of being French Mails. If a direct application in this sense were made to the proper quarter, it would, we venture to assert, be found that the enmity to the Japanese Post Office so virulently declaimed against, has no more substantial existence than is to be discovered in the diseased imagination of an ill-informed and vituperative journalist.

As a specimen of the accuracy displayed by a journal whose chief occupation, were it not that of unscrupulously vilifying the motives of its contemporaries, would seem to be to gloat over any minor inaccuracies into which they may at any time inadvertently fall, we may take the following sentence. Speaking of this journal it says :—

"In addition to its positive mis-statements, already "quoted, it further essayed to cast discredit upon the "postal announcements by suppressing notifications re-"specting the outgoing mail of Tuesday which duly "appeared in other papers."

The alleged fact and the motive ascribed to it stand on exactly the same footing as regards credibility. They are simply and gratuitously untrue. So far from suppressing the notification referred to, it was prominently published in the usual form at the very head of the Postal notices in our *Advertiser* issue of that morning, as a reference would have shown, and also in the daily despatch slip by which we are wont to give all possible publicity to the movements of the mails.

As a rule we prefer leaving misrepresentations of this character to the refutation of their own inherent falsity and of the course of subsequent events. If we have departed from that rule on the present occasion it has not been because the stereotyped aspersions are more destitute of foundation or less characterized by decency than usual. Our object has been for once to expose the perversity of judgement and the recklessness of assertion habitually displayed by the pharisaical print whose weekly task it is to poison, so far as its feeble powers and limited circulation will permit, the minds of the people of this country against external intercourse, by unceasing vilification of the foreign representatives, the foreign communities, and the foreign press. So long as it confines its misguided efforts to the congenial work of foisting on the Japanese public the antiquated nostrums of protection, it may be right that it should be left alone in undisturbed obscurity ; but when its grotesque performances in other fields of misrepresentation invite so easy an exposure as the present, it would seem a pity to have allowed the opportunity to pass.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

A sly Hint.

(Akébono Shimbun.)

The local officials throughout the country seem strangely apathetic, and disinclined to take any steps that might tend to the future improvement of the Administration. They appear to think that their duties consist only in receiving orders from the Central Government, entirely ignoring those they owe to the people in placing them on the right road to progress. The officials of one *ken* contend with those of another in carrying out what they take to be "civilization," and it is on this matter that we wish to say a few words.

No one can dispute that it is quite right for the officials of the various *ken* to receive orders from the Central Government, but they ought at the same time to direct all their energies to promoting what shall be most beneficial to the prosperity of the *ken* which they govern and of the nation at large Let us suppose, for instance, that a measure had been introduced in a *ken* which is extremely advantageous to the well-being of the people. The officials of neighbouring *ken*, having received no orders from the Central Government, take no means to have it carried out in their jurisdictions. Now would this be right conduct on their part? Yet such is a fair sample of their inaction.

The public may blame us for speaking in this way, calling us rash, and saying that we have no right to call our learned officials inactive, and the like. We know that it is not the custom of the press, at the present time, to speak thus openly, but in discussing such matters, there is no alternative but to be perfectly

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candid, so that our meaning may be made clear to our readers. We could, if we wished, say a great deal more about the wrong doings of local authorities during several years past, but at the present time we do not care to disclose them.

In several *ken* the people and the authorities, by their joint exertions, have established *ken* assemblies, or meetings of members elected by the people, to discuss the affairs of the *ken*. Yet in the very next *ken*, the officials, though they see how excellently such institutions work, in no way bestir themselves, but let the affairs of their *ken* run on in its old condition.

Since first the idea of rights and liberties for the people was brought into this country, their minds have changed and their views are now very different to what they were in former days. It is only within the last few years that "rights and liberties" have ever been talked of by any other class than the literati, or found atterance in the newspapers. Now the idea is found everywhere among the people. The power that it is exercising over the affairs of the country, is shown in the present civil war. There are numbers of men in the country, who though discontented, have no treasonable intentions, and who hold that Saigo's conduct is wrong, as his attitude is not that which a subject should assume towards a ruler. Moreover they believe that the measures he has taken are antagonistic to the welfare of the people. Certain discontented *samurai* of one of the former *Han* are now urging upon the Government to grant to the people their "rights and liberties." Although the obtaining of these is not the real object of their demand, yet it proves that they are aware how great a hold the idea of popular rights has gained upon the mind of the people, and thus use it a pretext to gain their own ends. Not yet do the people hold their "rights and liberties" in their own hands, but for this the *ken* officials are responsible, for not having instituted *ken* assemblies when the time for doing so arrived. As an excuse for their inactivity, they may, however, allege that the Central Government has not yet established a Representative Assembly to improve its administration.

ON PRIMITIVE MUSIC; ESPECIALLY THAT OF JAPAN.

By the Revd. Dr. SYLE.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 13th June, 1877.

Among the records of Antiquity, we read of such wonderful effects ascribed to the power of music, that one is naturally led to ask, What was the character of that early system—if system it was—which possessed such potency? Was it Vocal only? or, Instrumental? or, both? Did it consist of Melody alone? or, had it also Harmony? Had it a notation, so that it could be read and learned by book? or, was it entirely traditional—learned by ear; remembered as nearly as might be; and transmitted continuously in the same manner? These questions present so large a field of enquiry that we cannot attempt, in the present paper, to do more than sketch the outline of a method whereby our study of the subject may be conducted with more prospect of valuable results than any heretofore attained.

What we should aim at is the ascertainment, if possible, of that style of music which prevailed among the early tribes of mankind, or the supposition of their having had a common origin. Whatever kind of music they had prior to, and at the time of, their dispersion—that they must have carried with them in their several wanderings; and if this music is still to be found anywhere, it must be among the tribes which we call aboriginal—those vestiges of the earliest migrations, prior to which we find no traces of anything that can be called historic. Now, where shall we look for these? Where, but in the extremities of the earth? In those remote and inaccessible regions to which the primitive peoples have been driven by the successive migrations of mankind, all issuing from Central Asia, and spreading themselves, wave after wave, outward in all directions.

Accordingly it is in such localities as North Wales, the Hebrides, the West of Ireland, the Basque Provinces, Finland, Southern Arabia, Ceylon, Siam and South-western China, Corea and Japan, that we should expect to find what we are seeking for—if, indeed it is to be found anywhere, after the lapse of so many ages, and in the midst of so great a diversity of circumstances.

Our present amount of musical knowledge concerning the earliest occupants of the African and American continents does not warrant the attempt to include them in the comparison we propose to make; though it may be remarked, in passing, that whatever facts we have observed, or gathered, concerning the music of the Red Indians of North America, of the Pacific Islanders, and of the African tribes, goes to confirm the conclusions arrived at by considering the data furnished by the better known countries of Asia and Europe which have been already mentioned.

One of those conclusions is that in the primitive music of all those far removed and widely differing people there is formed a marked peculiarity arising from the use of only six tones in the compass of what we call the octave. In the Chinese, Siamese, Hindoo and Arabic Music there is found this characteristic as well as in the Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Basque and Finnish. A partial exception (to be explained hereafter) should be made in the case of *Northern* China, with which Corea* and Japan are to be classed as having derived their music from that region.

The explanation of this peculiarity would involve us in a discussion of the nature and derivation of the gamut. In what sense, and on what ground is our diatonic scale to be considered *natural?* Is it to be gathered from the song of birds? Not easily. Is it deduced from the vibrations of strings, divided by regular measurements? In part; not altogether. Does it arise from the harmonics produced by the striking of a bell? Not with any directness. Fuller answers to these questions are heard from Germany, Italy and England in the Treatises of Helmholtz, Baserna and Sir Frederick Gore-Ouseley; but the matter has been of late thoroughly re-opened by some who claim that our present scale is all wrong, and that we shall never have music worth cultivating until fourteen intervals, instead of twelve, have room made for them in our accustomed octave: this is to furnish the true music of the Future. We are engaged, however, at the present time, is considering the music of the Past; and one of the difficulties we find in appreciating it, and in making a comparison between specimens gathered from different places, is that it refuses to express exactly in our notation, a scale performed accurately on any of our keyed instruments. It is owing to this fact, perhaps, that much discussion has arisen as to whether Oriental music is in the major or the minor mode; whereas (if our suggestion is correct) it is in neither; but in a kind of half-minor, having a peculiar distribution of the semi-tones; or, more correctly speaking, having intervals which are neither full tones nor true half-tones. It may seem presumptuous to hazard this statement, after such an authority as Fétis (Histoire Générale de la musique) has said—"La musique Chinoise n'a qu'un seul mode, lequel est majeur," (Vol. I. p. 60): and after another well-esteemed authority, Dr. Rimbault, has written—"Mr. Macgregor's *oriental music* has helped to confirm our opinion that the *major* scale is more common in ancient music than the *minor*. The universally prevalent opinion of the minor scale being the basis of the music of ancient nations is certainly erroneous." (Art in *Leisure Hour* for April, 1875, p. 214). We adhere, however, to our impression, and would venture the following explanation. When an amateur on hearing an oriental melody attempts to write it down, what notation does he use? Certainly the current European notation, making it represent *as nearly as possible* the sounds that fall upon his ear, though he is distinctly conscious that there is something out of tune somewhere. He notes down, we will suppose, an air in E flat (the most convenient key for the purpose) and he feels that his D and G are both of them a trifle too sharp, but not enough to justify him in writing D flat and G flat; so he just goes on and writes D natural and G natural, and when he has written it so, so he plays it, and he says to himself that he has "caught the tune *pretty nearly*." Of course, what is thus written in the major mode, will reappear in the major mode when played; and the musical *savant* in Europe who studies anxiously over these

* The performances of the band of the Corean Ambassador, on his visit to Yedo in June 1876, sufficed to establish the identity of the Corean with the Chinese Music, while it also shewed the skill and energy of the performers. They were good specimens of their class.

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transcriptions will be led to such conclusions as those above expressed. By falling back upon the Pythagorean scale (as suggested in the text) a much nearer approximation would be made, in my opinion. Even the Gregorian Tones (so-called) we suppose to be virtually misrepresented by their being written according to our present scale. And hence arises one of the great drawbacks to the effectiveness of all this music: it lacks the vigor and sprightliness and majesty of our major mode; it lacks also the wailing tenderness and plaintive sadness of our minor mode; and it loses the great effects which arise from the alternations of the two. Add to this, that all is in common time, that no triple measures are used, and the well-known monotonous effect is accounted for. In point of effectiveness, therefore, it will bear no comparison with our modern music, from which it is distinguished also by the absence of harmony, except in the very occasional use of a fundamental note on certain stringed instruments, and of some meagre harmonies—a third, a more frequently a bad fourth on the *Sung* (Chinese) or *Sho* (Japanese). On one occasion I heard, at Shanghai, two performers simultaneously carry through the same air on two guitars, tuned at a distance of a fourth apart—one we will say on C and the other on F. The effect was bad, but not *so* bad as it would have been on one of our instruments, because of the difference of scale. These three instruments here exhibited—a Wood-harmonican, a Series of Steel Bars and a Set of Tuning Reeds enclosed in a small cylinder—will shew the diversity of scale, and the difficulty of determining what the Japanese gamut may be, and also whether or not they have more scales than one.

My obliging friend, the Rev. Dr. Veeder, has taken the pains of testing by the Siren what are the ratios of vibration between the twelve notes of a standard series of bamboo pipes, kindly lent me by Mr. Machida, one of the Members of our Society, and believed to be of great antiquity (some 500 years old) and to represent the Japanese chromatic scale.

I should despair of making the delicate difference of these scales intelligible by any explanations of my own on this occasion, and must therefore leave them for private study when printed; meanwhile tendering to Dr. Veeder our best thanks on behalf of all lovers of the Science of Harmony, and giving to him and his assistants the entire credit of the great pains they have taken in verifying the vibrations and tabulating the interesting results.

We have to acknowledge another contribution from two Japanese students of the Imperial College of Engineering, under the instruction of Professor Ayrton. To our great regret, it is only a fragment, and owing to the continued illness of one of the students, will probably remain so; but the results, so far as reached, are both interesting and valuable: interesting as the work of a native of one of those lands where Primitive Music still lingers; and valuable, as testifying to the prevalence of the six-tone scale, and to the extreme difficulty of certifying ourselves of the data upon which satisfactory conclusions can be based.

As in the case of Dr. Veeder's contribution, so with this—the entire credit for the love-labor bestowed on the subject must be given to Professor Ayrton and his promising pupils.

It will be observed that among the scales compared in Dr. Veeder's Tables is the Pythagorean—and this, we are inclined to believe, is the magic key that unlocks our difficulty. Who so likely to give us the *facts* on such a subject as the Sage of Crotona—a man who thought so much and travelled so far and observed so carefully; and who, moreover, esteemed this particular subject so highly that his ideas of astronomy were attuned to the Music of the Spheres, and his principles of Government were arranged as elements of Harmony. The ideas of Confucius on this subject and his tribute to the importance and the profound Mysteriousness of Music, furnish an interesting parallel, and are worthy of more than a passing notice. Speaking of the three strings of an ancient form of the *King* (a kind of guitar) he named one The Ruler, one The Minister and one The People, and added that whoever could harmonize these three could rule the Empire.

It ought not to be forgotten, also, that Plato in his Republic makes Socrates sum up all forms of culture in these two—Music and Gymnastics—in which case, of course, *Music* includes all that belongs to the Sacred Nine; but it is significant that they should all be named *Muses*. His cotemporary Heraclitus says of him that he had made more inquiries than any other man; and that he had acquired wisdom, knowledge and mischievous refinement—which last remark is apt to be repeated in our own day concerning those who occupy themselves with measuring musical vibrations, and giving to their value a logarithmic expression.

Be that as it may; a thinker who was the disciple of Thales and Anaximander, and whose system was recognized as "scientific doctrine" by Aristotle—such a one was not likely to give us anything, but what he had learned with care and verified with patience; and therefore it is that we consider he has given us the true primitive musical scale; the one used at first unconsciously perhaps; but, as soon as it became the subject of mathematical scrutiny, accepted and adhered to by the cultured musicians of classic times; and now corroborated, or rather exemplified by what is still found among those remote and widely scattered tribes of mankind who have retained what is most primitive in the world of music.

A few remarks must suffice for the application of our theory to the case of Japan. Corea might be added, and both be referred to China, whence, without any question, their musical system was derived. Among the Chinese then we find the old six-tone scale, as above indicated; but we find *also* an eight-tone scale; and the former is called the Southern, while the latter bears the name of Northern—which is the very reverse of what we should have expected. In the ruder regions of the North we should be apt to look for the simpler forms of song, while to the softer South we might expect more perfect and more finished melodies: but we find this order reversed.

And here we reach the point where our subject touches Ethnology, and contributes (as Fétis has well shewn) to solve some of its problems, especially those connected with the distribution of the Aryan and Turanian races. The apparently anomalous case of China will receive some elucidation, if we bear in mind that the point at which a conquering race has entered a country may almost always be determined by taking the region into which the aborigines have been driven and drawing from it, as from a base, a perpendicular in the opposite direction—that will indicate the line of progress of the invading hordes. A single glance at the map will show a line drawn from Wales will point to Kent; one from the Aino country to Kiushiu, etc., etc. Now in the case of China, the *Miaou-tse*—the true aborigines—are found in the extreme southern parts of Kwang-tong and Kwang-si, especially the latter; and accordingly, it is here that the simpler, ruder, six-tone scale of music is found, while the invading Mongols brought with them the more complete gamut, which fills up the two gaps and gives us an eight-tone scale,—a true octave. Arguing from the nature of the case, we should expect that this latter would not supercede what had already overspread the country, but would be found there, as an addition—an hypothesis which quite corresponds with the facts of the case. And now we must content ourselves on the present occasion, with alluding to only one more topic—namely, the early *subjects* of music; its close connection with the dance at festivities, and with wailing and processions of mourners at funeral ceremonies.

With regard to the former, no one can watch the sports of children without seeing that in the infancy of our race, the exuberance of animal spirits must have found vent in the song-dance; and also (to take the opposite extreme) no one, with the habit of reflecting on such subjects, can have tried to analyze the movements of a modern ball-room (where conventionalism and artificiality reach their highest point) without seeing the vestiges of what was once the war-dance and the love-chase: this is the only theory we know which makes intelligible the mazy movements of the reel, the waltz, the contre-dance and the quadrille; and the music is adapted to the movement—highly rhythmical, lively or languid, marked and energetic.

So, on the other hand; the sorrowful wail of the mourner at funerals, the mild unmeasured undulations such as are still heard (after having been traditionally hand-

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ed down for centuries), when the Jews recite annually the Lamentations of Jeremiah outside the walls of Jerusalem,—these strains have as their characteristics, the absence of rhythm, the irregular interruptions of voice after voice, without regard to tune or time or key, all blending, in combinations more or less discordant, and yet preserving some kind of unity, as evidenced by their arriving at a simultaneous close. One very noteworthy peculiarity in the performance of Buddhist chants is that, while all the performers use the same words and follow the same cadences (with greatly resemble the Ambrosian and Early Gregorian Tones), yet each singer chants the strain in the key which best suits the pitch of his own voice; in this, resembling the manner in which, among ourselves, a whole congregation is accustomed to read the Psalter. We ourselves have listened at the house of a Japanese amateur to a performance of this kind, which lasted about twenty minutes, and we were perplexed during its continuance as to what its meaning might be. At the conclusion, our friend enlightened us by explaining that it expressed the wailings of a company of women lamenting over a recent battle-field. Had this idea been suggested at the commencement of the concert, we should have listened with better appreciation, and might have found the music quite as descriptive and suggestive as some of the compositions in which the mannerisms, even of our great masters overwhelm all fitness, *e. g.* certain portions of "Sampson" especially those given to Delilah.

But the crowning glory of Japanese music is that which is performed by the Imperial Band and which we have had the opportunity of hearing on two occasions—at the Opening of the Railroad and at the Inauguration of the University—both of which were honored with the Mikado's personal presence. Without some suggestive friend at hand to indicate the intention of the composition I think no one—no stranger, we mean—could form any definite opinion of its merits. The only thought that suggested itself was that an imitation of the Œolean harp was intended, or perhaps, the sighing of the winds through the trees of the forest; and our impression is that if the specimen which has been given us, by the labors of Dr. Muller,* were performed with suitable instruments, and with a reference to this leading idea, we should find something to admire in these performances, and not hastily dismiss them, as some are apt to do, with the dictum that they are utterly barbarous and unimproveable.

If there is a universal language in the world, it is Music; and according to our views, its development may be seen in three successive stages, which we might call its Dialects.—First, in the imperfect utterances of the three or four or six-tone scale—simple, expressive yet inadequate; next in the ill-defined yet fuller utterance of the eight-tone gamut,—marred by monotony both of time and tune; and refusing to yield to any attempts at producing pleasing harmonious combinations; and lastly, in the finished form of the tempered scale, which with alternating modes and varied measures, gives us such forms and facilities of musical expression as, if not absolutely perfect, yet even now vindicate the pre-eminent claim of Music to be considered the Divine Art.

* See Journal of the German Asiatic Society for March, 1876, p. 31.

King John of Abyssinia has declined all propositions for peace, on the plea that Egypt has declared war against him by violating his frontier. He rejects the cession of Massowa, and threatens to take it by force. He has refused to accept of any presents, and has commanded his troops to resume hostilities.—*L. & C. Express.*

We understand that up to the present no appointment of Counsul at Shanghai has been made in succession to Sir Walter Medhurst. It is believed that some re-arrangement of the Consulate staff and its duties, is under consideration at the Foreign office, in connection with the proposed new rules of the Supreme Court, and with a view to effecting a further economy in the working of the two establishments.—*L. & C. Express.*

An attempt is to be made to bring frozen meat from Australia. A trial shipment will be sent from Sydney very soon in the ship *Northam*. Mr. Mort, the promoter of the scheme in Australia, has purchased 500 head of cattle, and engaged 7,000 cubic feet of space on board the vessel, which will be specially fitted up for the purpose.—*L. & C. Express.*

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held in the Society's Library, Tôkiô Dai Gakko, on Wednesday, the 27th June, 1877, Sir Harry S. Parkes, the President, in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Aston, Atkinson, Ayrton, Cawley, Chaplin, Conder, Dallas, Faulds, Grigsby, Hattori, Marshall, McClatchie, Milnes, Mondy, Mori, Murray, Parson, Perry, Smith, Soper, Syle, Veeder, Whitney.

The minutes of the last General Meeting held in Tôkiô on the 30th ultimo, also those of the last General Meeting held in Yokohama on the 13th instant, were read and approved.

The Library Committee reported receipt of some journals and the presentation of some books to the Society by Professor Morse of the Essex Institute, Mass, U.S.A.

The annual report of the Council, which contained the Treasurer's report, was thereafter read by the Corresponding Secretary. Professor Atkinson moved that the report he adopted. This was seconded by Professor Parson, and carried.

Dr. Murray moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Director and Officers of the Tôkiô Dai Gakko for the use of the room which served as the Society's library, and for other rooms of the College. The President added his own expression of appreciation. The motion was seconded by Dr. Syle and unanimously carried. It was moved by Mr. Dallas that the Council be requested to ascertain what building suitable for the purposes of the Society could be obtained in Tôkiô, and what would be the total outlay as well for rent as for contingent expenses, and further that the Council be requested to ascertain what would be the funds available for the purpose, and to report on both these heads at the next General Meeting. This motion was seconded by Mr. Aston, and carried.

The election of officers for the ensuing year by ballot was then proceeded with, and the following gentlemen were found to be elected:—

President.—Sir Harry S. Parkes, K C.B.

Vice-President.—For Tôkiô: Dr. Murray. For Yokohama: J. J. Keswick, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary.—E. M. Satow, Esq.

Councillors.—For Tôkiô:—W. G. Aston, Esq., Rev. Dr. Veeder, Rev. J. Cochran, Rev. Dr. Syle, H. Dyer, Esq. For Yokohama: J. C. Hall, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hepburn, Dr. Eldridge, F. V. Dickins, Esq., Dr. Wheeler.

Recording Secretary.—For Tôkiô: Prof. Atkinson. For Yokohama: C. H. Dallas, Esq.

Treasurer.—Prof. W. E. Ayrton.

A vote of thanks was then accorded to the Chairman and the meeting closed.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY, 1877.

The Council congratulates the Members on the advance made by the Society during the past session both in the increased number of Members and of General Meetings.

Since October of last year thirty-four new Members have been elected, being more than double the number elected last session; of these twenty-five are resident in Tôkiô. Ten General Meetings including one Extraordinary Meeting have been held in Tôkiô and five in Yokohama.

The number of papers that have been read have been seventeen, six more than during the previous session. Those read in Tôkiô were,

1.—On Japanese Heraldry, by T. R. H. McClatchie, Esq.

2.—Modern Shintô Burial Ceremonies, by W. G. Aston, Esq.

3.—On the Mission to Rome in 1615 of an envoy from the Prince of Sendai, by Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B.

4.—A Japanese Account of the Island of Hachijo, translated by J. H. Longford, Esq.

5.—On the Japanese New-Year Celebrations, by Mrs. Chaplin-Ayrton.

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6.—On the use of Pillow-words and Plays upon Words in Japanese Poetry, by B. H. Chamberlain, Esq.
7.—A Summary of the Japanese Penal Code, by J. H. Longford, Esq.
8.—On the Modes of Fishing in Japan, by G. Elliott Gregory, Esq.
9.—On the Specific Inductive Capacity of Gases, by Professors J. Perry and W. E. Ayrton.
10.—Some Meteorological Observations in Japan, by the Rev. Dr. Veeder.
11.—The importance of a General System of Simultaneous Observations of Atmospheric Electricity, by Professors W. E. Ayrton and John Perry.
12.—On a Neglected Principle that may be employed in Earthquake Measurements, by Professors J. Perry and W. E. Ayrton.

And in Yokohama,

13.—Useful Minerals and Metallurgy of the Japanese, by Dr. Geerts, Paper F.—Arsenic.
14.—On the Caroline Islands, by an anonymous author.
15.—On the early study of Dutch in Japan, by Mr. K. Mitsukuri.
16.—On the Crania of the Botans, by Dr. Stuart Eldridge.
17.—On Primitive Music, especially that of Japan, by the Revd. Dr. Syle.

The Library Committee reports that the following books etc., have been added to the Library and Museum during the past year.

A Collection of Flint Arrow-heads, presented by Herr Von Siebold.
Ground-plans of the Chief Castles in Japan, 5 vols.
2 Picture-scrolls of Ainos' Customs.
Descriptive Report of Railways in Japan.
Outline History of Japanese Education, by Hon. F. Tanaka.
Livre de Marco Polo, by Pauthier.
Art Ceramique, by Ninagawa Noritané.
Asiatic Researches, vols. 1 to 6, 4to.
Daily Bulletin of Weather Reports for 1873, Washington, 13 vols.
Report of Smithsonian Institution for 1876.
Dr. Geerts' Introduction to his larger work.
Elementary Treatise on Steam, by Professor J. Perry.
The works of Professor E. S. Morse, consisting of :—
First Book of Zoology.
The Oviducts and Embryology of Terebratulina.
Address as Vice-President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.
Tarsus and Carpus of Birds.
Systematic Position of Brachiopoda.
Embryology of Terebratulina Septentrionalis.
Observations of the Terrestrial Pulmonifera of Maine.

In Exchange for the Society's Journal the following Journals, Transactions, etc., have been received from England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, India, China, The United States and Tasmania.

The Royal Asiatic Society.—Proceedings.
The Royal Geographical Society.—Proceedings.
The Royal Society.—Proceedings.
The Philological Society.—Transactions.
The Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.—Journal.
La Société de la Géographie.—Bulletin.
La Société d' Acclimatation.—Bulletin Mensuel.
Le Congres d' Orientalistes.—Notices.
La Société des Etudes Japonaises.—Annuaire.
Monatsschrift für den Orient.—Wien.
Mittheilungen der Deustchen Gesellschaft.—Yokohama.
Cosmos: from Guido Cora.
Bollettino Italiano degli Studii Orientali, Fiorence.
La Sociedad Geographica de Madrid.—Boletin.
The Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch.—Proceedings.
The Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch.—Proceedings.
The Asiatic Society of Bengal.—Proceedings and Journal.
The Royal Asiatic Society, North China Branch.—Proceedings.
The China Review.
The American Philosophical Society.—Proceedings.
The American Geographical Society.—Proceedings.
The American Oriental Society.—Proceedings.
The American Philological Society.—Proceedings.
The Boston Society of Natural History.—Proceedings.
The Royal Society of Tasmania.—Transactions.

The Council beg to tender their thanks to the Director of the Kaisei Gakko for the continued use of their room for the Library, and for the offer of the Hall for large meetings should the Society desire it.

The Library Committee, however, suggest that it is desirable that some steps should be taken to provide the Society with a permanent building of their own. A conveniently situated Hall, suitable for meetings and lectures, and also available as a Library, Museum and Reading-room, would be of great service in consolidating the interests, and promoting the usefulness of the Society.

The present stock of the Transactions in the Society's Library is

Vol. I.....	45	copies.
Vol. II.....	7	„
Vol. III, Part 1.....	8	„
Vol. III, Part 2.....112		„
Vol. IV.	74	„

The Committee would be glad to buy back copies of Vol. II and Vol. III, Part 1, from any who may be willing to part with them.

The following is the Treasurer's Report:

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN, IN ACCOUNT WITH MR. J. WALTER.

July 1st 1876, to June 20th, 1877.

Dr.

To Printing Transactions	$278.37
„ Advertising	58.00
„ Stationery, Postage, and Freight of Transactions to Europe, America and China.....	58.32
„ Purchase of book-cases for the Library.....	40.50
„ Purchase of books, newspapers, maps and pictures,.....	29.00
„ The Librarian's wages.....	35.00
„ Insurance on $500.....	15.00
„ Expenses in connection with the meetings in Tôkiô and Yokohama.....	13.00
„ Balance to credit of Society	342.33
	$869.52

Cr.

1876.	
By Balance from last year.....	$207.75
„ Subscriptions for 1896.....	10.00
1877.	
By Subscriptions for 1877 :	
116 { 63 collected in Yokohama.....	319.77
116 { 38 „ „ Tokio	188.08
116 { 11 „ „ Hiogo	55.00
116 { 4 „ „ Nagasaki.....	20.00
By sale of Transactions through Messrs. Wetmore	51.92
„ „ „ the Secretaries...	17.00
	$869.52

Signed JOHN WALTER,
Hon. Treasurer.

We have compared the above accounts with the Vouchers and the Bank Pass Book, and find them to be correct, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of three hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-three cents.

HARRY S. PARKES, } *Auditors.*
W. E. AYRTON, }

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."
January 13, 1877. 13ins.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

An adjourned meeting was held in the Society's room, Tôkiô Dai Gakko on the 30th May, 1877, Rev. Dr. Veeder in the chair.

The further discussion on Professors Perry and Ayrton's paper "On a neglected principle that may be employed in Earthquake measurements" was carried on.

Professor Smith asked the authors to repeat in a few words what their principle was.

Professor Ayrton then read the following passage from the paper which contained a statement of the principle: "Believing this to be the case, and seeing how important it is to the whole science of terrestrial physics that the earthquake message should be read, we have been lead to investigate mathematically the motion during an earthquake of a body attached to the earth by springs. And we have come to the conclusion that the centre of mass of a body fastened by means of springs inside a metal box rigidly attached to the earth, has *in certain cases* motions with respect to the box itself which in miniature, with great exactitude, represent the motions of a point of the box during the earthquake." Professor Marshall agreed with Professor Smith in thinking that the corrections arising from the tilting of the instrument proposed by the authors was by no means an element to be neglected and thought the authors were premature in calling the principle a neglected one inasmuch as they had not proved by constructing an instrument that the principle would answer in practice.

Mr. Knipping observed that with regard to the more simple instruments which are proposed for the observation of earthquakes, he had found neither the bowl with molasses nor the tub with water, the inside of which is rubbed with chalk, nor the wooden cylinders, answer in our usual shocks here. In one case, particularly, he had noticed a 9-inch pendulum in an upper room in his house swing with an amplitude of about 15 degrees, and was surprized to find no indications given by the above-mentioned instruments. In the most sensitive cylinder Mr. Mallet proposed, the proportion of diameter to height was 1.9, while, he (Mr. Knipping) found that a proportion of 1.20 for the same magnitudes was not sufficient here. It might be that not only the proportion but also the absolute dimensions had to be taken into account, and he intended to continue his experiments in that direction as also with other proposed instruments. Von Seebach added to the cylinders a ball put on the top of a firm column tapered at the top; the throwing down of the ball giving the angle of emersion at the station. The same author also recommended exact time observations at different stations, and shewed that they alone would be sufficient to determine the principal features of an earthquake, viz., the position of the centre or focus, the velocity, and the direction of the wave. A simpler method than the observation of the time of the shock at any station could not be well imagined, but as it was not easy to find the exact time by astronomical observations within a few seconds (an error in longitude of 1 minute causing an error in time of 4 seconds), if very good instruments were not at hand, the time observations at stations connected by electric telegraph would undoubtedly give the most reliable results. If the gentlemen in the Telegraph Department, who had clocks and the telegraph wire at their disposal, would take the matter in hand, and have the clocks at fifteen or twenty properly selected telegraph stations daily compared, while each clock could be stopped by a cheap self acting arrangement, the exact difference of time might easily be found at all the stations. Even if the clocks had no second-hands, as was the case with those between Yedo and Yokohama, the time could easily be read to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a minute, and this would be sufficiently exact to investigate the more essential features of most of the earthquakes here. The expense would be trifling and the trouble of comparing twenty clocks once daily not worth mentioning after a few days practice. He hoped that the authors of the paper would soon be able to execute their proposed instrument and have it tried in earthquakes. Living in Tôkiô we were on an unusually favourable spot of the globe, having on an average one earthquake in a week, so that we never need wait very long to try earthquake instruments In 1876 the Yamato Yashiki instruments recorded 53 shocks.

The discussion was further entered into by the Chairman and Messrs. Cawley, Perry, and Smith.

Prof. Smith closing it with a critical examination of some of the physical principles and mathematical formulas presented in the paper.

The Minutes of the last meeting were then read, and at a later hour than usual the meeting was adjourned.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND'S PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

Whereas We are happily at Peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States:

And whereas, notwithstanding Our utmost Exertions to preserve Peace between all Sovereign Powers and States, a State of War unhappily exists between His Majesty the Emperor of all the *Russias* and His Majesty the Emperor of the *Ottomans*, and between their respective subjects and others inhabiting within their Countries, Territories, or Dominions:

And whereas We are on Terms of Friendship and amicable Intercourse with each of these Sovereigns, and with their several Subjects and others inhabiting within their Countries, Territories, or Dominions:

And whereas great numbers of Our loyal subjects reside and carry on Commerce, and possess Property and Establishments, and enjoy various Rights and Privileges, within the Dominions of each of the aforesaid Sovereigns, protected by the Faith of Treaties between Us and each of the aforesaid Sovereigns:

And whereas We, being desirous of preserving to Our Subjects the Blessings of Peace, which they now happily enjoy, are firmly purposed and determined to maintain a strict and impartial Neutrality in the said State of War unhappily existing between the aforesaid Sovereigns:

We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation:

And We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe a strict Neutrality in and during the aforesaid War, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the Laws and Statutes of the Realm in this Behalf, or the Law of Nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their Peril:

And whereas in and by a certain Statute made and passed in a Session of Parliament holden in the 33rd and 34th year of Our Reign, intituled "An Act to regulate the Conduct of of Her Majesty's Subjects during the Existence of Hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at Peace," it is, amongst other things, declared and enacted as follows:—

"*Illegal Enlistment.*"

"If any person, without the Licence of Her Majesty, being a British Subject, within or without Her Majesty's Dominions, accepts or agrees to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any Foreign State at Peace with Her Majesty, and in this Act referred to as a friendly State, or whether a British Subject or not within Her Majesty's Dominions, induces any other Person to accept or agree to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any such Foreign State as aforesaid,—

> "He shall be guilty of an Offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of such Punishments, at the Discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour.

"If any Person, without the Licence of Her Majesty, being a British Subject, quits or goes on board any Ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's Dominions, which intent to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with a friendly State, or, whether a British Subject or not, within Her Majesty's Dominions, induces any other Person to quit or to go on board any Ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's Dominions with the like Intent,—

> "He shall be guilty of an Offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisoment, or either of such Punishments, at the Discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisoment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour.

"If any Person induces any other Person to quit Her Majesty's Dominions or to embark on any Ship within Her Majesty's Dominions under a Misrepresentation or false Representation of the Service in which such Person is to be engaged,

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with the Intent or in order that such Person may accept or agree to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with a friendly State,—

"He shall be guilty of an Offence against this Act, and and shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of such Punishments, at the Discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour.

"If the Master or Owner of any Ship, without the Licence of Her Majesty, knowingly either takes on board, or engages to take on board, or has on board such Ship within Her Majesty's Dominions any of the following Persons, in this Act referred to as illegally enlisted Persons; that is to say,

"(1.) Any Person who, being a British Subject within or without the Dominions of Her Majesty, has, without the Licence of Her Majesty, accepted or agree to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any friendly State:

"(2.) Any Person, being a British Subject, who, without the Licence of Her Majesty, is about to quit Her Majesty's Dominions with intent to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at war with a friendly State:

"(3.) Any Person who has been induced to embark under a Misrepresentation or false Representation of the Service in which such Person is to be engaged, with the Intent or in order that such Person may accept or agree to accept any Commission or Engagement in the Military or the Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with a friendly State:

"Such Master or Owner shall be guilty of an Offence against this Act, and the following Consequences shall ensue; that is to say,

"(1.) The Offender shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of such Punishments, at the Discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour; and

"(2.) Such Ship shall be detained until the Trial and Conviction or Acquittal of the Master or Owner, and until all Penalties inflicted on the Master or Owner have been paid, or the Master or Owner has given Security for the Payment of such Penalties to the Satisfaction of Two Justices of the Peace, or other Magistrate or Magistrates having the Authority of Two Justices of the Peace: and

"(3.) All illegally enlisted Persons shall, immediately on the Discovery of the Offence, be taken on Shore, and shall not be allowed to return to the Ship.

"*Illegal Shipbuilding and Illegal Expeditions.*

"If any Person within Her Majesty's Dominions, without the License of Her Majesty, does any of the following Acts; that is to say,—

"(1.) Builds or agrees to build, or causes to be built any Ship with Intent or Knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any friendly State: or

"(2.) Issues or delivers any Commission for any ship with Intent or Knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any friendly State: or

"(3.) Equips any Ship with Intent or Knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any friendly State: or

"(4.) Dispatches, or causes or allows to be dispatched, any Ship with Intent or Knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any friendly State:

"Such person shall be deemed to have committed an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue:

"(1.) The Offender shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of such Punishments, at the Discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour.

"(2.) The Ship in respect of which any such Offence is committed, and her Equipment, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty:

"Provided that a Person building, causing to be built, or equipping a Ship in any of the cases aforesaid, in pursuance of a Contract made before the commencement of such War as aforesaid shall not be liable to any of the Penalties imposed by this Section in respect of such building or equipping if he satisfies the Conditions following; (that is to say,)

"(1.) If forthwith upon a Proclamation of Neutrality being issued by Her Majesty he gives notice to the Secretary of State that he is so building, causing to be built, or equipping such Ship, and furnishes such Particulars of the Contract and of any Matters relating to, or done, or to be done under the Contract as may be required by the Secretary of State:

"(2.) If he gives such Security, and takes and permits to be taken such other Measures, if any, as the Secretary of State may prescribe for ensuring that such Ship shall not be despatched, delivered, or removed without the Licence of Her Majesty until the termination of such War as aforesaid.

"Where any Ship is built by Order of or on behalf of any Foreign State when at War with a friendly State, or is delivered to or to the Order of such Foreign State, or any Person who to the Knowledge of the Person building is an Agent of such Foreign State, or is paid for by Foreign State or such Agent, and is employed in the Military or Naval Service of such Foreign State, such Ship shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been built with a view to being so employed, and the Burden shall lie on the Builder of such Ship of proving that he did not know that the Ship was intended to be so employed in the Military or Naval Service of such Foreign State.

"If any Person within the Dominions of Her Majesty, and without the Licence of Her Majesty,—

"By adding to the number of the Guns, or by changing those on board for other Guns, or by the addition of any Equipment for War, increases or augments, or procures to be increased or augmented, or is knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting the warlike Force of any Ship which at the time of her being within the Dominions of Her Majesty was a Ship in the Military or Naval Service of any Foreign State at War with any friendly State,—

"Such Person shall be guilty of an Offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of such Punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour.

"If any Person within the limits of Her Majesty's Dominions, and without the Licence of Her Majesty,—

"Prepares or fits out any Naval or Military Expedition to proceed against the Dominions of any friendly State, the following consequences shall ensue:—

"(1.) Every Person engaged in such Preparation or fitting out, or assisting therein, or employed in any Capacity in such Expedition, shall be guilty of an Offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of such Punishments, at the Discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour.

"(2.) All Ships and their Equipments, and all Arms and Munitions of War used in or forming Part of such Expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

"Any Person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the Commission of any Offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal Offender."

And whereas by the said Act it is further provided that Ships built, commissioned, equipped, or despatched in contravention of the Act, may be condemned and forfeited by Judgment of the Court of Admiralty; and that if the Secretary of State or Chief Executive Authority is satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship within Our Dominions has been, or is being built, commissioned, or equipped, contrary to the said Act, and is about to be taken beyond the Limits of such Dominions, or that a Ship is about to be despatched contrary to the Act, such Secretary of State, or Chief Executive Authority, shall have Power to issue a Warrant authorizing the Seizure and Search of such Ship and her Detention until she has been either condemned or released by Process of Law. And whereas certain Powers of Seizure and Detention are conferred by the said Act on certain Local Authorities:

Now, in order that none of Our Subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the Penalties imposed by the said Statute, We do hereby strictly command, that no Person or Persons whatsoever do commit any Act, Matter, or Thing whatsoever contrary to the Provisions of the said Statute, upon pain of the several penalties by the said Statute imposed, and of Our high Displeasure.

And We do hereby further warn and admonish all Our loving Subjects, and all Persons whatsoever entitled to Our Protection, to observe towards each of the aforesaid Sovereigns, their Subjects and territories, and towards all Belligerent Rights which We and our Royal Predecessors have always claimed to exercise.

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And We hereby further warn all Our loving Subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to Our Protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this Our Royal Proclamation and of Our high Displeasure, to do any Acts in derogation of their Duty as Subjects of a Neutral Sovereign in a War between other Sovereigns, or in a violation or contravention of the Law of Nations in that Behalf, as more especially by breaking, or endeavouring to break, any Blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said Sovereigns, or by carrying Officers, Soldiers, Despatches, Arms, Ammunition, Military Stores or Materials, or any Article or Articles considered and deemed to be Contraband of War according to the Law or modern Usages of Nations, for the Use or Service of either of the said Sovereign, that all Persons, so offending, together with their Ships and Goods, will rightfully incur and be justly liable to hostile Capture, and to the Penalties denounced by the Law of Nations in that Behalf.

And We do hereby give Notice that all Our Subjects and persons entitled to Our Protection who may misconduct themselves in the Premises will do so at their Peril, and of their own wrong; and that they will in nowise obtain any Protection from Us against such Capture, or such Penalties as aforesaid, but will, on the contrary, incur Our high Displeasure by such Misconduct.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, this thirtieth day of *April*, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, in the fortieth year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

THE Earl of Derby to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*

Foreign Office,
April 30, 1877.

My Lords,

HER Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing state of war between the Emperor of all the Russias and the Emperor of the Ottomans, and being moreover resolved to prevent, as far as possible, the use of Her Majesty's harbours, ports, and coasts, and the waters within Her Majesty's territorial jurisdiction, in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to your Lordships, for your guidance, the following rules, which are to be treated and enforced as Her Majesty's orders and directions:—

Her Majesty is pleased further to command that these rules shall be put in force in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, on and after the 5th of May instant, and in Her Majesty's territories and possessions beyond the seas, six days after the day when the Governor, or other chief authority of each of such territories or possessions respectively, shall have notified and published the same; stating in such Notification that the said rules are to be obeyed by all persons within the same territories and possessions.

1. During the continuance of the present state of war, all ships of war of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or any roadstead in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's Colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a station, or place of resort, for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, roadstead, or waters subject to British jurisdiction, from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of, at least, twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

2. If any ship of war of either belligerent shall, after the time when this Order shall be first notified and put in force in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, and in the several Colonies and foreign possessions and dependencies of Her Majesty respectively, enter any ports, roadstead, or waters belonging to Her Majesty, either in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's Colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs; in either of which cases the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port (as the case may be), shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair shall continue in any such port, roadstead, or waters, for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed. Provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessel (whether ships of war or merchant ships) of the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead, or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war or merchant ship) of one belligerent, and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war of the other belligerent; and the time hereby limited for the departure of of such ships of war respectively shall always, in case of necessity, be extended so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso, but no further or otherwise.

3. No ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, to take in any supplies, except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistance of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country, or to some nearer destination, and no coal shall again be supplied to any such ship of war in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

4. Armed ships of either party are interdicted from carrying prizes made by them into ports, harbours, roadsteads, or waters of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, or any of Her Majesty's Colonies or possessions abroad.

I have, &c,
(Signed) DERBY.

* Similar letters have been addressed to the Treasury, Home Office, Colonial Office, War Office, and India Office.

Correspondence

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

P. & O. S. N. Company,
Yokohama, 30th June, 1877.

Dear Sir,—Referring to a conversation on the subject of the notice issued from the Imperial Japanese Post Office that mails will be made up for transmission by this Company's steamers, I beg to inform you that when the notice appeared in the local papers, I called on the British Postmaster to ascertain if these mails would be sent on board the British contract packets through him or by his consent, and was informed that he had no authority to receive such mails, and that his instructions were not to do so. I also called on Mr. Farr, and learned that it was his intention to send these mails through the French Post Office with the closed French mails.

As it is distinctly stated in the Company's contract with Her Majesty's Government that no mails are to be received on board the contract packets for "conveyance on "behalf of any Colony or foreign country without the "consent of the Post Master General, and in case of such "default the company shall be liable to be proceeded "against for breach of this agreement," it was my duty in the protection of the Company, to protest against mails being sent on board without the sanction and approval of the British Postmaster, and to call his attention to the notice.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
J. RICKETT, Jr.
Agent.

Vaccination and Smallpox.—The statements of anti-vaccinators notwithstanding, it cannot be too generally known that the average mortality from smallpox in England and Wales since 1853, when vaccination became compulsory, is less than half what it was during the whole period of civil registration which preceded the passing of the Compulsory Vaccination Act.—*Sanitary Record.*

The ribbon weavers of Warwickshire are suffering immensely from the depression in trade. At Bedworth and Coventry many hundreds of operatives are under notices for reductions in wages to the extent of from 15 to 20 per cent., the masters intimating that the mills must be closed if the reduction is not acceded to. It is feared that some of the mills in the district will be unable to continue working.—*L. & C. Express.*

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Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Tuesday, June 26th, 1877.

IWASAKI YATARO *v.* H. COLOMB, R N.

A petition had been filed by the plaintiff against the defendant, by which he claimed $1,400 for repairs rendered necessary to the steamship *Chiri Maru* through a collision with H. M. S. *Audacious*, during a gale on the night of the 11th instant. $6,000 demurrage was also claimed.

In defendant's answer to the petition the jurisdiction of the Court in the present case was disputed, and a motion to that effect was filed by the counsel for the defendant, and this the Court now took under consideration.

H. E. Sir Harry S. Parkes and Admiral Ryder being present, were accomodated with a seat on the bench.

Mr Ness appeared for the plaintiff, Mr Dickins for the defendant.

Mr Dickins opened his argument by pointing out the vagueness of the wording in the petition. It was impossible to understand what was intended to be defined. The 4th paragraph in particular was faulty, defendant being accused of negligence. It did not say in which of the two collisions the defendant was responsible through negligence. In the 8th paragraph a charge of mismanagement was made, but in what act of the defendant's the mismanagement lay was not specified, and the definite information required by the defendant was not given. Under these circumstances, the learned counsel demurred against the petition.

As to the jurisdiction of the Court, Mr Dickins contended that the Court had already over-stepped its jurisdiction by serving the summons. The Court had no authority to serve a summons on board one of Her Majesty's ships, or to order such execution. The Court had no jurisdiction over any act of negligence of such nature as was alleged in the petition. It was far from the wish of the defendant to avoid his responsibility as a private individual, but being an officer on board a British man-of-war he felt bound to take the advantage the law afforded him. It was unnecessary to point out the inconvenience which would arise from a Court in China or Japan having jurisdiction over the decks of Her Majesty's ships of war, which by International Law were considered as British territory.

Mr Ness in reply said that he accepted his learned friends' statement that he objected to the petition as a whole. In the petition there was everything to sustain the cause of action. The first question is—Is it necessary for the plaintiff in a petition such as this to know by what acts of negligence a collision causing damage occurs? Mr Ness contended it was not. How were the crew of the *Chiri Maru* to see, during a heavy gale and on a dark night, what was occurring on board the *Audacious!* A vessel under weigh was bound to keep clear of a vessel at anchor, and Mr Ness showed this point by reference to authorities. As to the insufficiency of the petition alleged by the defendant's Counsel, full particulars of the damage sustainedby the *Chiri Maru* had been given in a report of Lloyd s Surveyor attached to the petition.

Mr Ness now spoke of the merits of the objection to the jurisdiction of the Court in this case. Mr Ness contended that by clauses in the Order in Council for China and Japan, Her Majesty extended the same rights to the Courts in China and Japan as were enjoyed by the Courts of Westminster and London. Defendant claimed immunity on the ground that he was a naval officer. Now, the suit was not against him as an officer, individually or representing the crown, but as a private individual. Captains of Her Majesty's ships have been sued in Civil Courts and damages obtained from them. Mr Ness cited precedents, on this and another point, viz.: the right of trying this case in the Local Courts here, and of the non-necessity of taking the case to Hongkong or England. In conclusion Mr Ness spoke of Captain Colomb's claim of immunity as a naval officer. In the present case he was not asked to become amenable to the laws of a foreign Court, but to Courts of his own country extended to Japanese territory by an Order in Council. Captain Colomb was by no means a representative of the Crown, and Mr Ness failed to follow his learned friend's allegation that the defendant should make all possible objections to the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr Dickins very briefly replied to Mr Ness' argument.

His Honour said judgment in this motion would be delivered on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, the hearing of the case (set down for this morning, Wednesday) to be postponed till the same day and hour.

Thursday, June 28th, 1877.

IWASAKI YATARO *v.* CAPTAIN P. H. COLOMB, R N.

JUDGMENT.

This is a demurrer to a petition in a cause in which a Japanese subject is plaintiff and the Captain of H.M.S. *Audacious* is defendant, and which has been instituted to recover damages for a collision between the plaintiff's ship, the *Chiri Maru*, and Her Majesty's Ship of which the defendant is commander. The grounds of demurrer assigned are two: first, that the petition does not specify any particular act or acts of negligence or mismanagement: and, second, that this Court has not jurisdiction over the defendant in respect of the matters alleged in the petition.

Two other grounds of demurrer were alleged in hearing as being of the same nature as the first cause assigned. The first of these is that there are two collisions alleged in the petition and there is no clear statement as to which of these collisions the *Audacious* is responsible for, and the second, that there is no clear statement as to what the damage was that rendered the *Chiri Maru* unfit to proceed to sea. There was a further objection that the term mismanagement used in the petition did not necessarily imply any negligence or carelessness for which the defendant is responsible.

It is not necessary to consider the question raised by counsel for the plaintiff as to whether demurrer is the proper way of taking exception to vagueness in a petition, as I think the objections taken under this head, however brought, cannot be sustained. I should observe, however, that the course which prevailed in the High Court of Admiralty and followed in the case of the "West of England" (L. R. 1, Adm., 308) of bringing objections to the pleadings by way of motion is most in consonance with the rules of this Court.

First,—As to the word "mismanagement." I can find no case—and I should be surprised if I did—in which the sufficiency of the word has been expressly decided. I do find a case in which it has been used and no objection has been taken to it. I am of opinion that the term is sufficient to express a breach of the duty of a commander of a ship, which if it were the cause of a collision would render the commander liable. I find in the case of the *Otter* (L. R. 4, Adm., 203) that the collision in that case alleged to be "wholly attributable to neglect, default, or mismanagement of the *Otter* or those on board of her." Here the words neglect, default, or mismanagement are used disjunctively, and if any one of them were insufficient to attach liability to the defendants, it might have been objected to. Then as to the sufficiency of a general allegation of mismanagement, I am of opinion that the rule laid down in the case of the *Bothnia* (1 Lushington, 52) cited by the counsel for the plaintiff applies to the present case. In that case Dr Lushington says:—"The vessel proceeding was run down when at "anchor, and the rule of the Court is that that fact, if proved, puts "the burden of proof on the other vessel to make out her defence." The plaintiff, therefore, was not bound to assign any particular cause of blame to the defendant's vessel. Counsel for the defendant referred to the case of the *Marpesia* (L. R. 4 P. C. 212) as showing that the onus of proof lay on the plaintiff. But the cases are clearly distinguishable. In the case of the *Marpesia* both of the vessels which came into collision were under sail, neither of them was at anchor, and the rule as to vessels at anchor was therefore not before their Lordships. The question before them was as to a practice which prevailed in the Court of Admiralty for the defendant to begin in all cases where the defence ofinevitable accident was set up, by which the onus of proof was from the first thrown upon the defendant. The Privy Council ignored such a practice and referred to the case of the *Bolina* (3 notes of cases 210) in which Dr Lushington says:—"With regard "to inevitable accident the onus lies on those who bring a complaint "against a vessel and seek to be indemnified,—on them is the onus "of proving that the blame does attach upon the vessel proceeded "against; the onus of proving inevitable accident does not necessarily attach to that vessel; it is only necessary when you show a "*primâ facie* case of negligence and want of due seamanship." There is nothing in this dictum in any way disagreeing with the dictum of the same learned judge in the case of the *Bothnia*. In the one case he says it is necessary to show a *primâ facie* case of negligence, and in the other he says that in effect that if the plaintiff proves that his vessel was at anchor and that the vessel proceeded against ran into her he has shown a *primâ facie* cause of negligence. It is right to observe that in the case of the *Bothnia* the vessel with which she came into collision was at anchor, and that the *Bolina* was absolved from blame; and it would appear from the summary of the case in Pritchard's Admiralty Digest that she was absolved on the ground that there was no proof that the collision occurred through want of due care. I regret that I have not the original report to refer to. But any inference which might be drawn against the correctnees of the doctrine laid down in the case of the *Bothnia* is removed by the consideration that the case of the *Bothnia* is subsequent to that of the *Bolina*, and the doctrine referred to has been since repeatedly affirmed. In the case of the *Annapolis* (5 I. J., N. S., 326) Dr, Lushington says:—"In "causes of damage, "when a vessel in motion and one at anchor have been in collision, "it lies upon the vessel in motion to excuse herself by showing "inevitable accident or a like defence." And in the case of the *Kepler* (L. 2. P. D.) which was decided subsequently to the case of the *Marpesia*, Dr. Phillimore lays down the same principle. He says:—"The only defence set up by the *Kepler* is that the collision "was caused by "inevitable accident." It is the duty of those "who "set up the defence to sustain it by "dequate evidence" The conclusion I arrive at is, to use the words of Dr. Lushington, that the plaintiff "was not bound to assign any particular cause of blame "to the defendant's vessel." It follows from the doctrine referred to that no allegation is necessary as to which of the collisions it is sought to make the *Audacious* responsible for. For it is sufficiently alleged in the petition that the *Chiri Maru* was at anchor ,and the allegation in each case that the *Audacious* came into collision with her under those circumstances is a sufficient allegation of *primâ facie* responsibility on the part of the *Audacious* for each of the collisions. The remaining objection to the sufficiency of the petition, namely, that there is no statement of what the damage was that rendered the *Chiri Maru* unfit to proceed to sea, is scarcely intelligible. If it means that there is no statement of the damage caused by the collision, then it is only necessary to refer to the detailed particulars annexed to the petition. If it means that the petition ought to have stated how much of it could be left unrepaired and yet the ship be fit to go to sea, I have no doubt that it is not necessary that the petition should state anything of the kind.

Before leaving this part of the case, I think it right to say that I quite agree with what the counsel for the defendant has said that the petition and all the pleadings in these courts are intended

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fairly to disclose the case of the party pleading, and that this is to be done not by the bare allegations of the old Common Law pleadings but by disclosing the facts upon which the party pleading relies. This mode of pleading is intended to simplify proceedings. But the advantages of such a system would be lost if the practice of objecting to the pleadings were to become frequent. I think the observations of Dr Lushington on this point in the case of the *Hebe* (2 W. Rob. 147) are deserving of very great attention. He says :—"In proceeding to consider the objections which have been "taken to the admission of this plea, I would in the first instance "observe that, although under the authority of the *Ville de Varsovie* it is clearly competent to the parties in a suit to take "objections of this kind, yet these objections should not be "raised without grave and substantial reasons in support "of them. Cases may unquestionably occur, like the case decided "by Lord Stowell, in which it may be right and proper to bring "them before the Court, especially where the preliminary discussion "might prevent the introduction of much irrelevant matter, which, "if admitted, would lead to the accumulation of unnecessary evi-"dence. Where, however, no such consequence is likely to result "from the admission of the plea, the Court will be disposed to "discontinue the discussion as tending to defeat the objects for "which the summary form of proceeding was introduced into the "practice of the Court, viz., expedition and avoidance of expense "to the suitors."

There remains the more important question as to whether this Court has jurisdiction in the cause. I consider that this question has been decided in the case of *Hart v Gumpach* ( ) which I shall refer to presently, but before doing so I shall consider, as well as I have been able to apprehend them, the grounds assigned by Counsel for the defendant in support of the demurrer. In order, however, more clearly to appreciate the objections which have been taken to the jurisdiction of this Court, it appears to me desirable that I should state the view which I take of the jurisdiction of the Courts in these countries. To do so it is necessary to consider the jurisdiction of Her Majesty from whom the jurisdiction of these Courts is derived.

That jurisdiction as regards Japan is, it appears to me, exercisable only in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign jurisdiction Acts 1843 to 1875, and as regards China, in accordance with the provisions of those Acts and of the Act 6 & 7 Vict. C. 80.

The Foreign jurisdiction Act 1843, was passed to remove doubts as to how far the jurisdiction of Her Majesty in exterritorial places was controlled by, and depended on, and, in removing those doubts, it expressly defines what Her Majesty's jurisdiction shall be. It says that "it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to hold exercise "and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty now hath "or may at any time hereafter have within any country or place out "of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner "if Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the "cession or conquest of territory." That is to say, that Her Majesty shall have so far as the treaties confer it, or the authorities of the country assent to its exercise, the same power and jurisdiction over British subjects within those places, as she would have if those places were Crown Colonies.

Now, as to Crown Colonies, it is laid down in Colvin's case (as cited in Stephen's Blackstone's Commentaries, 7th edition, vol. I. p. 102) "that any colony which has been acquired by conquest or "cession is subject to such laws as the sovereign in Council may "impose." That there are, however, certain limits to the force of such laws has been declared by Act of Parliament. The 28 & 29 Vict., C. 63, instituted "an act to remove doubts as to the validity "of Colonial laws," which, after enacting (S.1) that "the term "'Colonial law' shall include laws made for any Colony * * * "by Her Majesty in Council," goes on to provide (S. 2) that "any "Colonial law which is or shall be in any respect repugnant to the "provisions of any Act of Parliament extending to the Colony to "which such law may relate, or repugnant to any order or regulation "made under authority of such Act of Parliament, or having in the "Colony the force and effect of such Act, shall be read subject to "such Act, order, or regulation, and shall to the extent of such "repugnancy, but not otherwise, be and remain absolutely void and "inoperative. And it is declared (S.1) that an Act of Parliament "or any provisions thereof, shall in construing this Act be said "to extend to any colony when it is made applicable to such "colony by the express words or necessary intendments of any "Act of Parliament."

That it is the intention of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act that Her Majesty's power of legislation over British subjects in extra-territorial places should be subject to the same restrictions as it is in the case of the Colonies, will be seen from the wording of the Act which it repeals, the section 6 and 7 Will. 4. C. 78. intituted an Act to enable His Majesty to make Regulations for the better defining and establishing the Powers and Jurisdictions of His Majesty's Consuls in the Ottoman Empire.

By the last mentioned Act, His Majesty was empowered by Order in Council to make any Regulations touching the Juri-diction to be exercised over British subjects in the Ottoman Dominions and certain other places by his Majesty's Ambassadors, Consuls, &c., and to impose penalties forfeitures or imprisonments for the breach of any such regulations, and his Majesty's Ambassadors, Consuls, &c., were required to enforce them, and they were to be binding on all British subjects within the countries named.

Here there was no limit placed by Parliament on the power of the King in Council to bind British subjects in those places, and it is clear that it was part of the object of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, in repealing that Act, and making the provisions we have referred to, to place those limits on that power which Parliament had before omitted to lay down.

This view is confirmed by the Act 6 and 7 Vict. C. 80, above referred to, intituled an Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China.

This Act, which was passed only two days before the Foreign Jurisdiction Act 1843, also repeals the provisions of a prior Act (3 and 4 Will. IV, C. 93) in which power without any limit assigned was given to the Sovereign in Council to make regulations to be exercised over British subjects, and it declares the limit within which in future that power will be exercised. In the third Section it enacts that "it shall * * be lawful for Her Majesty by any Order or Orders made with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to ordain, for the Government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the Coast of China, any Law or Ordinance which to Her Majesty in Council may seem meet, as fully and effectually as any such law or ordinance could be made by Her Majesty in Council for the Government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the said Island of Hongkong.

But while it appears to me that H. M.'s jurisdiction over H. M.'s Subjects in these places is subject to the same restrictions as in the case of Crown Colonies, I am of opinion that so far as British law is concerned it is not subject to any other restriction. What jurisdiction then would Her Majesty have in a Crown Colony over persons on board H. M.'s ships in the harbour of such Colony? I know of no Act of Parliament limiting her power in this respect, and in the absence of any such enactment I take it to be clear that Her Majesty could, by an Order in Council constituting a Court in a Crown Colony, give to such Court jurisdiction over every one on board H. M.'s Ships lying in the harbours of the Colony, and I conceive that general words conferring jurisdiction over every one within the limits of the Colony would include persons serving on board H. M.'s Ships lying in such harbours. At least no rule of construction has been brought to my notice by Counsel, and I know of none, whereby H. M.'s Officers are not included in any general provision relating to H. M.'s subjects. In like manner I conceive that Her Majesty can by Order in Council constitute in these Countries and can give them jurisdiction over persons serving on board H. M.'s Ships lying in the harbours of these Countries and, I conceive that general words giving jurisdiction over all Her Majesty's subjects in these Countries would include Her Majesty's subjects serving on board Her Majesty's Ships while so lying in harbour. It appears to me at any rate that it is incumbent on any British subject claiming exemption from such jurisdiction clearly to set out the grounds for such exemption.

The Counsel for the defendant has set up a ground of exemption drawn from the principle of the law in "Coriters on International Law" that all men of war coming into the ports of a foreign country are exempt from civil suits, and argued that a British man-of-war is to be considered as part of English territory, and therefore, although actually lying in this port, is to be considered as if it were a part of England and therefore outside of this jurisdiction.

But I think this contention cannot be sustained. It is true it is laid down in Phillimore's International Law (Vol. I. CCCXLIV) cited by the Counsel for the defendant that "long usage and uni-"versal custom entitle every such ship to be considered as a part "of the state to which she belongs and to be exempt from any "other jurisdiction." But this is a fiction which, however it may hold between authorities of a foreign country and a ship-of-war of another power in the ports of that country, cannot be sustained as between the ship and the authorities of her own country. This becomes very clear when we come to consider the reasons given for the exemption. Sir R. Phillimore in his judgment in the case of the *Charkieh* (L. R., 4. Adm. 59) says (No. 88) referring to the exemption of foreign Governors and foreign Ambassadors :—

"Upon what grounds is this exemption allowed? Not upon the "possession on behalf of the Sovereign of any absolute right in "virtue of his sovereignty to this exemption; such a right on his "part would be incompatible with the right of the territorial sov-"ereign and not as is sometimes carelessly said upon the ground "that he and his property are to be considered as still remaining "in his own territory. This is indeed the fiction of law expressed "in the term "exterritoriality" by which the nature of the im-"munity is illustrated; but it is illogical and inaccurate to con-"sider it as the ground of that immunity." I shall refer to a passage in Wheaton's International Law which follows a passage cited by counsel for the defendant. Referring to the exemption of ships-of-war Wheaton says ( ). The whole reasoning, upon which such exemption had been implied in the case of a sovereign or his minister, applies with full force to the exemption of ships-of-war in the case in question :—

"It is impossible to conceive, said Vattel, that a prince who "sends an ambassador, or any other minister can have any "intention of subjecting him to the authority of a foreign "power; and this consideration furnishes an additional argument "which completely establishes the independence of a public "minister. If it cannot be reasonably presumed that his sovereign "means to subject him to the authority of the prince to whom he "is sent, the latter, in receiving the minister consents to admit "him on the footing of independence; and thus there exists "between the two princes a tacit convention, which gives a new "force to the natural obligation.

"Equally impossible was it to conceive, that a prince who "stipulates a passage for his troops, or an asylum for his ships of "war in distress, should mean to subject his army or his navy to "the jurisdiction of a foreign sovereign."

The ground of exemption is that the navy may not be subject to the jurisdiction of a foreign sovereign. But in the case of Her Majesty's courts in these countries the jurisdiction ex-

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ercised is not the jurisdiction of a foreign sovereign. It is, to use the words of the order of the Queen in Council "Her Majesty's jurisdiction exerciseable in China or Japan." And on the principle *cessante ratione cessat lex*, the exemption from civil process in the ports of a foreign country ceases when that process is no longer the process of a foreign sovereign. It is strange that this question should only now come to be mooted. This is the first time, so far as I am aware of, in which during all the time these courts have been established it has been sought to set up the exemption as against their jurisdiction. That jurisdiction, as the counsel for the plaintiffs has pointed out, has been exercised in the case of inquests. It has been frequently exercised in other cases too. It is to be observed, moreover, that it was constantly exercised in the case of H. M.'s troops when stationed in his country, and they were by International Law, independently of the treaty, equally with navy exempt from all jurisdiction of the native courts. Yet it was never sought to question the jurisdiction of this court. If it could have been questioned doubtless it would have been when the colonel of one of H. M.'s regiments on the day on which his regiment was embarked stood at the bar of this court upon his deliverance upon a charge of assault on the day on which his regiment embarked. I have not heard that because he was a Queen's officer he considered it incumbent upon him to dispute the jurisdiction of H. M.'s court. It has been contended that because the plaintiff is a Japanese therefore the court has no jurisdiction. So far as I have able to comprehend the argument upon which this contention is based, it is this:—The treaty was intended to abridge the rights of the Japanese. But if a Japanese plaintiff can sue the commander of Her Majesty's ship at Yokohama, he has a privilege which he would not have had if the treaty had not been made. It is therefore contrary to the spirit of the treaty to allow him to sue. But from this reasoning I most emphatically dissent. The intent of the Treaty was that Her Majesty's subjects should, contrary to the rule in most European countries, remain while in this country subject to her jurisdiction, and should not become amenable to the jurisdiction of the native authorities, and no doubt this necessarily abridged the rights which the authorities of this country would otherwise have over British subjects. But it is entirely incorrect to say this abridgment of Japanese rights was the object or intent of the Treaty. It became necessary, in order to secure what the true intent was, and the attainment of the object of the Treaty is quite consistent with the acquisition by the Japanese of benefits which they would not have but for the Treaty. It has been argued that it is against public policy that a Japanese subject should have the power indirectly to stop her Majesty's ships by taking an action against her commander. And if I apprehend the argument aright it has been therefore inferred that Her Majesty's Court has not jurisdiction, the exercise of which might have this effect. But I think I shall best meet the argument from the supposition of inconvenient consequences, by referring to the judgment of Lord Brougham in the judgment in the case of *Hill v. Bigge* (3 Moore's P.C, 465). He there says:—

"Suppose all these alleged consequences had been accurately "stated, they could not neeecsarily decide the question; many "cases might be put of as great incovenience and even of as "great violence done to public feeling, and as great mischief to "to the public service by the execution of legal process, as any "in the cases that have been put. Yet in none of these circum-"stances can it for a moment be pretended that the law is not to "take its course. The inconvenience which would result from a "general officer or an ambassador being taken in execution, on "the eve of his departure for service abroad, or the mischiefs that "would ensue to the administration of justice from a judge being "taken in execution almost at any time, are quite undeniable; "but equally certain it is, that the inconveniences offer no argu-"ment whatever against the unquestionable liability of all those "functionaries to undergo, like the rest of the King's subjects, "the process of the law."

But the argument from inconvenience, however strong it might be, falls to the ground when it is shown that the inconvenience is not a necessary consequence of the jurisdiction objected to. The jurisdiction which these Courts have in suits on the part of foreigners against British subjects is provided for in section 117 of the Order in Council, 1865, which provides: "Where a foreigner "desires to institute or take any suit or proceeding of a civil nature "against a British subject, the Supreme or other Court according to "its jurisdiction may entertain the same, and where any suit or "proceeding is entertained shall hear and determine it according to "the provisions of this order and of the Rules made under it appli-"cable to the case." Now this makes it discretionary on the part of the court to hear any suit which a foreigner may seek to bring against any British subject within its jurisdiction. Such discretionary power is exercised in certain cases by the Court of Admiralty, and in the case of *The Nina* (L. R. 2 P. C.), in which the exercise of that discretion was upheld, the principles upon which it is to be exercised are laid down. Lord Romilly says: "By discretion is meant, to use the words of Lord Eldon in "White *v.* Damon, not an arbitrary capricious discretion, but "one that is regulated upon grounds that will make it judicial." And the meaning of this is illustrated by what precedes. The question was as to the exercise of jurisdiction in a cause of wages instituted by a British subject, a seaman on board a Portuguese vessel, the consul having lodged a protest on the ground that the dispute ought to be referred to him, and on this point the judge says: "With respect to the third question their Lordships "are of opinion that the protest of the foreign consul does not *ipso* "*facto* operate as a bar to the prosecution of the suit. The foreign "consul has not the power to put a veto on the exercise of its "jurisdiction by the Court of Admiralty. It is well observed by Dr. "Lushington in the case of *The Goludchick* that the jurisdiction of "the Court of Admiralty cannot depend upon the will of a foreign "consul; that as he cannot confer the jurisdiction so be cannot take "it away. If the consul protests, but advances no reason the suit "will proceed. If he advances reasons for staying the suit the plaintiff "must be a liberty to dispute the facts and answer the reasons put "forward by the consul and then the judge of the Court of Admiralty "is to exercise his discretion and determine whether having regard "to those reasons with the answers thereto it is fit and proper that "the suit should proceed or be stayed." Upon the same principles this court will hear any reason assigned why it should not entertain a suit brought by a foreigner against a British subject. But I ought to say that there appears nothing upon the face of this case which would lead me to refuse to entertain this suit. I am quite satisfied that counsel for the defendant accurately expressed the defendant's sentiments when he said the defendant did not wish to shrink from any responsibility which his act may have cast upon him. And I know no place where the claim against him can be better adjudicated upon than at the place where the act complained of is alleged to have been done. As to the tribunal he will have the benefit of a jury of his own countrymen.

The conclusion I have arrived at has not been shaken by the arguments of defendant's Counsel, but it is right that I should notice them before concluding. I have been in doubt in some cases whether I may not have misunderstood some of those arguments, as they appeared to me to be such as could scarcely be seriously advanced. I endeavoured during the argument fully to ascertain this meaning and shall state them as clearly as I can. Counsel referred to Coote's Admiralty Practice in suit against the Queen's Ships, in which it is laid down (2nd ed. p. 31) that: "Where "a Queen's vessel has inflicted damage upon a vessel belonging to a "private person no warrant can be granted in a cause of damage "instituted against the former. The Court of Admiralty in such a "case will direct the register to write to the Lords of the Admiralty "requesting that an appearance be given on behalf of the Crown by "the Admiralty proctor and the proceeding will go on as usual "with the exception only that no bail is taken." And correctly assuming that proceedings could not be taken in this Court against the ship herself, he argued that proceedings that cannot be taken against a ship cannot be served on board that ship. But this proposition, it appears to me, is contradicted by facts. There is no Court in England in which any proceedings can be taken against a Queen's ship so as to affect the ship herself. Proceedings could, with the assent of the Lords of the Admiralty, have been taken to the High Court of Admiralty, but in the Courts of Common Law no such proceedings could have been taken even nominally against the ship; but in both the Admiralty Court and the Courts of Common Law, proceedings could always have been taken against the officers of such ship in a case of collision, and I apprehend that the commander would feel bound by the instructions contained in Chapter XII. (Art. 25, 26, and 27) of the Queen's Regulations and the Admiralty Instructions to allow the writ or other process of those Courts to be served on board. The proposition therefore (if I have rightly apprehended it), not being correct, the argument based on it falls to the ground.

The Counsel for the Defendant also argued from the construction of the Order in Council that jurisdiction in such a case as the present was not conferred by it. He argued that the preamble professed to make provision for the Government of Her Majesty's subjects being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the Coast of China, which he assumed would mean within 100 miles from the coast of Japan also, and that as in the Interpretation clause there was a definition of "British vessel" as a vessel being a British ship within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act or any of the Acts of Parliament for the time being in force for the regulation of Merchant Shipping, the Order in Council was intended to confer jurisdiction only over merchant vessels, and that men-of-war and those on board of them were intended to be exempt from all jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts in these countries. And when I asked him whether he considered that by ships mentioned as being within 100 miles of the Coast of China were meant all ships in Chinese or Japanese ports he said he did. Such a view is founded on a misapprehension of the provisions as to the 100 miles. The 100 mile limit first appeared in the Act 3 and 4, Will. 4, c. 93, in the 6th section of which it is enacted that "it shall and may be lawful "for His Majesty, by any such order as to His Majesty in Council "shall appear expedient, to create a Court of Justice with criminal "and Admiralty jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by H. "M.'s subjects within the same dominions, and the ports and havens "thereof, and on the high seas within 100 miles of the coast of China." The portion meant to be included in the 100 miles limit was here expressly stated to be on the high seas. The Act 6 and 7, Vict., c. 80, repealing that portion of the Act, and providing that H. M. might make Orders in Council for the government of H. M.'s subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, makes no alteration in this respect. For the dominions of the Emperor of China include all ports and havens in China. The 100 mile limit has moreover no reference to Japan. No act has conferred power on H. M. in Council to make special laws for British subjects being within 100 miles or any other distance outside of the territorial limits of Japan. It is to be observed, moreover, that the definition of a British vessel, in the interpretation clause of the Order in Council, does not necessarily extend to the Act of Parliament cited in the preamble. Whatever meaning the words "ship or vessel" may have in the Act, the meaning is not determinable by a definition in the Order in Council of the words "British vessels." There is an argument, however, which might possibly be drawn from that portion of the Order in Council which makes provision for the exercise of authority within 100 miles of the coast of China. Section 101 provides for the case of British

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subjects charged with having committed a crime or offence within a British vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China. Here the only British ships that are contemplated are "British vessels" which, by the interpretation clause, are shown to mean only merchant vessels. It might be argued that as no jurisdiction is given over persons in ships of war on the high seas within the 100 miles limit it is to be inferred that it was not intended to give jurisdiction when they were in port. But it appears to me that this argument could not be sustained. It has not been raised by the counsel for the defendant, probably because he felt it cannot be sustained.

The counsel for the defendant argued that a judgement rendered by this Court against the defendant would be futile. I think it would not be futile. But I shall not proceed to consider a question founded upon an assumption that the defendant will in any way seek to evade the liability which he declared he has no desire to evade.

The conclusion that it is not Japanese jurisdiction that I am exercising has saved me considering the point which was raised in the *Prince Frederick* and left undecided by Lord Stowell, and again in the *Charkieh* and left undecided by Sir Robert Phillimore.

Having come to the conclusion that this Court has jurisdiction over British subjects on board H. M.'s ships lying within the local jurisdiction of the Court, it is unnecessary to dwell upon some of the other arguments in the case. This is a personal action against the defendant in respect of a cause of action which is transitory, and whether the ship were to be considered part of England or not, the action is triable anywhere the defendant may happen to be. And if the petition were served upon the defendant at any rate while on shore, he would become subject to the jurisdiction of the Court in the action. The conclusion I have arrived at obviates the necessity of considering the consequences which would follow from service on shore being valid while invalid if made on board. That conclusion is borne out, it appears to me, by the judgment of the Privy Council in the case of "Hart *v.* Von Gumpach" (C. R. 4, P. C. 439). In that case an objection to the jurisdiction by reason of the nature of the cause of action was raised, but was held that such objection could not be sustained. The judgment also lays down that "By the law of England, "actions for libel, and other personal wrongs arising in foreign "countries may be brought in an English Court; and any spe- "cial circumstances which preclude the Court from entertaining "them should be shown." Afterwards it proceeds to consider the objection. It says, "It was then insisted that if the "Queen's Courts in England might entertain the action, it would "still be contrary to the spirit of the treaty of Tientsin which "authorised the Queen to establish Courts of Justice in China, "that her Court so established should take cognizance of it. "Their Lordships are unable to find in the Treaty sufficient "grounds for this contention.

"By Article XV., all questions in regard to rights, whether of "property or persons, arising between British subjects, shall be "subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities; and the "effect of the Order of the Queen in Council establishing the "Supreme Court, and declaring its powers and jurisdiction, is, that "the law of England, as between British subjects, shall be admi- "nistered in it. Their Lordships, therefore, are unable to declare "that the same principles of law shall not be applied to the decision "of the action in the Court below, which would have governed it, "if brought in the Queen's Courts in England; especially when no "act of the Chinese Government is impugned, and no law or "custom of China is, for anything which appears, violated."

I am of opinion that on this point the same reasoning applies to the Treaty with Japan as to the Treaty with China, and to the Provincial Courts as to the Supreme Court.

Demurrer overruled, with costs.

After Judgment in the demurrer had been delivered, the Jury were called. Objections were raised against Messrs. J. J. Keswick, Charles Wirgman, A. J. Clode and Clark, all of which were accepted by the Court with the exception of the last named, Mr Dickins believing him to be in the service of the Mitsu Bishi Co. while he himself gave evidence that he was not. Mr Ness' objection to Mr Wirgman was that that gentleman was of too sportive a turn of mind to be able to entertain a question of such paramount inportance as the one at issue. His Honour said this objection was null at law, and Mr Ness had to substitute another for it, which was accepted.

The case was then tried before

H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Acting Law Secretary,

And

Messrs. Butland, J. J. Gray, Levi Lichtenstein, Edgar Abbott, and Alex. Clark, as Jurors.

Mr Ness said that before proceeding further he had to propose a modification of the petition, which would not take the other side by surprise because he had written to Mr Dickins about it. Mr Ness had acted under telegraphic instructions and the amount of demurrage had been overrated. $300 damages per day should have been only $150 per day. Mr Dickins having no objections to this modification in the petition, Mr Ness then addressed the jury before calling evidence, briefly relating the circumstances of the collision which occasioned this suit. The *Chiri Maru* claimed the recovery of the disbursement in repairs necessitated by the collision, and the recovery of the profit which the *Chiri Maru* would have made had this accident and the consequent delay not occurred. Mr Ness impressed upon the jury the fact that by the law it was incumbent upon the other side to prove by evidence that what was done on board the *Audacious* during the gale was all that could have been done, in order to avoid the collision.

Mr Ness then called his witness,

Iwasaki Yataro, who stated:—I am the plaintiff in this action, and am owner of the *Chiri Maru*. That is the certificate of Registry of that vessel (shown). It is in the name of the Mitsu Bishi Co. I, Iwasaki Yataro, constitute that Company. It was the intention to despatch the *Chiri Maru* to Nagasaki and thence to the seat of war, in the service of the Government. The negotiations commenced towards the end of last month, and came to a conclusion at the beginning of the present month. They were between an official of the Post Office and myself.

That is the memorandum drawn up (produced) bearing on the one side my seal and on the other that of the Post Office. I was to receive 150 *yen* per day in accordance with this contract, and this profit has been entirely lost through the collision. I was to receive it from the day on which the steamer left Yokohama. She would have sailed on the 14th instant but for that accident. I was to receive the 150 *yen* till her return here after there was no need of her services in the South. It is hard to say how long she would have been required. She was wanted for the war and I cannot say when it will be ended. I thought of taking means to reduce the loss but I have been unable to do so. Mr Krebs, who is engineer to the Company, was caused to make an estimate of the damage, and I am informed that they would amount to 1,400 *yen*.

I have no wish for money. I only wish the *Chiri Maru* reinstated. This $150 is sufficient to re-instate her in addition to repairs.

Adjourned till half past one o'clock.

Resumed in the afternoon.

Mr Ness read the translation of a letter which comprehended the charter party between the *Chiri Maru* and the Post Office Department.

Iwasaki Yataro, cross-examined by Mr Dickins:—The Mitsu Bishi Company has been mine since its institution. There never have been any shareholders. I do not know of any law of Japan establishing the Company of which I am the owner. I know nothing about law. I am the proprietor of the whole of the Mitsu Bishi vessels.

Mr Dickins asked:—By what means did you become the sole proprietor of the Mitsu Bishi Company's vessels?

Mr Ness objected to this question because it departed from the present issue, but after some argument this was temporarily withdrawn, and Mr Dickins pressed the question.

Witness continued:—I used to ply steamers hither and thither in my own name, when the Government gave me several steamers and I formed the Mitsu Bishi Company. I paid nothing for them, and have never been asked to pay cost of them to the Government. Counting large and small I think there are eighteen steamers, but I do not remember. The last one was handed over to me about three years ago. I pay all expenses of passage for vessels in the Government service. The earnings belong to the Mitsu Bishi Co.; speaking accurately, they go into my hand. I did not buy the *Chiri Maru*, it was one of those given by the Government. I don't know from whom it was bought originally. There was an agreement between the Government and myself when these steamers were handed over to me. I have not brought that agreement. I remember its general purport. I received ten or more vessels which I was to lend to the Government at such times as they were required; freight to be paid by the Government in such case, working expenses by me. If the *Chiri Maru* had proceeded to the seat of war I should have had to pay its working expenses. The charter bears the seal of the Post Office Department. I do not know whether the person who affixed that seal had a right to put it, though I feel assured he had.

Mr Dickins:—Were the Pacific Mail Co.'s steamers paid for by you?

Mr Ness objected to this question because it did not bear upon the present case,

Mr Dickins:—I will put another question first. Do these vessels belong to you?

Witness:—They are entirely my property. I paid for them.

Mr Dickins:—With your own funds or those of the Government?

Mr Ness again objected to the question. Mr Dickins said that it was quite fair and proper. Part of this case was to show that witness was not the owner of this or any of the vessels of the Mitsu Bishi Co. and therefore had no right to bring forward this suit. Mr Ness said that it was only put to annoy the witness and show up his private affairs, because he had brought the suit into Court. Mr Dickins denied the insinuation, and after some argument on the point, His Honour overruled the objection.

The question was again put, and witness replied:—I borrowed the money on interest from the Government to buy these steamers. They are my property, not the Government's. They were transferred in my name. I do not know for what the *Chiri Maru* was originally built. I cannot read the petition, but I know what is in it. I approve and endorse everything in it, I mean to say that I told Mr Krebs what to claim; Mr Krebs told Mr Ness what to write and therefore on all questions relative to the document I beg you to address Mr Ness. (Laughter). I believe that what is in the petition is all true and just, but although I have received a translation I have been unable to understand any part of it. (Mr Dickins remarked that he, also, had been unable to comprehend any of it.) There is nothing in it untrue. It is stated that the collision occurred through negligence on board the *Audacious*.

It is my opinion that the *Audacious* began to drift because the captain did not pay proper attention, because of all the ships in the harbour it was the only one to drift. I speak from what was told me by the Captain of the *Chiri Maru*. Personally I cannot say what the negligence was. The Captain said

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the *Audacious* was altogether in the wrong. He did not say in what way. The *Amakusa Maru* was to tow the *Chiri Maru* south. The former sailed alone on account of this accident but met with a misfortune also and returned again. It was important for the *Chiri Maru* to go south. There are about 30 or 40 vessels belonging to me. I do not accurately remember. Mitsu Bishi Steamers sail every few days. I cannot give an average per month of departures from Yokohama. The *Chiri Maru* was to be employed till the end of the war—an indefinite period. I would have been perfectly satisfied if the repairs had been done. Mr E. B. Jones is in my employ. I think a Mr Devine is in my employ, also, but I can scarcely remember the names of all foreigners. I am interested in the Mitsu Bishi Iron Works, but to what extent I cannot at present exactly say; my younger brother attends to these affairs. I do not know who else have an interest in the Iron Works. In the contract or charter party the date of departure from Yokohama was not given, because it was not known when there would be a steamer to tow her down.

Re-examined by Mr Ness :—The Government handed over the ships I mentioned with an object. The agreement was a written one.

Mr Ness :—What were the obligations you came under when the Government handed over these ships?

Mr Dickins objected to this question, and a lengthy argument ensued upon the point.

Finally His Honour overruled the objection.

Mr Dickins asked that his objections should be noted.

His Honour said this was unnecessary. The objection was overruled.

Witness :—Whenever the Government had need of a ship, all private business was cast aside. They were to be kept in those intervals at my expense. The war is still going on. I had no dealings with the Captain of the *Audacious* directly. An offer of was made through Mr Krebs to repair the ship. I do not know what it was.

To the Jury :—I do not know what the damages were the *Chiri Maru* sustained, but all matters were left to Mr Krebs and I say what he told me.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock next morning.

Friday, June 29th, 1877.

Hashimoto cautioned, stated :—I am clerk of the 2nd grade in the Post Office Department. The Post Office seal is attached to that document (produced), which is a letter from the Mitsu Bishi Co. to, and an answer from the Post Office Department. I managed the affairs, and the document is perfectly right.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins :—I have no document from the Government authorising me to make the contract. I received the instructions from the Director of the Post Office Department.

Shikiyama Shineru, attaché of the 8th grade in the Post Office, cautioned :—I have seen these documents before. I saw them drawn up by last witness according to instructions received from the Chief. I saw the seal affixed.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins :—The contract is drawn up between the Mitsu Bishi Co. and the Post Office. I do not know how many shareholders there are in the Company.

Maics, sworn, stated :—I live on board the *Chiri Maru*, of which I am master. I hold a master's certificate, from the Boston Nautical College, the Japanese Government and the United States Naval Volunteers (produced). I have been master fifteen years. I have been at sea thirty-two years to-morrow. I was in command of the *Chiri Maru* on the night of the 11th instant. The *Audacious* bore from us S. by W. I lay on the northern shore off the harbour moored by two anchors, about 220 fathoms or about a quarter of a mile from the *Audacious*. The weather was bad with a steady and rapidly falling barometer. I watched the barometer from eight in the morning, every hour in the day. It was squally, and blowing quite hard. I moored at 6.30 p.m., being secured before that by one anchor and chain. I put out the second anchor as a necessary precaution. Any ship master would have done so in such squally weather. The *Chiri Maru* carried the usual harbour lights. It was dark. I have seen darker nights, but it was very dark. The lights in the harbour could be distinctly seen. After dinner, about seven o'clock, I said to the second officer that we must keep watch ourselves because we could not trust the Japanese. The first officer and myself were in the wheel-house, when he said he thought the *Audacious* was drifting. I looked and saw all the lights on her port side, and then concluded that she was adrift, by her position. We called all hands, to clear away the chain. We veered away chain as quickly as possible. The *Audacious* then was quite near us. Being to windward of us we were becalmed and my ship could take no more chain. The *Audacious* struck us about eight or nine o'clock, when we had 75 fathoms chain on our port anchor and about 45 on the starboard. Having so much chain out the *Audacious* struck as on our stem by her fore quarter, gradually sliding down our starboard side and doing us damage all the way. When we were together a number of officers and men from the *Audacious* clambered on board and assisted in hauling in the remainder of our chain. We then fell apart, but the *Audacious* again dragged on us a second time, taking us on the port side and damaging us on that side. Our chain parted. Some one from the *Audacious* asked me to set my lower top-sail, and this was done. It was blown away in trying to separate the vessels. We lay together for some time, all the while doing damage. By some means or other the heavy wind separated us and the *Audacious* after a time dropped astern.

Mr Ness asked witness to relate what conversation passed between him and the men of the *Audacious* who boarded him. Mr Dickins objected to this as hearsay evidence. The action was against Captain Colomb and not against the *Audacious*. His Honour listened to the argument upon this point on the part of both Counsel, His Honour deciding that Mr Dickins' argument (that Captain Colomb was not master of these men, had nothing to do in their appointment, and that nothing they might say could affect him in any way) was incontestible. Objection sustained.

Witness continued :—I cannot enumerate minutely the damage sustained by the *Chiri Maru*. I followed Lloyds' surveyors in their list and it is right.

Mr Dickins admitted the damage to the extent in the particulars, with the exception of the stem.

Witness :—The stem of my vessel was damaged seriously. I would not go to sea in her in her present condition. I had twenty six men on board. The officers are foreigners. The *Tennessee* was nearer us than the *Audacious*. There were several vessels at no great distance from the *Audacious*. I have been prepared for sea since the 4th of this month. I was moored in a proper place, to be ready to be towed to sea. There were no ships outside of me. If the *Audacious* had let go a second anchor I feel sure she would not have drifted and the collision would not have occurred, provided the chain held. Two drift leads should have been out at both gangways with competent seamen to watch them. There are many ways of discovering if a ship is drifting. I have no knowledge of how the *Audacious* was secured except from what the officers told me. When the second anchor of the *Audacious* was pulled up two days afterwards it was astern instead of ahead of the *Chiri Maru*. Unless it had floated I connot possibly understand how the anchor got astern of the *Chiri Maru*. The *Audacious* could only have had one anchor out. She could not have drifted down in less than ten minutes. In case of necessity four anchors could have been dropped in that time, if four were all the *Audacious* had.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins :—I have not been on board the *Audacious*. From my own observations I cannot say what the *Audacious* could or could not do. I have served upon a monitor —the American monitor, but not on board an iron-clad. I have never served upon a ship with a ram like the *Audacious*. On the 11th I was lying at single anchor till half-past six o'clock. I had been so lying since the 4th. It is not my opinion that mooring is preferable to a single anchor. I said we were *about* 220 fathoms from the *Audacious*. I merely guess the distance. The barometer did not continually fall all that day. I have had seven years experience of weather in Japan. I know that I had thirty fathoms of chain out at 6.30 p.m. from my own personal knowledge. I do not know exactly at what hour the collision occured. I did not look at any clock. I think there is an entry in the log noting the time. We veered away as much and as quickly as possible. The cables are shackled to the bottom of the ship. There were means of letting the cable clear of the ship, by unshackling the chain. We could not unshackle the port chain under the circumstances; it was not all run out. Previously to the *Audacious* coming on us we could not unshackle, because there was a quantity of chain in the locker and the end was fastend at the bottom of the ship. I might have unshackled at another particular shackle, but we did not think that proper. The same might apply to the starboard chain of which thirty fathoms less were out than on the port chain and it would have been sillyness to throw the starboard chain overboard. If I had only one anchor down it would have been easier for me to slip and run clear. It is better to put two anchors down rather than put one down and wait for an emergency and give the second. I cannot refer to any text book on seaman ship in support of this statement. I would not be surprised to hear that text books may not give the same opinion. It is a point on which many captains differ. I do not consider that my rule is the one adopted by all seamen but by some only. I had little to say on board my own ship all next day. I was quite ignored by the *Audacious* people who were on board. I am not making up for it to-day, Mr. Dickins. Of my own knowledge I do not know of any act of unseamanship or the part of Captain Colomb. My boilers were not fit for use. If my topmast gear, stem and catheads had been repaired I might have gone to sea.

Re-examined by Mr Ness :—The damage I have just stated constitute the bulk of the injuries in point of unseaworthiness. Had the second anchor of the *Audacious* been let down as she began to drift the accident in all probability would not have occurred. If the *Audacious* did not drop an anchor at eight o'clock, in my opinion, that betrayed an absence of ordinary precaution. If the *Audacious* had had two anchors out at the tine she began to drift, by letting out a third I think the collision would have been averted. If I been secured by one anchor and slipped that anchor, I should have had to let go another to try and keep off the bank. I think I did everything in my power to avert the collision.

To the Court :—The depth of water drawn by the *Chiri Maru* is I think, between eleven and twelve feet aft.

To the Jury :—No offers were made to my knowledge by the officers of the *Audacious*. I do not estimate the damage. I only give the items. It would take for repairing the vessel I think about fourteen days. If a vessel like the *Audacious* drifted with one anchor, she would drift till a second anchor fetched her up. My vessel is a steamer and is supplied with such sails as a steamer usually has, and those in good, fair condition. I think they would be passed by a surveyor.

Adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

Resumed in the afternoon.

Wm. McDonald, Lloyd's Surveyor, sworn :—On the 12th instant I was called on board the *Chiri Maru*. I surveyed the portion damaged in collision with the *Audacious*. The particulars annexed to the petition constitute the damage when I surveyed the vessel. She was then certainly not fit to proceed to sea. The stem was broken. Supposing it were patched only it would not be

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worth as much as it was before it was broken. Putting a new stem in and going right through with the repairs, I daresay about a fortnight or three weeks would be necessary. I remember the state of the weather on the 11th. In such weather I think that if a ship like the *Audacious* was riding at single anchor, it would have been advisable to have put out a second one when it began to blow. If the *Audacious* had only one anchor out at seven o'clock on that night I think it should have put another out by eight o'clock. It is usual of course to put out an extra anchor during heavy weather. If, having only one anchor out, she had let another go immediately she began to drift, I think the collision would have been averted. Having ascertained that the ship was drifting, half a cable's length of chain ought to have stopped her. There was a swell on, but not with the wind that night. On a squally night if lying on a lee shore and you were very much afraid of drifting, steps could be taken to ascertain if the vessel was drifting.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins:—I settled in Yokohama in 1861. I took a Turkish line-of-battle ship round to Constantinople once. That is the only time I served on board a steamer. I never served on board an iron-clad or man-of-war of any kind. It is not part of my business to repair ships. I have no special knowledge of iron-work beyond what I have picked up. I may state that it is not part of my business here to estimate the damages or say what time would be necessary to make repairs. In a case like this I would prefer to have a second anchor down. I can cite this rule in no authority, I only speak from experience. If any text book stated an opinion contrary to mine I would be surprised. I have always looked upon it as a decided point in seamanship. I never heard it disputed till now. I do not say that a captain who did not let go both anchors would be acting in an unseamanlike manner. I mean to say that in my opinion such a course is best. If a ship has only one anchor down and expected the wind to shift, I think she would do wrong to let the other anchor down without mooring properly, because there would be a chance in case of a shift of wind of the anchors getting mixed. The first storm wind does not come from the S.W. I do not think the wind shifted above a point or two that night. I do not know that Captain Colmob acted negligently and did not take precautions to avoid drifting. Under the circumstances in which Captain Colomb found himself, I do not consider that he did act wrongly in basing his conduct on the supposition that the wind might shift. I was not afloat on the evening of the 11th, though not snug and cosy in my own house as you say, Mr Dickins. I really do not think under the circumstances that I would have let out a second anchor, were I thoroughly satisfied that the other was clear. One drift lead is quite sufficient to have out in heavy weather.

Re-examined by Mr Ness:—It would be more difficult to stop such a vessel as the *Audacious* under weigh than a common merchant vessel.

David Scott, sworn, stated:—I am a marine surveyor. I was asked to survey the state of the *Chiri Maru* on the 12th instant, and found that the repairs mentioned in my report (produced) were necessary. I remember the state of the stem. If the stem were only patched the vessel would not have her old value. She was not fit to proceed to sea when I saw her. In the case of a merchant vessel it would have been a proper precaution to let go a second anchor. I know nothing of a men-of-war. In order to ascertain if a vessel is drifting you can have a lead over the side or take observations of the lights of other vessels.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins:—The largest vessel I ever commanded was 700 tons. I never had a steamer. I never had occasion to serve on board a man-of-war of 6,000 tons. The handling of a man-of-war of 6,000 tons differs greatly from the handling of a merchantman of 700 tons. If the *Audacious* were lying at single anchor with another ready in case of emergency on such a night as the 11th, I should not consider it unseamanlike. They only have such things as text books on board a man-of-war. I cannot speak of ironwork. I do not know much about it.

Henry Dunn, chief officer on board the *Chiri Maru*, sworn:—I hold a certificate from the Marine Board of London. I remember the evening of the 11th June. The *Chiri Maru* was lying at anchor about 200 fathoms from the *Audacious*.

This witness went into details of the position of the *Chiri Maru* and the events before, at, and after the collision, on the whole confirming what Captain Maies had said in the forenoon. In the collision one of the *Audacious* boats was stove in. The Japanese crew could not have pulled the chain out of the locker. He was looking where the *Audacious* would come when it did come.

The second-officer, Lewis Tryler, then gave evidence. He said he was a Prussian under American protection. He came on deck just before the collision took place.

William Robertson, sworn:—I live at 237, Bluff, and am one of the partners in the Mitsu Bishi Iron Works. The other partners are Iwasaki Yataro and Mr Grant. I have made an estimate of the repairs necessary to the *Chiri Maru*. I estimated them at $1,400 —a fair and reasonable sum. I would require about 20 days for their execution. By working day and night it might be possible to finish in shorter time, but at greater expense.

Cross-examination by Mr Dickins:—A deed of partnership between Iwasaki Yataro and our firm exists.

Charles Fletcher, sworn:—I live at No. 35, Bluff. I have had some seafaring experience, about 40 years'. The master of every merchant ship would have let down a second anchor on such a night as the 11th June current.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins:—I commanded a ship last about a month ago. I have mixed up auctioneering and seamanship a little lately. I have commanded the largest merchantman in the world, the *Great Republic*. I have studied the greatest text book a sailor can have—experience (Laughter). I have the authority of the examining board in London, also, but do not carry these in printed form.

This closed Mr Ness' case and Mr Dickins proceeded to introduce the case for defence.

His Honour said that he had already formed the opinion that the mere fact of collision occuring was no evidence of negligence or mismanagement on the part of Captain Colomb.

Mr Dickins said that that was exactly his position.

Mr Ness submitted that the fact of collision, the fact of the *Chiri Maru* being moored in a proper position in a proper manner with all the requisite lights, the darkness of the night—these facts combined threw the *onus* of proof of inevitable accident on the defendant. Apart from the question of what evidence he should being forward, Mr Ness stated that sufficient evidence had been given to substantiate the allegation of negligence. Captains MacDonald, Scott and Fletcher had stated that a further anchor should under the circumstances have been put out. It was admitted in the answer that defendant, Captain Colomb, was on board at the time of the accident.

Mr Dickins said Captain Colomb was always in charge of the *Audacious*. He was responsible for orders given, but not for the way in which it was executed. His learned friend's evidence was no evidence at all, merely expressions of opinions. There was nothing on the record to prove negligence on part of Captain Colomb, and Mr Dickins cited authorities in support of this allegation. There was no evidence to go to the Jury. On the following grounds Mr Dickins prayed for a verdict in favour of the defendant. First: it had not been proved that the *Audacious* was riding at single anchor; second: that even of this had been proved, that riding at single anchor was an unseamanlike proceeding; and third: that which course was best was merely a matter of opinion, and none of the witnesses examined had confessed to being possessed of any knowledge of such a vessel as the *Audacious*. If the Captain were below at the time, which has not been contradicted, the officer in charge is responsible. The Captain has no watch to keep and unless under extraordinary circumstances he was not required to be on deck.

Mr Dickins replied to Mr Ness, the following being the main points of his argument for a nonsuit:—

1st.—The fact that defendant has facts justifying his conduct peculiarly within his knowledge does not reliere plaintiff from necessity of making out a *primâ facie* case, so as to throw upon the defendant the onus of justifying himself. This is clear from the observations in Elkin *v.* Ja son, when one of the parties seeking to throw upon the other the burden of proving a fact peculiarly within the latter's knowledge, was held bound to show first *primâ facie* proof of the fact.

2nd.—The mere occurrence of an accident is in itself no proof at all of negligence, and other *primâ facie* proof must be given to permit of the case being sent to the jury. Several cases were cited in support of this position, the principal being Commau *v.* E. C. Railway Coy, 29 L. J. Ex. and Cotton *v.* Wood, 29 L.J. C.P. In both these some distinct and positive proof of negligence other than surmises, possibilities, or *ex post facto* probabilities was required to allow of the cases being sent to the jury.

The case of Cotton *v.* Wood is a very strong one. There the plaintiff's wife had been run over and killed by the defendant's omnibus. As this was manslaughter the defendant, if arraigned criminally, would have had the presumption against him, and the burden of justifying himself would then have been thrown upon him. But in the action it was held that in the absence of *primâ facie* proof of negligence the case must be withdrawn from the jury.

The case of the *Marpesia* fully bears out this doctrine. The dicta in that case were general in their applicability. In the case of the *Bothnia* it is true the rubric given in Pritchards Admiralty Digest states that a vessel in motion running down a vessel at anchor is *primâ facie* responsible. But it is almost certain (and had the full report been available it would have been shown to be quite certain) that by a vessel in motion is meant not one simply drifting from her anchorage but one under weigh. The justice of the rule is then easily to be apprehended, for a vessel under weigh can be steered clear of an obstacle, if proper care is employed, without difficulty, and under such circumstances a collision may fairly be looked upon as probative of some negligence. The case of the *Kegda* and the *Gladdon* did not militate against this doctrine. In both, which were drifting cases, acts of negligence were distinctly averred and shown acts which led to drifting and subsequent collision. Neither were Privy Council cases, and therefore not of the weight of that of the *Marpesia*. It had been supposed that with regard to this question the Admiralty rules differed from those observed by the Common Law Courts, but this is negatived by the expression of Dr. Lushington in certain cases (referred to). The Plaintiff in the present case therefore was bound to show a *primâ facie* case of negligence against—not the *Audacious* but Captain Colomb. Now no act of negligence had been shown or were averred against Captain Colomb. It had not been proved that the *Audacious* was lying with one anchor. There was a surmise to that effect by Captain Meis but no proof offered by him. Indeed he says "I do not know in what manner the *Audacious* 'was secured" nor was there any proof that had the ship been riding at single anchor this was unseamanlike.

There were only more or less vague opinions which were admitted to be backed up by no authority, and Captain Scott declares that to ride at single anchor on the 11th was not unseamanlike, while Meis admitted that his opinion was not one generally accepted.

Neither was any proof offered that even if the *Audacious* had shown any negligence, Captain Colomb had been guilty of that. Captain Colomb is not a merchant Captain and is not therefore

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responsible for what those under him may do—only for what he himself does. It is admitted he was in charge at the moment of collision, but not that he was so at the moment of drifting. There is nothing in the evidence to show that the collision was caused otherwise than by drifting (when Captain Colomb would clearly be freed so far as the evidence goes from liability) or that it was due to some default on the part of Captain Colomb while he was in charge—that is about the time of collision. In a word, the collision was caused either by the drifting without sequent default, or by the drifting with sequent default. If the former Captain Colomb could not be responsible unless shown or admitted to have been in charge at time of drifting; if the latter, unless shown or admitted to have been guilty of some distinct and definite act of negligence. Neither the one circumstance nor the other had been shown or was attempted to be shown. Hence no case for the jury.

His Honour refused to dismiss the case at this premature stage of the proceedings, and Mr Dickins thereupon addressed himself to the Jury, before calling his witnesses, to prove that the course taken was a proper one and any other under the circumstances would have been a wrong one.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

Saturday, 30th June, 1877.

Mr Dickins now called the witnesses for the defence.

George Whitfield, sworn: I am a practical engineer, and have had a good deal of experience in repairing iron ships. I remember visiting the *Chiri Maru* for the purpose of estimating certain damage done to that ship. I estimated the damage at $850. I thought she might go to sea as she was. The cat-heads were broken. A small piece of stem was broken off. It was quite possible to fasten the fore stay without repairing the stem. This piece of stem was of very little importance except to fasten the fore-stay. The stem broke off at the last rivet hole. If the quickest but most superficial way were taken perhaps the stem cats heads might have been put in in four days. By working late the cost would of course be augmented considerably. I examined the boat said to be damaged and found a few new cracks besides many old ones. By its position it could not have been damaged much by the collision. There were two rents about the size of my hand in the canvas screen. I should reckon we would have to take about 30 feet of wood work from the stem. The beams of the hurricane deck were not broken The boilers of the ship would not hold water. It would almost be necessary to put new boilers in before she could go to sea. These would cost $13,000. The ship herself, previous to the collision, was worth perhaps $40,000.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: - I have read the particulars annexed to the petition. Supposing I had to supply a new stem it would materially increase my estimation by some thousands of dollars. I only estimated what I thought sufficient. These exclusive of the sails, signal lanterns, falls and blocks, would cost about $1,400. This charge would be what I call a little "steep" This vessel would not be of less merchantable value with a patched stem than with an unpatched one. I said there was hardly enough to hinder her from going to sea. She was as safe to go to sea as she ever was, as far as the hull is concerned. Patching the stem, I think fourteen days would be necessary for repairs. I can no more tell you the size of a sail than of a piece of chalk. In certain circumstances I would set my opinion against Mr McDonald's or any body else's.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins:—I withdraw my statement about the extra $250. I was very careful in preparing my estimate, but took no notice of sail work and such things.

To the Jury:—I could not say whether those parts which were injured in the collision were in first class condition previously. All these damages included in the $850 would require fourteen days for completion.

George Augustus Nutcher sworn, stated:—I am carpenter on board H M.S. Egeria. I have been fifteen years in the service and have been carpenter six years. I have served in the *Caledonia*, the and the *Immortalite*. Before that I worked with my master and in the Royal Dockyard. I remember making a survey on board the *Chiri Maru* by order of Captain Colomb, on the 12th June. I drew up a report with Mr Turner of the amount of damage and costs. I had no idea of what the damage was before I saw it. The Captain and several officers went round the ship with us. None of the real hull was damaged. I have also some knowledge of iron-work I was on board the *Egeria* whilst building. My estimations were based on the Regulation Rate Book. The total amount I arrived at was £59.19. I took particular notice of the stem, which had been broken before. It would not have required a strong blow to break it. It was not necessary to repair it before going to sea. A couple of butt-straps would have made it as strong as before. Two ordinary men would have repaired the stem in two days. The cat heads could be all fitted and put right in two days. She could not have been towed without a cathead. I did not see the boat on the first occasion. It had very evidently been broken before and the new fractures could have been caused by a very light blow. I saw no damage of a serious nature.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness:—I have had no experience of prices out her. I have read your list of damages. I did not include the sail in my estimation. I considered a patched stem as good as a new one. I cannot form any opinion of the selling value of a ship. I never bought one. The *Chiri Maru* would be safe nowhere if adrift. No vessel would be.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins:—If every precaution were taken to prevent her going adrift the *Chiri Maru* is safe enough. I reckon £59.19 is a fair estimate of the cost of these repairs in England.

To the Jury:—The stem of the *Chiri Maru* had been broken before.

To the Court:—With regard to her hull she was perfectly safe, but some repairs might have been necessary. These could have been done at sea Practically the *Chiri Mara* was not quite so fit to go to sea after the collision as before it. I do not see that a topmast would be necessary. I do not know with what sails she could be fitted. A new topmast could be made in two days. All that I have mentioned could be done in two days, and the ship made fit for sea.

To Mr Dickins:—As a prudent officer I would go in the *Chiri Maru*, and repair the catheads at sea.

Charles Turner, chief engineer on board H.M.S. *Audacious*, sworn:—I have been sixteen years chief engineer; twenty-five years in the service. I received orders to go on board the *Chiri Maru* in company with the carpenter of the *Egeria*. The first day I went on board, I surveyed the damages and made a detailed statement in a report. The second time I went with the staff-commander of the *Audacious* to ascertain how far the details made by Lloyds' surveyor agreed with the damages actually sustained. Also to examine the engines and boilers and see what sort of a vessel she was. The third time I went with the same officers and a member of the Iron Works to estimate damages at local prices. We calculated at home prices £30 for the labour, £28 for material. This did not include topsail. I found that the repairs would cost from two to three times the amount of home prices. I called the attention of the Captain of the *Chiri Maru* to the defective state in which the stem had been previous to the accident. The bright portion of the fracture formed a triangular portion of the whole. From seven to eight tenths of the old portion formed part of the fracture. It would not have been hazardous to have gone to sea with the stem as it was. I may say that it would have been eminently unsafe to have gone to sea with the stem as it was before the collision. The forestay could be fastened to an anchor. The vessel would be of more value after repairs than she was before the accident. The engines the master stated were disconnected for towing. The boilers were totally unseaworthy, the furnaces one mass of defects, and the vessel could in no way be considered a sea going steamer I should not have liked to go to sea in that vessel.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness:—If the estimates made by Mr Robertson were sent to me to be checked I would not allow $800. I have not in any case made a detailed study of prices and labour in Yokohama. I have had experience sufficient to give an opinion on tenders with such a margin as between $1,400 and $1464, local prices. I give a general opinion only In my opinion the *Chiri Maru* was unfit to go to sea before the accident. I will go into details if you like. (Mr Ness said "No, thank you!") She was not less fit to proceed to sea after than before the accident. I cannot express an opinion on the cat-heads.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins:—I gave my opinion as an engineer of several years experience. The *Chiri Maru* was unfit to go to sea before the accident because the boilers were totally ruined, and to confine myself to one item, the stem to which the foresail was fastened was so fractured that it was in a very dangerous state, and if the fastening had given way the mast would have fallen and the ship have come to grief.

William Anderson, sworn:—I am a ship carpenter and live No. 113. I went on board the *Chiri Maru* on Wednesday to make an estimated the damage done. I saw everything except the old stay-sail. The whole of the estimate came to $750.

To the Jury:—My estimate was eight day for these repairs, working from early morning till ten at night. I am prepared to take the contract on Monday morning.

William Castle, sworn:—I am Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Navy serving on board the *Audacious*. I was on board on the evening of the 11th. I was watching attentively the position of the *Audacious* with respect to the men-of-war close to. I noticed no change whatever in their respective positions and was quite satisfied in my own mind that our ship had not altered her position. About half past seven I ceased to notice anything further except that the gale appeared to have somewhat abated. My attention was called by hearing an order given about eight o'clock to let go a starboard anchor. I went on deck to my station on the fore part of the upper deck. Before reaching my station I became aware that the second anchor had been dropped. It is possible on board the *Audacious* to feel the sensation as of release from a weight, which is sufficient to convince me that it was an anchor had been dropped. As I went forward I noticed men attempting to take steps to ease out or veer a starboard cable. I also proceeded to carry out an order that had been given to veer a port cable and also to prepare the remaining anchors for immediate service. All these details I immediately attended to. I observed that the starboard anchor had been let go and that preparations had been made to let go the port cable. On the port cable being veered she took her starboard cable. The *Atalante* was laying at single anchor. The *Tennessee* was moored, that is, she had an anchor out in the direction of the prevailing wind. I was much struck by the zealous manner in which all hands on board did their duty. There was no confusion. The orders given to me to carry out were seamanlike.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness.—We were at single anchor up till eight o'clock. I had not observed the state of the barometer during the day. I cannot say from observations of the barometer whether the gale increased or diminished between six and eight o'clock. It was the best anchor we had on board which was out. The cables are all equally good. I do not know that men were stationed with drift leads. It is a standing order on board the *Audacious*. Men should have been stationed on the night of the 11th June. I was not on deck at the time she began to drift. I do not know how long a time elapsed from the moment she began to drift and the order to let go the starboard anchor. The *Chiri Maru* was about 350 or 400 yards from us, or two cables' length. I do not think the

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Audacious would have pulled up had the second anchor been let down immediately she began to drift. The cable let out was over two hundred fathoms. The *Tennessee* was from 250 to 300 yards from us. It does not follow that the *Audacious* and *Tennessee* were in improper positions towards each other, both being moored on two parallel lines 300 yards apart. It was impossible for the *Audacious* to drift on to the *Tennessee*. The idea of the two ships meeting never entered my head. The *Eli ab th* was between 400 and 500 yards from us on our starboard side. I never sent word to the *Chiri Maru* to say that she was in a dangerous position. It was so unlikely for the *Audacious* to drift under such precautions. Sufficient cables had been veered, the top gallants had been on deck; such precaution being usual and necessary. No other precaution could have been taken. Supposing the second anchor had not been immediately dropped, proper precaution would not have been taken. The other anchors were not ready for immediate service. Not more than two minutes elapsed between the time of the order being given and the time I felt the vibration. The anchor must have touched the bottom. The *Audacious* lies in the roadstead, and it is customary for vessels to lie at single anchor in a roadstead as open as this is. The measures taken by the *Audacious* both before and after the drifting were the same as those usually taken in the service on a similar occasion.

To the Jury :—I mean that the best course to adopt was to let the ship lie at single anchor and keep a second one in readiness for an emergency. The reason is that a vessel at times rides ahead of her anchor, and if the cable parts, she comes back with a sudden jerk, bringing a heavy strain on the cable. On the other hand when an anchor is kept in readiness and dropped the moment a ship begins to drift, she can be brought up more quickly.

The Court here adjourned till Monday morning, at nine o'clock.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Shanghai, 23rd June, 1877.

LOSS OF MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, S. S. *Meikong*.

The M. M. S. S. *Meikong* was wrecked on Ras Haffoon (Cape Haffoon. South of Cape Guardafui—Long: 51.22 E. Lat: 10.26 N.) on the afternoon of the 17th June.—Crew and Passengers all saved.

The M. M. S. S. *Tanais* which left Yokohama on the 16th May, connected with M. M. S. S. *Meikong* at Hongkong.

No news of importance has been received from the Armies on the Danube, or in Turkey in Asia.

LONDON, 24th June, 1877.

ENGLISH MONEY MARKET.

Consols are falling in consequence of a Report that the Government is asking for additional Credit and at the same time is increasing the Armaments of the Nation.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKISH ARMY IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

The Turkish Army has been defeated by the Russians and compelled to fall back on Erzeroum.

London, 15th June, 1877.

After continuous fighting Suleiman Pacha has succeeded in forcing the Duga pass.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Sir Stafford Northcote has confirmed a report that Russia will not attempt to interfere with the navigation of the Suez Canal.

London, 14th June, 1877.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

The Russian Government has issued a new loan of £15,000,000.

DECISIVE DEFEAT OF THE MONTENEGRINS.

After fifty-five hours' continuous fighting between the Turks and Montenegrins, the latter withdrew from their positions. Both sides suffered heavy losses.

THE INTENDED PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.

The Russian military preparations for the passage of the Danube at Giurgevo have been frustrated.

LONDON, 25th June, 1877.

MEETING OF THE CABINET COUNCIL IN ENGLAND.

At a meeting of the Cabinet Council held yesterday, it was resolved to ask the Country for extra credit in order to meet the expenses of precautionary military preparations.

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN TURKEY IN EUROPE.

The Russian Army has crossed the Danube at Galatz and the Turkish Army is retiring from Matchin.

A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff states that it is not the intention of Russia to acquire Constantinople.

LONDON, 26th June, 1877.

GREAT FIRE AT ST. JOHNS, NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. Johns, New Brunswick, has been almost entirely destroyed by Fire, and the damage caused by the conflagration is estimated at three millions sterling.

The following private telegram was received yesterday :

The Russians have crossed the Danube after a severe engagement.

Matschin has been taken by the Russians.

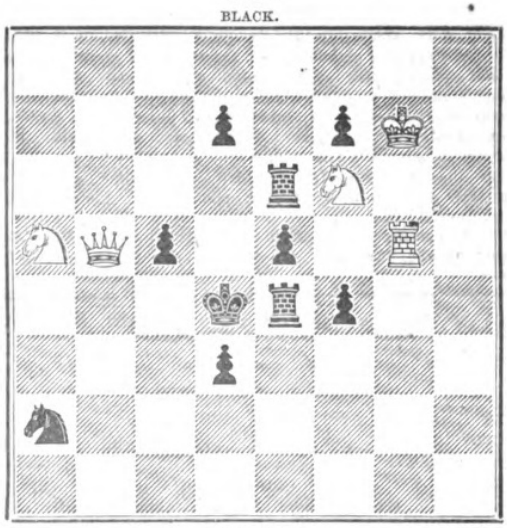
June 26th, 10.30 A.M.

A telegram has been received from Marseilles this morning by the Agent of the M. M. Company, announcing that all the passengers on board the *Meikong* were saved with the exception of Mr. Arathon, a passenger from Madras. All the cargo and mails were lost with the exception of the registered letters and some official despatches.

PROBLEM.

By S. LLOYD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF MESSRS. KOHTZ AND KOCKELKORN'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—Q. to Q. Kt.'s 5th.	1.—P. takes Q.
2.—Kt. to K.'s 4th, ch.	2.—P. takes Kt.
3.—B. to Q. Kt.'s 4th, ch.	3.—P. covers.
4.—P. takes P. en passant, dis. mate.	

Correct answers received from W.H.S., and W.B.M., Tôkiô.

Shipping Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Alaska*, from Hongkong.—For San Francisco: Mr. F. Sola Felix Pelayo; Mr. Kloppe and 500 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Belgic* from Hongkong:—For Yokohama: Capt. M. White, and Mr. R. Davis. For San Francisco: Mrs. G. Winters. For New York: Mr. Adolf André and servant. Steerage: Yuet Myers, and Ah Foo for Yokohama, and 243 Chinese for San Francisco.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais*, for Hongkong.—Mrs. Oastler and child, Messrs. J. G. Brandao, David Batcheld, A. G. Chevalier, Minier, Le Bris, Robert, Le Prado, Dr. Ermerins, T. Mangaki, A. Vernede, and F. Arneux.

Per Steam-ship *Alaska* for San Francisco.—Messrs. J. B. Harris, F. R. Wetmore, A. Steigenald, W. R. Renshaw, Lieut A. Marix, B. R. Woodd, E. Hagens, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, 3 children and servant, J. R. Cokerell; Fung See and 25 American Seamen in the steerage.

Per *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports: His Highness Prince Yamauchi, General Kuroda, H. E. Matsukata, Vice Minister of Finance; Miss O'Mitsu, Mrs. Okawachi, Mrs. Furui and child, Mrs. Youd, Mr. and Mrs. Yashino, Messrs. Asakura, Sakamoto, Hagart, Kaneko, Yamamoto, Yajima, Ito, Hayashi, Kurobe, Soba,

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Komuro, Kempermann, Yamada, Nakano, Hojo, Saito. Conort, Crane, Shinowara, Kitakata, Ting Tye, Ullmann, Ono Z nsaki, Mori, Suzuki, Nahano, Wakao, Yokota, Yoshimoto, Tanaka, Minowa. Osada, Nakayama, Sekuchi, Shimada, W. Shimada, Anderson, McEwan, U.S.N., and A. Curtis.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—H. E. Von Eisendecher, German Minister, Captain and Mrs. Walker and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Davison and 2 children, Mrs. Gould and child, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss J. A. Gulick, Rt. Revd. Bishop Williams, Captain Jourdan, Captain Nye, Captain Troup, Messrs. T. White, Kealiger, Sheppard, O. Heywood Jones, H. Heywood Jones, Emory, Shaw, C. de Motherot, Kempermann, 4 Japanese ladies and 3 Japanese gentlemen in the cabin; 2 Europeans, 8 Chinese, and 415 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Belgic* for San Francisco:—Messrs. S. Marcus, D. S. Roberts, E. Grosser. W. P. White, J. P. Struthers. R. S. Allan. W. S. Corry, Martin White, Marcus Isaacs, S. Bottomly; Lewis Shaffer and 1 Chinese woman in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais* for Hongkong,—

Silk for France	24 bales.
England	7 ,,
Total	31 bales.
Treasure for London	$20,800.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports —

Treasure	$64,850
,, ...	*yen* 166,000

REPORTS.

The O. & O. steamship *Belgic*, Capt Metcalfe, left Hongkong on the 19th instant, at 5.30 p.m. On the evening of the 23rd, in Lat. 30 N., Long. 131 E., the steerage watchman saw a Chinese passenger named Lay Moy jump overboard The engines were stopped and reversed full speed, a boat lowered and sent in charge of the 3rd officer to look for him, but was recalled after an hour's unsuccessful search. The *Belgic* then steamed ahead full speed but nothing was seen of the Chinaman. The man's effects, worth about $200, were handed over to his nephew. Arrived in port at 5 a.m., June 26th.

The American barque *Etta Loring*, from New York, is now working up the Bay, and may reach the anchorage early this morning.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
,,	F. Algar, 8 Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
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NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
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The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

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THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.

Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.



AMATEUR DRAMATIC CORPS.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES

OF

PROMENADE CONCERTS

Will be given in the

BLUFF GARDENS,

ON THE

Evening of Tuesday,

THE 3RD JULY,

(Weather permitting),

COMMENCING AT 9 O'CLOCK,

When the following programe will be performed:—

PART I.

March ..... Rimbault.
Air de Semiramis..... Rossini.
Glee—"Push about the Bottle"..... Sir H. Bishop.
La Traviata—Fantasia..... Verdi.
Vocal March..... Becker.
Serenade ..... Gounod.

PART II.

La Flute Enchantée..... Mozart.
Glee—"Foresters, Sound the Cheeful Horn" Sir H. Bishop.
Polka—"La Perle de Venise" (Polka pour Cornet)..... Boisson.
Serenade—"Stars of the Summer Night"..... Hatton.
Overture—"La Dame Blanche"..... Boildieu.

The Band of the *Atalante* has been kindly lent for the occasion by Admiral Véron.

Admission—50 Cents.

Yokohama, June 30, 1877.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Content in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at curren rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 23	Argentino	Barnett	British str.	975	Nagasaki	June 19	Coal	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 23	Otto	Adamsen	German brig	231	Takao	,, 9	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 24	Sea Belle	Ross	Brit. 3-m. schr.	219	Newcastle, N.S.W.	May 4	Coal	Order
,, 25	A. Landgren	Andries	Sw. barque	602	Newcastle, N.S.W.	May 6	Coal	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 25	Alaska	Howard	American str.	4011	Hongkong	June 18	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 26	Belgic	Metcalfe	British str.	2654	Hongkong	,, 19	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
,, 26	Union	Barry	British bq.	555	Nagasaki	June 19	Coal, &c.	Boyd & Co.
,, 26	Juliane	Oestman	Gr. 3-m. schr.	187	Hamburg	—	General	Van Oordt & Co.
,, 26	Auguste Reimer	Thompsen	German schr.	208	Takao	June 16	Sugar	Chinese
,, 28	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1914	Shanghai & ports	,, 21	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 29	Etta Loring	Loring	Am. barque	716	New York	Feb. 22	Kerosene	Isaacs Bros.
,, 29	H. C. Oersted	Stuenson	Danish str.	337	Nagasaki	—	——	Telegraph Co.
,, 29	Abrek	Shantz	Russ. corvette	1000	Honolulu	—	——	——
,, 30	Countess of Kintore	Norie	British ship	850	London	—	General	L. Kniffler & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 27	Alaska	Howard	American str.	4011	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 27	Tanais	Reynier	French str.	1735	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 27	Tah-yew	Direkssen	Chinese str.	460	Kobe	General	S. M. Cook
,, 27	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1780	Shanghai and ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 27	Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese str.	980	South Coast	Stores	Lighthouse Department
,, 28	Argentino	Barnett	British str.	975	Kobe and Nagasaki	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 29	Belgic	Metcalfe	British str.	2654	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
,, 30	Madagascar	Spiesen	German bq.	291	Hakodate	Ballast	H. Grauert

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Duna	Steele	British steamer	1320	Hongkong	June 21	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
H. C. Oersted	Stuenson	Danish steamer	337	Nagasaki	June 29	Telegraph Co.	
Malacca	Edmond	British steamer	1709	Hongkong	June 23	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong
Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese steamer	1914	Shanghai & ports	June 28	M. B. Co.	Shanghai
Tibre	De Girard	French steamer	1726	Hongkong	June 18	M. M. Co.	
SAILING SHIPS.							
Auguste Reimer	Thompsen	Germ. schooner	208	Takao	June 26	Chinese	
A. Landgren	Andries	Sw. barque	602	Newcastle, N.S.W.	June 25	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Cynosure	Hatton	British barque	769	Nagasaki	June 14	E. Fischer & Co.	Shinagawa
Catarina	Fischer	Danish barque	316	Takao	June 23	Nethd. TradingCo.	
Countess of Kintore	Norie	British ship	850	London	June 30	L. Kniffler Co.	
Etta Loring	Loring	American barque	716	New York	June 29	Isaacs Bros.	
Glammis	Key	British barque	1150	Hongkong	June 21	E. Fischer & Co.	Shinagawa
Juliane	Oestman	Germ. 3-m. schr.	187	Hamburg	June 26	Van Oordt & Co.	
Maitland	Page	British barque	712	Cardiff	June 19	M. M. Co.	
Oceanus	Brorson	German brig	207	Takao	June 9	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Otto	Adamsen	German brig	231	Takao	June 23	Jandine, Matheson & Co	
Roving Sailor	Bryant	Am. 3 m. schr.	460	Kobe	June 21	Japanese	
Sea Belle	Ross	Brit. 3-m. schr.	219	Newcastle, N.S.W.	June 24	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Union	Barry	British barque	555	Nagasaki	June 26	Boyd & Co.	

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	Commander.
JAPANESE—Raiden Kan	4	450	Gun vessel	Commander Masuda
,, Fujiyama Kan ...	13	...	Sailing sloop	Captain Matsumura
BRITISH—Vigilant	2	835	Paddle Despatch vessel [A. P. Ryder)	Lt. and Comd. Hugh C. D. Ryder
,, Audacious...	14	3774	Iron-clad frigate (flagship, Vice Admiral	Captain P. H. Colomb
,, Egeria	4	1011	Sloop	Captain Douglas
,, Thistle	4	465	Gun-vessel	Commander Sandilands
AMERICAN—Tennessee	23	4200	Frigate (fg. ship, Rear Admiral W. Reynolds)	Captain Young
RUSSIAN—Haydamak	7	1000	Corvette	Captain Tirtoff
', Abrek	7	2000	Corvette	Captain Chantz
FRENCH—Talisman	6	1400	Corvette	Captain St. Hiliare
,, Atalante	12	3000	Iron-clad frigate (flagship, Admiral Veron)	Captain Galliart

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—A fair business has been done both in *Yarns* and *Shirtings*; prices are unchanged but firm. *Yarns* 28/32 are in good demand, especially the medium qualities; 16/24 continue saleable, and for 38/42 there is more enquiry. In *Shirtings* some important transactions are reported at current rates. For *Velvets* and *T. Cloths* there is some demand, whereas *Drills* are neglected.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.47½ to $1.77½	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce. 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.65 to 2.25	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb. 0.65 to 0.75
8 lbs. 4 to 8¼ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.65 to 2.35	Black Velvets		7.00 to 8.25
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.00 to 2.60	English Drills 14/15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in. 2.40 to 2.65
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1.60	Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in. 1.70 to 2.15
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25			

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$29.00 to 32.50	No. 38 to 42 per picul $35.00 to 39.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$31.50 to 34.75	Reverse Twist 16-24 —

Woollens.—Our market has been very quiet since our last, the only feature worthy of notice being a somewhat better enquiry for plain *Mousselines de Laine*, but at lower rates. *Blankets* are still in demand for Government requirements, but there are scarcely any stocks on hand. In the absence of any stock of all wool *Army Cloth* some *Presidents*, *Pilots* and *Unions* have found buyers at low rates. *Orleans* and *Italian Cloth* remain neglected.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5.50 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.24 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25 to 5.25	Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.	0.28 to 0.36
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.00 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.		0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.24 to 0.31	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.		0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16.50 to 17.50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0.60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb	0.40 to 0.48
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.16¼ to 0.17¾				

Sugar.—*Formosa* Sugar is unchanged, but some advance has taken place in white kinds.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$5.00	China No. 4 Kook-fah per picul $7.30 to $7.80
,, in basket	,,	$4.85	,, No. 5 Kong-fun ,, $6.70 to $7.20
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$4.90	,, No. 6 E-pak ,, $6.00 to $6.50
do. in basket	,,	$4.80	Swatow Brown ,, None.
China No 1 Ping-fah	,,	None	Daitong ,, $4.35
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$8.60 to $9.00	Japan Rice ,, $2.10 to $2.35
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$8.00 to $8.40	Kerosene Oil ,, $4.20 to $4.30

Kerosene Oil.—The market has not opened since the arrival of the *Etta Loring* from Java, and prices are purely nominal at $4.20 to $4.30.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—About 200 bales of Hanks arrived during the past week, nearly all of which have been sold. Competition among buyers, however, was not brisk, as the bulk of the business has been done by one or two houses, and consequently a further considerable decline in prices has to be reported. We quote as follows:—

			In London at 4s. 1d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.15 per kilo.*
Mibash—Good all round,	No. 2½	$490 to $500	18/2 to 18/6	frs. 50.00 to 51.00
,, Fair medium	No. 2½ to 3	$460 to $480	17/2 to 17/10	frs. 47.00 to 49.00
Hatchoji—Hanks, medium	No 3 to 3½	$430 to $450	16/1 to 16/9	frs. 44.50 to 46.00

Settlements of new Silk, 200 bales, and old, none; stocks of new Silk, 35 bales, and old, 700 bales.

The season 1876-77 closes with a total export of 21,222 bales, against 13,591 bales for the season 1875-76.

Tea.—Telegraphic advices of an unfavourable nature from the United States have again somewhat checked business, and settlements for the week have been moderate, amounting to 3,700 piculs. Prices to-day are decidedly of a downward tendency, but buyers seem inclined to keep aloof.

One or two musters of second crop Teas have been shown and full arrivals of these may be expected in a few days.

Common	$13.00 to $14.00	Fine	$24.00 to $27.00	
Good Common	$15.00 to $16.00	Finest	$28.00 to $33.00	
Medium	$17.00 to $19.00	Choice	$36.00 to $39.00	Limited
Good Medium	$20.00 to $22.00	Choices	$42.00 & upwards.	supply.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have been very steady throughout the past week, with a fairly large business doing.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0⅛d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	75
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 11⅞d.	,, Private 10 days sight	76
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1⅛d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	96½
On Paris—Bank Sight	5.00	,, 30 days sight Private	98½
Bank 6 months' sight	5.07½	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	97
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.17½	,, 30 days sight Private	99
On Hongkong—Bank sight	¼ % dis.	Kinsatz	412
,, Private 10 days' sight	1¼ ,,	Gold Yen	400

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MISCELLANEOUS.



In the U. S. Consular General Court at Kanagawa, Japan.

J. M. BATCHELDER,

Against

THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF THE BARQUE

"CAYALTI."

TO THE FORMER OWNER OR OWNERS OF THE SAID BARQUE AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. GREETING.

WHEREAS an action has been brought in this Court by the above-named Plaintiff against the proceeds of the sale of the Barque "*CAYALTI*," now in the hands of the UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL for Japan, praying that the said proceeds may be paid to him on account of monies advanced and transportation and supplies furnished to the crew and coolies belonging to the said Barque "*CAYALTI*."

Now therefore take notice, that unless answer be filed therein within three months from the date hereof, judgment will be taken by the said Plaintiff according to the prayer of his Petition.

Given under my hand with the Seal of said Court affixed, this 28th day of May, A.D. 1877.

(Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul-General.

J. 1. 3ms.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the **IMPROVED-BREECH**, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

d. w. & m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH

BY TAKING

HOCKIN'S

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless, and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient* or *Brisk Purgative* according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly HALF A CENTURY proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers, or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of **Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers,** and the other ordinary **ailments** of life.

Agents—

BOMBAY, MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

16th June, 1877. 12 m—1f.

THE PRICE

—OF—

The Ladies' Directory,

WHICH will be found a very useful diary to the end of the year, has been REDUCED to

ONE DOLLAR.

To be obtained of Messrs. KELLY & Co., or the Office of this Paper.

Yokohama, April 11, 1877. tf.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

A SUPPLEMENT TO RUTTER'S

From 3/6 to 4/ Sterling

BY

A. MAJOR.

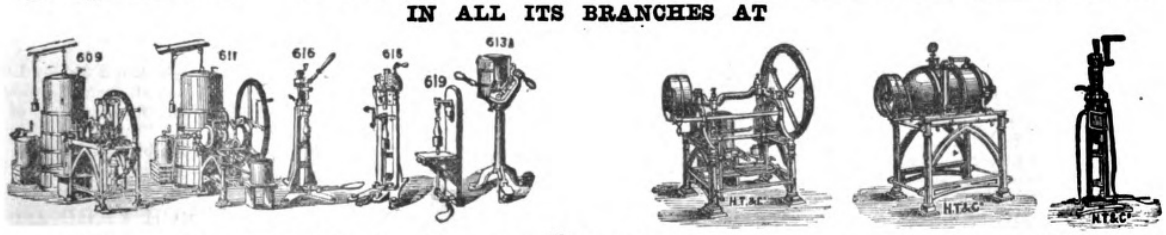
TO BE HAD AT ALL THE STORES.

ASTHMA AND
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
The most effectual remedy will be found to be
DATURA TATULA,
prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

June 24, 1876. 1f. 26ins.

SODA WATER MACHINERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT



HAYWARD TYLER & Co., 84 & 85, Whitecross Street, LONDON.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant, tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLORIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, COAL-TAR, and other SOAP in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAD and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the Mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

E. RIMMEL Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.

An illustrated Price List sent on application.

December 4, 1875. 52ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of al kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873. tf.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.



And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 23C, FORSTON ST., HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

December 2, 1876. B. 13ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged. L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed,

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER, BOTTLE, AND STOPPER,

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Yokohama, March 7, 1874. 33ins.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Viâ SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List, 60 pages; sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

PATTERNS FREE.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.,

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD AND 66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

March 4, 1876 52 ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See "Times," July 13th, 1864.

The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet refeshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the excretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and time when requisite Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholics, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," December 31st, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Cholorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that n nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from "Medical Times," January 12th, 1866.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value af this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of odopting it in all ceases."

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as CHLORODYNE, from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article. "Pharmaceutical Journal," August 1st, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the word "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

The public are further cautioned, a forgery of the Government stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

83, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottle at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Yokohama, October 21, 1876. 6mos.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Dated October 11th, 1869.

Under Distinguished Patronage

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Lassitude
Liver Complaints	Shortness of Breath
Palpitation of the Heart	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Dizziness	Impaired Nutrition
Noises in the Head and Ears	Mental and Physical Depression
Loss of Energy and Appetite	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Hypochondria	Timidity
Female Complaints	Eruptions of the Skin
General Debility	Impaired Sight and Memory
Indigestion	Nervous Fancies
Flatulence	Impoverished Blood
Incapacity for Study or Business	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Sick Headache	PrematureDecline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most nvaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

IS SOLD ONLY

In CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

☞ *CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.*

Wholesale Agents for—

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. WATSON CLEAVE & Co.
HONGKONG..... „ WATSON & Co.

Export Agents.

NORTH, THOMPSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS,

No. 61, Agents.

Yokohama, September 11, 1875. 52ins.

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T. Morson & Son,

MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITION OF LONDON, 1851, PARIS, 1855 & 1867, & JUROR (EXHIB. LONDON, 1862.)

31, 33 & 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

WORKS:—

Hornsey Road, N., and Summerfield Works, Homerton, E.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINES.

MORSON'S Pepsine Preparations
MORSON'S Pepsine Preparations
MORSON'S Pepsine Preparations
MORSON'S Pepsine Porci Pure
MORSON'S Pepsine Porci Pure
MORSON'S Pepsine Porci Pure
MORSON'S Pepsine Powder
MORSON'S Pepsine Powder
MORSON'S Pepsine Powder
MORSON'S Pepsine Wine
MORSON'S Pepsine Wine
MORSON'S Pepsine Wine
MORSON'S Pepsine Lozenges
MORSON'S Pepsine Lozenges
MORSON'S Pepsine Lozenges
MORSON'S Pepsine Globules
MORSON'S Pepsine Globules
MORSON'S Pepsine Globules
MORSON'S Pancreatine Powder
MORSON'S Pancreatine Powder
MORSON'S Pancreatine Powder
MORSON'S Pancreatic Emulsion
MORSON'S Pancreatic Emulsion
MORSON'S Pancreatic Emulsion

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON

MORSONS' PEPSINE PREPARATIONS.

PEPSINE.—Among the results of the application of science to the practice of medicine, none appear to promise more important results than Pepsine, the digestive principle of the gastric juice, which in a purified state, and mixed with some inert vegetable powder, or dissolved in wine, or made into a lozenge forms a valuable medicine. It appears that the use of this important agent is greatly increasing as the knowledge of its effects becomes more widely diffused. A few grains put into a wine-glass with some water forms at once an artificial stomach in which food may be digested, in this way the relative values of different samples of Pepsine may be determined. At a lecture that was delivered a short time ago at the Society of Arts, by Dr. LETHEBY, an experiment of this sort was made, in which large quantities of animal fibrine were digested in bottles, during the lecture, with MORSON'S Pepsine.—Extract from the *Morning Herald* and *Standard* Newspapers.

The rapid popularity Pepsine has acquired among the most emiment members of the medical profession throughout the civilised world, as almost a specific for chronic dyspepsia, is due to the fact that it is the nearest possible production of the active principle of the gastric juice of the stomach. Unfortunately, like all other inventions of a like nature, Pepsine has been not slightly discredited by the spurious manufactures that have been issued from time to time, but when it was know to be the product of of such emiment chemists as MORSONS', of Southampton-row the concurrent testimony of almost every physician in France and England declared it to be the grandest and most perfect cure ever introduced for all diseases of the digestive organs.—*Church Herald.*

It is not too much to say that the introduction of Pepsine into the list of modern therapeutic agents by Dr. CORVISART created a very veritable revolution in the pathology of dyspepsia, and diseases of the digestive organs. Whereas no complaint was so common as chronic indigestion, perhaps the most painful martyrdom to which any one can be subjected, this should now be positively unknown, for as the disease is due to a lack of gastric juice, a dose of Pepsine, which contains the active digestive principle of the digesting juice of the stomach, restores the equilibrium, and effects a cure. Fortunately, too, for its popularity, the preparations of Pepsine, for which we have to thank Messrs. MORSON & SON, are of the most elegant character, enabling it to be administered with the most extreme accuracy, and also in very palatable forms.—*Freeman's.*

One is apt to look with so much suspicion on all proprietary medicines the secret ingredients of which are carefully concealed from the world that it was a relief to find there was no secret about Pepsine. This comparably new and valuable agent is simply the active principle of the gastric juice of the stomach, and as nature is above art or science it is hardly to be wondered at that it has effected the most wonderful cures of what were heretofore supposed to be chronic dyspepsia. The principle underlying the administration of Pepsine, is just this. "Where the stomatch is not strong enough, strengthen it." It is, however, of the last necessity to see that it is properly made, the best guarantee for which is to be found in the presence of the labels issued by Messrs MORSON & SON, of Southampton-Row, these eminent chemists having achieved a deserved reputation for the manufacture of Pepsine, which has completely overshadowed even the original French makers.—*Weekly Register.*

When CORVISART first announced his invention of Pepsine not a few of the faculty were inclined to denounce it as one more added to the already long list of empirical remedies. But by degrees it made its way, and when the preparations of this active principle of the gastric juice of Messrs BOUDAULT, of Paris, made under the personal supervision of the inventor, were supplemented by the improvements introduced by our own eminent chemists, Messrs MORSON & SON, of Southampton-row, all our leading physicians, one after the other, gave in their adhesion to this purely and thoroughly scientific remedy, which seems to have proved a complete specific for the most wearing and trying of "the ills that flesh is heir to"—chronic dyspepsia. Indeed, without arrogating to ourselves any very special medical knowledge, we are able to understand why this grand therapeutic remedy, which contains the active principle of the gastric juice, should prove a perfect remedy for all diseases of the digestive organs which arise from a failure of the gastric juice.—*Court Circular.*

MORSON'S Pancreatized Cod Liver Oil
MORSON'S Pancreatized Cod Liver Oil
MORSON'S Pancreatized Cod Liver Oil
MORSON'S Saccharated Wheat Phosphates
MORSON'S Saccharated Wheat Phosphates
MORSON'S Saccharated Wheat Phosphates
MORSON'S Creosote
MORSON'S Creosote
MORSON'S Creosote
MORSON'S Gelatine
MORSON'S Gelatine
MORSON'S Gelatine
MORSON'S Chlorodyne
MORSON'S Chlorodyne
MORSON'S Chlorodyne
MORSON'S Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia
MORSON'S Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia
MORSON'S Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia
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VAN OORDT & CO.,

YOKOHAMA & HIOGO, JAPAN.

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THE

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omissonto renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 1st July, at the Russian Legation, Tôkiô, the wife of C. DE STRUVE, Minister-Resident of Russia, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 2nd July, at No. 88, WILLIAM WYLIE, son of William and Ellen Barrie, aged 8 months and 16 days.

Notes of the Week.

From what we can learn of the progress of events in Kiushiu, it would appear that the struggle at present is concentrated in Hiuga, where the bulk of the Satsuma forces are supposed to be situated. It is the intention of the Imperialists to close them in with two bodies, one advancing from the north and the other from the south. The floods caused by terrible rains that have prevailed to almost an unprecedented extent in Kiushiu, and the great heat, interfere with all the plans of the army. The condition of the troops in Kagoshima is said to be lamentable, and in Tôkiô it is currently reported that a plague has broken out in the city. The sickness is probably a virulent form of typhus, which together with dysentery has been making sad havoc among the troops since the commencement of the hot weather. The latest native advices state that Saigo, at the head of 500 of his body guards and 2000 fresh troops, has left Miyako-no-jô for Shigeoka in Bungo. General Murata has left for Yoshino with the insurgent forces that were stationed at Kajiki, Hamanoichi and Kokubu. Kirino with sixteen companies has gone toward Mamihara. It would thus appear that one body of the Satsuma forces are again going to endeavour to force their way into Bungo from Nobeoka, while another will advance from Yoshino to Ichiki, and cutting off the Imperialists from communication with Kagoshima and Okumi, will make another attack against Kumamoto by way of Yabe, Koyama and Otsu.

Yesterday morning about six hundred so-called policemen arrived in Tôkiô from the South. They were said to be wounded and invalided troops, but with the exception of three all were young, hearty, and active men, with no sign of wounds or ill health. It is impossible to understand why the Government, which seems so hard put to it to find recruits that it has to force into the field children of fifteen and old men of sixty, should send back young and vigorous men.

It has frequently been stated that many of those who were induced to enlist as policemen, and were afterwards shipped off to the South, on finding that they had been tricked, refused to remain and fight. A late batch of three hundred men, recruited in the province of Shonai, did not allow deception to be carried so far, for finding on their arrival in Tôkiô that they were to be sent immediately to Kiushiu they calmly refused to go, stating that they had been enrolled as Tôkiô police, and not to act as troops in the South. In consequence of their determination they all had to be sent back to their homes on the 30th June. The policemen who were not so fortunate as to be able to free themselves of the Government service were inclined to murmur at this proceeding; but regardless of jeers to the right of them, jeers to the left of them, the happy three hundred wended their way to their peaceful homes.

General Kawaji has left his command. Some papers report him sick: others say he is wounded, while the *Chôya Shimbun* hints in very plain terms that his retirement is on account of disagreements with the other commanders.

We have been informed that the real object of Mr. Inouye Kaworu's long visit to England is to make arrangements for a loan of a large amount, and that he is at present actively engaged in endeavouring to settle the preliminary conditions. Our informant goes so far as to say that Mr. Inouye Kaworu has been specially sent by the Government to effect this object. While we have every reason to believe in the good faith of our informant, we cannot think that the Government, though it might make an attempt to procure a loan, would select Mr. Inouye as its agent, remembering his former exposure of a cooked Budget. That the present empty condition of the national Treasury may suggest the wildest expedients for staving off, for ever so short a time, the bankruptcy which daily becomes more imminent, is perfectly comprehensible. But it will be well for the Japanese Government to remember in the event of its meditating another loan, that English capitalists are more difficult to hoodwink than the unsophisticated and credulous *kwazoku*. By long and dear experience they have learned that the glittering prospects of foreign loans do not all turn out gold in the long run. They have become sadder and wiser men, and the account of the national receipts and expenditure must be of a far more trustworthy nature than they are at present, before foreign capitalists can be permitted, unwarned, to lend Japan whatever money she may choose to ask for. As we had once before occasion to remark—and it will be noted that this is one of the principal evils complained of in the *Risshisha* Memorial—the statements issued by those who have uncontrolled and unaudited management of the national exchequer are not likely, without proof, to be unquestioningly received. Something more is required to compel the world's belief in their trustworthiness than mere calculations of what is to be spent in the future, and an absence of detailed account of what has been spent in the past.

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We remarked some time since on the singular disturbance of the sea that was observed on various parts of this coast on the 14th May last. From advices since received it appears that a similar phenomenon was observed about the same time in various parts of the world. It was, however, most noticeable in South America, especially on the Coast of Peru, and can be probably traced to some mighty subterranean convulsion in that region. It is reported that on the morning of the 10th May, Callao was visited by a tidal wave or gradual upheaval of the sea, which caused much damage, so that the families in the town fled for safety to the high ground at the back of that city. At 10 o'clock in the morning all danger seemed to have passed. The effect along the coast appears to have been very severe. At Molindo a portion of the railway was destroyed, and at Ilo the town and railway were seriously damaged. On the evening of the 9th violent earthquakes were experienced at Arica and Arequipa, the scenes of the frightful catastrophe of 1868. Later reports speak of the almost total destruction on the same day of Antofagasta, Iquique, Arica, Tambo da Moro, Pabellon di Pica and Ilo. Iquique, the principal port of Peru for nitrate shipments, was completely destroyed in the frightful earthquake of 1868, and it is now again reduced to ruins. At Arica, which was also overthrown by the same terrible visitation, the sea washed over the town to the hills beyond. The U. S. steamer *Wateree*, which by the tidal wave accompanying the earthquake of 1868 was carried inland two miles, was again floated and has been carried a mile or two further up the coast. The lower part of the town of Antofagasta, the principal port of the rich mining district of Bolivia, is utterly destroyed. The guano deposits have suffered severely, and some half-a-dozen fine ships are ashore and total wrecks. The sea in some places rose over sixty feet. The entire extent of damage caused by this wave is not known, but must be enormous, and between six and eight hundred lives are said to have been lost.

The performance of the Band of the *Atalante* at the Bluff Gardens on Tuesday evening, at the first of the Series of Promenade Concerts given by the Amateur Dramatic Corps, afforded a treat to lovers of music such as they have seldom, if ever, before had the opportunity of enjoying in Yokohama. We have never heard a naval band that approached that of the *Atalante* in purity of tone, precision and general excellence of execution. Soft passages are rendered with rare delicacy, a far greater test of good playing than mere power, though there is abundance of that when required. Several of the members of the band are evidently performers of rare merit, as shown in the solos occurring in the various selections; notably in *La flute Enchantée*, where an air taken by the base clarinet was played with excellent taste and effect, and in an arrangement of Gounod's beautiful serenade *Chantez, dormez*, where the playing of the three solo instruments to which the air and the *obligato* accompaniment are allotted was in all respects admirable. Great credit is due to the conductor for the perfection to which the band has been brought under his direction. The Dramatic Corps, feeling called upon to subscribe their mite to the programme attempted some part singing. Now we are not going, for reasons that our readers will appreciate, to harshly criticise this performance, which was probably as well done as a paucity of numbers and hasty preparation would permit. But we cannot refrain from expressing both surprise and regret that in so large a community as our own, there exists no Glee Club or Choral Association worthy the name. There are plenty of good voices, or at least voices good enough to work into satisfactory material for part singing. A little hard work will soon supply sufficient musical knowledge to enable singers to read at sight. A pains-taking and energetic leader, regular meetings for practice, and moderate ambition on the part of the choir will do the rest. Could such an Association be formed there would always be assistance to fall back upon on occasions of concerts like the present, or special concerts might be organised with a certainty of a creditable performance and a satisfied audience. No doubt what was done in the way of part singing the other evening was the best under the circumstances that could be done. We do not want to find fault with the singing, but we cannot refrain from expressing our regret that better things were not possible.

In our last issue we took occassion briefly to refer to an article in the *Gazette*, calling attention to letters directed against the United States Consul General at this port, which have been written by certain anonymous scoundrels, and published by some of the American journals in New York and elsewhere. It is difficult to find words to express the loathing that one feels for the coward who, wishing to gratify some private spite or fancied wrong, or possibly to revenge himself for some justly merited punishment which has fearlessly been dealt out to him for his crimes, "willing to wound, but yet afraid to strike," has recourse to the dastardly means of anonymous newspaper libels. But what can be said of a press that permits its columns to be used for the base purpose of slandering and defaming any man who occupies a public position? The indignant protest that poor Goldsmith —who was a victim of such foul scribblers as have attacked General Van Buren—wrote in 1773, might well have been written to day.

"I have always," he says, "considered the press as the protector of our freedom, as a watchful guardian, capable of uniting the weak against the encroachments of power. What concerns the public most properly admits of a public discussion. But, of late, the press has turned from defending public interest to making inroads upon private life; from combating the strong to overwhelming the feeble. No condition is now too obscure for its abuse, and the protector is become a tyrant of the people. In this manner the freedom of the press is beginning to sow the seeds of its own dissolution; the great must oppose it from principle and the weak from fear, till at last every rank of mankind shall be found to give up its benefits, content with security from its insults."

This is perfectly true of a certain portion of the American press of to-day. Every public man's character affords to it a harpy feast, on which it pounces, and what it cannot devour it defiles. And the case is rendered harder, inasmuch as there is actually no redress. The law of libel is supposed to exist, but it is practically dead. The calumniators can strike their cowardly blows in safety, for the victim can obtain no compensation for the injury. The latter is in this unfortunate position:—if he suffers in silence the world sneers at him, and is apt to say he dare not contradict the accusations of his unknown accusers, while such is the abject fear that the tyranny of such a press has created, that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he dares not provoke its wrath by attacking it. The only remedy for this miserable state of things is for every journal that lays any claim to influence and respectability to denounce the offenders in the most unflinching manner; to give their earnest support and sympathy to those who may endeavour, in the public good, to bring the publishers, as well as the perpetrators of the anonymous libels to justice, and to hold them up to the world's scorn. By such means alone can the true liberty of the press be secured, and its licentiouness prevented from becoming its destruction.

That this licentiousness is becoming a burden too great to be borne, and that the mind of the right thinking portion of the community is commencing to rebel against its tyranny is shown by various articles that have recently appeared from time to time in the better class of journals. It is worth while quoting the following excellent remarks from the *Stockton Independent*:—

It is time that every respectable journal in the country should make an effort to expose that class of infamous scoundrels who are now degrading the public press by using its columns to slander, defame and malign such individuals as they may dislike, or who will not allow themselves to be black-mailed in order to avert such attacks. A certain class of journals in the United States have of late assumed the role of detectives and public prosecutors. While professing to be working for the advancement of the public good, they wantonly and maliciously attack the character of public men, assail the reputation of private individuals, and violate the sanctity of the domestic circle by questioning the chastity and virtue of its female members. The managers of these journals are generally devoid of character themselves, yet they are [illegible] to persistently injure, malign and traduce men infinitely their superiors in every respect, and, unfortunately for the country, there is no satisfactory remedy for this monstrous evil. We have laws for the

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protection of the property of individuals, and the thief or the robber, if discovered, can be convicted and punished. For the scoundrel who robs another of his good name—something infinitely more valuable to him than gold—there are, however, almost innumerable avenues of escape, and it seems almost impossible to punish them as they deserve. It would be unjust to charge that the people of California place a higher value upon their money than upon their good names, yet it must be confessed that if we are to judge the people by their laws and by their general conversation we are almost forced to come to that conclusion. An individual is wantonly assailed by an infamous journal, and he deems it necessary to vindicate himself from the charges by an appeal to the law. He may attempt to have the managers of the journal indicted for libel by the Grand Jury of any country where said libel circulates, or he may commence a suit against them for private damages. If he adopts the first plan a cry will undoubtedly be raised against him by some stickler for economy, which will be taken up by every carper in the community, and he may be denounced by croakers who never have paid a dollar of tax, and whose pecuniary interest in the county finances would not be affected to the amount of one-tenth of a mill by the prosecution of hundreds of libel suits. Should he, however, conclude to commence a suit for private damages, then these same carpers and fault finders would sneer at the idea of a man attempting to put a money valuation upon his wounded honor or reputation. If the same person should lose his property by the thieves or robbers, no complaint would be made about the cost of prosecuting them with a view of meting out to them condign punishment. Notwithstanding there are carpers and fault-finders in every community who may object to the cost of suits to vindicate character, we are satisfied that good citizens desire to see the reputation, as well as the property of the individual, protected by law.

The men of the East seem to be finding favour in the eyes of the ladies of the old and new worlds. Two marriages in high life have taken place in Europe wherein members of the Japanese nobility have taken unto themselves foreign wives. Now we learn that San Francisco is greatly exercised over the marriage of Miss Selina Elliot, a teacher at the Mission School, with one of her Chinese pupils named Pow Hong Whew. The *World* states that a severe sentence of social ostracism has been passed by an indignant newspaper reporter, who has probably been worried at some period of his existence by a too importunate celestial creditor in the laundry business.

There is no act, however foolish, that some one is not ready to commit for the sake of a brief notoriety; no risk however great that a man will not run for the same empty reward. The last folly is that of a man named Crapo and his wife, who are going to cross the Atlantic in the smallest craft that has ever made such an attempt. Several foolhardy voyages of this kind have been undertaken, in one or two cases attended with success, while two at least resulted in frightful suffering and death. The measurement of the present boat is, length, 19.55 feet; breadth, 6.4 feet; depth, 3.16 feet, and tonnage, 1.62 ton. She has no bulwarks, being provided with life lines, and her hatches are arranged in two parts. In the after hatchway will sit the steersman, or steerswoman as the case may be, provided with a canvas boot to fasten round the body in rough weather. When the sea is too high to make any running the boat will lie to with a drag. She is to start from New Bedford, Mass, and make for Falmouth, which it is thought will be reached in forty days. Failure means a lingering death or speedy grave; success, exhibition of the adventurers and their boat to a shilling crowd at the Crystal Palace.

The loss of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s fine steamer *City of San Francisco* appears to have been caused by her striking on a reef off the Mexican coast, not marked on any chart, although known to the people living in the vicinity. One of them named Perer stated, under oath, to the United States Consul at Acapulco, that he is perfectly acquainted with the rocks extending from Point Maldonadocia in a south-west direction, and that the point on which the vessel struck is a portion of a sharp reef, extending in a nearly straight line sout-hwest to a distance of twelve or fourteen miles from land and known as good fishing ground for turtle. At the time of the accident, which took place at a little after nine in the morning, the weather was fortunately bright and the atmosphere clear, with a perfectly calm sea. She was going eleven knots when she struck, cutting her hull open a length of sixty feet. She was distant thirteen miles from the land, and had not three of her compartments held she must have gone down immediately with every soul on board. As it was, not a life was lost out of 138 passengers, and a ship's company of 150 men. The cargo valued at $750,000 was entirely lost, while the passengers and crew saved nothing but what they had on their backs. Great praise appears to be due to Caplain Waddell and his officers for the coolness and bravery displayed under the terribly trying circumstances. The following account of the wreck has been given by one of the passengers to a San Francisco journal :—

We sailed from Panama on Friday, May 11th. The time had been passed most delightfully on the trip up from Panama. The weather was charming, and the passengers, with their children, were enjoying the voyage as a pleasure excursion. On Wednesday, the 16th, the sky was cloudless. The morning was one of the most beautiful I ever saw We were standing on deck in groups, looking at the hills of Mexico in the distance, and chatting pleasantly. Suddenly there was a curious quivering of the vessel under our feet. It sent a thrill through us not unlike an electric shock. The immediate sensation was not one of danger. The thought in the mind was, What can that be? Those around me stared without speaking for an instant. The next minute came orders to launch the ship's boats. The officers said to the passengers, "Put on your life preservers. Keep cool." There was no panic, at least none where I was. I did not hear a woman scream. The officers and crew of the ship moved about with no sign of excitement, obeying orders as quietly and steadily as if going through the regular routine service of the ship. The steamer ploughed steadily ahead toward the shore. The captain stood at his post, giving his orders with such perfect coolness that all idea of danger was displaced by a feeling of confidence. I am told the ship made ten or twelve miles shoreward before going down. She was steadily settling from the moment when we felt the shock. The boats were lowered without confusion, and an officer stood at each boat with strict orders that not a pound of baggage should be taken on board. The whole company, men, women and children, were taken into the boats, and we were pulled away for shore. The surf rolled heavy, and in landing we were capsized and rolled in the surf, getting a thorough wetting and badly frightening the women and little ones. All, however, were rescued. A few were slightly bruised, and one I believe had a broken leg. All were hatless and many shoeless, but as we stood on the Mexican beach in dripping and forlorn array, we were heartily thankful that not a soul had been lost. The thermometer was at ninety degrees. The sun poured down intensely. We were 125 miles from any considerable settlement, but looking about us we found the place where we had been landed was the most favorable perhaps that could have been found for miles up and down the coast. A stream of good fresh water was found, and a ravine running into the hills, where we prepared to tarry until relieved. For provisions, we had a few boxes of hard tack, a pig that we had swum ashore, and a little tainted beef. This was our store for 250 people.

We slept that night on the ground. Several of the men of the Company were armed with revolvers, and mounted guard during the night. We had in the company twenty little children, from a few days old to ten years, and several delicate women. When morning light came, we were rejoiced to hear that a boat had been dispatched to Acapulco for aid. We had not long to remain in suspense for her return, for she fell in with the gunboat Mexico, Captain Solar, who at once, although sailing under orders with provisions to relieve Acapulco, then under siege by the rebels, sailed to our relief. We went through another scene of surf-bathing, but although wetted with spray, not a boat was overturned, and we were all once more at sea, crowded on the deck of a small gunboat, but intensely grateful to our Mexican friends. We slept but little that night. The next day, the 18th, we were placed on board the Costa Rica. The United States war steamer Lackawanna was in port, and her officers did everything to relieve the sufferers giving their clothing, money, etc., with great generosity. The acts of kindness done by these gallant gentlemen and the officers of the Costa Rica will never pass from the memory of those who received them.

One of the chief drawbacks to the enjoyment of a visit to a Japanese theatre is the painfully realistic way in which many of the tragic occurrences of the play are represented. In the blood and thunder melodramas which can always be witnessed at the minor theatres, what is wanting in the latter is made up by the plentiful display of the former, and so artfully are wounds simulated, that the spectator sometimes finds his nerves put to almost as severe a test as they would have to suffer were be called upon to witness the dreadful reality. A play called *Kokada Koheji* which is now being performed at one of the theatres in Yokohama, is not wanting in these elements of horror, but an opportunity is also afforded of witnessing an amusing and more pleasant piece of realism. One of the most terrible scenes is supposed to take place during a storm. The Japanese stage manager disdains to have recourse to the old make-believe method of peas and shot to simulate the sound of the rain. He must give his audience real rain, and so, by means of concealed pipes, have a regular pouring shower, which continues throughout the scene, deluging the stage and drenching the actors. The effect is really admirable, not only aiding the mimicry of the scene, but in wafting a cool and refreshing moisture through the house, and it was mostly on this account, we were informed, that the rain was introduced. The play is simple in construction, but extremely interesting, and contains one scene as sad and pathetic as any we have witnessed on the Japanese st ge.

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"When," as Macaulay says, "travellers from some distant "region shall in vain labour to decipher on some mouldering "pedestal the name of our proudest chief; shall hear savage "hymns chanted over some misshapen idol under the ruined "dome of our proud temple," some descendant of Mr. Whalley or Mr. De Morgan, or of one of that tribe of butcher worshippers, will probably appear and request him to sign a petition in favour of the claimant to the Tichborne estate. From the following advertisement that has appeared in one of the San Francisco papers, it would seem that the friends of this arch-schemer have not yet given up their attempts to carry out the fraud:—

Osprey—If the Captain, officers or crew of the Osprey, in April, 1854, will communicate with the undersigned it will be to their advantage. * * * Attorneys-at-Law, California Street, San Francisco, California.

It will be remembered that the *Osprey* was the vessel by which the claimant stated he was rescued from the wreck of the *Bella*, in which Sir Roger Tichborne is known to have been lost. A large reward is now offered for the log-book of the *Osprey*, as it is stated that Owens, who was captain of that vessel when she picked up the boat's crew of the *Bella*, has been found, and can give important testimony in the claimant's favour. It is not, however, improbable that the impudence that could produce a claimant might find itself quite equal to the manufacture of a captain and a log-book.

High pontifical mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in the French Cathedral by Monseigneur P. M. Osouf, Bishop of Arsinoe, and Vicar-Apostolic of northern Japan. The musical part of the service will be supplied by the band of the *Atalante*.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 2nd.

The *Countess of Kintore* reports leaving London, January 23rd, and the Downs on the 24th. Met with rough weather down the Channel and all the way to the westward. The N. E. trades were very light. Crossed the equator on the 3rd March and experienced much light weather to the Cape and whilst running down the Easting. Came up through the Ombay and Pitts' passage under light winds and calms. Spoke the ship *Benclutha*, June 2nd, in Pitts' passage, bound from Cardiff to Hongkong, 140 days out. Met with light North winds in the Pacific up to port.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* of this morning says that Iwakami Takashi (*Shorokui*, senior sixth rank), Hayashi Nawotsune (*Jurokui*, junior sixth rank), both members of the *Risshisha*, one *samurai* and a *heimin* of Fukuoka *ken*, together with one *samurai* and a *heimin* of Osaka *Fu*, were all arrested on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy at Osaka on the 26th of last month, and at once sent to Kiôto for further examination.

Their arrest was brought about through a telegram of a suspicious nature addressed to Iwakami, the contents of which were communicated to the police, who immediately arrested the implicated parties and obtained from them a confession of the conspiracy.

Tuesday, 3rd.

We beg to call attention to a notice issued by the Acting-Superintendent of the Imperial Japanese Post Office, stating that the notification issued on the 20th June with regard to the despatch of Japanese Mails to Europe by the P. & O. S. N. Co., is withdrawn until further notice. This is sufficient proof of the correctness of the views we have from the first maintained with regard to this matter.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Sunda*, with mails on board to 25th May, left Hongkong at 5 p.m. on the 30th ultimo.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A telegram was received at 1.30 a.m. on the 1st instant from Owake Ken, which had been despatched by Police Inspector Murata, to the following effect:—In the engagement which commenced at dawn of the 25th of last month at Katsuchi-mura in Hiuga, the Imperialists were overpowered and compelled to retreat to the mountain pass of Katsuchi. Soon after taking up their position there they were attacked in the rear by the rebels and put to flight. At 8 o'clock in the evening reinforcements from Saiki came to their assistance, and the next day they were able to renew the attack and recapture the mountain pass from which they had been driven. About 50 of the Imperialists were killed and wounded in these engagements.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched by Rear Admiral Kawamura which reached Tôkiô on the 30th of last month, says the troops under Lieutenant-General Takashima will commence their march towards Miyako-no-jô, in Hiuga, on the 29th. The police force, with the troops under Lieutenant-General Soga, intend first to attack Gamô and Yoshida, and after taking these places also march to Miyako-no-jô.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

On the 29th of last month 23 policemen of Nagano *ken* and 49 recruits from Gumma *ken* arrived at Tôkiô.

On the 30th of last month the Government decided to discontinue further enlistment for the Police force.

Wednesday, 4th.

We understand that the second of the series of Promenade Concerts given by the Amateur Dramatic Corps will probably take place on Wednesday evening next, the 11th instant. The fine band of the *Atalante* having been again placed at the disposal of the Committee by the kindness of Admiral Véron, it may be reasonably hoped that the success of last Tuesday may be repeated.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, the Commander-in-Chief, left Kumamoto for Nagasaki on the 3rd instant for the purpose of visiting the Hospital, the Naval Office and the *Saibansho* at that port.

Saigo is now at Kirishima-yama, in Hiuga, and there is a sign-board over the door of his abode on which is inscribed "Hospital."

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 4.55 p.m on the 3rd instant, announces that the left wing of the Imperialists stationed at Akamatsu-dani, on the Nobeoka-kaidô, made an attack upon the rebel batteries at the summit of Igoyama. The rebels were put to flight, leaving their arms behind them.

A telegram despatched at 6.40 p.m. on the 3rd instant from Kumamoto announces, that at 4.30 a.m. on the 2nd instant the Imperialists commenced their advance from Kusuwara, Nakamura, and Okusu. The troops who advanced from Kusuwara had several severe engagements with the enemy, and by noon succeeded in capturing several tens of rebel entrenchments on Takachiwo-yama. They afterwards pursued the rebels toward Nobeoka.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 11.15 p.m. on the 3rd instant announces that on the 1st instant, while an Imperialist reconnoitring party were marching up the Minakoye valley in the north of Satsuma, they were suddenly surrounded by a force of rebels who numbered four or five times as many as themselves. Their retreat to the main body was impossible, as the rebels had closed all the roads, and as they could not escape they were cut down right and left. The rebels then advanced and took Tsuboya-mura, drove out the Imperialists and set fire to the quarters they had occupied, after which they made a further advance, but were met by the main body of the Imperialists, who drove them back and succeeded next day in recovering all the positions which the rebels had taken, notwithstanding determined resistance.

Thursday, 5th.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 4 p.m. on the 30th ultimo, announces that the rivers at the seat of war are so much flooded, that the Imperialists in the neighbourhood of Oyachi, though quite prepared to advance, are unable to do so, and they will, as a report from Hitoyoshi says, have to remain at a standstill for four or five days, until the waters abate.

A telegram sent by Lieutenant-Generals Miyoshi and Miura on the 1st instant, announces that on the 29th ultimo at dawn the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the Imperial army made an attack upon Awano, which they succeeded in taking, and by 3 p.m. they also took Yokokawa in Osumi.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto on the same day at 2.55 p.m., announces that the right wing of the Imperialists' advanced by a circuitous road from Tsuruda and succeeded in capturing Nogi.

Six hundred police men sent from Tôkiô, arrived at Yoshida in Ehimé *ken* (Iyo), Shikoku, on the 12th of last month. One hundred and fifty of these men have been posted at Shirobe-mura.

The policemen who have lately arrived at Tôkiô from various

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ken were summoned to the Bureau of Police on the 2nd instant, and informed that as it may be requisite to send them to the seat of war, they should each present a document stating whether, when they left their *ken*, it was with the intention of serving in the South.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The Satsuma rebels took from the farmers and merchants every article of metal that they had in their possession, such as tea kettles, pans, etc., only leaving them such pots as were required to boil their rice. Out of the utensils, etc., so obtained, the rebels have cast cannon, some of them being eighteen pounders.

From the *Akebono Shimbun*.

Seventeen fugitive rebels of Bungo were recently arrested at Uwajima in Iyo, Shikoku.

The *Gakumin Shinshi*, a journal published at Osaka, was suspended on the 20th of last month.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Kuroda started from Kobe on board the *Gembu Maru* on the 27th ultimo for Owake, Bungo.

Friday, 6th.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 8.20 p.m. on the 2nd instant, announces that on the 27th of last month the Imperialists in Hiuga divided themselves into two bodies, both of which advanced towards Nobeoka and Katsuchi-tôge. The Imperialists at Akamatsu-tôge have marched to Ikônoyama and those at Mamegaro-tôge have advanced to Sarukeya-tôge. The troops advancing toward Mamegara-toge, in preparing for an attack upon Akaki-toge, sent out a reconnoitring party who unexpectedly came upon a rebel entrenchment, and an engagement ensued, but as the sun had set by that time the Imperialist party retreated to Sarukeya. From that time to the 2nd instant, both sides have been firing at long range and no engagements of any note have taken place. Reconnoitring parties were also sent to Abumi, who found the van of the rebel forces stationed on the other side of the Abumigawa.

The Tone-gawa has so far dried up that the plying of steam ferry-boats has of necessity been stopped.

From the *Hochi Shimbun*.

H. E. Terashima, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Shiwoda a *Daishokikuan* of the Foreign Office, returned to Tôkiô yesterday.

Saturday, 7th.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched from Kioto at 2.55 P.M. on the 4th instant, announces that at 4 A.M. on the 2nd the main body of the first division of the Imperial army made an attack upon the rebels at Kudzuwara, and took the town. The left wing of the Imperialists advanced along the banks of the Hikage-gawa and successfully engaged the rebels. Desperate fighting took place during the day, and by six in the evening several rebel batteries were taken. The right wing of the Imperialists advanced and took Takewara, and after uniting themselves with the Imperial forces at Miyamidzu marched upon Nakamura where there were a large number of rebels, who defended the town with much valour for some time, but were eventually driven out and pursued as far as Shidzumura. As the Imperial troops were tired they stopped at that village. At the time that Nakamura fell the rebels at Orisu were also beaten, and were pursued as far as Wakejo. This being an unhealthy place the Imperialists returned to Ozakimura and there rested for the night. One large gun and a large quantity of small arms, ammunition and provisions were captured.

The British Minister will visit the *Daishin In*, *Jôtô* and *Tôkiô Saibansho* on the 9th instant.

Of the rebels of *Chôshiu* who have been sentenced to hard labour thirty-three have been sent to the Aitchi *ken*, the same number to the Shiga *ken*, and thirty-two to Gifu *ken*.

From the *Akebono Shimbun*.

A telegram sent from Kawaji at Kiôto, announces that he arrived at Kiôto at 3.30 P.M. on the 3rd instant, having being met by the *Daijô Daijin* and *Sangi*. Together with Oyama, Kawaji had an interview with the Mikado on the 4th, and subsequently visited the palace with the maps of the seat of war, and explained the position of the troops to his Majesty.

PERTINAX AGAINST AUDAX.

Quid immerentes hospites vexas?

SO far from wishing to class Mr. IWASAKI YATARO with the ill-natured object of Horace's 6th Epode, we think the question should be addressed to the person or persons, whoever they may be, who advised the institution of the late proceedings against the Captain of H. M. S. *Audacious*, rather than to the fortunate recipient of Government favours who figures as the Plaintiff. One of the Yokohama journals remarks that the case, which has already proved such a rich feast for the lawyers, is still *sub judice*. But our contemporary is ill-informed. No new petition has been filed, nor has Mr. IWASAKI signified—at least in any public manner—his intention to recommence the suit that came to so lame and impotent a conclusion on Wednesday last. We therefore consider ourselves perfectly justified in making some observations on the case—even should they assume a judicial character—while it is fresh in the minds of the public, and we cannot see that the mere fact of the plaintiff possessing the power to bring a new case should deter us from doing so. Any time during the next four or seven years—we are not sure which—he has the power to bring a new action, and if our contemporary were correct in his argument we should be precluded during the whole of that period from making any remark whatever on a matter of great public interest. We must confess our surprise that so vigorous an upholder of journalistic freedom should support what must be regarded as interference with the just liberty of the Press.

We have neither the time nor the intention to enter into all the merits of the case, neither are we competent to discuss many of the points of seamanship and of law raised in the course of the proceedings. But to us as plain laymen the whole case seems to wear a remarkably speculative look. Little if any evidence was brought forward by the plaintiff showing negligence on the part of the *Audacious* or her Captain. He had nothing to go upon but the mere fact of the collision, the inference drawn from certain alleged facts that the *Audacious* had only one anchor down, and the opinion of certain experts that this was not in accordance with what they supposed to be good seamanship. None of the experts had the slightest acquaintance with the handling of a man-of-war, and the only one who was afloat on the night of the accident, so qualified his evidence in cross-examination as to make it rather favourable than adverse to the defendant.

Under these circumstances, the principal if not the sole hope of the plaintiff lay in what his counsel might be able to wring from the witnesses for the defence, and we do not hesitate to express a decided opinion that litigation of this kind should not be encouraged. More than this a vast amount of valuable time was taken up with matters not very clearly connected with the single question before Court, whether the damage had arisen from personal negligence on the part of the Captain of the *Audacious*. Even in the elaborate summing up of the learned Judge, the main point at issue seems to have been missed altogether. It is there very plainly shown that the accident was due to the breaking of the stock of the anchor. For this the defendant clearly could not be held responsible, though the owners of the vessel—

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that is Her Maj sty's Government—might be so. There was nothing to prove how or why the anchor stock broke, nor was it shown that any precautions can be or ever are taken against the occurrence of so rare an accident. The evidence showed that it was in the highest degree improbable that the accident would ever have occurred if the stock had remained whole. It therefore seems to us that a clearer distinction ought to have been made between drifting with a broken anchor and dragging with a whole one, and that the main point to be left to the jury was not whether proper precautions were taken against dragging—since dragging was not the proximate cause of the collision—but whether proper precautions could or might have been taken against breaking of the stock—which was the proximate cause of the collision—and if so, whether such precautions were taken. A failure to adopt means to prevent dragging, though open to blame, would not, we apprehend, be actionable unless dragging actually occurred. The negligence therefore ought not only to have been proved, but its connection with the accident must be either a logical inference or a sustained fact. It was not, we think, maintained that having steam up or letting go a second anchor were precautions that should have been taken in view of the remote possibility of the breaking of the stock of the anchor, and its probable consequences.

We do not propose to enter into the question as to whether all was done that might have been done after the *Audacious* had commenced to drift; whether what was done was done in proper time, or if the necessary measures were taken to ascertain when the vessel began to drift. Such questions, involving a knowledge of seamanship, and of the routine and discipline of a man-of-war, which we cannot be expected to possess, we are not competent to discuss. But it does seem as though the jury had practically precluded themselves from giving a verdict adverse to the defendant on these points, by declaring they wanted no more evidence when the officer in whose watch the accident occurred was put into the witness box. Such a declaration was equivalent to an opinion that the discipline of the ship was satisfactory, that the drifting was perceived in due time, and that the proper precautions were taken in consequence.

Our remarks are merely those that suggested themselves during the progress of the late trial, and we have carefully refrained from giving any opinion on the merits of the case. Should a second trial take place either here or elsewhere we should regret to see the jury puzzled by so many questions. It is not to be reasonably expected that any jury can be found who will be unanimous on twenty-three points. Jurymen are not usually learned in the law, and though they may generally be trusted to arrive at a fair decision, they cannot be equally depended on to give the right reasons therefor. Again, they are not bound to give any other than a general verdict, should they prefer to do so. What they have to decide in such an action as the one under consideration—apart from the question of the amount of damages—is whether the defendant has acted in a negligent and unseamanlike manner or not, and we cannot think that it is fair that any attempt should be made either by Counsel or Court to induce them to give their reasons for the decision arrived at.

It would be well if the remarks of a learned judge—we think Lord Mansfield—were borne in mind as to the wisdom of abstaining from requiring non-legal persons to go into the particular propositions upon which they base a general conclusion. The Captain of the *Audacious* is the reverse of the happy man imagined by the Roman poet, who might have had a sailor specially in mind when he wrote:—

> Beatus ille qui * * * *
> Neque horret iratum mare
> Forumque vitat.

He has had first to weather the storm and has then fallen into the clutches of the law. And perhaps he is not yet out of the wood.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE *RISSHISHA* OF TOSA.

WE beg to call the special attention of our readers to a full translation—prepared by us from the original draft of the document—of the memorial of the *Risshisha* of Tosa, drawn up by KATAOKA KENKICHI, a Representative of the Society, which was presented on the 14th ultimo at the *Anzaisho*, Kiôto, for the consideration of the Emperor. The native journals stated that its acceptance was at first refused, but that on application it was read by some of the Ministry and at once rejected.

Time and want of space prevent us, in our present issue, from doing more than calling attention to it. The large questions underlying the memorial must be discussed in our future issues. At present we can only say that no such important state paper has appeared within the knowledge of foreigners resident in Japan. It is plain spoken though respectful; powerful in its exposure of existing evils though moderate in expression. It lays bare the whole system of mal-administration, and cuts at the very roots of the evils it seeks to destroy. Its views are such as we have always expressed with regard to the wrongs complained of, and which alone can be held by those who sincerely desire to see the Nation freed from the terrible dangers that at present beset it, and fairly started on the true path of progress.

The writer might have taken for his text the words of a famous French writer, "Sauver la noblesse de l'infortune et le peuple de la misère en etendant le commerce, et s'eloignant l'esclavage, c'est élever des remparts contre le despotisme." Should the memorial be widely circulated in the country, it ought, if there be any spirit left in the people, so to stir the heart of the Nation that the Government would no longer dare to pursue its present selfish policy, but would be compelled to make popular interests its chief care. Recognising this, the Government is doing its utmost to suppress the memorial, and to prevent a true knowledge of the evils it complains of and the reforms it advocates from becoming known. Constitutional Government means an end of personal power,—and to secure the latter every spark of national life must be extinguished in that grave of progress—a centralised despotism.

It was decided by the *Daishin-In* on the 5th instant, that those who borrow money must both sign and stamp the receipt, and not append their seal only, as was hitherto the custom. Those borrowers, who through blindness or ignorance are unable to sign such receipt themselves, can do so by attorney.

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MORE JOURNALISTIC MISREPRESENTATION.

THE most unpleasant duty that falls to the lot of the conductor of a journal in Yokohama is that which compels him once a week to glance through the columns of the *Tokio Times*. It is from no feelings of personal interest that he does this, its utter want of information on any subject in which the public are concerned rendering it absolutely valueless. In fact it does not rely on information to fill its columns, as its powers of invention are able to supply all the matter contained in its weekly issue. It is only when it chooses to exercise this power on a public question that we feel called upon to draw attention to it, and for this reason we are again, to our own infinite regret, compelled to refer to the utterly unfounded and false assertions contained in its issue of this morning, with reference to the Postal Regulations.

One would have thought that our remarks of last week, followed as they were by the withdrawal of the notification issued by Mr. FARR of the Imperial Japanese Post Office, would have proved conclusively that the Japanese Postal Authorities had acknowledged that they had no right to forward mails by P. & O. steamer, and that the issue of the notification was altogether out of order. But the *Tokio Times* in its wish to advocate the cause of something or somebody, or what is far more likely, looking round in despair for matter to fill its columns, and finding fabrication, and abuse of the British Minister, afford the easiest means of doing so, returns to the subject, not only in an article, but in a number of separate paragraphs containing one and the same statement, and that statement equally absurd and untrue.

We are not going to review in detail the remarks of the *Times*. Once and for all we are going to give the facts of the case, and that done, we leave the *Times* to its own reflections and to the verdict of the community. We cannot refrain from saying, that had the *Times* been wise, it would, in the interests of its friends, have let the matter alone. If we are now compelled to speak in harsh terms of those whose actions it strives to defend, they must blame their advocate and not ourselves. We do it reluctantly, but the *Times* forces the duty upon us.

The article in the *Tokio Times* denotes such intimate communication with the Post Office Department that its assertions might be supposed to be grounded on Official Japanese Authority. We have therefore taken pains to inform ourselves on this point, and it will surprise our readers to hear that the proceedings attributed to "*the Department*" turn out to be those of a foreign clerk, "dressed in a little brief authority," who happens to be charged with the receipt and despatch of the Foreign Mails in the Japanese Post Office, and that the Japanese Government have entirely disavowed the indiscreet and precipitate acts of the so-called "*Department.*"

When intelligence reached Japan through the newspapers at the close of May, that Japan had joined the Postal Union, Her Majesty's Minister was the first to invite information from the Japanese Government on the subject, and was informed by them that they had only received telegraphic advice that Japan had been admitted to the Postal Union under a treaty lately concluded at Berne. This treaty was intended to take effect from the 1st June, but, as they stated, until they received the despatches reporting the conclusion and the conditions of the treaty, they obviously could not say what steps they would have to take, and that it was impossible therefore that the treaty could come into operation on the 1st June. They offered, however, to communicate with Her Majesty's Minister as soon as they received fuller information. No further communication was received from the Government, and the next occurrence was the publication of Mr. FARR'S notification of the 20th ultimo, purporting to be issued "by the order of the Postmaster General." On asking for explanation respecting the statement made in this notification that "on and after this date (20th June) mails will be received at the Imperial Japanese Post Office for despatch by steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Co. to all countries of Europe and elsewhere beyond Alexandria," Her Majesty's Minister was informed by the Japanese Government that it had been issued without sufficient authority, and that it was disapproved by the Post Master General. The latter spontaneously offered to withdraw it, as in view of negotiations now being carried on in London, he considered that it placed his Government in a false position. Her Majesty's Minister, on his part, voluntarily offered to do all in his power to facilitate the despatch of Japanese Mails by the P. and O. steamer, pending the receipt of instructions, but the Japanese Government thought that it would be undesirable to anticipate the result of the above mentioned negotiations, and that it would be better, for the present at least, that Japanese Mails should not be forwarded by the P. and O. steamers.

Now we will ask anyone to compare this statement of facts with the invented accusation of the *Tokio Times* against Her Majesty's Minister, contained in such a paragraphs as the following:

"There was an absolute and persistent refusal to com-
"municate upon the subject."

"Every effort of the Japanese Post Office to communicate with the British officials in this neighbourhood has been met with a rebuff,"

and notably the paragraph commencing

"It is well to recall that an effort was made to con-
"fer with him," &c.

the said effort being a letter—which he had no business whatever to write—from Mr. FARR to Her Majesty's Minister, asking how effect was to be given to the Berne Treaty, and in reply to which he was told that Her Majesty's Minister was in communication with his official superior, the Post Master General, by whom he had been informed that the Treaty could not come into operation on the 1st June.

As to subsidy—subsidy—subsidy—spoken of we do not know how often—the thing is a pure invention (? of the *Times* or of "*the Department*") as Her Majesty's Minister has had no communication whatever with the Japanese Government on the subject. It was wholly unnecessary that he should do so, as what arrrngements have to be made respecting the transmission of mails will be made at home. The only object of this falsehood (probably repeated in so many separate paragraphs on the principle that by constant repetition a man may come to believe his own untruths) is to trick the public into believing that the English are aiming at gaining some advantage, the

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truth being that nothing of the kind has ever been thought of.

It must naturally be vexing to the *Tokio Times* to find that all its scheming and misrepresentations are in vain; that the trickeries of the adventurers who started and support it—those would-be advisers or governors of Japan—are seen through and checkmated. But it would be well in their interests, and in its own, that it should abstain from threats like that implied in the closing paragraph of its article. We scarcely think the Japanese Government will thank the *Times* for having made it on their behalf.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE *RISSHISHA*.

With greatest reverence we present to His Majesty the Mikado this, our most humble memorial.

Shortly after Your accession to the throne, the *daimios* yielded up their territorial rights, their provinces being placed under a Central Government. The feudal system was thus entirely abolished and the whole country united under one Emperor. Laws were re-enacted; the Army, Navy, and system of police were established; schools were instituted; the postal system regulated; railways and telegraphs inaugurated.

The rapidity with which this country has advanced in civilization is unparalleled in the history of the world; so powerful has the nation apparently become, that it may seem to many as though little remains to place it on a level with European and American powers. But in reality our position is far otherwise. Internal strife, and disaffection among the agricultural classes and the *samurai*, keep the country in a state of constant uneasiness, while we cannot claim to exercise an external influence equal to foreign powers. Neither the Government nor the people are freed from anxiety for a single day. It is our opinion that all these evils arise from the fact that Your Majesty's ministers exercise a power solely despotic, the Administration being carried on entirely without reference to the opinion of the Nation.

We will not recount the various events that have taken place in other countries in ancient times that bear out our opinion, but will merely refer to what has passed in Your Own land since Your Majesty favoured us by taking the reins of government.

The cause of the downfall of the *Bakufu* is solely attributable to the tyranny of ministers and to their oppressing the people, instead of considering their wishes. Zealous patriots arose in all parts of the country to overthrow the *Bakufu*. In vain did it fulminate laws and mete out inhuman punishments in order to crush these patriotic spirits. They had yet to learn that tyranny and oppression cannot be relied on for safety as a support; that the united will of a nation cannot be overcome, but will achieve its aim in the end. Thus the power of the *Bakufu* naturally waned, and was at last utterly overthrown by the efforts of the patriots it had relentlessly persecuted.

When Your Majesty came to the throne, the *han* were still powerful, and the foundations of the Government were not firmly laid. But Your Majesty took an oath before the Gods that you would administer the Government in accordance with the just will of the Nation. In order to ascertain the popular feeling as to the best means to be pursued to put the affairs of the country in order, representatives of the various *han* were summoned to Tōkiō, and after due deliberation, it was decided that the *daimios* should return to the throne the domains which they had held for hundreds of years. This decision was duly carried into effect and the former Lords of the lands were appointed governors *(chiji)* of the Provinces which, up to that time, they had been in the habit of governing independently.

Your Majesty's Government, not regarding this step as sufficient to consolidate its power, divided the country into *fu*, *han* and *ken*, thus centralizing the power of the administration in the capital, by abolishing the *chiji* of the *han*, and replacing them by Governors of *ken*. This is the first step we took towards civilization.

Why did these changes take place? Because the will of a people will have its own way, as surely as water runs down hill. It becomes irresistible. The people have never spoken harshly of the measures which converted *han* into *ken*, or which gave *heimin* equal rights with *samurai*, because they accord with the national sense of right. It is clear, then, that the oath of the Emperor should be strictly observed, and a representative assembly established in order that the people may have a voice in the affairs of the nation, and that they may aid the ministry in promoting the welfare of their country.

The time has passed for talking about the change of *han* into *ken* and of the rights of *heimin* and *samurai*. The opportunity for establishing a limited form of Government on solid foundations has arrived, and the exercise of the soundest judgment is required to secure that most precious fruit of civilization, a representative assembly; yet the several members of the administration do not appear to be endowed with sufficient perception to see their opportunity: on the contrary they seem to have resolved to act despotically, and with wilful perversion, to do only what shall please themselves, regardless of the wishes of the nation.

Despotism and oppression were the sins of the administration of the *Bakufu*. Its overthrow can only be regarded as a just punishment for its disrespect toward the Emperor, and its oppressive treatment of the people.

Alas! the present Government is following the same course. Laws have been enforced, taxes imposed, the collection of the land-tax reformed, wars declared against foreign countries, portions of the empire exchanged; solely at the caprice of several officials, without allowing public opinion to have a voice in the matter. The sacred oath taken by the Emperor on his accession to the throne has been altogether set aside.

So great is the distance that separates the Government from the people, that the latter look up to it as astronomers look up to the heavens, with the greatest uncertainty. The sky seems continually obscured by threatening clouds whose constant and terrible lightenings and thunders strike terror, if not despair, to the minds of the beholders, who tremble lest they may never see the bright beams of the sun again.

The outbreaks that have recently taken place have arisen from various causes. Those who have misunderstood the intention of the pole tax; those who have suffered by the reform of the land-tax; those who insisted on an invasion of Corea; those who favoured a return to the feudal system; those who wished the dismissal of certain officials surrounding the Imperial throne; all these have fomented disturbances. If any one, who in the future may write the history of the first ten years of *Meiji*, shall say that wars ceased not for a day, and that the country was brought to the very verge of ruin, he will fairly well describe the actual condition of affairs.

The duty of a Government is to preserve peace in a country; not to interfere with the happiness of the people, and to hinder them from enjoying their first right and privileges. With these the Omnipotent has endowed men as surely as he has given them bodies and souls, and if a government, relying on its power, endeavours to prevent their full exercise, there is no reason why a people should remain passive under such oppression.

If we look into the condition of various Asiatic nations, we see that although their territory is extensive and their land fertile, the Government is tyrannical and the people slavish. The latter have no control over their rights, and are separated from their rulers by a great gulf. The wants of the people do not influence the actions of the Government, and so, becoming slavish, they cease to take any interest in the well-being of their country. In such a case a Government cannot become upright nor a people advanced in civilization.

Since Your Majesty's accession to the Imperial power, though great reforms have taken place, and wonderful improvements have been made, yet the nation is continually plunged into civil war, and the outside world treats us with contempt. Such evils are brought about by the Government not paying attention to the will of the people.

First among the prevailing evils, and the one which causes us the greatest anxiety, is the action of the Cabinet in imposing its own oppressive measures without in any way respecting the will of Your Imperial Majesty.

In the 14th March, 1868, (1st year of Meiji) Your Majesty in the presence of the *daimios* and *kuges* swore before the Gods five oaths. First, that the Government should be administered in a liberal manner, and that the will of the nation should be consulted as to the management of its affairs. Secondly, that both the higher and the lower (meaning the Government and the people) were to be united in the Administration. Thirdly that your Majesty would consider the rights of the *samurai* and the people. Fourthly, that old and useless customs should be abolished, and that the action of the Government should be progressive. Fifthly, that the wisdom of the world should be adopted to promote the dignity of the Emperor.

Again, on the 14th of April, 1875, (8th year of Meiji) Your Majesty decreed as follows, with regard to the establishment separately

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of the legislative, executive and judicial bodies, and the institution of a liberal form of Government:

"According to Our oath we do here establish the *Genro-In* as the "fountain head of law giving. We create the *Daishin-In* to give "strength to upright judicial procedure. We likewise summon "the local officials in order to take opinion on matters affecting "public welfare, and so by degrees to build up a well founded politi- "cal structure for the welfare of our country, and we are desirous "that each and everyone of you should partake in its benefits."

When Your Majesty subscribed to these oaths the people were put into a great state of joy, and on the issue of the above edict could not sufficiently praise Your Majesty's benevolence, looking confidently for the fulfilment of the several pledges. But it seems that Your Majesty's Ministers did not choose to act in accordance with the Imperial will, as before a month had elapsed they ignored it utterly. It is true that a meeting of the Governors of the Provinces did once take place, but in the following year Your Majesty's journey to the North was made the excuse for not again summoning them to the capital, which ought to have been done.

Moreover, when the first convocation did take place, sufficient time was not allowed to discuss all the questions put before the assembly. Can it be said therefore, that public opinion was allowed any expression, or that the people were in any way benefitted?

With regard to the *Genro-In*, its powers were curtailed and its mode of administration changed at the whim of the Cabinet, so that it became essentially the same as the *Sa-In*.* The *Daishin-In* met with the same fate directly after its establishment, and was put under the control of the Judicial Department. Thus were the powers of institutions that were intended to act as Legislative and Judicial bodies, rendered void by the arbitrary will of Your Majesty's Counsellors. If the Imperial will be treated thus, what hope is there that the people will be permitted a voice in the Government, and be allowed to unite with the official class in the administration of national affairs.

Some time ago, the ex-*Sangi* Soyejima Taneomi urged the establishment of a representative assembly and the people generally agreed with his views, the lowest classes even expressing a wish to see such an assembly established. But the Ministry disapproved of the idea, saying that it was too early, and that the people were too ignorant. They speak as though they are the only men in the country who know anything, and that all the rest are fools. Yet if they show no desire to do anything for the promotion of the welfare of the people, they are no better than the Ministry of the *Bakufu* whose place they have taken. If this state of things is allowed to continue, when shall we get on to the real road to progress, and when will old and evil customs be abolished?

Those who have held the actual power in the Government since the Restoration are composed solely of men from Satsuma, Chôshiu, Tosa and Hizen, and to serve their own interests they all play into each other's hands. Although the Ministry limits its choice of members to the four provinces referred to, surely no once will say that these alone produce men of sense. Is this acting in accordance with the oath of your Imperial Majesty? Is this uniting the best intellect of the nation in an endeavour to promote the dignity of the Emperor?

Your Majesty's Ministers have acted directly contrary to Your Majesty's will, which is that the people shall have a voice in matters of National Administration. They have enacted such laws as the Press and Libel-laws, in order, by the former, to stifle all expression of public opinion, and by the latter to ensnare the people in a most obnoxious manner. Those who dare to express an opinion on the Government, or who, from their position, might naturally be supposed to concern themselves in the affairs of the nation, are continually under the suspicion of the Government, and are not unfrequently arrested. Imprisonment has been made the vile means of silencing all expression of public opinion, and Your Majesty's subjects are thus kept in a constant state of alarm.

The second evil is that the management of this Government is conducted in a random and confused manner.

As we have previously stated, the Administration is in the hands of a few despotic officials who act without reference to the opinion or welfare of the nation. This is proof of the bad form of the Government which causes all this disorder. All the positions, from the *Daijô Daijin* to the heads of the various departments are filled by men who formerly possessed influence in their various *ken*, and who received their appointments during the confusion of the civil war. They go about from one department to another, and pretend to be perfectly acquainted with the affairs of each, but in reality they know little, if anything, about them. Witness the length of time they take to execute the simplest duties. The lower class of officials, in imitation of their superiors, treat all public matters in a similar spirit, as though they alone were personally interested in them, and in this way is the Government constantly chopping and changing. The officials have probably no special aims. They are men of about equal ability, but one says "go east" the other insists on going west, and hence a state of constant confusion. The Prime Minister can with difficulty hold his own. The legislative body may be called *In* or *Kioku*; its nature remains unchanged; it is absolutely powerless. As to the executive departments, when governors memorialize the Central Government it is very partial in its decisions, approving on the part of one governor what it would reject if coming from another governor. As for the Judicial Department, although it is supposed to have been founded, its workings are far from satisfactory. For instance, the question of a mere collision between two vessels cannot be decided until after several departments have been consulted, and though it is cognizant of mal-administration in certain *ken*, it takes no steps to have the evil corrected. Such facts as corrupt officials receiving the assistance of the chiefs of their departments in carrying out their evil practices are not unknown. The Cabinet Ministers have all their own way. When they wish anything carried out in the several departments under their control, they bring it before the Cabinet which they themselves form, and give it their own approval. When a measure is enforced which may benefit one department, but is unsuitable to another, it is subject to constant alterations. Thus, notifications are always being altered and withdrawn directly after their issue, to the great misguiding of the people. Indeed, the fickleness of the Government is so well known, that when a measure is passed, the people say "Well, it may probably remain in force thirty days;" so that the constant issue of notifications causes unending confusion. No sooner have the people become used to the working of some new regulation than it is changed, and though the lower officials must understand how extremely prejudicial all this is to the welfare of the people, yet they are compelled to obey the orders of their superiors without daring to utter a word of protest. All this causes the people to dislike the Government.

Such important measures as the enactment of laws and the imposition of taxes are carried out by the Government without due consideration, for the reason that there is no system in its administration. At the time of the Restoration, the officials were appointed for a term of four years only, but the regulation was merely a nominal one, never having been carried into effect.

In order to advance the public welfare, public opinion must be allowed expression, and such liberty will be the foundation of our prosperity. Be its ministers ever so wise, it is natural to a Government to become despotic. With a country in such a condition as ours, how much more likely is such a state of things to come about.

The third evil is that the power of the country has been too largely concentrated in the Central Government. Officials who recognised perpetually the evils of feudalism, have gathered to the capital all the powers that were originally in the hands of the *daimios*. This power is far greater than it should be, and it seems as though the Government was endeavouring to make itself as despotic as possible.

With the view of facilitating the administration of Government, Governors were appointed to the various *ken* with entire powers of jurisdiction over the people placed in their charge. But we find that the actual powers of these Governors are limited to the collecting of taxes. No road, bridge or public building can be constructed without first obtaining the approval of the Central Government. Thus we find the time of all local officials principally occupied in writing letters and attaching seals to documents for transmission to the Central Government. Their time being thus frittered away, what time have they to give to the consideration of petitions and memorials sent in to them by the people? Every fraction of the taxes has to be sent to the *Okurasho*, while the *Naimusho* must always be consulted before the most trivial matter can be carried out. Then the continual receipt of notifications from the Government, and the constant changing of edicts are sources of no slight amount of vexation. While, therefore, the expenditure of the local offices

* This was an institution which was abolished when the *Genro-In* was created.

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is strictly limited, they are called upon to perform an unlimited amount of work.

The establishing of schools, and the promotion of agricultural industries are no doubt necessary and excellent, but when the ideas are carried out to an extravagant extent at the expense of the people, the only effect is to create a great deal of ill-will.

The country has been divided up into *ken* and various offices have been established in connection therewith, but they are so frequently changed, one office being divided into two or three, or several being amalgamated, that the greatest inconvenience is occasioned. The Government is, in fact, always endeavouring to to decrease the little power possessed by the local authorities, and to concentrate it wholly in its own hands.

Last year the Government issued a regulation specifying the term of service of the local officials, and placing in their hands a certain amount of responsibility in their discharge of the affairs of the *ken*. The authority granted them is, however, far from being sufficient, and in order to check the power of the Central Government, far more freedom of action must be permitted to the local officials.

The Government, in order to prove to the people that its administration is a just one toward them, should encourage the idea of popular Government and show, at the same time, that it can be influenced by opinion. But the action of the present Government is the reverse of this, for regardless of such considerations, it seeks only to accumulate the power in its own hands. The dwellers in the cities are rendered bankrupt, and the people in the country are brought to utter poverty. These are the sad results of despotic rule.

The fourth evil is that the military system will never be placed on a proper open footing, until the mode of recruiting the army is made to agree with the form of Government.

General conscription and poll taxes are not matters with which a despotic government should meddle. They can only be imposed by limited forms of government. Reforms can be more readily enforced by despotism, yet our Government, despotic as it is, cannot carry out and support measures of reform. In the conducting of a limited form of administration the people unite with the Government in the management of the affairs of the country, and peace is, therefore, more likely to be preserved under such a rule than under despotism. The people under limited forms of Government pay taxes in order to secure to themselves the happiness that arises from a sense of protection by the Government. They hold themselves responsible for the defence of the country and are willing to shed their blood in its cause. This proves that they understand the meaning of self government.

But under a despotic rule the case is a very different one. The rulers possess absolute power while the people are in a condition very grievous to be borne. Whatever little money they may possess is wrung from them by taxation. Worse than that, they may be called upon at any time to give their blood. Surely such treatment of its people by a government cannot be pleasing in the eyes of the Gods who govern all. The people under this absolute rule have no responsible existence. The Government does what it likes, and enlists troops on the plea of necessary defence of the Emperor. The system of general conscription can never work well unless it accords with the form of Government.

Let us show how the military system at present in force was first brought about. After the Restoration the military and civil duties of the *samurai* were abolished, and a proclamation was issued to the effect that the *samurai* and *heimin* should unite in forming an army for the defence of the nation. Regulations were published relative to the enlistment of young men throughout the country regardless of class, for the formation of regular forces. Now we do not hold that this system is bad, but we maintain that it is not suited to the present time, or, in other words, to the present form of Government. Since the above regulations were enforced, large barracks have been built, officers dressed out in showy uniforms, the troops furnished with arms of the latest improved pattern, and everything done in splendid form. Yet we see on the occasion of a rebellion breaking out in Kiushiu, the Imperial Army finds itself very hard pressed in the engagements in Higo. Not only the whole of the regular army and reserves have to be sent down, but, finding they cannot suppress the insurrection, police forces are armed and despatched to the seat of war, together with large numbers of *samurai* of various *ken*. Now police were not intended to be used as soldiers in the field.

The condition of our country may be compared to that of a house ruled over by an obstinate and avaricious steward, who allows the family a sufficiency of neither food nor clothing, and who even goes so far as to sieze their possessions, beating and ill-treating them if they dare to murmur, causing to all the greatest distress. With matters going on in this way, a fire breaks out in an adjoining house which quickly spreads to the dwelling of the steward The family say "Well, we have been existing without a sufficiency of food or "clothing, and have been despoiled of everything we once possessed "What is the good of our making any efforts to save our own property "when it has been taken away from us?" And they run out of the house saying "We are lucky as long as we escape with our lives," and they take no pains to extinguish the flames.

Such an excellent institution—that is, excellent in the eyes of the Government—as a poll-tax cannot be introduced in such countries as Japan. The people now consider it a cruel imposition. Like the conscription it is only suited to constitutional forms of Government, and such is the Government that Japan requires. For were a popular Government to be introduced, the people would get rid of their miserably slavish customs and ideas, and feeling that they were to some extent responsible for the administration of their country's affairs, they would interest themselves therein, and become happier. They would not then deem their blood too precious to be spent in their country's cause, a feeling of patriotism that is sadly wanting at the present time.

We are of opinion that the first step toward the formation of a limited form of Government was taken when the duties of the *samurai* were abolished. This was done principally in the interests of the people. Unless it was the intention of forming a limited Government, the object of abolishing the duties of the *samurai* is not apparent.

Under present circumstances the general conscription is useless, and the enormous sums spent in maintaining these forces produce fruitless results. The necessity of sending to the seat of war policemen, who are only enrolled to aid in keeping civil order in peaceful times, does not arise from indolence of commanders, nor want of discipline among the troops, but because the people have no idea of their responsibility in the affairs of the nation and because nothing is done to acquaint them with their duty. The using of policemen as troops, serviceable as they may be to the Government in the present emergency, will not, we fear, prove a good thing in the end. Moreover, it is a mighty wrong that the people should have to supply the means for carrying on war, and be compelled to sacrifice their lives on behalf of a Government in which they have no part or voice.

The fifth evil is the mismanagement of the Finances of the Nation.

This is an evil from which all nations have for a long time had to suffer. In any country which has not a limited form of Government, the public are, as far as possible, kept in ignorance of the state of the exchequer. Since Your Majesty came to the throne large sums have been supended in wars, public works, and the like. We are well aware, as we see by the dismissal of officials whose services are no longer required, that all unnecessary expenses have been done away with. Accounts of expenditure are also kept. This is all well and good, but the Government Departments have had branch offices in certain banking establishments, to which portions of the public moneys have been entrusted. This has been done without first examining the financial conditions of such establishments. But there comes a day when the suspicions of the Government being aroused, it desires to withdraw its deposits Then it is discovered that though the Bank may sell off every thing it owns, the proceeds will not suffice to pay back one-tenth of the Government money entrusted to it charge. In consequence of this, the Government issued certain laws (concerning the depositories of of national funds) which were acted upon by all the *fu* and *ken*, and which by their action brought ruin to many a banking house. The consequences were felt in all quarters and the free circulation of the currency affected.

The taxes of the *fu* and *ken* are collected and sent directly to the *Okurasho*. This causes great scarcity of money in the country and cripples its powers of production. The Government shows great activity in promoting schemes for agricultural industries, in opening up Yezo, and in establishing manufacturies, but the officials appointed to take charge of such matters utterly mismanage whatever is entrusted to their care, and interfere with the just rights of the farmers and merchants. Hundreds of thousands of *yen* are spent in assisting certain companies, or in forming new ones, but such benevolent acts of the Government are confined to certain persons or associations, and in no way exercise any benefit for the public good.

The chiefs of the various departments have full powers to increase or decrease the allowance for their annual expenditure, as they can also increase or decrease the duties of their respective officers. The amount of work, therefore, done by any depart-

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ment depends on the amount of its allowances, instead of the expenditure being in proportion to the work actually done. The taxes represent the fruits of the people's labour, won with great sweat and toil. The Government has taxed the people enormously, but we do not see that the revenue is economically used. We see, certainly, estimates of what is apportioned each year to the several departments, but we are not shown how it is expended. Reserve funds and surplus from the annual allowances are spoken of from time to time, but their existence is very doubtful indeed.

On coming into the capital from the country one is struck with the vast difference there is between the wealth of the former and the wretched poverty of the latter. It seems as though all money had collected in the capital and ceased to circulate in the country. The nation is greatly troubled on account of this, but it is only because the Government keeps everything secret from the people. Although it shows them tables of expenditure, it never lets them see the real accounts, as to how such expenditure is conducted.

With whom does your Imperial Majesty consult with reference to the manner in which the expenses of war, cost of public works, the foreign and native loans, and such like, shall be met? If the people get no return in increased happiness for the taxes they pay, there must be some great mismanagement of the finances.

The sixth is the present system of collecting the land-taxes, which constitutes an oppression too great to be borne by the people.

It is the duty of a Government to watch over the people, to govern the country with a sole view to their welfare, and to enable them to do this it is necessary that taxes should be levied. Should the Government rightly perform its duties, the people will readily acknowledge their obligations. A proper administration can only be secured through the adoption of constitutional Government, and when this takes place many existent evils will be done away. But under a despotic Government the people are kept, as it were, slaves. It imposes taxes at will. It boasts of its benevolence, but in reality the people are stripped of their rights and properties, and no heed is paid to their complaints. Owing to feudal influences, the method of collecting taxes has differed in nearly every province, and the issue of the edict providing for a general reform of the land taxes, by which all the land in the country was to be taxed equally, caused great joy among Your Majesty's subjects. But the officials in their haste to carry this into effect caused a vast amount of inconvenience to the farmers, who were compelled to leave the cultivation of their lands, and set to work to survey the ground, prepare maps, do this thing and that thing, while the officials insisted on the taxes being paid before the value of the land was properly settled and apportioned. Thus the good intentions of Your Majesty in issuing this proclamation have been entirely frustrated by the conduct of your Majesty's officials.

The Government introduces many reforms which are good in themselves, but are totally unsuited to its present despotic form, and which results in much evil instead of the good they are intended to produce. When they saw the Imperial decree of the 4th January, 1877, the people's suspicions were again aroused, People pay taxes in order to promote their own happiness, and if they feel secure of this they pay willingly; but how does the Government propose to collect taxes before the value of the land has been settled? The Imperial degree is a good one in intention, but not in practice, for the Government can at its pleasure increase or decrease the taxation. The farming class, who are the most peaceable of men, could not see the necessity of all this haste in the change of method of collecting the land tax, and pressed beyond endurance, rose in arms against the Government, deeming it better that the old mode should exist rather than that they should be put to such hardships as the speedy reform involved. Surely this was not the wish of Your Imperial Majesty.

The seventh evil is the method pursued by the Government in equalizing the rights of the *samurai* and the common people.

The *samurai* of Japan form a class that has existed since the middle ages. They were controlled by feudal lords, and their spirit of patriotism, though confined to their own provinces, was noble. They possessed great virtues. They hated the idea of disgrace, they were faithful to their lords, and they interested themselves in the administration of the affairs of their respective *han*. The lord of a province and his chief advisers were restrained from acts of oppression by the watchfulness of the *samurai* of the *han*, who could compel their feudal lord to transfer his duties to another member of his House, or enforce the resignation of an official. Since Your Majesty took the power of the administration into Your hands, the feudal system has been abolished, and the *samurai* are no longer required. But the *samurai* still retained their rank and a certain portion of their rights, in consideration of their being superior to the common people in education and knowledge. Steps should therefore be taken to render the people, by education, the equal of the *samurai*, so that they may be able to take the same interest in the affairs of their country, and advance in happiness. This is the will of Your Imperial Majesty.

But not only are the people prevented from taking any part in the Government, but the effort is made to bring the *samurai* down to the same slavish level as the lower classes. No matter how cruel or deceptive the edicts of their rulers may be, they are expected to make no remonstrance. A great mistake has been made in endeavouring to lower the *samurai* to the level of the common people. Encouragement should have been given to the latter to raise themselves to the level of the *samurai*. Instead of this the Government has acted in a directly contrary manner. Great consideration should be given to this question. The *samurai* have always taken part in the administration of affairs of their various *han* since the commencement of feudal times; their minds have thus been familiarized with political matters, and they are not content to be deprived of all their prerogatives. Although their services may be no longer required their minds remain unchanged. It is owing to this that nearly all the insurrections that have taken place since the Restoration have been caused by the *samurai*. To raise a rebellion is undoubtedly wrong, but that the *samurai* should be driven to do so is certainly due to some mismanagement on the part of the Government.

A wise man once said that as long as a man has plenty to do he is not likely to commit evil, but idleness is certain to lead to crime. The real cause of the *samurai* of Saga, Kumamoto, Hagi and Satsuma taking up arms against the Government is that they had nothing to do but brood over their grievances. This country cannot be coerced into tranquillity by means of oppression until the race of *samurai* has died out of the land. The Government may exult over its conquests, but the country is weakened every time that it achieves a victory over it own people.

This is the present condition of Japan. Public opinion is in no way consulted. Efforts are made to hold both the *samurai* and the *heimin* in absolute slavery. They are granted no political rights. They have no control over their own welfare. What does His Majesty suppose is the cause of all this misery?

The eighth evil is the mismanagement of Foreign affairs.

As Japan has not a Constitutional form of Government, the people cannot enjoy peace and happiness. Neither does a country so governed obtain its just rights from nations with whom it may be in intercourse. For such errors the people hold a Government responsible. There have been four mistakes committed with regard to Foreign affairs—the Formosan expedition; the Corean affair; the cession of Sagahlien, and the revision of the treaties; with all of these the honour of our country is intimately concerned, as well as the happiness of the Nation. Our people know that Corea is a country with which Japan has had intercourse from the most ancient times. Suddenly the intercourse was broken off, and when we sent an envoy thither he was befooled, and all his proposals rejected. Not only were the Coreans insulting, but they threatened hostile resistance. It was proposed to send a second envoy to remonstrate against the treatment of the former one, but the Government suddenly changed its views, and nothing further was done. The people when they learned this became enraged, and their feelings found vent in the rebellion of the *samurai* of Saga. No sooner was this suppressed than sudden orders were issued for a hostile expedition against Formosa. The reason for the Government's undertaking this was perfectly incomprehensible to the people. What kind of race are the Formosans? They are under no King or Emperor, but are ruled by some savage chief. They are cannibals and such a set of savages are not worthy of being spoken of. Corea is different. It has an established Government with whom we have been on terms of friendly intercourse from times long past How comes it that our Government asked no explanation for a national insult from a country like Corea with an established Government, and yet sent a hostile expedition against such a barbarous island as Formosa? The reason assigned was that the Formosans had been guilty of murdering some shipwrecked sailors from Loo-Choo. Now the nationality of the Loo-Chooans has not yet been settled, as it remains undecided whether they are subjects of Japan or China. The nationality of the Formosans was also not known, as it was uncertain whether the whole or only a part of the island of Formosa belonged to China. The expense of these expeditions was immense, but on that point we will say no more here.

We will take it for granted that Loo-Choo was supposed to be under the dominion of Japan, and that for this reason we sent the expedition to Formosa, giving rise to trouble between us and China. In order that the country might suffer no disgrace, the people took

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up the cause in a most zealous spirit, but the Government sent an Envoy to China and on payment by the Chinese Government of the indemnity of five hundred thousand taels, all the troops were withdrawn from Formosa and sent back to Japan. Our forces therefore neither succeeded in acquiring Formosa, not in proving that the sovereignty over the Loo-Choo Islands pertains to Japan and to Japan alone.

An indemnity of five hundred thousand taels, and nothing else, is not sufficient to make thirty millions of our countrymen believe that the Government had accomplished any great object, or to make it clear to the eyes of the world that to obtain this was the object of the expedition.

The Kokua affair took place shortly after. Before it was certainly ascertained whether the act of firing upon the Japanese vessel of war was commited by order of the Corean Government, or only by some one opposed to the Government, an envoy was despatched, demanding an immediate explanation. Now it is wholly inexplicable to us why the Government did not demand an explanation when the Coreans openly insulted our envoy and treated Japan with contempt, when it is so ready to demand reparation for a shot fired against a vessel of war, not by order of the Government, but by the Governor of some fort. In which was the honour of the country most concerned? Yet the Government took no notice of the former case, while it was greatly exercised over the later. An ambassador was sent, the main object of his mission being identical with that of the first envoy, the renewing of friendly and commercial intercourse. The people are perplexed to know why what was deemed wrong in the first instance should be thought right two years later.

But this is not all. It is natural to every one to resist any claims that may be made on his property, and no one who had been improperly deprived of one portion of his property would of his own free will receive for it another portion. We will proceed to expose the mismanagement of the Government in the Sagah'ien question.

For a long time past Japan has neglected to give proper attention to the protection of the Northern portion of her dominion. In the time of the *Bakufu*, even the children knew that Sagahlien and the Kuriles belonged to Japan. But the Russians have come down below the fiftieth degree to hunt, and have commenced to devour our country.

After the Restoration, when the *Kaitakushi* was established enormous sums of money were spent in opening up the northern islands, promoting education, establishing agricultural industries and farming institutions, founding and laying out schools and towns. The nation looked forward to the portion of Sagahlien which had been occupied by the Russians again becoming the property of Japan. Instead of this the whole island has been taken from us. What good then has the *Kaitakushi* done, and what benefit have we gained from all the money spent on a place which a treaty has taken from us?

Loo-Choo constitutes a Japanese *han* Our troops are garrisoned there, the post office and a branch of the *Naimusho* have been established there; but both the king and people of Loo-Choo are endeavouring to free themselves from the authority of Japan. China is endeavouring to do the same with Loo-Choo as Russia has done with Sagahlien. If China succeeds, our territory will gradually decrease, and with it our power.

Let us turn to the question of the revision of Foreign treaties. When the appointed time had arrived, ambassadors, with a large number of subordinate officials, numbering in all about one hundred, were sent to the various treaty powers, and returned without having accomplished any object but the spending of a vast amount of money. This caused foreigners to regard us with comtempt. The Japanese people, in their rage, say that all this arose from the action of an irresponsible Government.

The above eight evils that we have mentioned all arise from the despotic rule of a Government, which, refusing to consult the public welfare in carrying out its administration, becomes confused. This is very clear, and cannot be denied. Hence it arises that the Government and the people are continually opposed, and there is no single day when universal peace prevails.

Since the commencement of the Kiushiu rebellion, the whole of the naval and military forces have been sent to the South, the treasury is exhausted, and the Government is putting forth all its power to keep back the insurgents. Now, although the Government should put down the rebellion, what will it benefit the people? Nothing at all. More than that; when it has suppressed this rebellion, it is likely to turn all its power against objects of its hate. Examples of this have not been wanting in ancient and modern times. Under such circumstances all men of intelligence, all those who stand up for the rights and liberties of the people would be looked upon as its enemies, and measures be taken against them accordingly. Thus the Government would become the same as the Tokugawa Administration previous to its final dissolution.

When the *Bakufu* interfered with the rights of the people, the latter grew more and more determined, and though one might fail in his endeavour to oppose the Government others arose, and so after much blood had been shed, the present administration was established.

If a *betto* in riding a horse pulls too hard upon the bit, in order to escape from the pain the animal will commence to kick and bite. Does not this apply to the treatment of mankind?

Suppose that the nation were to bring forward the five oaths of Your Imperial Majesty, and Your Majesty's decree for the establishment of a constitutional form of Government, and demand the Government to give an explanation why it had not acted in accordance therewith, how could they answer, or what excuse would avail Your Majesty before the Gods?

Suppose that at the present time a foreign power were to declare war against the country, what could Your Majesty do? It is such considerations that cause us the deepest anxiety.

By this, our memorial, Your Imperial Majesty will be able to judge which of the acts of Your Majesty and of Your Majesty's Ministers are right and which are wrong. The Ministry acts as though it were not in the least degree responsible for any acts done in Your Majesty's name. Should ruin fall upon our country in consequence of such acts the members of the Ministry can only be degraded, while all the blame will be imputed to Your Majesty, and the people will be called upon to undergo terrible hardships.

Nothing could more tend to the well being of the country than for Your Majesty to put an and to all despotic and oppressive measures, and to consult public opinion in the conduct of the Government. To this end a Representative Assembly should be established, so that the Government may become constitutional in form. The people would then become more interested and zealous in looking after the affairs of the country; public opinion will find expression and despotism and confusion cease. The nation would advance in civilization; wealth would accumulate in the country; troubles from within and contempt from without would cease, and the happiness of Your Imperial Majesty and of Your Majesty's subjects will be secured.

Your Imperial Majesty's oaths at the time of your ascent to the throne, and the Imperial edict of the 14th April, 1874, prove that it is the wish of Your Majesty that the people should have a voice in the administration, and that a constitutional form of Government should be established. The people rejoice greatly at learning that such is your Imperial Majesty's wish.

We hope that Your Imperial Majesty will not be led astray by the words of others, but approve of this our memorial, in acting in accordance with which happiness may be secured to Japan.

KATAOKA KENKICHI,
Representative of the *Risshisha*.
Kochi *ken* (Tosa).

June, 1877.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 1st July, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,055.66
Merchandise, &c.	$ 739.01
Total	$6,794.67

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$5,706.33
Merchandise, &c.	$ 465.54
Total	$6,171.87

KOBE-KIOTO STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 24th June, 1877.

Passengers.....22,671.	Amount...Yen	6,592.815
Luggage and Parcels	,,	261.770
Goods,	,,	475.380
Total	Yen	7,329.965
Corresponding period last year	Yen	3,475.195

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BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR KANAGAWA, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Kanagawa, 23rd June, 1877.

SIR.—I have the honour to enclose Returns of the Trade of this Port for the past year ended December 31st, 1876.

Enclosure 1.—Return of the Import Trade.
„ 2.—Return of the Export Trade.
„ 3.—Return of Shipping.
„ 4.—Return of Export and Import of Treasure.
„ 5.—A Return showing the amount of Duties collected at the Customs on Imports and Exports, together with a Return of Storage charges, also Entrance and Clearance charges in respect to Shipping.
„ 6.—A Return showing the number of British residents and British firms, also the number of Foreign residents and Foreign firms at this Port.

I proceed to compare the Trade of 1876 with that of 1875.

The figures for 1876 show as follows:

Imports	$18,841,880
Exports	$21,431,879
	$40,273,759

Being an increase of $5,853,120 on the trade of 1875.

The following table gives the value of the trade in Imports and Exports for the two years:—

	1876.	1875.
Imports	$18,841,880	$21,953,909
Exports	21,431,879	12,466,730
	$40,273,759	$34,420,639

Or to particularize:—

IMPORTS.	1876.	1875.
Cotton Manufactures	$7,747,138	$7,299,603
Woollen Manufactures	2,532,152	2,867,543
Mixed Cotton and Woollen	593,920	1,072,292
Metals	626,886	655,408
Arms and Ammunition	51,959	42,520
Miscellaneous foreign	4,255,228	7,009,960
Miscellaneous local	3,034,597	3,006,583
	$18,841,880	$21,953,909

EXPORTS.	1876.	1875.
Silk, Raw	$13,191,710	$ 5,424,916
Silk-worm Egg Cards	1,902,271	474,921
Tea	3,473,178	4,813,458
Copper	154,003	184,710
Cocoons	475,296	248,416
Lacquer Ware	92,484	128,334
Tobacco	34,622	43,925
Wax, Vegetable	6,530	2,640
Camphor	1,789	729
Coal	11,521	23,957
Fish, Dried	279,495	153,414
Miscellaneous	1,808,980	968,039
	$21,431,879	$12,466,730

IN IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures exhibit an increase of	$ 447,535
Woollens, a decrease of	335,391
Mixed Cottons and Woollens, a decrease of	478,372
Metals, a decrease of	28,522
Arms and Ammunition, an increase of	9,439
Miscellaneous foreign, a decrease of	2,754,732
Miscellaneous local, an increase of	28,014

IN EXPORTS.

Silk shows an increase of	$7,766,794
Silk-worm Egg Cards, an increase of	1,427,350
Tea, a decrease of	1,340,280
Copper, a decrease of	30,707
Cocoons, an increase of	226,880
Lacquer Ware, a decrease of	35,850
Tobacco, a decrease of	9,303
Wax, an increase of	3,890
Camphor, an increase of	1,060
Coal, a decrease of	$ 12,436
Fish, Dried, an increase of	126,081
Miscellaneous, an increase of	835,941

NOTE.—The export of Camphor falling below one thousand dollars in value in 1875 did not figure separately in the returns of that year, but found a place under sundries and unenumerated. The export in that year was, however, as stated above, $729.

The Import Trade of 1876 falls below that of 1875 by $3,112,029, while the Export Trade of 1876 exceeds that of 1875 by $8,965,149.

Of the above sum of $3,112,029, as exhibiting the decrease in the Import Trade of 1876, only $260,805 is the decrease in the actual trade of the place, for while in 1875 articles on Government account figured for $3,119,535, in 1876 they only amounted to $621,284, or a decrease under this heading of $2,498,251.

In my last report I drew attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the trade during the period then under review, and I think the figures now brought forward clearly demonstrate that the remarks I then made were not put on record without fair grounds. Many merchants and importers have probably found that the field here, after all, is but limited, and the intense desire prevailing on all sides to enter into large operations cannot but be attended with danger in any small markets, especially in one such as this, where the capital at the command of most of the native merchants is comparatively so small.

Reviewing, however, the general result of the Import Trade for the past year, I think I am right in saying that more satisfaction in respect to trade is generally expressed, and it is admitted that not only have profits been realized on most goods, but that heavy losses on the importations of the year have been avoided. I say importations of the year, because it is impossible for me in a Report of this kind to take into consideration the stocks which remain over at the close of the year.

Merchants must necessarily be actuated by different motives in disposing of their goods, and while one is enabled to quit his consignments immediately on arrival, incurring perhaps but a small loss, another may have peremptory orders not to sell unless a profit can be realized, and in the attempt to gain this end a further loss has generally to be submitted to, for I am informed that in nine cases out of ten an offer once refused is but seldom improved upon unless from some unforeseen and unexpected circumstances.

Before proceeding to comment upon the Import figures already noted, it may be as well to examine how it is that this past year has been a satisfactory one to most Importers.

Throughout the greater part of the first six months of the year the Import trade appears to have been in a very languid and depressed state. The low prices ruling for silk in the home markets had naturally affected the export of the article from this side, and the consequence was a considerable reduction in the purchasing power of the country; in other words, that the natives having less money at their disposal were unable to purchase goods to the same extent as in former years.

The low value of silver created great apprehensions at one time, and it was feared that the rate of exchange might decline to 3s. 6d. for six months' sight Bills or even lower, and this to a great extent prevented shipments being made to this market, for prudent men were naturally disinclined to enter into transactions when it seemed impossible to foresee at what rate their money could be returned to them. Indeed, I understand that so fearful were some of the tendency to depreciation in silver, that they would listen to no transactions unless the exchange was settled at home at the time of entering into it. The failure of the silk crop in Europe naturally re-acted upon the market, and the Banks being unprepared for the large purchases made both here and in China, the consequence was a great scarcity of money and a rise in exchange from 3s. 9½d, at which it had stood in March, to 4s. 6d. The fluctuations subsequently were considerable, and though this rate was not maintained exchange ruled much higher than what had been expected, rendering the outturn of goods satisfactory in a corresponding ratio. The Japanese, too, were enabled to purchase more freely, and I am informed that

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at one period of the year the excitement among the Import dealers was such as had not been witnessed for many years.

The producing markets at home, after constant decline, seem to have reached their lowest point in July, and a considerable improvement took place towards the end of the year.

All these circumstances combined to render the Import trade a paying one, but, as might naturally have been expected, shipments were eventually too heavy, and the year closed with a gloomy aspect.

I have now only to make a few remarks upon the increase or decrease in the importations of various goods as exhibited in the returns.

Cotton Yarns again show a healthy increase, being 12,287 piculs in excess of 1875. Prices have remained very steady, and except at one time shipments did little more than keep pace with the demand.

Shirtings show an increase of over 13,000,000 yards, having just recovered the position they lost last year, but I must confess, I do not consider this any sign of an increasing trade in these goods, for stocks are very much in excess of what they were at the close of 1875, and evidences are not wanting of the native merchants having bought largely in excess of their requirements. *T. Cloths* require no comment, but in *Drills* an increase in value of $37,541 against $12,235 last year, is due probably to the requirements of the Government owing to the disturbed state of the country.

Chintzes show a falling off of seventeen per cent., a matter which cannot create any surprise when the increased importation of the previous year is taken into consideration. The business is, I should imagine, very unsatisfactory when the risk attendant upon the introduction of new designs is taken into consideration.

Cotton Italian Cloths figure for rather less, but nevertheless prices ruling have been unsatisfactory when the risk attendant upon the introduction of new designs is taken into consideration.

Cotton Thread has been brought into the table of Cotton Manufactures. It figured in the Import Return of 1875 under Miscellaneous foreign. The Import in 1876 amounted to $19,828 against $8,089 in 1875.

Dyed and Twilled Shirtings show a considerable decrease, the value being only $21,107 against $126,332 in 1875. I must confess, however, that I can hardly reconcile these figures with those published by the Board of Trade, which I notice from home circulars show a very considerable increase in the shipments of those goods.

Taffachelass.—Three years ago I drew attention to the increasing native manufacture of these goods, and as last year I expressed surprise at the importations having kept as large as they did, I find now no cause for wonder in noting a considerable falling off, namely, to $49,936 from $257,915 the previous year. Prices have kept very low, and must, I imagine, show a considerable loss to importers. Of the decline expected they must, however, have had ample warning.

Woollens.—The decrease of $335,391 in these articles is to be accounted for by the marked falling off in the importation of Mousselines de Laine.

Check Lustres, which figured in 1875 for $112,663, do not appear at all in the Custom House returns for 1876.

Blankets also show a reduction, and *Camlets* have dwindled down to the insignificant amount of $3,812.

On the other hand, *Cloth*, strange to say, shows an increase of nearly $140,000; and *Lastings*, though goods of no new import, figure separately for $18,949.

Woollen Taffachelass figures for the first time, the import amounting to $70,741, but I am under the impression this is no new fabric, but simply Lustres or such like goods made up in patterns similar to Cotton Taffachelass.

The increase in *Cloth* noted above is probably due to the fact of the import in the year previous having been very small, and to Government requirements. I fear this trade is not an expanding one, and that the Japanese cannot afford to pay a remunerative price for a good fabric, such as would repay them for the first outlay better than by the purchase of the inferior articles brought here under the name of cloth.

Blankets show a falling off of nearly twenty-five per cent., but as much of the surplus stock has now been disposed of, the prospects appear more favourable than they did last year. Competition will, however, I presume, soon destroy all chance of profits being realized.

Mixed Cotton and Woollen Goods show a falling off of $478,372. The cause is to be found chiefly in the decreased import of Lustres and Orleans which figure for barely a third of what they did in 1875. I am not surprised at this diminution, for I understand the increased importations of 1875 were not warranted, and it must be borne in mind that an article like Woollen Italians (Italian Cloth), which has been steadily increasing, cannot fail to interfere with Black Lustres.

As regards *Metals*, I can see but little requiring comment. There is a falling off of over 18,000 piculs in the importation of Manufactured Iron, but on the other hand Scrap Iron shows an increase of over 14,000 piculs, the bulk of the latter being, I imagine, composed of old wire roping which has been sold during the past year to a considerable extent, and when untwisted takes to a certain extent the place of nail rod iron.

Arms and Ammunition may in future be left out as a separate item, for they are only imported now under exceptional circumstances.

Miscellaneous Foreign figure for only $4,255,228 against $7,009,960 in 1875, but in the latter figures articles on Government account were included to the extent of $3,119,535, which for 1876 figure only to an amount $621,284.

Though many fluctuations from the values of 1875 are apparent in the numerous articles under this heading, there is but little for actual comment. I notice with pleasure an increase in the value of *Foreign Books*, and while on this subject I may refer to the numerous translations of foreign books into Japanese that are now to be found in all the native book shops. Original works on every-day subjects are, however, difficult to procure; as a case in point I may mention that I made enquiries some time since for any native work on agriculture or farming, but while translations of several foreign works were offered to me, I could not obtain one original work on the subject emanating from a native source.

Silk and Cotton Mixtures from $136,295 in 1875 dwindled down to $41,213 in 1876. The low prices ruling for Silk here in 1875 have probably enabled dealers to supply their wants from the native looms.

The increase of 60 per cent. in the importation of *Umbrella Frames*, and diminution of nearly 40 per cent. in that of Umbrellas, clearly testifies to the Japanese having taken to the manufacture of these now very necessary articles, a fact which were there any doubt at all about, would be quickly removed by a walk through any of the busy streets of Yedo, where umbrella manufacture appears to be one engaging much attention. The manufacture is probably stimulated by the favourable market that is offered in Hongkong, to where foreign umbrellas made up here are exported in no inconsiderable quantity.

Miscellaneous Local show a slight reduction notably in respect to Sugar.

I proceed to review the trade in the principal articles of Export—Silk, Silk-worm Egg Cards, and Tea.

Silk.—Export for the year ended December 31st, 1876, 18,418 piculs 67 catties, valued at $13,191,710, against 11,813 piculs 87 catties, valued at $5,424,916 exported in 1875.

The past year will always be a memorable one to those interested in the Silk trade, remarkable as it has been beyond precedent for the violent fluctuations in prices which it has witnessed, and as a year of excitement surpassing in intensity anything hitherto witnessed.

At the commencement of 1876 prospects for Japan Silk were as gloomy as they could well be, for prices, although so low as to border on the actual cost of production, compared unfavourably with the values then current in Europe, and it was well known to shippers that even the lower cost purchases of November had arrived to an unprofitable market, stocks of manufactured goods as well as of raw silk were heavy at home, the fashion too, averse to silk and in favour of Woollen goods, and manufacturers had complete control of the situation, obliging holders of raw silk to make continuous fresh concessions.

January opened with a slightly improved demand for Hank sorts, and prices advanced $10 to $15 per picul,

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good No. 2 Maebashi being then quoted $450 to $460. The enquiry came almost exclusively from the Lyons market, where an opinion was gaining ground that prices had touched the lowest point. Business fell off at the end of the month, and much uneasiness prevailed owing to the failure of a prominent Continental house engaged in the silk trade.

Prices nevertheless remained steady, the demand for native consumption being good and for which supplies were freely taken from this market, the better description of silk had, moreover, become scarce at this period.

Maebashi, medium stood at	$400 to $420
Oshiu Kakeda, best at	$550 to $570
Other best Oshiu sorts	$500 to $520
Hamatsuke	$400 to $420

The stock of Silk in Yokohama was one thousand one bales (1,100 bales).

Throughout *February* holders were firmer in their demands, and succeeded in obtaining $15 per picul advance in prices, evincing great unwillingness to sell though buyers were few and purchases on a most limited scale.

Hamatsukes and Oshius had a good share of attention towards the end of the month, buyers being especially attracted by the low cost of the former.

In *March* there was greater activity though of a purely speculative nature, for prices at home had still a downward tendency, though here a further advance of $10 per picul took place on all classes of hanks. Such was the depression in the European markets at this time that it was scarcely possible to obtain in Lyons forty-four francs for best Japan hanks, while common qualities were more readily saleable at francs 42 to 43. In London 14s. 6d. was an extreme price for best Maebashi, and common qualities were rather preferred at 13s. 3d.

These comparisons are made to show that with manufacturers price was the main object, and yet, strange to say, consumption was not stimulated by the almost unprecedented low value of the raw material.

April and *May* were very dull months, the market being bare of good hanks, and the little business done was confined to Oshius.

Towards the end of May telegrams came forward reporting unfavourably as to the progress of the European silk crops, and some anxiety was shown to secure parcels, which led to fair settlements of Oshius, other sorts failing at this moment.

June.—Oshius were pushed up $20 per picul, but transactions were unimportant.

The great feature of the month was the opening of the new silk season, which commenced on the 18th, somewhat earlier than usual, by the arrival on the market of twenty-five bales of Maebashi.

This silk was found to be of good nervous quality, rather full in size, but less mixed than first arrivals usually are. The parcel immediately found a buyer at $455, a very moderate price at which to open the market, and worthy of note as showing that at this epoch no suspicion existed of the vast changes in value so shortly to take place. It will be seen by the foregoing that the business for the first six months of the year had been of little importance, and of a very unsatisfactory nature on the whole, though the very last shipments of old silk had the good fortune to fall in for the great advance in prices that followed in Europe.

The export for the six months ended June 30th, 1876, was 3,339 piculs and 80 catties, value $1,525,406, as against 3,959 piculs and 23 catties, value $1,867,330, for same period in 1875.

These figures call for little comment; the falling off in the export as compared with the corresponding half year of 1875 is to be accounted for by the large increase in the native consumption of Raw Silk, and further to the unremunerative prices ruling in Yokohama, which had the effect of keeping a good deal of Silk back in the interior. It will be seen that the average cost of shipments to the end of June, 1876, is a trifle below the average of the same period 1875.

It was known here in May that the French crop was almost a total failure, and that of Italy likely to prove a short one, but so far this was regarded with indifference by manufacturers, and no material change had taken place in prices in Europe which permitted of the market being opened here at a higher figure than $455 for Maebashi on the 18th of June.

Just about this time speculation, which had been dormant for several years past, stepped in, and capitalists in London, in consequence of the abundance of money and the suspicion with which many of the ordinary channels of investment were regarded, now looked upon Silk as a fair subject for venture, a very large business ensued and manufacturers and "throwsters" were compelled to follow the market.

I will now follow the course of events succeeding the first arrival of new Silk, presenting a rise in prices quite without precedent in the annals of the trade. The next supplies that reached this market in June, consisting of seventy-five bales No. 2½ to 3 Maebashi, were taken up at an advance of $25 per picul, namely $480, and before the close of the month $550 had been paid for Maebashi No. 2½, and the market was bare of stock.

July.—Buyers anxiously awaited fresh arrivals, and the Japanese strained every nerve to meet the exigency of the market, and to reap the golden harvest that was in store for them.

Advices from Europe were more and more positive as to the deficit in the European crop, which was now set down at two-thirds, and the desire to buy Silk being general, and supplies altogether inadequate to the demand, prices came up with a rush, reaching by the 18th July

$750	for best	Maebashi.
$675 to 690	„ No. 2½	„
$650 to 670	„ inferior.	„

Here a pause took place, for direct communication with Europe by wire was broken off, and buyers being quite in the dark as to the course of events there, hesitated to continue with purchases at the enormous rise that had taken place, already in advance of last known quotations from home.

This check to business, coupled with heavy arrivals from the interior, brought about a fall in prices of $50 to $60 by the end of the month.

Arrivals up to this time exceeded 4,000 bales, very unusual figures for this early stage of the season.

On the 29th of July, news had crept in by way of China that during the interval of the interruption of the telegraph, prices in Europe had been running up far above anything looked for, and although few shippers were yet in the secret, the whole stock was not in excess of requirements, and the next day witnessed every available bale of silk bought up at the decline previously noted, which brought prices to $630 to $640 for Maebashi medium, and $680 for Shinshius.

August.—During the first week of the month, when it became generally known by the reopening of direct telegraph communication that prices were always rising in the home markets, the excitement in Yokohama was intense, and Japanese obtained for the silk then coming forward $750 for common Maebashi, and for best $850. In addition to the higher prices for silk the cost was further augmented by a rise in exchange of ten per cent. on the rates current during the latter half of July.

A slight reaction in consequence took place in prices, which fell $40 to $50, but quickly recovered $20 of the ground lost, and upon this basis purchases were very large. August closed with the astounding settlements of 9,668 bales since the opening of the season, and the market bare of stock.

Current quotations were:—

Hanks, best	$800 to $820
„ medium 2½	$760 to $780
„ No. 3	$720 to $740

But this decline in prices, it must be mentioned, was simply due to the great rise in exchange, which had gone up to 4s. 7d., the highest point reached during the year.

September.—The demand continued without abatement, and every class of silk was caught up for shipment at daily advancing prices. An important decline in exchange enabled buyers to meet more readily the increasing demands of the native silk-men for more dollars, and prices went bounding upwards with the large transactions that were taking place, until the climax was reached at the end of the month, when prices ruled as follows:—

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Hanks, No. 1	$1,200
„ Nos. 1 and 2	$1,140 to $1,170
„ good No. 2	$1,100 to $1,120
„ „ „ 2½	$1,060 to $1,080
„ 3 & 4 inferior	$1,000 to $1,040
Oshius, best	$1,100
Oshius, medium to good	$1,050 to $1,080
Kakeda, good and best	$1,150 to $1,200
do. medium and good	$1,050 to $1,100
Hamatsuke, good and best	$ 860 to $ 890
do. medium	$ 820 to $ 850

Native filatures :—

1st Order, 11/13 deniers	$1,300
2nd „ do. do.	$1,250
3rd „ 14/16 do.	$1,200

Transactions from the 1st July had reached 14,200 bales, of which 11,400 were Hank sorts, and 2,800 bales only Oshius and other sorts.

Buyers for native consumption, which had previously been checked by the high prices paid for export, now bought largely on this market of coarse Silk, fearing no doubt that everything would be shipped off.

October.—Much uneasiness prevailed on account of the unsettled state of politics in Europe, and prices fell fully $120 per picul.

The market was burthened with a heavy stock of 2,200 bales.

November.—Very discouraging news from home markets paralysed business, and there was little or nothing doing, though prices had fallen rapidly to

$800 to $840 for best Maebashi.
$700 to $740 „ 2½ do.
$600 to $640 „ inferior do.

December.—Stocks had accumulated to 3,000 bales, and with the absence of any demand $50 to $60 decline was established, and the year closed with the same range of prices that were current in July.

Stocks had accumulated to 3,000 bales. The Export for the six months ending December 31st was 15,078 piculs 87 catties, valued at $11,666,304, as against 7,854 piculs 64 catties, valued at $3,557,586, for the corresponding period in 1875.

The total export for the year, as already stated, 18,418 piculs 67 catties, valued at $13,191,710, against 11,813 piculs 87 catties, valued at $5,424,916, exported in 1875; an increase of 6,604 piculs 80 catties in quantity and of $7,766,794 in value. The sudden collapse of prices in Europe, while such large quantities of dear silk were still *en route*, must have almost neutralized the brilliant profits derived from early shipments.

Of native silk dealers it may also be said that the large gains of the first three months of the new season have been to a great extent lost, for they bought with avidity up country at the highest prices ruling here in September.

To the peasants and silk reelers up country the season must have been a most prosperous one, and will probably greatly stimulate the production next year, especially of fine sized silks, which have not been subject to such violent fluctuations as common qualities and coarse sized silks.

Native filature silks have been more abundant than in former years, and the ready sale at high prices during the whole season must have been highly flattering to the proprietors.

The crop of 1876 has been a very abundant one, and will in a great measure account for the increased export; but the high prices caused much old silk to be brought forward, as well as largely curtailed native consumption, the usual supplies taken for that purpose having been diverted to the European markets.

The quality of all the past year's cocoons was excellent, the improvement, however, looked for in the silk reeling has not been fully realized. Such was the pressure to bring down the silk to market in as short a time as possible, that reeling was carried on under all circumstances, and not only by day but by night, and no further explanation is required to account for a large preponderance of undesirable silk.

Silk-worm Eggs.—The total export for 1876 reached 1,018,525 cards, valued at $1,902,271, against 727,463 cards, valued at $474,921, exported in 1875, representing an increase of 291,062 cards and of $1,427,350 in the value of this article of export.

Italian buyers began to arrive in Yokohama towards the end of August, but they came with few orders in hand, and as the business they came here to transact was to a great extent of a speculative nature, a sort of understanding had been come to amongst themselves to hold off from buying until cards could be had at exceedingly low prices such as had ruled here during the past season. Several circumstances had occurred prior to their arrival which rendered this project unfeasible. Viewing the higher prices paid for cocoons in Italy, and the greatly enhanced value of silk, merchants, both European and native, had made large contracts for Silk-worm eggs in the interior, and these operations were further based to some extent on the knowledge that the whole quantity available for export was not likely to exceed 1,000,000 cards, a quantity considered barely adequate to the requirements of Italy and France.

This very sensitive article being now held in strong hands instead of being brought to market by a multitude of small cultivators and proprietors, as for the previous two years, was better able to hold its own against the combination that was made for its defeat.

By the end of October arrivals had reached 950,000 cards, but no *bona fide* transactions on this market had as yet been entered upon, as there was a wide difference of opinion about prices between buyers and sellers.

It was not until early in November that Italian buyers, dreading the approach of cold weather, were forced to buy, and made considerable purchases on the basis of $2.25 to $3.00 for best Oshiu cards and $2.75 to $3.25 for best Jôshiu ditto. A few parcels of superior Yanagawa sold as high as $3.90. By the 17th November 360,000 cards had been shipped off, costing from $2.25 to $2.50, the average being between these figures. Prices after this gradually declined, upon which buying became more general, and the American mail of the 25th November took away 500,000 cards, costing on an average $1.70.

By the end of November total purchases had reached 860,000 cards, leaving over 300,000, some fair, but the bulk inferior qualities, which were held at about $1.20. 270,000 of these remaining cards were held by a Native Bank that had given advances to holders. A part of these, amounting to 140,000, were sold here at from ninety cents to one dollar forty cents, and the remainder were returned into the interior for native use.

A new feature of this season's business in Silk-worm eggs was the departure of several Japanese for Italy with cards which they expected to be able to realize there to greater advantage than by selling here. Should they meet with success it is not improbable that in future a large portion of this trade will be carried on direct with Italy by the native merchants.

Tea.—The Export for 1876 amounted to 115,994 piculs 7 catties, valued at $3.475.178, falling considerably below the export of 1875, which was 134,415 piculs 67 catties, valued at $4,813,458, a decrease of 18,421 piculs in quantity and of $1,340,280 in value. The following is a brief review of the trade for the year 1876.

Prices at the commencement of the year were high considering the quality of teas on offer, good medium commanding from $26 to $29 per picul, and other grades in proportion.

An idea that some re-imposition of duty on tea would be made in the United States kept the market active with speculative purchases until the month of April, when the excitement entirely died away.

With the opening of May first arrivals of new crop came, in and immediately found buyers at prices ranging from $42 to $54 per picul.

As supplies increased rates declined, and about the middle of August good medium teas were in full supply at $19 to $21 per picul. This was the cheapest period of the year.

The export continued steady, and during the month of November showed fairly large figures, owing to the departure of three sailing craft for New York direct. With the close of the year the tea market might be considered as finished for the season, as settlements during the period until the arrival of the new crop teas were small and unimportant.

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Japanese producers have apparently become alive to the fact that they have fallen into the error of over producing, and also that their teas are losing their former great popularity with consumers in the United States. They are now endeavouring to correct this by paying more attention to the picking and curing of the leaf, and the present season's produce shows a marked improvement as compared with the last two seasons.

As the consumption of Japan tea is restricted to the United States, which market seems to have received last year more than it could dispose of, causing a consequent depression of prices here, it is not likely that the year 1876 has witnessed any increase in the area of the plantations. Indeed many native merchants assert that in some districts the tea plantations will in future be used for other and more profitable crops.

Some samples of Japan Black Tea prepared under Chinese supervision have been shown, but no encouragement can be held out to the Japanese for producing them in quantity. The teas are handsome in leaf but entirely devoid of any character or quality in cup, resembling low grade Amoy Congous, and worth on the London market about 10½d. to 1s., or in New York 22 to 24 cents per pound. Some shipments of Japan Teas by native merchants under Government auspices have been made to New York, but prices realized there are reported to be so unsatisfactory that it does not seem likely that the experiment will be repeated. It is asserted that the losses, taking into account the market price at which the teas could have been disposed of here to foreign buyers, exceed $120,000.

The Californian trade is gradually changing, the somewhat gaudy lacquered tea chests and fancy packing which were marked features of this business are not now so popular, and several of the leading importers in San Francisco find it cheaper to import teas in bulk and pack them over there, having the papers necessary for such packing made up here.

The facilities afforded by the railroads make Chicago an important distributing centre, and shipments to that city direct from Japan amount to 2,500,000 lbs. or about ten per cent. of the total amount exported.

It seems probable, speaking of the current season, that Japan producers, warned by the low prices at which teas were only saleable at the close of 1876, will greatly limit the amount of third crop leaf picked, and as the United States markets seem to point to an import of 18,000,000 lbs. as a fully ample supply for each year, anything in excess being against the interests of shippers, we are likely to have a decrease in export. The past season 1876-1877 showed an export of 22,750,000 lbs. against 25,500,000 lbs. exported in the season 1875-1876, and and this season the export from Japan will probably not greatly exceed 20,000,000 lbs. In speaking of "seasons" as regards tea, the period from the arrival of the new crop, which may be said to date from May 1st to the same date in the succeeding year, is meant.

The decrease in the export as noted above is, I think, to be attributed to the overstocked markets in America. The same reasons will account for depreciation in value, as prices during 1876 were fully fifteen to twenty per cent. lower than in the previous year. I append a table showing the export of tea in each month from Yokohama during the year 1876, and fluctuations in price of good medium (market standard) during same period.

1876.	*Exported each Month.*	*Price of good medium per picul, 133⅓ lbs.*	*Rise during course of Month.*	*Fall during course of Month.*	*Remarks.*
January	1,075,592	26 to 29	—	—	—
February	909,657	—	—	—	—
March	442,911	25 to 28	—	$1	—
April	261,393	no quotations	—	—	Season closed.
May	690,688	29 to 31	—	—	Opening price new crop tea.
June	1,779,192	24 to 26	—	„ 5	—
July	2,774,879	20 to 22	—	„ 4	—
August	2,148,003	18 to 20	—	„ 2	—
September	1,151,080	21 to 23	$3	—	—
October	1,389,737	22 to 24	$1	—	—
November	2,733,853	21 to 23	—	„ 1	—
December	472,842	19 to 22	—	„ 1	—
	lbs. 15,829,827				

Representing a total a little in excess of the Custom House Returns.

The fluctuations in other grades correspond very nearly with those of "good medium," which are accepted here as the market standard.

Shipping.—Under the heading "General" British shipping exhibits an increase of 18,685 tons in the entrances and 24,483 tons in the clearances as compared with 1875. Mail steamers remaining much the same, American shipping "General" also shows an increase of 16,582 tons inwards and 18,690 tons outwards in 1876, against 14,692 and 13,633 tons respectively in 1875; but in mail steamers the decrease is very marked. In 1876 the entrances were 37 vessels of 133,931 tons, the clearances 39 vessels of 141,154 tons, against 79 vessels of 228,771 tons entered, and 77 vessels of 221,154 tons cleared in 1875.

The falling off in number of vessels and tonnage is due to the transfer from the American to the Japanese flag of the three steamers *Costa Rica*, *Oregonian*, and *Golden Age*, known now as the *Genkai Maru*, the *Nagoya Maru*, and the *Hiroshima Maru*. The steamer *New York* of the same line was transferred to the Japanese flag on the 10th August, 1874, the *Oregonian* on the 22nd October, 1875, the *Golden Age* and *Costa Rica* on the 1st and 9th November, 1875.

In my report on the trade of 1875, and under the heading "*Shipping*," I drew attention to the falling off in entries and clearances of mail steamers (American) as compared with the previous year, to be attributed, as I then remarked, to the sale of three of the Pacific Mail Company's steamers to the Japanese. The *New York* it should be remembered, had been sold the year previous—1874—but the sale of those steamers did not take place until October and November 1875, the American flag therefore had the benefit of their tonnage returns for ten months of the year 1875. Throughout the year 1876, these steamers have continued under the Japanese flag, thus accounting for the falling off in American tonnage which the returns for 1876 exhibit. I may take this opportunity of noting that the American steamer *Nevada*, which boat alone continued to run between this and Shanghai during the year 1876 under the American flag, was transferred to the Japanese flag on the 24th of January of this year. The shipping returns (American) for the current year will probably, in consequence at its close, compare unfavourably with those of 1876.

I may here mention that the transfer of these boats from the American to the Japanese flag has not affected the carrying trade either in respect to goods or passengers. The steamers are run with commendable regularity, due regard being had to their liability to being taken up for Government purposes. I am not, I think, saying too much when I state that the management and working of the Mitsubishi Company—the name under which the Japanese line is known—compares well with that of the older Companies established here.

Some fast passages have been made during the year 1876 by the steamers of the Pacific Mail Line (American) and those of the Occidental and Oriental Steam Ship Line (English) between this and San Francisco. The steamer *City of Peking* (American Steamer) made one passage from this to San Francisco in fifteen days eleven hours, the *Oceanic* (British Steamer) in fourteen days fifteen and one-third hours.

French shipping, both in respect to general and Mail Steamers, exhibits no marked difference comparing the figures of 1876 and 1875.

German shipping exhibits a decrease of over Five thousand tons in the entries and clearances as compared with 1875.

Russian shipping exhibits no great change.

Swedish and Norwegian tonnage has sprung from 312 tons entered and cleared in 1875 to 3,635 tons entered and cleared in 1876.

Danish tonnage calls for no particular comment.

Dutch shipping exhibits an increase. Numerically the entries and clearances of Danish, Dutch, Swedish, and Norwegian and Russian ships remain at a low figure, as will be seen by a reference to the tables.

A report on the shipping of 1876, so far as this port is concerned, would be incomplete were I to omit mention of

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the Regulations issued by the Japanese Government in respect to the engagement of masters, mates, and engineers and the granting of Certificates to same, and of the Regulations in respect to Pilots and Pilotage. The first mentioned were published on the 6th June, the latter on the 15th December, 1876.

With regard to masters, mates, and engineers, being foreigners employed on Japanese vessels, the possession of Board of Trade or other certificates has not relieved the holders from the obligation of appearing before the Japanese Board of Examiners and satisfying that Board of their proficiency.

The Japanese are assisted by competent foreigners in the conduct of these examinations, and I have good reason for believing that candidates are subjected to as searching an examination as they would be in England, or any other country, where this subject commands attention.

The Pilotage Regulations have for the moment supplied a want long felt, and the obligation is now on every master of a vessel entering the port who may engage a pilot, to see that he holds a certificate qualifying him for the pursuit of his vocation as Pilot.

The following are the signals for a pilot in the day time.

1st.—The jack or other national colour of the ship hoisted at the fore.

2nd.—The International code pilot signal P.T.

At night the following signals, when used together or separately, are deemed to be signals for a pilot.

1.—A blue light every fifteen minutes, or

2.—A bright white light flashed or shown at short intervals just above the bulwarks for about a minute at a time.

The attention of the Japanese Government has also been directed to the overloading of junks, and regulations are now in force under which all cargo in excess of that allowed to be carried is confiscated to the Japanese Government.

I append, as customary, a table of the Traffic receipts of the line of Railway between this and Yedo (Tôkiô) for the year 1876, and add for purposes of comparison a table of the receipts for the preceding year, 1875.

No. of Passengers.	*Amount.*	*Goods.*	*Amount.*
1876 ... 1,664,101	$367,558.28	1876 ... 348,390 $\frac{80}{100}$ pls.	$31,308 $\frac{73}{100}$
1875 ... 1,732,391	$402,578.62	1875 ... 316,414 $\frac{75}{100}$ pls.	$28,998 $\frac{19}{100}$

1876 Total receipts..... $ 398,867.01
1875 Total receipts..... $ 431,576.58

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) RUSSELL ROBERTSON,

SIR HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

Ichiku Kuanroku, a young Japanese nobleman, aged twenty-one years, died in Georgetown yesterday, of consumption. Kuanroku came to this country in March, 1876, to enter the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He went to a preparatory school at East Hampton, Mass., where he remained until November last, when he went to Washington to recruit his health, which was much impaired from over-study. The Japanese Minister was with him at the time of his death. General Saigo, the Japanese Chief Commissioner to the Centennial Exposition, now operating against his brother, the illustrious soldier, in Japan, was an uncle of the deceased.—*New York World.*

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING JUNE, 1877.

Class of Patients.	Remained May 31st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained June 30th.	Total Treated.
1st	1	1	1	—	1	2
2nd	2	4	3	1	2	6
3rd	3	3	5	—	1	6
4th	3	1	4	—	—	4
Charity	2	1	1	—	2	3
Total	11	10	14	1	6	21

E. MASSAIS, M.D.
Surgeon-in-charge.

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary,
Messrs. J. J. GRAY, GEORGE BUTLAND, L. LICHTENSTEIN,
E. ABBOTT, ALEXANDER CLARKE, sitting as jurors.

Monday, 2nd July, 1877.

IWASAKI YATARO *vs.* CAPTAIN P. H. COLOMB.

Plaintiff, who is proprietor of the S. S. *Chiri Maru* claimed from defendant, who is Captain of H. M.'s ship *Audacious*, the sum of $4,400, being $1,400 for injuries sustained by the *Chiri Maru* on the 11th instant through the *Audacious* fouling her, and 3,000 demurrage.

(Continued from Saturday.)

Frederick Augustus Johnson, sworn:—I am a staff-commander in Her Majesty's service, serving on board the *Audacious*. I was on board the *Chiri Maru* on the 12th ultimo, but not acting officially in the survey. The stem piece was broken forward. The cat-heads were damaged very slightly and several other little things were broken. The cat-heads were the most serious injuries done to the vessel. The damages would have been very little hindrance to a vessel proceeding to sea under tow. It would have been advisable to renew the cat-heads if time allowed. In my opinion the repairs necessary to allow the vessel to go to sea could have been made in two days. These fixtures could have most certainly been made at sea. When I looked at the boilers with Mr Turner they were not seaworthy. The *Chiri Maru* was certainly not a seaworthy ship. The sails might have enabled her to keep straight till taken in tow again if adrift at sea. On the second visit I compared the reports of Lloyds' surveyor and our engineer and the carpenter of of the *Egeria*. I should think three-fourths of the stem, roughly speaking had been factured before. On the third occasion we found that the fracture had rusted under the heavy rain since the second visit. The only use of the stem appeared to me to be to hold the forestays. If the stem had been known to be froken it would have been advisable to have repaired it before going to sea. Considering the state of the stem I think the *Chiri Maru* would have been in better condition after repairs than before the accident. Being a staff commander the stores to a certain extent come under my charge, and I can give an opinion as to the estimates of our chief Engineer and the carpenter of H. M. S. *Egeria*. It is customary to be at single anchor in a port like this. I have had 25 years' service. Mooring a ship is only to economise space. Where there is plenty of room, single anchor is preferable. Under ordinary circumstances two anchors ahead are dangerous. When a gale begins to blow in a harbour like this, the precautions usually made are, to send down top gallantmasts, to clear away the other anchor ready to let go and, the wind increasing, to put a drift lead out, though the drifting is observed sooner by the eyes than by the lead. The ship has two bower and two sheet anchors; so that with one anchor out we have practically one fourth of our holding power. I have been with the *Audacious* just three years. I have found that she is particularly steady whilst riding at anchor; indeed I am astonished that so large a ship should ride so easily. There was nothing to lead me to suppose that the *Audacious* would drift on the night of the 11th. This is nothing in the nature of the bottom to lead to the supposition that the anchor would drag. The lead brought up thick, black mud, and indeed we were in good holding ground. Rocky, shingly or sandy bottom is the reverse. We could not have better anchorage than in Yokohama. Between six and nine o'clock I thought the weather was moderating. There was nothing to lead us to suppose that the ship would drift. I considered it was unnecessary to get up steam, nor am I aware that any ship in harbour did so before nine o'clock. As staff-commander I am generally responsible to and with the Captain for the navigation and safety of the ship. It is my duty to assist the Captain in every way I possibly can. Although I do not keep watch I am liable to be on deck all night if there is any chance of danger. Suppose by negligence or any other cause the ship ran on shore, I should be charged with the Captain for the loss of the ship. If on such an occasion I showed that I had given the right order at the right time, I should hope that that would exonerate me. On the 11th at six o'clock, the weather was overcast, rainy and squally. I was on deck then, watching the weather, and at half past six being perfectly satisfied in my mind that the ship was in perfect safety, I went down below to dinner. During dinner I considered that the wind had lulled. About half-past seven on going on deck I looked to see of the ship was in the same position as when I left the deck before, and being perfectly satisfied, went into the upper battery and lit my pipe, casually looking out of the port hole. Whilst there I thought I perceived the ship dragging and I ran up the ladder and gave the order to the boatswains mate to stand by to clear the starboard anchor, and it was done almost immediately. The ship was driving very rapidly. We ascertained the cause on weighing the port anchor afterwards. It came up without a stock. First the report was "anchor clear" and immediately afterwards "without stock." Our anchors and cables are surveyed every six months. The *Audacious* carried her usual light that night, as well as the Admiral's. Every usual precaution was taken on board the *Audacious*, and I observed no negligence anywhere. I should think about three minutes at the outside elapsed from the time I saw her drift and collision. Time appears very long on these occasions. I had every reason to believe that the anchor was clear. On a Monday sail drill, about a fortnight before, sails were set and the cable stretched to its full length. It was blowing a little fresh at that time, and I judged from the way the ship rode to her anchor that it was perfectly clear. After an anchor has been several days down there is less chance of fouling

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at the bottom. I had some conversation with the Captain of the ship as to state of weather and we were both satisfied that we were safe. In my experience in the harbour, the wind has shifted from south round to north. Shifting is not unusual.

Cross-examination by Mr Ness:—I expected a change of wind and remarked that to the Captain. These changes are frequent in my experience of this coast. To the best of my belief I have experienced circular winds in this harbour. The barometer went down very low and stopped there about eight o'clock. When the barometer falls very rapidly it will most likely rise as suddenly, and there is often a shift of wind. I looked at the barometer about half-past five. The interview with Captain Colomb took place about half-past six. Looking at the log is the same as looking at the glass, for on such occasions hourly observations are taken. I guessed that the wind would change, and Captain Colomb did not dissent from my guess. The glass was falling I think from noon till eight o'clock. It would have been an unseamanlike proceeding to have let a second anchor go after six o'clock. It might have rendered the collision less probable. If any accident had occurred by the letting go of that second anchor we should have done wrong in letting it go. If we had got up steam the collision would have been less likely to have happened. If we had set sail the ship would have been lost. We should have had to go right astern, and it would have accelerated the collision from the direction of the wind. My opinion is that the ship went adrift just as I saw it. Apart from the lights I did not rest my observations on anything else. I cannot say the speed at which she did drift. I know it was very rapid, for I looked over the side. I have never said anything about the ship having drifted before I observed it. Mr Lingham had the watch. It was his duty to order the anchor to be let go and report to the Captain when the ship went adrift. He was on the bridge. So far as I know I was the first to notice the drifting.

Mr Ness:—As a matter of fact have you any positive knowledge how long the *Audacious* was adrift before you discovered the fact?

Witness:—No, but this answer does not alter what I said before. I believe there were drift leads out. If the ship had been merely drifting with the anchor that was down in proper order she might have been brought up almost immediately. I have no knowledge of when the stock was broken. It is my belief that we should not have drifted if the stock had not been broken. I cannot account in any way for the breaking of the stock. It was broken. When a ship is riding at anchor it is not usual to sight the anchor occasionally, unless it is knowingly an old one. The mere fact of its holding on is sufficient to prove that the anchor is all right. In letting down the anchor after sighting it there is much more chance of fouling it than when under headway It is dangerous thing to sight an anchor to see if it is clear. The stock most likely would have been buried in the mud as well as the , and these would be little chance of fouling with it. I cannot say what caused the stock to break. I daresay three minutes passed from the time the order was given till the starboard anchor was let go. When I saw that about three minutes elapsed from the time I discovered the drifting till the collision, I meant not the collision, but the letting go of the anchor. My impression is that I saw her commence to drift. I cannot say how many minutes elapsed from the commencement of drifting till the collision. The second anchor when pulled in two days afterwards was found to be somewhat beyond the *Chiri Maru*. The head of the ship fell off to port when she began to drift. I should have let out more cable had not the Captain sent an ordernot to let out more. The anchor was dropped before the accident. I cannot account for the fact of the anchor being found astern of the *Chiri Maru* unless the anchor had tripped. The anchors are always ready, except to shackle on. They were not shackled till a little after the second anchor was let go The starboard was prepared. It is possible to let it go in a minute and a half. The morning after the collision we were lying with two anchors ahead. The *Tennessee* was moored that night, at about a cable and a half from us. The *Chiri Mara* was about two cables. The *Tennessee* frequently lies at single anchor. I never formed any opinion as to the marchantable value of the *Chiri Maru*. I said the boilers were not sea-worthy. I can give an opinion on them, certainly. I know nothing about iron. (Broken part of stem produced). In my opinion that could be patched by two bolts. I cannot say from experience how long it would take to repair it. I think the vessel might proceed to sea without it, though I would consider it prudent to look to it. I have no knowledge of the use to which she was to be put. I consider the weather such as we had on the 11th an "ordinary circumstance."

Re examined by Mr Dickins:—The captain of the *Chiri Maru* told me the boilers were unserviceable. The *Tennessee* made use of only one anchor. I do not know that she let go a third during the evening. The *Chiri Maru* might have hove up after the collision. I have no reason to suppose that the *Audacious* began to drift before I saw her drifting. I immediately gave the order "stand by the starboard anchor." When I looked and made certain that she was drifting, then I said "let go." I had to go about twenty or thirty feet from where I was smoking to where I gave the order. Not more than—I should think not so much as—half a minute elapsed from the moment I saw the drifting and when I gave the order. I was aft when the anchor was let go and did not hear the chain rattle. My observations of the barometer, aneroid and log book influenced my idea of a probable change of weather. When the starboard anchor of the *Audacious* was pulled in I observed that the *Chiri Maru* had hauled up.

To the Jury:—No one but the officers on board the ship saw the anchor as it came up without its stock. I believe in one anchor. The *Chiri Maru* was lying in a safe place.

Adjourning till 2 p.m.

In the afternoon.

Alfred Smith, leading seaman, sworn:—I remember the 11th June. I remember seeing the starboard anchor between six and half past six with the tackles hooked on to the lever. It would take about two seconds to let it go from that position after an order was given.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness:—I cannot explain how three minutes could elapse between an order and its being carried out. I was changing my clothes at the time the order to lower the anchor was given. I first knew of the drifting when the collision took place. I had not to go immediately to the anchor, and it was about three or four minutes before I got on deck. I did not say anything to anyone on board the *Chiri Maru*. I clambered on board as we struck. I was mooring the steam pinnace at half past six and the anchor was right in my way so that I could not but notice. I was on duty all the evening. I went to change my wet clothes about eight o'clock, I think. I do not know of any one being sent with the drift lead. It was not my duty.

Alfred Arthur Chase Parr, commander of H. M. S. *Audacious*, sworn:—I remember the night in question. Shortly after eight o'clock I went to the bridge to see that everything was in order. I inquired whether the second anchor was clear and was told "yes." On board a man of war, the Captain gives his orders to the subordinate officers who see that it is carried out and reported to him that such is the case. Those officers are appointed by the Admiralty. These are the rules on board the *Audacious*. It was not my duty to report this to Captain Colomb. I keep no watch as commander. My duty is the general supervision of the interior economy of the ship. I have to report to my superior officer if anything is wrong, and I did my duty on this occasion I satisfied myself in usual way that the anchor was clear. If I had reason to believe that the anchor was not clear I should have had to report the fact to the Captain, but it was not my duty to see that it was clear. I merely ascertained the fact as a precautionary measure. If it had been found that the anchor was not clear I should not have been responsible. If anything were amiss, to the danger of the ship, it was of course my duty to report the circumstance. Having satisfied myself that the ship was in safety I went to the upper battery to smoke. There I heard that the ship was drifting. I immediately ran out and asked if the second anchor was ready ran forward, and the second anchor was let go just as I got to the forecastle. I came aft again and saw that we were very near the *Chiri Maru*, and soon after the collision took place. In a roadstead like that of Yokohama it is the custom to ride at a single anchor. I have never seen or heard of a ship of the service lying with two anchors ahead. Mooring is not in an open roadstead safer than riding at single anchor. The object of mooring a ship is to take up less room in a harbour. The usual precautions were taken against a heavy blow. I saw the anchor which dragged or drifted when brought up. The stock was completely broken off. I have never seen the anchor sighted without special reason. On such a night as the 11th June I should prefer to be at single anchor as we were, with a second anchor ready. It is the custom in the service. I think it possible that if the *Chiri Maru* had had one anchor down and had veered 100 fathoms, the collision would have been averted.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness:—The object of mooring is to take up less room in harbour and to guard against currents in rivers. This is a roadstead, but not perfectly open. I looked at the barometer during part of the day. I cannot say whether the anchor may have been fouled or not. I do not know when the *Audacious* began to drift. I should say about a minute elapsed before the anchor was let go. On the night in question I think it would have been very difficult to have brought the ship up within a quarter of a mile. With the knowledge that other vessels were nearer, and that it would have rendered the accident less probable, it would not have been a proper precaution to have let the starboard anchor go. The *Tennessee* had three anchors out at ten o'clock. All the evening before she lay moored, with one of the anchors useless. Had we been under steam the accident *might* have been less probable. Captain Colomb was in charge of the ship.

Re-examined by Mr. Dickins:—Captain Colomb always takes charge of the ship when on board. If her cables were clear the *Chiri Maru* ought to have been able to veer out the remaining 75 fathoms. I do not think the *Audacious* would have dragged had the stock not broken. If instead of having one anchor ahead we had had all four we should have been safer; but this would certainly not have been a seaman like proceeding.

To the jury:—Suppose there had been a rock in the place of the *Chiri Maru*, no precautions, other than were taken on that night, would have been taken.

Philip Howard Colomb, sworn:—On board the *Audacious* there are four anchors at the bow, the front two of which are the bowers. When an emergency is anticipated the second bower anchor is prepared to be lowered at two seconds' notice. The two after are called the sheet anchors and could scarcely be got ready to let go under ordinary circumstances in less than ten or fifteen minutes. On each of the bower anchors there is 200 fathoms of chain. Each anchor is over 95 cwt. There are really three ways in which the anchors are used.

Men-of-war never let go two anchors at the same time. If a man-of-war intends to lie at two anchors she must moor. (Captain Colomb illustrated by diagrams the different modes of anchoring and explained these to the jury at some length). Men-of-war never moor except in rivers or tide ways. In places where anchors are liable to be fouled, it is usual to moor to avert this very fouling. Men-of-war in anchoring have to think of their own safety and the chance of neighbouring men-of-war drifting and running

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foul of her. The *Chiri Maru* was disregarding her own safety by having two anchors down. The captain showed that a second anchor was unnecessary by the accident occurring to the anchor of the *Audacious* and her drifting on to the *Chiri Maru*. If a ship is lying at single anchor it is easy to sheer out of the way of a drifting vessel. With two anchors down it is twice as difficult to sheer round. One of the best understood rules in the service is "never let go your second anchor unless you have cause to distrust the first." I have been nearly three years on board the *Audacious*, and over thirty-one years in the service. During that time I have constantly been in the habit of riding out strong breezes in harbour at single anchor. We rode out a strong gale in Chefoo at single anchor, with another ready. After the collision had taken place we rode out the night with two anchors, one being broken. The broken anchor might have bitten again. It was a dangerous position in the case of the *Tennessee* when after riding with two anchors down a third had to be let out at ten o'clock. The *Atalant* was right ahead, and had she drifted the *Tennessee* would have had to ship two cables before being able sheer out of the way.

During the afternoon of the 11th I received constant reports of the heights of the mercurial barometer, and watched very carefully the aneroid in my cabin. Up to about half past six I drew the inference that we were in for the ordinary wind experienced here. After that I thought it possible there might be something still stronger brewing; but as the wind seemed to lull at half past seven I thought it might be over. I imagined the breeze might then come from some other quarter. No reports were made to me but we had one or two of usual conversations as to the weather, etc. One of the standing rules is that in the event of the breeze coming on I am to informed of it, the fore top gallant masts brought down, the drift lead put out and the second anchor prepared. I had been at work in my cabin in the early part of the afternoon. I noticed the wind rising and looked at the barometer. It is an old habit of mine to test the cable when a squal comes on. More or less I was giving orders for preparing for the breeze all afternoon till seven o'clock. I know of nothing happening till ten minutes past eight when the midshipman of the watch came running down to call me, and told me the ship was drifting. I ran immediately on deck and meeting the staff commander and officer of watch, gave orders to look to the starboard anchor and asked them to repeat that order.

I ran forward myself to see that the men were at their stations for veering cable, and I called out to take care that both presses were manned. I then ran to the upper deck and from there I saw the *Chiri Maru* on our port quarter about a cable or a cable and a quarter from us. I went aft to the bridge so as to be in my usual place for receiving and issuing orders. I saw from the rate at which we were approaching the *Chiri Maru* that we should very probably foul her if we did not come up, and at that moment I also came to the conclusion that our anchor had broken. I have never seen the stock of an anchor break in a muddy bottom. Very shortly after I got aft the port quarter of the *Audacious* came in contact with the starboard of the *Chiri Maru* to the extent of about twelve feet. I think it was before we actually collided that I gave the order to stop veering both cables. I sent some hands on board the *Chiri Maru* to try and veer her cables, but the two ships remained more or less in contact for some considerable time. From time to time I sent officers, a blacksmith and other seamen on board to endeavour to free the ships, my idea being that if I passed into her our own stream chain, we might slip her and veer her astern clear of the *Audacious* for the night. Circumstances not under my control rendered that step unattainable. If the *Audacious* was brought up by her own anchors at the time or a little after the collision, the accident might have been averted. If the *Chiri Maru* had shipped her cable it might have certainly prevented the accident, but under the circumstances it would have been an unseaman-like thing. The *Chiri Maru* was moved out of her old position in the morning so that the fact of her port anchor being picked up astern of us is easily explained. The stock was made new at Hongkong. My theory is that the stock sunk into the mud and in a sudden jerk after a squall broke, and as no motive power was left, so the ship drifted. We did not steam up previous to the collision, now did any other vessel that I know of. The *Tennessee* was moored, riding at single anchor. There are on board the *Audacious* standing rules, and on principle I give as few orders as possible. Before I went on deck I was not "carrying on." A captain of a man-of-war is always in command of the ship. When I left the deck at half-past seven, I ceased to be in charge of her, though I remained in command. That is to say that if the officer of the watch had been, in my opinion, to blame for drifting, I should say so in this Court and terminate the action, supposing that I myself had not been otherwise to blame. But having made, as it is a Captain's duty on these occasions, very minute and careful enquiries into the conduct of every person concerned under my command, I am able to say that the economy of the ship was worked with its usual clock-like regularity, and if I am not to blame myself, most distinctly no one else is. Having heard the description given and witnessed it personally, I am of opinion that the damage could have been repaired within two days, and if I had been going to tow her to sea on the 14th I should certainly have towed her to sea. But in any case unless I had plenty of towing power, I think I should have been sorry to have gone to sea in her before the collision. She is a mere hulk. If towed to sea and cast adrift she would be in a helpless condition.

Some time on the following day three gentlemen called upon me representing themselves to be agents of the Mitsu Bishi Co. Mr Krebs were one of them. They said they had come to settle about the amount of damages. I was exceeding busy at the time and anxious to make the interview as short as possible. I said "all right; we're a man-of-war and of course will pay the bill." I represented to them that if they would get all the necessary repairs done and send the bill in and we would pay it. As to the question of demurrage I could not listen to it, and told them to get it if they could, in the usual way. I said the only thing that would lead to litigation would be an unfair demand. They specified no grounds for their demands. They then made some communications through the Consul. (Letters from Mr E. B. Jones read.) These were answered from the Consulate. The Mitsu Bishi did not accept the offers made in the interview and correspondence. There was no personal demand made till I received the petition. It is the custom of Her Majesty's ships to make good damages irrespective of liability, and in this case I proposed the usual steps. I consulted with the Admiral to make sure that my views were right, and they were confirmed.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness:—I cannot say whether the *Audacious* would have retained her berth if she had been moored on the 11th June. If she had been moored as in Diagram IV the probability is she would not have retained her position. Captain Johnson and I had some conversation together during the day. My very strong impression that is we did consult about letting go the second anchor. The *Tennessee* was moored. I consulted the barometer from the early part of the afternoon. I knew its state most likely up till half past seven. After hearing your cross-examination I will reserve my opinion of the time between the beginning of the drifting and the collision. I did not know how long she had been drifting before I was aware of it. (Mr. Ness said this conveyed the answer witness wished to abstain from giving. Captain Colomb said he must congratulate him so far.) If the anchor bites at once it does not take long to bring the ship up. Men stationed at leads could ascertain almost in a moment when the vessel got adrift. The starboard anchor had not been let go when I got on deck, but it was out before I got aft. I do not attach negligence or mismanagement to the *Chiri Maru*. I think she was imprudent in anchoring so near a man-of-war. I made no pecuniary offer whatever, nor am I aware that any has been made. In the technical sense of the words I was not "in charge" of the ship from half past seven till half past eight. According to Royal Naval law I am not "in charge" when another responsible officer is in my place.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins:—Between the time I was informed of the drifting and when I gave the order to let go, only a few seconds could have elapsed.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-day.

Tuesday, July 3rd, 1877.

(Continued from Monday.)

George Thomas W. Purvis, retired captain in H. M.'s Navy, sworn:—I have had thirty years sea experience, thirty seven years in service. I held the post of Harbour Master for three years in Yokohama. During that time I became familiar with the prevailing weather both here and on the coast. I am acquainted with the usual mode of anchoring vessels in roadstead or harbour. In my experience it is very common for the wind to change, broadly speaking, from N. to S. I remember the night of the 11th June. In the event of a high wind rising a prudent seaman should make provision for a shift of wind. If the barometer went down and then became more or less stationary, it would lead me to expect a change of wind. If with a N. wind the barometer falls I should certainly expect a shift of wind from the opposite quarter, and *vice versa*. If the barometer was rising and then falling I should also expect a shift of wind. I am in the habit of watching an aneroid barometer which I have at home several times a day. I should always lie at single anchor with a man-of-war in this harbour or any other under similar circumstances. I have always done so when in command of Her Majesty's ship. It would not be right so far as my experience goes to lie with two anchors ahead. In the event of a blow coming on in a harbour like this I would not drop half my anchors but would lie at single anchor and keep the second one ready for an emergency. If I had reason to distrust the anchor at which I had been riding I should let go the second. I should trust to a single anchor as long as I could.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness:—If the gale increased to a certain extent I might put four anchors down or a dozen if I had them—it depends of course upon the state of the weather. I was not in Yokohama on the night of 11th, but away. In event of the gale increasing to a certain extent, of course I should let down a second, third or fourth anchor as the case may be. When the weather increases to a certain extent the plan explained in Diagram III is adopted.

Mr Ness:—Whether do you consider it more important to retain the berth a vessel occupies or to take steps to provide against an emergency which might never occur.

Witness:—I really do not understand what you mean. I am not enough of a lawyer to make it out. We are always providing against emergencies in this world, so far as my experience goes. It depends upon circumstances whether it is a first duty to provide for keeping a vessel's berth. I consider it of equal importance to provide against drifting and to provide for retaining a berth. I I cannot say which is of more importance than the other. Under some circumstances it is possible to form an opinion of probable change of weather without consulting the barometer. But even a barometer is not infallible here. I consider that those in command of a ship are right in acting upon the guess of a probable change of weather. The meaning of the term "guess" is—urh—ah—a "guess." (Laughter.) I don't know the exact dictionary definition of the term. Forming one's own conclusion and acting upon it is "guessing." Without I formed a sufficient ground for my own conclusion I could not "guess." I do not know the American meaning of the word. I never served on board an ironclad. I believe it is the custom on board a great many merchant ves-

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sels to let go two anchors, but I do not consider that it adds to their safety in any way. A great many merchant vessels in the harbour now have, I daresay, two anchors down. Certainly I should prefer to lie at single anchor in Yokohama bay unless I wanted a shore berth, or went amongst the merchant shipping, or wanted to economise space, then I should moor. In lying at single anchor when a gale came on, when the wind reached what I considered a sufficient strength, I might let go a second anchor. But I would not let go a second anchor unless it blew *very* hard.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins:—I would not let go my second anchor in an ordinary blow, nor if I thought I was riding safely at my first. I would not let go my second anchor except in the event of a very hard blow, in this harbour. On the night of the 11th I think I was between Odawara and Enoshima: I rather think I was at Enoshima. I have heard the evidence given in this case. What I mean by a "hard blow" (though it is very difficult to explain) is what we sometimes get here at the beginning of a typhoon, when the wind is increasing in force before it reaches its height. In a case of a typhoon I should very likely drop a second anchor under foot when the wind had reached a certain strength and a certain force. A "whole gale" "strong" and a "hurricane," range between 10 and 12 in the tables of relative blows.

To a Juryman:—The berth occupied by the *Audacious* before I left Yokohama was a perfectly safe one.

The Jurymen at this stage of proceedings notified the Court that it was unnecessary to call any other witnesses, for they had already made up their minds as to the verdict. Lieut. Lingham, who had been called, accordingly retired.

Mr Dickins said he would like to show another point, and recalled Captain Colomb, who said:—On the night in question, before drifting, 35 fathoms of chain were out on the port anchor. I may add that a great number of the ships in harbour on that night were riding to a single anchor, although many of them were moored.

To Mr Ness:—I give my evidence from personal observation on the day in question.

Adjourned till 2 p.m.

Mr Dickins said he was sorry so much time had been taken up with so frivolous a case, one that never ought to have come into Court. He wished to exonerate the plaintiff who had acted through ignorance from all blame and no doubt his advisers had acted with perfect good faith but under an erroneous impression which they ought to have corrected by more careful examination of this claim before they took measures which have detained one of Her Majesty's vessels for so long a time. They were clearly chargeable with a gross error in judgment. Nothing can prove this more abundantly than the irresolute manner in which their claims were brought forward. There were four different claims, one after the other. First, they asked for repairing damages and demurrage at $300 per day until the *Audacious* chose to accept such terms. When they next asked for $300 per day, for 20 days estimated time of effecting—not repairs necessary to allow the ship to be towed to sea, but *all* repairs. These claims were against *Audacious* not against Captain Colomb. The third claim was like the second in substance, but was against Captain Colomb as a private individual. This demand was deemed so exorbitant by their own counsel that he at once repented of having made it and reduced it by one half.

The evidence of Iwasaki is such as to render his assertions of no value. He says he is the Company; that there is no Company established in Law or otherwise; that the Government presented him with seventeen or eighteen steamers for—what?—for nothing; absolutely nothing whatever. Such statements are absurd and show that the real plaintiff is the Japanese Government and not Iwasaki who is a mere paste-board figure.

Now as to damages. The only damage of importance was that to the stem and cat-heads. The master of the *Chiri Maru* admits that he could go to sea with these repaired. These could be repaired in two days: that is before the 14th June when, as the plaintiff's evidence shows, the ship was to have been towed out. Hence the claim for demurrage was a mere attempt at extortion. The case indeed was a speculative one from the beginning. The plaintiff had not a shred of evidence of neglect on the part of Captain Colomb except the mere occurrence of accident and trusted to picking up inaccuracies and confusions in the evidence of the defendant's witnesses. A hope in which he had been signally disappointed.

The case of the defendant might, however, be put higher. Before the collision the *Chiri Maru* was not fit to go to sea either alone or in tow. She was a steamer with boilers that could not be used and imperfect sail powers. The stem was three-fourths broken through; to it an important part of the rigging—the foresail—was attached. This showed clearly enough the danger such a vessel would be in, even if towed, if from any cause she might be cast adrift. Again, she was to be towed by the *Amakusa Maru* which came to grief; and probably, had she had the *Chiri Maru* in tow, would have involved that vessel and herself in a greater grief. Hence as a matter of fact, we have rendered a service to the *Chiri Maru*. A small ill is better than a great one.

Into the matter of the stem it will be unnecessary to go—the evidence of Mr Turner and Captain Johnson proved conclusively that it was three-fourths broken through before the collision. Of course it might have been bent before also. The bending was produced probably when the first fracture occurred.

The contract again under which the damage occurred was vague and not such as to form a basis for consequential damage. (Cases were here cited.) Nor was the expense of maintaining the ship deducted from the $150 per day as it ought to have been. Lastly, the evidence showed that at most we were only bound to repair, not replace, the stem, and that the whole of the repairs could be effected for $750 or $850, and such of them as were necessary to make the vessel as seaworthy in every sense as before could have been effected before the vessel was to leave—before the 14th June. On these points the evidence of Mr. Whitfield and Mr Robertson (the latter selected by the plaintiff himself to estimate the damage) is conclusive. And the fact that no attempt has been made by the plaintiff himself to commence even the commonest repairs show that very little importance was attached by him to the whole matter.

Mr Dickins then entered upon the merits of the case, asking the jury to keep carefully in mind that this was a personal suit against Captain Colomb and not one against the ship. The *Chiri Maru* was to some extent in fault, and this by Common Law Rules relieved the defendant.

The learned Judge here pointed out that by the Judicature Acts the admiralty rule was to be followed in such cases, namely, halving the damages when both parties were to blame.

Mr Dickins resumed:—The plaintiff's servant, Captain Mais, was bound to be doing and to do what could be done to be avoid the collision. Now Captain Mais had two anchors down when (as the other ships in harbour showed) this was unnecessary. Of course when he came to to veer he had the double difficulty. Ten minutes, Captain Mais said, elapsed before the collision occurred, during which he might have veered much more than he did had he been quick and had his apparatus in order. He had, it appeared, only six to eight men to assist out of his crew of twenty Japanese. Had he veered the collision might have been averted; if not averted, effects mitigated. He might also have unshackled or slipped and then would, most probably, have avoided the collision altogether, if properly supplied with anchor power. It would have been easy as he had plenty of room and was light to pick up again with another cable. Lastly he was anchored in a foul berth, out of his place without necessity, for there was no need for his intruding into the man-of-war anchorage until the 13th at earliest. It is clear that had he been at single anchor the accident would have been averted.

There was, then, some contributory imprudence if not negligence on the part of the plaintiff. (Cases were cited to illustrate the learned gentlemen's meaning—*Hammack* v. *White*, *Cotton* v. *Wood* and others).

Our defence was "inevitable accident" and we showed this by the fact that there was no negligence on the part of Captain Colomb. Before going into this it was necessary to explain to the jury the various modes of anchoring—a necessity which the counsel regretted because of his incompetence for the task and because he had to prove again what had been so excellently explained by Captain Colomb.

Mr Dickins then showed, by means of a model, the various modes of anchoring ships and their respective advantages and disadvantages. Now the facts of the case proved no negligence on the part either of the *Audacious* or of Captain Colomb, but on the contrary made it clear that every precaution had been taken. The definition of "negligence" was given in the cases cited and also in the case of the *William Lindsay*, L. R., 5, P. C. P., 343. That given by the other side was not correct. We were not obliged to take all precautions that *might* have averted the accident, only such as a prudent seaman would under the circumstances have taken. It was easy to be wise after the event. Now, did we take such precautions? We did. We had the ship snug; we had the leads over; we had a second anchor clear. There was nothing to show that the first anchor was foul. All these points had been fairly proved. But the plaintiff said that the second anchor ought to have been down and supported this by the evidence of MacDonald, Scott, Fletcher and Mais. Mais admitted that lying at single anchor was better than mooring, that he did not let go a second anchor until 6.30 p.m. That if he had had one anchor down only "it would have been easier to slip and run clear." That as to having two anchors down, he prefered that plan; but could support it by no authority and would like to hear that text-books gave a different opinion. The point was one on which many captains differed; that his rule was not accepted by all seamen, but by some only, and that he knew of no act of unseamanship on the part of Captain Colomb. Mr McDonald said it would had been advisable to put down a second anchor *when it began to blow*. Now this was certainly not a necessary precaution. The whole evidence was that the second anchor could not be necessary until the wind had reached a certain violence, not *when the wind began to blow*. Mr McDonald admitted that he knew nothing of men-of-war, and was not afloat that night. That he gave only his own opinion, and that if Captain Colomb based his conduct upon the supposition of a shift, he was not negligent in not dropping a second anchor, and that he had not followed the sea since 1861. He ended by this remarkable statement "I really do not think under "the circumstances that I would have let out a second anchor, were "I satisfied that the other was clear.' Mr Scott expressly admitted in cross-examination that if the *Audacious* was lying at single anchor with another ready in case of emergency on such a night as the 11th June, he should not consider it unseaman like. This evidence, it was to be remembered, was that of the other side.

The evidence of our own witnesses it not necessary to go through. It thoroughly supported Captain Colomb's position that a second anchor was not necessary, that the necessary precautions were taken, that there was nothing in the weather to require a second anchor, or steam etc., etc.

Now from the above it was clear that no blame is attachable either to the *Audacious* or to Captain Colomb, because the second anchor was not let go before eight o'clock.

The next question was was the anchor let go as soon as the drifting was perceived or as soon after as fairly possible? On this point we had no evidence from the plaintiff there was

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but the evidence of the defence and of course it was the only evidence procurable. The witnesses for the defence were more or less uncertain about the exact number of minutes or seconds as naturally would be the lase the time between drifting and the collision was a little ever three minutes the utmost time from the drifting being perceived and the order to let go being given was less than a minute. There was nothing to prevent the anchor from being let go as it was perfectly clear, the sailor's evidence shewed that so did that of Captain Parr and the evidence generally. The probability was that captain Colomb's statement was correct that not more than a minute and a half elapsed between perception of the drifting and letting go the anchor. Indeed the times were exaqqerated at such moments of danger events seemed to take up mmch more time that they really did, and a minute might appear to be an hour.

A number of cases were then cited and observed upon by the learned gentleman among which the principal was that of the *William Lindsay* L. R. 5 P. C. appeals. There a vessel in port broke from the mooring in a heavy gale and drifted foul of another. Her anchor was held ready to drop and on the drifting taking was dropped but without averting the collision. Sir Montague E. Smith said "The master is bound to take all reasonable precaution to prevent his ship doing damage to others. It would be going too far to hold her owner to be resposible because he may have omitted some possible precaution which the evert suggests he might have resorted to . . . . . It was suggested that when the gale come on and when he (the master) found it likely to continue "which iu the present action it will be kept in mind was not the case," he should have taken further precaution of letting go his anchor, not only of keeping in prepared . . . . . The nautical assessors in answer to the question put to them have informed their Lordships that they think it was a better course for the master of the *W. Lindsay* to have kept her anchor as it was prepared for letting go than when the storm came to have dropped it.....the more usual and practical and as they think the better course to keep the anchor ready to let go in case of accident. Upon these grounds the *William Lindsay* was exonerated from blame." In fact the case should not have come to a jury—there was no *prima faire* evidence of negligence other than the mere fact of collision and this was not sufficient unless where the collision was caused by a ship under weigh and as such having steering power which if a proper look out was kept must almost certainly have enabled the ship to avoid a vessel at anchor. This was the meaning of the cases such as the Bothnia and Telegraph referred to in the judgment on the demurrer. Now whether or not the *Audacious* was in fault it was certain that Captain Colomb was not personally in fault. He was personally sued and if the verdict was against him he would have to pay all the damage and costs out of his own pocket, and as the verdict would be a censure upon him it is more than doubtful whether the Government would be willing to repay him.

These were matters which it was right to lay before jury. Now Coptain Colomb as Captain was always in command whenever on board the ship, but was 'in charge' only when he chose to supersede for the time being to the officer of the watch.

Thus the defendant was repensible for any wrong order or wrong omission of order when on deck after 8. p.m. He might also be responsible for any wrong order or omission of order upon matters reported to him. No attempt had hardly been made to show that any circumstances were reported to the Captain requiring him to give any other orders, or act otherwise, than he has acted. And it was hence clear not only that no personal default in the part of Captain Colcomb had been shown, but that he had used every proper precaution called for by the circumstances. It was equally clear that the officers of the ship and the men also had shown great zeal and skill on the occasion so that no blame whatever could attach to them. And that the misfortune was due so far as *Audacious* was concerned entirely to the breaking of the anchor-stock and not to the omission of any precaution which ought to have been taken. Had the ship dragged instead of drifted the case for the ship would have been less clear. But she had drifted, the loss of the stock (explained by Captain Colomb) had allowed the anchor to get out of the ground and glide over the bottom. What precaution could be taken against such an accident? The fact of dragging might prove that a wrong estimate had been made of the force of the wind on of the holding power of the anchor. The fact of drifting through a broken anchor showed nothing of the kind. It was true having up steam, etc., would probably have prevented the accident, but it was absurd to say it was a proper precaution to take against drifting from a broken anchor to have steam up, or a second anchor down. Such precautions would be proper against dragging when the wind was such that it ought to have been recognised as too strong for a single anchor. But it was clear from the whole of the evidence thas the wind was not such, not a vessel in the harbour having two anchors ahead, and mooring had been shown to be never a more secure and often a less secure mode of anchoring than lying at single anchor. It had been suggested the anchor might have been foul and ought to have been sighted. This was Mr McDonalds' assertion, backed up by no other witness for the plaintiff and contradicted by all the ordinary evidence for the defence, as well as by experience; also the defence showed that the anchor as a matter of fact was not foul. Nor was there any evidence to the effect that the wind was strong enough to require a second anchor. Messrs. Scott and McDonald simply testified to what might have done and admitted they were not afloat on the night of the collision, and knew nothing about men-of-war—from number of men and other circumstances very differently situated from merchant ships. They gave no estimate as to the force of the wind. All the nautical evidence on the part of the defense on the other hand proved clearly that the wind was not such as ought to have led any one on board the *Audacious* to suppose that the ship would drag her anchor. Heavier gales had been ridden at single anchor. The anchor itself and the chain were of the heaviest and strong make. In addition the osher ships in the harbour were all practically at single anchor.

Mr Dickins then said he did not propose to go into details as to the ordinary routine of the *Audacious*, the jury had evidence as to that before them, and could not, he conceived, come to any other conclusion than that the routine was proper and efficient and amply followed out on the night of the 11th June.

The learned counsel next explained the action of Captain Coloomb after the collision. The representatives of the plaintiff called upon him and as it is usual for men-of-war to make good any damage done by them irrespective of legal liability Captain Colomb offered to make good or pay for making good the damages done. This offer was refused in a huff, and exhorbitant demands (recognised as such by the plaintiff's own Counsel) ending in a demand for some $7,000 were made. One could not but be surprised at the conduct of the plaintiff agents who seemed to have acted without proper enquiry into the facts. Had such an enquiry been made they would have seen that all important damage might have been repaired before the *Chiri Maru's* sailing day and that, therefore, anything in the nature of demurrage was entirely out of question, whatever might have been the right to damage.

Finally, remainding the jury once more that the defendant was sued as a private individual and would have to pay both damages and costs if found guilty out of his own pocket with the chance only of recovering both or either from the British Government and showing how different was the position of a Captain of a man-of-war from that of a merchant captain or owner (Nicholson *v.* Mouncey 15 East) the learned Gentlemen left the case in the hand of the jury assuring them that the defendant, as his conduct had amply showed, shirked no responsibility, concluding his remarks by demanding a simple verdict of not guilty on all issues.

Mr Ness in replying for the plaintiff said be would occupy very little time with his remarks. It was in his opinion nonsense for his learned friend to speak of any hindrance being put in the way of the movements of the *Audacious*. As to the statement that Captain Colomb, if the verdict went against him, would be unable to recover from the Government, Mr Ness cited cases in support of his claim that it was his only alternative to sue Captain Colomb. The verdict of the Jury could not amount to a charge of gross negligence on the part of Captain Colomb, as his learned friend tried put it. Mr Ness' case was to show that the *Chiri Maru* was moored in a proper manner when the *Audacious* went adrift and collided with her. It was for the other side to show that no negligence occurred to cause the accident. That it did occur was sufficient to support his claim. Defendant had failed to exercise due precautions in four instances, 1st: In consideration of the state of the weather between six and eight o'clock, no second anchor was let go. 2nd: No steam was got up as the gale increased. 3rd: No one knew when the drifting commenced, and 4th: An insufficient watch was kept.

Mr Ness then went at length into the merits of the evidence on the point of the necessity of letting go the second anchor under the then state of the weather. Surely it was the duty of Captain Johnson to look to the state of the glass at the time of his consultation with Captain Colomb before he stated his opinion that it was unnecessary to let go the second anchor. If this anchor had been let go the accident would undoubtedly have been rendered less probable, and it would have been a matter of the highest prudence to have done so. Captain Johnson admitted that his opinion was based upon simple guessing of the probable state of the weather, not upon any data of the barometer. They considered it unnecessary because they failed to attend to the change in the glass. The evidence of four witnesses Captains McDonald, Scott, Fletcher and Mais went to show that they, having long experience of the harbour and prevailing weather here, thought a second anchor might with propriety have been let go. These considerations alone were sufficient ground for Mr Ness asking a verdict for the prosecution. It was an acknowledged fact that no one knew the moment of the commencement of the drifting.

Mr Dickins interrupted his learned friend by saying that Captain Johnson had most decidedly stated that he had seen the beginning of the drifting.

Mr Ness said Captain Johnson's words were "I was in the smoking room and looking out the port hole I saw the vessel was drifting." Had the anchor been let go in the two seconds which were necessary after the drifting commenced the collision would certainly not have happened. A sailor stated that four minutes elapsed before the anchor was let go, and another witness said that the ship took three minutes to reach the *Chiri Maru*, so that the anchor must have been let go after the accident occurred. Mr Ness then spoke of the amount of the damages due. The carpenter of the *Egeria* knew nothing of the value of labour and material in Yokohama nor did the chief Engineer of the *Audacious*, so that their evidence might he dismissed, and that of the other three shore witnesses might be listened to. Mr Anderson, who said he could do the work in eight days, had evidently not looked into the case as Messrs Whitefield and Robertson had done. If the Jury thought the ship would have been of equal value after the collision with only the repairs to the stem, then damages would only be asked for this particular. There was no evidence whatever that Iwasaki Yataro is identical with the Government, and if this was part of his learned friend's case, he had failed to prove it. As a matter of fact the ship was going on the morning of the 14th. His friend rested an argument upon the supposition that the stem was three parts broken before the accident and that the ship was therefore unable to go to sea. It was only at the

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end of the case that any witness had been asked as to this fracture. When plaintiff's witnesses were examined nothing was said about it. It was well known that a ship was unable to repair these damages at sea, and this Captain Colomb had admitted. A hulk has no carpenter to attend to these things and whilst serving as an ammunition store at the seat of war it was improbable that any attention could be given to these things. It was therefore a prudent thing to propose that these repairs should be seen to before she left harbour. Plaintiff must incur considerable loss through the inability of the ship to go south; it was nothing but truth that he must lose $150 per day for the next six months. Mr Ness closed his remarks by asking for a verdict in favour of the prosecution.

His Honour said that the hour being so late it would be well to adjourn at this stage of the proceedings.

The Court accordingly adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 4th July, 1877.

(Continued from Tuesday.)

On the Court assembling His Honour carefully and at great length summed up the case, after which Jury retired to consider their verdict.

After an absence of forty minutes His Honour recalled them in consequence of a note received by him to the effect that they were quite unable to come to any decision whatever.

His Honour offered to enlighten them, if possible, upon any point which they could not understand, but the foreman explained that out of the whole of the fifteen they had formed an opinion upon only the first question.

Mr Dickins agreed to take the decision of the majority, but to this Mr Ness would not consent.

Mr Dickins then requested that a simple verdict of guilty or not guilty should be returned. His Honour said this could not be, for it was essential that the whole of the questions put by him should be answered. He could see no way out of the difficulty except to ask the Jury to retire a second time and reconsider the whole of the questions, and write opposite each question what point in it they could or could not agree upon.

The Jury said they knew that though they puzzled over it for a whole week they could never agree; but, notwithstanding, they again retired.

It was twenty minutes past two o'clock before they returned, and Mr Abbott, as foreman, began to read in order the decisions arrived at with regard to the questions proposed by the Court, but His Honour, when the fifth had been reached, interposed and asked if they had agreed as to the damages. The answer was yes, and a discussion then followed as to whether a verdict could be taken on this point alone; but this was abandoned, and all that remained was for the Jury to be discharged.

This was accordingly done and the Court then closed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 6th July, 1877.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH IRONCLAD SQUADRON.

The British Ironclad squadron has gone to Besika Bay.

RETIREMENT OF THE TURKS FROM RUSTCHUK.

The Turks are retiring from Rustchuk.

LONDON, July 4th, 1877.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

The defeat of the Russians at Batoum is substantially confirmed.

Turkish official despatches state that on the 27th June, near Sukumkaleh, the Russians were completely defeated with heavy loss.

TRANSFER OF THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

The Russian Head-Quarters have been transferred to Sistova.

BOMBARDMENT OF RUSTCHUK.

The Bombardment of Rustchuk continues and the principal buildings have been destroyed. Nicopoli has also been destroyed.

LONDON, 4th July, 1877.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH IRONCLAD SQUADRON.

The above Squadron has left Greece under sealed orders.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

Turkish unofficial accounts report the Russian advance guard to have been driven back at Biela with heavy loss.

LONDON, 1st July, 1877.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Head-Quarters of the Russian Army have been transferred to Simnetza.

Sistova has been occupied by the Russian forces, the Turkish troops being driven from their entrenchments.

Heavy fighting is being maintained along the line of the Danube from Kalafat to Oltenitza.

London, 22nd June, 1877.

The Turks have been defeated at Deli Baba and compelled to fall back on Erzeroum.

Consols are falling in London in consequence of a report that Government intends to ask for additional credit for armaments.

London, 21st June, 1877.

Eight Russian batteries have commenced bombarding the forts round Kars.

The left wing of the Russian troops is marching towards Kuprikos.

London, 20th June, 1877.

Servia disclaims any intention of declaring her independence.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, and will probably be dissolved to-morrow.

London, 18th June, 1877.

A despatch received from Ahmed Muktar Pacha announces that the Russians have been defeated at Alasehgerd and Plaimla.

There is no news from the seat of war on the Danube.

It is semi-officially stated at St. Petersburg that mediation is impossible and has never been proposed.

London, 17th June, 1877.

The right wing of the Turkish Army in Asia Minor has taken the offensive against the Russians.

The Russians have been making repeated attacks on Kars, but in every instance have been repulsed by the defenders.

Turkish troops have crossed over to Kodor, where they were met by Cossacks, whom they defeated.

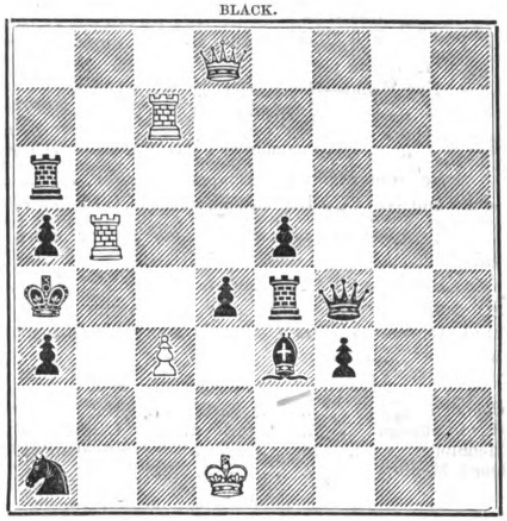
Ahmed Muktar Pacha is in a strongly entrenched position at Zewin; his right wing confronts the Russian left wing at Alaschgerd.

The Turkish troops that recaptured Olti from the Russians are now advancing on Pennek.

PROBLEM.

BY C. W., OF SUNBURY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTIONS OF S. LLOYD'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—Kt. to Q.'s 5th.	1.—K. takes Kt.
2.—R. takes P.	2.—R. takes R.
3.—Q. to Q.'s 3rd, or 7th, mates.	
	if 1.—R. to Kt.'s 3rd., ch.
2.—R. takes R.	2.—Anything.
3.—Mates.	

Correct answers received from W.H.S. and W.B.M., Tôkiô, and C.B. Yokohama.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—There is scarcely any change to report in our market. The sales and contracts reported during the last few weeks seem to have satisfied to some extent the immediate want, and dealers are not anxious to increase their interest. Still a moderate business continues to be done at about previous rates.

Grey Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in. per pce.	$1.45 to $1.75
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in. „	1.65 to 2.25
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ „	39 in. „	1.65 to 2.35
9 lbs.	38½ „	44 in. „	2.00 to 2.60
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 „	32 in. „	1.40 to 1.60
„ 6lbs.	24 „	32 in. „	1.10 to 1.25

White Shirtings:—	
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. per pce.	2.20 to 2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb. per lb.	0.65 to 0.75
Black Velvets	7.00 to 8.25
English Drills 14/15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.	2.40 to 2.65
Taffachelass 12 yds, 48 in.	1.70 to 2.15

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$29.00 to 32.25	
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$31.50 to 34.75	
No. 38 to 42	per picul	$35.00 to 39.00	
Reverse Twist 16-24	„	—	

Woollens.—The past week has been very quiet again, and the enquiry for plain *Mousselines* has somewhat fallen off, prices tending downwards. Other Woollens remain as before, at quotations nominally the same.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	5.50 to 7.00	
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.25 to 5.25	
Shimagoro	30 yds. 30 in.	4.00 to 5.25	
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in.	0.24 to 0.31	
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	5.75 to 6.00	
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	16.50 to 17.50	
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	12.00 to 13.00	
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in.	0.16¼ to 0.17¾	
Figured Mousselines de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.24 to 0.28	
Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in.	0.28 to 0.36	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.20	
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.65	
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55	
Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.75	
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs. per lb	0.40 to 0.48	

Sugar.—Sales continue to be made at last given quotations, and the market generally, though quiet, shows little change. Stocks have somewhat increased.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$5.00	
„ in basket	„	$4.85	
Taiwanfoo in bag	„	$4.90	
do. in basket	„	$4.80	
China No. 1 Ping-fah	„	None	
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	$8.60 to $9.00	
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	$8.00 to $8.40	
China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul	$7.80 to $7.80	
„ No. 5 Kong-fun	„	$6.70 to $7.20	
„ No. 6 E-pak	„	$6.00 to $6.50	
Swatow Brown	„	None.	
Daitong	„	$4.35	
Japan Rice	„	$2.10 to $2.35	
Kerosene Oil	„	$4.10 to $4.20	

Kerosene Oil.—The market has remained quiet since the arrival of the *Charter Oak*. Quotations are nominal at $4.10 to $4.20, but a sale of 2,500 cases at $4.25 was reported on the 30th ultimo. The stock is by no means excessive.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Supplies of new Silk have been limited, and notwithstanding that foreign buyers evince little disposition to operate, an advance of $20 to $30 per picul has been established. Old Silk has been settled at:—

		In London at 4s. 1½d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.20 per kilo.*
For Harimitchi	$530 to $540	19/9 to 20/0	frs. 54.50 to 55.50
„ Hamatski	$420 to $430	15/11 to 16/3	frs. 44.00 to 45.00
„ Fair Sinchiu	$520 to $540	19/5 to 20/0	frs. 53.50 to 55.50
We quote for			
New Hanks—Good No. 2	$530 to $550	19/9 to 20/5	frs. 54.50 to 56.50
„ Good all round, No. 2½	$510 to $520	18/8 to 19/5	frs. 51.50 to 53.50
„ Medium, No. 3	$470 to $490	17/8 to 18/4	frs. 49.00 to 50.50
„ Common to I'rior, No. 4-5	$420 to $460	15/11 to 17/4	frs. 44.00 to 48.00

Settlements are 175 bales of Hanks, 75 bales of Oshius, and 25 bales of Filatures, in all 275 bales. Stocks consist of 30 bales of new, and 700 bales of old Silk.

Tea.—Our market has been rather more quiet during the past week, and prices have perceptibly weakened.

Settlements have amounted to 2,800 piculs, mostly of the lower descriptions. Second crop Teas are now beginning to arrive more freely, and holders seem rather anxious to avoid accumulation of stocks. The Suez Canal steamer *Glamis Castle* is expected to arrive here at an early date, to take freight for New York viâ China ports and Suez.

Common	$10.00 to $12.00	Fine	$24.00 to $27.00
Good Common	$13.00 to $15.00	Finest	$28.00 to $33.00
Medium	$16.00 to $18.00	Choice	$36.00 to $39.00 } Limited
Good Medium	$19.00 to $22.00	Choices	$42.00 & upwards. } supply.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates are slightly firmer with, however, but very little doing in either Bank Bills or Private Paper.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling	Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 1d.	
„	Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0¾d.	
„	Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1⅛d.	
On Paris	Bank Sight	5.00	
	Bank 6 months' sight	5.10	
„	Private 6 ms. sight	5.20	
On Hongkong	Bank sight	½ % dis.	
„	Private 10 days' sight	1¼ „	
On Shanghai	Bank sight	75	
„	Private 10 days sight	76	
On New York	Bank Bills on demand	96½	
„	30 days sight Private	98½	
On San Francisco	Bank Bills on demand	97	
„	30 days sight Private	99	
Kinsatz		412	
Gold Yen		401½	

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 1	State of Louisiana	Johnson	British str.	1869	Hongkong	—	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 2	Gaelic	Kidley	British str.	2652	San Francisco	May 9	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 2	Charter Oak	Staples	American ship	962	New York	Jan. 28	General	China & Jap. Trading Co.
„ 2	Tah Yew	Dirksen	Chinese str.	640	Kobe	June 30	General	S. M. Cook
„ 3	Volga	Rolland	French str.	1503	Hongkong	„ 26	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 3	Benedicta	Jansen	German schr.	247	Takao	„ 18	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 6	Genkai Maru	Hussey	Japanese str.	1917	Kagoshima	July 2	Troops	——

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
July 2	Gaelic	Kidley	British str.	2652	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 2	Abrek	Chantz	Russ. corvette	1000	Vladivostock	——	——
„ 2	H. C. Oersted	Stuenson	Danish str.	337	Awomori	——	Telegraph Co.
„ 3	Oceanus	Brorson	German brig.	1207	Hakodate	Ballast	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 4	Malacca	Edmond	British str.	709	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 4	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1914	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 4	Catarina	Fischer	Danish barque	316	Newchwang	Ballast	Nethd. Trading Co.
„ 4	Roving Sailor	Bryant	Am. 3 m. schr.	460	Hakodate	Ballast	Carroll & Co.
„ 5	Audacious	Capt. P. Colomb	Brit. Iron-clad	3774	Hakodate	——	——
„ 5	Tah Yew	Dirkeen	Chinese str.	640	Kobe	General	S. M. Cook
„ 5	State of Louisiana	Johnstone	British str.	1869	Kobe	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 7	Auguste Reimers	Thompsen	German schr.	208	Takao	General	Captain

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Duna	Steele	British steamer	1320	Hongkong	June 21	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Genkai Maru	Hussey	Japanese steamer	1917	Kagoshima	July 6	.....	
Tibre	De Girard	French steamer	1726	Hongkong	June 18	M. M. Co.	Hongkong
Volga	Rolland	French steamer	1503	Hongkong	July 3	M. M. Co.	
SAILING SHIPS.							
A. Landgren	Andries	Sw. barque	602	Newcastle, N.S.W.	June 25	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Benedicta	Jansen	German schooner	247	Takao	July 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Cynosure	Hatton	British barque	769	Nagasaki	June 14	E. Fischer & Co.	Shinagawa
Countess of Kintore	Norie	British ship	850	London	June 30	L. Kniffler Co.	
Charter Oak	Staples	American ship	962	New York	June 29	China & Jap. Trading Co.	
Etta Loring	Loring	American barque	716	New York	July 2	Isaacs Bros.	
Glammis	Key	British barque	1150	Hongkong	June 21	E. Fischer & Co.	Shinagawa
Juliane	Oestman	Germ. 3-m. schr.	187	Hamburg	June 26	Van Oordt & Co.	
Maitland	Page	British barque	712	Cardiff	June 19	M. M. Co.	
Otto	Adamsen	German brig	231	Takao	June 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Sea Belle	Ross	Brit 3-m. schr.	219	Newcastle, N.S.W.	June 24	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Union	Barry	British barque	555	Nagasaki	June 26	Boyd & Co.	

Vessels on the Berth.

Destination.	Name.	Agents.	To be Despatched.
Hongkong	Tibre	M. M. Co.	July 11th
Shanghai...	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	July 11th
San Francisco	City of Tokio	P. M. S. S. Co.	July 12th
San Francisco...	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	About July 26th

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Gaelic*, from San Francisco.—Miss Carrie Clark, Messrs. S. Hasegawa, Kintaro Yanagiya, J. C. Shira, J. Meyers, and 129 Chinese.

Per Steam-ship *Volga* from Hongkong —Mr. and Mrs. Centurione and 1 child, Messrs. Tanadori Saitto, M. Giusanni, Kita Hara Kawa, Mon. Ozouf, M. Balanche, M. Pethier, Tulpin, Baleth, and M. Guillemot.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca*, for Hongkong.—Captain Dumbreck, Messrs. Pugh, Robertson, Risby, Darney, Randall, Scott, Beveridge, and 5 Europeans; 3 Chinese in steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—General Le Gendre, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold and family, Revd. Testerride, Messrs. E. C. Kirby, Rickerby, Schultz, R. M. Brown, Iwasaki Yanoshi, and 55 Japanese in the cabin.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Volga*, from Hongkong:—

Cargo from Europe	...1,590 pkgs.
Sugar from Hongkong	...1,533 bags.
Sundries	... 145 pkgs.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca*, for Honghong.—

Silk for England	... 114 bales.
France	45 „
Total	159 bales.

REPORTS.

The *Benedicta* reports a heavy Typhoon on the 25th June veering from East round North to S. W.—Lowest Bar. 29.28—rest of the passage light winds and calms.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



In the U. S. Consular General Court at Kanagawa, Japan.

J. M. BATCHELDER,

Against

THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF THE BARQUE

"CAYALTI."

TO THE FORMER OWNER OR OWNERS OF THE SAID BARQUE AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. GREETING.

WHEREAS an action has been brought in this Court by the above-named Plaintiff against the proceeds of the sale of the Barque *"CAYALTI,"* now in the hands of the UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL for Japan, praying that the said proceeds may be paid to him on account of monies advanced and transportation and supplies furnished to the crew and coolies belonging to the said Barque *"CAYALTI."*

Now therefore take notice, that unless answer be filed therein within three months from the date hereof, judgment will be taken by the said Plaintiff according to the prayer of his Petition.

Given under my hand with the Seal of said Court affixed, this 28th day of May, A.D. 1877.

[Seal.] (Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
U. S. Consul-General.

J. 1. 3ms.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

d. w. & m.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.



And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 23C, FORSTON ST., HOXTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

December 2, 1876. B. 13ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

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CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers, Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO



H. M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. McDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of al kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873. tf.



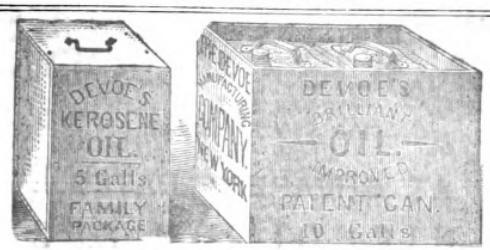
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

January 1, 1876. 52 ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the **world-wide** reputation of our oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS AND PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "**DEVOE'S BRILLIANT**" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "**DEVOE M'F'G CO. PATENTS**" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

July 7, 1877.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by

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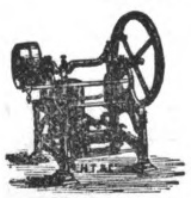
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Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 25.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omissonto renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person bv whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

It is now pretty clear that Saigo is at Takahara in Bungo, while Kirino and Kishima are at Miyazaki in Hiuga, making every preparation for a desperate defence. The port of Zadzu (?), has been thoroughly fortified by the insurgents. There seems to be a general feeling gaining ground that the worst will be over in a few weeks, and the Government is industriously spreading reports to the effect that the insurgents are disheartened; that they are defeated at every point; that Saigo has committed suicide, and so forth. Such rumours are not to be credited for a moment. That the war may come to a termination within a short period we sincerely trust, but it will not be by annihilation of the Satsuma forces that it will be brought to an end. Any one who reads attentively even the most flattering accounts of Imperial successes in the native papers will see that in the so-called engagements, although they retreat from point to point, the insurgents suffer no loss worth mentioning. We can only repeat what we stated in our mail issue, that every effort is being made by the Government to bring Saigo to terms, and even at this late hour to effect a compromise and prevent further bloodshed. Private information gives us full warrant for believing this, and it is partly owing to this cause that Kawaji has been compelled to retire, as Saigo, for reasons that can be readily understood, has refused to listen to any terms as long as he remained in command. The source whence this information is derived we have hitherto found in the highest degree trustworthy, and we believe that results will prove that it is correct on the present occasion.

With singular bad taste, when the circumstances which have brought him into notoriety are considered, Lieutenant General Kawaji was made the object of an ovation upon his return to Tôkiô from the disturbed districts in the South. A strong body of police extending in double line from the steps of the Shinbashi terminus to the Kiôbashi at the end of the main street, was assembled to do him honour; in addition to which large crowds of townspeople, attracted by the unusual demonstration, were to be seen loitering at every corner, and blocking up the foot-paths along the route, and thereby contributing largely to the general aspect of rejoicing with which it was evidently the intention of the Authorities that the reappearance in the Capital of the man who has gained for himself the reputation of being the most successful exterminator of his fellow-countrymen should be signalized. Lieut-General Kawaji may have proved himself an able commander and a courageous soldier, and in the part which he has taken against the Satsuma rebels he has simply performed the duty that the state required of him. But what we find fault with, is the spirit which recognises no indecency in rejoicing over the spilt blood of friends and relatives, for to this if there is any truth in logic, such an unseemly demonstration as that of yesterday amounts. In a frightful calamity like civil war, there is no glory to be gained on either side, and the strongest sentiment which any right minded man ought to permit himself to indulge in, under the circumstances, should be that of satisfaction at the termination of the strife, and the triumph of law and order. Such a sentiment tempered by the recollection of the price at which tranquillity has been purchased should save him from the commission of any act which might seem ungenerous in the eyes of the world. We have spoken of individual opinion, because there is always an advantage in arguing on questions of good taste in embodying, so to speak, the case in a unit, than in discussing it, as a generality. By such a method even the most cursory reader can test the soundness of the views advanced in his own person. He will readily perceive, too, that what is true of individuals, is equally true of collections of individuals, and the executive of a state is nothing more. We are fully alive to the difficulty that the Government labour under, in their desire to acknowledge suitably, the obligations which faithful services such as those of Lieut.-General Kawaji have imposed upon them, but we submit that other means than public rejoicings,—which savour of savage exultation, and are really an outrage to humanity—are open to them, whereby they can attain this end.

The *Akébono Shimbun* states that the following will probably be the plan of the Imperialists in carrying out a general attack against the insurgents. The troops that occupied Kagoshima are proceeding against them by various routes, the destination of the majority being Miyakonojo. The forces at Kakuto and Jino are also to be sent forward to that place and uniting with the Kagoshima troops will make a combined attack against the town. The Government forces at Mamibora in Higo and Shigeoka in Bungo are advancing toward Nobeoka. The interest in the campaign will therefore centre in Hiuga, and some decisive battles may be expected at Nobeoka and Miyakonojo.

A person returning from Kagoshima has reported that the insurgents are divided into four bodies. The first is commanded by Saigo in person, and is in the neigbourhood of Kakuto and Jino, opposing the Government troops under Lieutenant General Yamada. The second is stationed at Nobeoka, and is commanded by Kirino, keeping in check the Imperialists

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under Colonel Nodzu in Bungo. The third body is under the command of Murata Shimpachi watching the troops under Miuru and Miyoshi at Oguchi and Demidzu; while the fourth is under Generals Kishima and Nakajima, and were until their retreat on the 24th of last month surrounding the Imperialists at Kagoshima. On Kawaji's advance, however, they retired. It would now seem that the third and fourth bodies of the insurgents have united under Murata, and are marching to the defence of Miyakonojo. The Imperialists have therefore taken steps to attack this place before the insurgents can have time to strengthen their position, and have landed troops at Shifushi who are advancing against this stronghold. If an immediate attack take place the insurgents will not have been able to take proper steps for defence, and if they should therefore be obliged to retreat from Miya-kono-jô, and lose the commanding positions of Shinko, Takaoka and Takanojo, they will be compelled to give up the entire southern portion of Hiuga, and retreat to Bungo, where a final engagement may be looked for. Supposing that the body of insurgents succeed in holding Miya-kono-jô, and that another body advances toward the north of Hiuga, their force can avail little, as it is said not to exceed ten thousand men, although Kirino is zealously recruiting his army. The Imperial forces are as follows. Under Takashima, thirty-six hundred; under Soga, twenty-six hundred; under Oyama—who has assumed Kawaji's command—thirty-three hundred; under Miura twenty-six hundred; under Miyoshi one battalion of six hundred and fifty, under Yamada fifty-six hundred; under Nodzu twenty-five hundred; and five or six battalions in Bungo. A total of about twenty-four thousand men.

In a letter addressed by Mr. Henry C. Carey to the London *Times* the writer, referring to an article that appeared in the *Fortnightly Review*, thinks proper to relate a story of Japan which he considers "worth telling" and which he proceeds to narrate in the following words:—

> A dozen years since that country concluded treaties with Great Britain, France, and other European powers, closely resembling that with Turkey, and those with other Eastern nations, by means of which they have been so largely barbarized, and so generally ruined. Unused to treaty making, however, the Japanese authorities wisely inserted provisions by means of which it was supposed to be secured that those now made were to be replaced by others at the close of the first decade. That time arrived some four years since, and down to the last hour it was supposed that new treaties would be made. Not so, however, Britain at once asserting that there could be no "revision," except with the consent of both parties, and that until such consent should have been obtained the original treaty must remain in force. From that time the Japanese government has stood in the position of being compelled to submit to all the provisions of a treaty whose maintenance cannot fail to result in utter ruin; or, on the other hand, risk being involved in war with a nation that has always in the Eastern seas more vessels of war than would be required to close at once all that great domestic commerce now carried on by means of boats and ships between the various towns and cities, islands and provinces of the empire. Here, as usual in all cases in which Britain is interested, the question is one of might and not of right.

Now the story told by Mr. Carey is a piece of pure misrepresentation, and is accordingly quoted delightedly by the *Tokio Times*. With reference to the revision of the treaties, we also have a story equally well "worth telling" and having, moreover, the advantage of being strictly true. As will be seen by the above extract, Mr. Carey gives the Japanese the credit of introducing a clause providing for the revision of the Treaty. Now in all probability, it was inserted at a suggestion from our side, as the desirability of obtaining means for revising Treaties with the Far East periodically, was very generally discussed at the time of Lord Elgin's mission in1857. Accordingly we find that Lord Elgin provided in his treaty of Tientsin, signed 26th June, 1858, for a revision of the Commercial Articles in ten years time from the date of signature; and that Mr. Harris, in his Treaty with Japan signed July 29th, 1858, a month after that of Lord Elgin with China, provided for a revision in 1872. Lord Elgin's Treaty with Japan, signed August 26th, 1858, contained a similar provision. When the stipulated time (1872) approached, England was the first to *demand a revision*, and the Chambers of Commerce of Yokohama and Hiogo will remember the reports they drew up on the subject in 1871, on the invitation of the British Minister. The Japanese Embassy which left for the United States and Europe at the end of 1871 was charged by their Government with the work of the revision, but the abortive result of the negotiation, which occupied Iwakura and the other Ambassadors for upwards of six months in the United States, seems to have led to some change of view, as when the Embassy proceeded to England, Iwakura informed the British Government, who were prepared to enter on the question of revision, that the negotiations on this subject would be conducted, *not* in Europe, but in Japan. The Embassy returned to Japan in the Autumn of 1873, but from that time to this the subject of the revision of the Treaties has never been mooted by the Japanese Government, who are alone responsible for the perfect silence maintained on the subject. Mr. Carey's remarks on the opium question contained in the same letter from which we have quoted, are just as easy of refutation. He might, had he chosen to do so, have drawn the above facts from the same source whence we have obtained them; namely, "Papers on the Foreign Relations of the United States," laid before Congress; and for less jaundiced information on the opium question he cannot do better than refer to the sensible speech on this subject lately made in London by the Chinese Ambassador. But we have said enough to show how far Mr. Carey's singularly prejudiced statements can be relied on. His arguments on Protection the Editor of the London *Times* to whom he writes will know how to dispose of.

The Editor of the *Kakumin Shimbun*, the journal lately suppressed at Osaka, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for his offences against the Press-laws. One of the expressions which led to his punishment was as follows: "One cannot be astonished at the frequent outbreak of troubles in the country, while the Government pursues its present course, which is completely at variance with the interests and wishes of the Nation, and does not hesitate to issue, without any form of guaranty, paper money which is of no more real value than so many rags."

It would seem that the time so earnestly prayed for by certain philanthropists when a good joint of meat should be found on the table of every English labourer is not far distant. The American dead meat importations are no longer experimental, and are increasing in an amazing manner. This trade, only so recently inaugurated, has already footed up to the value of £600,000, or about three millions of dollars. The *Scotsman* states that a thousand tons of American beef or mutton are now landed every week in perfectly sound condition in Liverpool and Glasgow. The import of fresh beef into the United Kingdom during the month of March last was 60,162 cwts. against 24,084 cwts. in the same quarter last year. In view of the important results to British farmers and stock raisers that are likely to arise by the development of this trade, and in order to estimate the probable effect on their industry of the American competition, the *Scotsman* has sent a member of its permanent staff to carefully examine into and report upon all those circumstances of American agriculture which have any bearing upon the subject. The British community watch the trade with singular interest, for its development means cheap and sound meat for the million. By America its importance cannot be overestimated as it affords the cattle breeders of the Western States fresh inducements for rearing stock, and enables them to dispose of it to far greater advantage. As the area for stock raising is practically unlimited, the growth of the trade is more likely to be checked by insufficient means of transport than by absence of demand or deficiency of supply. Of course the British stock raiser will feel the effects of this new trade, and to some extent suffer from its development, but thanks to the system of Free Trade, a new branch of Commerce, so important in its results to two nations, cannot be strangled in its birth at the instance of the interested few, in order that they may grow rich on the hardships of the million. We wonder what reply American champions of Protection can find to this.

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A generous and voluntary interchange of national feeling and good fellowship has lately been shown on both sides of the Atlantic; in America by the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday at Petersburg, a town of the old Dominion, where Americans vied with English visitors in offering a tribute of personal respect to the Queen, recognising her as the chief of a race from which both nations have sprung; and in England by the cordial reception tendered to the ex-President of the United States, General Grant. The sentiments which found utterance on these occasions have something of more significance than mere expression of after-dinner goodwill. On both sides there is evident the existence of an earnest wish to throw aside those petty jealousies that from time to time find expression, but which both nations must regard as unworthy of their greatness; jealousies, which it is not too much to say, would quickly die out, were they not continually fanned by the venomous breath of political agitators, or contemptible schemers, who have no difficulty in finding newspapers venal enough to become the exponents of their pernicious views. We refer our readers to the following extract from an article which has appeared in the London *Times*, which admirably expresses the views of all moderate and sensible men of both nations on their national relationship:—

With the United States, more perhaps than with any other great Power in the world, does it become us to be on terms of friendship. Our interests are so closely bound together that a blow struck at one of us would be felt scarcely less by the other. In their progress and development the two nations go not less truly hand in hand. We are of the same family. We hold, for the most part, the same Faith. We are proud of the same literature. We share the same reality of freedom, though we differ somewhat in the terms and institutions by which it is secured, we have had, it it true, our joulousies and ill-feelings, our misunderstandings of one another; but these, with their dark results, are each day receding further into the past.

* * * * * *

We have no wish to throw a gloom upon the present day by any ill-omened words. It may be well, however, and it may save us some disappointment hereafter, if we keep in our mind the essentially transitory character of mere feeling, and the kind of reaction which so frequently follows it. We must not expect that American kindliness will always continue at the same white heat to which by the sympathy with rejoicings over a British festival, it is raised this morning. Other interests will make themselves felt by and by, and will push up to a prominence which will hide England and Englishmen from American eyes. We must submit with good grace if we are thus overshadowed and for a while forgotten. But when speeches are over and shouts have died away, and crowds have dispersed and gone home, the essential facts will remain the same. The kindly relations of the two countries will, we may trust, be as real, as they certainly will be as important, as ever. We shall say less and we shall hear less said about them, but they will subsist still in spite of all silence, and will duly assert themselves through all outward signs of indifference. Look at the matter as coldly as we will, we shall be forced to confess that for England and America to return to their old jealousy continually and to the needless threats and dangers to which that jealousy gave rise, would be folly and worse that folly on both sides. We may be rivals still on many points, but our necessary rivalry will be such as to be consistant with a solid friendship. How much more closely we could be united, and how much more useful we could be to one another by the mutual services of free trade, is, we fear, at present an idle thought, not likely to be soon realized. But we may at least reflect with pleasure that some of the first obstacles have been cleared away on both sides, and that the old bitterness of feeling has died out that once troubled our relations with one another and made them not only imperfect but capricious. We do not attach too much meaning to American sympathy with the celebration of to-day when we regard it as an assurance thus far. It would be a mistake, and an ungracious mistake, to look upon it as less than this.

The second Promenade Concert at the Bluff Gardens, which came off, after several postponements on account of the weather, on Friday evening, was extremely successful, although owing to the continued high wind the fine playing of the *Atalante's* band could not be heard to such advantage as on the occasion of the first Concert. The wind, too, played sad pranks with the lanterns, and all kinds of contrivances had to be resorted to in order to obtain sufficient light for the musicians to read the music. From the same cause the singing lost much of its effect. Open air singing at all times requires the most perfect stillness to be properly effective, and it was scarcely fair to put so small a body of performers to the severe test to which they were subjected last night. The singing was, however, far better than at the first concert, the second piece, Kücken's "Soldiers' Farewell," being admirably sung, and receiving the compliment of a hearty *encore*. The playing of the band was marked by the same fine qualities which we remarked at its first performance, the most noticable of which is the extreme delicacy with which *piano* passages and accompaniments are rendered. This most severe test of good playing is so rarely found in wind bands, that when, as in the present case, it becomes the distinctive excellence of the performance, it proves that a finely selected body of players have undergone the most careful training by a band-master of exceptional taste and skill. Monsieur Cretella has every reason to be proud of the band of which he has charge. On behalf of the community we beg to tender sincere thanks to Admiral Véron for his kindness in permitting us to enjoy a treat, unfortunately too rare.

Much of the benefit and all of the comfort that ought to be derivable from a trip to the country, far away from the glare and dust of the settlement, is neutralized by the persistent and overwhelming attentions of the fleas in the tea houses. Oil paper placed over the mats is only partially effective. Persian Insect destroyer is laughed to scorn. They are ubiquitons, bloodthirsty, insatiable. We see by one of the French papers that the Cossack soldiers are provided with a large cloak called a *bourka*, made of a peculiar kind of native cloth, which is said to be light, warm, impervious to moisture and indestructible by wear. At night this garment serves as a bed, possessing the invaluable property of driving away insects and vermin of all kinds. Won't some philanthropic and enterprising importer send for them and make a few dollars profit, to say nothing of earning the gratitude of this much enduring community.

We have great pleasure in calling attention to a most admirable address, recently delivered, at the end of the session of the Tokio Dai Gaku, by Professor R. H. Smith, which will be found elsewhere. It will amply repay a most careful perusal. We know not the extent of Professor Smith's experience of Japanese character, but we cannot call to mind any one who has so truly sketched it off. As every one is aware it requires the most intimate knowledge of a subject to enable an artist to execute a truthful sketch in a few bold strokes. And this is precisely what Professor Smith has done. The address is just what it should be. Those faults, which present so formidable an obstacle to progress on the part of the Japanese, are boldly attacked, but with perfect moderation, while those qualities which are worthy of admiration, receive a fitting acknowledgement without any empty flattery. If the Japanese will listen to the wholesome advice of Professor Smith, and others who hold equally sound views, they will advance to a point whither the sickly adulation of teachers, ignorant of everything but the art of flattery will never lead them. *Mais! Helas—*

That the system of education pursued at the Imperial College of Engineering at Tôkiô meets with the approval of those who are qualified to judge of its merits is shown by the following short article which is taken from *Nature* of May 17th. It has been found by long experience that with Japanese students the only useful method of teaching is the one here advocated, namely the combining of actual practical work and theoretical studies in about equal proportions. Any other system appears not only useless but worse than useless, as it tends merely to foster that most marked characteristic of the Japanese student, self-conceit, without enabling him to undertake any real work. It is not even sufficient that he should complete his theoretical education, and then be sent to learn the practice of his profession, as in that case he has become so imbued with a sense of his own super-excellence that it impossible to get him to condescend to work. The superiority of this system over the general method of teaching is clearly shown by those students who have studied engineering in English and American Colleges and are supposed to have received a thorough education. When they return here they prove to be of far less use than an ordinary third year cadet of the Tokio College. The following is the article referred to:—

ENGINEERING EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

The technical education of engineers is a subject which has engaged public attention for a long time past and is one of great national importance. It is somewhat singular that this country, foremost as it has

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always been in matters of engineering enterprise, should be so behind-hand in the systematic education of its engineers, there being no establishment in England devoted to that object which is recognised by the profession. Under the system that has been in vogue up to a comparatively recent period a youth intended for an engineer is taken from school at the age of sixteen being thereby deprived of the most valuable years of his education, and placed in some engineering manufactory, where he remains, perhaps, till he is twenty. In those four years his so-called "training" consists in going through the manual routine of the various workshops and "picking up" what knowledge he can by keeping his eyes open and living on good terms with the workmen. His last year is usually spent in the drawing-office, where, by a similar process of "picking up," he learns how to draw if not to design machinary or works of construction. At the end of that time his education is supposed to be complete, and he either remains as a draughtsman until something better is offered him, or he enters the office of another engineer for the purpose of improvement. All this time the far more important theoretical training is neglected altogether, no classes or examinations are held, no lectures or other instructions are given, and though some few energetic young men in some way make up this loss by private study they are a great exception, and the hours of manual work are usually so heavy (from 6 A.M. till 5 P.M.) as to render working in the evening both fatiguing and unprofitable.

The Continental system goes to the other extreme, teaching the theory and discarding the practice. This system is as bad as the other, for experience has shown that in engineering works a practical man without scientific training seldom makes such serious blunders as a scientific man without practical experience. It can only be by a judicious combination of the two systems, allowing science and practical experience to work hand in hand together in the education of an engineer that the best results can be looked for, and in these days of close competition, not only between man and man, but between country and country, it is of the utmost importance to a nation that its engineers should be instructed upon the best and soundest principles. The Indian Government recognised this when it established the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill for the systematic training of engineers for the Public Works Department of India; and it is remarkable that the profession of engineering should stand alone in England as having no recognised *Alma Mater* of its own. Many years ago an engineering college was established at Putney upon a good system, but it was badly managed, and after becoming a nuisance to the neighbourhood, was ultimately shut up; at the present time, with the exception of the technical classes at the Crystal Palace and at King's College, which, in a small way, are doing good work, there is no institution in this country devoted to the education of engineers.

While England is so far behindhand in this important question, a great work has been done by the Japanese Government in the establishment of an Imperial College of Engineering at Tokio, an institution which gives to its students a highly scientific training, combined with actual practical experience in engineering workshops which give employment at the present time to over three hundred workmen, but which are being largely increased and are turning out all classes of engineering work.

The system adopted is as follows:—The course of training extends over six years. The first two years are spent entirely at college; during the next two years, six months of each year are spent at college and six months in the practice of that particular branch which the student may select; then two years are spent entirely in practical work. The system of instruction in the college is partly professorial and partly tutorial, consisting in the delivery of lectures and in assistance being given to the students in their work.

Candidates for admission must be Japanese subjects under the age of twenty, and must pass a preliminary examination, the best fifty being chosen as cadets, of which there are two classes. A student may elect to enter either as a Government cadet—in which case all his expenses are defrayed by Government, under whom he binds himself to serve for seven years at the expiration of his six years' training—or he may enter as a private cadet, paying his own expenses, in which case the obligation to serve subsequently under Government is dispensed with. In all other respects he is on the same footing as the Government cadet.

The whole system of training may be divided into three courses:—(1) General and Scientific, (2) Technical, and (3) Practical. The general and scientific course, which is taught during the first two years, includes (1) English language and composition, (2) geography, (3) elementary mathematics, (4) elementary mechanics, (5) elementary physics, (6) chemistry, and (7) mechanical drawing.

The Technical course consists of the following branches of engineering:—(1) Civil engineering, (2) mechanical engineering, (3) telegraphy, (4) architecture, (5) chemistry and metallurgy, and (6) mining. This course is taught during the third and fourth years of the curriculum. The practical course, in which the students are engaged during the last two years in the practice of the special branch each man may have selected, consists of working in the laboratories of the college, and in the engineering works connected with it established at Akabane, where they serve a regular engineering apprenticeship. While this course is going on lectures on special subjects are given, and the students are required to prepare reports upon the work in which they have been engaged.

In the Technical course are included the higher mathematics and natural philosophy, engineering, civil and mechanical, geology, mineralogy, surveying, naval architecture, strength of materials, practice in the chemical, physical, metallurgical, and engineering laboratories, and in the drawing office and workshops.

The main building, which is a very handsome structure, consists of a central portion containing the large examination hall and library, drawing offices and class rooms, and on each side of this extends a wing containing other class rooms and lecture halls. This is the College proper, and surrounding it are separate buildings set apart for the dormitories, Professors' houses, museum and laboratories of which there are four devoted respectively to chemistry, physics, metallurgy, and engineering. The buildings have been very admirably arranged by the Principal of the College, Mr. Henry Dyer, C.E., and the architectural details have been carried out with great skill by Mr. C. A. de Boinville.

The Staff of the College consists of a Principal and nine English Professors, assisted by Japanese teachers, and the Institution is under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Public Works.

A calendar of the College is published annually, which contains information relative to the admission of students, courses of study, and examination papers, as well as catalogues of the splendid collection of instruments in the laboratories, and of the books in the library, which seems to be exceptionally rich in almost every branch of general and scientific literature.

The discussion as to whether sensation ceases immediately after decapitation has recently again been revived. The writer of this was himself witness of an execution where the face of the criminal, a young fellow of twenty-two, underwent the most terrible change fully a minute after the head had been severed from the body by a sword cut and placed on a spike. The eyes opened, the tongue was protruded, and the features passed from an expression of perfect calm to that of acute suffering. The *Shanghai Courier*, however, relates, on the authority of Mr. Davenport, who has recently returned from a mission to Yunnan (we must state that Mr. Davenport got his information from a local mandarin), that in the Yunnan province there is a tribe called the Lolos, who are very curiously constituted in this respect, being so barbarous, that they are unable to form any conception of death, and "only object to lose their lives when they have been already decapitated." It would certainly be interesting to know how this knowledge of their *post mortem* objections to losing their heads has been arrived at.

The *Celestial Empire* states that Hongkong has at present a sensation in the shape of a giant eight feet three inches in height, being a foot more than the last Chinese giant Chang. His name is Yaou San. He is still young and growing fast, having added two inches to his stature in the past year. The same paper contains an account of a child born in Singapore of Batavian parents having two faces, four arms and four legs. The creature happily died, and the father very properly refused to sell the body to a physician for a large sum, saying that it was a monster and ought to be buried out of sight.

We take from *Nature* the following account of a curious property said to pertain to Japanese Mirrors:—

JAPANESE MIRRORS.

A short time ago a friend showed me a curious effect, which I had previously heard of, but had never seen. The ladies of Japan use, in making their toilet, a small round mirror about $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness, made of a kind of speculum metal, brightly polished and coated with mercury. At the back there are usually various devices, Japanese or Chinese written characters, badges, &c., standing in strong relief, and brightly polished like the front surface. Now if the direct rays of the sun are allowed to fall upon the front of the mirror and are then reflected on to a screen, in a great many cases, though not in all, the figure at the back will appear to shine through the substance of the mirror as bright lines upon a moderately bright ground.

I have since tried several mirrors as sold in the shops, and in most cases the appearance described has been observed with more or less distinctness.

I have been unable to find a satisfactory explanation of this fact, but on considering the mode of manufacture I was led to suppose that the pressure to which the mirror was subjected during polishing, and which is greatest on the parts in relief, was concerned in the production of the figures. On putting this to the test by rubbing the back of the mirror with a blunt pointed instrument, and permitting the rays of the sun to be reflected from the front surface, a bright line appeared in the image corresponding to the position of the part rubbed. This experiment is quite easy to repeat, a scratch with a knife or with any other hard body is sufficient. It would seem as if the pressure upon the back during polishing caused some change in the reflecting surface corresponding to the raised parts whereby the amount of light reflected was greater; or supposing that of the light which falls upon the surface, a part is absorbed and the rest reflected, those parts corresponding to the raised portions on the back are altered by the pressure in such a way that less is absorbed, and therefore a bright image appears. This, of course, is not an explanation of the phenomenon, but I put it forward as perhaps indicating the direction in which a true explanation may be looked for.

We regret that we must defer our review of Mr. Aston's valuable Grammar of the Japanese Written Language until a future issue, as the work is too important to be dismissed in a few words.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 9th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 10.10 a.m. on the 6th instant, announces that the forces under Lieut. Generals Miura and Soga united on the 5th instant. The forces under Takashima have arrived at Shifushi on their way to Miyakonojô, and by this time they must have reached that town. The rebels seem to make Miyakonojô their most important stand point, so that much opposition is expected. About three hundred rebels surendered themselves on the 5th instant.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A telegram from Police Inspector Murata, who is now in

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Owake *ken* (Bungo), despatched at 10 p.m. on the 5th instant, announces that on the morning of 3rd instant a reconnoitring party of the Imperialists was sent out to Assa-tôge in Hiuga, but were there attacked by about one hundred rebels. Firing of guns was heard from the direction of Takachiji-tôge.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

It is rumoured that the *Asama Kan* has been wrecked on the coast of Hiuga.

Captain Reeves, of the P. & O. steamer *Sunda*, has favoured us with the following report of a Cyclone encountered by that vessel June 23rd and 24th, in Lat. 29.30 N, Long. 126.00 E.

June 23rd 4 p.m. wind E.N.E., force 6°, overcast and rainy weather, rising sea (Bar. 29 86—Ther. 74°). 8 p.m. wind E N.E, force 7°, overcast, with rain and increasing sea (Bar. 29-72 Ther. 73°). No change till 9.30 p.m. when the wind increased with strong gusts Bar. 29.68—Ther. 74°), heavy rain and increasing sea. Heavy rollers coming up from S.S.E. All appearances now indicating a Cyclone to S.S.E., probably travelling to N.W.—Rounded to on starboard tack, heading N. E. by E.; engines half speed. Midnight, wind E. by S., force 9° to 10°, torrents of rain, very high cross sea (Bar. 29 59 Ther. 78). From midnight the wind rapidly increased to a whole gale with terrific squalls, and very heavy confused sea with torrents of rain till 7 a.m., when the storm was at its worst with squalls of hurricane force and torrents of rain, the sea now running in enormous pyramidal masses, the ship notwithstanding behaving admirably, heeling over in the more furious blasts, but shipping very little heavy water, though enveloped in a continuous sheet of spray. The engines, working very regularly, enabled the ship to keep well up to the sea. At 11 a.m. the port lifeboat, having been frequently struck by heavy seas, broke up altogether. At noon the weather commenced to improve rapidly till 4 p.m., when the ship was enabled to proceed on her course. Subjoined are the hourly readings of the barometer, etc.

Hour.	*Ship's Head.*	*Wind.*	*Force.*	*Barometer*
24th, 1 a.m.	E N E	E by S	10°	29.51
2 ,,	,,	,,	10-11	29.44
3 ,,	,,	E. S. E.	10-11	29.29
4 ,,	E. by N.	S. E. by E.	11	29.26
5 ,,	E.	S. E.	11	29.19
6 ,,	E. by S.	S. E. by S.	11-12	29.09
7 ,,	,,	,,	11-12	28.88
8 ,,	E. S. E.	S. S. E.	11-12	29.00
9 ,,	S E.	S.	11	29 04
10 ,,	S. E. by S.	S. S. W.	11	29.09
11 ,,	S. S. E	S. W. by S.	11-10	29.13
12 ,,	S. by W.	S. W.	10	29.25
25th, 1 p.m.	S. S. W.	,,	10-09	29.38
2 ,,	,,	,,	9	29.44
3 ,,	,,	,,	8	29.53
4 ,,	,,	,,	7	29.63

Went on course, wind and sea rapidly decreasing. Barometer rapidly rising. Wind remaining at S. W. till noon.

Tuesday, 10th.

We yesterday published an account of a typhoon which the P. & O. steamer *Sunda* met with on the 23rd June during her voyage from this port to Hongkong. The thirteen passengers on board the steamer presented an address to Captain Reeves before they left the *Sunda*, acknowledging the skill and judgment with which, ably seconded by an excellent staff of officers and a good crew, he handled his vessel during the storm, and to which, under Providence, they attributed their escape from imminent peril. Among these passengers were Chief Justice Snowden, Colonel Dickins, Commander Pusey, R.N., Captain Dempster, and Messrs. Donald and Gadsden, both master mariners, and this address therefore derives unusual value from the professional signatures appended to it.

The following report of the *Sunda* will show that she narrowly escaped a similar difficulty on her trip up from Hongkong to that which she experienced on the 23rd ultimo:—"When off the North end of Formosa, July 2nd at 10 a.m., a fresh gale set in from E. N. E. with sultry and hazy weather and rapidly rising sea. At noon, with the barometer at 29.75 it blew a strong gale from the same quarter, with a high increasing easterly sea. At 11 p.m. the barometer fell to 29.70, it then blowing a strong easterly gale with hard squalls and torrents of rain. On the 3rd at 2 a.m. the barometer registered 29.60, a strong gale blowing from E. by S., accompanied by squalls and rain increasing in violence, and heavy rollers coming up from S. S. E. At 4 a.m. the weather was becoming worse, the barometer being 29.49. At 6 a.m., with the barometer at 29.46, it was blowing a whole gale from the S. E. with furious squalls and torrents of rain, and it was necessary to bring the ship to the wind in order to take on the bow the tremendous sea which was then running. It became evident that a cyclone was passing to the southward on a westerly track towards the Coast of China. At 8 a.m. the barometer rose to 29.50 and the wind blew from S. S. E., otherwise there was no change. At noon the barometer rose to 29.50 and the wind from S. by E. was decreasing to a strong gale, the weather appeared to be clearing and the sea slightly improved. At 3 p.m. the barometer was 29.75, the wind S. by E. and blowing a fresh gale, the sea had decreased and was more regular, so that the ship was kept on her course, N. 60° E. under reefed trysails and staysails and full steam. At midnight the barometer was 29.85, with a moderate gale from S. by E., a high but decreasing sea, and passing clouds. At 8 a.m. on the 4th the barometer rose to 30.00 with a moderate gale, though squally, and decreasing sea, the wind S. S. E. with a force of 6 to 7. At noon the weather was fine with a strong S. S. E. breeze, and the barometer 30,07. The wind gradually fell, and on the 5th blew moderately, the weather being fine.

Japanese silk producers, who last year obtained an average of $800 per picul for their produce, find it difficult to realize the fact that this year they will have to part with their silk at a price under $550, and it is not strange that they resort to every means in their power to endeavour to reach last year's prices. The native merchants are to be pitied, as it is more than probable that they will lose on every bale of silk they are at present bringing to the market. Telegraphic advices from Europe, both political and commercial, are as bad as they can be, and reports of forced sales in London do not tend to improve the depression which such telegraphic news causes. Owing to the very small arrivals, an advance of $25 per picul was paid last week by the few buyers who had the field all to themselves, but with larger arrivals prices are sure to decline again. There would seem to have been some excitement on the last Maebashi and Hachoji markets, transactions having taken place there at upwards of 32 *mommé* ($535) for all round Maebashi, and 37 *mommé* for Hachoji Hanks, whilst such silk is worth here at the utmost $490 to $500 and $430 to $440 respectively, and with but few buyers at that.

The schooner *Otsego* arrived in port this morning from the Kurile Islands. About two months ago Mr. Cook purchased her as she lay stranded at Skotan, and left here in the *Beatrice* for the purpose of floating the *Otsego* again. In this he succeeded, after putting a new bottom in the schooner, and brought her down safely to this port.

The *Ocean Pearl* reports light S. W. winds after leaving Hakodate, until the last three days, during which she experienced strong N. W. winds. The *Annie W. Weston* left Hakodate June 16th. During the passage saw three barques and passed the *John Mc Kean* yesterday. The *Ching-too* was to have left on the 2nd instant.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Lieut. General Tani, who commanded the beseiged forces in Kumamoto castle, has been ordered to Hiuga, where he will probably have a command.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

A rebel who was taken prisoner confessed that he had only seen Saigo once since the capture of Hitoyoshi, and that many days ago. He said that Saigo might be at Miyako-no-jô with Murata, but was inclined to think that he had committed suicide.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Major-General Saigo will, it is said, proceed from Osaka to the seat of war.

Mr. Tsunei Sei-itchiro, the editor of the recently suspended *Yakunin Shinshi* which used to be punished at Osaka, has been punished with one year's imprisonment for violating several articles of the Press laws by the following statements:—That the Central Government mismanaged public affairs and acted contrary to the will of the nation, and that it was therefore quite natural that rebellions should arise. Also that the Government is issuing paper money without any security, so that such paper money is likely to become as worthless as waste paper; and further for publishing the report that H. E. Iwakura had been assassinated.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 1.50 p.m. on the 8th instant, announces that a report had just been received from Admiral Kawamura that the first division of the Imperialists had taken

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Shifushi, and the fourth division had reached Kokubu. The third division was to advance that day from Midzobe to Odori.

Wednesday, 11th.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Tanais*, with French Mails on board to the 3rd June, left Hongkong yesterday, the 10th instant, at 8 a.m.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched from Kumamoto at 4.10 p.m. on the 9th instant announces that the troops under Lieut. General Miura advanced to Odori on the 7th instant, but on the night previous the rebels who had been stationed there retreated towards Oguchi.

The town of Odori was occupied by the Imperialists, and ten companies sent on to Okubo, two companies to Jinshutai in Kirishima, and six companies to both Shiwohitashi and Auraku.

The troops under Miyoshi advanced against Masaki at dawn of the 8th instant, the rebels having evacuated the town on the previous day and retreated to Iino. The Imperialists took possession of the three villages Nagaye, Haitsuka and Nagayama.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

A telegram from Colonel Ozawa, now at Kumamoto, received at 4 p.m. on the 8th instant, announces that Lieut. General Tani had informed him that at 3 p.m. on the 4th instant, as a body of rebels were advancing from Nagase on the road to Shigeoka in Bungo, the Imperialists attaked them both in front and rear and defeated them. The rebels then retreated to Kurotsuchi-tôgi, where they were reinforced by another body of rebels, and together made an attack upon the Imperialists at Jônokoshi. The Imperialists received the attack boldly, and fighting continued till night-fall.

At 5 p.m. on the day following the Imperialists made an attack upon Kurotsuchi-tôgi but failed to capture the rebel positions.

Lieut. General Tani will take command of the Imperialist forces in Bungo.

A telegram from Kawaji, dated Kiôto 5.40 p.m. on the 8th instant, announces his intended departure the following day for Kiôto viâ the Tokaidô.

Thursday, 12th.

The *Caroline* reports leaving London March 3rd. Had N. E. winds down Channel, passing the Lizard on the 6th. Met with very light N. E. trades and crossed the Equator in 29° West, March 23th, falling to leeward near the Brazil coast and had to beat along it, the winds hanging far to the southward. The passage to the Cape was rather tedious owing to southerly winds. Running the longitude down met with the usual strong westerly winds, and passed Anjer on the 9th June. In the Java sea had very dirty weather; light winds up the China sea, a cyclone passing close to the ship whilst off Formosa. Up to the Japan coast experienced a strong N. E. current, exceeding 2 knots an hour most of the time. Passage from London 129 days.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

We hear from one who has just returned from the seat of war that the rebel commander Ikebe Kichijuro was killed on the 20th of last month.

The rebels are said to have been notified by their commanders that they should capture the Imperial surgeons whenever possible. The head-quarters of Saigo are said to be on the borders ofthe provinces of Hiuga and Osumi.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The rebels who now surrender themselves are mostly *samurai* of Miyozaki and Obi (Hiuga), and are not the Satsuma *samurai*.

A display of wrestling and acrobatic feats will take place at the public gardens Uyéno, Tokiô, on the 17th and 18th of this month, for the entertainment the of Foreign Ministers.

Great drought continues in Matsuyama, Iyo, and Gumma *Ken*.

Friday, 13th.

Yesterday afternoon the United States Consul-General heard a charge brought by George Miller, stevedore, and his wife, against three seamen of the U. S. S. *Tennessee*, McAdams, Mooney and Moore, for assault and battery. Mrs. Miller said that while she was sitting in a *jinrikisha* near the English hatoba on Monday morning last waiting for the return her husband from on board ship, one the accused named McAdams accosted her and demanded the return of some two dollars which he said she owed him from the night before. As McAdams was quite a stranger to her, she told him so and assured him that she was not in his debt to her knowledge. After giving vent to a tirade of foul words and uncalled for abuse, Mrs. Miller said that Mr. Adams with the assistance of another seaman named Moore who came up at this moment, capsized her *jinrikisha*, so that she was pitched into the street, receiving several bruises in consequence. Mr. Miller now made his appearance and a general scrimmage took place, in which Mr. Miller was severely kicked and had to take refuge in the boat house.

The evidence for the defence was of a very contradictory nature, and in the end the Consul-General, who characterized the assault as a disgraceful act, unworthy of men and American seamen, sentenced McAdams and Mooney to ten days imprisonment, three to be passed on bread and water. Moore was discharged.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 3.40 p.m. on the 10th instant, announces that after the Imperialists arrived at Odori on the 7th instant they made several attacks upon Jinshukan and Okubo. At the latter place were a large number of rebels who fled from Kokubo and Asoyama, and who fought in a most desperate manner. The Imperialists have recently received reinforcements. Fighting continued from the noon of the 7th to about 4 p.m. on the 8th, when the rebels showed signs of giving in, and retreated to a hill near the town of Okubo. The Imperialists attacked this place but without success, as the rebels were too strongly posted. Six companies under Lieut. General Oyama attempted to turn the rebel flank but failed. Attacks were also made on Shimidzu and Asoyama.

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 4.55 p.m. on the 10th instant announces that on the 9th instant a desperate attack was made upon the rebels, and the town of Okubo eventually taken, together with all the rebel positions outside the town and at Jinshukan. The rebels were pursued as far as Iino and Kanagoshi.

Itagaki Taisuku, Hayashi Yuzo and two other *samurai* of Tosa will shortly start for Kiôto.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

Lieut. General Kawaji is suffering from rheumatism, which commenced to trouble him about the time he opened communication with Kagoshima. He is now hardly able to walk.

Lieut. General H. I. H. Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya will start for the south in command of reinforcements on the 15th of this month.

From the *Osaka Nippô*.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial army arrived at Nagasaki on the 4th instant.

Saturday, 14th.

An action was brought by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., against J. H. McGregor in the American Consular-General Court yesterday, to recover the sum of $134.57, balance of two accounts rendered. Defendant admitted one bill and stated his willingness to pay the amount as soon as he had earned the money, but the other he claimed to have already paid. After hearing the evidence, which General Van Buren characterised as being too equally balanced to admit of any decision other than mere guess-work, the case was adjourned. The litigants in the meanwhile were advised to come to some amicable arrangement out of Court. We have since heard that this has been effected.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched by Lieut. General Miura at 11.15 a.m. on the 12th instant, announces that a determined attack was made by the Imperialists upon the villages of Omizo, Hara, Igokubo and Chiri, and they succeeded in capturing several rebel batteries. The left wing then advanced from Hirashima to Tashiro, and many rebel entrenchments were taken. The rebels retreated to Kobayashi by the way of Rokukannon and Herajima-goi. The main body of the Imperialist then advanced as far as Ikono-také.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 2.30 p.m. on the 11th instant, says that a report had been received from Miura to the effect that the left wing of the troops under his command had advanced to the foot of Kirishima-yama, the right wing to Sumiyama, and the main body to Kobayashi.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 8.55 p.m. on the 11th instant, states that on the 10th the troops under Miyoshi, the right wing of Yamada's force, the *Tondenhei* (Yezo troops) and those under Colonel Yamakawa united and attacked the rebels in the neighbourhood of Iino, defeated them and forced them to retreat to Kobayashi.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

It is rumoured that His Majesty the Mikado will return to the capital on the 20th of this month.

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THE MEMORIAL OF THE *RISSHISHA*.

[First Notice.]

THIS singular manifesto merits the careful attention of all who desire to inform themselves of the current political sentiments of a large section daily increasing in numbers, power and influence of the cultured public of Japan, or who regard with any interest the doubtful fortunes of a country for centuries so strangely isolated from the rest of the world, only—more strangely still—to embrace with the over-eagerness of a newly converted proselyte the very civilisation it had for more than two hundred years viewed, or pretended to view, with horror and detestation. The long and varied roll of history nowhere presents so curious and interesting a phase of national life as that in the midst of which we live, and which we regard, for the most part, with an apathy that the philosophic historian of the future will ridicule or lament according to the humour or tendencies of the moment. Before our very eyes is being accomplished the most radical transformation that was ever effected in the social and political character of any nation—a transformation such as no Eastern potentate or people ever yet dreamed of as either possible or in the least degree desirable; such as only a dozen years ago would have been deemed by every European student of the history and manners of the Far East the most unrealisable of political chimeras. For the first time in the annals of the world a nation has of its own motion completely severed itself from its past, thrown aside its religion, destroyed its social hierarchy, annulled its history and without a ruler, without a policy, sought to merge or hide its nationality in the dress, manners, laws and science of over-sea visitors, almost ere the breath had cooled with which it had expressed the contempt and detestation they had inspired. A sort of suicidal phœnix, it has hoped to rise into a new and stronger life from the ashes of a self inflicted immolation. If the ease with which the Japanese have torn themselves from the past be reckoned a proof of weakness, the resolution with which they have maintained their faces in the right direction, however much their feet may have erred along unknown ways, must be accepted as a proof of strength, and the generous onlooker will not too severely criticise either the over confidence which has impelled them without due preparation to undertake a perilous journey along unexplored tracks towards an undefined goal, or the devious and often purposeless wanderings into which lack of the discipline, that experience alone can teach the necessity of, too frequently betrays them.

It is in this spirit, and with a desire less to find fault with the people or Government of this country than to signalise the dangers both have to encounter, and so far as our lights enable us, suggest remedies for the ills which afflict the state at the present moment, that we shall proceed to examine the complaints set forth in the remarkable document before us. Considered merely as a literary effort the memorial of the *Risshisha* does not call for any enthusiastic admiration. Its style is turgid and beset with the faults commonly incidental to Japanese compositions. We meet with redundancy where conciseness is desirable, with meagreness where some fullness of detail would be welcome. Not a few of the facts averred are to say the least, of doubtful authenticity, and the premises stated do not always warrant the conclusions drawn from them. But with all these drawbacks the document is a remarkable one, and shows a political earnestness and insight never before, to our knowledge, displayed by any state paper emanating from a Japanese source. The author has managed to say what he had to say, though he might have said it better and in fewer words, and what he had to say was well worth the telling, and is well worth the hearing and laying to heart by those who hold the destinies of Japan in their hands.

What however lends a certain air of injustice to the whole Memorial is the absence of all recognition of the difficulties of the position in which the Government found itself after the downfall of the *Bakufu*. We should have been better pleased had some reference been made to these difficulties and their unprecedented nature taken into consideration, as fairly excusing much that was then, and has been since, erroneous in the policy of the Government. Before passing judgment upon the present rulers of Japan, who with some exceptions comprise all the leaders of the Restoration, we should remember what sort of a task it was they found themselves confronted with in 1868-9. Whether or not they were wise in bringing about the events of those years we do not care to enquire, for our present purpose it is sufficient to indicate what the task was accomplished facts had set before them. It was nothing less than a complete reconstruction of the whole system of Government under circumstances altogether different from what those who were to effect that reconstruction had had any experience of. For more than two centuries the Mikado had left all executive power to the Yedo Shôguns. The functions of the Kiôto nobles had been restricted to the management of Court intrigues and the conduct of the empty ceremonial intercourse between the Western and Eastern Capitals. They were wholly unversed in political affairs. Least of all were they fitted to deal with foreigners then knocking more loudly than ever at the gates of the Empire, almost within hearing of the Son of Heaven himself. The Kiôto Court had been in the habit not only of leaving the execution of its vague decrees to the Shôgun, but of having those very decrees, in most instances at least, suggested by the agents of the powerful dignitary upon whom all real responsibility for them rested. Now they saw themselves forced, without the aid of skilled subordinates, with no precedents to aid them, no definite policy to guide them, to frame their own decrees, to see to the execution of them, and to bear the full responsibility attaching to them. The state machinery of the Imperial Court had become

'Rusted with a vile repose,'

the framework of the Bakufo administration was shattered to pieces, the *daimios* were busier with mercantile speculations than with the interests of the commonwealth, and the leaders of the Revolution found themselves obliged suddenly to replace the system they had overturned, equally destitute of such experience as alone could fit them for the task, and of such means as alone could enable them adequately to perform it. Novices in the supremely difficult art of Government, it is no marvel that these men who had enough to do in the confusion of the moment to keep things going, were led into committing the errors which eventually forced them to assume a position they did not, we verily believe, contemplate or desire at the outset. Seduced by the new born fervour of their admiration for western institutions, they promised

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reforms which they have found themselves unable to carry out, and have naturally enough sought refuge from the difficulties their inexperience has created in the easy haven of a Venetian despotism. Such a result might have been anticipated, and the oligarchs of to-day merit blame less for being what they are, than for the inconsiderate haste with which they made delusive promises that a little reflection ought to have convinced them were not likely to be within their power of fulfilment.

Before proceeding to a particular examination of the charges preferred in the Memorial we think it right to say a word or two in defence of the Bakufu. It is the fashion—a somewhat silly one in our opinion—to revile and decry the Shôgunate on every possible occasion, and the author of the Memorial has allowed himself to fall in with this fashion.

Whatever may have been the hierarchical rank of the Shôgun, there can be no doubt that at least from the time of IYEYAS the actual administration of the Government was chiefly in his hands, and it is equally certain that since the pacification of the Empire by Gongen Sama—the one really great man measured by a western standard Japan appears to have produced—the people enjoyed a high degree of prosperity and a practically uninterrupted peace. The reports of the Spanish and Portuguese missionaries and of the Dutch and English traders of the 17th and 18th centuries testify abundantly to this. The troubles that attended what may be called the second advent of foreigners after the visit of Commodore Perry were almost entirely caused by the action of the Court at Kiôto. Orders were and again and again sent to Yedo commanding the immediate execution of the impossible task of expelling the foreigners, and when the *Bakufu* fell the very first decrees of the new Government were directed against foreigners, and many of the very men whom we see in marvellous travesties of the ugliest of Western costumes pay court to their Sovereign every new year's day, were among those who most violently called for the expulsion of the hairy barbarians. We believe that the *Bakufu* up to the day of its downfall was favourable to the gradual development of foreign intercourse, and we are not at all sure that, had its policy been persevered in, a progressive assimilation by the people of this country of so much of our civilisation as was suited to them, in lieu of the violent and half-forced wholesale imitation of its externals with which we are familiar, would not have resulted in a state of things more agreeable in every respect than what we actually live under. Under such a process the Japanese would not have lost so utterly and irrecoverably as they have the exquisite and unique charm of their national character, and in their intercourse with foreigners would have retained that suave gravity which the younger generation have exchanged for a a saucy familiarity. The fanaticism of the past is, it is true, wholly a thing of the past, but it has not made way for liberality of sentiment or conduct. In the old *Yamato-damashii* there was something not ignoble. In the ill-will towards foreigners subordinate officials take no pain to conceal—an ill-will born of wounded vanity and ignorant envy—only a contemptible and wretched spirit can be discerned.

Turning now to the Memorial which in all probability will never meet the eye of His Majesty, whom nevertheless the meanest Japanese has a constitutional right to petition, we are first presented with a brief review of the circumstances under which the Restoration was brought about, and the Government of the country resumed by the MIKADO—or rather assumed by those who used his name—the overthrow of the *Bakufu* being ascribed to just such a despotic and oppressive course of administration as that which the author accuses the existing Government with following. The specific charges against the Government are then set forth, with some diffuseness but, with an exception or two we shall not omit to note, with sufficient clearness. The counts of this indictment are eight in number, and the first and most serious of them in effect accuses the Government with being unfaithful to their trust in that, in lieu of taking measures to enable the Emperor to redeem his oath to give the people a due voice in the Government of the country, they have retained the whole direction of affairs in their own hands, and have thus constituted themselves an irresponsible and despotic oligarchy, the members of which by a sort of esoteric pact are recruited from the four *Han* of Tosa, Choshiu, Satsuma and Hizen. No one acquainted with the history of Japan during the past eight years will doubt the truth of this charge so far as the facts are concerned. But it is a much easier thing to promise than to create representative institutions. Some attempts to inaugurate a representative system have been made, and these were probably sincere. The task is confessedly a difficult one, the elements of a representative system as understood in the West hardly perhaps existing in Japan (though it may be fairly doubted whether the Japanese farmer is not on a par in political wisdom and intelligence with the peasant-proprietor of France or Italy), and the difficulty may have deterred the Government from making any further attempt to fulfil the promises which they must now regret they ever allowed themselves to utter. The other alternative that they have been mainly influenced from the beginning by a vulgar lust for power is not an impossible one, but is one which we are loth to accept. The truth of the matter probably is, that while the party now in office had at the outset a sincere desire to inaugurate a representative system, when they came to understand what a representative system really meant and involved, and found or fancied that it would be incompatible with their own permanent retention of power, they lost their zeal for that particular species of reform, and established as strict an oligarchical polity as the world has ever known, which they have since maintained by every means at their command. Now an oligarchy as all history shows is the very worst and weakest of all forms of Government. Venice may be cited as—but is not really an instance to the contrary. The South American republics are really oligarchies, and point the moral though they do not in the least adorn the tale of this species of despotism. The miserable history of the Italian republics of the middle ages is known to every one. An oligarchy, always more or less undermined by intestine jealousies, is irresolute in council and undecided in action. Its divided responsibility makes it little amenable to the pressure of public opinion, and what energies it possesses are chiefly employed in keeping itself in power. It is worse than the hated 'Turannis' of the Ancient Greeks, and is immeasurably inferior to an hereditary despotism of which it possesses all the vices

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with none of the redeeming virtues. A despot must and usually does care for the opinion of his subjects; his interests are permanently, not transiently, bound up with those of his people; under him a change of policy may be accomplished by a change of advisers. Under an oligarchy, a change of policy can in most cases only be effected by a change of government—both in form and essence—a change too frequently accompanied by a civil war. The constitution of Japan is such, that though in form an hereditary despotism, events have converted it into what is really an oligarchy veiled by a despotism. The Emperor has for centuries been a puppet, and has neither exercised any real action in the Government—which it is not necessary perhaps, nor advisable he should—nor any choice in the selection of his advisers, a function it were well he discharged under the guidance of public opinion. Such a condition of things is the outcome of the national history, for which it would be absurd to hold the existing Government responsible. But the party in power should recognise the difficulty and danger of the situation, and cast about for a remedy against the disorganisation which threatens their country—a duty which we cannot refrain from saying they do not show a proper anxiety to perform. Not that the remedy is far to seek. Japan, it may be, is not yet fit for a representative system in the full sense of the expression. The three conditions enumerated by JOHN MILL do not, possibly, exist in the country. The people may not be, broadly speaking and in any active sense, particularly desirous of a representative system. They perhaps would not be able to preserve it if bestowed upon them, and they might not be found equal to fulfilling the duties or discharging the functions which it would impose upon them. But however premature an Assembly of Representatives might be, an Assembly of Notables could with perfect propriety be called into existence without further delay and herald a not remote advent of a real representation. In the ranks of the *Kwazoku* and higher *samurai*, among the officials, merchants, bankers and men of letters, some two or three hundred persons might at any moment be easily found possessed of sufficient leisure and culture to undertake and perform reasonably well the functions of members of a deliberative or consultative assembly, whose share in the councils of the Government, considerable from the beginning, might be enlarged *pari passu* with the development of the representative principle. Under the *Bakufu* each *daimio* had his council of elders, nor could the Shôgun refuse to hearken to the advice of the nobles and *hatamoto* of his court. The destructives of 1868-9 have abolished all the ancient modes of communication between governors and governed, and have not hitherto seriously attempted to fill the gap. The essence of a true reform is not merely to destroy but to replace; to abolish a bad political method without replacing it by a better is always a half-measure and often a great political folly. It cannot for a moment be doubted that there exists in this country a public sufficiently numerous and sufficiently intelligent to justify the pretensions put forward in the memorial. The Government cannot with safety or justice turn a deaf ear to the demands of the more earnest and cultivated classes of the people they rule over to be allowed a voice in the administration of the Empire. All history shows the unwisdom and peril involved in a persistent refusal to gratify the legitimate aspirations of men to exercise rights, which their training, their culture, and their position indubitably entitle and their necessities force them to claim.

THE GOVERNMENT AND RICE.

A SHORT time ago some of our contemporaries drew attention to the subject of the export trade in rice. Nothing could well be more unfortunate than the turn which the discussion then took. Wrong issues were raised; the question was looked at entirely from the foreign merchant's point of view; and there was displayed on all sides an astonishing forgetfulness of certain facts essential to a correct understanding of the subject. Both those who found fault with and those who defended the Government laboured under the misapprehension that the rice which it was exporting was all received by it direct from the farmers in the shape of taxes; that the same revenue system which existed years ago is still in force; and that by consequence the same considerations which were pertinent to the question of the exportation of rice then are equally pertinent to it now.

These mistakes are fundamental and necessarily vitiate all reasoning founded upon them. In theory, at least, the Japanese Government now collects the land tax not in kind but in currency. The rice which it exports so largely it professedly buys, and, in fact, to some extent does buy, in open market; a market in which, from the enormous advantages of its position, it must have everything pretty much its own way. Between the Government as tax-collector and the government as grain merchant the unhappy Japanese farmer—that is, five-sixths of the entire population—is ground between the upper and the nether millstone. A correct apprehension of these facts would surely have led to a bestowal, in the first instance, on the native producer forced to sell his rice, of that sympathy which was mistakenly invoked on behalf of the foreign merchant anxious to be allowed to have the export of it.

The measure promulgated four years ago for the revision of the land tax, like so much of the rest of the multifarious departmental legislation under which this country groans, was hurried through with a precipitate rush, before either the public mind was prepared for its acceptance or the necessary arrangements were made for its being carried out.

Of all the rash changes in the national economy attempted by the Government, none has aroused so fierce and so general resistance as the innovation in the mode of assessing and collecting the land tax. The old system was, as regards rice lands, that a certain proportion, roughly speaking about a half, of the annual crop was paid in kind as a tax or rent to the Government, which thus became the largest rice holder in the country. But as all official salaries and nearly all the other state expenses were calculated and paid in rice, the Government seldom experienced much difficulty in disposing of the contents of its enormous granaries. There was always in store a sufficient surplus to provide against unfruitful years. There being no foreign intercourse, no export was thought of. The changes introduced by the present Government four years ago may be summed up under two heads. First, the tax was ordered to be paid in money instead of in kind; and secondly, the basis of assessment chosen was

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the selling value of the land instead of as before, the annual harvest yield. The country was not then, is not now, and for many years to come cannot be, properly prepared for either of these changes, and the attempt to carry them into effect has been productive of the utmost hardship to the farmers.

For the taxes all over the country had to be paid in at the same time of the year; and in order to obtain the money wherewithal to pay them the farmers had no choice but to sell their rice in the nearest market. The rice market all over the country was thereby glutted, and prices necessarily went down with a rush. Consequently the poor farmers had to sell off a much larger proportion of their crops than usual to realize the money amount of the tax. Their own share of the crop, always far too small, was thus further reduced to starvation point. As was to be expected, the exasperation of the over taxed victims found vent in agrarian risings all over the country, and the Government was forced to cast about for some remedy for the disastrous consequences of its hasty and ill considered legislation.

A variety of contrivances were thought of. In some districts the local authorities petitioned and obtained from the central Government leave to accept from the farmers rice in pledge for the ultimate payment of the tax in money. But this was obviously much the same thing as the condemned system of paying the tax in kind, and if such a relaxation of the letter of the law were widely permitted it would be tantamount to a confession of the impracticability and failure of the Government measure. It was incumbent on the Government itself to come to the rescue of its own handiwork, and the plan hit upon was this. 'We will not,' they said, 'go back upon what we have attempted to do; the tax upon rice lands must, in the terms of the law which we in our wisdom have promulgated, be paid not in rice but in money: the hardship thereby entailed upon the farmers by having to sell their rice at low prices in a glutted market we will remedy by going into the market ourselves and purchasing largely. So shall depressed prices be raised, and the farmers obtain without difficulty the money they need for the payment of their taxes.' This ingeniously absurd scheme is understood to emanate from the Finance Department.

For, granting it to have been put forward in all good faith, the round-about inefficacy of the plan is one of the least of the objections to it. Not only is it at best a mere palliative of the evil it was designed to remedy, but it is also capable, not to say only too susceptible, of being made to serve a widely different end, and so to make matters worse instead of better. For in Japan the interests of the rulers and the ruled in this matter, so far from being identical, are diametrically opposed. The hardship of having to sell their produce at grievously reduced prices is not the only one which the new law entails upon the farmers; another serious drawback is the drain of the currency from the provinces to the capital, whence little of it ever returns. The appearance of the Government in the markets as a purchaser will leave this evil untouched. And what guarantee is there that the Government purchases will always be made at the times and in the places where the rice market most needs to be sustained?

The very fact of such an expedient having to be resorted to at all is of itself an admission of the failure of the attempt to exact payment of the rice-tax in money. For simultaneously with that measure, and as a necessary accompaniment to it, the Government issued a notification permitting rice to be exported free of duty. It was of course intended that this freedom to export should operate as a relief to the depression of the overstocked rice market; and no doubt to a certain extent it has done so. But not to any thing like the extent anticipated. The causes of this paralysis of this branch of trade will be set forth at length on another occasion; meanwhile the conclusions which we are concerned to establish, bear on an entirely different aspect of the question.

In the present social condition of the Japanese people the effort which the Government is making to exact the tax on rice lands in currency instead of in kind is premature. Against the convenience of the Government, which is to receive its tax direct in money, ought to be set off the inconvenience, the hardship, the injustice inflicted on its subjects who are able to pay only in kind. Both features of the Government measure, its rate of assessment and the mode of collection, have aroused in every province a bitter sense of wrong, and in many, overt insurrection. Reluctant as the Government naturally is to recognise its own mistakes, it has already made a partial concession to public opinion by the issue, at the beginning of this year, of the decree reducing the rate of assessment from three to two and a half per cent. on the valuation of the land. But the mode of collection is hardly less galling to the bulk of the population than the heaviness of the rate, and in the interest both of the reputation of rulers and the welfare of the ruled it would be a good thing if, on this point also, the redress of a popular grievance were preferred to persistence in a premature innovation.

Oyama Tsunayoshi was summoned on the 30th ultimo from the temporary prison in Sakuracho to the Special Court and examined from the morning until 4 p.m.—*Cosmopolitan Press.*

The *Kiusiu Maru* came off the Slip on Monday, the 2nd instant, having been repaired sufficiently to make the trip to Shanghai, for which port she left early on the morning of the 4th. Her repairs will not take more than three months.—*Rising Sun.*

Prince Arisugawa, the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces, whose arrival was announced early on Wednesday morning by a royal salute from the fort, is now on a tour of inspection among the wounded soldiers quartered in the various parts of the town. His presence among the men will go far to cheer them up under their sufferings, and those among them who are sufficiently convalescent will be stimulated to return and fight again on the side of a Government which has shewn itself so solicitous in caring for and sympathising with them during the period of their recovery. We trust also that this short relaxation will prove beneficial to the Commander-in-Chief himself, who after his long and arduous duties must now be sadly in want of change and rest.—*Rising Sun.*

A telegram has been received by Messrs. Adamson Bell and Co. announcing the arrival of the *Loudoun Castle* in London at seven o'clock on Monday night (July 2nd). She is therefore the first ship, having made the passage in 37 days 2 hours from Woosung, including all stoppages, and nobly justifying the opinion of her backers.—*Shanghai Courier.*

The silk market is reported opened by the purchase of Buffalo and Woman chops at Tls. 415 (19/3 @ 5/5½), Dancing Bear No. 2 Tls. 410 (19/), SSS Dollar Chop Tls. 390 (18/1). It is difficult to criticize these operations in a serious spirit; presuming that they are as reported, *bonâ fide* purchases, and not shipments under a private arrangement with the native owners we fail to see what advantage has accrued to any one (except Chinese) by the patient inaction of buyers for the past month. These silks could certainly have been bought any time during the last three weeks under the prices now quoted. The pharisaical thanksgiving of silk inspectors "that they are not as the chinzees are" now appears somewhat premature and uncalled for. The disposition that can face a margin for loss of 15 per cent in these times might be called sanguine, but that is not the word for it.—*Shanghai Courier.*

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

(Osaka Nippô.)

The following is a letter sent by Kawamura Sumiyoshi, the Vice-Minister of Marine, to the *samurai* of Satsuma during the time they were beseiging Kumamotò castle:—

"Saigo Takamori, at the head of a hostile army has marched into Higo with evil intent, and has thereby incurred the displeasure of the Mikado. His Majesty has sent military and naval forces to punish both him and his followers. After a lapse of several weeks, as might have been expected the insurgents have been defeated by the Imperialists, for an unjust cause can never make headway against a just one. The insurgents can neither advance nor retreat, and there is nothing left for them but to die among the hills and on the moors. Day after day have the insurgents looked that some other clans would come to their assistance, but as their cause is an evil one, such expectations must for ever go unfulfilled.

"My heart overflowed with sorrow, when I heard that Beppu and Hemmi were endeavouring to induce men in Kagoshima to join them by means of false representations or by exciting their fears. As their cause is bad and they have met with no successes they are, necessarily, compelled to have recourse to such means.

"I have for some time past been intending to write a letter to you, but have been unable before to do so, on account of my many duties. Hearing that Yamazaki, the commander of the *Hô-shô-Kan* had written to you on two occasions in the same spirit as that in which I wished to address you, I trusted that you might receive his arguments with favour. I now write a few words to explain to you the justice of my views.

"It is needless to say that it can never be justifiable for a subject to take up arms against his ruler, or to plunge his country into strife in support of an unjust cause. At the present time our country has a mass of foreign and internal questions to deal with, and the present state of the country demands that they receive the greatest attention in order that the foundations of progress and civilization may be soundly laid. If, then, at a time when such important questions are pending you allow yourselves to be roused to anger and disturb the peace of the country, you do yourselves infinite harm, inasmuch as you are weakening the power of your own nation. Now I am well aware that although you have involved yourselves in the present rebellion you are not the originators of it, and if you will confess yourselves in the wrong and surrender yourselves, as I earnestly hope you may be induced to do, I will petition the Government to extend to you all possible leniency. If it be your intention to die, is it not better for you to die in your country's cause than to die rebels, disgraced and dishonoured? Let me entreat you to put this question to yourselves, and to endeavour to come to a right decision."

The following was the answer to the above: "We have had the honour of receiving a communication from Your Excellency, Kawamura Sumiyoshi, Vice-Minister of Marine. Having considered your arguments, we have come to the conclusion that they are one-sided, and that Your Excellency does not weigh the questions fairly.

"The originators of the present troubles are * * * * * *. Saigo Takamori when residing in Kagoshima, held the rank of *Sho-sammi* and General-in-Chief of the Army. He is thus a high officer of the Throne. But * * * * * and others, in direct violation of the laws of the Nation attempted or caused to be attempted his assassination. This is the entire cause of the present civil war. Yet the Government take no notice of those who thus violated its laws. If, therefore, laws are not to be binding on certain individuals confusion must prevail, and bad men will usurp the place of good. Under such circumstances it is useless to look for any tranquillity in the Empire.

"These were the causes that induced Saigo Takamori to set out from Kagoshima to obtain redress from the Government, but on his arrival in Higo, he was opposed by the Imperial troops, his rank and titles were taken from him, and he was proclaimed a traitor. This was not done by consent of the Emperor, but by those who wished to conceal their own crimes and deceive the Mikado.

"We are therefore much angered, and have determined to destroy these corrupt officials and to disperse the infernal clouds which surround the Emperor and the Imperial Throne.

"Those whom Your Excellency in your letter styles Imperialists, are in our in our eyes merely Rebels, used by a set of corrupt officials to destroy reason and justice. As such they must be destroyed.

"You say you will petition the Government to extend its clemency toward us if we will surrender. This is ridiculous. We are fighting for justice, and in a just cause we care not what our fate may prove. Your Excellency further says that we may recover our honour. This we cannot understand. Surely the cause of justice is honourable. How then have we lost our honour?

* * * * *

"So greatly do we differ from the views expressed by Your Excellency that we think Your Excellency must be out of your mind or speaking under the influence of nightmare. When Your Excellency has exhausted all your talents you had better come to Kumamoto and ask our pardon. We beg to inform Your Excellency that this is the last time we shall hold any communication with you."

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR KANAGAWA, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Kanagawa, 23rd June, 1877.

(Continued from the "Japan Weekly Mail," July 7th.)

I.—RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF THE PORT OF KANAGAWA FROM THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1876.

FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Cotton Manufactures, $7,747,138.			
Cambrics	yds.	1,236,497	$103,815
Chintzes	,,	1,945,794	146,820
Cotton Fabrics	,,	1,084,872	107,895
Cotton Yarn	pcls.	146,248.23	4,124,002
Cotton Thread	,,	334.47	19,828
Drills	yds.	534,436	37,541
Handkerchiefs	doz	8,104	4,925
Satins (Cotton)	yds.	1,097,316	149,950
Shirtings, Grey	,,	43,300,513	2,228,837
,, White	,,	252,113	18,547
,, Dyed	,,	257,456	21,107
Singlets and Drawers	doz.	8,644	35,555
Taffachelass	yds.	174,076	49,936
T. Cloths	,,	1,585,482	94,208
Turkey Reds	,,	2,751,683	199,770
Velvets	,,	1,881,272	404,402
			$7,747,138
Woollen Manufactures, $2,532,152.			
Blankets	pcls.	1,890.57	96,797
Bunting	yds.	53,053	6,500
Camlets	,,	14,137	3,812
Cloth	,,	154,383	226,607
Flannel	,,	83,985	27,939
Lastings	,,	68,735	18,949
Merinos	,,	8,126	2,197
Mousselines de Laine	,,	9,732,031	2,040,520
Rugs	pieces	609	1,909
Stripes	yds.	3,814	1,941
Taffachelass (Woollen)	,,	383,638	70,741
Wool Fancies	,,	161,416	29,665
Woollen Yarn	pcls.	38.79	4,575
			$2,532,152
Mixed Cotton and Woollen, $593,920.			
Alpacas	yds.	65,339	11,745
Italian Cloth	,,	658,263	162,837
Lustres and Orleans	,,	1,256,398	185,124
Singlets and Drawers	doz.	402	2,398
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures	yds.	1,002,996	231,816
			$593,920
Metals, $626,886.			
Brass	pcls.	257.52	4,184
Copper	,,	278.61	10,336
Copper Ware	—	—	4,346
Iron, Manufactured	pcls.	98,503.61	343,025
,, Pigs	,,	4,014.29	3,858
,, Wire	—	2,572.51	20,837
,, Scrap	,,	17,554.46	31,040
,, Ware	—	—	74,269
,, Piping	—	—	7,810
,, Roofing	—	—	1,622
Lead, Pigs	pcls.	1,407.28	10,242
,, Sheets	,,	979.36	7,180
Nickel	,,	128.37	12,852
Quicksilver	,,	427.85	32,292
Spelter and Zinc	,,	2,966.61	19,141
Steel	,,	1,535.04	12,015
Tin	,,	429.83	9,800
Tin Plates	boxes	2,675	16,209
Yellow Metal	pcls.	249.01	5,828
			$626,886

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Arms and Ammunition, $51,959.			
	—	—	51,959
Miscellaneous Foreign, $4,255,228.			
Anchors and Cables	—	—	1,051
Articles de Paris	—	—	5,199
Beer	—	—	46,549
Blacking	—	—	5,121
Boots and Shoes	pairs	16,850	15,289
Books	—	—	57,619
Buttons	—	—	9,961
Carmine	pcls.	5.80	4,015
Coals	tons	16,745	176,951
Corn, Indian	pcls.	834.61	3,945
Candles	—	330.93	6,694
Canvas	yds.	231,851	47,968
Cement	pcls.	17,743.10	14,875
Clothing and Haberdashery	—	—	94,124
Cloth (Elastic)	—	—	20,226
Cordage	pcls.	1,775.32	24,591
Coral	,,	19.69	31,136
Clocks	pieces	83,387	105,062
Carpeting	—	—	40,613
Drugs	pcls.	3,432	41,058
Dyes	,,	1,233.32	104,631
Flour	,,	9,207.51	36,463
Furniture	—	—	7,385
Ginseng	pcls.	60.63	4,209
Glass (Window)	cases	14,389	55,529
Glass ware	—	—	94,392
Hemp Thread	pcls.	184.65	2,148
Implements and Tools	—	—	1,202
Instruments, Scientific	—	—	22,516
,, Musical	—	—	9,553
Linen	yds.	29,497	7,202
Leather	pcls.	5,308.05	209,420
Leather Cloth	yds.	13,873	2,962
Machinery	—	—	99,431
Medicines	—	—	141,698
Matches	—	—	74,126
Mirrors	—	—	3,993
Oil, Kerosene	pcls.	88,789.20	297,067
,, Salad	—	—	2,827
,, Castor	—	—	5,165
Oils, various	—	—	1,745
Oil Cloth	yds.	2,754	1,646
Paint Oil	pcls.	3,820.25	32,130
Pictures	—	—	1,284
Perfumery	—	—	12,746
Porcelain ware	—	—	4,304
Plated ware	—	—	59,430
Paper and Stationery	—	—	198,147
Provisions and Stores	—	—	133,162
Quinine	pcls.	8.41	32,525
Red Lead	,,	181.31	1,929
Sugar, Loaf	,,	1,635.79	22,413
Soap, Bar	,,	5,270·57	29,820
,, Scented	—	—	33,362
Saddlery	—	—	9,035
Spectacles	—	—	7,271
Silk piece goods	pieces	8,029	30,534
Satin piece goods	,,	2,412	43,235
Silk and Cotton Mixtures	,,	1,986	41,213
Stoves	—	—	2,628
Tea Lead	pcls.	14,344.76	137,515
Thermometers	—	—	1,719
Tobacco	pcls.	174.77	9,665
Towellings	doz.	5,565	9,683
Trimmings	—	—	8,836
Umbrellas	doz.	13,436	75,884
Umbrella frames	—	—	75,573
Varnish	—	—	3,339
Watches	pieces	18,760	129,262
Wines and Spirits	—	—	92,420
Sundries and Unenumerated	—	—	457,523
Miscellaneous articles on Government account	—	—	621,284
			$4,255,228
Miscellaneous Local, $3,034,597.			
Alum	pcls.	1,858.50	3,313
Cattle and Live Stock	head	3,947	31,184
Cigars	pcls.	238.57	34,892
Cloves	,,	247.51	8,847
Cotton (Raw)	,,	23,637.68	331,969
Furs and Skins	—	—	3,971
Horns, Rhinoceros	pcls.	4.93	8,795
,, Buffalo	,,	140.58	2,331
Hides	,,	145.68	2,233
Hoofs	,,	159.20	2,130
Indigo	,,	203.79	4,153
Ivory	,,	405.55	7,762
Matting	—	—	13,128
Musk	pcls.	2.11	17,725
Oil (Ground Nut)	—	—	9,043
Peas and Beans	pcls.	11,397.51	25,130
Rattans	,,	1,694.15	11,050
Rhubarb	,,	374.34	6,322
Sugar, Brown	,,	503,094.34	1,909,102
,, White	,,	56,505.00	400,152
,, Candy	,,	3,214.14	28,067
Safflower	,,	663.24	28,128
Saffron	,,	2.83	1,662
Sea-horse Teeth	,,	28.70	1,291
Tea Matting	—	—	31,311
Tortoise-shell	pcls.	120.81	65,726
Vermilion	,,	566.07	45,180
			$3,034,597

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Manufactures	$7,747,138
Woollen Manufactures	2,532,152
Mixed Cotton and Woollen	593,920
Metals	626,886
Arms and Ammunition	51,959
Miscellaneous, foreign	4,225,228
Miscellaneous, local	3,034,597
Total Value of Imports	$18,841,880

II.—RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF THE PORT OF KANAGAWA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Articles.		Weight.		Value.
Awabi Shells	pcls.	1,102.96	—	$2,980
Bronze	—	—	—	3,797
Camphor	pcls.	104.05	—	1,789
China Root	,,	1,623.57	—	4,583
Cocoons, pierced	,,	3,899.42	463,846	
,, unpierced	,,	57.20	11,450	530,946
,, waste	,,	1,486.19	55,650	
Coal	tons	1,375	—	11,521
Copper Ore	pcls.	6,978.69	132,832	
,, Slabs	,,	916.64	18,941	
,, Scrap	,,	52.45	1,044	154,003
,, Wire	,,	45.87	1,186	
Cotton piece goods	—	—	—	1,337
Drugs	pcls.	539.93	—	4,733
Fish, Dried:—				
Cuttle-fish	pcls.	5,794.70	69,348	
Awabi	,,	5,144.87	146,794	
Bêche de mer	,,	386.45	12,291	
Shell-fish	,,	—	4,317	297,495
Shark's Fins	,,	466.99	11,646	
Dried Fish (various)	,,	7,059.13	35,099	
Fans	—	—	—	36,680
Fire Engine	—	—	—	1,031
Ginseng	pcls.	1,251.49	—	140,250
Isinglass	,,	1,079.57	—	32,390
Lacquered Ware	—	—	—	92,484
Medicines	pcls.	—	—	2,747
Mushrooms	,,	1,908.09	—	80,784
Porcelain and Earthenware	—	—	—	29,878
Potatoes	pcls.	7,164.66	—	6,657
Paper	,,	88.85	—	3,601
Provisions	—	—	—	1,415
Rice	pcls.	268,278.60	—	462,675
Seaweed, uncut	pcls.	14,133.23	30,664	
Seaweed, cut	,,	6,232.00	21,986	52,650
Screens	—	—	—	1,732
Silk, Raw	pcls.	18,418.67	13,191,710	
,, Noshi	,,	1,488.93	233,613	
,, Floss	,,	588.58	111,504	13,735,040
,, Waste	,,	4,316.81	198,213	
Silk piece goods	—	—	—	15,869
Silk-worm Eggs	cards	1,018,525	—	1,902,271
Skins and Furs	—	—	—	1,746
Tea	pcls.	115,994.07	—	3,473,178
,, Bancha	,,	2,033.58	—	21,984
,, Dust	,,	6,070.52	—	19,456
Tea-packing paper	—	—	—	1,217
Tobacco leaf	pcls.	3,236.22	—	34.622
Umbrellas	pcs.	52,614	—	2,528
Wax, Vegetable	pcls.	530.00	—	6,530
,, Bees'	,,	29.45	—	1,144
Sundries	—	—	—	276,136
Tatal				$21,431,879

Note.—A picul is 133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois.

III.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British, General	121	125,448	124	128,830
British Mail Steamers	27	26,659	26	25,630
American, General	25	16,582	28	18,690
American Mail Steamers	37	133,931	39	141,154
French, General	3	1,009	3	1,009
French Mail Steamers	27	44,355	26	42,629
German	28	6,892	27	6,852
Russian	4	1,445	3	1,320
Swedish and Norwegian	5	3,635	5	3,635
Danish	4	842	3	824
Dutch	2	2,683	2	2,683
Total	**283**	**363,481**	**286**	**373,256**

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VESSELS SOLD TO JAPANESE PURCHASERS.

1 British Hulk	$6,000
1 British Ship	7,000
1 American Steamer	7,500
Total, 3 vessels for	$20,500

IV.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM KANAGAWA DURING THE YEAR 1876.

Imported from England other Countries	$13,026,290
,, Open Ports in Japan	8,350,981
Total Import	$21,377,931
Exported to England and other Countries	$22,685,389
,, Open Ports in Japan	5,365,294
Total Export	$28,050,683
Total Imported and Exported	$49,428,614

V.—PORT OF KANAGAWA.

RETURN OF THE DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH A RETURN OF SHIPPING ENTRANCE AND CLEARANCE FEES AND STORAGE CHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1876.

Import Duties	$840,496
Export Duties	676,774
Shipping Fees	7,616
Storage Charges	8,233
Miscellaneous	2,201
Total	$1,535,320

VI.—RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BRITISH RESIDENTS AND FIRMS, AND THE RESIDENTS AND FIRMS OF EACH FOREIGN NATIONALITY ESTABLISHED AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Nationality.	No. of Residents.	No. of Firms.
British	635	54
Austro-Hungarian	15	2
Belgian	12	1
Chinese	1,033	18
Danish	19	1
Dutch	86	4
French	161	36
German	160	19
Hawaiian	—	—
Italian	21	6
Peruvian	—	—
Portuguese	62	—
Russian	35	—
Spanish	32	—
Swedish and Norwegian	19	2
Swiss	24	7
United States	240	26
Total Foreign Residents and Firms	2,554	176

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) RUSSELL ROBERTSON.

SIR HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

We deeply regret to hear that rumours are in circulation pointing to the possible stoppage of the Woosung railway at the expiration of the present term. It it most devoutly to be hoped that these are without good foundation. There is no doubt, however, we believe, that an active correspondence is now being carried on upon the subject between the British Legation and the Viceroys of Chihli and Nanking, and we can only trust that their negotiations may result in the aversion of any step so ruinous to the interests of both foreigners and Chinese as that which is now said to be in contemplation.—*Shanghai Courier.*

On Sunday evening, the 24th June, a severe storm of wind occurred, causing many of the ships in harbour to drag, more or less. Fortunately little or no damage was done, and this is matter for congratulation, as some of the larger vessels, notably one man-of-war, dragged very considerably, and had a collision taken place, the results would probably have been very serious, as the gusts at times were particularly severe.

At Takahsima and Hashima, where the violence of the storm was more severely felt than in our immediate neighbourhood, we regret to hear that at the former place no less than five junks were wrecked, involving the loss of two lives, besides considerable damage having been done to the sea wall, wharf, and other property. We learn that at Hashima the wharf has been washed away, and serious damage has been sustained by buildings on the island—*R. S. & N. Express.*

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS,

TO THE ENGINEERING STUDENTS OF TÔKIÔ DAI GAKU, JULY, 1877, BY PROFESSOR R. H. SMITH.

The subject which I have thought a suitable one upon which to address you on the present occasion is "Engineering and Education of Engineers in Japan." The subject is one on which a very great deal may be said, and there are questions in connection with it, both sides of which may be very plausibly argued by different men fully qualified to form an opinion upon them. I make no pretence, therefore, to infallibility in the opinions I may express, and will gladly admit the possibility of the experience of the next few years shewing some of these opinions to be wrong. Recent events, however, are precipitating the adoption of great changes in the educational establishments of this country, and in view of these changes the importance of the subject becomes such that no excuse is necessary for my speaking upon it to-day, even if my own ideas with regard to it were not perfectly matured. My remarks, although all having reference to my own profession, may, I hope, be not wholly uninteresting to those before me who have no present or prospective immediate personal connection with engineering, the more so because they are specially addressed not only to those students who have already joined the engineering classes, but also to those looking forward to so doing, and on that account I have avoided technicalities that could be understood only by those who have already gained some special knowledge.

Both with regard to the possible or probable progress of engineering itself, and with regard to the most advantageous mode of educating engineers, the situation of Japan is in several ways different from that of other nations. It is the present misfortune of Japan to have lived for centuries strictly separated from all the rest of the world. This seclusion has, in the first place, kept the mechanical arts in a stationary and very rudimentary condition, and it has also effected what can only be remedied with far greater labour and difficulty than the hindrance to the development of the arts, for it has destroyed the useful spirit of rivalry and competition with other nations. No one will be inclined to dispute my statement that the arts have made no very great progress since the date of their birth in this land, and probably most men will freely admit that there is good evidence for believing that they have very considerably retrograded from the degree of excellence they had formerly attained. The many steps Japan has fallen behind Europe in this respect, however, can be rapidly overtaken by means of what may be called artificial education from without, but the knowledge and skill which may be thus rapidly acquired will certainly remain absolutely unproductive if it be unaccompanied by some stimulating spirit which will drive the nation forward to ever renewed energy and effort. And the history of the whole world teaches us that there is no other stimulus strong enough to do this than that of rivalry with neighbouring nations. The desire that our own country should stand as high or higher in the estimation of the world; that our own countrymen should enjoy in as great or a greater degree the comforts and happiness that the material and intellectual wealth, the possession of which is called civilization, can ensure; that the men who are born in the same land and owe the same allegiance as ourselves should have as great or greater freedom and liberty, than the men of other lands; this is the rivalry between nation and nation of which I speak, and it is this sentiment which has received the sacred name of patriotism. The destiny of the world is to move from bad to better, and from better to better still, and the force which guides it to this noble destiny is the spirit of rivalry between different races, or, as I have said, patriotism, which spirit has never been wholly dead in any nation since man first became an intelligent and sympathetic being. What was it that urged the Germans to establish that splendid system of thorough education and, thereby, during this last half century to establish a national prosperity so infinitely greater than before, that their industry may almost be said to have been created anew? It was the sting of shame that the German patriots felt when they saw their fatherland so far behind the French and the English. What was it that secured

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for England a few years ago its Education Bill, and has at last awakened English manufacturers from their blind faith in the superiority of their own industrial resources and processes? It was the knowledge that Germany had advanced beyond us in education, and the fear that she and Belgium would soon outstrip us in the excellence of their productions.

Many will hesitate to admit my proposition that the seclusion of Japan for centuries has resulted in an almost entire destruction of this useful and necessary spirit among the Japanese. They will cite the eagerness with which foreign knowledge is sought after at the present day; the resentment with which any assertion of inferiority is received; the extreme jealousy with which even the appearance of foreign interference with Japanese affairs is guarded against. I am glad to believe that the undeniably wide-spread desire to acquire a knowledge of European science is produced by a sincere and hearty anxiety for the welfare of the nation. But I am sorry to be obliged to express my conviction that, whatever may be in the minds of that small body of intelligent men who are the leaders of thought in Japan, the idea of the mass of the people is that there is a certain quantity of knowledge and skill which somehow or other the King of Heaven has allowed to fall into the hands of the wrong people, and which has to be got from them by purchase or otherwise, and as soon as it has been got possession of, then Japan may again retire into the dignified repose of a secluded life. The people of Japan have yet to recognise that these Europeans themselves are learning and finding out every single year more new things than have been discovered by Japan during any fifty years of her seclusion From very ignorance of the necessity of it, there has as yet come into existence among the mass of the people no steady resolve to enter into the race of competition that is always from century to century being run by the nations of the wide word. Until Japan consents to become one of the common brotherhood of nations—a brotherhood of rivalry it may be, but still a brotherhood—to throw itself once and for all boldly into the life of the world, and to accept the responsibilities and privileges which that position involves; until communication between this and other countries is as free and unrestrained as it is between France and Germany and Britain; until this position has been deliberately assumed as a permanent one and the dream of possible future retreat from it has been altogether discarded as an absurdity of the past; until that time arrives Japan will constantly risk the danger of a relapse to that ignoble stagnation wherein there exists no stimulus to progress in industry, in act, or in culture, but which of itself is a sure guarantee of an opposite retrogression.

I am endeavouring to shew that the probability of future engineering prosperity does not depend so much upon the existence in the country of a small body of well-trained, energetic and enthusiastic engineers, as upon the diffusion throughout the mass of the nation of a certain sentiment—upon the creation of a new industrial spirit which will affect the people as a whole. Of course, a moderately large body of good engineers is essential, but they must be supported by others very much more numerous than themselves. In no country at all do engineers supply one hundredth part of the capital requisite for the work they carry on. The scientific engineers must operate in conjunction with good business men and must be able to command the services of good workmen.

Now a radically false idea of work is only too prevalent in Japan. The true idea of work is that the product should be of as good quality, and the production as cheap as possible. But the too common idea in this country, unconfessed, it may be, no less real and influential, is that the main object of work is to furnish an excuse for the workman receiving wages. What is the result? When business is conducted in accordance with the desire to furnish as many men as possible with the minimum amount of wages, it infallibly follows that the work is done in a wretchedly inefficient manner, and the workmen are demoralized, it being their interest to do as little as possible. General poverty and degradation are the certain results, and are attended by as general a slothful sentiment of contentment with the miserable condition. But there is this further result, which is more immediately our concern as engineers; there are fostered the more deeply-rooted prejudices against the use of labour-saving machinery. Now the labour-saving quality is in most cases the only true measure of the efficiency of the machine. A machine which will produce the same thing with the help of just half as much human labour as another machine requires, is simply on that account nearly twice as good as that other. But in Japan at the present day, with the two homely exceptions of sewing and knitting machines, no labour-saving machinery worthy of mention is used in the common industry of the country. Setting aside a few printing-presses and silk-spinning jennies, the only places where you can meet with labour-saving machinery is inside the new government workshops, and even there the most of it is destined to the manufacture of war material; which, however necessary it may be at times, is the reverse of favourable to that kind of industry which I am at present recommending. Not only does such machinery not exist at the present time here, but the fight for the gradual introduction of it will be a long and arduous one. The reason is that there is among this people just now no hearty desire that business of all kinds should be done in the best possible way; that mechanical work should be done by machinery if it is proved that it can be done better and more cheaply by machinery than by hand-labour; and no permanent progress can be expected, not even the dawn of an age of engineering prosperity can be looked for, until that desire is honestly entertained—nay more, until it is deeply felt—by the majority of the industrial classes. And you must not hope for a too rapid development of this sentiment, even should the best efforts of the wisest lovers of Japan be crowned with success. A reformation of this kind is in all countries accomplished only slowly. Consider, if every extensive new application of labour-saving machinery meets with so much opposition from ignorance and prejudice as it does in England, the very nursery of modern mechanical science and where these innovations have been introduced only gradually over a period centuries long, what difficulties and dogged resistance must not the apostles of applied science in Japan be prepared to meet and battle against? You who have entered, or are about to enter, the engineering courses of study in this University, are all of you, no doubt, willing to devote your energies for years to the acquirement of engineering knowledge and skill, and those of you who do so with distinguished success at this time of the beginning of the scientific regeneration of the empire, have very special prospects of fame and honour; but you have another and a very different task outside of the walls of the University and after the completion of your studies here—the task of educating the people you work for to a proper appreciation of those few simple industrial truths which I have tried to explain; and a far more glorious and lasting fame will attach to the names of those fewer and more earnest ones who will do most in teaching the people this, that it is their own truest interest to make production as good and cheap as possible; who will succeed best in convincing the workmen that it is their interest and duty, and ought to be their pride, to take a quarter of an hour's wage for doing in a quarter of an hour accurately and honestly a quarter of an hour's work, rather than an hour's wage for doing the same work in a careless and slovenly fashion in four times the right time. It may occupy only a few months to suppress the Satsuma rebels, but the battle against the prejudices, the carelessness and the want of business honesty that prevail among your countrymen will be a far longer and more difficult one, and will put to the test all the courage and patient persevering energy you can summon to it. I am convinced there will never be wanting soldiers to fight in this nobler warfare, and the victory which will most assuredly come though it be gained slowly step by step, will be worthy a far brighter jewel in the crown of the Mikado than the defeat of Saigo, or the establishment of a popular representative assembly as an integral part of the government.

You see then, that according to my idea the main barrier that opposes the onward march to engineering activity is rather the want of the proper sentiment and spirit than the want of material resources. If the proper idea once took firm hold of the mind of the people, there would then be no fear of the ultimate result. For the natural

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resources of Japan are very great. Japan undoubtedly possesses great mineral wealth and a rich, fertile soil. Although the mountainous nature of the country makes transport expensive through some districts, that ought to be compensated for by the large number of rivers, long stretches of which are navigable, and by the unquestioned advantage of a remarkably extensive seaboard. Again the natural capabilities of the people are great. Their physique is strong, wiry and enduring, and their intelligence is quick and receptive. The majority of the present Japanese workmen are the very reverse of what a good workman ought to be, but in those few instances in which, as for example in the government workshops, they have been subjected to the proper training and discipline, it has been proved that they are very capable of becoming skilful, clever mechanics.

In fact, the producing powers of the nation are more than ordinarily great if they were only utilized. The only material which is perhaps not sufficiently plentiful is money. This is not the proper place to attempt to deal with the large and difficult question of the supply of capital to an impoverished country. It is enough to remark that many experienced foreigners hold decidedly to the opinion that a sufficiency of capital does not at present exist in the country. But there are large engineering enterprizes and small ones; projects which to ensure success require vast outlays of capital, and others which may be conducted profitably on a much more moderate scale. There can be no reasonable doubt, I think, that the capital in the possession of native merchants and men of property is at any rate amply sufficient to allow of foreign machinery being used to an immensely greater extent than is done just now. It is only in recent times that the system of monster factories has been developed in other countries, and although it has no doubt been proved that in the modern circumstances of these countries, this system is by far the most profitable, it must not be forgotten that the same system, if it had been adopted in those countries last century, would probably have proved only ruinous, and that the same system may not be at all suitable to other countries whose present condition is very different from that of any part of Europe or America. At the same time I will say, that to any Japanese financier who has studied the existing relations between capital and labour in European countries, and has learnt what proportion of the earnings of a great industrial establishment really goes into the purse of the capitalist and what proportion is really sunk in the district in the shape of wages and otherwise, ought surely to recognize very easily the short-sightedness of the policy that would much longer resist the free employment of foreign money in this country.

What we are doing in the different engineering schools, then, is merely to pave the way for a revolution that is to take place outside the college walls in industrial society. This, the teaching of pure engineering students, is our special work, and I intend now to dwell upon the peculiar circumstances affecting that education, and the proper means of facing these circumstances.

The unwillingness to learn which is the chief difficulty in the larger education of the people, is not one of the obstacles that present themselves to us inside the University class-rooms. Nowhere else that is known to me, could be found more industrious or more well-intentioned students than those it has been one of the great pleasures of my life to teach since I have been engaged in the Dai Gaku. Nor is there any want of talent displayed. They have had a great deal to learn that is perfectly new to them, and which is to a great extent out of harmony with the intellectual temperament imparted from past generations. The associations of childhood or of the later home-life contribute nothing whatever to facilitate these new-fangled studies. Taking such considerations into account, I am of opinion that their success has exceeded all reasonable expectation. Some teachers complain of want of originality among their Japanese students. Under present circumstances I do not think that this is particularly unfortunate. I agree with what was said by a student in this hall not long ago; namely, the important object of the Japanese student of the present day is to learn the facts that have already been found out in other countries, not to find out new things for himself. Japan has fallen behind other nations so far that the effort to regain this lost ground must and ought to absorb the whole energies of the student-population for many years to come, and originality ought not to be expected. Originality is only a curse if it be developed before the mind has been well disciplined by the patient acquirement of knowledge. Japan at present has not to advance as other nations have done, step by step; on the contrary, the already highly developed arts of other countries are to be suddenly introduced. Thus if the nation has suffered from past seclusion, she has at present the advantage of obtaining at the very outset of her new career all the valuable results that the rest of the world have laboured for during five hundred years; for which they have spent untold millions of money in gigantic experimental failures; for which the lives of many of our very greatest men have been spent in misery and want and ended in disappointment and without reward. Japan receives the benefit of all this hard won experience without paying a cent for it. No other country will grudge her her share of the harvest, but her debt of gratitude is accordingly great, and we may look forward with hope to the time when she may perhaps be in a condition that will enable her to repay part of that debt in kind.

Our object, then, being to teach this foreign knowledge of art, the greatest difficulty by far that we have to encounter is the absence of illustration of our teaching in the practical life outside the school. An American or German, or English boy grows up from childhood in the very midst of factories and machine-shops. He has seen a thousand times, and become familiar with the general outline of, the steam engine at work long before he even understands its object, much less its detailed construction and rationale. Especially if he be destined by parental connection to any sort of mechanical occupation, he will constantly be hearing talk of mechanical affairs, and thus becomes gradually and without any effort, almost unconsciously, more or less familiar with the actualities of mechanical business life. Of course, even with all these advantages it is necessary for him to devote many years of patient effort to attain to an accurate familiarity with the details of his profession, but long before that is reached, general ideas of the utmost usefulness have been instilled into his mind. In Japan of the present day none of these favourable influences act upon the youth destined for the engineering profession. All the professional knowledge that he gains must be gained in the school, with the exception of that that he finds out by his own unaided efforts This is by far the most important fact that ought to be looked to in organising a scheme of engineering education for the wants of this age in Japan. It leads at once to the conclusion that the school instruction here must be more thorough and detailed than it requires to be in other countries. What I mean by thoroughness and detail is, that it is not only necessary to expound the broad principles underlying the various branches of engineering, and to illustrate these principles by sketch descriptions of special works and machines in so far as their construction is governed by these fundamental principles; but it is, besides this, necessary to take in each division of the subject several examples and explain in the completest manner possible every fact that ought to guide the construction of any part of the whole; to point out the method of making exact calculations as to the proper dimensions of each part with regard to which it is both possible and useful to make such exact calculations; to let the student understand where it is not useful to strive at such exactitude and why, and finally to endeavour to train him to the faculty of roughly estimating the relative importance of those facts the calculation of whose exact influence is either impossible or useless. Take for example, the science of building "machine tools." To any one here who determined to teach the subject well, it would be requisite to explain the rationale and various possible constructions of every detail in, say, two of the most important machine-tools, for instance, turning lathes and planing machines, or some special example of wood-dressing machines. This would need to be done in addition to a general description of the functions and construction of a much larger number of machine-tools. In short, the system of engineering school education which I recommend, may conveniently be termed the "thorough" system, as distinguished from the "outline" system, which

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last leaves the necessary filling in of details to the student himself during the course of his ordinary business life after he has gone from the college. I would not go the length of attempting to make the class-instruction supersede the necessity of an apprenticeship in one form or another, but this subject I will mention again immediately.

Another fact ought to be taken into account in laying out our scheme of education. All who know anything of the subject, know that engineering practice is very different in different countries. I dare to say that a very large proportion of these striking differences are due not simply to accident and prejudice, but have their rise in the very different needs of different countries, and the very different resulting conditions under which the engineering practice of these nations has grown up. The experience of each gradually guides it to certain rules and to a certain style, and as it advances the work is wisely guided by precedent as much as by reason. But Japan has as yet no experience of her own to guide her, and yet it is evident that engineering here cannot, and ought not, to be the same as in England or in America. There are just as many, perhaps more, reasons why it cannot be identical here and there, as there are why it would be inadvisable to construct the new army of Japan by copying in every detail the model of the French army without allowing any modifications whatever.

Now an engineer who has not inherited a long experience from the triumphs and failures of others, must, in order to be himself successful, be a particularly well-educated engineer. I disagree wholly with those who say that what Japan wants just now is solely a large number of young men who are just sufficiently well drilled in knowledge to make them able to go on with the ordinary routine of office-work and draughtsman's work. A large number of such men are certainly desired, but they alone are not sufficient. If the country were flooded with such men without any of the higher class of engineers to guide them, the result would be mere stupid confusion and ruinously frequent failures, such as would inevitably strengthen the old prejudices and create new ones against the foreign sciences which it is our endeavour to introduce.

The system should, then, provide for two grades of pupils; the lower standard of comparatively easy attainment for a large number; after passing which a selected few may aspire to a higher academic rank.

There are two ways in which this higher education for a small number may be provided for. It may either be done at home at the expense of some additional outlay of money, and the college provided with the power of granting a higher titular degree as well as the common one, or the few selected students may receive scholarships on condition of their carrying on their further studies at foreign universities, or otherwise. The question which of these two ways is the better, is chiefly a matter of relative money cost, and is a question into which I will not enter.

Let us now consider the means which it is necessary to adopt in order to carry out this "thorough" scheme.

Every one will recognize it as an ambitious scheme; many will stigmatize it as far too ambitious. I freely confess that in order to carry it out with completeness—and its whole essence is completeness—a considerable expenditure of money would be unavoidable. But it is surely worth the consideration of the government whether it would not be wiser to spend the funds at its disposal in equipping one school completely rather than in running two schools, to one of which is given a sum wholly inadequate to its requirements, and in the other of which is sunk capital which cannot with strictness be said to represent the actual or probable results.

There are two things without which what I propose could not be accomplished. The most important is a moderately large staff of thoroughly competent technical teachers. Neither of the two engineering schools in Tôkiô are at all adequately supplied in this respect. In our own little school there are only Prof. Chaplin and myself. The large establishment at Tora-no-mon we are astonished to find even more insufficiently furnished in this respect than we are.

Engineering as a science had its rise in military engineering. All the great roads of ancient days, for instance, in almost any country you like to mention, were built for military purposes. It was only much later that people began to think it worth while to apply science to the common arts, and it was then that industrial engineering came into existence under the title "civil" or "civic" engineering, to distinguish it from the military science. Later on this civil engineering became gradually differentiated into two sections; the one retaining the old name, the other receiving the name of mechanical engineering. This change which was developed only gradually, is only one example of the constant tendency to division of labour. As the applications of science become more and more complicated, there arises a greater and greater need of men becoming specialists. Originally the civil engineer was as much a mechanical as a civil engineer according to the modern meaning of the words, and the term was properly applied to all well-educated men who devoted themselves to the application of the exact sciences to the arts. But now-a-days, even when we add to the list of sections, mining, which is a cross between mechanical and civil and which has been wittily, if also somewhat unfairly, described as that section which borrows from both these latter and understands neither; and naval architecture whose chief peculiarity seems to be that its devotees labour at a problem too difficult for them but whose difficulty they do not perceive; even when we add these to the list, we find our subdivision wholly insufficient to represent the actuality. We have now many perfectly distinct kinds of civil engineers, and a still greater number of varieties coming under the designation mechanical engineers. Now I say, that in any complete school of engineering—and it is of far greater importance here in Japan than anywhere else—that these different classes of engineering ought to be represented by different teachers. If in our medical schools it is considered necessary to have different professors of anatomy, of materia medica, of mid-wifery, of physiology and hygiene, why, I would ask, should we too not have our special professors of road and railway engineering, of hydraulic and harbour engineering, of surveying on the one hand, and on the other professors to teach machine-tools—*i.e.* machine producing machinery—factory and mill machinery, power-engines and pumps, marine engines and ship-building, locomotives and agricultural machinery.

With, perhaps, three teachers of those subjects necessary for all engineering students, such as mechanical drawing and applied mathematics, including mechanics, strength of materials and thermodynamics; and four others for the above-mentioned specialties arranged in proper groups, the staff might be considered adequate to the requirements of the case, and any advance towards this from our present condition would be an improvement.

There is a fallacy which may be fallen into by those considering this subject which deserves to be pointed out.

It is sometimes imagined that if you increase the number of teachers and subdivide the subjects, you thereby, necessarily, increase the amount of study required from the students in the same proportion. This is a great mistake. The real difference is this. If you have only a few teachers for a wide range of subjects, the teaching will inevitably be either very incomplete, or else very superficial. In our countries when a professor is insufficiently supported so that his full subject is too wide for his time, he chooses, if he is a wise man, the former alternative of incompleteness, deals thoroughly with a very few subjects, and leaves the rest to be learnt by his pupils from other sources. These other educational means are talk with people in engineering business, observation of engineering works going on in the neighbourhood, and private study of books. But there is very little Japanese engineering society for Japanese students to talk with; very few engineering works being carried out in the country; and as for the private reading of books, most books on technical subjects contain much that is not satisfactory, and can only do their full amount of good when the student is by other means sufficiently guided in the right path to be able to form a shrewd judgment as to the worth of what he finds in the book. Japanese students require especially such guidance, as I have already remarked, because they have not the same advantages in training to the faculty of practical judgment as their European fellows have.

If, on the other hand, you have a sufficient number of

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teachers to allow each to concentrate his energies upon the collecting together of the main features and important details of a few specialities, and upon the fittest mode of presenting them to pupils just entering upon the study; and with sufficient leisure, too, to examine carefully the numerous books he has to recommend to his class for study; these pupils will not only get over more ground in the same time on account of their not having wasted their time in unguided wanderings through worthless literature in search of a scrap of knowledge here and there, but will finally possess a much larger, more detailed stock of information, and a much truer understanding of the whole subject; and that, too, with less weariness and mental effort. Even if you succeed, as the Mombusho has succeeded very well in doing, in getting men who will consent to work harder than they would be asked to do in other countries, there can be no doubt that the quality of their work will be the lower the greater the quantity; and to this my own experience here testifies most unequivocally, because I have been surprised to find, now that I have somewhat more leisure than then, the number of mistakes I made during my first session here, when I was compelled to deliver eleven new lectures per week for nearly ten months' time, besides conducting various classes which did not involve any lecturing.

The other things that are wanted in order to carry out this thorough scheme of engineering education as especially adapted to the present needs of Japan, are a good collection of books, a good collection of illustrative wall-drawings, a good collection of models of machinery, etc., and a number of instruments. These are not so necessary as the teachers themselves, but the teachers will not be able to accomplish much without them. To illustrate what is desirable in the way of models, I need only point to the splendid machinery museum of which, through the praiseworthy energy of its Principal, the Kobu Dai Gakko is now in possession. Our college, on the other hand, can hardly be said to be supplied at all in this respect, and nevertheless models are here of infinitely greater importance than in English schools. In addition to these good class-rooms are wanted, but this is a matter of a very little importance beside what I have already mentioned.

Such, gentlemen, is the programme of engineering education which I think essential for Japan. Although it aims at as great thoroughness and completeness as can be attained anyhow in the class-room, I do not wish any one to think that I imagine that a young man could by going through this training alone become an entirely competent and trustworthy engineer. The student himself must complete it by that self-teaching which can only be carried out in the practice of business-life. Something which shall have the same object as the English apprenticeship system, is as necessary here as elsewhere. My own experience has given me too lively an appreciation of the evils of that English system to allow me to recommend it for adoption here, but it would be only foolish to suppose that any one of you could gain a right to the title of engineer, in any full sense of the word, by successful study in University classes alone. In the absence of private engineering establishments in which our students could obtain some practical training by private arrangement, I hold it to be the clear duty of the Mombusho authorities who invite young men from various parts of the country to receive an engineering education at their Tōkiō Dai Gaku, to secure for those, at any rate, who are successful in their college career, admission to one or other of the well-conducted government workshops as apprentices, or whatever you may chose to call them. There need be no connection between the University and the working establishments further than is necessary to secure the admission of the students from the former into the latter. With thorough practical-theoretical instruction I propose for the college course, a long apprenticeship is not necessary. I am no believer in the absolute necessity of a man's becoming a first-class chipper and filer in order to become an educated engineer. Such hand-skill as he may acquire in the workshop he will infallibly lose again very speedily. What he has to learn during his apprenticeship is simply how affairs are really carried on in the workshops, and he cannot learn this by observation from without, but only by living, as it were, in the workshop for a time.

In Germany the apprenticeship is commonly served after the completion of the lower education and before the commencement of the higher theoretical instruction. Not very many years ago a friend of my father's whom I have to thank for drawing the outline of my own professional education, introduced into Scotland the system of working the apprenticeship in the long vacations between the winter sessions at the University, and this system has been found to work remarkably well, although the masters would object, for obvious reasons, to permit it to any exceedingly large number of students. As somewhat connected with this subject, I may remark that any boy who is from infancy destined to a mechanical occupation, ought to be encouraged to familiarize himself with the use of tools from childhood. Where this has been done systematically, it has been attended with the happiest results. The boy is early imbued with sound mechanical ideas, and it requires very little knowledge of children to be sure that one who is helped to amuse himself in this way, will grow up healthier and happier than one who is continually kept to his spelling book and grammar. I myself would go so far as to say, that such training during childhood and boyhood would probably make it possible to reduce the time of the later apprenticeship to less than one half of what it would otherwise need to be.

But even after making this obvious and necessary confession that the scheme of thorough college education that I have laid before you in outline this afternoon, requires to be supplemented by something else, I will still admit it is an ambitious programme—a properly ambitious programme. I know that it is a somewhat expensive one. I know also that it will not be carried out—at least if it is to any extent at all, it will not be with the completeness that I think desirable. Nevertheless, I wish at this time to chronicle my belief that this, and nothing less than this, is what will do the work of engineering education in this country at this state of her history. What comparison can be made of the value of the few tens of thousands of *yen* that would need to be disbursed in accomplishing it, and the benefits that would most assuredly accrue in a very few years? Think of the rich materials that lie buried in Japanese soil as yet unconverted into wealth; think of the lithe activity, both mental and physical, of the Japanese people as yet allowed to run prematurely and unproductively to very indifferent seed; think of the engineering possibilities in the future of Japan, and say whether it is a wise policy to stint the schools of the little money that they need. Think of the rapid strides forwards from the barbarism of only a quarter of a century ago that Hindostan has made in consequence of the school-system introduced by the British government, and learn the marvellous results of modern education. It may be said that the money would be willingly given if it were there to give; but that is a poor excuse. Do you think that the capitalists of other countries are not willing to help you if you are willing to receive their help? Will your government not borrow foreign money from patriotic motives? Why! borrowed money is better than no money at all. Or can it not borrow foreign money except at high rates of interest? What is the reason? It is because Japan will not join hands with foreign nations to live with them their common life. Does a cautious man willingly lend his money to one who carries it into his house, where he keeps all the doors locked and bolted and all the window-shutters closed, so that no one knows what is going on in the house, or what will become of the money? No, he will charge a very high rate of interest before he trusts his money into that house. But if Japan were opened to the world it would be different. If foreigners were allowed in this country as great freedom of business as Englishmen are in France, there are few people who know anything about the condition of the land that could doubt that a sufficient, if not more than sufficient, influx of capital would readily take place without the necessity of any Government borrowing.

A despatch from Athens asserts that it is untrue that the Porte demanded an explanation of the Greek armaments. On the contrary, the Turkish Minister has been instructed to express the satisfaction of the Sultan at the formation of the new Ministry.

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Correspondence.

IWASAKI YATARO *v.* CAPTAIN P. H. COLOMB.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Sir.—The observations on this case in your paper of the 5th instant imply that if the jury had pronounced for the defendant, as they led him to expect when they stopped his evidence, they would have expressed the opinion of a majority of this community. And I infer from what I have myself heard that in this impression you are quite correct.

But majorities, though powerful, are not always right. If they were, many names now much honoured among men would be unknown, the distinction of those who bore them being due to their having been decidedly in the minority while they lived. I am therefore, not in absolute despair at finding myself on this subject differing from the majority in regard to the desirability of the verdict preferred. And, if you will allow me, I will offer some reasons for this opinion.

1.—It is a maxim of law in collision cases that the vessel in motion shall respond for damage to the vessel properly anchored, unless the former proves her act of damage to have been inevitable, that is to say, wholly beyond her own control.

I fancy that, although Captain Colomb offered this defence in Court, he did so as a matter of form and with little actual reliance on it. For no one can read the evidence given without perceiving at once that, however excusable the drifting of the *Audacious* may have been, the defence wholly fails to establish that absolute inevitability which it was bound to prove.

Captain Colomb may have been quite justified in trusting to a single anchor on the night of the 11th June; and in trusting to its old-fashioned wooden stock; and in trusting to occasional observations of neighbouring lights to detect drift instead of to the regulation leads over the side; and in being very deliberate about letting go his second anchor when the first was proved inefficient; and the facts that other men-of-war near him had each two or more anchors down, and that the *Audacious* was the only ship in harbour that drifted, do not necessarily prove him to have been in error. But there remains the fact that a first class man-of-war, of nearly 4,000 tons, did, in smooth water, in a moderate gale hardly in typhoon season, drift upon a merchant ship properly anchored nearly an eighth of a mile away, and that some precautions which might have prevented that mischief were confessedly not taken. To plain common sense it looks therefore as if the *Audacious* were responsible for the damage done, and as if the only questions to ask were To whom? and For how much?

2.—In dealing with the first question the defence tried to show that the plaintiff was not the owner of the *Chiri Maru*. The point was a fair one to take, and the common notion, which the *Gazette* has just repeated, that the Mitsu Bishi Company is a branch, and its vessels the property, of the Japanese Government, lent it some force.

But it was a point easily elucidated by reference to a few facts. The Japanese Government, which formerly owned the *Chiri Maru*, recognises her as now belonging to the Mitsu Bishi Co., and recognises Mr Iwasaki as representing that Company. In the Fifth Report of the Postmaster General, printed in English in 1876, the Government published most of the very facts which were triumphantly extracted from Mr Iwasaki the other day in H.B. Majesty's Court. Plaintiff might naturally have felt bewildered at being required to prove facts already so notorious, especially as the ship's Register and the Post Office contract, both produced in Court, amply established them.

Whether Mr Iwasaki paid much or little for his ships seems of no real consequence so long as the Government of Japan thus recognises them as his. That Government, for its own ends assisted (it did not create) the Mitsu Bishi Company, and is now deriving much advantage from the foresight and liberality of its policy in that respect. If its manner of doing this appears strange (though it could be precedented in Europe), it may be remembered that it is a Sovereign Government, and is not obliged to conform its shipping laws to foreign customs.

Mr. Iwasaki is certainly under no obligation to account to any foreigner for the manner in which he acquired his ships; and when defendant's counsel, in dealing with this part of his case, ridiculed the notion that he had acquired them fairly, impugned the honesty of his testimony regarding them, and insulted him and his Government by describing him as "a man of straw," or "a pasteboard partition" between the people of Japan and the "real owners of the vessels," (*vide* your own and the *Herald's* reports), he descended to a mode of defence which it is quite incredible that the gentleman in whose behalf it was employed could ever have sanctioned. If it were even relevant, its utter offensiveness should have precluded its use.

If respectable Japanese entering foreign Courts as plaintiffs or as witnesses are so treated we may look for some disagreeable retaliation—and before "the greater part" of this community commit themseves to approval of it, they would do well to consider its possible consequences.

3.—The question of the amount of liability remains. The plain rule of law is that the delinquent party in a collision is liable not only for direct damages but for their consequences. This was clearly stated by Dr. Lushington in the case of the *Countess of Durham*, and it has been carried so far that delinquents have had to pay for a vessel wrecked subsequently to but in consequence of the collision.

In the case of the *Chiri Maru* there was room for difference of opinion as to the amount and as to the time required for repairs. But we all know that repairs cannot be executed here at moderate cost and that estimates are generally exceeded by results, both as to cost and delay. Without questioning the fairness of those put in by the defendant and obtained *after* controversy had begun, one may reasonably doubt if they would have been quite the same if obtained *before*, and if most of them would not have swelled considerably in practice. At all events plaintiff naturally and necessarily based his claims (the law requiring him to fix a sum) on the estimates of the experts whom he usually dealt with and trusted; and I can neither see any indication of extortion in this proceeding, nor any reason to distrust the honesty of Mr. Robertson's calculations on account of Mr. Iwasaki's having a share in his business. If Captain Colomb had been content to "pay the bill" for reinstatement, as he first proposed, he could have had no difficulty in checking overcharges.

As to the claim for demurrage, the owner of the *Chiri Maru* was entitled to whatever any private ship-owner would have recovered under the circumstances, and his contract with the Government showed what his loss per diem was. The Jury appear to have admitted this *rate*, but to have undertaken to fix the *time*, just as they had previously fixed the *cost*, of repairs. It seems to me that they might wisely have left both points to be settled by experts, or by events; for one can hardly imagine the majority of them competent to decide such matters. Their proposed award of two days was probably pure guess-work, and, according to the evidence, is either too little or too much. If they supposed, as seems likely, that the vessel was really Government property it would have been more consistent to allow no demurrage at all.

Had the *Chiri Maru* been under French, American, or German colours, I venture to assert that this whole question would have been treated quite differently, and the charge of extortion would probably not have been heard of. And here arises a consideration which possibly underlies and taints the whole of this controversy, and gives a significance to the action and judgment of this community, and of Her Majesty's officers, in regard to it, which ought to be seriously weighed.

If the *Chiri Maru* had been under one of the foreign flags named would not Captain Colomb have received the owner's representatives, when they went on board the *Audacious* after the collision, with the considerate politeness due to those who had innocently suffered injury from his ship? Would he have taken pains to make the interview as "short as possible," or "refused to listen" to a claim for consequential damage which British law clearly declares to be admissible on such occasions? If reference to a Court were after all found indispensable to settle responsibilities or decide rights, would irritating and offensive enquiries into the means by which the owner had acquired his property have been permitted to embitter the process? And would counsel, under the shelter of a Court of Justice, have been allowed to insult him with defamatory epithets? The Judge's charge could not have been more conscientious and impartial than it was in this case; but would there have been derisive "laughter" in Court over plaintiff's efforts to give straightforward answers to what he thought serious questions, and would some of the public and the newspapers have regarded his appeal to British justice against a man-of war as something impudent and ludicrous? Would it have been described or considered as an Act of Grace in Her Majesty's officers to entertain his claim at all, and would that Grace (if such it was) have been so ungraciously demurred to by the defence? If the verdict of a jury had been required would not care have been taken to select men qualified by position and experience to determine delicate nautical and mercantile points and exempt from every influence that might possibly prejudice their judgment? And, in case of disagreement, would respectable members of this community have ventured to suggest in print or in conversation that an intelligent juror, standing on his oath and his knowledge against the others, was influenced either by stupid obstinacy or by still baser motives?

In my opinion these things would have been unlikely to occur in the case supposed. And I think it very greatly to be regretted that things too closely resembling them should have occurred in this case, where the plaintiff was a prominent and highly respected Japanese gentleman, who may easily have been more concerned, in pressing his claim, to gratify the patriotism of his countrymen, to vindicate his flag, and to exhibit his own good-standing with foreigners, than to recover money lost through the unreadiness of a drifting man-of-war. For such occurrences tend to deepen the impression, already too strongly established in Japan, that foreigners in general are arrogant, unjust, and unwilling to practise toward Japanese the rules they observe toward each other.

I think it should be the aim, even if it were not so clearly the interest of this community to counteract this impression whenever a fair opportunity offers itself, and I regret that they have not discerned such an opportunity in the present case.

Since the majority appear, by your account, to think otherwise, I prefer to remain

ONE OF THE MINORITY.

Yokohama, July 6th, 1877.

P.S.—No one ought to know better than defendant's counsel, that "Kwei-sha" in Japanese does not usually imply a corporation in the foreign sense.

To the Editor of the Japan Weekly Mail.

July 14th, 1877.

Sir,—A word or two in reply to the letter of "One of the Minority" in the *Advertiser* of the 10th, in reference to the late *Audacious* case.

Your Correspondent states that "the vessel in motion shall respond for damage to the vessel properly anchored" unless inevitable accident is proved. This is quite true, but the question, as is shown in the argument of the Counsel for the defence in the *Audacious* case, whether by a "vessel in motion" is not meant a vessel under

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weigh, and therefore with steering power, and so able to avoid, if a proper look-out is kept, a vessel at anchor It is surely ridiculous to say that a vessel in motion, if the motion is itself due to inevitable accident, is to be treated as if it were under weigh and so under the control of those on board. If this were so in every conceivable case of collision the mere fact of collision would be *primâ facie* proof of negligence which we know very well it is not. The fact of the vessel being in motion throws, then, no burden on the colliding ship when that very motion is the result of the inevitable accident alleged in excuse.

Your correspondent cannot have read the proceedings with any care, for had he done so, especially had he studied the summing up, he would have seen that the defence was not bound to prove absolute inevitability. It was only bound to show that the collision was due to an accident unavoidable by the exercise of such ordinary care as a prudent seaman should employ under the circumstances. And that such care, and more than such care, was employed, was amply proved by the evidence for the defence, and was hardly sought even to be disproved by the plaintiff, who indeed proved nothing at all except that he was a very lucky fellow. The summing up shows clearly that the drifting was due to the breaking of the anchor stock, and I should like to know how your correspondent would prevent such an accident. Whether a wooden stock is old fashioned as your correspondent says, or not, I cannot say; but, however, the defendant was clearly not personally responsible for what he was supplied with by the Government. As to your correspondent's intimation that the lead was not used to detect drifting, the evidence showed a clear presumption that it was used in accordance with the common routine of the ship, and the jury prevented that evidence being given which would have formally proved what seems as little necessary to prove as the fact that there was the usual watch on duty. So, again, "One of the Minority" —and I venture to say of a very microscopic minority indeed—alleges that the defendant was "very deliberate" in letting go his second anchor when the first proved inefficient. But the uncontradicted evidence shows most clearly that the order to let go was given by the defendant the moment he was informed of the drifting; that the same order had previously been given by Captain Johnstone, and that the anchor was let go by the time the defendant got forward Your correspondent proceeds to assert that the other men-of-war near the *Audacious* had two, or more, anchors down. This is not true in the sense meant by your correspondent. The *Tennessee* was moored, but practically riding by a single anchor until long after the collision (if I remember right), and the *Atalante* throughout the night rode by a single anchor. Indeed, I believe I am correct in saying that hardly a ship in the harbour had two anchors ahead during the whole of the night, and not one of these drifted or dragged—they were in fact holding on by one anchor, and clearer proof of the non-necessity of the *Audacious* letting go her second anchor could not be adduced. Had the *Chiri Maru* been lying at single anchor, the collision in all probability would have been easily averted. I am happy to find myself in agreement with your correspondent in his statement that the wind was but a "moderate gale." I remember the night in question very well, and up to about 10 p.m. looked upon the wind as quite of an ordinary character.

As to the cross-examination of Mr. Iwasaki, he appears to me to have been treated with singular lenity. A man who says first there is no Mitsu Bishi Company, then that he is himself the Company, then that the Government has presented him with seventeen or eighteen steamers, invites strange surmises and courts some degree of ridicule. For my part I know as a fact that the purchase of many of the steamers now belonging to the so-called company was arranged between their owners and the Government, and were paid for by the Government. Whether the defence knew this or not I cannot tell, but in view of the rumours current in Yokohama as to the real position of the company, it was necessary for him to examine closely on the point of ownership, if only to avoid a repetition of litigation. Let any one imagine such a witness as Mr. Iwasaki in any of the Superior Courts at home, and compare the merciless interrogatory he would there be subjected to with the mild treatment he received at the hands of the defence.

Japanese of the calibre of Mr. Iwasaki are not such children as their protector assumes them to be. They know perfectly well that they may have to undergo a disagreeable interrogatory if they seek the aid of a Court of Justice, whether Japanese or foreign, and are not such fools as not to understand that the subjection of witnesses to close examination, however unpleasant it may be to the witnesses themselves, is absolutely necessary to the ends of justices and not more advantageous to the defendant than to the plaintiff. The threat of "disagreeable retaliation" which the "greater part of the community would do well to consider the possible consequences of" is alarming. Does Mr. Iwasaki intend to scuttle the next of the thirty or forty steamers (he is not sure which) he is the fortunate owner of, at as small an outlay as the Heir of Linne got back his land at, on which a goodly muster of hated Britishers, the greater part of the community, may happen to be the unlucky passengers? O that my friend would not write a letter! might the incarnation of the Mitsu Bishi Company well exclaim—reversing the cry of the Psalmist.

Like your correspondent I also "venture to assert" that had the *Chiri Maru* been under French, American or German colours, "the whole question would have been treated quite differently and the charge of extortion would not probably have been heard of," and for the simple reason that no such rediculous claim as that put forward on behalf of the owner would ever have been made. What follows seems to indicate the real *punctum veri* of the whole matter. The very respectable representatives of the Great Mitsu Bishi Company—in other words the clerks of Mr. Iwasaki—were not treated with the consideration they deemed their due on the occasion of their visit to the *Audacious* the day after the collision. This is regrettable, and the officers of the *Audacious* have been properly punished in the vexations and delays they have been subjected to for any lack of courtesy they may have been guilty of on that memorable occasion.

The charge made against the defendant's Counsel that he availed himself of his position to insult the plaintiff is an extremely silly one. He took special pains to exonerate the plaintiff from all blame on account of the proceedings, and in treating the plaintiff's account of his ownership as ridiculous and incredible, according to the law and custom of a British Court of Justice, was perfectly justified by the strange facts disclosed by the plaintiff himself. I do not suppose there are ten impartial men in the settlement who are not convinced, that according to the principles of western law, the Government are the real owners of the whole Mitsu Bishi fleet. The defence never for an instant condescended to adopt the captious and quibbling mode of examination used by the plaintiff, who appeared to rest his sole hope upon the chance of some sailor or officer of the *Audacious*, unaccustomed to the tortures of the witness box, being confused into self-contradiction or unwary admission.

The remaining reflections upon British justice contained in your correspondent's letter may be briefly met by the following remarks. The case against the *Audacious* involving difficult technical points, important questions of law and a discussion of recondite matters of seamanship, as well as effecting great national interests, was fixed and decided within a fortnight of the claim being made. How long would it have taken to decide a similar claim had the *Audacious* been a Japanese vessel and the *Chiri Maru* a British hulk? Who would have given ten cents for the chance of such a claim ever being entertained with anything like the fairness Mr. Iwasaki has experienced? I, Sir, have had the misfortune of appearing three times as a plaintiff in a Japanese Court of Justice, once against the Government, twice against individuals. In one, although the claim was of a perfectly simple nature, it took eighteen months to get any Court to entertain it at all. In the other, two months were occupied over the preliminaries. In the first no decision has been given; in the other two the decisions were based upon arguments of a childish absurdity—almost as absurd as those used in the late judgment on the case of Braun *v.* Kashiwo. On every occasion that I appeared before the Yedo Court I was treated and addressed like the commonest coolie. I was howled at for bringing an umbrella, a coat, or a hat into Court, although the only place I could have left these articles in was a distant cell, inches thick with dust and dirt and without chair, table or hook. An unfortunate Chinaman whom I once brought as a witness was apostrophised in the rudest manner, because he wore spectacles. In almost every instance in which I have come into contact with Japanese judicial or other officials of a subordinate rank, I have remarked an ill-will against foreigners amounting almost to fanaticism and a positive desire to work injury to foreigners, as such, that I am utterly at a loss to explain. Of the people of Japan, especially the peasantry, I have only to record my profound admiration, and from the higher officials I must admit that I have never experienced discourtesy.

I deny utterly that there is any impression in Japan that foreigners in general are arrogant, unjust, and unwilling to practice towards Japanese the rules they observe towards each other, or any foundation for such an impression. I believe the impression is quite the reverse, and that what unfavourable impressions against us may be current in Japan, have relation chiefly to our social habits which the Japanese do not understand, to our independence, our behaviour towards women, our love of open air exercise, our conduct as members of a family, our music, art, etc., etc. And I feel quite sure that most fair-minded and intelligent Japanese will resent the advocacy of 'One of the Minority' as an officious and unwelcome patronage.

I am, Sir,

A BRITISHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, July 13th, 1877.

SIR,—In the *Advertiser* of the 10th, your correspondent "One of the Minority" says that I ought to know that the word "kweisha" (kwaisha?) does not imply what is understood by foreigners as a corporation.

I have had to deal officially with three Kwaisha and with three only. Each of the three had its articles of Association, its Shareholders, Directors, Secretary and President, and, as far as I am able to judge of such things, was the exact homologue of what is usually known in England, at least, as a public company or mercantile corporation.

It is, however, quite true that "kwaisha" would not extend to a municipal corporation or any analogous body.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

F. V. DICKINS.

It is reported that Sir William Vernon Harcourt, after the close of Parliament, will visit the United States, to prepare a biography of his father-in-law, the late John Lothrop Motley.

Dr. Kenealy, the Tichborne claimant's parliamentary champion and counsel, has denounced Ex-President Grant as a corrupt man, who amassed immense wealth while in the White House.

The Pope received during the Jubilee $1,100,000 in hard cash, not counting innumerable articles of value presented. The Pope announces three new Cardinals. A delegation from Guadaloupe presented a number of bricks made of solid silver, similar to one previously given to the Church by the citizens of San Francisco.

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THE DOMESTIC MALE.

(The World.)

There is an old saying that a surgical operation is necessary to enable a Scotchman to enjoy a joke; but it would, we think, require a very prolonged and severe course of treatment before the ordinary domestic minded male could be brought to comprehend that he could, by any conceivable possibility, be in the way. He believes firmly and serenely that every woman in the whole world would rather talk to a man than to a woman, and is absolutely oblivious of the fact that there is a time for all things. Without entering into the large question of the undoubted mutual attraction of the sexes for each other, it may surely be conceded that women do occasionally, not to say frequently, like to talk to their own sex on divers topics mutually interesting. But the truly domestic male cannot be made to comprehend this, and bores his wife and all her friends to extinction by remaining persistently in the drawing-room, and believing he is conferring a boon upon them by his presence, when all the time they are dying to get rid of him, and to talk of their own concerns. If he were not so self-satisfied, he could hardly fail to comprehend the very broad hints that are occasionally given him by some visitor more audacious than the rest as to the desirability of his absence; but he remains serenely impervious, and really believes that his wife's friends like calling upon her all the better for having the advantage of talking to him. Even if on their arrival he happens to be in his own proper sphere, in the library or the smoking-room, and the friends, profiting by so rare an opportunity, rush into a stream of confidential chatter delightful to the soul of womankind, the treat is but of short duration; the faintest sound of the visitor's bell reaches him at any distance, and he at once makes his appearance on the scene, to the utter destruction of a comfortable *tête-à-tête*. To endeavour to make him comprehend this is but lost labour; that true old saying as to the number that is really company has never penetrated the density of his brain, and it is beyond his mental grasp to perceive that conversation which may be delightful in *tête-à-tête*, or interesting and sparkling in a larger party, is invariably languishing and dull when undertaken *à trois*. He generally is a man loving the sound of his own voice, and monopolises the major portion of the conversation, holding forth lengthily on the Eastern Question to a lady who is longing to talk bonnets or society to his wife, and who wishes him in Bulgaria with the Bashi-Bazouks; or prosing away to a man who certainly did not take the trouble of paying a morning visit for the pleasure of talking to him, and who chafes considerably at finding the person he really came to see to reduced a simple lay figure.

But the domestic male is before all things ineffably conceited, and sincerely believes that it is to him that visits are paid; that any one would really prefer to talk to his wife never enters into his calculation of possibilities. He is the delight of a certain number of twaddling old ladies, chiefly of the maiden persuasion, who have, naturally enough, no conception of what is or is not manly, and who perpetually sing his praises as 'so delightfully domestic,' and would be amazed and scandalised if they knew how devotedly his wife sometime wishes that he would go to his club, or anywhere instead of her drawing-room. Though not a great admirer of Mr. Martin Tupper, she fervently recognises the wisdom of one axiom in his *Proverbial Philosophy* on 'matrimony'—'Be not always in each other's company; it is sometimes good to be alone'—and sighs as she thinks that such good is to her absolutely unattainable. It is only a quiet and steady wife who ever has such a husband as the domestic male; a fast one would very speedily emancipate herself from the thraldom, and tell him plainly that he was not wanted. But a good wife, who loves her husband ever so dearly, may be pardoned if she cast an almost envious eye on the freedom of her less gentle sisters, when she feels that at no moment of the day is she ever alone, free to read, write, or think, as seemeth to her good. For the domestic male cannot do anything alone; if he writes a letter he must recite portions and discuss the choice of words; and even if, as is frequently the case, he adopts his wife's suggestions, never gives her the credit of them. If he reads, he requires her to be ready to listen to extracts that may strike him; while if he elects, as he often does, to talk about nothing in particular, she must abandon every other occupation to be ready to listen and reply. He always drives with her, even in the brougham, which most men would consider the direst of penances; thereby rendering her visits totally uninteresting, and her shopping a delusion and a snare; hurried over because he is impatient, instead of undertaken comfortably, and as a pleasure. Sometimes as a rare occurrence, he will condescend to be deposited at his club, and then she has the unspeakable indulgence of paying a visit by herself, and for once really talking to the woman on whom she calls.

Those to whom this is a matter of daily occurrence will hardly understand the privilege; but let the wives of domestic males say if it is not an undoubted one. Naturally such a wife loves society—who can blame her? it is her only escape from one constantly-recurring set of ideas,—and of all forms of it prefers a dinner-party, where for nearly two hours she is absolutely safe from martial interference with her discourse. It is generally a matter of considerable surprise to the domestic male if he perceives that this wife's conversation is considered interesting; he thinks it very vapid, and does not deign to reflect that if two people are constantly together and never go out independently to obtain fresh ideas, their stock is somewhat apt to run low. He frequently waxes peevish, remarking that she looked very animated, but does not evidently think it worth while to amuse him. Poor woman! She feels the accusation is hard; she knows that if, like other men, he went about among his fellows, talking to men at the club or elsewhere during the major portion of the day, and leaving her free to read quietly in the morning and to receive her friends, or visit them comfortably in the afternoon, they should meet again at dinner with fresh ideas, and have something to talk to each other about. As it is, a *tête-à-tête* dinner at home coming at the end of a day spent together is apt to be but a dull entertainment; love great and deep as it may be, will not insure a constant flow of ideas, and she feels it is hard to be reproached for not being amusing, or called frivolous for looking forward to a dinner-party as a positive relief. Of course, being in the drawing-room when he ought to be elsewhere, the domestic male hears all the household details from which men in general are so happily free; but he does not thereby lessen the labours of the mistress of the house; for carefully avoiding all the trouble of the matter, he constitutes himself a perpetual critic, nothing being so easy as to find fault, he almost invariably pronounces that everything that has been done or decided is wrong, though he fails to offer any suggestion as to any course which would have been better. It is much the same as to the management of the children; but there, his want of knowledge being greater, he is of course more domestic. Altogether his wife often feels, when she hears her friends deplore the time spent by their husbands at their clubs, that she wishes they could for six months be subjected to all the tiny annoyances inseparable from union with the really domestic male.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, July 12th, 1877.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Despatches report that the Russian left wing has retreated and that the Turkish right wing is pursuing it.

WAR IN TURKEY IN EUROPE.

No further intelligence has been received from the seat of war on the Danube.

LONDON, 12th July, 1877.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TWO ARMIES IN TURKEY IN ASIA.

Despatches report that Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha has effected a junction with the Turkish garrison at Kars.

The left wing of the Russian Army has recrossed the frontier from the Turkish Territory.

MOVEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN TURKEY IN EUROPE.

A Russian Division is marching upon Selvi.

LONDON, 10th July, 1877.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The defeat of the Russian troops at Biela is not confirmed.

According to Russian Official Despatches the Russian troops occupied Biela on the 5th July.

Turkish Official Despatches report that Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha has restored communication with Kars.

APPOINTMENT TO THE BRITISH SQUADRON IN CHINA.

Admiral Hillyar has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Squadron in China.

LONDON, July 9th, 1877.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN EUROPEAN TURKEY.

Turkish Official despatches report that on the 5th instant after twelve hours' continuous fighting at Biela the Russians were defeated with heavy loss and compelled to fall back on Sistova.

Suleiman Pacha with 45 Battalions of the Turkish Army is marching towards the Danube.

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London, 8th July, 1877.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN ASIA MINOR.

Turkish Official Accounts report having attacked the Russians at Karaklissa on the 2nd instant, completely defeating and nearly annihilating the enemy.

An immense body of Russians have been driven from their entrenchments before Kars with heavy loss.

Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha continues his victorious advance twelve miles from Kars.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

London, 24th June, 1877.

The Turks have recaptured Bayazid: previous to their recent defeat they had received reinforcements at Delibaba.

The Senate in France has adopted a proposal for dissolution.

London, 25th June, 1877.

The Russians have occupied Hirsova.

30,000 troops of the Russian Army have crossed the Danube.

An official Turkish despatch announces that the Russian troops attacked Zelvin [? Zewin], but were defeated with very heavy loss.

London, 25th June, 1877.

Russian troops have occupied Matchin: the passage of the Danube continues.

London, 26th June, 1877.

Tulcha has been evacuated by the Turks, who retreated in good order to Pirsova.

The British Ministry, relying on the assurance of Russia, do not contemplate protecting the Suez Canal.

There has been severe fighting at Deli Baba: the Russians fell back upon Zeidekan.

In the French Senate an amendment has been moved for a dissolution in three months.

London, 27th June, 1877.

According to an official despatch, the Turkish Commander has attacked and completely defeated the Russians at Batoum.

The Russians have commenced bombarding Rustchuk; the Turks are replying vigorously.

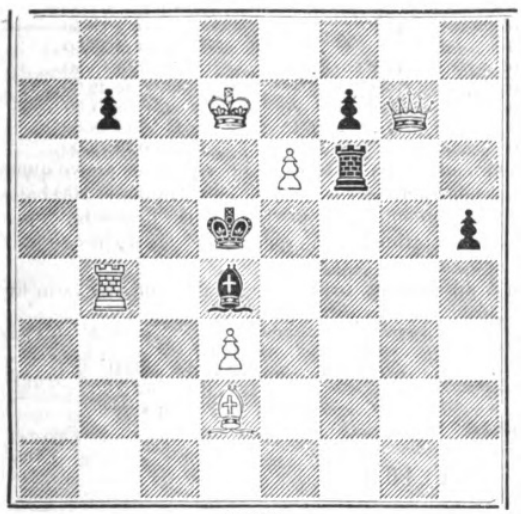
PROBLEM.

BY W. P.

One of the Competing Problems in the British Chess Association Tourney.

(From the Westminster Papers.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF C. W., OF SUNBURY'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—R. to Q. R.'s 7th.	1.—R. takes R.
2.—Q. takes R. P., ch.	2.—R. takes Q.
3.—R. to Q. Kt.'s 4, mate.	

Correct answers received from W.H.S. and W.B.M., Tôkiô.

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In the U. S. Consular General Court at Kanagawa, Japan.

J. M. BATCHELDER,

Against

THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF THE BARQUE

"CAYALTI."

TO THE FORMER OWNER OR OWNERS OF THE SAID BARQUE AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. GREETING.

WHEREAS an action has been brought in this Court by the above-named Plaintiff against the proceeds of the sale of the Barque *"CAYALTI,"* now in the hands of the UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL for Japan, praying that the said proceeds may be paid to him on account of monies advanced and transportation and supplies furnished to the crew and coolies belonging to the said Barque *"CAYALTI."*

Now therefore take notice, that unless answer be filed therein within three months from the date hereof, judgment will be taken by the said Plaintiff according to the prayer of his Petition.

Given under my hand with the Seal of said Court affixed, this 28th day of May, A.D. 1877.

(Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul-General.

J. 1. 3ms.

BROADWELL'S BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the **IMPROVED-BREECH,** STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—During the last week a fair business has been done, especially in *Yarns* and *Shirtings*. *Yarns* 16/24 are weaker, whereas 28/32 are saleable at current rates and 38/42 are moving in small lots. *Shirtings* :—Heavy importations of 7lbs. and 8¼lbs. low qualities from China had a depressing effect on the sale of these chops, and quotations must be reduced. The medium and best makes of 8¼ lbs. and 9lbs. continue fairly saleable at advanced rates. In *Velvets* a good business has been done at current prices. For *T. Cloths* the demand has subsided. *Drills* are dull. *Turkey Reds* are saleable; light weights at the former low rates, whereas heavier goods show a slight advance.

Grey Shirtings :—							
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.40 to $1.75	White Shirtings:—		
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.70 to 2 30	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	36 in.	per pce. 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.60 to 2 40	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb. 0.67½ to 0.77½
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.00 to 2.62½	Black Velvets		7.00 to 8 25
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.45 to 1.65	English Drills 14/15 lbs.	40 yds.	30 in. 2.40 to 2.75
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1 25	Taffachelass	12 yds.	48 in. 1 70 to 2.15

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul..	$28 50 to 32.00	No. 38 to 42 ...per picul...$35.00 to 40.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul..	$31.50 to 34.75	Reverse Twist 16-24 ,, —

Woollens.—During the last week business has been very limited, and prices have not undergone any alteration except for *Mousselines de Laine*, which are firmer again and command higher rates. The demand for *Blankets* and *Blue Army Cloth* still continues, but owing the paucity of stocks, no transactions of any importance can be mentioned. In other articles general dullness prevails.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5 50 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0 24 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4 25 to 5.25	Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.	0.28 to 0.36
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.00 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.		0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in.	0 22 to 0.31	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.		0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds	32 in.	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16 50 to 17.50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0.60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb	0.40 to 0.48
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.16½ to 0.18				

Sugar.—There has been scarcely any change in this market since our last report. Total stocks of all kinds amount to 90,000 piculs.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul	$4.90 to $5.00	China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul	$7.30 to $7.80
,, in basket	,,	$4.85	,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$6.70 to $7.20
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$4.90	,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$6.00 to $6.50
do. in basket	,,	$4.80	Swatow Brown	,,	None.
China No. 1 Ping-fah	,,	None	Daitong	,,	$4.30
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$8.60 to $9.00	Japan Rice	,,	$2.10 to $2.35
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$8 00 to $8.40	Kerosene Oil	,,	$4.00 nominal.

Kerosene Oil remains in the same position as last reported; no transactions have been reported, and prices are quite nominal.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The following was our report per American mail of 11th instant:—

Immediately after the issue of our last mail report, several transactions in new Hanks took place at a further considerable decline, but arrivals being very limited, and the demand having increased, an advance of $20 to $30 per picul was afterwards established, and now the market closes firm, though only a few houses have as yet operated. Purchases of old Oshius and Filatures have been effected at quotations. Settlements are 425 bales of Hanks, and 100 bales of Oshius and Filatures,—in all 525 bales. Stocks consist of 600 bales of old, and 30 bales of new Silk.

The total export for the season 1876-77 has been 21,217 bales, against 13,591 bales during the season 1875-76. Since the 1st of July shipments amount to 370 bales, against 165 bales for the same period last year.

We quote:

		In London at 4s. 1½d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.20 per kilo.*
Hanks, Good No. 2	$530 to 550	19/9 to 20/5	54.50 to 56 50
,, Good all round No. 2½	$500 to 520	18/3 to 19/5	51.50 to 53.50
,, Medium No. 3	$470 to 490	17/8 to 18/4	49 00 to 50 50
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$420 to 460	15/11 to 17/4	44.00 to 48 00
Oshius, Good	$510 to 530	19/ to 19/9	52.50 to 54.50
Hamatski	$420 to 460	15/11 to 17/4	44.00 to 48.00
Filature Silk, best	$700 to 720	25/7 to 26/3	71.00 to 73.00

Since then about 180 bales of Hanks have been settled at an advance of $10 to $15 per picul on above quotations, and 20 bales of Filature Silk have been delivered against contract. The stock of new Hanks is 100 bales.

Tea.—The second crop having come in freely since the commencement of this month, prices have been decidedly weaker and a drop of $2 per picul has occurred on last quotations. The quality, however, has so much deteriorated, as to preclude general buying even at this decline.

Settlements for the interval since the last American Mail amount to 11,400 piculs, and stocks in first hands are rather heavy.

Quotation are as follows:—

Common	$ 9.00 to $11.00	Fine	$25 00 to $28.00
Good Common	$12.00 to $15.00	Finest	$29.00 to $32.00
Medium	$16.00 to $18.00	Choice	$34.00 & upwards.
Good Medium	$.9.00 to $21.00	Choicest	—

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have remained perfectly steady during the past week, with very little doing.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 1d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	75
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0⅛d.	,, Private 10 days sight	76
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1⅛d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	97
On Paris—Bank Sight	5.02½	,, 30 days sight Private	98½
Bank 6 months' sight	5.10	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	97
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.20	,, 30 days sight Private	99
On Hongkong—Bank sight	½ % dis.	Kinsatz	411½
,, Private 10 days' sight	1½ ,,	Gold Yen	402

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 8	Sunda	Reeves	British str.	1704	Hongkong	June 30	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
,, 8	Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese str.	2119	Shanghai & ports	,, 30	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 8	City of Tokio	Maury	American str.	5057	Hongkong	July 1	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 8	Aarhuus	Stolling	Dan. 3-m. schr.	257	Takao	June 22	Sugar	Order
,, 9	Modeste	Capt. Buller	Brit. corvette	1934	Hongkong	,, 28	——	——
,, 10	Ocean Pearl	Grinnell	Am. schooner	196	Hakodate	,, 29	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 10	Otsego	Cook	Am. schooner	42	Kurile Islands	,, 19	Ballast	Captain
,, 10	City of Peking	Tanner	American str.	5058	San Francisco	,, 16	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 10	Annie W. Weston	Winsor	Am. barque	740	Hakodate	,, 16	General	Japanese
,, 10	Glenorchy	Hogg	British str.	1774	Shanghai	July 5	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 11	Caroline	Turnbull	British ship	987	London	Mar. 3	General	Gütschow & Co.
,, 12	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & ports	—	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 12	Sarah	Atkins	Am. barque	661	Newcastle, N.S.W.	—	Coal	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 13	Elisabeth	Captain Von Wickede	Germ. frigate	1800	Kobe	July 10	——	——
,, 13	Semantha	Moinsey	British bq.	950	Aberdeen	Mar. 2	Coal, &c.	H. Ahrens & Co.
,, 13	Ching-too	Baikje	Brit. 3-m. schr.	304	Hakodate	July 3	General	Carroll & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
July 8	Vigilant	Comd. C. D. [Ryder	Brit. desp. ves.	835	Hakodate	——	——
,, 9	Sea Belle	Ross	Brit 3-m. schr.	219	China	Ballast	Captain.
,, 10	Modeste	Captain Buller	Brit. corvette	1934	Hakodate	——	——
,, 10	Egerin	Capt. Douglas	Brit. Sloop	1011	Hakodate	——	——
,, 11	Tibre	De Gicard	French str.	1726	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 11	Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese str.	2119	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 12	City of Peking	Tanner	American str.	5058	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 12	City of Tokio	Maury	American str.	5057	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 13	Juliane	Oestman	Germ. 3-m. schr.	187	Kobe	General	Van Oordt & Co.
,, 13	Otto	Adamsen	German brig	231	Hakodate	Ballast	H. Grauert

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	Commander:
JAPANESE—Raiden Kan	4	450	Gun vessel	Commander Masuda
,, Fujiyama Kan ...	13	...	Sailing sloop	Captain Matsumura
BRITISH—Thistle	4	465	Gun-vessel	Commander Sandilands
AMERICAN—Tennessee	23	4200	Frigate (fg. ship, Rear Admiral W. Reynolds)	Captain Young
RUSSIAN—Haydamak	7	1000	Corvette	Captain Tirtoff
FRENCH—Talisman	6	1400	Corvette	Captain St. Hiliare
,, Atalante	12	3000	Iron-clad frigate (flagship, Admiral Véron)	Captain Galliart
ITALIAN—Cristoforo Colombo .	...	2500	Corvette	Captain Count Napoleone Canevaro
GERMAN—Elisabeth	21	1800	Frigate	Captain Von Wickede

PASSENGERS.

Per *City of Tokio*, from Hongkong:—for San Francisco: Mr and Mrs Falconer, Mr and Mrs Gair, 7 Europeans and 137 in steerage.

Per *Sunda*, from Hongkong:—Lieutenant Hopkins, Mr M. B. Gillet, and 9 on deck.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Prince Lichtenstein, Prince Montenuova, Miss Winn, Miss Hoar, Colonel Shervinton, Captain Turner, Paymaster Stevenson, U.S.N., Messrs. I. K. Cunningham, E. Byrne, Montgomery, G. M. Dunbar, J. Anson, J. Colomb, M. Ullmann, Baehr, Simpson, Ailion, Popp, Gordon, P. G. C. Franck, J. Pitman, and 49 Japanese Steerage.—2 Europeans, 6 Chinese, and 129 Japanese For San Francisco.—Dr. and Mrs. Winn and 2 children, Captain Thorndike.

Per Steam-ship *City of Peking* from San Francisco.—For Yokohama: Miss M. Suswashi, Messrs. G. Isumaji, H. Mori, E. L. Hyde, Y. Matsubara, Y. Asarini, H. Schmid, Osam Nagura; and M. O. Gould and wife, B S. Barnett, M. Bieller in the steerage. For Shanghai: Messrs. Francis Chomley, and August C. Cordis. For Hongkong: 180 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* for Hongkong:—Colonel Sherrinton, Messrs. Stewart, Knoblauch, Steell, Oscar Molin, W. Watt, A. Davis, A. Sutherland, and G. Wighton.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai & ports:—H. E Samejima, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. and Mrs. Honda, Mrs. Sanjo, Mrs. Horii and child, Miss Taki, Mrs. Yokura and child, Mr. and Mrs. Osaki, Messrs. Bair, Ponce de Leon, Hirayama, Okubu, Uchida, Atsumi, Hara, Takeshita, Teké, Harada, Fujitami, A. C. Cordes, F. Chomley, Elliot, Macley, Nagata, Otsuka, Daiku, Yakuchi, Streich, Couchefert, Weston, Hirota, Simpson, Goto Takatsugu, Shiome, Endo, Dunbar, Oastler, Shea, and Hirota Jr.

Per Steam-ship *City of Tokio* for San Francisco:—Messrs. H. Heywood Jones, O. Heywood Jones, Mrs. Morrison, Miss L. Gower. For New York:—Mr. and Mrs. N. Wilson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs J. F. Sutton, Mesrs. J. H. Stevenson, J. C. Montgomery, and Master H. Woodhall. For Liverpool.—I. K. Cunningham, Captain C. R. J. Troup, E. J. Delmege, E. L Edgar, C. M. Turner, Ah Yau, Masakitchi, J. Main 3 U. S. seamen.

Per *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Dr. Hill, R.N., Messrs. Watson, Wernmohs, Buissonnet, E. C. Kirby, Bogel, Macfarlane, Hodnett, Crane, Reid, Ogasawara, Kosugi, Iwami, Saitow, Sawa, Oshima, Mori, Takishita, and Tashiro; 226 in steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda*, from Hongkong:—

Suger	2,688
General	682
Ex *Pekin*, ...	192

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure	$58.000
,, ...	*Yen* 591.416

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France	85 bales.
England	120 ,,
Waste Silk	6 ,,
Total ...	211 bales.
Treasure for Hongkong...	$58,200
,, London	$28,800

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports—

Treasure	$403,524.61

Per *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure	$48,015
	yen 305,625

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July 7, 1877. 12ms.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH

BY TAKING

HOCKIN'S

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless, and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient* or *Brisk Purgative* according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly HALF A CENTURY proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers, or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of **Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers,** and the other ordinary **ailments** of life.

Agents—

BOMBAY, MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

16th June, 1877. 12 m—1f.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT OF



NOURISHMENT in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London, and all
Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

July 14, 1877.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of al kinds It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873. tf.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

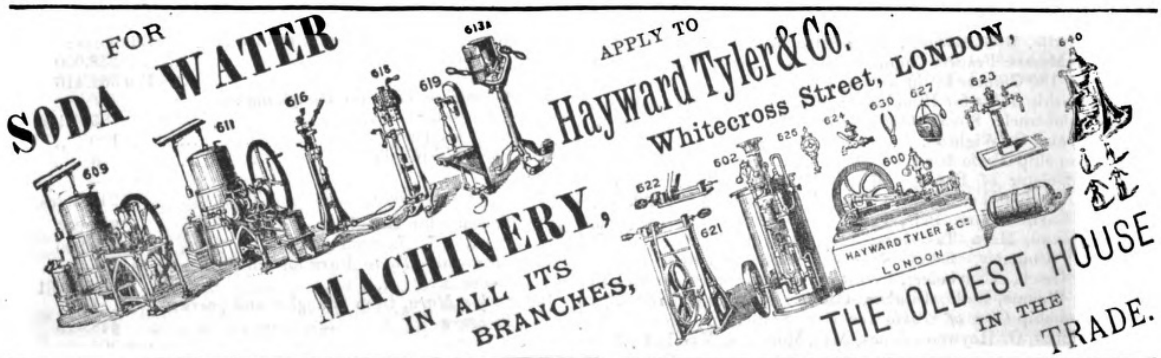
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

January 13, 1877. 13ins.



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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 26.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omissonto renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

In spite of the prophetic utterances of the native press, there is nothing in ths news of the past week to lead one to to believe that the struggle in Kiushiu is approaching a speedy termination. We repeat that efforts have recently been made, and we believe still continue, to bring about a compromise with Saigo, and put an end to the cruel strife that has been waged too long. That such efforts will be crowned with success we can scarcely hope, but that they have been made on the part of the Japanese Government we positively assert. The news from the South is of the vaguest nature. If the strength of the insurgents has decreased at some points it has been augmented at others, and no definite result appears to be gained by the almost bloodless skirmishes that are day by day reported. On one occasion a great victory is accomplished with the loss of *one* man wounded. Another time the press is exultant over the capture of *seven* rifles. As long as it is considered necessary to publish lengthy reports of such victories in order to give proof of the invincibility of the Imperial arms, we must be pardoned if we doubt the speedy subjection of Kiushiu. Two thousand more troops were sent down at the beginning of the week. We say troops but we cannot call them men. It was as though the Government had said, "Give me the spare men and spare me the great ones." Those that were not young boys were old men, and surely a sorrier sight was never seen than this last batch of recruits. They seemed for the most part to have been called direct from the fields, and many a one could have said truly with Ralph Mouldy "my old dame will be undone "now for one to do her husbandry and her drudgery. You "need not have pricked me, there are other men fitter to go out "than I." We suppose recruiting has come to that pass when there must be "a number of shadows to fill up the muster book." But why were so many veterans, strong hardy fellows, good men and true, allowed to return with Kawaji?

Nothing could be more propititious than the weather on Thursday night, which was the evening selected for the third Promenade Concert by the Amateur Dramatic Corps. It was perfectly calm and still. No dew fell to cause any anxious fears as to bedraggled dresses or the appalling consequences of wet feet. A brilliant moon softened the light of the many lanterns which, in marked contrast to the former occasion, burnt undisturbed by the faintest breath of wind. Never before have the arrangements been so successfully carried out, and although the attendance was not so large as on the two former occasions, still no complaint could be made of its paucity. Thanks to the courtesy of Admiral Reynolds, Captain Young and the officers of the *Tennessee*, the band of that vessel was allowed to attend, and gave a good programme in a very acceptable style. We are not going to compare it with the band of the *Atalante*, which is of entirely exceptional excellence. Playing after such a band is to put other naval bands at a serious disadvantage if comparisons are instituted. But taken by itself the *Tennessee's* band is an extremely good one, and considering its numbers, plays remarkably well, especially the lighter styles of music. We may specially remark, Schubert's 'Serenade,' a Mazurka by Faust—not by Gounod as the programmes had it, though it is not surprising that the name of the former, a famous composer of dance music, should get mixed up with that of the latter—and a waltz "La Jolie Parfumeuse," which were excellently played. The vocal selections were repetitions of those given on the former occasions, and went neither better nor worse than before. We still cling to the hope that it is possible to form a Glee Club that shall make itself heard and be worth the hearing. We appeal to all singers to come forward.

We are in receipt of two tables of Japanese Weights and Lineal Measures which have been compiled, apparently with great care, by Mr. William Bramsen. There has long been felt a want of reliable tables of this kind, which are required both for practical and scientific purposes. Some time ago, the matter of the equivalent in English for Japanese weights and measures was discussed in the *Mail*, Mr. Bramsen pointing out certain inaccuracies in some of the denominations under this class in Dr. Hepburn's dictionary. Dr. Hepburn at once recognised the discrepancies, which had occurred through inadvertence, and they have, we believe, since been corrected. Mr. Bramsen has evidently been at great pains to calculate the exact equivalents and to make up the tables, which will prove of the greatest value to all whose business or profession necessitates their use. We may remark that it is to the same gentleman that we are indebted for the tables of distances, weights and measures that appeared in the "Ladies' Directory."

The *Hiroshima Maru* was despatched to Kobe to-day on Government business, her place on the berth for Shanghai and ports being taken by the *Nagoya Maru*, which is announced for departure on or about Friday, the 27th instant.

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We publish elsewhere Dr. Willis' report of his journey to the North in the winter of 1868, which he undertook in order to render medical assistance to the Japanese troops who had been wounded in the conflicts which took place between the Imperial forces and those of Aidzu, in the Civil War preceding the restoration of the Mikado. On the eve of Dr. Willis' return to his native land after so long a residence here, it is fitting that something should be known by present residents of the services he has rendered; services so modestly estimated by himself, and yet doubtless productive of the most important results. He took occasion, at every opportunity, to inculcate the principles of humanity in war, and compassion to wounded enemies, and there can be no doubt that those teachings have been remembered and acted upon. Bloody as the strife has been, and will, we fear, continue to be in Kiushiu, there have been no reports of cruelty, or of neglect of wounded on either side. Indeed the influence he immediately exercised was proved by his being invited by the Commander-in-Chief of the Mikado's forces to proceed to Wakamatsu, the stronghold of Aidzu, directly it was taken, and by the fact that nearly 700 of the patients he attended belonged to the Aidzu clan. These services, and the arduous duties and privations they entailed, were entirely voluntary on the part of Dr. Willis, and without remuneration of any kind from the Japanese Government. He was at the time in the service of Her Majesty's Government, but permission was granted him to undertake the journey, at urgent solicitation on the part of the Japanese.

A number of visitors, both native and foreign—amongst the latter of which we noticed a leavening of ladies—assembled by invitation of the Japanese authorities, upon the 13th instant at the *Kaigunsho*, for the purpose of witnessing the annual distribution of prizes—now for the first time held in public—to the Cadets of the Imperial Naval College who were successful at the midsummer examinations.

Owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable room in the building the ceremony was held upon the parade ground of the institution, where a central marquee for the officials of the College, flanked by two rows of open tents to accommodate the visitors, had been erected. In the mid space thus left, the Cadets, upon whom no doubt the future efficiency of the Navy of Japan will altogether depend, were drawn up in double line, under command of the officer of the day. The ceremony was a simple one enough; upon the name of a prize-winner being called he stepped out of the ranks, and advancing to the table in the marquee received at the hands of Rear-Admiral Nakamuda the prize for which he had fought, after which he retreated to his former position amongst his comrades.

The examinations of which these proceedings were an appropriate sequel may be described as a triple event, composed firstly, of the ordinary class examinations designed to ascertain the amount of progress made by each individual Cadet in the subjects taught to him during the previous twelve months;—secondly, the entrance examination for students prepared at the Preparatory School attached to the College;—and thirdly, the final examination of Cadets whose period of theoretical instruction had come to an end, and who, on receiving certificates of efficiency, are drafted to the training ship for one year's practical instruction afloat, at the end of which time they become eligible for promotion to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant.

The plan of instruction pursued at the College may be briefly summed up as follows. After two years of preparatory training in the Junior School, the Cadet is admitted to the College proper by examination in the following subjects:—English, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry (the use of logarithms). In these branches of learning he must gain two-fifths of the marks allotted to each, in order to qualify for admission. The curriculum then requires the successful candidate to undergo a three years' course of instruction at the College in nautical and mathematical studies, seamanship and gunnery, at the end of which time he receives a certificate of qualification—being classed according to merit in one of three classes—after which he passes to the training ship to complete his education. It will thus be seen that each naval officer is under special instruction for six years; two of which he passes in the Preparatory School, three in the College proper, and one at sea.

In addition to the Cadets under the immediate superintendence of Lieut. Baillie, R.N., Director of nautical studies, and receiving naval instruction, there are a certain number who are being trained for Engineer officers under Chief Engineer F. W. Sutton, R.N. The course which these latter have to go through is divided into a theoretical one taught at the College and a practical one at Yokosuka.

Such is a meagre outline of the work done at the Imperial Naval College. That the happy blending of theory and practice manifest therein is likely to produce an able and useful officer who can doubt. The Cadet is taken in hand at such an early age—we noticed some very mannikins—that he is easily impressed with those habits of order and obedience which are so essential to the very existence of the service he is destined to belong to; and that that service is a popular one is amply evidenced by the very high standard of marks obtained at the examinations, and by the uniform good conduct which has hitherto marked the career of the Cadets at the College. Indeed, we have been assured that so much was this latter the case, that the utmost difficulty was experienced in selecting, where everyone was well conducted, the Cadet whose conduct was sufficiently remarkable to permit of it being said that he deserved to be rewarded any more than his neighbour.

A word about the prizes may not be amiss. They consisted, as might be expected, of articles likely to be of use to the winner, and were really in most cases handsome and substantial gifts. Watches we noticed, and telescopes, boxes of instruments, and text books on nautical and mathematical subjects. All useful on board ship, whether it might be to scan an enemy's coast, or time a royal salute, or pass an hour or two of study in the cabin.

Where everything was satisfactory it may seem invidious to breathe a word of dispraise; but really we do not mean to hurt any body's feelings when we say that the Imperial Marine Band which was in attendance was not as good as it might have been. It is generally considered essential to harmony that some kind of time should be kept, and fastidious persons even go so far as to say that the instruments should be in tune. We know that it is difficult to please everybody, but we venture to suggest that if music is a *sine qua non* at such ceremonies, a mechanical piano or a musical box would silence such complaints, or at least obviate the possibility of two different tunes being played at the same time.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet entitled Confucianism in relation to Christianity by the Rev. James Legge, D.D., LL.D., Professor of the Chinese Language and Literature in Oxford University. The essay was written, we are told in the preface, at the request of the Committee of Arrangements for the General Missionary Conference held at Shanghai in May last, but was omitted from the printed record of proceedings, "in "deference to the wishes of those who regarded it as taking "one side in the controversy respecting the terms to be used "for God in Chinese language." The high reputation of the author, who stands, we believe, preëminent among foreign students of Confucian literature, to the study of which the unceasing labour of nearly forty years has been devoted, entitles his views to be received with respectful and dispassionate consideration, however much they may differ from those generally held by the members of the Missionary Body. Those views are expressed with great moderation, and throughout the essay we remark a liberal tone, but too often wanting in similar productions. Dr. Legge, instead of attempting to destroy and root out the old beliefs, would take what he finds of good in them and make them the ground work of deeper, richer truths. This is well put forward in the following closing paragraphs of the essay:—

I will now conclude by referring to a conversation which I had not very long ago on missions, with one of the ablest and most

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learned men n England, a very broad churchman, and perhaps something more. "I have read and thought," he said, "about the work of missionaries, and approve of what they are doing; but I think they might find a more excellent way than that which they generally take to accomplish their end." I asked him what way of missionaries made him express himself in such a manner, and he replied, "You dash too much into collision with the existing heathen religions, and speak too bitterly of their great teachers." I told him that so far as my knowledge of missionaries and their work went, he was labouring under a misapprehension as to their methods; that they were glad to recognize whatever was good and true in the heathen religions, and careful not to excite angry feelings in their hearers, by speaking evil of dignities, and rashly condemning the great names they had been accustomed to venerate. He would be glad to think so, he said; but he still seemed unconvinced. After leaving him, I mused on our conversation, and have often mused on it since, something in the following way:—

Christianity cannot be tacked on to any heathen religion as its complement, nor can it absorb any into itself without great changes in it and additions to it. Missionaries have not merely to reform, though it will be well for them to reform where and what they can; they have to revolutionize; and as no revolution of a political kind can be effected without disturbance of existing conditions, so neither can a revolution of a people's religion be brought about without heat and excitement. Confucianism is not antagonistic to Christianity, as Buddhism and Brahmanism are. It is not atheistic like the former, nor pantheistic like the latter. It is, however, a system whose issues are bounded by earth and by time; and though missionaries try to acknowledge what is good in it, and to use it as not abusing it, they cannot avoid sometimes seeming to pull down Confucius from his elevation. They cannot set forth the gospel as the wisdom of God and the power of God unto salvation, and exhort to the supreme love of God and of Christ, without deploring the want of any deep sense of sin, and of any glow of piety in the followers of the Chinese sage. Let them seek to go about their work everywhere—and I believe they can do so more easily in China than in other mission fields—in the spirit of Christ, without striving or erring, with meekness and lowliness of heart. Let no one think any labour too great to make himself familiar with any Confucian books. So shall missionaries in China come fully to understand the work they have to do; and the more they avoid driving their carriages rudely over the Master's grave, the more likely are they soon to see Jesus enthroned in his room in the hearts of the people.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Fifth Annual Report of the Silk Association of America; an association which has been formed within the last five years for the purpose of promoting the advancement and prosperity of the silk interest,—which is commencing to form so important a branch of American industry—by the increase of information, and the interchange of ideas. The past year has been specially characterized by the opportunity afforded to the American manufacturers to exhibit to the world at the Philadelphia Exhibition, the progress attained in this branch of manufacturing. The silk industry is one that has been struggling into existence for many years, but it is only comparatively recently that it has achieved anything like success. It was not, however, until the Centennial Exhibition that the extent and completeness of that success was generally known. As the Secretary states, "The memory of its early failures "still clung to the business. The prejudice in favour of foreign "goods still lingered among American consumers, and the "days had not wholly passed in which it was thought needful "to stamp domestic manufactures with European names to "make them saleable on equal terms. That American silks "were, in certain lines, of more substantial material, of brighter "and more permanent colour, of neater finish, of more tasteful patterns than those which Europe could supply—these "were new facts to most Americans, facts which they learned for "the first time and greatly to their surprise, last year, at "Philadelphia."

We shall endeavour at some early date to enter more fully on the subject of the silk industry of America, which seems to be fairly progressing. Space forbids us at present to do more than briefly notice the report.

The *Hochi Shimbun* reports that on the 15th instant the leading political Society in Tosa held a meeting which was attended by seven thousand five hundred *samurai*.

The *Tokio Times* of this week presents those usual features of impertinence and abuse by which it is has endeavoured, failing other means, to bring itself into notoriety, and to the monopoly of which it is heartily welcome. We regret that we have again to call attention to certain mistatements, which cannot in the interest of the public be permitted to pass unnoticed. In a note of last week in which we showed the incorrectness of certain statements made by Mr. Henry C. Carey in a letter to the London *Times*, we wrote as follows.

Accordingly we find that Lord Elgin provided in his treaty of Tientsin signed 26th June, 1858, for a revision of the Commercial Articles in ten years time from the date of signature; and that Mr. Harris, in his Treaty with Japan signed July 29th, 1858, a month after that of Lord Elgin with China, provided for a revision in 1872. Lord Elgin's Treaty with Japan, signed August 26th, 1858, contained a similar provision.

The *Tokio Times* proceeds to comment on this in the following manner:—

"It states that Mr. Harris and Lord Elgin "provided for "a revision of the 'Commercial Articles' of the agreement, "to take place in 1872; the truth being that both these "Ministers, as well as others, arranged for the revision of the "most important of the Commercial Stipulations, viz, the "customs duties, in 1863 and not in 1872. These oversights "betray a carelessness of inquiry as to the exact details, &c."

We stated nothing of the kind, the "oversights betraying carelessness" or a wish to misrepresent, being entirely on the side of the *Times*, which has mixed up several different things. Thus Lord Elgin in the 27th article of the Treaty of Tientsin provided for the revision of the commercial articles of that Treaty in ten years time, that is in 1868, Mr. Harris by the 13th article of his Treaty of Yedo and Lord Elgin by the 22nd article of his Treaty of Yedo, provided for the revision of the said Treaties in 1872, that is the revision of the Treaty generally, not only of the Commercial Articles. All of this was clearly stated in the *Mail* of last week. The revision of the Custom's duties, only, of Mr. Harris' and Lord Elgin's Treaties was another matter, and is thus referred to at the end of the Regulations of Trade attached to those Treaties.

Mr. Harris' Treaty.

"Five years after the opening of Kanagawa the import and export duties shall be subject to revision if the Japanese Government desire it."

Lord Elgin's Treaty.

"Five years after the opening of Kanagawa the import and export duties shall be subject to revision if either the British or Japanese Government desire it."

As is well known, the Japanese Government expressed no desire to have the import and export duties revised in 1863, and profiting by Lord Elgin's stipulation that this revision should not be left to the option of Japan only, the United States of America joined with the other powers in demanding a revision of these duties in 1866, and the present Tariff is the result.

Every paper has recently quoted the terrible story, for which we believe the London *Echo* is responsible, of a Russian peasant, travelling in a sleigh with his wife and four children, when they were pursued by a pack of wolves, from which he and his wife escaped only by the sacrifice of the whole of their family. It is astonishing how history repeats itself, as anyone with a fairly good memory will often have cause to remark. We distinctly remember an almost exactly similar case of which we heard the account thirty years ago. In fact we were always hearing it, for its horror rendered it a story dear to the boyish mind. It was contained in the pet book of our juvenile library, and great was our shuddering delight when we could wheedle any one into reading the dreadful tale. Its blood curdling powers were intensified by a full page picture of the sacrifice. How vividly can we recall that picture. A pack of ferocious beasts in the foreground engaged over the body of one innocent, while the father holds aloft another which he is about devote to the wolves that are endeavouring to spring into the sleigh. The crouching mother holds another child convulsively clasped to her breast, while the terrified horses are seen careering madly through the snow. In this case there were only three children. The *Echo* makes the number up to four. Thirty years hence when a similar terrible event is chronicled the number of children sacrificed will probably be five. There is another version of the story, which relates that the

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wife's mother was also in the sleigh. The husband, finding that the sacrifice of all his children did not suffice and that the wolves still continued their pursuit, in utter desperation threw to them his mother-in-law. "And they lived happily ever after." But we do not believe this.

On the 6th instant, during her passage down to Hongkong, the O. & O. Co.'s steamer *Gaelic* rescued six Japanese from a disabled junk. Three other of the junk's crew had died from starvation before the *Gaelic* appeared, and the six rescued men were in a very weak state from the same cause.

We take the following account from *Notes & Queries*:—

ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN DOLLAR MARK(5th S. vi. 386, 434; vii 98, 155.)—The most natural explanation of the American dollar mark seems to be this. Before the establishment of our national coinage system each state issued its own paper currency, which was naturally, from its previous colonial condition, in pounds, shillings, and pence, but the Spanish or Pillar dollar was the specie standard by which all paper money values were regulated. It was on this specie standard that the Continental currency was issued. This Spanish dollar was divided into eight parts, or reals, and wherever Spanish influence was felt or its commerce had penetrated, it freely circulated. To English speaking people it was known as the piece of eight, and thus Defoe calls it in *Robinson Crusoe*. Prior to the American revolution Florida was a Spanish province, and Louisiana, although nominally French, held intimate commercial relations with the Spanish dependencies of Mexico and Cuba. Naturally the Spanish dollar had free circulation. Accounts were kept in dollars and reals, that is, in pieces in eight and eighths; and, as a distinguishing mark, a cancelled 8 was used, or sometimes an 8 between two slanting lines thus /8/. A period separated the digits representing the reals or eighths from those representing the dollars. When the dollar was adopted by the United States as its money unit, merchants found it convenient to continue the use of the sign, while the period separated the cents, now represented as hundredths, from the dollar figures. But the Spanish dollar and its fractional parts still circulated, although the word *real* was displaced by the more easily pronounced term "bit," which word is still in common use in the states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Dollars and "bits" are better known there than dollars and cents. Ask a shop-keeper in New Orleans, or Mobile, or in Montgomery, the price of an article, and he will say "two bits," where his Northern *confrère* would say "twenty-five cents." But the "bit" is now an imaginary coin, like the English guinea, although once it had a function for making small purchases, and was known in Philadelphia as a "levy," and in New York as a "shilling." It is but a few years since that while in the South I had occasion to verify a statement of account that had been made out, according to ancient custom, in dollars and bits. A smaller coin was formerly in use, dear to darkies and to little children, useful for the purchase of candy, and known to common speech as the "picayune." The dollar mark from a cancelled 8 passed by an easy transformation to a cancelled S, and gave rise to a very ingenious but totally mistaken theory concerning one Uncle Sam, or the plausible but equally baseless idea that it repesents the initials of the words United States. JOEN E. NORCROSS.
Brooklyn, U.S.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 16*th*.

The annual opening of the Sumida-gawa took place yesterday evening. The display of fireworks commenced at dusk and was kept up until after 10 o'clock. The number of spectators was even greater than usual, and everything passed off successfully.

The *Genkai Maru* and *Kumamoto Maru* were despatched yesterday with reinforcements for the South, about 3,400 soldiers having been on board those vessels. The *Saikio Maru* will take down another 1,300 to-day.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. informs us that the Singapore and Penang cable is at present interrupted during repairs by a steamer of the Eastern Extension Co. A speedy restoration is probable.

The steamship *Glenfalloch*, Captain Taylor, from London, arrived at Singapore on the 24th ultimo.

The *Harriet N. Carleton* from Hongkong, with 322 coolies, put in here on Saturday, and left again yesterday for San Francisco, after repairing damages to sails and filling up her water.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched by Colonel Ozawa at 6 p.m. on the 12th instant, announces that a report had just been received from Lieut. General Miyoshi to the effect that the rebels had evacuated Kobayashi after setting the town on fire. The Imperialists are now occupying the town.

Tuesday, 17*th*.

We have to acknowledge the receipt from the British Postmaster of a revised Postal Tariff, dated Hongkong, July 3rd, 1877, and which was accompanied by the following circular:—

A Table of Rates of Postage corrected to date is circulated herewith. It is suggested that all former issues should be destroyed, as keeping them can only give rise to errors and inconvenience.

Various countries have joined the Postal Union since the last Table was published, the most important being Brazil.

It appears to be but imperfectly understood that the general rate of Postage to a Union Country, by whatever route, is 12 cents, &c. The 16 cents rate is wholly exceptional, and is only chargeable when there is a transit by Brindisi AND LONDON, including correspondence for London viâ Brindisi. The same applies to the exceptional 4 cent rate on Newspapers, Circulars, and Prices Current.

The mark T upon correspondence signifies that it is unpaid.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence under the Postal Union.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* of yesterday contains the following extraordinary announcement:—"The Government has decided on instituting improvements at the Bonin Islands, and has sent there a lot of gas tubes and other articles." This is certainly improvement with a vengeance, if we are to suppose that sending gas tubes to those sparsely populated islands is only preparatory to lighting them with gas. What will our Gas Committee say now—or rather what will they do? for that is very much more to the purpose as far as this settlement is concerned.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The Imperial forces in Bungo have been reinforced so that they are now very strong. The Naval forces are to be landed on the coast of Hiuga south of Nobeoka, and the rebels in that part are to be attacked simultaneously in front and rear.

From the *Osaka Nippô*.

A person returning from Bungo says that although he expected that nearly all the arms and ammunition of the rebels would have have been exhausted, they still seemed to have abundant supplies of them. Kirino is in Bungo at the head of eight companies of troops, and is assisted in his command by Ishi-i and Hemi, both Saga men who took part in the rebellion which some time ago broke out at that place.

Wednesday, 18*th*.

Mrs. Rappeport was sued by a Japanese shoemaker before Mr. Consul Robertson yesterday morning for $8.50, the value of boots supplied. The complainant produced in Court a bundle of lady's clothing which he said had been forced upon him in payment. A verdict was given on a note of hand for $4.50 which Mrs. Rappeport acknowledged, and she was advised to take possession of her dresses again.

In the American Consular-General Court yesterday a complaint, brought by Mrs. Miller against her husband for assaulting and abusing her on Monday evening last and on several other previous occasions, was heard before Mr. Dennison, Vice Consul-General. The charge was found proven and Miller was fined $5 and $12 costs, with the alternative of 15 days' imprisonment. The fine was paid but not without some grumbling on the part of Miller, who dropped certain remarks which did not escape notice for he was recalled, and on the testimony of Mr. Elmer, the deputy marshal, was found guilty of contempt of and using threats against the Court, to the effect that he would "do justice" to His Honour and "put a head on him." Miller denied that his words implied any threat and said that he had been led to use them through annoyance, but the Court took a different view of the matter and sentenced him to imprisonment for twenty-four hours.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

A telegram from Osaka despatched at 5.40 p.m. on the 15th instant, says that at 3 p.m. on the 12th instant a body of Imperialists made an attack upon Kurosawa while another body stormed the rebel entrenchments at Ishigami mountain pass. The rebels at both places were surprised and put to flight. The Imperialists stationed themselves at sunset on Torihira Hill in open communication with the Imperialists at the villages of Machiye, Todoroki and Tei.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

About 2,000 of the late rebels of Owake *ken* (Bungo) have been captured, 1,000 of whom were *samurai* of Takeda, 400 of Usuki, about 300 of Saiki, and the remainder of other towns in Bungo. On the 20th of last month the trial of the Choshiu *samurai* commenced and the following sentences have since been passed upon them:—Two to decapitation, fourteen to three years' hard labour, and one hundred and seventy-nine to hard labour not exceeding two years, or deprivation of the rank of *shizoku*.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Lieut. General Kawaji received on the 15th instant a telegram from Colonel Tanabe at Kokubu, in Satsuma, which announces that on the 14th instant at 2 p.m. an attack was made by the rebels upon the Imperialists at Araisogatake but they were unable to carry

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the Imperial positions and therefore retreated. Another attack was made at 5 o'clock by the rebel main body and left wing, but by 7 o'clock this attack was also successfully repulsed with great loss in the rebels. Of the Imperialists only four were wounded.

H. I. H. Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya left Yokohama on the 16th instant in command of 4,300 troops who are being sent as reinforcements to the South. His Highness is to proceed first to Kiôto and after an interview with His Majesty the Mikado will, if necessary, proceed immediately to the seat of war.

Thursday, 19th.

A fire broke out in Ai-oi-cho, a street running parallel to Otamachi, at half-past two this morning, by which about ten houses were destroyed. The foreign and native fire brigades were quickly on the spot, but owing to an insufficiency of water the engines were not of much use, though the firemen worked well in pulling down houses and thus preventing the fire from spreading. Thanks to their exertions all danger was over within an hour from the first alarm being given.

A *jinrikisha* coolie named Hoshino Eijiro lodged a complaint in the Imperial German Court agrinst H. Lotz for running into and damaging his *jinrikisha* while driving on the Bluff on the evening of Sunday, the 17th June. Hoshino backed up his complaint by a claim of $4.50, damages to *jinrikisha*, 75 cents doctor's fees and a further sum of one *bu* per day since the accident for loss of work.

Plaintiff in the hearing before Mr. Zappe yesterday said his *jinrikisha* had been rendered utterly useless, and being unable to meet the cost of repairs he was without employment. He wished the remuneration of 25 cents per day to be counted from the time of the accident till the *jinrikisha* should be repaired. Mr. Lotz's defence was that the plaintiff had occupied the middle of the thoroughfare, and as he could have moved aside but did not do so, the accident was of his own causing.

The case was adjourned till Saturday next for the production of further evidence.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched by Colonel Ozawa at Kumamoto at 6.15 p. m. on the 16th instant, announces that Lieut. General Tani had reported to him that an engagement took place on the 13th instant between the rebels who were at Asano-yama, numbering about two hundred, and the Imperialists at Ishigami. The rebels were beaten and put to flight, being pursued as far as Mumeki.

Another body of about fifty rebels met some Imperialist forces, when advancing from Battei, on a hill called Mikawanai, where a hand to hand encounter took place, resulting in the defeat of the rebels. This body of Imperialists then stationed themselves on hills in the neighbourhood of Mumeki.

Another report has been received from Lieut. General Miyoshi to the effect that at 3 a.m. on the 11th instant, the Imperialists proceeded in three bodies to make an attack upon Takahara. They found the rebels stationed in entrenchments on the banks of a river at Tsutsumimura, but they were driven out and the Imperialists finally took Takahara at 7 a.m.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

Statement for the week ending 14th July, 1877 :—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		1,200,000
On hand	787,675	
In circulation	412,325	
	1,200,000	
Reserve Fund		412,325
In Foreign money :—		
In dollars	263,094.98	
In Bank notes and cheques	3,230 02	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	50,000.00	
	316,325.00	
Do. in native currency	96,000.00	
	412,325.00	

From the *Akebono Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched by Lieut. General Nodzu at 1.10 p.m. on the 16th instant, announces that the troops under his command, having made arrangement with the Imperialists in Bungo, marched toward Nobeoka, but the rebels advancing in force against him, he was obliged to retreat and took up a position at the mountain passes of Akamatsu and Jônogoi. General Nodzu advises that he will remain entrenched in those positions until sufficiently reinforced by the Imperialists from Bungo, when an attack will be made on Nobeoka. The rebels are being reinforced daily at that place, and frequent attacks are made by them on Nodzu's forces. On the 14th the rebels commenced preparations for an attack on the Imperialists stationed on the Koshiki-gawa, and as it is important to retain this position in order to keep open communication with Bungo, the Imperialists will defend it to the last.

Friday, 20th.

The Danish telegraph steamer *H.C. Oersted*, which arrived from Hakodate yesterday, leaves to-day for Nagasaki and Shanghai.

The *Hiroshima Maru* has been withdrawn from the berth for Shanghai and ports, as she will be despatched for Kobe some time this evening.

There was a slight shock of earthquake at 12.40 p.m. yesterday, and another at 9.45 p.m.

From the *Akebono Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched by Colonel Ozawa at 10.30 a.m. on the 18th instant, announces that a report had been received from Captain Hirasa, at Shigeoka in Bungo, stating that at dawn of the 16th instant the Imperial forces made an advance upon Ikono-yama and the Katsuchi mountain pass. The attack upon the latter place commenced at 3.30 a.m. and all the rebel entrenchments there were captured.

The troops who advanced to Ikono-yama were delayed by a heavy rain-fall, and not succeeding in reaching the rebel batteries until after sunrise, they retired to their former position.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A spy has discovered that Saigo has made the former *Kencho* at Mimidzu, in Hiuga, his headquarters.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

His Majesty the Mikado is expected to leave Kiôto for Tôkiô on the 26th instant.

Saturday, 21st.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Our reporter in Kiôto has informed us that His Majesty has decided to leave Kiôto on the 26th instant, and return to Tôkiô by the *Nagoya Maru.*

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The *Jiyu Shimbun*, published at Nagasaki, announces that Shimadzu Yoshimitsu, the son of Saburo, requested the *Kencho* to give him two hundred *koku* of rice and other grain as he was very much in want of it. The *Kencho* complied with his request.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A report has been received from the seat of war to the effect that the whereabouts of Saigo is uncertain, but it is rumoured that he is either at Miyasaki or Nobeoka.

Kirino is evidently in Miyadani, Hiuga, and Murata at Miyako-nojô.

The rebel forces in Osumi and the neighbourhood of Mamihara have considerably decreased, while their forces in Bungo are three-quarters greater in number than hitherto.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 1st July, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,042.84
Merchandise, &c.	$ 698.15
Total	$6,740.99
Miles Open 18.	
Corresponding week last year.	
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$5,906.82
Merchandise, &c.	$ 473.04
Total	$6,379.86

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 15th July, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,193.35
Merchandise, &c.	$1,027.02
Total	$7,220.37
Miles Open 18.	
Corresponding week last year.	
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,571.86
Merchandise, &c.	$ 465.85
Total	$8,037.71

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THE MEMORIAL OF THE *RISSHISHA*.

[Second Notice.]

THE second article of this vigorous *acte d'accusation* is in part a repetition of the first, in part a charge of incapacity and neglect of the opinion and welfare of the nation. That public opinion is rather suppressed than consulted is unfortunately true enough, but that the Government are indifferent to the welfare of the people we cannot believe. We are loth to think them guilty of more than want of judgment—a sufficiently grave offence on the part of men holding in their hands the destinies of an entire people—and we do not consider that the author of the Memorial has any substantial grounds for assuming that they are actuated by a desire to retain power regardless of the advancement and happiness of the millions whom they force to obey their beck and nod. To an impartial observer unstirred by the passions that are evidently, and we may add naturally, distracting the upper strata of Japanese society, the Government wears the appearance of a well-meaning and clever body of men not equal to the very difficult situation in which their own rashness and want of experience, aided by very untoward circumstances, have placed them ; a situation from which the suspicious distrust common with politicians of the second order that they allow themselves to be influenced by prevents their escape. The Government taken as a whole has no homogeneity. The various departments work each after its own method towards the attainment of its own special ends, and not seldom clash if they do not quarrel with each other, while the members of the Cabinet, if one may use the term, exercise far too little control over the bureaucratical army of which they are the nominal rather than the real generals. In most of the departments a similar state of things obtains and the result of the whole is a confused administration undermined by jealousies, the ways of which rather diverge from—than converge towards the good of the commonwealth. Such at least is the impression the working of the political machine leaves upon foreigners, who, however, it must always be recollected, can unaided have but a more or less obscure perception of the difficulties to be overcome and of the degree of success or failure which attends the efforts made. But this impression is corroborated, in great measure at least, by the public opinion of the country so far as this is allowed expression, and has never been confirmed in a more significant or unmistakable manner than by the statesmanlike paper we are reviewing. The body politic resembles a headless trunk, with limbs innumerable deriving their nervous energy from no common centre, and obeying external stimuli in an aimless way rather than combining their powers upon a common plan for a common object, definitely apprehended as advantageous to the whole system. Or if there are capital organs to this torso, itself not without vigour, these are individually powerless in proportion to their number and are equally destitute of community of method and distinctness of political vision or thought.

The third of the evils complained of in the memorial is over centralisation. While decentralisation is the principal political cry of the west, the concentration of all administrative power at Tôkiô (we cannot help wishing the old name of Yedo had been retained) seems to be one of the main aims of the present Government. In a country like Japan, where the means of communication are, and for many years must remain, most imperfect, no more faulty policy could be pursued. We make no doubt that much of the existing discontent is due to it. Under the *Bakufu* administration the revenues of each daimiate were for the most part spent within the daimiate itself. The *daimios*, or their councillors themselves looked after and had an interest in maintaining in an efficient state, the roads, dikes, bridges, and irrigation works of each province. The complaints of the farmers were attended to and redressed on the spot by officials who had at least local experience. The taxes were assessed with leniency, and the officers of the *daimio* were forced by public opinion to remit them largely in times of distress. A good deal of kowtowing had to be done and not a few kicks had to be stomached with as good a grace as might be, but the kowtowing was easy work, the kicks were generally more or less avoidable, the peasant was accustomed to look upon both as ordinary incidents of life, and neither as a rule cost him much money or—the grand thing—lessened either his dinner on his appetite. Now every local demand or complaint must be forwarded to Tôkiô, and months must elapse before they are entertained, while the chance of the one being accorded or the other redressed is probably much smaller than under the old régime. The taxes are assessed and collected without ruth by officials sent down from Tôkiô, and destitute of local sympathies, while the cry of the starving farmer is too distant to reach the ear of his rulers. There are, it is true, a *Kenrei* and his staff in each province, but he is little more than a clerk deputed from a Tôkiô bureau—they are clerks of a clerk, and both are frequently changed. Their principal function would seem to be teach the farmer contentedly

'Pauperiem pati,'

always a thankless and commonly a dangerous task. The fact is there is no vigour whatever in the local administration. The Tôkiô wire-pullers do not see the results of their vagaries. The *Kenrei* has no power to effect improvements and is too frequently changed to feel much interest in effecting them. The different provinces differ much from each other in their soil, their productions, the wants and the customs of their inhabitants The *Kenrei* should be a man with sufficient local knowledge and experience, and a certain proportion of his staff should be local men. Much more authority should be vested in him, and he should, under the advice of a Council General of Notables, have almost entire control of public works within his jurisdiction. In all this there would be nothing newfangled ; it would simply be a bringing back of what was good under the old system unaccompanied by the evils of the former régime. Such reform, instead of weakening, would lend fresh strength to the central Government, and would, as if by magic, cause three-fourths of the prevailing discontent to disappear. Let the Government put away their distrustful timidity and make the experiment ; we are sure the result would be such that they would congratulate themselves on the confidence they had placed in the good sense and intelligence of their countrymen. The complaint against the existing military system we must confess we do not quite understand. There must either be conscription or voluntary recruiting, and we should have

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thought conscription was peculiarly the resource of a despotic Government. The author of the Memorial seems here to be labouring under some confusion of ideas, and his mode of treating this portion of his subject is neither clear nor satisfactory. The organisation and maintenance of the naval and military forces of the Empire are topics which we do not think we can usefully discuss, as they require a special knowledge of the country and its resources which no foreigner can pretend to possess. We feel, however, no hesitation in declaring our opinion that anything like a large naval or military force would involve an utterly useless expenditure. The military needs of Japan do not go beyond keeping internal order, and performing efficiently the police of the surrounding seas. No western power is in the least likely to attack her, nor has she anything to apprehend from China or Korea. Some day she may have, probably will have to deal with Russia. In such an event she must depend upon the friendliness of her allies, for alone it would be absurd for her to pretend to cope with the forces of an Empire stretching from the shores of the Baltic to those of Kamschatka, from the unknown barriers of the Frozen Ocean to the classic waters of the Euxine.

The mismanagement of the Finances is the next subject that engages our author's attention. He prefaces his observations by the very true remark that from this evil all nations have for a long time had to suffer, and that in countries not blessed with a limited form of Government the people are as much as possible kept in ignorance of the state of the exchequer. The reason, of course, is simple enough. Those who spend the nation's money are not commonly anxious to give an account of or justify their expenditure, and can only be forced to do so by the agency of some such more or less representative body or council as forms the very essence of a limited government.

How far the taxation of the Japanese people is excessive in degree or evil in method we are not competent to judge. Nor can foreigners be otherwise than ignorant of the extent to which the mode and cost of collection increases the severity of the burden and diminishes the net return. The principal source of revenue in Japan, as in all Asiatic countries, is the land tax. An Asiatic Government is, as it were, a great landlord, and too often acts as a mere landlord acts, treating a Kingdom or an Empire as the latter might an estate, simply as a source of income, too often spent upon premature improvements or untimely embellishments more calculated to flatter its pride than benefit its *administrés*. How far the Memorial is justified by facts in the blame it throws upon the Government for having entrusted the public funds to certain banking establishments, we are not in a positition to state. Necessity, in all probability, forced the Government to adopt this course, at all events at the beginning of the new régime, but it is a course fraught with danger, and should be discontinued as soon as possible. It has led the Government into various mercantile speculations, to assume indeed the position of a trading firm, and in thus travelling out of its proper sphere it has not only seriously injured the internal and external trade of the country, but has, as might naturally have been anticipated, had to encounter serious loss.

One praise cannot but be awarded to the Government. It has withstood with unexampled firmness the temptation it must often have strongly felt largely to over-issue its inconvertible paper money. Much more, however, is in circulation than is healthy, notwithstanding the praiseworthy self-restraint of the Government, and the time must come when the retributive economical punishment will have to be endured. That punishment indeed seems very near at hand. The internal trade is far from flourishing and the external trade apparently benefits no one. Coin is being driven out of the country, most of the gold *yen* have found their way to the foreigner's melting pot, and the costly labour of coinage has been in a great measure thrown away.

The financial question, however, is for too large a one to be capable of adequate treatment within the limits at our command, and we must take leave of it with a few remarks upon the expenditure. The sums lavished upon public works are, we conceive, far in excess if the real wants of the country. A solid stone bridge is in every away preferable to a wooden one, but until a certain pressure of traffic is felt the wooden one had better be retained. Railways, telegraphs, and lines of mail steamers are doubtless good things, but common roads and irrigation works—in a word, all such improvements as are immediately necessary for the development of agriculture and the transport of produce—are in the present condition of Japan infinitely better things. The crowds of engineers whom the Imperial Colleges—and none in the world, we take leave to say, are more efficiently organised and administered or likely to turn out better trained men or larger number of them in proportion to the resources at their command—will in a year or two send forth annually, would ruin a much richer Government in finding employment for them. The wisdom of keeping up a number of expensive European Legations is more than doubtful, and almost the whole of the enormous sums spent upon attempts at colonisation, upon mining enterprises and upon fostering particular industries for which the country is not yet ripe, have been utterly wasted. A ruinous eagerness to spend money has been too often shown, and schemes are constantly being projected and more or less carried out without due consideration as to their necessity or advisability. The result is that the country is miserably poor, only too patent a fact to any one travelling in the interior, and the only remedy that the Government seem desirous of applying is the suicidal one of a high import tariff. Such a remedy would kill the export trade, for foreign merchants could not afford to carry it on if they were not enabled to a great extent to pay for the produce they speculate in with the goods they import. Economically America, whose example is so often held up to admiration, is very differently situated from Japan. The latter country is a very small fraction of the earth's surface and with very limited resources. The United States form a continent practically unlimited in extent, and which, it is very probable, could bear the most vigorous application of protective principles without suffering more than a temporary inconvenience.

The grievances of the *samurai* are less prominently put forward in the Memorial than we should have anticipated. The difficulty of knowing what to do with them is very great, but the question is purely a domestic one and should be approached by the foreign critic with a befitting diffidence. That anything like the

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exclusive power they formerly possessed should be accorded them is not to be thought of for a moment. We fear the problem they present is insoluble, and that the difficulties of the situation must be tided over as best they may until a new generation shall have grown up, not bred in the ways of Bushidom. We are not inclined to criticise unfavourably either the cession of Saghalien which was unavoidable, or the abstention from war with Korea, which we are convinced would have been a fatally foolish policy. The Formosa expedition was probably nothing more than a mode of asserting the sovereignty of Japan over the Loochoo Islands. Whether the pretensions of Japan have a good historical foundation may be doubtful, but the group is geographically a part of the Japanese Empire and the latter could not afford to allow it to be considered as Chinese territory.

The revision of the Treaties is a matter of less importance, to our mind, than is usually supposed—of less importance at all events for the moment. The two principal questions involved in it are the alteration of the tariff and the abolition of the exterritorial jurisdiction. The right to revise the tariff is, we think, one that cannot in justice be withheld from the Japanese, but the latter are bound to approach the question in a fair and liberal spirit. That they would show a different temper if their demands were patiently discussed and the treaty powers were at one among themselves we see no reason to apprehend, though no doubt the negotiations would require great tact and moderation on both sides. As to the exterritorial question, the Japanese Government appears to have lost its interest in it. It seems to rest contented with the power of annoying foreigners in a number of petty ways—a power it exercises without stint. No serious attempts are made to introduce those reforms in the judicial and legal systems which, it must be perfectly well known, are absolutely indispensable preliminaries to the question being entertained by the Treaty Powers. The procedure is involved, vexatious and altogether inadequate to meet the wants of the country. The Japanese complain of their so-called tribunals almost as loudly as the unlucky foreigners who appear before them can do. Definite attainable civil law hardly exists. A few edicts have been issued, but the foundations of the legal edifice are not yet laid. We see no reason why one of the foreign codes—say the Italian as the best of all existing ones—should not, at all events so far as ordinary contracts are concerned, be at once adopted. With such a code and an irremovable judiciary, we believe justice would be fairly administered, and if some change were introduced into the penal code and improvements made in the prison system, the present generation—as we once before remarked—may at least be enabled to bequeath to their children a confident hope of emancipation from their present restraint. The subject is one of great interest and importance though scarcely calling for immediate action—if we may judge by the mode in which the Japanese themselves treat it. We hope at some future time to recur to it—there is hardly any subject upon which foreigners entertain notions less well founded in fact and reason—but our space forbids us to dwell upon it at present.

Finding fault is an ungracious and thankless though an easy task. We too often rail at acts of the Government without any knowledge of the pressure which circumstances bring to bear upon them. It is perhaps some relief to find Japanese committing the very offence we impute as an occasional one to ourselves. We may indeed, not without complacency, boast that we are readier to take the difficulties that beset the Government into considerations than their own countrymen are. The Memorial of the *Risshisha* shows that the errors of the Government are clearly discerned and keenly resented, but as we said at the outset, the peculiar nature of the embarrassments which from the first have surrounded them does not appear to be recognised by the author of this party-manifesto. To suppose that all the intelligence and patriotism of Japan is locked up within the bounds of Tosa, Satsuma, Chôshiu and Hizen is monstrous, and a Government founded upon such an assumption necessarily rests upon a most insecure foundation. Neither three or four clans, nor six or seven men have any right to arrogate to themselves permanently the Government of the country. As leaders of the Revolution the party actually in office were forced to assume the position they now hold, but nothing compels them to retain it, and the condition of the country is such as not only to permit of but to call loudly for the inauguration of a representative system. The four clans we have named constitute a sort of *imperium in imperio*, a kind of domination the remainder of the clans are not likely to view with approbation or endure with patience. A change must ere long come either from within or without the oligarchy of the day, and the Government will be wise if it takes in hand itself the effectuation of a change that can neither be avoided nor long delayed. Once the more intelligent classes are admitted to a share in the Government the petty rebellions that are so constantly interrupting the progress of the country will cease. Under the actual system they appear to be unavoidable. The farmers, perhaps, have no very decided political tendencies or aims, but the *samurai* are still numerous enough to form a power in the state, they are for the most part unoccupied, they cannot forget their former importance and they cannot but see that their class, less than any other, has participated in whatever benefits the Revolution may have conferred upon the country. The administration is wholly in the hands of a small section of the *samurai* class; the remainder must either contentedly accept their exclusion and endorse by their silence a policy they disapprove, or adopt some means of altering a state of things which daily becomes more and more intolerable to them. But how is either a change of Government or a change of policy to be effected under the present régime? There are no constitutional means available, and the expression of public opinion is almost prohibited. A representative assembly is the only escape from this impossible situation, and the country is quite ripe for such an institution. No doubt it would not be a panacea but it would at least restore quiet and pave the way to such a limited despotism—if one may use the phrase—as Japan must be contented, for some time to come, to live under.

Seldom, if ever, in the history of the world has so splendid an opportunity been afforded for the display of political genius as that presented by Japan during the last eight years. A docile, intelligent, laborious people, trammelled by no political traditions, torn by no religious dissensions, possessing a long established and adequate

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administrative system and vexed by no neighbours, a happy climate, a varied and fairly fertile country and an admirable geographical position; here are all the elements of a flourishing and powerful state only waiting for the creative touch of genius to spring into existence. But the Hour has come and is slipping by, and the Man—him we do not see; and we cannot but fear that this beautiful and interesting country must shape its future destinies under the fatal guidance of a succession of political mediocrities.

MISTAKEN ADVOCACY.

WE do not for a moment doubt the thoroughly honest intentions of the *Gazette* in its defence of the Japanese Postal Authorities, while the testimony that it bears to the good offices of Her Majesty's Minister in his endeavour to afford every aid to extricate them from the dilemma, into which they have been plunged by the excessive zeal of one of their foreign subordinates is only just and becoming. But we do wish that it would not continue to wield useless cudgels. Finding that there is no one else on whom to exercise them, it now falls foul of the British Government, which is, it states, solely responsible for the present awkward position in which certain people find themselves. In the earnest desire to defend the rash action of some of the employés of the Japanese Post Office, it takes the unpatriotic course of abusing its own Government, taking it to task in a most amusing manner for not yet having communicated any instructions to its agents in Japan relative to the admission of this country into the Postal Union.

While, as in all honesty it is bound to do, it completely repudiates the scandalous accusation of the *Tokio Times* that Her Majesty's Minister had engaged in a base intrigue in order to obtain a subsidy for the P. and O. Co., it expatiates in two leading articles on all sorts of imaginary wrongs which it supposes to have been inflicted by the British Government on that of Japan. The former is charged with having acted in a manner unworthy of a Great Government; with seeking to withhold from that of Japan its Treaty rights; with having treated the latter with injustice, neglect and churlishness; with having caused much trouble; promoted great ill-feeling, etc., etc., etc. A terrible array of charges, enough to crush any less powerful Government, but which our own may possibly manage to survive, though we will not answer for the consequences if Mr. GLADSTONE, Dr. KENEALY or Mr. DE MORGAN should get hold of the *Gazette*. At the present day, when it must be well aware that the British Government is occupied with difficult matters, such as the Eastern Question—though it does not of course compare in importance with the question of Japan's Postal Interests—the *Gazette* should considerately refrain from adding to its embarassment by thundering out denunciations against its neglect in telegraphing the admission of Japan into the Postal Union. Such thunderings doubtless shake it to its centre, but what would be the feelings of the *Gazette* if one fine morning it discovered that it had unwittingly wrought the destruction of its own Government, and that England lay gasping for mercy at the feet of Mr. FARR and the *Tokio Times*.

We must confess our surprise that our contemporary, usually so moderate and careful in its remarks, should have shown itself so utterly regardless of consequences as to bring these accusations against its own Government, and that before committing itself to this course, should not have been able to see through the mist of interested statements by which it has allowed itself to be misled. Under the impression that it is fighting for the Japanese Government it is really devoting its best energies to advocating the cause of certain employés of that Government, who are the very men who are to be blamed for any trouble that may have arisen, and who are causing all this fuss and pother. Now had the *Gazette*, before so rashly accusing its own Government with wilfully obstructing the carrying out of the Treaty of Berne, and with keeping back from a nation what was justly her due, taken pains to carefully study that Treaty, it would have seen that countries, entering the Postal Union, do so *subject to an ulterior understanding on the subject of the cost of sea conveyance*, and that it is provided by the Treaty that "whenever a transit takes place by sea over a dis-"tance exceeding three hundred nautical miles, within the "district of the Union, the office by or at the expense of "which the sea service is performed shall have a right to "a payment of the expenses attending this transport." It is easy therefore to understand that some negotiation on this point was necessary, and (as shown in our article of the 7th instant) it is precisely because negotiations on this and similar points had to be conducted in London, after Japan had signed the Treaty at Berne, that the Japanese Post-Master General, MR. MAYESHIMA, declined the offer of Her Majesty's Minister. The *Gazette* therefore wastes its sympathy in pitying "the humiliation of the "Japanese Post-Master General," and may rest assured that no sore feeling exists on the part of the Japanese Government, except what has arisen by the misrepresentations and offensive advocacy of the *Tokio Times*, of which it is heartily ashamed.

The simple fact is that the Japanese Government have no wish that the Treaty of Berne should come into operation until the points that we have referred to are settled, and that it is by no means well pleased to find that it has been hurried forward, without due time being afforded it for consideration, by the indiscreet and precipitate action of its foreign employés. It knows full well,—as our contemporary might also have known if careful attention had been given to our article of the 7th instant—that all this talk about withholding acknowledgement of rights from Japan, apparent hostility to Japanese, wrong, injustice and ill-feeling has no foundation whatever. It recognises the source whence it emanates, and see that it is only the outcome of the soreness felt by those foreign employés who find they have failed to carry everything before them. The *Gazette* has been led into a wrong track. We trust it will see that those whose cause it advocates are not worthy of the sympathy bestowed on them. At least let it be just to its own Government.

We regret to learn that the recent destruction of property at Hashima is likely to put a stop to the prosecution of the works, and we hear that the mine has been so far abandoned, at any rate for the present, that the machinery is in course of removal. We sincerely sympathise with those who are the sufferers through the gale of the 24th ultimo, more especially with those who have lost such property as cannot be replaced.—*Rising Sun & Nagasaki Express.*

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

A Plea for Patent Laws.

(From the Hôchi Shimbun, 17th July.)

It is a very difficult task to invent, but easy enough to imitate anything that has been invented.

Original invention can only be accomplished by a naturally acute mind after a vast amount of trial and experience. There are consequently few inventors in the world but plenty of imitators, and it is only just that the interests of the former should be considered inferior to those of the latter. If there were no advantages to be gained few would labour. Such is the nature of man.

The granting of the right of monopoly of the use of any particular invention, is in order that the inventor may receive due reward for the expenditure of energy that his invention may have cost him, and that others may be encouraged to make similar exertion. Without a Patent Law, there is nothing to prevent a man of ordinary talents, though mayhap of better means, from imitating an invention that has taken years of perseverance to perfect, and thus depriving the original inventor of his just reward.

Men naturally prefer ease to labour, and the only inducement they have to use their energies is the hope of receiving reward for their labour. Without hope of reward, but little progress would be made in arts and sciences, and people would live content as long as they could procure their daily food, and the whole social condition would become as stagnant as water in a pond.

In all civilized countries Patent Laws exist and are strictly enforced. They are considered quite as necessary for the public welfare as the laws of copyright. Our Government has lately enacted the latter, but with regard to Patent Laws nothing has yet been done. Now what can be the reason of this? There are other professions equally as deserving of encouragement as literature, which ought to have similar protection. Ever since the enactment or the laws of copyright, we have been expecting our Government to take up the question of the Patent Laws, and from what we hear, we think its consideration cannot be long delayed. We will bring forward for the guidance of the Government the opinions of western writers, on the fairness and justice of such laws.

By some it has been urged that the granting of a monopoly to inventors is wrong from an economical point of view, while others maintain that a man should have the perpetual monopoly of his own inventions. Neither of these views are temperate in expression. It is time that inventors ought to have the power of protecting their own inventions, but such protection should only extend over a certain number of years. Although there are various kinds of inventions, the principal may be classed under four heads. Firstly, inventing new machinery; secondly, improving upon machines already invented; thirdly, application of chemistry to manufactures; fourthly, discovering new modes of producing chemicals.

Now it is only just that right of monopoly should be granted to promoters of such inventions as the above. By such means only can the inventor rely on reaping any advantage, and encouragement be given to others to work with all diligence to improve art and science. In the constant change that is going on in the world the effect of Patent Laws is most important. But if a perpetual monopoly of a patent be granted it will not prove so beneficial to the public as a limited right. But in the granting of a monopoly there is nothing but what is just and unselfish. The benefit is after all not so much to private individuals as to the public at large, and for that reason we hope to see Patent Laws shortly enacted.

In a teafiring godown on the Concession there happened on Thursday the curious accident of a child's falling over its mother's head into the firing pan in front of her. The child was a good deal burnt.—*Hiogo News.*

H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa, the brother of the Commander-in-Chief, takes his departure in the *Hiroshima Maru* for Yokohama. Since his arrival here the Commander-in-Chief has been indefatigable in the busy operation of inspecting the various departments connected with the war. As we stated in our last issue, the Hospitals have received a considerable share of his attention, and in fact wherever good was likely to result from a visit, there we have found the Prince untiring in his exertions. On Thursday last, Akunora, the dock at Tategami, and Takasima were all visited in turn, and the arduous duties of the day, were we hope somewhat relieved at the latter place of call, where a sumptuous repast was prepared for his reception.—*Rising Sun.*

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR HIOGO AND OSAKA, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

H. B. M.'s Consulate Hiôgo and Osaka,
Hiôgo, June 28th, 1877.

Sir.—I have the honour to furnish you with a Report on the Trade of the ports of Hiôgo and Osaka for the year ending 31st December 1876, accompanied with the following Returns :—

Hiôgo.

1.—Return of the Import Trade.
2.—Return of the Export Trade.
3.—Return of all Foreign Shipping entered and cleared.
4.—Return of the duties collected on Imports and Exports, and of Shipping dues.
5.—Return of the Import and Export of Treasure.
6.—Return of Foreign Firms and Residents.

Osaka.

7.—Return of the Import Trade.
8.—Return of the Export Trade.
9.—Return of the duties collected on Imports and Exports, and of Shipping dues.
10.—Return of the Import and Export of Treasure.
11.—Return of Foreign Firms and Residents.
12.—Return of all Foreign Shipping entered and cleared.
13.—Statement showing the total of the trade and shipping of the Ports of Hiôgo and Osaka.

Hiôgo.

The trade of Hiôgo for the year 1876 has been as follows :—

Imports.....	$3,748,967
Exports	$3,401,230
	$7,150,197

showing a decrease of $1,017,822 on the trade of 1875. The comparative tables for the two years give the following figures (exclusive of Treasure).

Imports.		Exports.	
In 1875.....	$5,354,917	In 1875.....	$2,813,102
In 1876.....	$3,748,967	In 1876.....	$3,401,230
Decrease of.....	$1,605,950	Increase of.....	$ 588,128

The Import trade has thus continued to diminish. The Export trade on the other hand shows a fair increase, which is attributable to an increase in the chief articles exported from this port, principally in Tea, which has been exported considerably in excess of the previous year. I append a comparative Table of the Trade of Hiôgo as rendered by the Custom House Returns, shewing the principal items of Import and Export for the years 1875, and 1876, by which it will be seen where the decrease in the Imports and increase in the Exports have occured.

Comparative Table of Trade of Hiôgo shewing principal items of Import and Export for the years 1875 and 1876.

Description of Article. Imports.	1875.	1876.
Cotton Manufactures.....	$1,359,256	$1,167,641
Woollen do.	916,004	885,175
Woollen & Cloth do.	870,367	222,580
Metals	333,437	184,207
Arms and Ammunition.....	2,056	—
Miscellaneous Foreign.....	1,112,753	762,557
Miscellaneous Local, or Eastern Produce.....	761,044	526,807
Total.....	$5,354,917	$3,748,967
Exports.	1875.	1876.
Silk	$ 12,129	$ 40,464
Tea.....	1,645,998	1,695,583
Copper.....	208,218	127,424
Wax	93,277	131,119
Tobacco.....	38,018	20,412
Camphor	56,119	121,846
Dried Fish.....	124,314	167,423
Miscellaneous	635,029	1,096,959
Total.....	$2,813,102	$3,401,230

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Following upon the plan adopted in my former Reports on Trade of Hiôgo, I add a Table of the Imports and Exports (exclusive of Treasure) as shown in the statistics of Trade compiled in the Hiôgo and Osaka Chamber of Commerce and which comprise the business done at the two ports.

Imports.		Exports.	
In 1875.....	$5,726,797	In 1875.....	$3,092,405
In 1876.....	$4,675,900	In 1876.....	$3,464,400
Decrease of.....	$1,050,897	Increase of.....	$ 371,995

Which denotes a decrease in the business done at the Ports in Imports of $1,050,897 and an increase in Exports of $371,995, as compared with the business done during the previous year.

The cause of the difference in the figures as given by the Returns furnished by the Custom House and the statistics of the Trade of Hiôgo and Osaka as published by the Chamber of Commerce has already been explained in my reports for the two previous years, and I will therefore but repeat that the Imports as stated by the Chamber of Commerce give the value of the goods which have been disposed of during the year, whereas the Customs Returns give with fair correctness the quantity of goods which have been laid down during the same period. In Exports, also, the excess as shown by the Custom House Returns over those of the Chamber of Commerce is to be accounted for by the fact that a quantity of goods are shipped coastwise by Japanese only, of which of course the Chamber of Commerce has no cognizance.

Tea to a considerable quantity which finds no market in Hiôgo, or which is not offered for sale on the spot, is shipped by native merchants to the Yokohama market and thus tends to augment the quantity of this staple which passes through the Custom House. This will also explain the contradiction in the figures rendered by the Custom House Returns and those of the Chamber of Commerce statistics in the exportation of Tea. The first states that this article was exported in 1876 to the value of $1,695,583, and the latter renders the same article as having been exported to the value of $1,496,000 only.

Imports.

According to the Custom House Returns, goods to the value of $3,748,967 were imported into this port during the past year, showing a decrease of $1,605,959, as compared with the previous year. Cotton Manufactures show a decrease of $191,615 as compared with the previous year; Woollen Manufactures a decrease of $30,829; Cotton and Woollen Manufactures a decrease of $647,787*; Metals a decrease of $149,220; Miscellaneous Foreign a decrease of $350,196, and Miscellaneous Local a decrease of $234,237.

As stated in my report of last year, the numerous steamers running under Japanese flag between Osaka and Yedo, continue to bring down large quantities of foreign goods which find their way into all parts of the district, and are a serious source of competition with the goods imported by foreign merchants direct from Europe and America, and who cannot afford to dispose of their goods at so cheap a rate as the Japanese importers are able to do, whose goods are chiefly purchased at clearance sales, etc. The Chinese also continue to remain formidable competitors with the foreign import trade: they purchase goods generally at auctions in China and are thus able to effect sales to native purchasers at a lower rate than can be obtained from the foreign importer.

Before proceeding to comment upon the items of the trade of Hiôgo for the year 1876, I would remark that I have as upon former occasions availed myself of the Returns compiled by the Chamber of Commerce which have been courteously placed at my disposal. These refer to the quantities of goods delivered to the consumer, and afford when compared with similar statistics of former years, a somewhat more exact estimate of the business actually transacted during the period under review, than can be gathered from the Custom House Returns, also appended to my report, which include stocks that have not yet been disposed of.

The Import trade that passed though the hands of foreigners during 1876 shows a very serious decline in the quantity and value of almost every description of goods. During the first seven months of the year, stocks accumulated to a considerable extent, especially as regards cotton manufactures, and the limited amount of business transacted, judging from the low prices current, must have resulted in heavy losses. In the latter part of August, however, an improved demand set in and importers were able to clear off a large quantity of goods at advancing rates. It soon became evident, however, that the native dealers had bought too heavily, as a reaction speedily took place, great difficulty was experienced in getting contracts fulfilled and the temporary activity above alluded to was succeeded by less animation even than had previously prevailed. Towards the close of the year, political disturbances in some parts of the country aggravated to a marked extent the depression in the Import trade, by restricting the purchases of the native dealers to the supply of their immediate wants.

Although the past twelve months have proved unsatisfactory to the resident foreign merchants, it appears, however, that the actual consumption of imported goods in this district has by no means diminished. The facilities now afforded by the numerous Japanese steamers plying upon the coast for the cheap transit of cargo, has led the native traders to avail themselves more extensively than before of the greater choice of goods in Yokohama, and they have bought largely in that market. These importations do not appear in any statistics to which foreigners have access, but I am informed that they have recently borne a large proportion to the purchases made from foreigners on the spot. It would appear, therefore, that the Yokohama returns must be considered as including at least a moiety of the goods consumed in this district.

The following articles have formed the most prominent items in the trade of the year 1876.

Grey Shirtings.—The consumption of these important goods continues to fall off, the figures being 254,865 pieces, against 360,358 pieces in 1875, 485,407 pieces in 1874 and 565,000 pieces in 1873. It is difficult to account for this remarkable decrease, unless it be that the country people are becoming more prosperous, and able to afford the use of silk and other fabrics. The greater part of the goods sold has been imported from Shanghai by Chinese and has consisted of inferior cloth; in fact there is now scarcely any demand for the better qualities which at one time were readily saleable. The market has been exceedingly dull throughout the year, with the exception of a temporary activity in October, during which month 80,000 pieces were disposed of.

Turkey Red Cambrics.—The deliveries amount to 50,700 pieces, showing a slight decline only upon the previous year. Of these 13,800 pieces were sold during the month of October. Prices upon the whole have been eminently unsatisfactory and importers of good English made cloth have sustained serious loss.

Black Cotton Velvets.—These goods form an exception to the general rule to which other imports have been subject, the deliveries amounting to 22,340 pieces against 16,500 pieces for 1875. Increased consumption has not, however, had the effect of improving the market value, which has averaged throughout the year at least one dollar per piece less than that ruling during the previous twelve months.

Victoria Lawns.—The consumption of these fabrics has also increased, representing 61,690 pieces against 44,600 pieces for 1875, although a considerable decline is shown as compared with 1874. Prices declined steadily throughout the year.

Mousselines de Laine.—Total deliveries for the year are returned at 185,225 pieces, valued at $1,041,000, showing a decline of 16,114 pieces, and $48,671 as against 1875. The business in these goods is still confined to German and French houses, and plain colours have been most in demand. The value of staple quality reached its

* This considerable decrease in the Cotton and Woollen Manufactures is explained by the fact that in the Customs Returns of 1875 Mousselines de Laine were entered under the head of Cotton and Woollens, whereas in 1876 this article, together with Lustres, appear in the Returns under Woollen Manufactures, their proper heading. The apparent decrease in Cotton and Woollen Manufactures is therefore much less than a comparison of the Returns for the two years would show, viz.,—$423,224 instead of $647,787 as stated above.

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highest point of 21 cents per yard during the month of October, after which date a rapid decline took place until the end of the year.

Black Orleans.—The demand shows a great falling off as compared with last year, and prices have been correspondingly unremunerative. A large proportion of the supplies has consisted of very common manufacture imported by Chinese from Shanghai.

Cloth.—The market for this commodity has been exceedingly depressed, and holders have been able to effect sales only by submitting to a considerable sacrifice. A large quantity is undoubtedly used for the clothing of the police and troops, but this is imported by the central Government under special contract and appears therefore in the Yokohama returns.

Iron.—A fairly large business has been done, the deliveries of all descriptions of Iron being returned at 44,520 piculs. Prices have, however, ruled upon a low basis throughout the year. The value of small nailrods which was at $4.25 per picul in January, gradually declined until the limit of $3.35 was reached in September. Since that date a slight advance has been obtained, but at the close of the year $3.70 was the highest quotation current.

Sugar.—This has continued to form an important article of trade, the deliveries for the year being 54,170 piculs, or 11,500 piculs more than during 1875. The business has been entirely in the hands of Chinese, and the importations have been almost exclusively confined to Formosa produce. Judging from the low prices current during the greater part of the year, the trade cannot have been of a remunerative character.

Kerosene Oil.—A falling off in consumption is to be noticed in this commodity, deliveries being 58,333 cases against 73,872 for the previous year. This may perhaps be attributable to an advance which took place towards the end of the year, when prices, which had previously been steady at $2.40 to $2.60 per case, went up to $3.90, in sympathy with increased cost of production in America.

Exports.

The business of the year shows an increase of $371,995 as compared with 1875, the figures being $3,464,400 for 1876 and $3,092,405 for 1875. The prevailing articles exhibit a larger value—Wax, Camphor, Rice, Mushrooms, Isinglass and Curios, whilst a decrease may be observed in Tea, Tobacco, Copper, Seaweed and Cattle.

Tea.—This continues to form by far the largest article of produce from this district, and contributes the sum of $1,496,000 to the total value of Exports. Direct shipments registered at this port were 6,470,624 lbs., in addition to which 7,700 piculs were forwarded to Yokohama to be packed and shipped thence, giving a total weight of 7,497,224 lbs. against a total weight of 7,648,960 lbs. in 1875. This, however, does not represent the total produce for foreign consumption, as the native dealers have in addition shipped a considerable quantity for sale in Yokohama, the returns of which cannot at present be procured, and which form a portion of the statistics at that port.

A much lower range of prices has ruled throughout the year than was current in 1875.

The following table shows the comparative value of good medium Tea for the past three years.

Month.	1874. *$ per picul.*	1875. *$ per picul.*	1876. *$ per picul.*
January	34	35	26
February	34	35	26
March	34	34	26
April	34	None	None
May.....	None	35	30
June.....	35	33	19
July	36	32	20
August.....	36	31	19
September	37	31	21
October	37	29	22
November	36	28	21
December	36	27	20

It will thus be seen that, with the exception of a temporary rally when the new season's crop came in, there has been a constant tendency towards lower prices since July 1875. This is attributable entirely to the fact that the Formosa Oolongs, which are somewhat similar to Japan leaf, are now entering into competition more largely with the latter in the American market. The consumption of Tea in the United States, although increasing, does not keep pace with the production on this side, and unless some fresh outlet is speedily discovered, prices must continue to decline.

A very limited business was done between the beginning of the year and the advent of the new crop, purchases during this period not exceeding 5,000 piculs. The first arrivals of new Teas took place on the 4th May, and for a few days afterwards high prices were paid. These were not, however, long maintained, the market being very fully supplied, and during the remainder of the year purchases were made at rates showing a decline of from $7 to $13 upon those ruling for the corresponding period of 1875. The bulk of the crop was brought up before the end of October, after which date the selection of the leaf was poor, and the demand in consequence languid. The quantity of Tea brought to market was considerably less than had been generally expected, the deficiency being due either to a partial failure of the third crop, or to the fact that the prices offered in the interior were not sufficiently remunerative to induce the farmers to pick the leaf late in the season.

Copper.—Shipments for the year amount to 5,823 piculs only against 11,898 piculs in 1875, 17,532 piculs in 1874 and 24,428 in 1873. The decline in the export of this metal is remarkable, and points towards its entire disappearance from the list of exports. A large proportion of the produce of the district is doubtless absorbed by the Mint, which has during the year been issuing a quantity of copper coin, but this alone cannot account for the fact that foreign purchases have fallen from 1,470 tons to 345 tons within three years. Prices have ruled between $22.25 and $24.50 during the twelve months, giving an average of the equivalent of $80 per ton; when to this figure has to be added duty, freight, and other charges, it is clear that under ordinary circumstances no export of the metal to any European market can take place.

Tobacco.—The demand for this article likewise continues to fall off, the export for 1876 being 2,576 piculs against 5,416 piculs in 1875 and 9,649 piculs in 1874. The heavy losses sustained by foreign merchants consequent upon the careless preparation of the leaf by the native growers, to which I have drawn attention in my previous Reports, have had the effect of restricting the trade, although there continues to be a ready sale for sound Japanese tobacco in London at fairly remunerative prices.

Vegetable Wax.—A stimulus has been given to the export of this article, by a largely increased consumption in London and moderate cost on this side. Shipments are returned at 14,516 piculs, against 10,056 piculs for the previous year, and prices have ranged between $8.50 and $10.50 per picul. It is to be feared that the result of recent operations may not be satisfactory, as advices from home report heavy stocks and declining prices towards the end of the year.

Camphor.—The supply of this article has remained very steady during the last three years, the export for 1876 being given at 8,050 piculs. It is now usually bought under contract before arrival, and is chiefly produced in the province of Tosa. Prices have advanced during the year from $12.50 to $15.50 per picul.

Rice, which was entirely absent from the statistics of 1875, has again taken its place amongst the articles of export, having been shipped during the past year to the extent of 160,828 piculs or nearly 10,000 tons. The business, however, although passing through the hands of foreigners, is said to have been solely on native account, and there are consequently no means of ascertaining its value with any degree of accuracy. The nominal quotations of from $1.95 to $2.30 per picul which have ruled throughout the year, show a loss as compared with corresponding London values.

Mushrooms and Isinglass show an increase of value to the extent of $137,500 as compared with 1875. These commodities are, however, almost entirely in the hands of Chinese.

Dried Fish was exported to the extent of 9,240 piculs, valued at $167,423.

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Seaweed has been shipped off to China to the amount of 24,361 piculs, valued at $71,296.

Sulphuric Acid has been exported to a large amount for sale in China, 6,415 piculs, valued $34,442, in 1876, against only 537 piculs and $3,004 in 1875. This sulphuric acid is obtained from the Mint in Osaka and is exported entirely for the China market.

Fans.—The trade in Fans at this port during 1876 shows an increase upon that of previous years as regards quantity, the export reaching to close upon 4 millions, but the value not exceeding much that of 1875, say $95,000, by far a large portion of these goods consisting of Fans costing from ninety cents (Mexican) to two, dollars per 100. Notwithstanding, however, that the goods cost much less than in 1875, the trade in the main was unsatisfactory to foreigners, the American market being largely overstocked, and the position of importers being weak.

Contracts for 1877 have been placed at some 30 % reduction on former prices, and it is probable that there will be a large falling off in the number of Fans sent away.

This gradual collapse in this branch of trade must be solely attributed to the fact of the Japanese dealers underselling their own contracts; at the time enabling them to dispose of larger quantities of Fans, but ultimately recoiling upon themselves, as foreigners have consequently, in order to protect themselves, only been able to enter into new contracts at extremely low figures or leave the business alone.

From this suicidal way of doing business the Japanese have reduced their receipts quite one half during the last three years. And this heavy reduction must either point to extraordinary profits having been made in previous seasons, or else to the price of labour having declined very much in the country.

The Fan trade is still almost exclusively confined to American firms, there being but a small market for these goods in Europe.

The chief remaining articles exported comprise Drugs to the value of $10,830; Ginseng $31,517; Lacquer Ware $18,186; Porcelain $15,391; Fat and Lard $8,998; Flour $6,901; and Sundries to the value of $57,152.

Shipments of cattle continue to fall off, and it is probable that the increasing native consumption of meat has commenced to affect the supply in this district.

Shipping and Navigation.

British vessels to the number of 125, showing a total of 127,891 tons, entered and cleared from the port of Hiôgo during the year 1876. This gives an increase of British shipping as compared with the previous year of 16 vessels and 41,309 tons. 84 British steamers of 49,936 tons entered in, and cleared from this port during the past year. Two were bound with rice cargoes for the United Kingdom and one with tea to the United States direct.

Three British sailing vessels cleared for the United Kingdom direct, with cargoes of rice, and three with general cargoes. It will be observed that the number of British steamers, generally of large tonnage, which visited this port during 1876 is equal to nearly one half of the number of sailing vessels which entered and cleared during the same period.

American shipping shows the entry and clearance of 67 vessels and 114,199 tons, being a decrease of 97 vessels and 65,269 tons, as compared with the previous year. The above number of vessels and tonnage for the past year includes the numerous calls at this port of the steam-ship *Nevada*, which gives a total of 53,500 tons.

German shipping shows a decrease of 6 vessels and 716 tons against 1876. 18 vessels of 4,744 tons entered and cleared during the past year.

One Russian steamer of 498 tons visited this port in 1876, and two Chinese steamers of 3,180 tons entered and cleared from this port during the past year.

No other foreign merchant vessels touched at this port in 1876.

The visit to this port during the year of the yacht *Sunbeam*, R. Y. S., owned and commanded by Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., is an interesting fact to be recorded, as being the first yacht from home which has visited this port.

Currency.—The following Table of the amount of all coins produced at the Imperial Mint in Osaka for the year ending 31st December 1876, has been courteously furnished me by the Commissioner of the Mint.

Denomination.	*Weight in Ounces Troy.*	*Number.*	*Value in Yen.*
Gold.....	41,334·97	149,442	771,384·00
Silver.....	4,193,348·63	28,166,889	4,823,718·35
Copper	23,334,918·55	88,158,954	1,018,302·85
Total....	27,569,602·15	116,475,285	6,613,405·20
Trade Dollar included in the above Table.	1,325,672.08	1,514,932	1,514,932·00

Exchange.—Sterling exchange here is influenced almost entirely by the rates ruling in Yokohama, the difference greater or less never being more than one half per cent; that being cost of transferring coin from one port to the other.

During 1876 the fluctuations in sterling were more sudden and severe than has been the case for many years; Bank Bills, six months' sight, ranging from 3s. 9¼d. to 4s. 6½d. per dollar, a difference of about 20 per cent. The great rise which took place in August was in consequence of an unexpected demand for silk, consequent on the failure of the crop in Europe. Although such a sudden rise may be often beneficial to such Importers as have large stocks on hand, I am of opinion that business generally is better when Exchange keeps steady, merchants then being able to work on a solid basis.

On Shanghai exchange is regulated chiefly by the sterling value of the tael there, as against the sterling value of the dollar here, and during 1876 ranged from about 72¼ to 77¼ taels per 100 dollars, or say a difference of about 6¾ per cent. The average or general rate ruling is from 74 to 75.

As regards local currency I may mention that all the purchases of Exports, such as Tea, Camphor, Wax, etc., are made, though ostensibly by Mexican dollars, in reality by Japanese paper money, occasionalty gold or silver *yen*, the custom being for the foreign merchant to give a cheque in Mexican dollars on one of the foreign banks here against produce when purchased, which cheque is immediately brought by one of the native banks for Japanese currency, most frequently *satsu* (paper).

The reverse process is adopted when natives buy Imports; then native bank-orders for Mexican dollars (purchased in exchange for *satsu*) are handed to the foreign merchant in exchange for goods.

The value of *yen satsu* (paper) alters everyday; during 1876 it fluctuated from 4 per cent. discount to 5 per cent. premium (according as the rate was in Yokohama) against Mexican dollars. From its portability it is generally preferred by the natives to gold or silver.

Mexican dollars seldom or never find their way out of the Treaty ports, in fact I may say that even in Osaka they are now uncurrent.

Railways.—The railway from Kobe to Osaka and the branch line to Ajikawa (together 22 miles) was worked with regularity and freedom from accident, and the works maintained efficiently.

At Kobe moorings for vessels lying alongside the jetty were laid down, and some minor works completed. A Dock was commenced at the Osaka Station for the accommodation of water borne traffic, which, when completed, will enable goods to be transported by boat direct to and from that station, in place of Ajikawa as heretofore.

On the extension from Osaka to Kiôto (27 miles), the works were rapidly pushed forward to completion in anticipation of the state opening, and the first portion from Osaka to Muko-machi, within 4 miles of Kiôto, was opened on the 24th July last, and the remaining 4 miles to a temporary station (Omiyadori) on the 5th September, the terminal station at Kiôto (a large two storied brick building with granite dressings) not being quite finished.

The most important works between Osaka and Kiôto are the fine large bridges over the Jusho, Kansaki, Ibaraki, Oda and Katsura rivers, which are all crossed upon wrought iron girders in 100 feet spans of the Warren type, and consist of 5, 13, 2, 1 and 12 of these spans respectively. There are also numerous smaller

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bridges, culverts and flood openings, and the works are generally heavy, consequent on the country passed through being subject to large floods at irregular intervals.

The whole of the works have stood well and given satisfaction, and will bear favourable comparison with works of a similar nature in other parts of the world.

No new works of any magnitude are at present contemplated. It is, however, much to be regretted that the line has not been continued to Otsu on the shores of Lake Biwa. The distance is but small, and the cost of construction would be amply repaid by the extensive traffic which the line would not fail to secure in the large quantity of produce arriving from the Western Districts, and which has now to traverse the distance about 10 miles from Otsu to Kiôto on pack horses or carts.

The traffic carried over the Kobe, Osaka and Kiôto Railway during the year 1876 has been as follows:—

The total passengers numbered 1,140,836 and the amount received for the same was *yen* 273,086. The sum paid for the carriage of passengers' baggage, parcels, etc., amounted to *yen* 9,675, and for goods freight, *yen* 21,869. There were piculs 374,948 conveyed.

The Railway from Osaka to Mukomachi was opened on the 24th July, and through to Omiyadori station for Kiôto on the 5th September 1876, for the conveyance of passenger traffic only. Goods freight was not carried between Osaka and Omiyadori during 1876.

On the 8th July the Railway Pier at Kobe was completed, so that vessels could moor alongside and load and unload their cargoes into and from the Railway trucks: since that date to the end of the year 118 vessels, mainly steamers of large tonnage of the Mitsu Bishi Company have been accommodated at the pier.

Roads.

The old road between Kiôto and Otsu on the shores of Lake Biwa, which probably was the worst road in Japan, has been converted within the past year into what there is little doubt is one of the very best. It is fully 30 feet wide and has been constructed at a cost of *yen* 35,000: a tax I am imformed is to be levied on all vehicles to cover expenses. It is clear that the intelligent men of Japan have fully recognized the enormous advantages commercially and politically of good roads over bad ones, and it is to be hoped before long the Kiôto and Otsu road will prove to have been but the first steps in a system which shall gradually embrace the whole Empire.

Industries.

Mochi (Birdlime).—The following extract from the Hiogo news respecting the manufacture, etc., of Birdlime in Japan, is of sufficient interest to be inserted in this Report.

"Although Birdlime may be obtained in small quantities "in other countries, still Japan may perhaps be considered "the only country in the world in which it is regularly "manufactured on a large scale, and is an article of some "commercial importance, the production of which gives "employment to some thousands of people.

"The Chinese characters used to express the word "*mochi*, sometimes called *tori mochi* to distinguish it "*mochi* (rice cake), give an excellent idea of the nature of "the article, and may be freely translated 'bird catching "'sticky substance.' "It was first manufactured at a "place called Yoshino in the province of Yamato and the "manufacture has spread thence over the whole of southern "Japan, being limited in locality by the habitat of the trees "from which the article is made. The date of its discovery "it is certainly difficult, and perhaps altogether impossible "to obtain, some placing it 500 years back and some only "300; it is however certain that within the last 20 years "the quantity that has been brought into the market has "been perceptibly affected through the destruction of the "trees, by denuding them of their bark for its manufacture. "The Japanese have made some attempt to arrest this "destruction by leaving in a particular manner a certain "amount of bark on the trees, with a hope that they "might serve a second time, but it is found that the article "made from this second bark is of very inferior quality.

"Osaka is the great centre of the *mochi* trade, large "stocks of it may be found anomalously enough in the "hands of the *kane-butsu-ya* (dried fruit merchants) who "have their head-quarters in and about Tema. Its pre-"sent value is about *yen* 13 to *yen* 16 per picul (133⅓ "lbs.). The best kinds, which are distinguished by be-"ing free from bark, of a dull whitish colour, extremely "viscid and having a grumous consistency, come from the "provinces of Yamato, Kishiu, Tosa, Awa and Iyo, an "inferior quality being made in Satsuma, Choshiu, Bungo, "Ise and Mino, the two latter places being the northern "limit of its manufacture. All found north of these "provinces is imported from Osaka and places south of "that port. The best kinds are said to keep good for "*any* length of time.

"The principal tree from which this birdlime is made is "a dark evergreen having its habitat in the southern half of "Japan; it grows high up the shady sides of deep mountain "glens, and is frequently used by the Japanese as an orna-"mental shrub, in fact it may be seen in the ornamental "groups in front of the Osaka Railway Station. Its bark is "of a greyish brown color and roughish texture; the leaves "are opposite, smooth, dark green, rather more pulpy than "the English holly leaf, ovate, accuminate in form, have "an unbroken linear edge, a very short petiole, and almost "imperceptible stipules. Its efflorescence is a panicle, "centripetal in its development, having small, white, wax-"like diandrous and monopetalous florets which are also "slightly cruciform. The manufacture of birdlime extends "over a period of several months commencing about June, "when the bark of the Mochi tree is stripped and mace-"rated in water for about forty days, after which it is "collected and beaten in a mortar exactly in the same "manner in which rice is cleaned; the pestle however is "of a different make, being shod with iron, the flat under "surface of which is armed with spikes projecting down-"wards. When the pulpy mass under the pestle becomes "glutinous, it is taken out and washed in water. This is "done to remove as much as possible of the rough outer "bark, and the pulp is then again pounded and treated in "a cauldron with hot water, on the surface of which it "floats. During this treatment it undergoes frequent "manipulation at the hands of the workmen, for the pur-"pose of disengaging the remaining particles of bark, "which sink to the bottom of the boiler. This is the "most difficult part of the process, as considerable skill "and experience are required in the workman to keep "the stuff from adhering to his hands. After this it is "again washed in cold water, and the pounding, boiling "and washing are repeated until the material becomes "sufficiently clean and pure. During the above process, "about nine-tenths of the weight of the raw material is "lost, 250 catties of the latter not turning out more than "25 of good birdlime.

"The uses to which this article is put by the Japanese "are more extensive and diverse than one would suspect, "its principle one being of course, for the snaring of birds "and animals. By its means animals as large as monkeys "are caught. When they once get the stuff upon their "paws, they soon cover themselves with it, and so ex-"haust themselves in trying to get rid of it that they fall "an easy prey. Birds also as large as ducks are taken, "and by a very ingenious process. The young shoots of "the Fuji (wisteria) which attain considerable length and "are strong, light and flexible, are gathered, dried and "knotted together in one continuous length. This is "smeared with birdlime, and floated out to sea, when "very often in the morning, as the writer has witnessed, "on the Eastern coast of Choshiu, the hunter is reward-"ed with several birds. This is a very inexpensive "method of bagging wildfowl, as the tackle will serve "any number of times, till the birdlime dries, when "is easily replaced. Small birds are caught in various "ways; some by means of a decoy bird, concealed near a "patch of tempting food, which is plentifully planted with "little splinters of bamboo, like large needles, the upper "half of which is covered with lime; others are caught "while on trees, by means of a long slender bamboo, the "top of which is anointed with the lime and then steal-"thily thrust against their feathers. Rats are easily caught "by spreading a small quantity on a piece of board or "paper and placing it near their holes. It is spread upon "a bamboo leaf and universally used throughout Japan "during summer, as any one who likes may easily see, for

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"catching flies or other insects. The writer has even "been shown a flea trap made for its service and used by "the Japanese in bed. This trap looked more like an "English toast rack without a handle than anything else. "Simply a piece of board with the lime spread over its "upper surface, while over this, semicircles of bamboo "were fixed at some distance apart to prevent the bedding, "etc., from getting smeared with the lime. Should the "vivacious insects happen to get on to this during their "nocturnal frolics, their fate is as surely sealed as that "of a little fish in the embrace of an octopod.

"Another use of birdlime is for medical purposes. In "certain diseases of the eye it is taken in small pills or "dissolved in hot water. It is also used for those com- "plaints of the pelvis which the Japanese call senki; "it is considered one of the best cures for flesh wounds, "cuts, &c., and is almost universally used in the manufac- "ture of plaisters.

"Both Water and Oil are used in its manipulation to "prevent its sticking to the fingers, but it is generally "handled with a stick. It can be purchased at any green- "grocer's (*yawoya*) store throughout Japan. It might "be as well to mention that a very inferior quality of "birdlime is made out of wheat by most of the *fuya* "(makers of wheaten food); it likewise soon loses its pro- "perties and becomes useless."

General Remarks.

The factory of the Japan Paper Making Company mentioned in my last report as being in course of erection, has been completed during the past year, and manufacture of "half stuff" or pulp for paper making has been carried on since the middle of October last.

Being outside of the settlement some difficulty was raised by the Governor of Hiôgo to the introduction of gas in the factory, and the question remains still in abeyance, but it is contemplated, should permission to use the gas made by the Hiôgo Gas Company not be shortly obtained, to erect apparatus on the Japan Paper Making Company's own premises for supplying the necessary light. The production of "half-stuff" will then I am informed be nearly three times the present return of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per day.

Employment is given to 89 women and 39 men, exclusive of foreign superintendents, and when the factory is working night and day, about 200 women and 70 men will be in receipt of steady employment.

It was at first contemplated to export the produce of this factory, and the addition of 1,500 or 1,600 tons of stuff would have had to be made to my trade returns; but it appears that a new market for this material has been found in the country itself, as by taking "half-stuff" from this Factory the native owned paper mills can largely increase their outturn of paper, and a large proportion of the factory's production will therefore be sold to a mill in Osaka, and probably shortly to another in Kiôto.

Some slight faults in erecting the machinery, etc., having been discovered during the first few weeks' work, the Factory is at present stopped.

The Recreation Ground alluded to in my last Report has been partly laid out in walks, and a large space has been covered with turf which is used for cricket and games of foot-ball, whilst croquet and other games are played on an adjoining piece of turf. Neat summer houses have been erected, and the ground so far as it is finished, has a very pretty appearance, and is much resorted to by the foreign community in this port.

No public works of any importance have been undertaken here during the past year. This model settlement continues to be well lighted with gas at night; the streets are kept methodically clean, and the municipal police maintain efficient watch in the foreign quarter.

On the 5th February, 1877, His Imperial Majesty the Mikado, accompanied by the Japanese and Foreign Ministers, opened in state the Railway between Hiôgo, Osaka, and Kiôto.

The number of the British community at Hiôgo, exclusive of children, amounted on the 31st December 1876 to 162 persons, which is about the same number of British residents as last year.

Osaka.

The Foreign trade of Osaka continues to decrease, and chiefly so as regards exports, which in 1874 amounted to $566,537, in 1875 to $225,021, and in 1876 to only $99,722.

Imports.		*Exports.*	
In 1875	$605,510	In 1875	$225,021
In 1876	$406,089	In 1876	$ 99,722
Decrease of	$199,421	Decrease of	$125,299

The decline of the foreign trade of Osaka commenced from the opening of the Railway to Hiôgo, which, as observed in my previous Reports, has caused foreign trade to centralize at Hiôgo. Almost all the foreign merchants who, previous to the opening of the Railway were established and carried on business at Osaka, have removed to Hiôgo. There is not a single British firm left at Osaka. The Foreign residents have diminished from 79 in 1875 to 44 in 1876. The British Residents in Osaka, who in 1875 numbered 24, diminished to 16 in 1876.

No foreign merchant vessel visited Osaka during the past year.

Industries.

The Paper Mill can manufacture 100 reams of paper per day of the size of the *Osaka Nippo Shimbun* (newspaper) at the price of two *yen* per ream. At present it is making paper for Government use only.

The Glass Factory continues to make glass articles of various descriptions window glass, however, excepted.

Sulphuric Acid.—The Mint is now manufacturing about two and a half tons of Sulphuric Acid per day. Ink is also made at that establishment.

Shirtings of an inferior quality are manufactured at Kawachi near Sakai, and at Temma Wakamatsucho (Osaka).

Shoes are made in accordance with Japanese ideas of this article, viz., extremely cheap but of corresponding inferior quality. Boots and shoes imported from Europe can no longer find a market in Osaka.

Drawers and Singlets.—About 400 dozen of these articles can be made in Osaka, and are sold at about $2\frac{1}{4}$ *yen* per dozen. The importation of these goods is also lost to the foreign importer, owing to the cheap rate at which they can be locally manufactured.

Hats were made last year to a considerable extent, and sold at a low price, but they were so badly finished that the rim after a little wear fell down flat, owing to the want of stiffness, which could not properly be attained. Felts have been attempted, but as yet without success.

Indigo is manufactured on a large scale of 5 or 6 qualities. The prices range from *yen* 6.50 down to 30 cents per catty.

Slate pencils of chalk of a very white and good quality are made at Osaka at the rate of 1,000 boxes per day, price 6 cents per box of 120.

Soap is also made at Osaka but the quality is reported as not very good.

Saddlery and Military Equipments are made at the Arsenal on a large scale, and finished in a workman-like manner.

No improvements worth mentioning have been undertaken at Osaka during the past year.

The Exhibition at Kiôto, and the Museum at Osaka have again this year attracted a fair number of visitors.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) A. A. ANNESLEY.

SIR HARRY PARKES, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

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Correspondence.

IWASAKI YATARO *vs.* CAPTAIN P. H. COLOMB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL DAILY ADVERTISER."

SIR,—Possibly I ought to rest satisfied that, in the above matter, those who differ from me have nothing better to say in support of their opinion than what is said by "A Britisher" in your paper of last Saturday, and to leave his exceptional logic and angry observations to be appreciated by your readers without my assistance.

But, as some points which he makes may mislead the public mind, I ask leave to reply to them.

1.—As to the meaning of "a vessel in motion," I abide by the law and the dictionary. The construction which your correspondent puts upon the phrase is his private discovery, which I have no desire to appropriate. I quite agree with him that it is "ridiculous" to say that a vessel in uncontrolled motion through *force majeure* is to be treated as one under well controlled "weigh" (? way). But since I said nothing of the kind, and since this idea is his own proper invention, its absurdity does not concern me.

What I did say was that a moving ship is bound, in case of collision with an anchored ship, either to pay damages or to prove her motion and the collision to have been inevitable; and in this both law and common sense are on my side. Your correspondent says that when the accident is inevitable no burden (of responsibility) is on the colliding ship, and he produces this phrase as if it were a powerful argument, whereas it merely begs the question, which relates to the very inevitability that he boldly takes for granted.

2.—Your correspondent seems to make a stronger point in referring to the Judge's charge that the defence was not bound to prove *absolute* inevitability (as I said) but only such inevitability as proper care and skill could not deal with. It is very difficult for me to distinguish between something that proper care and skill cannot prevent and something inevitable. But since such learned men have found this fine distinction, I must conclude that my failure is owing to some natural incapacity. However, in this case, the question did not go so far, but hung on the point whether the necessary care and skill were exercised.

Your correspondent insists that they were; and, if I understand him, that defendant was quite right in relying on his one anchor and its treacherous stock; that its breaking was the misfortune of the *Chiri Maru* rather than that of the *Audacious*; that the drift leads (which defendant's witnesses classed among the "usual precautions") were in use—though the evidence taken is very far from clear on this point—; and that, in short, everything proper and possible was done on the *Audacious* to prevent and check drifting.

If "A Britisher" should fall into my drain-trap through a defective cover which had not been looked at for months, I doubt if his heirs, or a British jury, would call it inevitable accident, or would discharge me from moral and pecuniary responsibility on my pleading ignorance of its condition and that I had done all that the rules of my establishment permitted to save him from suffocation. But upon such questions there is perhaps room for difference of opinion. I insist that in the case in hand the duty of proving inevitability lay wholly on the defendant; that it was *not* proved by him, and that it was no part of plaintiff's duty to disprove it, though your correspondent implies that it was. And I appeal not only to the evidence, but to defendant's practical acknowledgment of liability before the trial, in support of this position.

3.—If your correspondent had felt strong in his case, he would not have thought it worth while to misquote my statement that "other men-of-war near had each two or more anchors down", by prefixing to the word "*other*" the definite article, in order, after so changing its sense, to denounce it as an untrue statement. I knew perfectly well that the *Atalante* had only one anchor down, but I knew also that the *Talisman* had three down, and that the *Tennessee* was moored, which facts not only make my statement exactly correct, but upset defendant's testimony that "men-of-war never moor except in tide-ways and rivers." I will trust your readers to characterise arguments of this sort.

4.—"A Britisher" revives the point that many of the Mitsu Bishi steamers formerly belonged to the Japanese Government and that there was some mystery about their transfer which defendant's Counsel was bound to explore, in doing which his offensive attacks upon plaintiff's character might be justifiable.

In reply to this I have only to repeat that this Government has (as I have shown) publicly and explicitly recognized the existence of the Mitsu Bishi Company, and Mr. Iwasaki's control of it, and its ownership of the *Chiri Maru*; and, if I understand International comity, it is obligatory on foreign Courts to accept these official acts of this Government respecting its own property and its own subjects as conclusive, and impertinent to question or to criticise them.

No one can reasonably doubt that the course pursued by the defence in this respect was taken less to promote justice than to obstruct it by creating a personal prejudice against the plaintiff. But it may be admitted that this mode of defence is fully consistent with the pitiful appeal that defendant's purse should be spared on the ground that his Government would not indemnify him, which appeal the Judge had to caution the jury to dismiss altogether from their minds.

5.—Your correspondent states that defendant's Counsel not only treated Mr. Iwasaki with singular lenity but took special pains to exonerate him from all blame on account of the proceedings taken.—Lenity is probably a comparative grace. In past times it would have been considered lenient to twist a witness' thumbs—now it may be lenient merely to blacken his character; though why the merits of a suit like this could not be discovered without that process it is hard to see. But, as to the exoneration for which defendant's Counsel is given such credit, here it is, quoted from your report: "Mr. Dickins "said he was sorry so much time had been taken up with so fri- "volous a case, one that never ought to have come into Court." (a favourite opening with the learned gentleman.) "He wanted to "exonerate the plaintiff, who had acted in ignorance, from all "blame, and no doubt his advisers had acted with perfect good "faith, but under an erroneous impression which they ought to "have corrected...before they took measures which have detained "one of H. M.'s ships for so long a time. They were clearly charge- "able with a gross error in judgment."

Now if, instead of this language, Counsel had said "Plaintiff is "too great a fool to know what he is about in this matter; his no- "tion that he has any claim upon H. M.'s ships or officers for injur- "ing his property, is absurd, and his action upon it purely vexa- "tious; and, though he has been honestly advised to make this "claim, his advisers are dunderheads like himself," would not these words have signified exactly what the others did, and would it not be somewhat hyperbolical to call them exonerative, or even civil?

6.—But the consideration of greatest moment to your correspondent appears to be that all but about "ten" foreigners in Yokohama believe that "according to the principles of Western law," the official declaration of the Japanese Government that the Mitsu Bishi Company exists and owns the *Chiri Maru*, is so untrustworthy that it may be treated in a foreign Court with contempt and derision.

Please be good enough to count me among these "ten," and record my protest against any such notion of Western law, and any such application of it to the acts of the Government of this country. For I hold that in such matters the acts of every Government are entitled to credit and respect, and that whoever denies this right to Japan must renounce it for his own nation, which I, for one, am not disposed to do.

7.—Your correspondent unfairly twists my remarks on the attitude of the defence and of some of this community in regard to this case into "reflections upon British justice." I need only reply that the fairness and expedition with which business is generally despatched in H. B. Majesty's Court, and in the other foreign Courts here, have no greater admirer than myself, and that I have no sympathy whatever with the peculiar views of the writer who not long ago assailed, through your columns, under the title "Justice in Yokohama," the judgments of two of these Courts, one of them being the British Court. I may add too that in this particular case neither the plaintiff nor any one else has much reason to be content with the way in which, according to your correspondent, his claim was "fixed and decided within a forthnight."

8.—Your correspondent's experience in Japanese Courts probably sanctions the contrast he draws between their mode of dispensing justice and that of H. B. M.'s Court. The delays and evasions which foreigners almost universally encounter in the Japanese Courts are indeed notorious, and are very exasperating; and they amply justify the general reluctance of foreigners to accept Japanese law, as they are so often urged to do. But they in no way justify our treating the Japanese unfairly. On the contrary we owe it to ourselves all the more that they should find in the proceedings of our officials such impartiality, courtesy, and despatch as would make them ashamed of what we have to complain of in their own Courts. And I repeat that this case, which has excited unusual interest among the Japanese, afforded such an excellent opportunity for a telling example of prompt and dignified justice in a foreign Court that it is a real misfortune that defendant's Counsel should have so entirely succeeded in producing from it a contrary effect.

I leave to my opponent whatever advantage his inuendoes and such expressions as "silly," etc., can give him, being myself persuaded that if he had thought his cause really good he would have felt such manifestations of ill-temper to be unworthy of it.

If "A Britisher" fairly represents the majority of this community, I am willing to remain

"ONE OF THE MINORITY."

Yokohama, July 17, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, July 21st, 1877.

SIR.—In the printing of my letter of the 14th in your last issue have occurred errors and omissions for which I am chiefly to blame and which I must ask you to correct as follows:—

For "the question, as is shown" read "the question is, as is shown."

For "under way" read "under way under sail or steam."

For "intimation" read "insinuation."

For "justices" read "justice."

For "*punctum acu*" read "*punctum acre.*"

For "fixed and decided" read "heard and decided."

For "in the other, two months" read "in the other two, months....."

For "however, the defendant" read "however that may be, the defendant....."

To "One of the Minority's" last letter my first letter is a sufficient answer. The gentleman is evidently angry and mistakes indulgence in his temper for a refutation of my arguments. I have no objection whatever to his pursuing that course as long as he chooses, but under such circumstances I decline to follow up the discussion.

Yours obediently,

"A BRITISHER."

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Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Monday, July 16th, 1877.

GEORGE HODGES *v.* FRANCIS A COPE.

Mr Cope was charged with having on the 10th day of July, 1877, unlawfully obstructing George Hodges by threatening to do him grievous harm bodily and otherwise, Mr Hodges being an officer of the peace, to wit, a constable of this Court, and in the due execution of his duty as such constable.

Mr Cope denied the charge and declared it to be false and malicious.

Geo. Hodges, sworn:—Between four and half-past four on the 10th instant I went to No. 95, Mr Cope's office, for the purpose of serving on Mr Cope a judgment order, in a case in which he was defendant. The order stated that Mr Cope was to pay within ten days from the 24th June the sum of $14.12½. When I arrived at No. 95, Mr Cope was in conversation with Mr Jaffray. I had no intention of communicating my business to Mr Cope till he was disengaged. Upon going into the outer office, Mr Cope said in a very offensive way "What do you want? have you got a paper for me?" I did not answer at once and he asked a second time. I said I had a paper, and gave it to him and he deliberately tore it up, stating at the same time, "Here, you can go and tell your Consul and your Judge that this is the way I serve their papers." I then told him that I had a distress warrant and that I should have to put it into effect unless the amount stated in the order was paid at once. He said it was past four o'clock and that anything I did would be illegal; that I could do nothing on his premises after four o'clock. I said I was responsible for what I did, and proceeded to take possession in the usual way. Mr Cope ordered his Japanese to close the office. I told him that if he would not listen to reason I should have either to place a man in charge or lock up the premises and take the key myself. He said I could do what the—I liked. They continued to close up the place and at that moment Mr Bishop came in and I again said I should have to leave a man in charge or take the key. He said that if I did anything of the kind he would use a shot-gun at me. After a short time, at the suggestion of Mr Bishop I asked Mr Cope to promise me not to take anything out of the office, and if he would do that I would leave him in charge. He said he had no intention of removing anything except two race cups. On that promise I left the office in the charge of Mr Cope, whose language throughout was most ungentlemanly and offensive.

Defendant had no questions to ask.

To the Court:—I exhibited the decree to Mr Cope. It is usual to give this with the other papers. I entered the Metropolitan police when eighteen years of age, and during five years' service, in which I had many times to do work of this description, I was never once reprimanded by inspector or commissioner for exceeding my duty.

Robert Bishop, sworn:—I issued a warrant of execution against Mr Cope and knowing it to be a very unpleasant thing, being a small amount, it struck me that by going round to Mr Cope's I might lessen any unpleasantness. I found Hodges there before me, and told Mr Cope I was not on official business, but that I would do what I could for him. Mr Cope had just returned to his office when I saw him first, and appeared to be somewhat excited, but of this I took no notice. I tried to reason with him but he appeared to be unreasonable. I said I had not come to act against Hodges but that I would give him certain hints which might be of value to him. Mr Cope, who was talking in a bombastic manner about locking up the place and taking the key with him. After some talk I took his word of honour that he would pay up in the morning and that nothing in the meanwhile would be removed without Hodges' knowledge. I then told Hodges that it would be safe to leave the premises as they were.

To Mr Hodges:—I do not think you are a man to give offence directly; but indirectly, by your perseveringly quiet manner, I believe it possible.

To Mr. Cope:—I saw you first in your office. You had already written to me during the afternoon to say that you would pay up on the following morning.

To the Court:—I forgot to mention that during talk something about "shot gun" fell from Mr Cope's lips. I am not quite certain, but by Hodges' answer I presume a threat had been conveyed. Hodges said "I have been under fire before now and that won't keep me from my duty." It might be that "shot gun" was mentioned casually in conversation between us.

Mr Cope said that he could only deny all the charges except that of tearing up the paper, and continued:—I read the paper and tore it up as I consider it my right to do with any paper after it comes into my office. I never obstructed Hodges in the execution of his duty; on the contrary, I went out for ten minutes to give him time to take possession. I never used the exppression that he could do "what the—he liked." I am not in the habit of using such language. And the only remark I made about shot-gun was to Mr Bishop in answer an observation of his. In consideration of the letter I had sent during afternoon I was very much annoyed at the summary manner in which the proceeding had been carried out. I again most distinctly deny that I threatened or obstructed Mr Hodges in the execution of his duty or used any threats against him.

His Honour said he considered the charge had been clearly sustained by Mr Hodges' evidence alone. The superior officers of the Court must protect their subordinates in the execution of their commands, and considering how justice would have been administered had the case been the reverse, the present charge could not be overlooked. Mr Cope was therefore fined $10 and costs, or in default 10 days' imprisonment.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., *Acting Law Secretary.*

Wednesday, July 18th, 1877.

R. *v.* G. P. HANSEN.

A motion was heard this morning, in which Mr Dickins for the prosecution, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, sought to recover their costs from the prisoner.

Mr Ness appeared for the prisoner.

When the prisoner was first arrested a certain amount of money over $700, was found on his person, which was impounded, and the prosecutors now applied that out of it their costs should be reimbursed.

After some discussion the following order was made by consent.

ORDER.

It is ordered by consent that the taxed costs of the prosecution be paid by the prisoner: that of the sum of $177 82 now in the hands of H. B. M.'s Consul belonging to the prisoner the sum of $100 be paid to the prosecutor on account of costs; and that the prosecutor lodge an undertaking that he will not levy on the balance of $77.82, but that the same shall remain in the hands of H. M.'s Consul for the benefit of the prisoner on his discharge.

Friday, July 20th, 1877.

W. HOWLES *v.* E. C. KIRBY and others.

A motion was heard yesterday morning, made by the defendants, all of whom were represented by Mr Dickins. Mr Kirkwood appeared for the plaintiff.

It will be remembered that this case was heard with a jury in May last. The verdict returned was for the defendants. Plaintiff appealed, and succeeded in obtaining an order to prosecute his appeal as a pauper. It was to upset this order that the motion was made yesterday.

After considerable (two hours') discussion His Honour upheld the motion in the following judgment and order:—It is admitted that the plaintiff is in receipt of an income of $150 per month, and I do not think that he is, therefore, in a position to say that he is not worth $25, or that he is so poor as to entitle him to appeal *in formâ pauperis.*

It is ordered that the order *ex parte* of the 5th of June, 1877, giving the plaintiff leave to appeal *in formâ pauperis* is discharged, and that the plaintiff pay the costs of the motion.

IN THE KANAGAWA SAIBANSHO.

Before ASAINA KANSUI, Esq., Vice-President.

Wednesday, July 18th, 1877.

SCHULTZ, REIS & Co. *v.* TSUCHIYA YUICHIRO and another.

Plaintiff claimed the compulsory delivery of a document illegally in the possession of defendants.

In answer to the Court plaintiffs said they had not received any letter with regard to the necessary payment of native witnesses, which was now stated should be 50 cents per diem each.

Having nothing to add to their complaint, plaintiffs called two Japanese merchants who gave evidence to this effect:—The plaintiffs claimed the compulsory return of a duplicate receipt for $2,000 in the possession of defendants. The witnesses had applied for this document on the part of plaintiffs, and had been told by defendants that, knowing the paper was urgently required as important testimony in a suit pending in the Saibansho, they considered it to be worth at least $1,000, and offered to give it for $500, finally accepting an offer of $300 which the witnesses on their own responsibility made. The negotiation fell through, however, on account of the defendants refusing to accept a chit for the $300 in the absence of ready money at the moment.

Whom the original owner of the receipt had been, or how the defendants had obtained possession of it did not transpire, and the Court at this stage of the proceedings adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, July 19th, 1877.

(Continued from Wednesday.)

Defendants, Tsuchiya and Hanjiro, were now examined in the absence of the two witnesses of the previous day, and at the conclusion his Honour informed Mr Reddelien, who represented plaintiffs, that the substance of the evidence given was as follows:—Tsuchiya said that in August, 1875, he received from Kimura, a Japanese in the employ of Messrs Kniffler & Co., ten documents which he required as evidence in a case then being heard in the Saibansho. These documents had all been returned to Kimura, as Tsuchiya had certified in a letter to the Court a few days ago, and Tsuchiya deposed that he was not in the possession of the receipt in question. A receipt from Kimura for the documents lent was produced in Court.

His Honour further stated that Tsuchiya had been absent in the country for some time and that Hanjiro had been looking after his affairs, and enquired if plaintiffs from this fact had not inferred that Hanjiro had the receipt in question?

Mr Reddelien replied that he had gained all his information from his two witnesses. He knew that Tsuchiya had been employed by Von der Heyde & Co., but was not aware on what terms.

Hanjiro said he had represented Tsuchiya in Court on one occasion and remembered noticing a document of the description of the receipt in question. When asked about it he had said he remember-

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ed something about it and would look over Tsuchiya's papers in order to find it. Upon instituting a search, however, Hanjiro could not find it. Tsuchiya returned from the country just then and Hanjiro made repeated enquiries with regard to it and asked if Tsuchiya was certain it was not in his hands. Tsuchiya said he knew nothing about it and was quite sure he had not seen it.

Thus, his Honour observed, the result of this evidence is that Tsuchiya denies having ever had the document, and Hanjiro said he thought it existed but found that it did not. When this was finished plaintiffs' two witnesses were recalled, and in answer to the Court stated that they had no documentary evidence to support their statements, but three merchants named Shimada Bunjiro, Tanaka Yoshibei and Midzutani Seiroku were present when Hanjiro told them Tsuchiya had the receipt in his possession.

On the evidence as is stands the Court said no decision could be given, and Mr. Reddelien requested that these three men should be called.

His Honour said an endeavour would be made to bring them together, and the Court accordingly adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, July 20th, 1877.

(Continued from Thursday.)

This hearing was opened, after Mr Reddelien had been informed of their presence, by the Court interrogating two of the three witnesses for whose evidence the case had been adjourned. The third, Midzutani Seiroku had promised to appear during the forenoon if his health permitted. He had been ill for some time.

After examining these two witnesses His Honour informed Mr Reddelien that their evidence amounted to very little and did not advance the case in the least. In consequence an adjournment for the production of the deposition of the third witness, Midzutani Seiroku, would be advisable.

Mr Reddelien acquiesced in this proposal and the 24th instant was named for the next hearing. He wished to make a few remarks, however, and stated that in the evidence of the previous day it had been said that Kimura lent several documents to Tsuchiya which were returned on a receipt being given. Now Mr Reddelien had looked over all his papers and had found that these did not at all relate to the present case. Mr Reddelien then inquired what was the custom of the Court with regard to documentary evidence and whether such was usually copied and put on the records?

His Honour replied that it was not the rule, but in important cases documents were sometimes copied. Usually, but not always, was the stamp of the Court affixed to papers put in as evidence.

Adjourned till Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 10 a.m.

MEMORANDUM BY DR. WILLIS ON THE SUBJECT OF HIS VISIT TO TAKATA, KASHIWASAKI, NIIGATA, SHIBATA, AND WAKAMATSU, TO RENDER MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TO WOUNDED JAPANESE.

I attended personally to the requirements of 600 wounded men, and gave directions regarding the treatment of about 1,000 others. Of these numbers 900 were of the Mikado's army and 700 of the Aidsu clan.

I performed thirty-eight amputations, varying in magnitude from removal of a finger to amputation of the thigh at the hip-joint. Of those operated upon, about one-half recovered. I extracted twenty-three bullets, and removed dead bone from upwards of 200 patients The wounds were almost exclusively gun-shot injuries. I saw a few instances of spear wounds and sword cuts, but no instance of a bayonet wound.

As far as time and other circumstances would permit I instructed the native doctors in the treatment of the wounded.

I found the sick men of the Mikado's army lodged in temples at the various stations I visited. They were provided with all the ordinary wants of Japanese, and appeared to be cared for as far as could be expected, considering the imperfect discipline and want of knowledge that exist amongst the native doctors and attendants.

The wounded men of Aidzu clan were lodged in seven villages around the chief town Wakamatsu. When I first visited them they were in a deplorable state of filth and wretchedness, and excepting a ration of rice, nothing else was allowed them. By representing their condition to the authorities at Wakamatsu I was enabled to obtain necessary supplies, and was assured at the same time that for the future the wants of the sick would be regularly provided for. The wounded of the Aidzu clan included old men, women and children.

I made out lists of the sick of the Mikado's army that might return to their homes before the severe winter set in. During next spring, all the sick will return to their respective provinces. They were to be assembled from the various stations to pass the winter at Kashiwasaki.

On my journey from Yedo to Takata an incident occurred which illustrates a difficulty that may attend a foreigner travelling in Japan, even when his journey is undertaken at the instance of the Japanese Government. About twenty miles from Takata there is a mountain-pass with a guard-house under the charge of the local Daimio. On my attempting to pass through this barrier as I had already done through other barriers, several of the guards rushed out, and in a loud and menacing tone of voice ordered me to take off my hat, and by placing hands on my shoulders attempted to force me into making obeisances. I disengaged myself from the hands of the guards and passed through without making the obeisances which it was attempted to force me into. I demanded an apology from the chief of the guards for the conduct of his subordinates, and the permission to pass unmolested through the barrier. I could, however, obtain no redress. The chief of the guards justifying the conduct of his subordinates, I declined to proceed any farther on my journey until I received the satisfaction demanded, and sent a letter to that effect to Takata. The following night two officials arrived from Takata. They expressed the regret of the treatment I had received The chief of the guards was called upon to make a formal apology to me. The next morning I passed through the barrier a second time, to establish my right of doing so, when a second apology was tendered in front of the guard-house. I hereupon expressed my satisfaction, and requested that no further steps should be taken in the matter, as I considered the rudeness shown me arose in a great measure out of ignorance. I have reason since to know that the chief of the guards is grateful to me for interceding on his behalf, otherwise he would have lost his position for his conduct on the occasion. With characteristic heroism he had expressed his readiness,—should it be found that in the zealous discharge of his duties he had overstepped the bounds of propriety,—to put an end to his existence by harakiri or disembowelling.

At Shibata I was called upon by a Karo or Councillor, who thanked me in the name of his Daimio for my services to his master's retainers. At Niigata, one of the chief officials administering the government of the place paid me a complimentary visit. At Shibata, a Karo of the Daimio of that place and a retainer of his Imperial Highness Ninwaji no Miya, the Commander-in-chief of the Mikado's army, visited me and expressed, in the name of their respective masters, their obligation to me for the services I had rendered.

I had occasion frequently to observe the significant absence of wounded prisoners, and, as often as opportunity served, I pointed out the inhumanity of a wanton sacrifice of life. I expressed my sense of disappointment at not having it in my power to bear testimony to the clemency of the Japanese Government towards its opponents in the present struggle. I was told by way of excuse that the Aidzu prisoners reviled and insulted the Mikado's authority so offensively that it was found impossible to spare even the lives of the wounded. The retainer of the Commander-in-chief promised, however, that he would state fully to his Master all that I had said regarding humanity in war and the compassion shown to wounded opponents in other countries. On the following day his Imperial Highness the Commander-in-chief sent me word that he wished to see me as soon as I had completed my attendance upon the wounded. I stipulated that, in the event of my visiting his Imperial Highness, I should observe no other ceremonies than those that would be due to the presence of a personage of similarly exalted rank in Europe.

On the occasion of the interview, the Miya sent his chief doctor and an escort to accompany me to his place of residence, which was within the castle of the Daimio of Shibata. The Miya expressed his concern for the fatigues that so long a journey must have imposed upon me. He asked me if I had anything interesting to communicate. I said that what I deemed most interesting I had already fully explained to his retainer; whereupon he remarked, "we have well considered that matter." After some complimentary and general conversation, during which inquiries were made about the wounded, I took my leave.

The Miya is twenty-four years of age, although he looks older, with an agreeable expression of countenance. Besides the Miya there were present two nobles of the Mikado's Court, the retainer of the Miya already spoken of, a Satsuma General, and the Miya's chief doctor. Shortly after my return home I received a letter written at the instance of his Imperial Highness and signed by the two nobles who were present at the interview, requesting me to continue my services for another month, to visit Kashiwasaki once more, and to render medical assistance to the wounded men of the enemy as well as to those of the Mikado's army. I explained that all I could do in the matter was to submit the letter to my Minister, whose orders I was bound to obey. In the meantime, however, until I heard from him, I would do my utmost to carry out the requests contained in the letter received, and to that end I would start the following day for Aidzu's chief town, Wakamatsu. A guard of thirty-four men of the Daimio of Shibata was ordered to accompany me. On my arrival at Wakamatsu I found that about four-fifths of the town had been burnt on the occasion of its capture by the Mikado's army. The most central buildings of Aidzu's Castle alone remained. All the dwellings of the official class included in the outer moat had been burnt. The buildings which still stood were composed of wood and plaster. They were riddled with round shot and rifle bullets. The castle was commanded, at the distance of half-a-mile, by a hill, upon the summit of which the Mikado's forces had erected a battery.

In the most central building there was an immense collection of armour, old matchlocks, spears, bows, and arrows. Out of this collection the soldiers of the Mikado's army appeared to select such articles as they fancied. I was told that some of the suits of armour were over three hundred years old. I found by experiment that a rifle bullet would pass through the strongest helmet, though proof against revolver shots. Judging by the size of the oldest armour there is no degeneration in Japan of the physique of the soldier class within the last 300 years.

Along my journey I had occasion to observe the immense extent of hilly country as compared with plain land. Judging by what I have seen of the main island of Japan generally, I am of opinion that more than five-sixths of it are covered with hills, which often assume the proportions of lofty mountains. In some places the hills are clothed with timber, but, as a rule, they are bare, giving to the landscape an appearance of dreary grandeur. Many of the hills are evidently volcanic. About half-way across the island there is a large active volcano. The country around the base is covered with ejected lava stones to the distance of five or six miles. Eighty-four years ago there was an eruption which, it is said, caused much loss of life and property.

After leaving the great Yedo plain, the track of my journey to

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the opposite coast lay between mountains, where sometimes the level ground expanded into valleys some twelve miles in breadth, while it often became so narrow that it degenerated into a mere mountain pass. My journey from Takata to Niigata lay along the sea shore. Up to the Niigata plain, a distance of sixty miles, the country is almost uniformly hilly. The hills close to the shore are of no great height, and some are well wooded to their summits. In the Aidzu country the hills form a thirty to fifty miles in extent round the valley in which Wakamatsu stands The valley itself is about twenty-four miles long by twelve miles broad; and so completely is it hemmed in all sides by hills and mountains that it might almost be the bed of a great lake. The rale land in the different parts through which I passed was very fertile, and seemed capable of producing in perfection all the vegetable products of a temperate climate I was, however, especially struck by the richness and depth of soil of the Yedo plain, which, speaking roundly, extends inland some fifty to sixty miles. As far as I could judge, the Niigata plain is to the west coast what the Yedo plain is to the east. On comparing its extent and richness, and the importance of the town of Niigata itself, with any other place that I saw on the west coast, I cannot forbear expressing my conviction that it is at present by far the most suitable site for foreign residence and trade in that part of Japan.

It is impossible not to remark the variety of useful plants which grow on the same soil. The Japanese might be supposed to have borrowed both from Asia and Europe all the vegetable productions that are most necessary to man. The Japanese have several varieties of the grain crop, suited to different soils and temperature. Their upland varieties of rice would, I believe, be found superior to those of almost any other country. The root crops occasionally reach a prodigious size. In the Aidzu country, carrots and turnip radishes are to be seen over a yard long. Fruits, in certain places, seem capable of enormous development. I weighed at Niigata several pears that reached a couple of pounds. It must, however, be acknowledged that Japanese vegetables and fruits, although abnormally developed by a system of forcing by strong manures, on that very account, in flavour and excellence, fall far short of the same productions grown in Europe. After emerging from the Yedo plain, I found patches of ground planted with the Irish potato. It is considered, however, an inferior article of diet. It appears to be quite free from disease. Along the track of my journey, I met with most of the commoner species of English road-side plants. Trees sometimes attain an immense size. I measured a cedar that was thirty-nine feet in circumference at the base, and several *kiaki* trees were over thirty feet in girth, at the distance of a yard from the ground.

Everywhere amongst the hills there was a noticeable absence of animal life both domestic and wild, though some of the hills appeared well suited as pasture land for different kinds of cattle. Birds of all sizes were scarce in the interior, owing in great measure, I believe, to the numbers that are snared for food, especially where fish is unprocurable.

I failed to discover the existence of any mines along the track of my journey. I heard of the existence of coal, iron, and copper at several places, though up to the present they had not been turned to any useful account.

The rivers in many places become, in the dry season, mere gravel beds; whilst, in the rainy season, they swell into large rapid streams. In some places, the bed of the river is above the level of the surrounding country, necessitating strong embankments to confine it to its course. Last year, in consequence of the unusual fall of rain, many of the rivers burst their embankments, causing much loss of property. In several places, houses had been swept away or severely injured by the inundations. The rivers appear to be fairly stocked with fish. I saw salmon caught in large numbers in the Niigata River. The average size is from ten to twelve pounds. I saw some specimens that weighed as much as twenty pounds. All the larger rivers of Japan appear to have bars across their outlets into the sea. I had an opportunity of sounding the depth of the Niigata River for eight miles up its course; it varied from twelve to thirty feet. I was told that at the bar across its mouth the depth of water was only six to eight feet at high tide, and that the largest Japanese junks, if fully laden, require to lighten their cargo before crossing the bar. It is plain that Niigata cannot be made a shipping port for foreign vessels by any ordinary outlay of money. In summer it is, however, the great port of call on the west coast for native junks passing north or south.

During my journey I had frequent occasion to observe the great local changes of temperature. The climates of the east and west coasts of Japan on the same parallel are remarkably different. In winter, the snow sometimes lies ten to fifteen feet in some of the valleys on the west coast, putting a stop for weeks together to all communication. Several of the mountain passes are blocked up with snow during the entire winter months. The cold in some of the highland regions I passed over was intense. In some places, the wind swept up the valleys with extreme keenness; in other places, I was surprised by the comparatively genial character of the atmosphere. On rounding the base of a mountain I not infrequently came upon snow lying deeply on the ground, though none was to be seen on the other side. After leaving the Yedo plain there is a sudden fall in the temperature of from ten to fifteen degrees. The country assumes the character of highlands, in which mosquitos do not exist, even during the hottest summer months.

The western sea is so violent during the winter that native junks scarcely ever venture out upon a cruise; and even the fishing-boats, as a rule, are beached during the stormiest months. On the western coast I saw the wrecks of three steamers, the property of Japanese Daimios. I was told that, north of Niigata, a fourth foreign-rigged vessel had been wrecked. All these wrecks had been occasioned through stress of weather. Gales of wind appeared to be of constant occurence along the west coast; and judging in the case of foreign vessels the navigation of the Japan Sea will be found so difficult and dangerous as practically to close the west coast to shipping operations during that season of the year. For miles inland the air is filled with the sound of breakers that beat the coast in all weathers.

Whatever may have been the origin of the Japanese people, they are at present a homogeneous race. There are, however, some local differences which I noticed. In parts of the Province of Echigo the people are much handsomer than in any other part of Japan that I have yet seen. Some of the women, even of the lower orders, are almost as fair-skinned as Europeans; and this is the more remarkable as it is only in this province that women act as coolies along the public highways. The strength of the coolie class seemed very different in different places. In one of the silk districts in the Province of Shinano, where the people seemed very prosperous, comparatively, six coolies carried my litter running; whilst in the Aidzu country, where the coolies were weak, sixteen of them seemed quite unable to put forth the same amount of strength.

I went to see the oldest inhabitant at several places where I stopped on the road. I made careful inquiry about the extreme span of human existence in this country. I saw an old woman of the small shopkeeper class, who was stated to have attained 100 years of age. She was certainly the oldest-looking person I had ever seen. She remained in bed constantly during the cold weather. Her faculties were nearly entirely decayed. As a rule, Japanese appear to die of the extremest decrepitude when they attain the age of from 80 to 90. Amongst the nobility and gentry I am told that instances of extreme old age very rarely occur amongst the men, though women of all classes reach a goodly old age. From what I have seen, I am of opinion that the population of Japan is quite as large as the wealth and industry of the country can at present support. There can be no doubt that of late years the country has been growing in material prosperity, more especially in the silk districts. I was told that the price of silk had risen sixfold during the last ten years, and that the amount of ground under silk cultivation had doubled during the same space of time. I saw large tracks of ground in the Provinces of Musashi, Kodsuké, and Shinano, where mulberry-trees had been planted within the last few years, and in some places the hill-sides were being gradually covered with mulberry plantations. It appeared to me that there was hardly a limit to the amount of silk that Japan might produce, seeing how well the hill-sides suit the growth of the mulberry plant.

From the general attention that was being bestowed upon silk as an article of commerce, and the stimulus that was being communicated by money to the silk districts, I look forward to a yearly increase in the amount produced of this most valuable staple In every part of my journey I met with samples of foreign goods, both of cottton and woollen manufacture. I was told the demand for such articles was steadily on the increase.

I started on my journey from Yedo on the 5th of October last, and returned to that city on the 28th of December. The journey, which is over 600 miles, was accomplished by riding in a kago, or walking, according to circumstances.

In conclusion, I may from my own experience, bear testimony to the bravery and hardihood with which the invading forces of the Mikado bore hardships and privation, which were almost more cruel than the weapons of the enemy. All possible efforts were taken to protect me from privation, and yet the severity of the cold was so intense, and the poverty of the food so trying, that my servants and assistants nearly all broke down under it. After a long day's work the only refuge would be a house open to the blasts of the wind; the only comfort rations of rice and stale fish, which we ate all huddling round the imperfect warmth of a charcoal brazier. But even this was luxury compared with what the fighting men of the Mikado had to put up with.

(Signed) W. WILLIS.

Yedo, January 23, 1869.

INTELLECTUAL WOMEN.

(Saturday Review)

The question which used to exercise French wits, as to whether ink stains might not be thought ornaments to a lady's fingers, has long ago been decided. It is one of the questions to which, as British Hegelians are fond of saying, you cannot answer "yes" or "no." It implies more than is explicitly stated, and is settled by the formula that women may read and write without neglecting the simple and obvious duty of washing their hands. No one expects a man of letters or a philosopher to go abroad with the mark of his vocation upon him, and to put the problem in the old shape was to insinuate that literary ladies were less careful than men in their dress and habits. We may grant that this particular sneer is out of date, and yet it does throw light on the great cross of intellectual women, and on the chief snare that besets them. The world has not loved them, nor even behaved with ordinary fairness in its judgment of them. If women followed their naturals instincts, if all their talk was personal, and if all their interests lay in their dress, their admirers, their rivals, and their families, they were sneered at as frivolous and mindless. And when they turned to the things of the mind, they were condemned as prigs, pedants, *précieuses*, and blue-stockings. The reason of these latter charges is found by the advocates of the fair in the jealousy of man. But the real cause is to be discovered in that eagerness of converts which impelled some of the *précieuses* to be as slovenly as the most grubby old *savant*, and which still urges clever women into provoking extremes of intellectual abandonment.

Ladies seldom take up intellect as a habit of life very early in their career. Their girlhood has, up to the present enlight-

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ened decade, been passed even as the girlhood of the most frivolous sister. They have never had their time to themselves; but, in the nursery, school-room, and drawing-room, have been forced to walk in the prim paths laid down by early governesses, French grammar, the piano, Mrs. Markham's England, and a comparative study of the mountain heights of South America do not awaken, arouse, and stimulate original thought. A woman has gone through her girlish years, and had her round of dances, flirtations, country visits, and proposals, before she has a chance of discovering that she too has a mind, and likes to read history, or philosophy, or mathematics as the case may be. By the time the discovery is made, the slow battle of freedom has also probably been won. The despotism of father or of brothers has been fought down, and only ancient aunts from a country town fire the distant and random gun of remonstrance, and wonder what Matilda will do next. Matilda, feeling that the time is short, makes progress with desperate energy, and her whole being is absorbed in her new pursuits. Nothing can be more disagreeable to the old friends of the intellectual woman. They soon notice that she takes no interest in their conversation about their neighbours' incomes and bonnets. What the intellectual woman loses in their esteem she does not gain in that of men interested in the same pursuits as herself. This is not because they are jealous, as is fondly supposed; but because, when they meet the opposite sex, they wish "to forget their barren knowledge awhile." They have a hundred other interests, which came to them in their youth. Cuneiform inscriptions, the Popes of the Renaissance, chemistry, or Greek, or poetry, or novels, are the business of their working hours, and "intellectual hygiène" demands that they shall sometimes forget them. But to forget them in the presence of the intellectual woman is to insult her bitterly, and to "think her not worth talking to." Very few ladies attain Miss Martineau's pretended dislike of "shop." In her sublime conceit, that worthy woman posed as a mistress of her subjects, and she was only vexed when young barristers, mere amateurs, tried to draw her out about education and the gratifying diminution of crime. She soon let them know that she was not as other intellectual women, though it is not even now possible to guess how her neighbour at dinner was to approach her in conversation. The majority of her sisterhood still terrify the weary by their zeal in season and out of season. This ardour of the convert is perfectly natural and excusable; but it answers to the ink stains on the fingers. Intellectual women, *seriæ studiorum*, have discovered a sort of safety valve, an outlet for their pent-up knowledge, which is adequate, indeed, but not otherwise useful. They have fastened on the examination system with a ferocity of enjoyment which is likely to perplex a much examined race of men. What the male student seems chiefly to pine for at present is respite from examinations. At school he was always passing, or failing to pass, into a higher form; and when he reaches the Universities he grumbles that his valuable time is wasted and his unique power frittered away by tests derived from the benighted Chinese. To hear a young and illustrious don speak of the "examination system," one would think he was denouncing the baby-farming system, or the coolie system, or clerical fellowships, or some other flagrant abuse. He does know what a sweet boon papers of questions are to ladies who cannot elsewhere find a free outlet for their opinions about the divorces of Henry VIII., the tactical errors of the French at Creçy, the origin of trial by jury, and a hundred other delightful problems in history, arithmetic, logic, and kindred sciences. Persons whom one would naturally expect to turn their knowledge and talents to more practical purposes simply revel in passing every examination of which they can hear at every local centre coloured on the map of England. Thus institutions which were intended to test the knowledge of the young become a restricted from of publication, in which a very great deal of knowledge, cleverness, and enthusiasm is scattered to the winds and the waste-paper basket. The zeal for passing examinations might be ascribed by the cynical to emulation; but, as a rule, the results of these competitions are not blazoned abroad in such a way as to please conceit. Diffidence about approaching a larger public, more than love of display, crowds, examination rooms. It is plain that their popularity indicates a mere moment in the history of the devotion of women to study.

It is provoking to be attacked at a picnic with questions as to the date of Papias. The deck of a yacht is not precisely the spot on which to start a hunt after the real nature of the Absolute. The gentleman who complained that his partner in the waltz insisted on "drawing" him as to the relations which may be presumed to exist between Time and the Unconditioned had good reason to grumble. Comte's opinions about the characteristics of the architecture of Positivist cathedrals are too recondite to be discussed over soup and fish. At a boat-race a young man's fancy does not turn to thoughts about the Stone age in Egypt. Advanced ladies are apt to bring these and similar matters on to what novelists still call the *tapis* just when one would least expect them. It is rather absurd to carry on a conversation in such circumstances in the serious spirit of Socrates and Diotima. And it is difficult to put the questions by without being accused, when opportunity serves, of superciliousness or rudeness. Every one has not in such a juncture the audacity of the man who explained the word "idea" to be the Russian term for female idiot. It is not given to every one, when asked out of season what sort of book so-and-so is, to reply that it is a small pink book. Even where the impudence exists, the brutality need not be present. The science of snubbing is one which ought never to be practised under the temptations to which we have referred. We must wait till things find their level, till the studies of men are approached by women early in life, and are gradually assimilated, not pounced upon by a sudden effort and made the one absorbing interest of existence.

The friends of the higher education of women may declare that the present position of the eager seeker after knowledge is merely the discomfort of a stage of transition. That "we do indeed live in an age" is almost the only point about which all comprehensive theorists are agreed. When they go further they are found to differ among themselves as to the precise character of this period; but there is a certain consensus of opinion on the side of the idea that we live in an age of transition. The intellectual woman of the moment finds herself deep in this vale of rapid change, and she has to take the consequences of the situation. But the friends of the higher education aim at bringing up a sort of young ladies who shall be intellectual from the beginning. Their eyes will open on the tree of knowledge, even of mathematics and the dead languages, at an age when their aunts were still in the bond of the use of the globes, and the gall of elementary musical exercises. Thus science, in the eyes of the new generation of girls, will have none of the temptingness of the forbidden, the occult, the unfamiliar. When the apple is always within reach, and free to be plucked, the apple will no longer be snatched at in season and out of season. Knowledge will be gradually assimilated, not greedily devoured. There will be no more mistakes about what is essential and what is merely accidental. Lectures on *omne scibile* will no longer be crowded by feverish takers of exhaustive notes. Examinations will cease be be regarded as delightful excitements and charming opportunities of display, which the jealousy and selfishness of men have too long reserved for their private enjoyment. When study becomes more or less a thing of course among a certain number of women, and offers a career, ladies will take the thing with as much coolness and leisure as public schoolboys and undergraduates do at present. In the next generation the position of intellectual women will be secured, and the fretfulness of enthusiasm will have been worn off.

This is a hopeful and a not improbable theory or prophecy. Looked at with the eyes of calm approbation, and of criticism as nearly as possible impartial, the whole scheme shows one or two weak points. It will always be difficult to get as many side interests into the lives of women who devote themselves from youth to study and education as men engaged in the same pursuit enjoy. Athletic sports, which are always either blamed or praised too much, do some good by diverting attention from the strain of intellectual ambitions. All the free life and adventurous existence of the student keeps the mind open and fresh. It is hard to see how the advocates of the higher education of women propose to secure for them advantages of this sort. Their spirit of emulation is far keener than ambition among young men. Their concentration is almost febrile. Their very conscientiousness comes out strongly in their pursuits, and they grudge themselves every holiday and the most simple pleasures. Too much stress may be laid on these characteristics by theorists who expect a learned generation of women to be the mothers of a race of turnip-headed Englishmen with a native tendency to water on the brain. Still a survey of the surface at least of the whole question seems to show that the learned life is only for a rare woman here and there, peculiarly favoured by circumstances. This is a thing that ladies need not regret. "The meanest creature that lives, a spider or a toad," said Hazlitt, "has its mate or fellow, but the scholar has no mate or fellow." Not many women would choose to be scholars with the certainty of this loneliness before them.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 18th July, 1877.

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN TURKEY IN ASIA.

The Russians, having received powerful reinforcements, have proceeded by forced marches into Armenia.

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN EUROPEAN TURKEY.

The Russian troops have arrived at Yonisaghra and Rasgrad, cutting up the Railway lines along their route.

LONDON, 17th July, 1877.

It is generally reported that Mr. Disraeli is anxious to resign his appointment in the Government on account of ill-health.

MOVEMENTS IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

The bombardment of Kars has been discontinued, the Russians having withdrawn their siege Artillery.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

The Russians attacked the Turkish forces at Nicopolis and completely defeated them.

The Russians have occupied Pleova (? Plevna) and the Russian vanguard has crossed the Balkans.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

London, July 4th.—The Turks are retreating from Rustchuck. The Russian cavalry has reached Tirnova.

London, 5th July.—A Turkish despatch has been received stating, that renewed attacks upon Beila and Tutukai have been repulsed.

The English Press considers the Russian campaign in Armenia a complete failure.

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London, June 23rd,—Suleiman Pasha has effected a junction with Ali Saib Pasha, and is marching on Cettigne.

London, 24th June.—A despatch received from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the 30th May, and replying to a letter from Earl Derby to Count Schouvaloff on the 6th May, in which Earl Derby defined the interests of England in the East, promises to respect them so long as England remains neutral and states that Russia will not interfere with the Suez Canal or Egypt, nor will she extend the seat of war elsewhere beyond the limits of necessity. The acquisition of Constantinople, it is further stated in the despatch, is not included in the views of the Czar, as the future of Constantinople, being a question of common interest, cannot belong to any one European power. As regards the passage of the Dardanells and the Bosphorus, these, writes Prince Gortschakoff, are points which should be settled by the European Powers in concert on equitable, efficient and guaranteed bases. The despatch adds that the Czar has resolved to obtain guarantees for security of the Christian subject of the Porte and Russia, and also against any recurrence of the disturbing effect of Turkish misrule.

London, 25th June.—The Russians have, after severe fighting, occupied the heights of Matchin. The Turks have evacuated Tultcha, and have retreated in good order to Hirsova. An official Turkish despatch indicates that it is the intention of the Turks to abandon the Dobrudscha and make a determined stand at Trajan's Wall.

According to Russian official despatches, the erection of siege works and the bombardment of the northern forts of Kars continue. A sortie of the garrison of Kars on the 22nd instant was repulsed by the Russians. The Turkish troops have invested the garrison of Bayazid, whither reinforcements are being sent. Severe fighting took place on the 21st and 22nd inst., at Delibaba Pass. The Russians eventually fell back on Zeidekan. Both sides lost about 2,000 men.

The Czar has returned to Ployesti.

London, 28th June.—According to an official Turkish despatch, the Russians, intending to occupy Soghanli attacked the Turks at Zewin, but were defeated and compelled to fall back, having lost 3,000 men, whilst the Turks only lost 400 men. The Russians are preparing to renew the attack. A Russian attempt to cross the Danube at Totrakan (query, Turtukai) has been defeated by the Turks.

London, June, 26th.—According to official Turkish despatches the Russians unsuccessfully attacked Batoum on the 23rd instant. The Turkish Commander of the garrison, on the 24th, attacked and completely defeated the Russians. Darkness only prevented his occupying the enemy's entrenchments.

The Russians on Sunday commenced a terrific bombardment of Rustchuk, the English consulate there being destroyed. The Turks are replying vigorously. Colonel Wellesly, military attache to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, has been coldly received at the Russian headquarters at Ployesti.

Suleiman Pasha's army has reached Spush, after fighting its way through Montenegro, and is concentrated in the vicinity. Prince Nicholas has harangued his troops, praising their bravery and declaring that decisive fighting is now coming on.

Both Houses of the Roumanian Legislature have been closed.

Allahabad, 20th June,—Captain Butler, 9th Regiment, is deputed on a mission to Merve.

According to an official Turkish despatch, Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha attacked and defeated the Russian division, on the 21st instant, at Hiliatz, in the district of Delibaba. The Russians retreated in disorder.

An official Turkish despatch states that the Montenegrins have evacuated Cettigne.

London, 27th June.—In yesterday's sitting of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, there was a debate upon the Esatern policy of the Government.

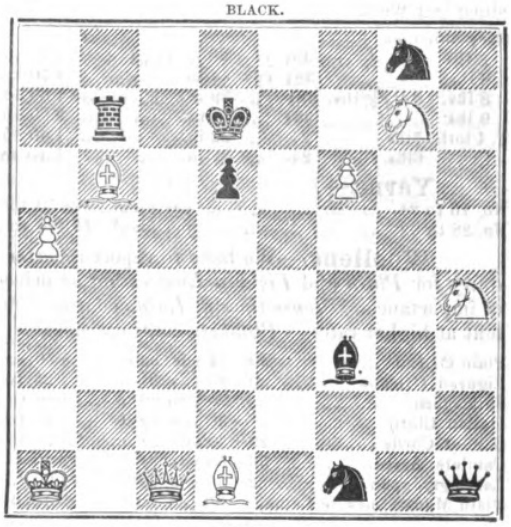
The President of the Council of Ministers declared that the Austro-Hungarian Government would neither occupy territory nor mobilize the army, but would not tolerate the neighbouring territory being occupied by foreign powers. The Turks have evacuated Hirsova, which the Russians have occupied. Thirty thousand Russian soldiers have already crossed the Danube. The Turkish batteries at Rustchuck have partially destroyed Giurgevo.

PROBLEM.

By Dr. Gold.

(From the Westminster Papers.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Solution of W. P.'s problem of last week.

White.	Black.
1.—B. to B.'s 4th.	1.—R. takes B.
2.—Q. takes B., ch.	2.—R. takes Q.
3.—R. mates.	

Correct answers received from Naruhodo, Yokohama; and W.H.S. and F.S., Tôkiô.

Naruhodo:—There is a variation of the solution of C.W.'s problem, as under, which will fully answer your enquiry:—

White.	Black.
1:—R. to Q. R.'s 7th.	1.—K. takes R.
2.—Q. to Q.'s 5th, ch.	2.—K. to Q. Kt.'s 3rd,
3.—R. to Q. Kt.'s 7th,	or to Q. R.'s 5th.
or Q. to Q. B.'s 4th, mate.	

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of al kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

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May 17th, 1873. tf:

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—There is little change to report in our market. A slightly quieter tone is prevailing, still a moderate business continues to be done. There are no variations in quotations to note since last week.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	30 in.	per pce.	$1.40 to $1.75	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce. 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.70 to 2 30	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb. 0.67½ to 0.77½
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.60 to 2 40	Black Velvets		7.00 to 8 25
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.00 to 2.60	English Drills 14/15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in. 2.40 to 2.75
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1.62½	Taffachelass	12 yds,	48 in. 1.70 to 2.15
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1 25			

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul.. $28 50 to 32.00	No. 38 to 42	...per picul...$35.00 to 40.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul.. $31 50 to 34.75	Reverse Twist 16-24	,, —

Woollens.—We have to report a better feeling in this market since our last. There has been some enquiry for *Plain* and *Figured Lustres* but as prices offered are still very low, they have not led to any transactions of importance. *Mousselines de Laine* continue improving, and plain goods have found buyers to a certain extent at higher rates. *Blankets* continue saleable.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5 50 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.24 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4 25 to 5.25	Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.	0.28 to 0.36
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.00 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in.	to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in.	0 22 to 0.31	Presidents	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in	16 50 to 17.50	Union	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12 00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb	0.40 to 0.48
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in	0.16½ to 0.18				

Sugar.—There has been no change in *Formosa* Sugars since our last, though we have to report a decline in White kinds. Stocks of all sorts amount to 80,000 piculs.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul..	$4.90 to $5.00	China No. 4 Kook-fah ... ... per picul... $7.30 to $7.70
,, in basket	,,	$4.85	,, No. 5 Kong-fun ... ... ,, ...$6.70 to $7.10
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$4.90	,, No. 6 E-pak ... ... ,, ...$6.00 to $6.40
do. in basket	,,	$4.80	Swatow Brown ... ... ,, ... None.
China No. 1 Ping-fah	,,	None	Daitong ... ... ,, ... $4.80
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	...$8.40 to $8.80	Japan Rice ... ... ,, ...$2.10 to $2.40
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	...$8 00 to $8.30	Kerosene Oil ... ... ,, ...$4.00 nominal.

Kerosene Oil.—Although no sales have been reported, the stock has been gradually reduced, and is now estimated at under 30,000 cases in first hands. The bulk of the stock is held at $4.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Transactions have been very fair during the week, and the advance quoted in our last report has not only been fully maintained, but even exceeded in several instances. At the close a somewhat weaker feeling is, however, noticeable.

Settlements amount to 300 bales of Hanks, 20 bales of Oshius, and 25 bales of Filature Silk, making a total of 345 bales.

The total export since July 1st is 711 bales, against 1,024 bales for the same period last year. The stock consists of 600 bales old, and 200 bales new Silk.

		In London at 4s. 1½d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.20 per kilo.*
Hanks, Good No. 2	$560 to 580	20/9 to 21/6	57.50 to 59.50
,, Good all round No. 2½	$530 to 540	19/9 to 20/	54.50 to 55 50
,, Medium No. 3	$490 to 510	18/4 to 19/	50.50 to 52 50
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$440 to 470	16/7 to 17/8	46.00 to 49.00
Oshius, Good	$530 to 550	19/9 to 20/8	54.50 to 56.50
Hamatski	$420 to 460	15/11 to 17/4	44.00 to 48.00
Filature Silk, best	$700 to 720	25/7 to 26/3	71.00 to 73.00

Tea.—A steady and rather extensive business at firm rates has been done during the course of the week, settlements for the period amounting to 3,200 piculs. Prices generally are stiffer, and in fact medium and lower grades show an advance of about $2 per picul, but which has rather startled buyers and most of them are consequently holding off for lower rates.

To-days prices close as under, the market ruling very irregularly.

Common	$10.00 to $13.00	Fine	$25 00 to $28.00
Good Common	$14.00 to $16.00	Finest	$29.00 to $32.00
Medium	$17.00 to $19.00	Choice	$34.00 & upwards.
Good Medium	$20.00 to $23.00	Choicest	—

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The past week has been unusually dull, and rates remain unchanged.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 1d.	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	75
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0⅛d.	,, Private 10 days sight	76
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1⅛d.	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	97
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	5.02½	,, 30 days sight Private	98½
Bank 6 months' sight	5.10	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	97
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.20	,, 30 days sight Private	99
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	½ % dis.	Kinsatz	414
,, Private 10 days' sight	1¼ ,,	Gold Yen	402

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 16	Tanais	Reynier	French str.	1735	Hongkong	July 10	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 19	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1870	Shanghai & ports	,, 12	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 19	Lorne	McCulloch	British str.	1614	Hongkong	,, 11	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 21	Malacca	Edmond	British str.	1709	Hongkong	,, 14	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
July 14	Ocean Pearl	Grinnell	Am. schooner	196	Hakodate	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 14	Genkai Maru	Hussey	Japanese str.	1917	Kobe	——	Government Service
,, 16	Glenorchy	Hogg	British str.	1774	Nagasaki	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 16	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 17	Cristoforo Colombo	Cap. Canevaro	Italian Cor.	2500	Kobe	——	——
,, 18	Sunda	Reeves	British str.	1704	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O Co.
,, 19	Ching-too	Baikie	Brit. 3-m. schr	304	Hakodate	Ballast	Carroll & Co.
,, 19	Glammis	Key	British barque	1150	Gt. Britain	Rice	E. Fischer & Co.
,, 20	Cynosure	Hatton	British barque	769	Gt. Britain	Rice	E. Fischer & Co.
,, 20	Aarhuus	Stolling	Am. 3-m. schr.	257	Hakodate	Ballast	Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
,, 20	Adolf Landgren	Andries	Sw. barque	602	Kobe	Ballast	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 21	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1870	Kobe	——	M. B. Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Lorne	McCulloch	British steamer	1614	Hongkong	July 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Kobe
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1735	Hongkong	July 16	M. M. Co.	
Volga	Rolland	French steamer	1503	Hongkong	July 3	M. M. Co.	Hongkong
SAILING SHIPS.							
Annie W. Weston	Winsor	American barque	740	Hakodate	July 10	Japanese	
Benedicta	Jansen	German schooner	247	Takao	July 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Countess of Kintore	Norie	British ship	850	London	June 30	L. Knifflier Co.	Kobe
Charter Oak	Staples	American ship	962	New York	June 29	China & Jap. Trading Co.	
Caroline	Turnbull	British ship	987	London	July 11	Gütschow & Co.	Kobe
Etta Loring	Loring	American barque	716	New York	July 2	Isaacs Bros.	New York
Maitland	Davies	British barque	712	Cardiff	June 19	M. M. Co.	
Otsego	Cook	Am. schooner	42	Kurile Islands	July 19	Captain	
Sarah	Atkins	American barque	661	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 12	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Semantha	Morresey	British barque	950	Aberdeen	July 13	H. Ahrens & Co.	
Union	Barry	Japanese barque	555	Nagasaki	June 26	Boyd & Co.	

Vessels on the Berth.

Destination.	Name.	Agents.	To be Despatched.
Kobe, Nagasaki and Hongkong	Lorne	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	July 23rd
Hongkong	Volga	M. M. Co.	July 25th
San Francisco...	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	About July 26th
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. S. S. Co.	Aug. 5th

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais* from Hongkong.—From Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Pollard, Messrs. Tsaeff, Sabashnikoff. From Naples: Messrs. Myoshia, Kawasima. From Hongkong. Gardiner Austin, Esq. and 1 sailor.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Prince Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya, The Hon. J. L. Cadwalader, Peyton Jou dan, Esq, Col. Morinaka, Mrs. Dithlefsen, Messrs. Fujii, Hashimoto, Suda, Mori, Machida, Hatori, and 53 Officers in the saloon.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda*, for Hongkong.—Mrs. Pape, Messrs. Pieray and J. Watson.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—For Yokohama: Prince Arisagawa-no-Miya, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Chebham, Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. W. Fry, A. C. McMichan, Harlow, Eaton, Ward, Ballance, A. W. Curtis, G. O. Tekscher, Captain Bridgeford R.M.A., Webster, Thomson, C. Newton, and 31 Japanese; 2 second class and 220 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca* from Hongkong:—Messrs. E. W. Rayment, H. L. Farmer, H. Bunting, and 3 Chinese on deck.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure $15,000.00

Per Steam-ship *Sunda*, for Hongkong.—
Silk to London ... ... 300 bales.
France ... ... 41 ,,
Total... ... ... 341 bales.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca* from Hongkong:—
Sugar ... ...6,454 pkgs.
Sundries... ... ... 645 ,,

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TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
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PRESERVED CHEESE,
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LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July 7, 1877. 12ms.

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EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.



In the U. S. Consular General Court at Kanagawa, Japan.

J. M. BATCHELDER,

Against

THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF THE BARQUE

"CAYALTI."

TO THE FORMER OWNER OR OWNERS OF THE SAID BARQUE AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. GREETING.

WHEREAS an action has been brought in this Court by the above-named Plaintiff against the proceeds of the sale of the Barque *"CAYALTI,"* now in the hands of the UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL for Japan, praying that the said proceeds may be paid to him on account of monies advanced and transportation and supplies furnished to the crew and coolies belonging to the said Barque *"CAYALTI."*

Now therefore take notice, that unless answer be filed therein within three months from the date hereof, judgment will be taken by the said Plaintiff according to the prayer of his Petition.

Given under my hand with the Seal of said Court affixed, this 28th day of May, A.D. 1877.

(Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul-General.

J. 1. 3ms.

ASTHMA
AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. THE MOST



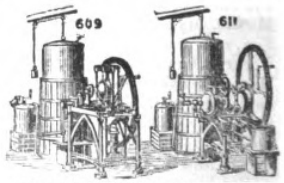
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July 21, 1877.

HAYWARD TYLER & Co.



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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 27.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omissonto renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

Thus far the attempts recently made by the Government to bring about a compromise with Saigo have failed, and fighting between Imperialists and Satsuma forces has continued with varying success. Saigo Yorimichi is to proceed to Kiushiu, and it is reported that he is invested with powers to offer terms of peace to his brother. But such is the present spirit of the insurgents and their commanders, and so sure do they appear to feel of eventual success—on what grounds it is impossible by merely reading the native papers to determine—that they are more likely to reject than to accept any such offer? How can it be foretold that the insurrection is about to be crushed. Such reports have been constantly made since its outbreak, and telegrams falsely asserting that it was terminated have again been officially sent to the Japanese Legation, London, and furnished to the foreign press. The Imperialists, by their own confession, know nothing of Saigo's whereabouts or of any of his movements, and they are only able to guess at the numbers of their antagonists. This constant talk of peace when there is no sign of its approach grows wearisome, and the country looks for deeds not words. In spite of the constant report of victories in the native papers, when they occur they are evidently fruitless. Certain strong positions have been captured, but others are at once occupied by the insurgents. Besides we hear nothing of the defeats sustained by the Government, and they have been neither few nor unimportant. The *Akébono Shimbun* did venture to hint at the repulse that Generals Miura and Miyoshi met with, the true account of which is the following. On the 17th and 18th instants the 3rd and 4th battalions of the Imperialists under these commanders were attacked by a strong body of Kirino's troops, and after a hard fight the latter succeeded in capturing 5,000 bags of rice, 100,000 rounds of ammunition, besides a large amount of money that had been sent to pay the troops. The battalion under Miura lost fifty-two killed, that under Miyoshi sixty killed, while some hundreds were wounded. Now this is not by any means the only reverse that the Government troops have recently encountered, nor the worst. The Government then is doing itself infinite wrong in the eyes of the world by circulating such telegrams as that published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 30th, "Tranquillity nearly restored." At no time since the outbreak has the Government been in greater anxiety to send forward troops than during the past ten days, every available biped that could carry a musket and pull a trigger having been shipped off. No one doubts for a moment that if the spirit of the country could be roused on its behalf, the Government could crush the Southern Army in few days. But the spirit is wanting, and refuses to be forced into existence; and so we suppose the wretched strife must go on; the miserable specimens of humanity who have lately been made to do duty as soldiers be made more miserable by wounds, or go to swell the frightful death-roll that the end of this civil war will show. And how or when is it all to end?

With reference to the recent levies which have been sent to Kiushiu, a Japanese gentleman in the South writes as follows:—"After a recent engagement in which his troops encountered these new recruits, Kirino said 'There is evidently something wrong in Yedo. The new troops run better, fight less and are worse armed than any we have met before. The rifles are all muzzle loaders, and the ammunition is bad. We only want breech loaders." The native papers recently admitted that when brought to action the new troops were utterly useless, throwing away their arms and running off panic stricken.

Kawaji has resumed his functions as Chief Superintendent of Police. Thus it is pretty clear that he is going no more to the field. His resignation has been a clear gain to his antagonists, as he was one of the most able and certainly one of the bravest of the Imperial Commanders. Not only has the Government lost the benefit of his service, but those of about a thousand picked men whom he drew off the field, and who returned to Tôkiô with him. Yamada is now the only General of marked ability that the Government possesses.

It is well known that many of the Imperial troops have suffered much from having to wear leather boots or shoes which have galled their feet in a terrible manner during the hot and wet weather that has prevailed in the south. In consequence they were permitted to wear straw shoes or *waraji*. On one occasion when they were making an attack on a strong position occupied by a body of Kirino's men, the road to be traversed lay over an extremely narrow ridge or razor-back, which rose almost perpendicularly from the valleys on either side. This road had been carefully planted with strong bamboo spikes and sharp nails, concealed by a thin covering of earth, so that when the troops charged over it they wounded their feet shockingly, while many either fell over the precipice, or were picked off by the sharp shooters posted on the surrounding hills. This is said to be a common ruse of the insurgents, and many men are in hospital disabled by wounds to the feet caused by these spikes.

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Since the famous *Quaker City* excursion to the Holy Land immortalized by Mark Twain in his "Innocents Abroad," we cannot call to mind any expedition that has been organised in America or elsewhere combining exploration or scientific research with all the delights of a pleasure trip. We do not place the mammoth tours engineered by the world-renowned Cook in this category. We have seen "the lambs," as they are profanely called by the self-dependent traveller, in flocks on all parts of the Continent, under the guardianship of their ever watchful but much enduring shepherd. On one occasion we found a stray lamb who from some cause had missed the fold, and was rapidly becoming a prey to all the wolves of *voituriers* and hotel waiters in Lyons, when he bleated out his woes to us, and we had the unspeakable privilege of restoring him only slightly shorn, though horribly terrified, to the rest of the flock. But we could never think of calling these excursions pleasure trips (who ever saw a Cook's tourist enjoying himself?) nor should we dream of looking on them as in any way useful to the cause of science (will a Cook's tourist ever write even the mildest account of his mild travels?). From a pamphlet, however, just placed in our hands, entitled "Final Announcement of the Woodruff Scientific Expedition," we learn that a thoroughly organized scientific expedition around the world has not only been projected by Mr. James O. Woodruff and General Macaulay of Indianapolis, but that it has the hearty commendation of the Governor of that State, and has moreover received such endorsement and encouragement from all parts of the country, that it is now confidently announced that the expedition will start upon the proposed voyage on the 1st October next. The purpose of the expedition will best be explained in the words of the pamphlet.—

> The purpose of the expedition is to visit points of general and special interest on a route around the globe, to study the arts, archæology and present condition of the better known countries, and the geology, fauna and flora, as well as the history and character of the people of those less known, and to make collections in the various departments of science.
>
> To this end the expedition will be absent two years, and will afford opportunities for seeing the greater part of the world under far more favorable circumstances and at less expense than could possibly be done on a smaller scale or by individual enterprise, and the expedition also will enable schools, colleges, and museums to form collections and preparations of rare, or beautiful or typical forms to a greater extent, and at less cost than has been hitherto possible.
>
> In addition to educational and moral care and guardianship, those who go as students will enjoy all the comforts of a pleasant home, safety, security for health, books, music, exercise, and such an opportunity for extensive travel and observation as could hardly be obtained in any other way.

The vessel selected for the purposes of the expedition is the steam ship *City of Merida* of the New York, Havana and Mexican Mail S. S. Line, a screw of some 1,500 tons burthen. She is to be commanded by Commander Philip, U.S.N., and be in charge of other experienced Naval Officers. The membership fee for the two years is $5,000, not at all an extravagant sum, but this does not allow for the cost of excursions not included in the plan of the route. Those who enter as students must not be less than sixteen years of age. They will be subject to certain discipline, and for them a systematic course of instruction has been arranged. The scientific part of the expedition will be entirely in the hands of men of established reputation, among the list of whom we see many good names. To them is left sole control of the educational work and scientific examinations which are the chief object of the expedition, and it is evident, as the announcement states, that "earnest and thorough work is intended." The vessel is being fitted with due regard to the storage of the large collections of specimens that it is hoped will be made. The route to be pursued is first from New York to St. Thomas and Barbadoes, thence to the mouth of the Amazon. The voyage will then proceed leisurely to various ports of Brazil, through the Straits of Magellan to the Gulf of Penas and up to Valparaiso. The Society and Navigator Islands will next be visited, and thence to Fiji, which it is hoped will be reached by the 1st April, 1878. The expedition will then proceed to Australia, and thence, visiting on its way the Caroline and Solomon Islands, to Takao in Formosa. After remaining here some time the vessel will visit all the principal ports of Japan and China, always allowing time for excursions into the interior of those countries. Leaving Canton she will proceed to Manila and thence to the islands of Zebu, Samar, Lyete, and the islands of the Soo Loo sea, where a month will be allowed for scientific excursions. Zamboanga, Mindanao and the island of Bassilan are to be explored, and then the steamer will make for Macassar in the island of Celebes, where guides and interpreters are to be taken for the exploration of Borneo. Two months will be devoted to this work, those who choose remaining on board the vessel and visiting the Spice Islands. After collecting the various exploring parties the vessel will proceed to Java and thence to Singapore and Bangkok. Passing through the straits of Malacca, and touching at Penang and the Andaman Islands she will go on to Calcutta, which point it is intended to reach in February, 1879. She will then proceed by Ceylon and the Laccadives to Bombay, whence, if time permit, a voyage will be made up to the head of the Persian Gulf so that excursions may be made to Bagdad and Nineveh. The next point will be Aden and thence through the Red Sea to Suez, which it is expected will be reached about May 1, 1879. Going on to Alexandria and Jaffa, opportunity will be given for excursions in the Holy Land, and rejoining the ship the party will proceed to Greece and Sicily. The principal places of interest in Italy, France and Portugal will then be visited, after which the vessel will proceed to Plymouth where she will remain until October 1st, 1879, and then return to New York. It is estimated that the distance to be traversed is about 50,000 miles, and every care has been taken to visit different countries at the season of the year most favourable to health. Altogether the programme is a very taking one, and if the voyage be carried out, as the management guarantee, to the letter and in the spirit of the scheme presented, the student, whatever be his powers of application, cannot but become possessed of "greater experience and wider observation than many who have fairly earned renown as travellers."

Those of our readers who had the privilege of making the acquaintance of a fine artist and accomplished gentleman, Mr. Frank Dillon, during his two years residence among us, and of inspecting the series of clever sketches made by him in that period, will be glad to learn that the exhibition of these works in London has met with singular success. But few persons there can do more than admire the beauty of the scenes and the perfection of the execution, but his friends here can also bear testimony to the admirable choice of subjects and their singular fidelity to nature. Mr. Dillon is the first artist of any eminence who has visited this country and devoted any time to the study of its natural characteristics. Monsieur Chevalier certainly came in the suite of the Duke of Edinburgh, but the sketches he made were necessarily very few in number, limited in subject and hasty in execution. Now Japan is a country that cannot be learned and copied in a few weeks. The range of subjects is so wide, the peculiarities of folliage and architecture so marked, and the experiences of the artist so widely different from those to which he has been accustomed, that it is only by long residence and intimate knowledge that truthful records can be obtained. Although Mr. Dillon pursued his labours in the most unwearied manner during the two years he passed here, and had special advantages afforded him for the prosecution of his studies, he expressed to the writer on his leaving for England, his great regret that he could not make a more prolonged stay, as he felt that the studies he had made were only just beginning to show him the rich field that Japan offered to an artist. A less conscientious artist than Mr. Dillon might have done much more than he accomplished in the same period, but the singular charm of Mr. Dillon's drawings, independent of their artistic merits which are very high, is their perfect truthfulness. In very sketch, begun and finished on the spot that its represents, there is no affectation of prettiness, no mere picture making. Those who know Japan will renew their pleasure by once more gazing on scenes which they can immediately recognise as familiar, while strangers to the country can feel assured that are looking on Japan as it is.

We are happy to see that the Mitsu Bishi Company announce the re-establishment of their line to Hakodate, which has been sadly interfered with since the war broke out in the South, as one of their steamers is advertised to leave for that port on or about the 1st proximo.

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The following extract from a London paper will show in how high a degree Mr. Dillon's sketches are appreciated there :—

JAPANESE SCENERY AND CUSTOMS.

All lovers of beautiful natural scenery and bright and charming colour are under a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Frank Dillon, for the admirable series of drawings now on view at Messrs. Agnew's Gallery at Waterloo-place. The collection represents the fruits of a visit paid by this accomplished artist to Japan, in the years 1875-76, and the work has been executed, Mr. Dillon tells us, in the hope of conveying "some idea of the scenery, architecture, and peculiarities of climate, which render that country so attractive and interesting." We are further reminded that most remarkable changes and vicissitudes are taking place in all parts of the country. The old landmarks, old civilisation, the native dress, are all being altered with marvellous rapidity, and the Japan of to-day is not the Japan ten years ago. Impressed with the desirability of preserving some record of the wonderful country in its most characteristic features, it has been the aim of the artist to portray those details which savour of the state of civilisation now rapidly passing away, and present us with a brief pictorial of Old Japan. To have placed before us such an admirable series of illustrations of all that appeared most noteworthy to a true artist of a country of which we know so little, but concerning which we are all so anxious to know more, is not alone an artistic treat; it is almost in the nature of a revelation, and the result of a very careful examination of the one hundred drawings here exhibited, leads us to express a hope that before the collection is dispersed Mr. Dillon will arrange to reproduce, by means of engraving or lithography, and publish in a collective form, the entire series, which would constitute a most invaluable illustrated history of Japan. We are not aware that any artist of eminence has until now visited Japan on such a sketching tour as that undertaken by Mr. Dillon, and he has been opening up quite a new and unexplored mine of pictorial treasures. All who have studied or carefully examined the art-workmanship of Japan must have become convinced that this art-loving people possess in their landscape surroundings, in their flora, and in the climatic influences on Nature existing in their country much that was art inspiring; none can glance round the present collection of drawings without feeling that there is indeed much to stimulate a genuine and true love for what is beautiful in Nature, in the graceful foliage, the gorgeous tints, and the magnificent natural scenery, depicted in the present Exhibition. The Collection is one which will amply repay the visitor for his pains; indeed, we have not derived more pleasure from the inspection of a series of drawings for a very long time.

Among our translations of the present issue will be found the memorial of the *Seikensha* of Tosa, which was prepared for presentation to the Mikado at the same time as the drawing up of the *Risshisha* memorial, or shortly after, and we presume met with the same fate. It is at the best but a weak composition, and compared with the memorial of Kataoka is scarcely worth the perusal. Still it has its value in showing the universal feeling of distrust in the present administration, a feeling which the unprejudiced observer cannot but remark the members of the Government do nothing to remove and everything to promote.

By a Notification from the *Kenrei* of Kanagawa we learn that one of the bridges at Hodogaya, which was in a dangerous condition, has been closed for repairs. We should like to direct the attention of the *Kenrei* to the last bridge on the causeway leading from Yokohama to Kanagawa. This is a most dangerous structure, and has been the cause of more than one carriage accident. It was apparently intended only as a temporary means of passing the creek it crosses, but for months it has had to do duty for the old bridge which was removed as being unsafe, and there are no signs that it will be dispensed with until it falls though or is bodily carried away by some vehicle failing to turn the sharp corner which leads to it.

Quietness has prevailed in the Silk market lately. The political news received here by telegraph has perhaps, to some extent, caused buyers to be strictly on their guard, notwithstanding that native dealers are fully alive to the position of affairs, and display a willingness to accept a reduction of twenty to twenty-five dollars on the highest quotations. Even though there has been a considerable decline in the price of silk up country, most of that in possession of the dealers here must lay down much over quotations, and a consequent loss stares them in the face. Still they show a disposition to meet buyers, no doubt owing to a desire not to lose the advantage of a high dollar exchange, which is now at a premium of six per cent.

Some few days ago Mr. Nomura Yasushi, the *Kenrei* of Kanagawa, received a letter from the Japanese Consul at Amoy, dated the 3rd instant, reporting that cholera had broken out at that port and that the death rate in consequence was very high. The *Kenrei* at once put himself in communication with the Consuls, with the object of obtaining their assistance to enforce quarantine regulations on all foreign vessels arriving from Amoy. The *Kenrei* suggested that all such vessels should be compelled to anchor outside the Light-ship, where they should be boarded and inspected by medical or health officers, and he further proposed to remove all persons or goods suspected of being infected to a lazarette which he purposed to establish on Saru-shima, an island in the neighbourhood of Yokosuka. Since these proposals were first made, however, the *Kenrei* has abandoned this intention of establishing a lazarette on Saru-shima, in favour of some location near Tomioka. We understand that in 1873 a draft of quarantine regulations was agreed upon by the Foreign Representatives at Tôkiô. These could no doubt be put into force at the present time should occasion demand, and it is certainly advisable that in such a matter the Japanese Government should act with the Foreign Representatives, as it would clearly be useless for quarantine regulations to be enforced on vessels under the Japanese flag unless the foreign shipping be equally bound to observe them. Hongkong, Shanghai and the China coast ports are interested in this question to as great, or perhaps greater, an extent than we are, and it would obviously be unnecessary to subject vessels arriving here direct from Amoy to quarantine regulations, if vessels from that port are allowed unrestricted freedom to visit other Chinese ports. More recent telegraphic information has been received from the Japanese Consul at Amoy, to the effect that the mortality from cholera has been great, and that while the epidemic shows signs of subsidence at that port, it is reported to be spreading in the interior. The *North China Herald* of the 7th instant stated the rumours of the outbreak of cholera at Amoy to have been much exaggerated, and our latest files from China make no mention whatever of such an epidemic. Let us hope, therefore, that no quarantine regulations will be rendered necessary here, and that we may be spared the infliction of such a scourge as cholera amongst us.

The unusually long continued dry and hot weather was broken up yesterday by a violent storm of wind and rain. It began to blow about 9 a.m., but the wind did not attain any great force until shortly after mid-day. It then blew in gusts with great violence until evening, but about 6 p.m. the glass was steady and soon afterwards began to rise, thus showing that the worst was past, though the wind continued to blow with considerable force until after 10 p.m. Everything indicated that we had been on the Northern semicircle of a typhoon travelling from East towards the West, the centre passing South of us about 4 p.m. There was a novelty in this typhoon coming in from the Eastward, a fact which has perhaps never before been observed in Yokohama by foreigners. The O. & O. Co.'s str. *Gaelic* has no doubt borne the brunt of the typhoon, while it is most probable that the French Mail steamer *Volga* has entirely escaped.

H. M. S. *Egeria* picked up her anchor and steamed outside the shipping before the storm was at its worst, as the berth she had among the shipping was apparently not a desirable one, and all the men-of-war in port sent down their yards and spars and got up steam. The Italian corvette, *Cristoforo Colombo*, was moored with a shackle, and about 2 p.m. dragged her anchors but fortunately did no damage, and having steam up was enabled to let go other anchors and safely ride out the storm. Soon after noon a junk, laden with bamboos, which was lying off the French hatoba, commenced to drag her anchors and shortly afterwards drifted ashore. Her position was then a perilous one, and as there were three men and a boy on board who could not swim, great anxiety to get them off safely was manifested by those on shore. Dr. Wheeler and Messrs. Glennie and Pagden, assisted by some Japanese, made strenuous efforts to take off a rope to the junk, but could make no head-way against the high sea running. The junk was all this time breaking up, and soon after the mast went over the side, the small portion of the vessel to which the crew clung drifted slowly in shore, and was soon near enough for the host of eager hands to assist her crew in landing. A great deal of commendable gallantry was shown on this occasion.

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Farther up the bund the steam dredger which has been lying off the mouth of the creek for so long was observed to be in danger. She had dragged her anchors until she lay within a few yards of the bund opposite to Messrs. Carroll & Co.'s, and it appeared at one time as if her crew might easily have stepped ashore. After considerable difficulty a line from her reached the bund, and a hawser was passed over, by which those on shore endeavoured to haul the dredger's stern into such a position that the crew might land. All this was unavailing, and the wind veering towards the South, drifted the dredger towards the French hatoba, off which she took the ground, heeling over considerably on the port side. All the buckets and dredging gear were carried away. Preparations were then made to get the crew ashore by the line which led to the bund, which was eventually accomplished successfully. This was in a great measure due to the prompt assistance which some foreigners were ready to give, as one after another the Japanese crew of the dredger dropped off the line by which they attempted to land and fell into the fearful surf rolling in. Indeed one man, who so fell, would doubtless have been drowned, but for the prompt and gallant way in which Mr. Pitman plunged into the sea, and heedless of the wreckage which was dangerously dashing about, seized the man, who was then senseless, by the hair and dragged him ashore. The *Hanada Maru*, late *Augusta*, drove on shore near Benten during the afternoon, and became a total wreck. The *Tensho Maru*, late *Kebon Dalem*, belonging to the Mitsu Bishi Company, also went ashore near the Mitsu Bishi Iron Works, but has fortunately not sustained much damage, and can easily be repaired. The bund has, of course, suffered very considerably, and the whole of the sea wall from the Mitsu Bishi Iron Works to a point near the Lighthouse Department has been swept away. The large sheers which had only just been erected by the M. B. Iron Works were carried away, together with the new wharf on which they stood. Much timber was also washed away from the Iron Works, but this will probably be all recovered. We hear of no other casualties among the shipping. Of course the Bluff and Settlement present the usual appearance of damaged plaster, broken tiles, prostrate fences, and torn shrubs and trees, but the damage done is but trifling after all.

We have been favoured with the following particulars of the progress of the storm :—

Reading of Weather Glasses during gale on 26th July.

Time.	*Bar.*	*Aneroid.*	*Therm.*	*Wind.*	
8.30a.m.	29.89	30.06	82	N. E.	
10 ,,	83	29.97	81	,,	
11 ,,	78	94	81	,,	Easterly wind shifting.
noon	69	88	80	E. by N.	,,
1 p. m.	65	84	80	E.	
2 ,,	58	78	79	E. S. E.	
3 ,,	50	73	79	,,	Shifting to Southward.
4 ,,	49	72	79	S.E. by E.	
7 ,,	47	71	79	S. E.	Glass steady.
9 ,,	55	78	79	S.	,, rising.

All instruments by Negretti and Zambra.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 23rd.

We must evidently look to home papers for a true account of the progress of war in the South, as the following, clipped from the *San Francisco Bulletin*, will show :—

London, June 30th.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: A telegram received to-day from an official source states that the Insurgents in Japan have been dispersed, and a portion of them driven into the Province of Bungo. Tranquillity is nearly restored.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Kita-Shirakawa-no-Miya, having returned from Prussia, will start for Kiôto to-day by land, for the purpose of having an interview with His Majesty the Mikado at Kiôto.

The Government has enlisted three thousand recruits at Tottori in Inshu.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The assemblage for the purpose of making speeches opened by the *Risshisha* is very popular. Itagaki very often speaks. On the 23rd of June about two thousand men assembled, consisting of *samurai*, merchants and farmers.

The old style of fencing has again become very popular in Tosa.

Tuesday, 24th.

H.M.S. *Egeria* reports fine calm weather throughout the passage down from Hakodate. The *Audacious* and *Modeste* were both lying in that port when the *Egeria* left.

The *Suminoye Maru* will take down 500 troops and 50 horses to Kiushiu to-day.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A rebel who was taken prisoner has confessed that those now in arms against the Government number in all only 9,840.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A reporter at the seat of war announces that large numbers of rebels at Kajiki, Chosa and Kokubu are surrendering themselves daily.

As news was received that there were large numbers of rebels at Ishuin, about one thousand police, who were stationed at Gamo, were sent to that town on the 4th instant, when five hundred of the rebels surrendered themselves immediately, and it was expected that five hundred more would shortly follow their example.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Twenty medical men of Osaka are to be sent down to Kagoshima, for service in the hospital that the Government has recently erected there for the treatment of the poor.

Heavy rain having continually fallen since the 11th instant at Shimonoseki, that town has suffered considerably.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram sent from Kiôto at 10.20 a.m. on the 21st instant, says that a report had been received from Owake *ken* to the effect that the Imperialists succeeded in capturing the rebel entrenchments at Kaji and Ohara on the 16th instant, and have since stationed themselves in favourable positions at Yukawa and Uchimura, in Hiuga.

Wednesday, 25th.

The *Nagoya Maru* brought the sad news of the death at Nagasaki, on the 15th instant, of Captain Bax of H.M.S. *Sylvia.*

The Lotus plants growing in Shinobadzu-no-ike, the large sheet of water just below Uyéno, Tôkiô, are now in full bloom and attract a large number of visitors daily.

From the *Mainichi Shimbu.*

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 4.05 p.m. on the 22nd instant, announces that at 2 a.m. on the 22nd instant a reconnoitring party was sent by the Imperialists toward Takasaki but on their way they encountered a body of rebels. A desperate struggle ensued, and by 2 p.m. the rebels were defeated and put to flight, being pursued as far as Takasaki. The Imperialists then retired to their former position. One of the rebel commanders was killed and several field pieces and rifles were taken.

Another telegram despatched from Osaka at 0.20 p.m. on the 21st instant, says that Lieut.-General Miyoshi has reported that on the 17th instant at 6.30 a.m. a large number of rebels advanced by the Takahara-kaidô towards the town of Takahara. The first attack was made by a body of rebels, numbering about thirty, upon one of the Imperialists' positions. Another body of rebels advanced towards Nojiri where there were but few Imperial troops, and an attack also was made upon Kobayashi. The rebels fought throughout the day in a most desperate manner, freely exposing themselves, and defying all efforts to repulse them, until Government reinforcements arrived in the afternoon, when the rebel right wing was turned and they fled to Takasaki, being pursued for some distance by the Imperialists. The latter had 64 men killed and wounded, while several tens of the rebels were left dead on the field, and four prisoners were taken.

A report from Lieut.-General Miura says that 8 p.m. on the 19th instant a body of over eight hundred rebels attacked the Imperialists both in front and on the flanks at the same time, the rebels fighting desperately, especially those forming the left wing. At midnight the rebels retreated along the Takano-kaidô. The Imperialists pursued them for about ten *cho* but then returned. The Imperialists lost 34 men killed and wounded.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army in the South, left Nagasaki in the *Teibo Kan* on the 17th instant, in order to return to his headquarters at Kumamoto.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The rebels has become greatly disheartened, and a prisoner has given the information that Beppu, Hemmi and other rebel commanders stand with drawn swords in the rear of their troops, in order

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to cut down any who show signs of cowardice or a desire to take to flight when engaged with their opponents.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The following is the result of the census taken on the 1st January, 1874:—

Of the Imperial blood	32
Kuazoku (Nobles—*Daimio* and *Kuge*)	2,891
Shizoku (Higher *samurai*)	1,883,265
Sotsuzoku (Lower ,,)	7,246
Priests, Buddhist	198,435
,, Shintô	8,914
Nuns	7,680
Heimin (Commoners)	31,514,841
Inhabitants of Sagahlien	2,374
Total	33,625,678

This shows an increase of 325,003 on the returns of the previous year.

Thursday, 26th.

We learn from the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. that the Singapore and Penang Cable, recently interrupted, has been repaired and is now in working order.

A subordinate official in the Navy Department, named Shimamura Kageshige, accidentally killed his female servant on the night of the 24th of last month. The girl had entered his service that very day, and being unacquainted with the premises could not find her apartment in the dark, and stumbling about the house led her master to suppose that a burglar had effected an entrance. He attacked the supposed robber with a spear, with a fatal result to the unfortunate girl. Shimamura was tried for this mishap, and having satisfactorily proved that the girl's death was purely accidental, he was fined forty *yen*, which sum was handed over to the family of the deceased.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

News having been received of the launching of a Japanese man-of-war which has been built in England, an official of the Navy Department has been sent to Kagoshima to consult with Admiral Kawamura, the Vice Minister of the Navy, as to bringing the vessel out to Japan.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

H. E. Okubo, the Home Minister, will leave Kiôto on the 26th instant for Tôkiô, travelling by sea, and thus preceeding the Mikado.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

It was reported that H. I. H. Higashi-Fushimi-no-Miya would land with the troops under his command on the coast of Hiuga, but for some reason he is said to have landed at Kagoshima.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The telegraph cable between Awomori and Hakodate, which was broken last year, has been repaired.

The headquarters of the Imperialists, hitherto stationed at Kumamoto, were removed to Kagoshima on the 24th instant.

On the 24th instant 200 police recruits from Awomori *ken*, 253 from Aitchi *ken*, 105 from Ishikawa *ken* and 17 from Iwate *ken*, arrived in Tôkiô.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 5.30 p.m. on the 24th instant, announces that a desperate engagement took place upon Uchiyama on the 20th instant. A body of Imperialists also advanced upon Sushira-goi. By dawn of the 22nd instant the Imperialists succeeded in driving out the rebels from their positions both at Uchiyama and Sushira-goi, and then captured Nojiri, afterwards taking up a position upon Funamatsu-yama. A reconnoitring party which was sent out, discovered that the rebels were at Soye-no-hara.

A telegram despatched from Sashiki at 5.20 p.m. on the 24th instant, says that the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Divisions of the Imperial Army, with one battalion of police, made a general advance towards Miyako-no-jô at dawn of the 24th. During their march the Imperialists had several engagements with the rebels, in all of which they were successful.

Friday, 27th.

A telegram to hand from Kiôto early this morning, announces that the Imperialists succeeded in capturing Miyako-no-jô on the 24th instant, after a desperate engagement from 5 a.m. to 2 p.m.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Some time ago it was arranged, by agreement with the Chinese Government, to send one million *koku* of rice to China, but the outbreak of the war in the South interfered with and delayed this project. Now nearly the whole amount required has been collected at Osaka, most of it having been obtained from the province of Omi, a fact which has caused an advance in the price of rice at Kiôto.

The Imperialists have advanced into the country some 16 *ri* from the town of Kagoshima, and Kirishima-yama, which is an important strategical point, is now within their lines. Rebel prisoners admit that though they have seen Kirino from time to time, they have no idea as to the whereabouts of Saigo.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A notification has been issued by the *Anzaisho*, to the effect that His Majesty the Mikado will leave Kiôto on the 28th instant for Tôkiô, travelling by sea. The Empress is to accompany His Majesty.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Hitherto only Government messages were permitted to be sent by the telegraphic lines between Kagoshima and Yashiro, but now private telegrams may be sent.

Saturday, 28th.

Last night Captain Brinkley's house at No. 3, Toriizaka, Tôkiô, was burnt to the ground.—*Japan Gazette.*

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 11.25 a.m. on the 25th instant, announces that the rebels made an attack upon the Imperialists at Akamatsu and Kuragine, but were repulsed.

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 3.50 p.m. on the 25th instant, announces that at 7 p.m. on the 22nd instant the rebels advanced upon Mera and Madote-goi, and a desperate struggle ensued, but the rebels were finally beaten and pursued to Ogawa, of which town the Imperialists took possession.

The position of the rebels is getting more and more confined. There are no insurgents now in Bungo, while Osumi and Satsuma are in the hands of the Imperialists, who have possession also of one-third of Hiuga.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Major General Saigo will shortly proceed to Kumamoto and thence to the seat of war, in order to inspect the various Imperial camps.

The *Saikai Shimbun* of Nagasaki says that Saigo Takamori had intended to commit *seppuku* at the time he drew off his men from Kawajiri, but was prevented by Kirino from so doing. The *Saikai Shimbun* professes to have received information that Saigo committed suicide not very long ago.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 22nd, July 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,494.92
Merchandise, &c.	$ 760.83
Total	$7,255.75

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,942.74
Merchandise, &c.	$ 547.52
Total	$7,490.26

It is not generally known, we believe, that before Herr von Brandt could obtain the assurance he required from the Tsungli Yamên respecting the negotiations on the likin question, he was put to the trouble and expense of a journey to Tientsin. That is, he was compelled to put this pressure on the Chinese Government; and it was only in deference to the earnest advice and representations of the Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang, that he consented to return. When he arrived in the Capital again, he found that his show of determination had had the desired effect, and the result we know.—*Shanghai Courier.*

A fire took place in the shell manufactory at the battery at Hotai, in Dai-koku-machi beyond Decima, which might have proved a serious affair for Nagasaki, as we understand a powder magazine is close at hand, and the wind was blowing strongly at the time. As it was two men were injured and the rest of the assistants fled. Shells were exploding for nearly an hour, and it wonderful that no more damage was done.—*Cosmopolitan Press.*

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BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

IN passing under notice the Trade Reports for Nagasaki, Hiôgo and Osaka, and Kanagawa for 1876 we cannot but regret that Messrs. FLOWERS, ANNESLEY and ROBERTSON have confined themselves almost solely to statistics of the trade at their various ports, without, as heretofore, branching out into subjects which made readable and interesting essays of what must otherwise be a very dry record of figures, which, though extremely valuable, possess interest for business men alone. No one has any right to demand that more should be done by these gentlemen than is done, when the results of their labour prove the thoroughness with which their duties are carried out, but if we express a slight disappointment at the absence of fuller remarks on subjects which they have special opportunities of becoming acquainted with, they must remember that they are to blame (especially Mr. ROBERTSON) for having accustomed us to amusing and instructive descriptions where they are called upon to do no more than accurately note the movements of trade.

Turning first to Mr. FLOWERS' report of the trade of Nagasaki, we find that the Import Trade which has for some years been gradually decreasing, again shows a lamentable falling off from that of the previous year, the total value of imports for 1875 exceeding that of 1876 by $461,891, an enormous difference in a port like Nagasaki. The supposition that the large purchases made in former years, much in excess of native requirements and thereby causing the accumulation of large stocks in the interior, are the cause of the apparent falling off, however correct it may have been in accounting for the decrease of the trade in several preceding years, can scarcely hold good in the present instance, as such stocks must long since have become exhausted. Mr. FLOWERS is therefore forced to the belief—and his views entirely coincide with those we have always expressed—that to the severe taxation to which the people are subjected, and the heavy land tax, all the more hard to meet since its collection in money has been decreed instead of in kind as formerly, is the diminution of trade to be attributed. Let any one take the trouble to turn to the article on Rice in our issue of the 14th instant and continued in our present number, and it will be seen that we have there endeavoured to show how the farmers suffer under the exactions of the Government in collecting the tax on rice lands in currency instead of in kind. Both the mode of collection and the weight of the taxation are killing to the energies of the agricultural class, the real bread winners of the country, and not only are they unable to save anything, but in too many cases are reduced to starvation point.

Mr. FLOWERS also shows how ruinous to trade is the system of centralization pursued by the Government, which is also one of the great grievances complained of by the movers for reform. Take the appeal of the *Risshisha* and compare it with Mr. FLOWERS' remarks, and it will be seen that both the latter and the writer of the Memorial hold precisely the same views with regard to the evils of centralization. "Taxation absorbs too much of the surplus earnings of the country, and a fair share of the revenue is not devoted to the carrying out of useful practical improvements, likely to increase the national wealth and productiveness." Thus writes Mr. FLOWERS. Schools and agricultural experiments, says the writer of the Memorial, are all very excellent things in their way, but when such ideas are carried out to an extravagant extent at the expense of the people, their only effect is to stir up much ill-will. The present Government only succeeds in rendering bankrupt the dwellers in cities while the farming classes are reduced to utter poverty.

As we remarked in our review of the *Risshissha* Memorial, there can be little doubt that a great portion of the evils at present existing on the country result from centralization. The farmer has no means of making his troubles heard or of getting his greivances redressed. His hardly earned gains are wrung from him by officials who neither sympathize with his troubles nor listen to his complaints, and it is therefore little wonder that the population of the interior have no money to spend in buying even the commonest foreign goods.

Now if we turn to Mr. ROBERTSON'S Report for Kanagawa, we find that the same unsatisfactory state of things prevails. The Import Trade of 1876 falls below that of 1875 by $3,112,029, though the actual falling off is only $260,805, as there is a decrease of articles on Government account amounting to $2,498,251. Still the same conclusion is arrived at that we find in the former report, namely, that the capital at the command of most of the native merchants is so extremely small that they are unable to purchase as fully as in former years.

The Osaka Trade Report shows the same falling off, there being a decrease of $1,605,950 in the Returns of the year 1876 as compared with the previous year. Mr. ANNESLEY, however, seems to think that the consumption of foreign goods in that district has by no means diminished, but that owing to cheap steamboat freight, native traders have availed themselves more extensively of the facilities afforded them to buy in Yokohama. He also points out that the Chinese are enabled to become formidable competitors with the foreign import trade, by purchasing goods so cheaply at auctions in China as to enable them to effect sales to the natives at prices far below those of the foreign importer.

With regard to export trade, the figures in the Nagasaki report still show a decline, though the falling off is far less than in imports. Thus we have a reduction last year on the preceding one of $199,630, which again was less than the trade of 1874 by $533,572, altogether anything but a satisfactory showing.

Although Tea shows a considerable increase in quantity there is a sad decrease in its value of $138,116, owing to the fall in value which has everywhere taken place. We have always asserted that in view of the United States being the only market that will take Japan Teas it was absurd to suppose that the fictitious prices that they once commanded could be maintained as the supply increased. At the prices ruling a few years ago there was nothing that promised such rich returns to the native cultivator as tea, and hence in every district plantations were laid out and the means of supply enormously enlarged. But with such increased supply has naturally come the fall in value, and until the production is checked by prices that make the cultivation of the common grades impracticable for export purposes, there can be no hope of a

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paying trade for either grower or buyer. Mr. ANNESLEY remarks that there are already signs that further development of this industry has been checked by the present low prices.

In his Kanagawa Report Mr. ROBERTSON shows that the Export of Tea for 1876 fell considerably below the export of 1875, there being a decrease of 18,421 piculs in quantity and of $1,340,280 in value. He also calls attention to the evils arising from over production, and states that many native merchants have decided to abandon tea culture in some districts, and use the land for other and better paying crops. We had occasion some time ago to call attention to an experiment that was about to be made in the south to prepare Black Tea under Chinese supervision. Experts to whom samples had been previously submitted formed the opinion that the experiment would not be attended with success when it was sought to produce such tea in any quantity. The tea was in most cases very inferior to China Blacks, and where at all equal, so much higher in price as entirely to preclude its introduction into the market. Mr. ROBERTSON, we see, takes the same view, that no encouragement can be held out that this will prove a successful branch of industry.

Mr. ANNESLEY has also to report decrease at Kobe in this article of produce, and takes occasion to remark that the demand in the United States does not keep pace with the production on this side. Unless the Japanese will recognise this simple fact and limit their production it is useless for them to look for higher prices.

But it is at Osaka that the most marked falling off in Trade is to be noticed, and it is not cheering to learn that it continues to decrease. In 1874 the Exports amounted to $566,537, in 1875 to $225,021, and in 1876 to only $99,722. In Imports the decrease since 1875 is about $200,000. The foreign residents have dwindled down from 79 in 1875 to 44 in 1876, and there is now not a single British firm left in the place, all having removed to Hiôgo since the opening of the railroad.

But it is needless for us to follow out all the items of these reports. After their perusal one cannot feel that the foreign merchants of Japan have any very brilliant future before them. The golden dreams in which so many of us indulged ten years ago have faded like other visions, and we have awakened fully to the stern and ugly facts that we are an unwealthy community struggling for a living in an impoverished country. It is no good disputing the truth. It is not merely the common everyday talk of "hard times," and "things dull" which can always be heard from grumblers when business is at its best. We are not only in a very bad way at present, but the future seems unpierced by any ray of hope. Until a more liberal policy prevails in the Administration of this country it is, we fear, useless to hope for any lasting improvement. The commerce of Japan is evidently languishing, and although these Reports are everything that a Trade Report should be, and are compiled with the care which always characterizes them, to use Mr. FLOWERS' own words and to apply them to the whole, they necessarily strike one as very unsatisfactory to those who are looking and waiting for the revival of business.

New York newspapers state that Bret Harte the distinguished author, will possibly be nominated for the mission to China. It would be a most commendable appointment; the only question is whether Mr. Harte could afford to accept it.—*China Mail.*

THE GOVERNMENT AND RICE.

II.

AFTER four years of persistent pressure on the provincial Governors, and through them on the people under their administrations, it is doubtful if the Government has been able to carry into effect its decree for the reform of the land-tax in more than five or six out of the thirty-three *Ken* into which the Empire is now divided. It can scarcely be supposed that this state of affairs was foreseen at the time the decree was issued. The payment of the land-tax in money is so obviously preferable, abstractly considered, to the payment of it in kind, that it would be somewhat harsh to blame the administration for taking a sanguine view of the immediate practicability of their measure. But the result of the attempt to force it into operation has been to confirm in the amplest manner the misgivings of those, who both then and since, declared the measure to be premature. The poverty and backwardness of the farmers forbade the immediate realization of the Government scheme, and the mode in which it was attempted to coerce them into compliance with so precipitate a change, has been productive of an amount of suffering and discontent which it will require some years to assuage.

Government being not an abstract science, but an empirical art, it is sufficient condemnation of any particular administrative measure to say that it is both unpopular and impracticable. And if any further confirmation of the unfavourable criticism passed on the measure in question were required, it will be found in the expedients which have called been in to avert, if possible, the necessity of acknowledging how completely it has miscarried. The establishment of a special bureau, a branch, in fact, of the Finance Department, for the purpose of buying up in the market rice which the Government refuses to receive direct in the shape of taxes, is an arrangement of so roundabout and clumsy a character as almost to justify the incredulity with which the mention of it has been received by a portion of the foreign press. But its clumsiness is perhaps the least objectionable characteristic of the device. What is much more important to observe is that it may be easily diverted into an aggravation of the very evil it was ostensibly designed to palliate. Instead of relieving the burdens of the much oppressed farmer, it is only too likely in the long-run to increase them. For there is no economic fact more abundantly established by experience than this, that when Governments allow themselves to turn traders there is an uncontrollable tendency impelling them to use the advantages of their position to make themselves monopolists. If the Government go into the rice business at all, they will inevitably find themselves endeavouring to get it all into their own hands. That the Japanese Government has embarked in the rice trade out of greed for the profits of that branch of business is not for a moment to be supposed. It is only too certain that it has been reluctantly drawn into it as a direct and necessary consequence of its previous mistaken legislation.

And it is to be feared that the present unsatisfactory position of the Government with respect to the rice trade has been brought about not merely by one mistaken law. It has been equally rash in its interference with the rice dealers as with the rice growers.

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A year ago, the Ministry of the Interior, a department which seems to consider itself invested with the attributes of an all-wise Providence, issued a decree imposing restrictions on the inland trade in rice. Individuals engaged in that business were forbidden to enter into any speculative transactions. They were enjoined to form themselves into joint stock companies, to petition the Ministry of the Interior for leave to commence operations, and to report to that department all the details of the business transacted by them. The business of the retail rice-dealer was, to be sure, not affected by this law. Rice actually in hand may be sold or bought by any one, but rice to be delivered at a subsequent date can only be bought or sold by one or other of these compulsorily formed companies. It is illegal for any individual trader to enter into a time-bargain with respect to rice.

It is difficult to imagine what sort of idea or train of ideas can have suggested such a startling interference with individual enterprise and the freedom of trade. There were, no doubt, instances of men without capital trying to make their fortunes by speculating on the rice-exchanges; and to a certain extent such transactions partook of the nature of gambling. But the same element of uncertainty and chance is more or less present in all the larger operations of trade; and it is not within the power of any government to lay down the line where safe commercial enterprise ends and rash speculation begins. In the rice trade, as in other trades, each individual is a better judge of his own interest than the government can possibly be for him. And if it be really true that it was for the purpose of keeping out this so called gambling element from the rice markets that the law in question was enacted, the object will be attained at a very disproportionate expense; for any restriction on the freedom of the rice dealers operations must necessarily re-act on the price of produce and diminish the returns of the farmer. So far from being an evil, the speculations of the corn-dealer in anticipation of an advance in prices have been shown over and over again as regards European countries to be a positive benefit to the people at large; and the validity of that demonstration is in no way affected, as regards its applicability to this country, by the fact that here the staple cereal is rice instead of corn. Indeed the arguments by which that economic truth is established receive an indefinite accession of strength when the condition of this country is taken into account. The agricultural population is, as a rule, below that of European countries as regards its standard of wealth, and there are few farmers opulent enough to be able to afford to store their surplus grain against the contingency of unfavourable seasons. In spite of the popular odium which attaches in Japan to the trade of the rice-dealer, a feeling of which the last traces have not even yet died out in Europe as regards the corn-factor, it requires but the exercise of ordinary intelligence to see that, whether in years of plenty or years of scarcity, his interests are in the end identical with those of the consumers no less than of the producers of the commodity in which he deals. It is essential, however, to the working of that beneficent law that the fewest possible restrictions should be imposed by law on the free play of his sagacity, his avarice, or his enterprise, and it is here that the decree we are criticising must operate injuriously, apart from any question of the Government's turning it to its own advantage in its capacity as a competing rice-dealer.

But can the Government, or rather that branch of of the Government which can manipulate the rice market whenever it chooses to do so, namely, the Finance Department, exempt itself from the suspicion that the returns furnished by the compulsorily established rice-exchanges will inevitably be used for the furtherance of profit in the rice transactions in which it has unfortunately decided to engage? To imagine that it can do so would be to ignore the most ordinary tendencies of public opinion; and it is only too likely that a persistence in the present confused course of departmental legislation with respect to this question of the rice trade will before long result in counteracting the good effect which was produced in the minds of the agricultural population by the reduction of the land-tax. It will be well for the Government to avoid giving any grounds for the suspicion that it is endeavouring to make up the diminution, which that measure effected in its revenue, by grasping at the monopoly of the profits of the rice-trade.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Daishin-In.

("Osaka Nippo," 15th July.)

No slight amount of anxiety and grief is caused to the upholders of the rights of the people by the fact that "the *Genro-In* had its "powers curtailed, and its administration changed at the whim of "the Cabinet, so that it became essentially the same as the *Sa-In*. "The *Daishin-In* met with the same fate directly after its establish- "ment and was put under the control of the Judicial Depart- "ment."* They argue that a constitutional Government can never be established as long as such an anomalous state of affairs exists.

On the present occasion we shall deal only with the *Daishin-In*, and as far as that department is concerned we cannot see that it presents any obstacles to a liberal policy. Though the *Daishin-In* may rank below the various other Government Departments, it still has power over the Judiciary, and therefore cannot be said to be under the control of the Judicial Department, and were it to continue to make such progress in its Administration as it has hitherto done, there is no doubt that the Government would soon raise it to the level of other departments. We have frequently expressed our views on the subject of Legislative and Representative Assemblies, but we have hitherto refrained from touching on the Judicial question. The upholders of "peoples' rights" however seem to have a great objection to the 49th notification of the *Daijô-kuwan*, and make it an excuse for urging their views.

The notification above referred to was issued on the 6th July, and was to the effect that should the Minister of Justice not agree with any decision laid before the *Daishin-In*, he is empowered by the *Kenji* (Board of Examiners) to demand a further consideration of the case or to order a fresh trial to be instituted. The movers for "peoples' rights" say that if the Minister of Justice has power to upset the decisions of the *Daishin-In*, the constitution of that institution as made known by the Notification No. 9, issued on the 19th February, 1877, is worthless.

The firsh clause of the Regulations of the *Daishin-In* says "The "*Daishin-In* receives appeals in both civil and criminal cases, and "has the power to reverse erroneous judgments given in any Court "from the Supreme Court downwards. It is its duty to maintain a "uniform system of law throughout the county." The third clause says "When a case is referred to another court for trial, should "the judgment given not agree with the opinion of the *Daishin-In*, "the latter shall give a final decision."

Now the upholders of "peoples' rights" say "What then is the "Minister of Justice? He is merely the head of an executive de- "partment, a civil officer only and possessing no judicial powers. "If then he possesses the privilege of upsetting decisions given in "the various Courts by those whose sole duty is to deal with legal "matters, what is to prevent the chief of any other department "or any new legal official from exercising similar powers? When "the executive officials have the power of approving or disappro-

* These remarks occurred in the *Risshisha* Memorial.

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"ving the decisions of the *Daishin-In*, it is evident that the "executive body has control over the Judicial."

Such views might be correctly held in a country possessing a constitutional form of Government, but as yet, though there may be signs that she is progressing toward it, Japan is far from such liberal institutions. Such views therefore do not suit Japan at present. In countries where the limited form of Government exists the judges are elected and the laws enacted, indirectly, according to the will of the people. Accordingly the people for the most part acquiesce in the decisions given in their Courts. But with us it is quite different. Here cases are decided by judges whom the people have had no voice in selecting, and according to laws which they have taken no part in enacting. Everything is decided by the arbitrary will of the Government. Thus it not infrequently occurs that the people are discontented with the decisions given. But this is natural as they have not yet arrived at that stage when they are capable of judging for themselves whether justice has been done them, nor can they be entrusted with the power to appeal or demand a fresh trial. The Government has duly considered all this, and has decided that it would be better to entrust such powers to the head of the Judicial Department, which is closely connected with the *Daishin-In*, rather than to the people or the judges. This step has been taken by the Government in the full belief that it would tend to the welfare of the people, and that they might receive their full measure of justice.

Moreover the Notification No. 49 does not give to the Minister of Justice the power of ordering the *Daishin-In* to renew its decision. It only gives him the power of ordering the *Kenji* to request the *Daishin-In* to consent to a further consideration of the case. It is not therefore at all binding, for it does not follow that the *Daishin-In* must necessarily consent. It says only that the request is to be made, leaving to the *Daishin In* to do as it pleases with regard to reconsidering the disputed decision.

Taking all things into consideration, the *Daishin-In* may be said to have advanced in power. Its officials like those of the Army and Navy rank as *Sônin*,† from the 9th class, showing that it is the wish of the Government to make the *Daishin-In* in all respects equal with the other Departments, for increase of rank of its officials means increase of its judicial powers.

But as to the Legislative Assembly, the *Genro-In*, alas! we must wholly agree with the views expressed by the champions of "people's rights."

Letter from the Ogura Company residing in Corea.

("*Chôya Shimbun*," *July* 8, 1877.)

Fusankai is the place where Japanese subjects reside, and though the place is small and confined, it has pretty well assumed the appearance of a commercial town. There are two streets called Bentenchô and Honchô respectively. On the seashore are numerous godowns, with a line of houses behind them. The office of the Japanese Consul (管理) is at the top of Honchô, and looks on the sea, right and left are fine pine woods, while in front lies spread out the island called Bokutô (?), presenting thus a splendid prospect. At this office are transacted diplomatic, domestic, judicial and police affairs, but there is no appearance of a great pressure of work.

Since last spring the stream which runs through the settlement has been cleaned out and the streets cleared of dirt. Great attention has been bestowed on the wells, and arrangements made for clearing away all kinds of filth in times of pestilence, and in all matters great improvements have been effected by the efforts of the Consul, Mr. Kondô. There is a small hill on the seashore, called "Dragon's-tail Hill," from which the view is very fine, but the Coreans who come ashore use it for various purposes, the consequence being that it is filthy to the last degree, and the stink is so strong as to be injurious to health. The Consul, taking this to heart, has cleared away the filth, and has begun to convert it into a public promenade for the residents.

About seventy-five miles to the north of Fusankai lies a place call Têkeup, where every year a large fair is held during the space of thirty days in the second and tenth months according to the old calendar. They call these the Têkeup fairs. Merchants assemble from all the eight provinces of Corea at these fairs, and Japanese goods are principally exposed for sale; they say that the number of spectators and purchasers is enormous. It is also said that a great fair for the exchange of merchandise with Chinese subjects is held twice a year at Ichiu and Chanshiêng in the province of Piêngan-tô.

The commerce of the Coreans passes for the most part through the hands of the officials, who trade under the name of agent of the governor of such-and-such a city. Most of the men who deal in gold dust are such agents.

Produce.—The best gold dust comes from Tanchion and Shontayasan in Hankiêng-tô, Niyonwon in Piêngan-tô, Honchion in Kangan-tô, and Hanan in Kiêngsan-tô, and a little is also said to be produced in Chênla-tô.

Quantities of cotton, fans and bullock's hides are produced in Chênla-tô. The best ginseng comes from Kaiwhon and Rionshon in Kiêngki-tô while the best bullock hides are considered to be those which are produced in————.

Coal is said to exist a Kirchiu in Hankiêng-tô and at Urusan and Changki in Kiêngsan-tô. Tiger skins come chiefly from Fwanha-tô. There are silver mines in Chênla-tô.

Great strictness is observed in Corea with regard to questions of religion. Some ten years ago French missionaries came into the neighbourhood of Kanghwa and began to teach their doctrine, but on account of a disposition in the people to band together and obstruct the Government, the officials drove away some (missionaries) and slew others. There are at the present time about thirty or forty Buddhist priests chiefly of the Zen sect in the neighbourhood of Fusankai. At Chindzu in Kiêngsandô these is a large monastery containing about three thousand monks. If they are all like this it must be something wonderful.

Inside the settlement is a building which was formerly a Buddhist monastery called Tôkôji. Previously to the Restoration of the Mikado it was an agency of the monastery of Saisanji in the island of Tsushima, and a new abbot was sent thence every three years. It is said however that the monastery had very little work to do, beyond examining the composition and interpreting the meaning of the letters sent by the Coreans and by the Government, and at present there is no such work at all. This ex-monastery is under the jurisdiction of our Consulate, and is said to be used now and then as temporary quarters for our naval forces. Up to the present moment no Japanese monastery has been provided.

About three hundred and sixty yards north of this ex-monastery is the Japanese cemetery. In former days the prince of Tsushima had the Japanese settlement enclosed, and protected by a guard, and the Coreans gave the name of Poppei (a corruption of *bampei*, guards) to the cemetery, from the circumstance of its being situated alongside.

The oppressive character of the Corean Government in its dealings with the people is such that they seem most like mutual foes, nor have the people the slightest idea of such a thing as a 'right.' Being ensnared by an oppressive system, they habitually resign themselves to their poverty, and take their hard circumstances quietly. If, which seldoms happens, there be a wealthy man, the Government urgently commands him to make them a present of money, and to such as obey the command they grant a patent of rank. But if he refuse, the district officials put pressure upon him, and in some cases go so far as to inflict punishment. For this reason the people preferring rather to lie down in poverty than to be punished for being rich, make idleness their chief occupation. The whole nation is stupid and ignorant, and the only matter in which they excel is cunning. In commerce they all make a practice of fraud and treachery, nor do they feel any shame when reproached therefor.

The heartlessness of the government is indescribable. Although crowds of people were dying of hunger by the roadside during the famine of last year, they took not the slightest heed of their sufferings. And because the spiritless and powerless people never took it into their heads to brandish bamboo-spears and wear mat-banners (figurative expression for an insurrection of a pauper population), and to reproach the Government for not giving them help and succour, the Government were perfectly at ease in their own minds and pretended to be glad that the people were enjoying the blessings of peace, and patting well-filled bellies. It is impossible to describe in language the unfortunate condition of the people who are born under such a government. It suggests a doubt whether the Creator is not sometimes unjust.

The Coreans as a general rule are very particular about forms of salutation, and they will spend the whole day talking with pen and paper (*i.e.* writing down what they want to say in Chinese, which is understood by the Japanese). Our people are very much annoyed with their long visits. Although they are very polite in their pen and paper talk, their manners are extremely bad, for some of them sit cross-legged, and others converse standing.

† *Sônin* is the rank accorded to officials who are appointed by the Cabinet in other Departments, and are not considered below officials of the 7th class.

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Servant and master sit down together in the same company, and no distinction seems to be observed between noble and mean.

It is probably owing to the famine of last year that there are so many thieves. Cases of shoplifting are extremely frequent, and they surpass even the "Little-boy Rat" (nickname of a famous thief) in the practice of that art. They will take a pen in the right hand, and put down the language of the most honoured sages, while with the left they are practising the style of "Little-boy Rat." One has to keep a sharp lookout.

All the men are lazy, and the women work to support the men. In Occidental countries men and women have equal authority, in Japan the men are absolute, while in Corea the women exercise all the power, so wonderful are the species of rights. Every man has a wife and a concubine, rich men from three to five of the latter, while many noble officials have six, seven or even ten.

If, as seldom happens, a benevolent person among the population builds a house called a depôt, and distributes food to the poor in seasons of scarcity, they coolly devour what is given them without the slightest expression of gratitude.

According to Corean law no woman may enter the Japanese settlement, but since the famine of last year many women have come in secretly at night to beg for food. * * * *. In consequence of the crews of our vessels and our residents taking pity on them, and giving them food, it is difficult to get rid of them, and an institution is growing up like that of the "sheep" at Yokohama. This state of things having been discovered by the Corean officials, policemen have come in from Tongkua, and arrested five women. It is said that according to Corean law they will be decapitated, a dreadful thing indeed.

There is a hospital in the Japanese settlement under the charge of Mr. Yano, a naval surgeon. Japanese and Coreans are equally attended to, and great success has been obtained in the treatment of epidemic disease, such as that which has been prevalent this year. The Coreans are much astonished, and think that there must be something supernatural in the treatment.

There was a Corean patient who had a paralysed arm from the effects of rheumatism during a long period of years. This man applied to the hospital for treatment. The chief of the hospital passed a current through his arms by means of an electrical machine, and the limb which had been useless for so many years, recovered its powers again. The patient was astounded and said: "This man is Shinnêng (Chinese god of medicine) come to life again;" and in the excess of his joy he became as one mad.

As to the dress of the Coreans, the men look like Shintô priests dressed in *hitatare*, the women being dressed like servant-girls in Europe. They wear tight sleeves and wide plaited trowsers.

A great many Corean beggars come into the settlement to ask for food. Some die by the roadside. The Japanese have agreed together to give them raw and boiled rice; the Ôgura Company gave a quantity of corn (wheat or barley). The Coreans say "the merchant of the eastern capital is good."

The Corean wild animals are the tiger, leopard and wild cat, which has hair like the tiger and is shaped like the *tanuki* (a species of wild dog). There is also a tree-mouse and an animal like the kangaroo of Australia. Its forelegs are short, its hind legs long, with a sack in its belly, into which it puts its young. The Corean name of this is unknown to us.

A horrid murder was committed the other day in the city. A widow-woman had an only son, a young lad of seventeen or eighteen years, whom, by the advice of some friends, she married to a girl living in the same neighbourhood. As soon as the new wife became a member of the household, however, the mother-in-law treated her with extreme cruelty, perpetually finding fault and never giving her enough to eat. At last the unfortunate girl complained to her husband, and he immediately espoused her cause; but as he was still quite a boy, and under the thumb of his mother, he was only able to help his wife by smuggling food into the house, purchased with his own money, and then giving it to his wife to eat on the sly. When the old virago discovered this, of course he was greatly enraged; but the boy was loyal to his bride, and continued to protect her in every way. At last one day things came to a crisis; and during the absence of her son, the woman beat her daughter-in-law well-nigh into a jelly and then killed her. The next thing was, of course, to hide the body; and this she attempted by putting it down a well. But what was her horror to *find the well too narrow*, and that she was utterly unable to force, press, or squeeze the corpse down, further than the shoulders! Then there was no further concealment; and the attention of the neighbours was soon attracted by the sight of the dead girl's head and bust appearing above ground. The murderess fled for her life, taking her son with her; and up till now nothing whatever has been heard of the wretched woman. Chinese law deals severely with any woman whose cruelty causes the death of her daughter-in-law.—*Shanghai Courier.*

THE MEMORIAL OF THE *SEIKENSHA* OF TOSA.

With the utmost reverence do we present the following Memorial to His Imperial Majesty the Mikado.

It is said by an ancient writer "that confidence is necessary in "all things. The confidence of a people in their rulers is like a root "to a tree, oil to a lamp, or water to a fish. No tree can live with-"out a root, no lamp burn without oil or fish live without water." None the more can a government prosper or even exist unless it commands the confidence of the people whom it governs. Ten years have passed since the Restoration of Your Majesty was effected, and yet the foundation of Constitutional Government has not been laid. Changes are made day after day, month after month in the Administration, and the people are kept in a constant state of bewilderment not knowing what may happen next.

An insurrection occurred in Saga (Hizen) a few years ago. This was followed by risings of the *samurai* of Chôshiu and Higo, and last year outbreaks took place among the farmers of Miye and Ibaraki. Again at the commencement of the present year the *samurai* of Satsuma took up arms against the Government. An expedition has been sent to chastise them, but though seventy days have elapsed and ten thousand precious lives have been sacrificed, the Government has not been able to put down the rebellion. Not only do the *shizoku* and the *heimin* keep their hands in their pockets, refusing to come forward to assist the Government, but they grieve not to hear of the defeat of the Imperialists, and rejoice over every victory gained by their opponents. This all arises from the people having lost confidence in their Government.

When we seek to know the reason of this, we find that such a state of affairs arises from the fact that although Your Majesty endeavours to act with the utmost benevolence towards the people, they cannot appreciate it. Their minds are turned in the wrong way, and they think only of their private interests making merely an empty show of loyalty.

Be the present Administration good or bad there can be no doubt that it is constantly undergoing changes. This is why the people lose confidence in the Government and why such frequent and deplorable revolutions take place. If the affairs of the nation be not put in order, so that the foundation of Your Imperial House, and of Your Majesty's Government may be firmly laid, we cannot foretell what calamity may befall us.

Now although those who have made the present rebellion be utterly destroyed, should unscrupulous officials be permitted a place in the Government, and should the Administration be subject to constant changes, and the construction of new buildings be largely indulged in, the Treasury will soon become exhausted, the Government and the people be alike impoverished, and never ending disturbances be the unhappy results. How much more dangerous is this prospect when the rebels are far from being destroyed.

It is our opinion that the present designing officials should be dismissed so that a Government may be formed that shall gain the confidence of the people, and place Your Majesty's throne on a solid base.

Saigo Takamori, the Commander of the rebel forces, is a man who rendered signally meritorious services in bringing about the Restoration, and in establishing the present administration, and for these Your Majesty was pleased to confer on him the office of *Sangi* and the rank of *Taisho*, but in a fit of displeasure he threw aside his honours of rank and office, and returned to his native province. There were evident signs that he was forming a conspiracy, but Your Majesty in your benevolence overlooked them, and permitted him to remain unmolested. The higher officials also suspected his designs but they were so occupied in looking after their own interests, that they neglected to adopt the measures that were necessary. They cared not in the least whether their acts were beneficial to the nation, but acted as they deemed might best suit the times. It cannot be said that Saigo is right in opposing the Imperial Authority with a large armed force, but he must certainly have some cause for acting as he has done. In such a case, should Your Majesty be pleased to appoint only wise and honorable men to the various offices, and dismiss those who corrupt and cheat the Government as at present, Saigo will lay down his arms and submit to any punishment that may be awarded to him. But should it prove that even though the demanded reforms be carried out, Saigo still continues the war, on the issue of a Proclamation by Your Majesty, the *samurai* throughout the country would come to the assistance of the Government. The *samurai* of Tosa would give our most zealous aid. Under such circumstances, however strong might be the power of Saigo and his Satsuma men, they could be put down in the space of a month. In this way the people who now detest the Government would have cause to feel favourably towards it.

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But if Your Imperial Majesty continues to carry war against Satsuma without giving consideration to the views we have here laid before you, the people will be called upon to suffer terrible hardships. What excuse then will Your Majesty be able to make to the Spirits of Your Imperial Ancestors and to the Nation?

Though we hold no high rank we present to Your Imperial Majesty this, our earnest prayer, just as it springs from our hearts, and as it is in behalf of the happiness of the whole Nation, we trust Your Majesty will favourably consider it.

BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR HIOGO AND OSAKA, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

H. B. M.'s Consulate, Hiôgo and Osaka,
Hiôgo, June 28th, 1877.

I.—RETURN OF IMPORT TRADE OF HIÔGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

Imports from England and other Countries.

Total value, $3,748,967.

Description of Article.		Quantity.	Value.
Cotton Manufactures, Total value $1,167,641.			
Shirtings	yards	11,057,237	$656,025
Velvets	,,	860,592	176,847
Taffachelass	,,	286,500	50,308
Cambric and Victoria Lawns	,,	536,067	40,552
Chintzes and Cotton Prints	,,	777,631	54,850
Cotton Satins	,,	349,248	50,454
Turkey Reds	,,	565,894	46,570
T. Cloths	,,	228,970	14,318
Cotton Yarn	,,	557	18,492
Cotton Fabrics, Sundries	,,	787,827	59,225
Woollen Manufactures, Total value $885,175.			
Camlets	yards	34,896	8,662
Long Ells	,,	55,681	20,307
Flannel	,,	40,537	9,636
Woollen Cloth	,,	1,607,169	350,270
Stripes	,,	18,516	12,835
Lastings	,,	235,100	40,735
Orleans	,,	621,593	109,638
Mousselines de Laine	,,	1,087,754	222,753
Lustres	,,	14,579	1,810
Blankets	lbs.	53,185	28,023
Italian Cloth	yards	66,413	25,642
Merino	,,	14,062	3,500
Woollen Fabrics, Sundries	,,	271,595	51,364
Woollen & Cotton Manufactures, Total value $222,580.			
Mixed Cotton & Woollen Goods.	yards	1,081,331	222,580
Metals, including for use of Japanese Government $29,269. Total value $184,207.			
Iron, Manufactured	piculs	36,662	126,160
,, Pigs	,,	5,966	5,360
,, Wire	,,	952	5,358
,, Ware	,,	—	6,641
,, Sundries	,,	—	6,838
Steel	,,	—	4,782
Lead, Pigs	,,	673	4,788
,, Sheets	,,	221	1,759
Tin	,,	598	12,433
,, Plates	cases	400	2,608
Spelter and Zinc	piculs	121	1,067
Brass Ware	,,	—	—
Yellow Metal	,,	235	4,945
Copper, Sundries	,,	—	1,468
Arms and Ammunition.		—	Nil.
Miscellaneous Foreign, including for use of Japanese Government $135,758. Total value $762,557.			
Carpets		—	3,963
Cement		—	26,338
Cigars	piculs	35	5,617
Clocks	No.	1,252	10,067
Clothing		—	5,613
Confectionery and Preserves		—	2,462
Coal		—	3,904
Cordage	piculs	209	2,449
Beer, Wine and Spirits:—			
Beer $14,339			
Porter ,, 1,086			
Brandy ,, 5,189			
Champagne ,, 4,273			
Gin ,, 1,636			
Sherry ,, 3,394			
Sundries ,, 6,818			36,735
Blue, Prussian	piculs	30	1,010
Books	—	—	2,784
Butter and Milk	—	—	6,007
Buttons	—	—	1,080
Drugs	—	—	12,000
Dyes	—	—	14,320
Elastic Cloth	—	—	1,005
Flour	—	1,229	5,854
Furniture	—	—	1,327
Furs and Skins	—	—	12,765
Glass, Window	cases	1,521	15,676
,, Ware	—	—	12,336
Gloves	dozen	1,724	5,216
Gum	—	—	3,034
Hats	dozen	1,170	8,584
Hides	piculs	2,170	23,753
Hoofs	,,	1,439	15,998
Horns	,,	918	8,903
Implements and Tools	—	—	1,424
Instruments, Drawing, Scientific and Musical	—	—	1,548
Instruments, Surgical	—	—	1,198
Lamps	—	—	6,994
Lead, Red	piculs	162	1,672
Leather	,,	682	17,606
Liquors, Sundries	—	—	10,682
Live Stock	—	—	1,000
Machinery	—	—	110,068
Matches	—	—	15,285
Oil, Castor	—	—	1,399
,, Kerosene	—	—	120,884
,, Sundries	—	—	3,536
Paint Oil, and Painters' Colours.	—	—	9,090
Porcelain	—	—	8,184
Provisions	—	—	16,991
Quicksilver	piculs	137	11,142
Scales	—	—	1,000
Shirt Collars, etc	—	—	1,525
Shoes and Boots	pairs	780	1,610
Soap, Scented	—	—	2,522
,, Bar	piculs	2,298	12,523
Stationery	—	—	2,595
Sugar, Loaf	piculs	142	1,699
Tea Lead	,,	3,347	26,168
Tippets	dozen	289	1,961
Tobacco, Cut	catties	2,065	1,200
Towels	dozen	1,863	2,945
Umbrellas	,,	2,304	16,276
Watches	—	1,036	8,239
Sundries	—	—	86,277
Miscellaneous, Local or Eastern Produce. Total value $526,807.			
Sugar, Brown	piculs	39,130	128,227
,, White	,,	8,372	57,550
,, Candy	,,	1,337	10,468
Cotton, Raw	,,	1,305	19,229
Safflower	,,	1,767	127,835
Peas and Beans	,,	34,235	67,984
Vermilion	,,	177	14,735
Rattans	,,	1,322	7,051
Camphor, Refined	,,	23	11,453
Musk	catties	69	4,711
Coral	,,	205	3,047
Garro Wood	piculs	54	3,398
Sapan ,,	,,	1,895	3,458
Chinese Paper	,,	—	19,493
,, Tea	,,	28	1,035
,, Silk	pieces	5,094	7,047
,, Cotton Piece Goods	,,	544	2,191
Ivory	catties	985	3,368
Rhubarb	piculs	96	1,197
Matting, Packing	—	—	1,269
,, Tea	—	—	8,437
Tortoise-shell	catties	1,959	7,433
Horns, Rhinoceros	—	—	6,225
Walrus' Tusks	piculs	18	4,978
Sundries	—	—	4,988

Recapitulation.

Cotton Manufactures	$1,167,641
Woollen do.	885,175
Woollen and Cotton Manufactures	222,580
Metals	184,207
Arms and Ammunition	—
Miscellaneous, Foreign	762,557
Miscellaneous, Local or Eastern Produce	526,807
Total value of Import Trade	$3,784,967

II.—RETURN OF EXPORT TRADE OF HIÔGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

Export to England and other Countries.

Total Value $3,401,230.

Description of Article.	Quantity.	Value. $	Value. $
Silk, Waste piculs	1,597	29,349	
,, *Coarse (Noshi)* ,,	51	4,934	
,, *Raw* ,,	223	6,181	
			40,464
Tea, Superior ,,	47,505	1,668,280	
,, *Dust* ,,	5,886	20,871	
,, *Bancha* ,,	1,721	6,432	1,695,583

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Copper, Sundries	,,	4,365	97,556	
,, *Slabs*	,,	886	19,929	
,, *Wire*	,,	327	7,619	
,, *Sheet*	,,	109	2,320	
				127,424
Wax	,,	14,718	--	131,119
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,393	—	20,412
Camphor	,,	8,393	—	121,846
Dried Fish.				
Awabi	,,	235	5,982	
Cuttle Fish	,,	5,314	71,118	
Bêche de Mer	,,	1,595	52,544	
Sharks' Fins	,,	286	11,069	
Shell Fish	,,	1,280	20,855	
Dried Shrimps	,,	530	5,855	
				167,423
Miscellaneous.				
Rice	,,	172,094	—	302,641
Mushrooms	,,	3,228	—	133,901
Seaweed, Uncut	,,	13,019	—	25,762
,, Cut	,,	11,342	—	45,534
Isinglass	,,	9,480	—	241,276
Coal	,,	48,353	—	10,511
Awabi Shells	,,	532	—	1,236
Drugs	,,	2,240	—	10,830
Ginseng	—	314	—	31,517
Fans	—	—	—	95,818
Bronze	—	134	—	3,011
,, Ware	—	—	—	8,204
Lacquer Ware	—	—	—	18,186
Cotton Piece Goods	—	—	—	7,477
Provisions	—	—	—	1,067
Porcelain	—	—	—	15,391
Screens	—	—	—	3,223
Timber	—	—	—	7,966
Umbrellas	—	—	—	1,186
Bees' Wax	piculs	195	—	6,637
Sulphur	,,	1,851	—	4,595
Acid, Sulphuric	,,	6,415	—	34,442
Peony Bark	,,	731	—	3,144
Bamboo Ware	,,	2,503	—	1,373
Iron	,,	1,023	—	3,913
Paper, Writing	,,	198	—	2,810
Potatoes	,,	—	—	1,257
Fat and Lard	,,	1,416	—	8,998
Flour	,,	5,401	—	6,901
Horns, Deer	—	—	—	1,000
Sundries	—	—	—	57,152

RECAPITULATION.

Silk	$ 40,464
Tea	1,695,583
Copper	127,424
Wax	131,119
Tobacco	20,412
Comphor	121,846
Dried Fish	167,423
Miscellaneous	1,096,959
Total value of Export Trade	$3,401,230

III.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF HIÔGO DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1876.

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British	63	64,308	62	63,583
American*	34	57,549	32	56,650
German	9	2,372	9	2,372
Russian	1	498	1	498
Chinese	2	1,590	2	1,590
French	—	—	—	—
Spanish	—	—	—	—
Italian	—	—	—	—
Austro-Hungarian	—	—	—	—
Dutch	—	—	—	—
Total	109	126,317	106	124,603

TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.

215 Ships with Tonnage	251,010
* Including Mail Steamer (S. S. "*Nevada*".)	
Entered ...Tonnage	53,500
Cleared ,,	53,500

IV.—RETURN OF DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND SHIPPING DUES AT THE PORT OF HIÔGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

NATURE OF DUES.	AMOUNT.
Import Duties	$165,318
Export Duties	110,826
Shipping Dues	2,377
Total	$278,521

V.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED TO AND EXPORTED FROM THE PORTS OF HIÔGO AND OSAKA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1876.

Imported from England and other Countries	$4,541,900
,, Open Ports in Japan	789,000
Total Imported	$5,330,900
Exported to England and other Countries	$2,133,000
,, Open Ports in Japan	419,000
Total Exported	$2,552,000
Total Imported and Exported	$7,882,900

VI.—RETURN OF THE FOREIGN FIRMS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PORT OF HIÔGO FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1876.

Nationality.	No. of Firms.	No. of Residents.
British*	17	212
American	6	37
German	8	38
French	2	5
Italian	—	2
Austro-Hungarian	—	5
Spanish	—	—
Dutch	2	19
Portuguese	—	9
Swiss	—	2
Danish	—	5
Russian	—	1
Total	35	335

* Including 27 women and 43 children.

VII.—RETURN OF IMPORT TRADE OF OSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

IMPORTS FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Total value $406,089.

Description of article.	Quantity.		Value.
Cotton Manufactures. Total value $19,688.			
Shirtings, Grey	yards	374,719	17,848
Cotton Yarn	piculs	54	1,820
Woollen Manufactures.		—	*Nil.*
Woollen and Cotton Manufactures.		—	*Nil.*
Metals, including for use of Japanese Government $5,983. Total value $80,778.			
Iron, Manufactured	piculs	1,011	5,336
,, Wire	,,	1,129	6,691
,, Pigs	,,	1,052	7,993
Lead, Pigs	,,	6,035	44,937
Steel	,,	64	1,276
Tin	,,	287	6,229
,, Plates	cases	350	1,785
Spelter and Zinc	piculs	732	6,531
Arms and Ammunition.		—	*Nil.*
Miscellaneous Foreign, including for use of Japanese Government $14,507. Total value $60,204.			
Drugs		—	12,025
Glass, Window		—	1,171
Lead, Red and Yellow		—	1,064
Leather		—	20,013
Painters' Colours		—	1,236
Porcelain		—	1,099
Provisions		—	1,177
Soap, Bar		—	1,331
Steamers		—	3,500
Watches		—	7,130
Sundries		—	10,458
Miscellaneous Local or Eastern Produce. Total value $245,439.			
Sugar, White	piculs	5,438	36,857
,, Brown	,,	15,961	60,243
,, Candy	,,	1,080	10,069
Safflower	,,	404	27,072
Vermilion	,,	96	7,717
Dyes	,,	240	1,751
Camphor, Refined	catties	540	8,165
Horns, Bullocks and Deer	piculs	245	3,059
Hides	,,	1,307	15,364
Horn, Rhinoceros	,,	3	3,337
Hoofs	,,	413	4,545
Alum	,,	1,604	2,021
Putchuk	,,	138	1,468
Rattans	,,	2,138	11,306
Rhubarb	,,	893	9,204
Sapan Wood	,,	1,061	2,083
Sandal do.	,,	416	2,015
Garro do.	,,	34	1,251
Gall Nuts	,,	777	5,796
Gypsum	,,	4,401	3,236
Hemp	,,	313	2,749

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Paper, Chinese	,,	—	13,380
Liquorice	,,	582	2,431
Sundries	—	—	10,320

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Manufactures	$19,668
Woollen do.	—
Woollen and Cotton Manufactures	—
Metals	80,778
Arms and Ammunition	—
Miscellaneous, Foreign	60,204
Miscellaneous, Local or Eastern Produce	245,439
Total value of Import Trade	$406,089

VIII.—RETURN OF EXPORT TRADE OF ÔSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

EXPORTED TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Total Value $99,722.

Description of Article.	Quantity.	Value. $	Value. $
Silk		—	—
Tea		—	—
Copper, Sheet ..... piculs	92	1,952	
,, Sundries ..... ,,	236	5,524	
			7,476
Wax ..... ,,	205		1,940
Tobacco ..... ,,	—		—
Dried Fish :—			
Awabi ..... ,,	121	3,717	
Cuttle Fish ..... ,,	1,086	1,3029	
Sundries ..... —	—	2,129	
			18,875
Miscellaneous :—			
Mushrooms ..... piculs	328		15,622
Seaweed, Uncut ..... ,,	2,135	5,094	
,, Cut ..... ,,	835	2,804	
			7,898
Bees' Wax ..... ,,	77		2,803
Isinglass ..... ,,	962		24,857
Peony Bark ..... ,,	848		2,927
Drugs ..... ,,	2,921		6,048
Ginseng ..... ,,	39		2,545
Gentian ..... ,,	58		1,714
Paper ..... ,,	43		1,083
Sundries ..... —	—		5,934
Total			$99,722

RECAPITULATION.

Silk	—
Tea	—
Copper	$7,476
Wax	1,940
Tobacco	—
Camphor	—
Dried Fish	18,875
Miscellaneous	71,431
Total value of Export Trade	$99,722

IX.—RETURN OF DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND OF SHIPPING DUES AT THE PORT OF ÔSAKA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Nature of Dues.	Amount.
Import Duties	$15,598
Export Duties	4,630
Shipping Dues	—
Total	$20,228

X.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED TO AND EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF ÔSAKA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

IMPORTED.

Nil.

EXPORTED.

Nil.

Note.—As all Treasure, whether imported or exported, passes through Hiôgo, the return of Treasure for Osaka has been included in that for Hiôgo, in the same manner as adopted in the returns for 1875.

XI.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN FIRMS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PORT OF ÔSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Nationality.	Number of Firms.	Number of Residents.
British	—	16
American	1	9
German	5	5
French	—	7
Italian	—	2
Austro-Hungarian	—	—
Spanish	—	—
Dutch	—	3
Portuguese	—	—
Swiss	2	2
Total	8	44

XII.—RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF ÔSAKA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Nil.

GENERAL.—HIÔGO AND ÔSAKA.

XIII.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL OF TRADE AND SHIPPING OF PORTS OF HIÔGO AND ÔSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

IMPORTS.

	Hiogo.	Ôsaka.
Imports from England and other countries, excluding Treasure	$3,748,967	$406,087

Total Imports for Hiôgo and Ôsaka—$4.155.056

EXPORTS.

	Hiogo.	Ôsaka.
Exports to England and other countries, excluding Treasure	$3,401,230	$99,722

Total Exports for Hiogo and Ôsaka—$3,500,952.

Total Imports and Exports for Hiogo and Ôsaka—$7,656,008.

TREASURE IMPORTED TO AND EXPORTED FROM HIÔGO AND ÔSAKA.

Imported from England and other countries and Open Ports	$5,330,909
Exported to England and other countries and Open Ports	$2,552.000
Total of Treasure Imported and Exported	$7,882,900

	Hiôgo. No.	Hiôgo. Tonnage.	Ôsaka. No.	Ôsaka. Tonnage.	Total. No.	Total. Tonnage.
Number and Tonnage of Foreign vessels entered	109	126,317	—	——	109	126,317

	Hiôgo. No.	Hiôgo. Tonnage.	Ôsaka. No.	Ôsaka. Tonnage.	Total. No.	Total. Tonnage.
Number and Tonnage of Foreign vessels cleared	105	124,693	—	——	106	124,693

	Number.	Tonnage.
Total Number and Tonnage of Foreign vessels entered and cleared at the Ports of Hiôgo and Ôsaka	215	251,010

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) A. A. ANNESLEY.

SIR HARRY PARKES, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Japan is one of the natural markets for the products and wares of the United States. Of the civilized industrial nations of the world the United States is the nearest. She is only 6,000 miles distant, while England is 12,000, and other industrial European countries are from 9,000 to 11,000. The United States has the advantage also of two lines of steamers to Japan, so that there is no bar to trade for lack of direct steam transportation, as there is in the case of South America. Nevertheless, look at the position of the United States in the trade of the Empire. Of the exports of Japan we take only 17 per cent., and of her imports we furnish only 4 per cent. England, 6,000 miles further away, takes 35 per cent. of the exports and supplies 62 per cent. of the imports. The English have scrutinized the market of Japan closely, and have sent there the things that can be sold. They have made a thorough and sustained effort to capture the market and have succeeded. The Americans, in their free and easy style, are waiting for the Japanese to come here as buyers. They will never come. And that is not the way a trade is secured.—*New York Times.*

The entrance of Zimbrackasaka into the Greek Cabinet as Minister of War, is regarded as a warlike symptom. He is a Cretan, and at the time of the Cretan insurrection directed the military operations of the Cretans.

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JAPANESE TALES.

SHINTOKU MARU.

The gods had been very good to Noboyoshi. There was nothing that he lacked of this world's goods. Many an acre of rich rice plain, many a fertile farm in Kawachi were his, while his store-houses at Odaki were full of pure and costly goods, and solid store of shining *Kobang*, and other gold and silver coin. Through all the country round he was known a Noboyoshi the rich, and by the still better title of Noboyoshi the liberal. Not an eye but brightened when it saw Noboyoshi, not a voice but was lifted in his praise. When harvests failed it was he who comforted the needy farmer, and kept away from his door the dreadful shadow of hunger until the earth grew kinder. When the frequent scourge of fire came and swept away all a poor neighbour possessed, Noboyoshi's hand was swift to give back what the flame had taken. For twenty *ri* round Ashikarazan there was no one on whom misfortune had fallen but had cause to bless him, and to thank the Gods for having entrusted their wealth to so worthy a steward.

But for all this Noboyoshi was not entirely happy. Although he had been married many years no child had been given to him to cheer his path of age and to inherit his name and wealth. The prime of his life was passing, and daily more and more did he and his wife lament the loneliness of their house. In vain had they fasted and prayed, and made costly offerings at the shrines. The Gods in granting everything else had hitherto witheld this one most earnestly desired blessing.

But Noboyoshi was a pious man, and reviled not the Gods in that they answered not his prayers. Neither did he at all cease from his devotions and religious duties, but rather prayed with greater fervency, saying "Peradventure, if I fail not in prayer the Gods will take pity on my great loneliness, and give me a son who shall live after me." And then he made a vow before the shrine of Kasuga Dai Miōjin, saying, "Grant me only this one request, and I will, for one hundred nights, walk a hundred times from the *miya* to the *toriye* and offer the richest offerings at thy shrine."

His prayers at last were answered, and in twelve months from the accomplishment of his vow his wife bare to him a son, who was named Shintoku-maru.

And now indeed Noboyoshi's cup of happiness seemed full to running over. The one desire of his life was accomplished, and he well might deem himself the most favoured of men. From childhood he had encountered no single grief, and now he could say that no one wish of his had ever been ungratified. It seemed as though affliction altogether passed him by, and trouble could not find him. And so for seven more happy years time went on, and the boy grew lusty and strong. A child of singular beauty of face and form, and giving promise of equal graces of mind, in whose development all the parents' care was centered

But clouds oft times obscure the brightest skies, and the sun of no man's life shines undimmed from its rolling up until its setting. And black clouds were now rising that were to darken Noboyoshi's life, and break in withering tempest above his head. The evil years that happen to all, but which had hitherto left him undisturbed by their malignant influence, had at last come round even to him, and he was to learn the bitter lessons of grief. His son was seven years old and he forty-two* when the loved mother and wife died, and father and son were left alone with their first great sorrow.

For two years Noboyoshi lived a secluded life. The care and education of his son were his only solace, and the boy was well worthy all the love and tenderness with which his father surrounded him. But at last Noboyoshi found that a woman's care was necessary in the household, and took to himself a second wife, by name Otama, a selfish and ambitious woman. In the course of a year she bare to him a son who was called Goro. And thus time ran on for another five years, until Shintoku-maru was fifteen; a handsomer youth than could be found anywhere in the province; beloved by all, and looked upon as in every way worthy to be the successor to the wealth of his good father.

Now, although his step-mother, Otama, had never dared show anything but kindness to Shintoku-maru, who was as dear to his father as the apple of his eye, she hated him in secret, being jealous for her own son, to whom but a small portion of the inheritance would fall. But from her husband she carefully concealed her hate, only pondering in her mind how she might get rid of her step son, and put Goro in his stead.

Now Noboyoshi, though not yet an old man, and still hale and strong, began to count the fleetly flying years, and grew anxious to see his son settled in life and the inheritance safely secured. Shintoku-maru had shown no disposition to make ill use of the wealth that would be his. He was loving and obedient, and there was no reason to fear that he would waste his inheritance in riotous pleasures as he grew older. But the fond father could not but see the temptations that would certainly surround a youth so greatly gifted by nature and fortune as Shintoku-maru. "It is better that he should marry young," said Noboyoshi. "A beautiful and loving wife will guard him from ill even better than I, and perchance I may see my son's son before I depart." Nor had Noboyoshi far to seek for her who should be worthy to be bestowed on Shintoku-maru.

At Kamiyama there lived a friend of Noboyoshi, the head man of that neighbourhood, whose one daughter Otora-no-hime was as fair as the Goddess Benten. As good as she was fair, she was the darling of her parents and the boast of the province. Ah! she was a sight to make sick hearts rejoice, this little maid. Just budding into womanhood, for she was the same age as Shintoku-maru, her face to look upon was like the cherry blossom when it first opens in the early year, the quick blood flushing a tender pink through the curd-white skin, while her dainty mouth resembled a pomegranate flower resting on flakes of pearl. Her did Noboyoshi seek in marriage for his son, and with joyful readiness did her parents give their consent, and allow the betrothal to take place. When at the celebration of this ceremony the youth and maiden for the first time met, the delight was mutual, and scarcely could they bear to think that two weary years must pass before they could become man and wife, for the years that fly all too fast in age, lag sadly to the hopes of youth. With much gaiety and mirth and revelry were these two betrothed at the house of Otora's parents, and then Noboyoshi returning home with a heart overflowing with joy and thankfulness, told his wife Otama of this crowning happiness, and thanked the Gods that the wealth they had given him would be worthily inherited. And for many days there was nothing but feasting and rejoicing.

*

Now when Otama knew that there was no hope that her son would inherit the estates, or share them with Shintoku-maru, but that only the small portion of wealth set aside for him by his father would be his, her hate waxed more and more hot against her step son. And ever brooding over her jealous spite at last she hatched a fear some plan, for the offspring of hate and jealously are a hellish brood, and fill the heart so that no good thing can dwell there. Murderous are they all and cruel beyond belief. And now had these spirits of evil wholly taken possession of Otama, each in its own nature tempting her with some scheme for the removal of the object of her hate. Baffling all suspicion by extreme showing of kindness, she secretly, and with much careful and wicked thought, determined how she would carry out her deadly intent, and thus did she proceed to compass the destruction of Shintoku maru.

*

An hour after midnight when all the household is wrapped in heavy slumber, wearied out after a day of more than ordinary revelry, does Otama cautiously seek a distant apartment. Here secure from all disturbance she proceeds to perform various mystic rites. Arraying herself in ghostly garments of white and hiding her shoulders in the night of her hair, which released from all restraint falls in snake like locks adown her form, she takes from a box a hammer, a hundred sharp nails, and a small figure of wood, roughly carved in semblance of a human

* The Japanese consider that the unlucky years, *warui toshi* or *yaku*, of a man's life, are when he arrives at the age of 7, 25, 37, 42 and 61.

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shape. On her head she places a square piece of wood, such as women use for reeling silk, at each corner of which is fitted a lighted candle, and then carrying a glittering knife between her teeth, she silently opens the doors and goes forth into the dark cold night.

How gloomy and hushed and still! The moon is hidden behind thick clouds and melancholy rain is falling quietly. But for this the vengeful woman cares nought. The demon of hate has her in full possession; her face is as that of Her who siezes upon the souls of the dead, and her eyes flame with blood red light. Onward she goes swiftly and unflinchingly, through dismal fields and by silent and unfrequent ways. She has no fear of the evil spirits of the woods and hills, for nothing more evil than herself can be abroad this dreary night. No sound disturbs the horrid stillness, but the lonely dripping of the rain in the standing pools, the distant bark of fox or blood-curdling cry of wandering night-bird. And now she has reached a thick grove of mighty trees, where the spirits of night might dwell, so heavy is it in its blackness. The flaring candles on her head only serve to show the depths of darkness amid the moss grown trunks, with here and there a ghostly glimpse of some grey monument that marks a grave. So silent is the place that her almost noiseless footsteps wake a chorus of soft and mysterious echos more terrible than silence, more startling than sound. But steadily she passes along the stone paved avenue, and ascends without a quickening of the breath the three long and steep flights of steps, which passing under three *toriye* lead to another and smaller grove. Within this grove there stands a noble shrine. In front of it a pond of large extent, with dreadful water as of ink, into which the rain is dripping with melancholy sound from the trees that overhang its blackness. Straight onward advances Otama to the door of the shrine, and then with hands uplifted and bowed head, in an unshaking voice puts up her murderous prayer.

"O Thou who knowest well a woman's heart; who knowest that to serve her son a mother will contend with death itself; as I am a woman and a mother bear with me. O thou most mighty One hear now my voice and grant my dreadful prayer. My son is even as nought in his father's eyes. Shintoku maru only is his darling. To him alone he gives his wealth of love. To him alone he leaves his vast estates. My son is but as an outcast and a beggar before his brother. But shall not the child of the living find as much favour as the child of the dead? I living need my child. Give then the living to the living and the dead to the dead. Let Shintoku join his mother in the ghostly land. Grant that he die; die quickly. To-morrow—Aye, to-night! to-night! that my son may have justice and my soul have peace. But if in asking that his life be taken from him, I ask too much, grant that he may be smitten with some disease that shall wither his youth, destroy his beauty, and make him loathsome in the eyes of all. Let his fair skin be disfigured, his flesh become corrupt, his joints knotted and his whole body bowed and crooked with pain, so that man or woman may no more look upon him and that he may no longer dwell among the haunts of men. And if thou grant my prayer and strike him dead, or smite him sore with leprosy this night, then will I quickly returning present unto thy shrines and temples many a costly gift. I vow unto thee tablets of gold, silver and copper to adorn thy *toriye*: also seven gold and silver lamps of noble workmanship and rare design; with many curtains of the five colours, and tens of flags of costly crape. To this, thy favorite shrine also I vow a shining roof of copper richly gilt, and dances in thy honour once a year. This and more will I do and ever be thy constant worshipper if thou but hear and answer me. But if, returning to my home this night, I find that he who has destroyed my joy, his father's darling, but my deadliest bane, still lives to curse my life and rob my child, then do I vow, that with my darling son locked fast within my arms I will return, and plunge with him into the dark cold pool that lies before Thy gates. And ever from that time my ghost shall haunt these silent groves and fright away thy willing worshippers, so that fearing to come anigh thy favorite shrine, deserted it shall fall to swift decay, and snake-haunted grass shall grow above its ruins. O Mighty One! swift to reward and to punish, foolish though I seem, hearken unto me! Hearken and favourably receive my prayer."

Thus prays she and listens for some sign that should betoken the presence of the God. But there is nothing but the moaning sigh of a coming wind through the tall pine tops, and the plashing of the heavy drops shaken from the weeping trees. So with a quick sharp drawing of the breath she leaves the shrine, and making her way through tangled brake and sodden grass to a spot where stands a mighty camphor tree, whose girth seven men can scarcely span, she kneels down at its foot. Then with her knife she scoops a hole in the soft earth among its gnarled roots, and drawing forth the wooden image from her bosom places its head downwards against the tree and proceeds to hammer nails into every part of it, commencing from the feet. "Ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight! Ninety-nine, thou shalt pierce his heart, and the hundredth for his throat to be his death if my prayer has been heard. Now ninety-nine to his heart." And the nail is driven in with remorseless blow.

Ah! ye cruel gods! what is this that falls clammy and warm upon the murderous hand? The moon breaks out from the clouds that the rising wind is dispersing, and by its clear rays Otama sees the crimson blood flowing from the last driven nail deluging her hands, and bespattering the rank grass. Then does the furious strength that has upheld her so long fail her, and a horror as of death cast its mantle over her. A cold vapour seems to enshroud her and the hair of her flesh stands up for fear. In her deadly terror she lets fall the hammer and the last nail, and is fain to clutch the tree trunk for support. But the faintness passes and with returning consciousness she knows that her awful prayer has been answered. Why then shall she delay to finish what she has begun? There is only left to drive the last nail in the throat and Shintoku-maru will be for ever removed from her path. With trembling hands she searches for the hammer and nail, but the friendly grass hides it, and daring to make no longer stay she buries the mutilated and blood bedaubed figure in the hole at the foot of the tree. Then removing and casting far away into the dark undergrowth her head covering, and washing the thick blood from her guilty hands in the inky water of the pool, by the moon's fair light she makes her swift and shuddering way back to the home she has so foully cursed.

The first faint streaks of dawn are showing in the East as she enters the house. Hastily throwing off and concealing her white garments she regains her own room, and creeping in beside her sleeping child lies down to wait the coming of the day.

(To be continued.)

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Wednesday, July 25th, 1877.

REGINA *v.* MARTIN HALLIGAN.

Prisoner was charged with assault and threatening the chief officer of the *Countess of Kintore* with a knife.

Richard Yeaman, sworn:—I am a chief officer of the British ship *Countess of Kintore*. On the morning of March 1st I was washing decks, and when the hose pointed toward Halligan, some water fell on his boots. He threw a scraper and it struck me on the breast. He then drew a knife and cut me on the arm. The two men at the pump took the knife from him and threw it overboard, and when the captain came on deck prisoner was put in irons.

To accused:—You cut me with a knife.

To Court.—We left London on the 23rd January. He was not in a fit state then to go to sea. The water only touched his boots.

Charles Stewart, able seaman, sworn:—On the morning mentioned Halligan was told to scrape some pitch off the deck. The mate was handling the hose and told me to pump away. Halligan looked round and seeing the hose pointed at him he moved on and sat down where the pitch was in front of him. The mate again pointed the hose at him and some water went over his boats. Halligan got up and threw the scraper at the mate. It hit him on the chin. He then drew his knife and I cried to the chief officer to look out while I ran and took possession of the knife. The mate then ordered him to take a grease pot and go aloft. When the captain came on deck the accused was called from aloft and put in irons.

To the Court:—Halligan was hardly fit to creep along the deck when he threatened the mate.

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John Saurey, able seaman, sworn, deposed.—Last witness and I were at the pump on the morning of March 1st. The chief officer, Mr Yeaman, had the hose and was washing the decks, the accused meanwhile being engaged in scraping pitch off the deck. Mr Yeaman directed the hose towards Halligan when he rose and went further off, sitting down again to his work. Some water reached him, however, and splashed his boots. This displeased him and he hit the mate with a scraper and then jumped up and put his hand to his knife. My shipmate (last witness) saw the action and went behind him and took Halligan's arm and wrenched the knife from him and threw it overboard. He and I were sent to pump and then to go aloft. At that time he could hardly go aloft on account of pains in his legs. At eight o'clock we went to breakfast when the captain asked us if the man was fit to go at large. We all said he was not and he was then put in irons. I did not see him for a few days. He was considered to be a prisoner till we came here I saw the man with a knife in his hand but did not see him inflict any wound. I saw the mate throw the knife overboard. The mate had a slight scratch on his wrist but whether it was a cut or a graze I do not know. In my opinion it was right to put him in irons.

Thomas Norie, sworn:—The commencement of this business took place on March 1st. I came on deck in the morning and happening to cast my eyes on the main topmast I saw Halligan standing in the rigging, greasing the topmasts. I called the chief officer aft and asked what Halligan was doing up there. He said "he drew a knife on me this morning." I saw a large scratch on his arm which was shown me. I said it was a serious matter and I should have been told at once, and he should not have punished the man on his own responsibility. I ordered the man on deck. He came and sat down on the quarter deck. I then called the watch and put this question to them "Do you think this man safe to be at liberty on board ship to day, after drawing a knife on his officer? They one and all answered "No." He was then put in irons and lodged in a side cabin in the saloon. After a few days he complained of his wrists being sore.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon the chief officer was recalled and said he had never abused or struck the prisoner.

The Captain was also recalled and stated that no regular supply of water was given to prisoner. He had it at his call, but was actually forced to wash once a week. The allowance of fresh water was three quarts to each man per day. No extra water was supplied to sailors for washing. Prisoner became filthy through his own negligence and want of exercise. If he had been well and strong he would have been confined rigorously and his irons would never have been taken off.

His Honour now interrogated the prisoner whether he had heard all the evidence given. Prisoner said that being deaf he had not.

The evidence was therefore read over to prisoner, who said he had not cut the mate with a knife. The water was played over him wilfully by the mate and prisoner flung the scraper at him. During confinement the irons were removed when he felt them weigh down his limbs and hurt him. The usual food was given him but the captain said it had been agreed that his wages should be cancelled for the remainder of the voyage. He had not been treated as a sick man.

His Honour said Mr Yeaman's evidence night have been fuller and ought to have comprehended the facts which were afterwards elicited from other witnesses. For instance what he had said with regard to the cut received by him, implied it had been made by the knife, whereas it had been done by the scraper. The drawing of a knife against his officer was of course a serious affair and should not have been overlooked. But in His Honour's opinion the captain had almost overreached his duty, and the four months' incarceration inflicted on the prisoner more than satisfied justice. With regard to wages it was ordered that they should be allowed in full and no deduction made for the period in question. As for the mate's statement that when masthended the accused was as good a man as when shipped, this could by no means be held to exonerate him from blame, the man being sick at the time.

The case was dismissed, but not before the Court expressed an opinion that the accused had been dealt with unnecessarily harshly. He was then told to return to the hospital, where he has already been for some time.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Thursday, July 26th, 1877.

CHANG CHOW *vs.* N. O. HARDWICK.

The defendant did not appear.

The plaintiff stated that defendant had ordered a suit of clothes from him and had not paid for them, stating he had no money. The cost of the suit was $20.

Judgment was given for the full amount claimed and three dollars costs.

AWOKI YOSHIRO *vs.* W. CURTIS.

JUDGMENT SUMMONS.

The plaintiff did not appear until an hour after the appointed time, and as he did not give a sufficient excuse for not appearing at the proper hour, His Honour adjourned the case till the 24th of August at 10.30 a.m.

Friday, July 27th, 1877.

JOHN HARTLEY *v.* NISBETT, master of the British steamer *Teviot*.

A claim for $140, short delivery of 35 bottles Quinine.

Mr Reddelien, appeared for L. Kniffler & Co., Agents of the *Teviot*.

Plaintiff produced the bill of lading, invoices and other documents in connection with the goods in question.

Mr Reddelien said that he had filed no answer to the petition. His defence was that the case had been delivered in like condition as when received.

Mr Reddelien admitted the bill-of-lading produced, and plaintiff was then examined.

John Hartley, sworn:—On the 6th June I went to the hatoba and saw the case X 31, one of those in the bill-of-lading, with the hoop iron broken on one of the corners, the top of the case slit. In the presence of the captain of the *Teviot*, Messrs Kniffler & Co's clerk, my own Japanese shipping clerk and the Chinaman delivering cargo from the *Teriot*, the case was opened and examined. The contents were counted and sixty five small bottles of quinine were found. It was the damaged end of the case that was opened and there the deficiency in the bulk was manifest. The captain asked to see the invoice and after perusal he returned it to me. I then called his attention to these other cases out of the same steamer which were damaged. He examined them but finding the deficiency insignificant I made no claim. After the quinine case was closed Captain Scott came forward and demanded his Chinaman to explain why he had landed a case so damaged, I returned to my office, but before doing so I told the captain that I would prefer this quinine to its price and remarked that it might be on board ship amongst the coolies. He replied "I dare say you would". I sent a letter on the following day, covering my claim, to the agents. On the 11th June I received a letter from L. Kniffler & Co saying that the captain would not pay the claim on the ground that the damage was not done on board the ship. I went over and demanded personally payment of the claim, first to Kniffler & Co. and then to the captain who was leaving port that day, but said he would not pay the claim. I have no more direct evidence to give but I can witness to the usual mode of packing quinine, several thousand ounces of which I have imported during the past year. They are always packed as this case was, and have hitherto arrived in good condition. It is neither customary nor necessary to pack such a goods in a tin lined case. Tin lined goods are used for goods liable to damage by heat or sea water. As to the value of the quinine, I sold on the 16th June 200 ounces at $4 an ounce. I am offered $4.25 per ounce for the balance of the pillaged case in question. I have also sold 400 ounces at $4 and $4.15.

To plaintiffs:—I have had claims against ships loaded by Gellatly Hankey, Sewell & Co, London. There have been frequent claims for quinine as well as other merchandise. I think the case was sufficiently secured. The value is not declared in this case, being under £100. At the time these goods arrived I was offered $4 per ounce.

To the Court:—The fracture on the hoop iron not being bright I inferred that the case had not been newly opened. It was landed on the evening of the 5th.

Plaintiff's Japanese shipping man then give evidence. He said he had been seven years in plaintiff's employ. He received the cargo out of the *Teviot*, six cases being damaged. The hoop on the quinine case was broken, and the centre board of the lid damaged. It appeared to have been done recently. The Chinaman was quite satisfied that the case was damaged. Witness opened the case on the 6th, and found 65 bottles of quinine intact. There was space in the corner of the box. Several cases landed yesterday ex *Lorne* were in splendid order.

Defendants called as witness their shipping clerk Victor Koche who was sworn and said:

Having heard that the case in question was damaged I examined it on the hatoba. One hoop was broken, but did not look to me as if the case had been opened. Captain Scott expressed the same opinion. Thirty-five bottles were found to be short, but this was not evident till they were counted over, leading Captain Nisbett to suppose that the case might have been so shipped. This was his reason for refusing to pay the claim.

To plaintiff:—In my opinion the case should have been tin lined.

Adjourned till 2 p.m.

In the afternoon this case was resumed.

David Scott, sworn, stated:—I saw this case before it was opened. The hoop on one corner was broken and the centre board was split half way down, the nails appearing to be of the same colour. I could see no appearance of new nails. The hoop was rusty and might have been broken without force. I did not see the case when opened. If the mate receiving the cargo had noticed this broken hoop he should have made some remark about it. It did not appear to be a recent break.

To plaintiff:—The nails taken out might have been replaced. The case was stained. It had not been opened when I saw it. I did not wait to see it opened. The Chinaman who delivered cargo ex *Teviot* was paid by me. He told me in answer to my enquiries that no notice of damage was made on the boat note.

To the Court:—This case was in the same state when brought on shore as when inspected. It was an ordinary case for carrying the goods, and quite a sufficient package for the purpose.

Gustav Reddelien, sworn:—On the 6th June I had the same kind of quinine on hand and up to the 18th no higher price than $3.50 could be obtained. On that date the Government buying for the army prices went up. We have taken the precaution to name the article by its right name and to declare its value; a necessary precaution, for it is unreasonable to hold the captain responsible for damages if no such declaration is made.

To plaintiff:—I do not know in what kind of cases our quinine arrives.

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JUDGMENT.

In this case the plaintiff claims from the master of the steamship *Teviot* the sum of $140, the value of 35 ounces of quinine short delivered from that ship. It is admitted that the case originally contained 100 ounces, and that when delivered and opened it contained only 65 ounces. It was taken for granted throughout the case that the loss was caused by theft of some one. The defence set up is:—

1st.—That the goods in question were insufficiently packed for goods of such a value as quinine.

2nd.—The contents ought to have been declared so that proper care might have been taken.

3rd.—That the case might have been plundered before it came on board; that it was delivered outwardly apparently in good order.

As to the first ground of defence the bill-of-lading contains a clause that "The owners of this steamer will not be accountable "for Gold, and Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewellery, Precious Stones, "or Precious Metals, or beyond the amount of One Hundred Pounds "on any one package, unless the bills-of-lading are signed for such "goods, and the value declared therein." The master has here fixed the limit of value beyond which he will not be accountable, and it is admitted that the package was not of that value—that it was valued for considerably less than £100, and it is not one of the articles named in the exception. The master's own condition having been complied with in this respect he cannot complain that something more was not done. I am of opinion therefore that the second ground of de ence must fail.

As to the third ground of defence, I find as a fact that the case was not delivered in apparent good order. This is abundantly shown by the refusal of the plaintiff's servant to receive it as in good condition and by the subsequent survey. The defendant having acknowledged to have received the package in good order externally and having given no evidence of fraud or mistake in the procurement of this acknowledgment he is bound by it, and not having delivered it in good order externally the only possible inference is that it was damaged while in the charge of the ship. And as the damage to the case was no doubt done at the time of the theft, I find as a fact that the theft was committed while the case was in charge of the ship. There is no exception in the bill-of-lading of loss by theft, and judgment must therefore be for the plaintiff.

As to the value, I find that on the day the quinine ought to have been delivered the market value was $3.50. The only evidence given by plaintiff, that is, the only evidence I can receive as given at the proper time, was that on the 16th, eleven days after the day the case was landed the price was $4. Mr Reddelien's evidence is that he had the same kind of quinine and that up to the 18th not more than $3.50 could be obtained. I take $3.50 therefore to have been the market value on the 5th and 6th. This, for 35 oz., makes $122.50.

Order:—Let the defendant pay to the plaintiff within 10 days from this date the sum of $122.50, and $9 costs.

IN THE DANISH CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before E. de BAVIER, Consul.

Saturday, July 21, 1877,

Messrs. KOLVIG AND VAN TORP, *Assessors.*

This was a case in which Kogijiro, a carpenter, sued Mrs Stibolt as executrix of her husband, the late N. Stibolt, for $831.75, the balance of an amount owing by the deceased at the time of his death, for work done and materials supplied.

Mr G. P. Ness appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr J. W. Hall appeared on behalf of the estate, as agent for Mrs. Stibolt.

His Honour said that it was his duty to attempt to bring about an amicable arrangement.

Mr Ness remarked that he would only be too happy; he had done his utmost to bring about an amicable arrangement, but had failed.

Mr Hall said that he should be glad if some arrangement could be arrived at. But no demand had been made for payment until the case was entered in the Court, and no attempt at an amicable arrangement had been made by the plaintiff. The defendant pleaded not indebted.

Mr Ness was surprised at Mr Hall's statement. He himself had demanded payment, and had also had three intervivews with Mr. Hall upon the subject,

His Honour said the hearing would have to proceed; and Mr. Ness then opened up his case. He stated that the deceased Mr. Stibolt had been in the habit of taking contracts and afterwards sublet ing them to the plaintiff; and at the time of his death he was indebted to the plaintiff, who was the most respectable carpenter in Yokohama in the sum he now claimed.

The plaintiff was then examined at length; and his evidence was to the effect that he had had considerable business transactions with Mr. Stibolt, and that sometimes large sums of money were owed him by Mr Stibolt. It was customary to pay carpenters in advance, except when there were large contracts, and the parties had continual transactions one with the other. He had asked Stibolt for payment, but had always been put off with promises that when there was plenty work he would be settled with altogether. He asked Mr Stibolt for a promissory note, but Mr Stibolt was too ill to give it to him.

A Japanese in the employ of defendant was examined but he knew nothing nothing of the transactions between plaintiff and Mr Stibolt.

Mr Hall asked when it was that the plaintiff found out that Mr Stibolt owed him the amount he now claimed.

Mr Ness replied for the plaintiff, and stated that he had called on him, Mr Ness, a few days prior to the death of Mr Stibolt; but Mr Stibolt was so ill the plaintiff could not apply for the amount due.

His Honour said he thought the plaintiff's statement that he and Mr Stibolt never balanced accounts, was a sufficient answer to the question.

To Mr Hall plaintiff stated that he knew at the time that Mr Stibolt died that he was indebted to plaintiff for a large sum. He remembered being present with Mr Hall at an interview with Mr Stibolt a few days before the death of the latter, and also telling Mr Hall that the amount due to him, plaintiff, was entered n a small book which he showed at the time, telling him that Mr Stibolt had signed for the amount mentioned in it, but that there was also another claim.

At this stage the procedings were adjourned till Thursday next, at 10 a.m.

IN H. I. G. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. ZAPPE Esq., Consul.

Saturday, July 31st, 1877.

HOSHINO EIJIRO *versus* H. LOTZ.

This case was resumed this morning from the 21st instant. Several witnesses were examined, viz.: Carl Leitz, Carl Bruck, Brumer Livers, Carl Falck, and a Japanese *jinrikisha* man. The foreigners stated that it was entirely the fault of the *jinrikisha* man that the collision took place. The ponies were not going fast, being at a slow trot at the time

The jinrikisha man stated that the ponies were driven very fast, and that the trap had not any lanterns lighted. After the evidence produced was taken,

The case was further adjourned for the productionadditional of evidence, until Monday next.

IN THE KANAGAWA SAIBANSHO.

Before ASAINA KANSUI, Esq., Vice-President.

Tuesday, July 24th, 1877.

SCHULTZ, REIS & Co. *v.* TSUCHIYA YUICHIRO and another.

Plaintiff claimed the compulsory delivery of a document illegally in the possession of defendants.

(Continued from 20th instant.)

Midzutani Seiroku was present this morning and said:—Bunjiro had asked me to inquire of Hanjiro whether he did not have amongst Tsuchiya's papers a receipt for $2,000. Hanjiro after a few days showed and gave me a document which was a copy of such a receipt, and I gave this to Bunjiro. I was then requested by plaintiffs to get the original receipt, but as this did not exist among Tsuchiya's papers they told me to get another copy. Hanjiro first wanted to know what plaintiffs wanted with it, and while speaking to Bunjiro on the subject several other people came and endeavoured to force me to give up the original receipt and threatened to call the police in if I did not. A hot debate then ensued and in the end all parties being excited it was resolved to call a meeting. This was arranged to take place on the following morning in a tea house, but not being directly concerned in the matter I did not attend.

After hearing this evidence, the Court adjourned and judgment was deferred *sine die*, plaintiffs to be informed of the date when decision will be delivered.

Wednesday, July 25th, 1877.

D. SCOTT *v.* WING CHEONG WO.

This was a claim for $29.42.

Plaintiff stated that this was a bill for landing cargo belonging to defendant.

Defendant said that for a long time his goods had been landed by plaintiff whose charges had at times varied a little, but this time too much so with regard to several items. When the bill had been first presented defendant had grumbled and told the bill collector to take it back to plaintiff and get a reduction of at least $2. The collector had never presented the bill again.

Plaintiff said he had taken $2 off to endeavour to bring the other to terms, and had sent the bill in at least a dozen times for payment. Defendant refused to settle, and plaintiff was now forced to sue him. Plaintiff produced in Court several bills for landing charges from the M. M. Co. and asked the Court to compare the rates in these with his own charges. The M. M. Co. charged six cents per package all round.

After hearing defendant's statements which it was considered unnecessary to interpret, his Honour informed plaintiff that a verdict had been returned in his favour and defendant persuaded to sign an agreement, promising to pay the amount of $29.42.

Plaintiff explained to the Court that this suit had not been prosecuted for the sake of two dollars. Defendant was a leading and influential Chinese merchant, and if allowed to go without paying this bill, his example would induce other merchants and importers of his nationality to endeavour to do likewise.

Thursday, July 26th, 1877.

H. GRAUERT (as agent for the German ship *Madagassger*)

v. MIYAZAKI HAMPEI.

This was a claim for $2,800. It appears that the defendant and others chartered from the plaintiff the German vessel *Madagassger*, to proceed with general cargo to Hakodate, and from there to proceed to Shanghai with a cargo of seaweed, but they did not carry out the charter-party.

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The case was resumed this morning from the 23rd instant.

On account of the illness of Mr Asaina Kansui, Vice-President, Mr Sasaki Kayenoshi, President of the Court, took the chair and conducted to-day's hearing.

The case having been adjourned for the evidence of the alleged principal in the charter-party, Murakawa Yahei, head of the house of Maruoka in Yokohama was examined. At first he pleaded total ignorance of the whole matter, but gradually it was elicited from him that he *had* heard of the *Madagassger*; that he believed some one wished to charter her; that a meeting had taken place at which the parties in the transaction met, but that at the time he did not know what their business was; and finally the admission was made that he had been present at the signing of the charter-party as were also two other persons.

During the delivery of this evidence

His Honour said that it was a matter of fact that the contract existed, but wished to know if plaintiff could prove by his witnesses that it was signed by Miyazaki Hampei for Muruoka?

Mr Grauert said he could and remarked that a witness present in Court had said he was going to Hakodate in the ship for Muruoka, and had asked Mr Grauert for an introduction to the captain.

This hearing occupied over two hours, but very little of the evidence was interpreted and an adjournment was called for the attendance of the two persons who were present with last witness at the signing of the charter-party. It was thought possible to find these men within seven or eight days.

Adjourned *sine die*.

A PHONETIC FIELD-DAY.

(Saturday Review.)

Our Phonetic friends have been holding what it is now fashionable to call a Conference. In reading the report of the meeting of the would-be reformers of spelling, one is constantly reminded of that Lay in which Macaulay describes the gathering of the force of Lars Porsenna. A proud man was Mr. E. Jones, B. A. (of Liverpool), upon the trysting day. Mr. Tito Pagliardini was ranged beneath his eye, and Mr. Baxter Langley and many a proud ally. Among the conveners were "Mr. J. M. D. Meiklejohn, Professor of History and Art of Education, University St. Andrews, on the ground that there is a *primâ facie* case for inquiry." Also, *sans phrase*, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, who knows about drains, and Mr. Condy, M.A., appear among the philologists. Exeter added, in the person of Mr. Clapp, a representative of her School Board, and indeed there is no doubt that School Boards are sincerely interested in anything that can facilitate education.

Whether the phonetic reform of spelling is the best way of making matters easier remains to be seen. Mr. Max Müller had asked, in an article republished in an unknown tongue "by the benevolence of Mr. John Coltman of Newcastle-on-Tyne," whether there was "no statesman in England sufficiently proof against ridicule to call the attention of Parliament to what is a growing national misfortune." Mr. Lowe has written to say that he is that man, that statesman. He has been informed that "there are thirty-nine sounds in the English language. There are twenty-four letters. I think that each letter should represent one sound, that fifteen new letters should be added, so that there should be a letter for every sound, and that every one should write as he speaks." At present Mr. Lowe finds that boys "from the sixth standard" are "unable to read aloud tolerably, and have no idea of the pronunciation of the language." Perhaps a more funny set of arguments was never put together. For example, a boy from the sixth standard very likely expresses himself naturally thus:—"Ere's a statesman as isn't afeared of reticule, 'e hisn't," Of course when that lad comes to read Mr. Lowe's note in the newspapers aloud he blunders overs it. And the remedy is to be the introduction of fifteen new lettters, which will perhaps express the clicks, grunts, and nasal accents of the rustic, while the worthy lad meanwhile is "to write as he pronounces." A learned Frenchman has been contributing to the *Temps* a series of articles on the fine part of reading aloud; but he is not so revolutionary as to propose to introduce "zey zeying" into literary language. Meanwhile Mr. Isaac Pitman was immensely gratified by Mr. Lowe's letter. Mr. Pitman really seems to be a person who is easily pleased. He says that there are thirty-eight sounds in English and twenty-six letters, whereas Mr. Lowe gives a different calculation. Then Mr. Pitman went on to talk about "the 102 letters and combinations representing 269 sounds"; and this they call facilitating education. By way of showing how phonetically-minded people agree among themselves, a letter was read from the Bishop of Exeter. The Bishop did not, of course, go so far as a statesman who is proof against ridicule; "he said it was essential to have no new letters, and only a few critical marks." We are not certain that the Bishop has got rid of a lingering fondness for the look of accentuated Greek.

Mr. Lowe was not present at the meeting, or he might have refuted Mr. Storr. That gentleman "hoped the Conference would give no encouragement to the suggestion that any changes of accepted pronunciations were involved in the reform advocated." Now Mr. Lowe, unless we misunderstand him, would let pronunciation be a free fight, every man writing as he pronounces. Thus, for example, a dandy would write that "Mistaw Lowe is a statesman insensible to widicule." But Mr. Storr does not at all see the good of this kind of change. In fact, the free-fight stage of spelling is over, and the forms which best adapted themselves to their environment have survived. Certainly these forms often do not seem the fittest; we grant that; but we hold that to provoke an insurrection among boys "of the sixth standard," to stir up a wordy war, and to fall back on the diplomacy of a Royal Commission, is not a scientific way of dealing with language. But if Mr. Whitney and Mr. Max Müller agree—*συνωμοσαν γὰρ οντες εχθιστοι τὸ πρίν*—that spelling is a matter of legislation, why, the sooner Mr. Lowe moves a few resolutions on the business the better. He may divide the Liberal party a little more; but that has ceased to be a very important consideration.

We do not observe in the printed report of this Conference that the chairman, Professor Sayce, said very much, or committed himself to the accents of Dr. Temple, the new letters of Mr. Lowe, or the combinations of Mr. Pitman, whose alphabet seems admirably calculated to express the ravings of the inspired speakers at a Shakers' meeting. Mr. Sayce's opinion must necessarily be received with the deference due to his learning, when he talks about philology. He declarged that English spelling "cultivated an unphilological habit of mind. The philologist wanted to trace the changes in sound from generation to generation Spelling like ours concealed them." Now, of two evils, we prefer that philologists should be thrown out now and then with the sound of *ea* in tea in Queen Anne's time, rather than that we should undergo an irruption of pedantry, and of alphabets named "Jones-Burns," "digraphic," "Pitman," and "mixed," at the present moment. Mr. Max Müller says that "language is not made only for scholars and etymologists"; and we may add that all the disorder of arbitrary spelling cannot be introduced to please philologists. At one time French ladies and gentlemen sounded words in a very affected way, which one may see imitated in old comedies and satires. Does Mr. Sayce think that the courtly scholars of the period should have written as they pronounced? Or is it necessary that, because the editor of the *Tobermore Trumpet* may sound *wh* like *f*, therefore he should print in his leaders "fat is the matter wid her Machesty's meenisters"? Where, in fact, does Mr Sayce draw the line? All varieties of sound in words are interesting to the philologist; but what a hideous chaos English literature would be by this time if spelling had not hidden the difference! In fact, just as speech is granted us to conceal our thoughts, spelling is useful to cover the infinite and infinitesimal varieties of sound which in spoken language may be given to each word. Philologists may, as a rule, learn what they want from rhymes, just as we know from Latin verse what the quantity of each foot was.

Great Anna, whom three realms obey,
Doth sometimes counsel take, and sometimes tea,

is the kind of hint that rhyme gives in abundance, and let that suffice for philologists. We will venture on an *argumentum ad hominem* with the Professor of Comparative Philology. How does he like Mr. Macarthur's scheme? Mr. Macarthur, as a teacher near Glasgow, has a peculiar right to be heard about the pronunciation of English. The Glesky pronunciation is jest rideeclous, to put it phonetically. And he writes a poem of Lord Byron's thus:—

The Destruction of the Accirian.

The Acirian came down like a woolf on the fold,
And his cohorts wer gleeming in purple and gold.

How does Mr. Sayce like it? What would Mr. Oppert think of the Accirian, or would he prefer the alternative generously given by Mr. Macarthur, and read "Acirian"? Really at the bare notion of such reforms one turns—still to quote Mr. Macarthur—

As cold as the spray of the roc-beeting surf.

Perhaps Mr. Macarthur would spell the name of a famous ancient city "Earache"; or would he go the other way about, and dignify a painful but unromantic malady with the primeval name of Erech?

One would imagine that the absurd caprice and whimsicality of all these systems and schemes would strike even their authors, and that a Conference would break up in laughter. What sort of ear has the man who wants to spell "goods" *guodz*? How can any one hope to know how Mr. Fry, Mr. Macarthur, and the rest pronounce

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when they are at home? Only people who live with them would be able to understand their letters and their printed works. The reformers are only united in dislike of established custom and usage. As soon as any serious attempt was made to please them, they would split off into a hundred sections, like other schismatics. The vestment would be rent into as many fragments as the ancient Covenant, and Mr. Pitman would be found maintaining that he and a pupil, like Davie Deans and his friend, composed the true church of spelling. A little band would go with Mr. Macarthur into the wilderness near Glasgow. Only too many Scotch persons would form a congregation in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, to help Mr. Alexander Bain to maintain the position of the late Dr. Clarke of Marechal College, that "life is a drém." Shurli, sèd I, màn is but a shàdo, and life a drem." How could the convivial view of existence be better stated in Scotch? Only in the border counties the phonetic speller would have to write that "Life is a drawm," for that is how they pronounce it in the Peebles district. While these secessions took place, scholars who have, rather hastily we think, lent their names to this movement, would return to quiet collegiate cloisters, and add to the knowledge and wisdom of the world.

Phonetic spelling is merely one of the many fantastic shapes of modern individualism. It is like spirit-rapping, like conscientious objections to vaccination, like the morbid desire to marry one's deceased wife's sister, like Miss Cobbe's patent religion. To most of these crazes one or two distinguished men have given a kind of support. Is it necessary to say that the phonetic people have "drawn" Mr. Gladstone? They quote this text from the ex-Premier:—"The difficulties of spelling are enough to drive the learner mad." Surely that is stated rather too strongly, unless all educated people are either mad, or gifted with a power of menta resistance to maddening influences which we had thought unusual.

The reformers have one argument on their side to which we would willingly accord the most respectful attention. They complain—especially the politicians among them complain—of the difficulty of teaching children to read. This is not a matter over which we are inclined to make merry, though it may be thought perhaps that the difficulty is somewhat exaggerated. But some of the reformers seem to have a remedy which is at least less objectionable than the arbitrary revolution of written and printed English. Mr. Curwen said at the Conference—and we have heard the statement before—that, if children were taught phonetically in the lower "standard," they "could afterwards be taught the arbitrary (that is the usual) spelling." Thus, children, *ex hypothesi*, would learn easily and quickly, first on a system, next in the wonted way, and no ridiculous anarchy would be brought into our books and letters. But even that does not satisfy the reformers who issue the programme of the Conference. "Difficulties and objections would disappear if the new spelling could be taught to children for reading and writing; if children could pass easily from reading the new to reading the old spelling, and if the new spelling could be easily read by adults. Children would not be required to write in the old spelling, and adults would not be expected to write in the new spelling." How excessively condescending on the part of the children! They would not turn Mr. Lowe out of office, if he were in, because he had not mastered the fifteen new letters. They would not try the brain of Mr. Gladstone, which has already, it seems, suffered such a strain from the old spelling, by making him take up the new. Old spellers would be a kind of Jotuns, an expiring alien race, retired to lonely corners of the hills, to read Wordsworth in the old spelling. Where is the end of this nonsense to be? or are we all to lisp like babies of two years old, to write in words of one syllable, and adopt, not merely the spelling, but the grammar of young costermongers and ploughboys? These measures would save ploughboys and costermongers a world of trouble; but we think that, when all was done, philologists would still be far from happy.

The *Sir William Wallace* was spoken 17th June, Lat. 35.20 S. and Long 96 43 E., from London for Yokohama.

We learn from the Manila *Comercio* that the British ship *Mary Shepherd* was lost on the night of 20th June off the Coast of Lubang, Mindoro. The Captain and three of the crew were drowned. The chief mate and 16 of the crew arrived at Manila in the *Isabel*. The *Mary Shepherd* was on her voyage from Mauritius to Manila in ballast.—*China Mail.*

The heaviest dew fell last night that we have ever seen in Shanghai. The stars were shining brightly, and the moisture fell in such large drops that umbrellas were put up upon the Bund. The phenomenon of apparent rain without a cloud being visible had a most curious effect.—*Shanghai Courier.*

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 24th July, 1877.

The British Ministry has explained that the troops which have sailed are only for the purpose of increasing the Garrisons in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, 23rd July, 1877

The Russian troops have occupied Lovatz and the Chipka pass.

The British troops are proceeding to Malta and Gibraltar. Their eventual destination is believed to be Gallipoli.

FIGHTING IN AMERICA.

Desperate fighting has taken place at Pittsburg, and United States troops have been despatched to restore order.

LONDON, 21st July, 1877.

The available Turkish troops in Constantinople have been ordered to proceed to Adrianople.

The Head Quarters of the Russian army have been removed to Ternova.

Suleiman Pasha's Army has embarked at Antivari.

Abdul Kerim Pasha has been dismissed the Army.

The Russian Forces are advancing on Philippopolis.

The Russian (Query Turkish Forces) have been defeated at Plevna.

The British troopships have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for sea.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN AMERICA.

A formidable Railway strike has occurred in America, the military firing upon the people.

London, 12th July, 1877.

THE BRITISH MEDITERANEAN SQUADRON.

Four ironclads have been despatched to reinforce the Mediterranean Squadron.

THE ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS ACROSS THE DANUBE.

The Russian troops have arrived at Selvi.

90,000 men of the Russian army have crossed the Danube at Sistova.

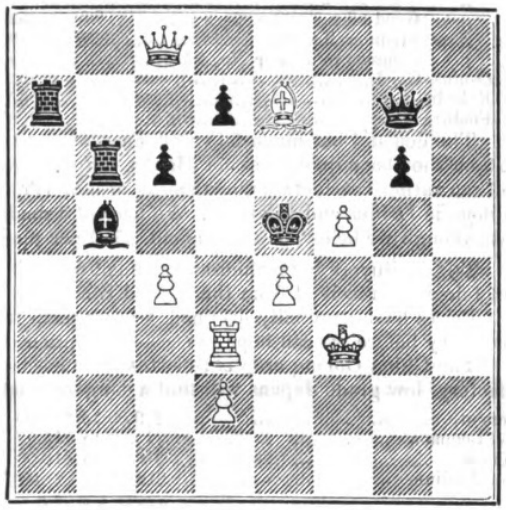
BOMBARDMENT OF EUPATORIA.

Several Turkish ironclads have bombarded Eupatoria.

PROBLEM.

By J. C. ROLL.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 4 moves.

SOLUTION OF DR. GOLD'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—B. to Q. Kt.'s 3rd.	1.—B. to Q.'s 4th.
2.—Q. to Q. B.'s 6th, ch.	2.—Anything.
3.—Mates.	

Correct answers received from W.H,S. and W.B.M., Tôkiô.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—There is no new feature noticeable in our market. *Yarns* continue in moderate demand, *Shirtings* are quiet and other articles unchanged. The native currency has further declined, and as the dealers have great difficulty in procuring Mexican dollars, deliveries are proceeding very slowly.

Grey Shirtings:—

7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce....	$1.40 to $1.75
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,, ...	1.70 to 2.30
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,, ...	1.57½ to 2.40
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,, ...	2.05 to 2.60
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,, ...	1.40 to 1.62½
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,, ...	1.10 to 1.25

White Shirtings:—

60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.	... ...	2.20 to 2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb.	...	0.67½ to 0.80
Black Velvets				7.25 to 8.25
English Drills 14/15 lbs. 40 yds,	30 in.	... ...		2.40 to 2.75
Taffachelas	12 yds,	43 in.	(noml.)	1.70 to 2.15

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$28.75 to 31.75	
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$31.50 to 34.75	
No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$35.00 to 39.50	
Reverse Twist 16-24	,, ...	—	

Woollens.—There has not been much doing during the past week, business having been greatly interfered with by the constant falling of native exchange, which also renders deliveries very unsatisfactory. Prices remain as last quoted.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in. ...	5 50 to	7.00
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in. ...	4.25 to	5.25
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in. ...	4.00 to	5.25
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in. ...	0 22 to	0.31
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in. ...	5.75 to	6.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in. ...	16 50 to	17.50
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in. ...	12.00 to	13.00
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in. ...	0.17 to	0.18

Figured Mousselines de Laine	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.24 to	0.28
Multicolored ,,	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.28 to	0.36
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	.. 48 in. to	52 in...	0.80 to	1.20
Presidents	...54 in. to	56 in...	0.60 to	0.65
Pilots	...54 in. to	56 in...	0.45 to	0.55
Union	.. 54 in. to	56 in...	0.60 to	0.75
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs....	per lb ...	0.40 to	0.48

Sugar.—The market is quiet, with a decline to report in value of *Formosa* Sugars, other kinds being unaltered. Stocks of all sorts amount to 80,000 piculs.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul...	$4.80 to	$4.90
,, in basket	,, ...		$4.75
Taiwanfoo in bag...	,, ...		$4.80
do. in basket...	,, ...		$4.70
China No 1 Ping-fah	,, ...		None
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,, ...	$8.40 to	$8.80
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,, ...	$8.00 to	$8.30
China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...	$7.30 to	$7.70
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,, ...	$6.70 to	$7.10
,, No. 6 E-pak	,, ...	$6.00 to	$6.40
Swatow Brown	,, ...		None.
Daitong	,, ...		$4.15
Japan Rice	,, ...	$2.10 to	$2.40
Kerosene Oil	,, ...	$3.75 to	$4.00

Kerosene Oil.—The market is quiet with a tendency to lower rates, but no transactions have been reported, as dealers offer prices which holders are unwilling to accept. Quotations are purely nominal at $3.75 to $4.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The following is our report per American mail, dated 24th instant:—

Since the 11th instant a very fair business has been done in Hanks at an advance of $20 to $25 per picul. Latterly, however, the few buyers who have still the command of the market, seem to have been less disposed to take every bale which arrived here, and prices close in consequence somewhat weaker, reductions of about $10 on the quotations given below having, in fact, been obtained this morning. Native dealers are not very willing sellers, as their silk still lays down here at considerably over Yokohama rates, though we hear that some purchases have been effected lately in the up country markets at a decline of about 15 dollars per picul. Some old Oshius and Filature Silks have been bought at the prices noted below.

Settlements amount to 600 bales of Hanks, and 75 of Oshius and Filatures,—in all 675 bales.

The total export since 1st of July is 844 bales (including that by the outgoing French and American mails), against 1,024 bales for the same period last year.

Stocks are estimated at 500 bales old Silk and 300 bales new Hanks.

		In London at 4s. 1½d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.20 per kilo.*
Hanks, Best No. 1 & 2	$580 to 600	21/6 to 22/2	59.00 to 61.00
,, Good No. 2	$550 to 570	20/5 to 21/2	56.50 to 58.50
,, Good all round No. 2½	$530 to 540	19/9 to 20/1	54.50 to 55.50
,, Medium No. 3	$490 to 510	18/4 to 19/1	50.50 to 52.50
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$450 to 480	17/ to 18/	47.00 to 50.00
Oshius, Good	$520 to 540	19/5 to 20/1	53.50 to 55.50
Kakeda, best	$620	22/10	63.00
Filature Silk	$650 to 720	23/10 to 26/3	66.00 to 73.00

The demand has much fallen off since, and at the close dealers are very willing sellers at reductions of $15 to $20 on the above quotations for Hanks. Purchases have been effected to the extent of 100 bales. Arrivals have been rather considerable, and stocks of new Hanks are now about 600 bales. Nothing of importance has been done in Oshius and Filatures. We hear of a small transaction in new Kakedas, but the price is not deffinitely known, though we believe it to be about $550 per picul.

Tea.—Buyers have almost suspended operations for the present, as taking into account the tenor of recent telegrams received from the United States, the demands of native holders are quite absurd.

Prices have nominally declined $1 per picul from *Fine* downwards, but a much heavier reduction will be necessary before we can hope to see a resumption of trade.

The China Oolong crop is reported as much larger than that of last season, and should the quality be satisfactory, low grade Japans will find a dangerous opponent meeting them in the American markets.

Common	$ 9.00 to $12.00	Fine	$24.00 to $28.00
Good Common	$13.00 to $15.00	Finest	$29.00 to $32.00
Medium	$16.00 to $18.00	Choice	$34.00 & upwards.
Good Medium	$19.00 to $22.00	Choicest	—

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The business of the past week has been again extremely limited, with slightly weaker rates for Sterling Bills.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 1d.	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	75
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 0d.	,, Private 10 days sight	76
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 1¼d.	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	96½
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	5.02½	,, 30 days sight Private	98½
Bank 6 months' sight	5.10	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	97
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.20	,, 30 days sight Private	99
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	¾ % dis.	Kinsatz	424
,, Private 10 days' sight	1¼ ,,	Gold Yen	402

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 22	Oceanic	Parsell	British str.	3750	San Francisco	July 4	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 22	Lotus	McNabb	British str.	1406	Hongkong	„ 15	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 23	Gaelic	Kidley	British str.	2656	Hongkong	„ 17	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 23	Cristofoo Colombo	Count Canevaro	Italian corvette	2500	Kobe	„ 21	——	——
„ 23	Egeriar	Comd. Douglas	British sloop	894	Hakodate	„ 18	——	——
„ 24	Sir William Wallace	Colville	British barque	966	London	Mar. 21	General	L. Kniffler & Co.
„ 25	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1914	Shanghai & ports	July 17	Coal, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 28	Glamis Castle	Greig	British str.	2338	Hongkong	„ 21	Ballast	Adamson, Bell & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
July 23	Oceanic	Parsell	British str.	3750	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 24	Lorne	McCulloch	British str.	1614	Kobe and Nagasaki	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 25	Volga	Rolland	French str.	1503	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 25	Gaelic	Kidley	British str.	2656	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 25	Sarah	Atkins	Am. barque	661	Puget Sound	Ballast	Captain.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Glamis Castle	Greig	British steamer	2338	Hongkong	July 28	Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Lotus	McNabb	British steamar	1406	Hongkong	July 22	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Malacca	Briscol	British steamer	1709	Hongkong	July 21	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong
Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese steamer	1914	Shanghai & ports	„ 25	M. B. Co.	Shanghai
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1735	Hongkong	July 16	M. M. Co.	
SAILING SHIPS.							
Annie W. Weston	Winsor	American barque	740	Hakodate	July 10	Japanese	
Benedicta	Jansen	German schooner	247	Takao	July 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Countess of Kintore	Norie	British ship	830	London	June 30	L. Kniffler Co.	Kobe
Charter Oak	Staples	American ship	962	New York	June 29	China & Jap. Trading Co.	
Caroline	Turnbull	British ship	987	London	July 11	Gütschow & Co.	Kobe
Etta Loring	Loring	American barque	716	New York	July 2	Isaacs Bros.	New York
Maitland	Davies	British barque	712	Cardiff	June 19	M. M. Co.	
Otsego	Cook	Am. schooner	42	Kurile Islands	July 19	Captain	
Semantha	Morresey	British barque	950	Aberdeen	July 13	H. Ahrens & Co.	
Sir William Wallace	Colville	British barque	966	London	July 24	L. Kniffler & Co.	

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Gaelic* from Hongkong:—Lieut. Col. Hall, R.A., Messrs. J. Taites, S. Brown; and 355 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Lorne* for Kobe and Nagasaki:—Messrs. MacFarlane, and A. A. Meyer, 2 Chinese, and 53 Japanese.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs Wheelock and child, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Corne, Miss Flow, Gen. Le Gendre, Lieut. Commd. Goodrich, U.S.N, Lieut. Abbott, Messrs. Beel, Fowlie, Morris, G. M. Weed, Fessfeld, H. J. Weston, J. D. O'Shea, Blackwall, Kleinwort, Gundorph, Taylor, Miss Kudome, Miss Asa, and 24 Japanese in the cabin; 1 European, 6 Chinese, and 336 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Volga* for Hongkong:—Mme. Le Revd. Mere St. Mathilde, La Sœur Francoise and 3 children, Messrs. S. J. Elder, A. Dechanel, Houplain, L. Hostis, Coroleur, Mazé, Daniel, Barlier, and 4 Japanese in the cabin; 5 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Gaelic*, for Liverpool:—Mr. and Mrs. Joyner. For San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. Wykoff and 2 children, Miss Clark, Lieut. Col. Hall, Messrs. R. W. Weinholt, T. F. Ballance, W. Taylor, J. Taites, J. Murray, S. Brown, L. Tsuda, K. Kawamura, and J. Satow; 2 Europeans, 4 Japanese, and 355 Chinese in steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	... $52,750

Per Steam-ship *Volga* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France	... 14 bales.
England	...120 „
Total ...	...134 bales.
Treasure for London	...$28,800
„ Marsilles	...$ 2,700

REPORTS.

The Steam-ship *Gaelic* reports left Hongkong at 3 p.m., on the 17th, passed the *City of Peking* at 2 p.m., on the 18th, experienced calms throughout, arriving at Yokohama on the 23rd at 2.30 a.m. Passage, Five days nine hours.

The *Glamis Castles* reports strong N.E. winds during the passage, for the last two days experienced rough stormy weather, and a heavy sea.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 72.

China Sea.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

PIHQUAN HARBOUR ROCK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Captain Williams of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamer the "Chefoo" observed, on the 24th May last, a rock on which a heavy sea at ¾ flood was breaking in mid channel at the entrance to Pihquan Harbour. The islet off the south end of Chinquan Island bore from the rock W. by N.; and Pingfoong Rock Point, to the west of Pingfoong Island, bore N. by E. magnetic. This information has been received from Mr. W. Handyside Tapp, H. B. M.'s Registrar of Shipping.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineers' Office,
Shanghai, 25th June, 1877. J. 28. 6 ins.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the **IMPROVED-BREECH,** STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.



PIESSE & LUBIN
WHOLESALE
PERFUMERS,
LONDON.
July 28th, 1877. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.



In the U. S. Consular General Court at Kanagawa, Japan.

J. M. BATCHELDER,

Against

THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF THE BARQUE

"CAYALTI."

TO THE FORMER OWNER OR OWNERS OF THE SAID BARQUE AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. GREETING.

WHEREAS an action has been brought in this Court by the above-named Plaintiff against the proceeds of the sale of the Barque *"CAYALTI,"* now in the hands of the UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL for Japan, praying that the said proceeds may be paid to him on account of monies advanced and transportation and supplies furnished to the crew and coolies belonging to the said Barque *"CAYALTI."*

Now therefore take notice, that unless answer be filed therein within three months from the date hereof, judgment will be taken by the said Plaintiff according to the prayer of his Petition.

Given under my hand with the Seal of said Court affixed, this 28th day of May, A.D. 1877.

(Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul-General.
J. 1. 3ms.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER



dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon almost all descriptions of Property at the current rates of premium.

Total Sum insured in 1876, £248,980,367.

Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

WILKIN & ROBISON,
Agents,
Yokohama and Kobe.

Yokohama, January 25, 1877. tf.

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INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of he Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

INSURANCE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Content in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at curren rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent. per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH

BY TAKING

HOCKIN'S

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless, and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient* or *Brisk Purgative* according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly HALF A CENTURY proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers, or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of **Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers,** and the other ordinary **ailments** of life.

Agents—

BOMBAY, MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

16th June, 1877. 12 m—1f.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

SECOND-HAND IN LONDON,

THE

Japan Mail or Japan Weekly Mail,

FOR Cash or Newspapers would be exchanged. Write to *SHIMBUN*, care of Mr. TURNER, News Agent, All Saints Road, Westbourne Park, W., London.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of al kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873. tf.

CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES. THE MOST



EFFICACIOUS REMEDY is **PANCREATIC** EMULSION.—The original and Genuine prepared only by **SAVORY & MOORE,** 143, New Bond-st., London. Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

July 28, 1877.

HAYWARD TYLER & CO.

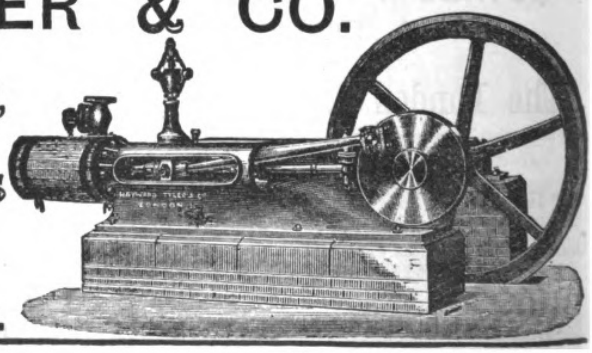
ENGINEERS AND MAKERS OF

SODA WATER MACHINERY,

ENGINES AND BOILERS,

HORIZONTAL ENGINES

With Rider's Automatic Valve Gear for ensuring Economy in Steam and Fuel.



84 & 85, WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 28.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omissonto renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

August 2nd, at No. 85B., Main Street, the wife of CHAS. J. STROME of a son.

DIED.

On the 29th instant at his residence No. 66, Main Street, THOMAS DAVIS, aged 39 years.

Notes of the Week.

We publish elsewhere an important Reuters' Telegram, which is just to hand as we go to press.

Judging from reports in native papers the Imperial troops are gaining nothing but a succession of victories, and the Satsuma forces seem to retreat as fast as their antagonists approach. It may be so, but we shall be very much surprised to learn that the kind of victories reported are likely to bring the war to a speedy termination. This kind of strife may be carried on for years, causing but little comparative loss to the insurgents while the drain upon the Imperialist resources is frightful. The battles of July alone show a loss to the latter of over two thousand killed and seriously wounded, while those suffering from slighter wounds and illness amount to four thousand more, so that fully six thousand men have been incapacitated during last month. The guerilla tactics of the insurgents protect them from any such loss, and while they may be unable to hold their own in the open field, they are strong enough to be able to carry on the present style of fighting indefinitely. Certainly commanders such as Yamagata and the best informed among the Japanese do not look for a speedy termination, unless the attempted compromise should be successful. Before styling the announcement that an attempt at compromise has been made 'a fable" the *Tokio Times* would do well to consult a source which as everyone knows is always open to it. The selected adviser of the Japanese Government, of Formosan notoriety, has openly said that he trusted that a compromise would shortly be effected, and further bloodshed spared. He certainly ought to know, considering the object of his recent visit to the members of the *Daijô-kuwan* at Kiôto; his consultation lasting an entire day with General Saigo the younger (whom since the Formosan *fiasco* the selected adviser always patronisingly terms his protegé) at the Mint at Osaka, and the subsequent interview at Nagasaki with H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces. The *Tokio Times* well knows (or it is inexcusable if it does not know, considering the close bonds of fellowship existing between it and the special adviser) that a compromise has been attempted and so far failed. This is to be regretted, for if the special adviser had succeeded in bringing it about, he would have atoned in some slight degree for the grievous wrongs and heavy losses he had caused to the Japanese Government since they began to listen to his mischievous counsels. The chief event of the week has been the return of the Emperor from Kiôto to Tôkiô, since which nothing has been published regarding his movements.

A telegram was recieved this morning from Shanghai, announcing that the *Oceanic* arrived under sail off the Saddle Islands yesterday morning, whence she telegraphed to Shanghai for assistance. The steamer *Amoy* was sent down to her with as little delay as possible, and took the *Oceanic* in tow for Hongkong, where she will be docked, and her repairs effected, it is supposed, in time to despatch her to San Francisco about the end of this month.

On another page will be found a translation on the "Question of Extra-territoriality" in which the writer argues that in their desire to get rid of the extra-territoriality clause the minds all the thinking portion of the public are turned to the revision of the criminal law. The writer fully recognises that until there is some guarantee that the legal reforms, which have from time to time supposed to have been adopted, shall be properly carried out, it is useless to hope that foreign powers will permit their subjects to come under Japanese jurisdiction. How far there is any chance of such guarantee being possible may be judged from the notice that has just appeared in the *Hôchi Shimbun* and *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* (the Government organ) authorising the application of torture *(gômôn)* to those who are being tried for participation in the present rebellion. Unwilling to believe that the Japanese would continue a practice which has been discarded by every nation that wishes to lay any claim to be called civilized, most foreigners have been unwilling to believe that it was still resorted to in this country. A notification, certainly somewhat ambiguously worded, was published in June 1876, which in our eagerness to put faith in the sincerity of Japanese progress, was construed into an announcement that the practice of torture was abolished. But these bright hopes have received a fatal blow in the unmistakable notification published in the journals referred to. We have neither time nor space at present to give that consideration to the subject which it demands. We can only hope in all earnestness that the Japanese Government will hasten to take away so foul a stain from their national character, for they may rest assured that nothing will work them more harm in the world's opinion, while they must give up all hopes of abolition of the obnoxious clause as long as they persist in clinging to the horrible, savage and demoralizing practice of torture.

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The "Voice from New Japan" may esteem himself fortunate—we presume it emanates from a "he" although it bears a wonderfully shrill resemblance to that of some scolding vixen—that he is *Vox, et præterea nihil.* Voices making use of the offensive expressions to which this ill-bred "voice" resorts are apt to bring the bodies to which they unfortunately appertain into serious trouble, so that the unlucky possessors, suffering from the consequences of their tenant's rashness, are fain to ask themselves in the words of one of Tennyson's "Two Voices"

"Thou art so full of misery
Were it not better not to be?"

The *Tokio Times* should adopt for its motto "Fie! foh! fum!" for in the most trifling matters does it detect British interference and British diplomatic pressure, and British hostility to Japan, and British this and British that, pretending to have as keen a nose as the giant in smelling the blood of an Englishman. "Hath Britain all the sun that shines?" and does this rouse the writer to a pitch of hysteric jealousy? But as there be some men "that are mad if they behold a cat" so there are some rare papers that become harmlessly insane when they allow the little mind they have to run on England and the English. Now it might reasonably be supposed that any one possessing a particle of common sense or fair judgment would either have refrained from further remarks on the subject of the Postal Treaty, when the falsity of those to which it had already given utterance has been so fully exposed, or in a manful way have retracted the invented accusations. But no; again and again does the *Tokio Times* return to this thread-bare and by no means interesting subject, with a persistency that that can only be explained by lack of any other subject, to expatiate upon and consequent necessity of padding. We should have refrained from devoting so much space to the explanation of this matter of Postal Arrangements, had not the wounded feelings of certain individuals who had presumed without authority to speak in the name of the Post Office Department prompted them to enlist in their cause so willing a champion as the "Fie! foh! fum!" journal, and to hoodwink one of our daily contemporaries also into believing that they had been sorely wronged. It was therefore due to the community that we should show them from what source all the stir and talk arose. We shall not refer to the subject again, no matter what may be twaddled about "wrong and injustice" to the Japanese Government. The fact is that the Japanese Government, instead of so regarding it, warmly approves the course pursued by the British authorities as being that which it expressly desired. Until certain arrangements have been completed in England it has not, and never had, any wish that Japanese Mails should be forwarded by British Mail packets. It does really seem rather hard that in a simple matter of this kind the Japanese Government cannot be permitted to manage its business in its own way, without having to be subject to the impertinently proffered advice and dictation of the *Tokio Times.* The *Gazette* also should have taken steps to find out the true position of affairs before permitting itself to be made use of, and finding itself compelled to resort to the expedient of blaming its own Government in order to uphold the cause of some petty officials of the Post Office. It can hardly be pleasing to the Japanese Government to be lectured by the *Tokio Times* for making "needless confessions" when in fact it had made none, there being none to make. All that they have done has been to correct in their own interests the errors and presumption of one of their subordinates.

It is the chief aim of the *Tokio Times* to mislead the public into believing that it is the chosen mouth-piece of the Japanese Government, and that it always speaks by authority. But the Government have already had good cause to wish to be relieved from any such assumption, and have no desire to be defended by such sorry and dangerous advocacy. We believe, and trust, that the incident that gave rise to all the fuss "will not soon be forgotten" by the schemers who set afoot the unnecessary agitation. "Any unpleasant" feeling that may arise from it will certainly be confined to themselves and be the result of well merited disappointment.

The effect of the gale of the 26th appears to have been very widely felt and to have been attended with great destruction of property and considerable loss of life. Full accounts of the extent of the storm have not yet reached Yokohama, but from what has been ascertained up to the present time, the main force of the gale was felt on the coast between this and Owari. All the villages and towns on the sea coast seem to have suffered much and accounts are constantly being received of houses washed away either by the sea or the swollen streams, causing much misery and loss of life. The fishermen and junk traders have suffered greatly, many boats having been destroyed and nets carried away, while large tracts of land have been devastated by the encroachment of the sea. Traffic along the Tokaido was greatly interfered with an account of bridges being carried away, but, as far as Odawara at least, such damages have been so far repaired that carriages may again proceed uninterruptedly. One of our contemporaries states that on one point of the coast south of Noshima some sixty persons were drowned. The German barque *Madagassger*, the Danish barque *Catharina* and the American 3 masted schooner *Roving Sailor*, from Hakodate, were totally wrecked in the neighbourhood of Noshima, with some loss of life, Captain Bryant, in the last named vessel, succeeding only with the greatest difficulty in saving his wife and three children by means of a rope carried ashore. The survivors of the wrecks were brought up to Yokohama by the German corvette *Elisabeth* which was sent down for that purpose. Several Japanese vessels are also supposed to have been lost. A Japanese steamer, the *Setsu Maru*, is known to have gone on shore some miles distant from the place where the *Roving Sailor* was wrecked. Further accounts of its devastating effects will doubtless continue to reach us.

It is pleasant to remark the grateful terms in which the survivors of the wrecks acknowledge the thoughtful kindness and attention shown them by the Japanese at the scene of the disasters. Not that in the present case anything more has been done to succour the shipwrecked crews and to endeavour to alleviate their sufferings than on any former occasion Looking back through the record of wrecks and marine disasters, —and it is a terribly heavy one—we can find no single instance in which the kindness of heart which is so marked a characteristic of the Japanese people was not borne testimony to in like manner. No matter that the poor villagers of the coast have but little to give beyond their sympathy and kindly help. To men who have lost everything but barely saved lives, a cup of water, or a handful of rice, some simple remedy to soothe the smarting wound, or cotton gown to hide the naked body, when offered with every mark of sympathy, delicacy and unselfishness, are valued as the costliest gifts, and call up in the recipients the keenest sense of gratitude. Nor is it only to the living that their kindness is shown. The dead cast up by the sea, bruised out of human shape against the jagged rocks, or dreadful in decay, still receive from the kindly villagers and local authorities a fitting respect, every care being taken to preserve any article or record by which they may be in the future identified, after which they are buried with all decency. To what extent this kindness and propriety is carried the writer is able out of his own experience to bear full testimony, having been present at the scene of one of the most fearful wrecks that has ever taken place on the Japanese coast. He can never remember without the deepest feeling of gratitude the kindness and courtesy received from the highest official down to the lowest villager, and the tender and respectful way in which they one and all performed the forlornest offices that man can be called upon to render. And there is no reason to suppose that in all similar cases their aid is not as readily and kindly given as on this occassion.

Now this excellent trait of the Japanese character is recognised by us all, and shows them in marked contrast with the conduct of any of their neighbours when they find a shipwrecked crew at their doors. Take China, where in most parts a wreck is looked upon as a godsend, affording rich opportunities for liberal plunder, and where the unhappy crew

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instead of receiving aid or sympathy may think themselves fortunate if they are not called upon to do battle with their fellow creatures for the lives that the sea has spared. In the recent case of the wreck of the French mail steamer *Meikong* in the Red Sea, the crew and passengers had to look after themselves, abandoning the wreck to hundreds of armed Arabs, intent on plunder, and who it may be presumed were restrained from committing personal violence on the ship-wrecked unfortunates by the knowledge that they had saved nothing worth the stealing. In Japan we do not recollect any case where wrecking has occurred, the natives seeming intent only on rendering all the aid in their power, and the local authorities always taking prompt measures to protect personal property and cargo.

All that go down to the sea in ships and do business on the great waters can never look with other than kindly feelings on those who, they know, always stand ready to give them helping hands and kindly aid and sympathy whenever misfortune shall drive them on their shores. No men are more ready to risk the life that is threatened by a thousand perils, such as few classes of landsmen are called upon to undergo, than sailors, and no profession can show fuller record of noble self-sacrifice and heroic deeds. To risk the deadliest danger to save the life of some poor drowning soul seems as natural to them as the simplest duties of their daily life. And then talk to them of thanks or reward! Why, to suppose that a hope of either has urged them in the least degree to noble effort is an insult to their manhood. Do the daring fishermen of Deal or the brave volunteer crews of our life-boats pause to consider, before risking their lives to rescue the crews of vessels foundering off our storm-swept coasts, what meed of public praise will be theirs? Are they tempted to deeds of bravery by heavy salaries or prospect of large reward? The only thanks they can hope to receive are those sobbed out by the saved; the only reward is too often the watery grave from which they did what they could to save others.

While it always affords us unmixed satisfaction to bear testimony to the uniform kindness with which those who suffer shipwreck on their coasts are treated by the Japanese, we have been led to making these latter remarks by a letter which has appeared in the columns of one of our contemporaries. It is fair to suppose that it is written by a sailor if there be any faith to be placed in the *nom-de-plume* that it bears. In speaking of the scene in the harbour during the gale of the 26th, when a number of Japanese were rescued only with the greatest difficulty from the wreck of the *Augusta* and the dredge after she went ashore at the French hatoba, the writer complains of the absence of even the simplest means of saving life from wrecks, and makes a few suggestions that might perhaps with advantage be taken into consideration by the native authorities. So far, so good. But now come the following ungracious remarks (the italics being our own):—

"This amount of trouble and exertion would not have been required from the foreign community, *to save the lives of a few natives*, were the proper appliances supplied by the authorities. Why should foreign members in this settlement peril themselves year after year, on like occasions, when the simple means of saving life are within easy grasp of the authorities, and as it is *generally their own countrymen who are imperilled*, why not provide efficient means to save them? Foreigners rarely get any thanks for their pains in such cases as those of yesterday, and always do the harsh part of the work themselves for native benefit."

Now had the letter been signed *Lowdah* and written by a Chinese sampan-man, who, like the rest of his class, would not put out an oar to save a drowning wretch sinking within his reach, it might have been excusable. But as it stands we cannot pass it over without indignant protest. So then are we to loaf at the Club, idly skimming the newspapers, or watch from our room in luxury of dressing gown and slippers, the drowning struggles of a *few natives* because the authorities have not provided some life saving appliances which might or might not be available? Are we to come to such a pass that "to save the lives of a few natives" we really cannot undergo any serious trouble or exertion, and giving them our pitying sympathy to the extent of saying "poor devils," light a fresh cigar and leave them to their fate? Are the men of this community to become so flabby, and vain, and heartless that rather than wet their feet, or ruin their good clothes, or soil their hands with a coil of rope they would allow a "few natives" to perish before their eyes? If such dire necessity again call for foreign aid must it be left to the women of the settlement to put their hands to the life lines, and shame the men by undergoing "the trouble and exertion to save the lives of a few natives" of which the writer of this letter so peevishly complains?

Then he asks why foreign members of the settlement should peril themselves on such occasions, when the simple means of saving life are within easy grasp of the authorities. Because in spite of the writer's apparent heartlessness, every man in the foreign community finds his greatest pleasure in saving the life of a fellow creature, when opportunity offers, and because there are never wanting those who will run any personal risk to place the "simple means of saving life within easy grasp" of a perishing mortal. When a coal lighter filled and sank off the creek Mr. Dowson did not hang back from diving in among a crowd of some forty or fifty drowning coolies because they were not his own countrymen who were imperilled, and the authorities had provided no life buoys. When Mr. Pitman, Dr. Wheeler, and others plunged into the raging surf and dangerous wreck the other day to pull out senseless and drowning men, they did not pause to consider what thanks they would get from the authorities, and sneer at exertions because made only "for native benefit." It is well that the Japanese should know that views such as this writer expresses are not those of the community or of any portion of it. By the letter we see that there is at least one exception, but we should be sorry to believe that any other of its members would not put forth every power, and employ all available means to save lives because the objects of the exertions were only a "few natives." When wrecks are cast upon their coasts and half-drowned and starving men are thrown on their compassion, it would seem hard were the Japanese to say, "Every year wrecks take place on our shores, and every year we are put to trouble and loss in rescuing and feeding the foreigners. Let them supply our coasts with life-boats and rockets, and other paraphernalia. They are only a few foreigners and we do not see why we should be called upon to exert ourselves for foreign benefit. Besides we rarely get any thanks for anything we do." In the place of such churlishness we know, and all seafaring men know, the kindness that makes no distinction of persons and asks neither thanks now reward. And in this matter of thanks too, if thanks must be had for doing the plainest act of duty, the writer is wrong. We know of few cases in our own experience or that of friends, where the amplest and most courteous acknowledgements have not been made by the Japanese authorities for even the smallest relief afforded to any of their people in distress. At the present time the local authorities are using every exertion to discover the names of those who were most prominent in rendering assistance in the recent disasters in the harbour, in order that they may express their sense of the obligation.

We have no desire to say a word against making all possible preparation to meet such calamities as those referred to. By all means provide life-boats, life-buoys, grappling hooks and every other life-saving apparatus, but if the storm comes before we are ready for it, in the name of our common humanity don't let us begin to talk about "trouble" and "thanks" and those in danger being only a "few natives" and not our own countrymen, but strip to our work and be thankful that we have the ability and the strength to be of use, and that on such an occasion we can do something in return for the many favours that our shipwrecked countrymen have received at the hands of kindly natives.

Amidst the sad records of loss of life and destruction of property occasioned by the storm of the 26th ultimo which reach us from so many quarters, it is a relief to find that the heavy rain which then fell averted, in many parts of the

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country, the danger of a failure of the rice crop. The want of sufficient water to irrigate the fields was in many cases leading to disputes among the farmers as to the use of what little was left in the ponds and ditches, and the drying up of wells in some districts was the cause of great distress. As yet the weather this summer has been altogether quite exceptional, and chiefly remarkable for the small quantity of rain which has fallen. Visitors to Japan during the early summer were wont to take away with them on their welcome departure from this port, the fixed idea that the chronic state of Yokohama was one of moisture and mouldiness. Past registration, too, recorded the fact that June was only second to September in being the wettest month of the year, for Dr. Hepburn's tables show the average rain-fall in June for seven years to have been 11.3 inches, and last year Mr. Joyner recorded a fall of 10.87 inches. Dr. Veeder has kindly informed us that in June this year the rain-fall during the whole of the month was only 2.47 inches, of which the greater part, 1.73 inches, fell on the night of the 14th, and that no rain at all fell after the 18th, a remarkable circumstance, as the last ten days of June are generally the rainiest part of a very rainy month. Dr. Veeder further states, that the quantity of elastic vapour in the atmosphere during the whole of this dry weather, was always sufficiently great to warrant the expectation of rain, but he observed, at the same time, that the highest atmospheric currents set in steadily from the west, probably from the dry plains of China, and were therefore capable of absorbing the moisture which would otherwise have fallen as rain. This condition lasted until the storm of the 26th ultimo, when a change was observed, the approach of the storm being indicated twelve hours in advance by cirrus clouds moving in an easterly direction.

We are extremely glad to hear that the Japanese Government are so fully aware of the value of the meteorological observations that they intend to establish an observatory at Kaga Yashiki under the superintendance of Dr. Veeder, for which a complete and valuable set of instruments have been ordered. That the expenditure thus involved is a judicious one no person will venture to dispute, as the meteorological observations which the Government will be able to make at Tôkiô, Sapporo and the various light-houses on the coast, will form a valuable addition to similar information which is collected in other parts of the world.

The numerous friends of Captain Brinkley will sincerely sympathize with him in the recent severe loss he has sustained by the burning of his residence at Toriizaka, Tôkiô. The house was only just completed and furnished with great care, while there are scarcely any grounds in the capital laid out with such excellent taste. But the worst of the misfortune is the loss of all the manuscripts, notes and memoranda compiled during the past three years, and which are the result of many years of the closest study and application. Those who know the extent of Captain Brinkley's attainments in Japanese literature will understand the value of such labours, and the irreparable loss he has sustained by their destruction.

The *Gonrei* of Kanagawa *ken* has notified that a fee of 20 *sen* must be paid by foreigners applying to the *Kencho* for a passport to Hakone and Atami, a trifle which will doubtless be willingly paid by all who desire to avail themselves of the privilege granted. In the case of British subjects this fee must be forwarded through the Consulate at the time of making application for a passport.

We cannot repain from expressing great surprise at the apparently unnecessary interference of the French Minister with the liberty of the *Echo du Japon* in notifying it that an article that had appeared in its columns—only an extract by the way—was offensive, and that it must not publish similar articles in future. It is hard enough to find matter day by day, in a community as limited as ours, to fill a morning paper, and surely M. de Geoffray need not have been alarmed lest an article, that had been permitted to appear in Paris, might create a revolution among his compatriotes in Yokohama. We cannot but look upon the whole proceeding as extremely ill judged and arbitrary. Certainly M. de Geoffroy has not commenced his duties in a way to render himself popular with his countrymen, while it is quite possible that in his haste to be exercising his powers he has exceeded them. In any case we extend to our contemporary the sympathy to which it is evidently entitled as the victim, as it seems to us, of a singularly harsh and uncalled for measure.

In an article on the Insurrection in Japan in the last *Pall Mall Budget* occurs the following curious passage:—

> But there are signs that English popularity is not increasing in that country, and that, justly or unjustly, most of the grievances are attributed to us. If it is necessary to reduce the pensions of the Samurai, the reason assigned is that treaties prevent the Government from raising the funds it requires by Customs duties, as in other countries. The Japanese papers point out that while the Customs in England produce over £20,000,000, or more than one-fourth of its revenue, those in Japan amount to only about £350,000, or less than one-thirtieth of its receipts. It is, however, probable that if a free revision of the commercial treaties were permitted to Japan, the fiscal advantage would be comparatively small; but the refusal by foreign countries to permit it to act in this matter as it thinks best is a continual sore. When rice reaches an unheard-of price, foreigners, and particularly the English, are blamed and foreign trade is said to be ruining the people.

Now in a journal that is one of the very few that has given any attention to Japanese affairs, and that has attained such a deservedly high reputation for its general correctness and ability in its treatment of any subject, it is surprising to find a statement so incorrect as the above. Neither the Japanese people nor the Japanese Government are unjust enough to attributed their grievances to any action of England. Although it suits the "Fie! foh! fum!" style of journal to enunciate such absurd views, the Japanese nation is far too sensible to attribute to any one nation in particular the grievances referred to. They know full well that England has no more to do with the "*samurai* question" or a rise in the price of rice than any other country. But there are certain foreigners who have been for some time in the employ of the Japanese Government—unhappily for the latter—who fear that at no very distant day the failing means of the Government and pressing necessity for retrenchment may deprive them of the emoluments they have so long undeservedly enjoyed. These men cry out that the Customs' duties should be raised in the hope that their positions may be continued, and that they may derive thence a fresh source of supply. In their ignorant selfishness they will not see that the imposition of higher duties would simply extinguish the little trade there is, neither do they care as long as they can secure a continued engagement at an increased salary.

With regard to the remarks made in the same article or the presumed antagonism of the foreign press we may have something to say on a future occasion. Certainly no Yokohama journal has any but a sincere and disinterested wish to see the Japanese Nation advance upon the road of progress opened to them.

Application was made at the end of last month to the authorities at Tôkiô for permission to make a further display of fireworks on the Sumida-gawa. Such permission does not appear to have been granted as yet, but it is probable that a second display will take place during this month, of which due notice will be given.

In our daily issue of the 31st ultimo we drew attention to the fact that Her Majesty's Minister had received a telegram from the Governor of Hongkong, announcing that it had not been considered necessary to establish quarantine regulations in that colony, and that favourable news had been received from Amoy about the cholera epidemic. We are glad to be able to state that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has now concluded that as yet there is no need for quarantine regulations in Japan, and we sincerely hope that we may long be exempted from the necessity of them.

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From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 30th.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress arrived in Yokohama this morning at half past six from Kiôto by the *Hiroshima Maru*, and landed shortly afterwards at the Admiralty jetty under a salute from the men-of-war in port. At 8.15 Their Majesties proceeded to Tôkiô by a special train. The native town and Kanagawa were decorated with flags at an early hour, and the ships in harbour were gaily dressed.

The steamer *Atholl* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 21st instant.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched by Police Inspector Murata at Owake *ken* at 4.30 p.m. on the 28th instant, announces that the rebels made an attack upon the Imperialists at Kuragano and Gohonmatsu. At the former place they were readily repulsed, but at the latter, though fired upon by the Imperialists from three sides they succeeded in holding their ground. After seven hours a desperate sally was made by four companies of the troops of the Kumamoto garrison who finally succeeded in driving back their assailants. About sixty of the Imperialists were killed or wounded. The rebels seem to have no more lead and are firing balls of bell metal.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The troops under Lieut. General Takashima having gained so many victories, became somewhat careless, and have recently been continually beaten by the rebels. They are now defending themselves against the rebels advancing from the South.

The third Division of the army has been continually fighting ever since the battle of Yamaga, and has consequently suffered considerably, but the troops forming it remain in good spirits and health.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Hitherto red glass has not been manufactured in Japan, but one Kawajima of Asakusa, Tôkiô, now succeeds in making red glass of good quality.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Their excellencies Iwakura, *Udaijin*, and Mayejima, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, will start for Kiôto at the commencement of next month.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

A notification has been issued by the *Anzaisho* that on account of the return of the Mikado to Tôkiô, a Bureau for the Southern expedition, being a branch of the Army Department, will be established at Osaka.

Tuesday, 31st.

We are informed by H. M.'s Consul, that Sir Harry Parkes has received a reply to a telegram sent by him to Governor Hennessy, to the effect that he (the Governor) had not found it necessary to establish quarantine regulations at Hongkong, and that the latest news from Amoy was favourable. We trust this news may serve to allay any apprehension which may exist as to the spread of cholera from Amoy.

Through the courtesy of Captain Briscoe of the P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, we have been favoured with the following particulars of the storm on Thursday last.

Malacca, Thursday, July 26th, 1877.

Time.	*Barometer.*	*Wind.*	
9.00 a.m.	29.90	N.N.E.	
2.00 p.m.	29.67	E.N.E.	
2.45 ,,	29.60	N.E. ½ E.	Blowing hard with thick rainy weather.
3.45 ,,	29.58	E. by N.	
4.45 ,,	29.55	E. by N.	
5.30 ,,	29.53	E. ½ S.	
7.00 ,,	29.52	E.S.E.	Hardest blow.
8.00 ,, rising	29.57	S. E.	Very heavy rain.
10.00 ,,	29.66	S. by E.	
11.00 ,,	29.70	South	Squally.
Midnight	29.70	,,	

The P. & O. steamer *Sunda* left Hongkong on Sunday, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M.

The Japanese men-of-war in harbour and the Fort at Kanagawa were illuminated last night in honour of the Mikado's return to the capital.

The storm of the 26th did considerable damage on the coast near here. We already know that its force was severely felt about Oiso and Odawara and shall doubtless soon hear of destruction and perhaps loss of life at places more distant. At Yenoshima the sand of the beach leading from Katase has been carried away to such an extent, that about two-thirds of the distance is covered by the sea, the depth of water close up to the *toriyo* of the foot of the main street being about four feet at high water. During the greater part of the day communication between the mainland and island can only be kept up by boats, and even at dead low water dry walking is scarcely possible. This makes it very incovenient for the pilgrims and others who visit the island in such numbers at this time of year, and as the residents estimate that it will be eighteen months before the sand silts up sufficiently to make a causeway as formerly, the proprietors of the tea-houses propose erecting a wooden staging by which visitors may reach the island dry shod. This will be no slight undertaking, and the cost will be considerable. The beach at Katase is covered with enormous quantities of kelp which the sea has thrown up far beyond the usual high water mark, which is now being busily collected and carried away to be used on the fields.

The fishermen of Katase and Yenoshima were great sufferers by the storm, and sad to say, the waves invaded the precincts of the cave at the latter place and completely washed away the shrine of Benten Sama which used to stand there. A word of advice to those who drive to Katase. It seems to be the invariable practice at the tea-house there to make the most exorbitant charge for stabling, etc., with the hope that the bill may, in some instances, be paid without question. In one case a sum of *yen* 2.75 was demanded and *yen* 1.75 accepted when the amount asked for was objected to. It would be well for visitors to know that the proper and reasonable price to pay for ponies stabled at Katase is half a *bu* per feed, and for bettoes one *bu* and a quarter per day. Bearing these rates in mind an easy calculation can be made of the proper amount due for the accommodation afforded.

We much regret to have to report an accident, serious so far as delay is concerned, but happily not so to the safety of the vessel, to the O. & O. S. S. *Oceanic*. The vessels of this Company have been so free from even slight accidents during the two years and upwards that they have been running across the Pacific, that even a slight derangement of the line causes surprise. The *Oceanic* arrived here on Saturday last from San Francisco, after a rapid passage of 17 days 22 hours from that port, and she left here on Monday afternoon (the 23rd inst.) in continuation of her voyage to Hongkong. On the morning of the 26th inst. she was spoken by the M. B. S. S. *Tamaura Maru* in lat. 31. 7 N. Long. 131. 5 E. about 23 miles to the northward and eastward of Cape Satano-misaki (or Chichakoff). She then reported that she had lost her propeller on the night of the 25th, and requested the *Tamaura Maru* to tow her into some port. This the latter, being so much smaller a vessel was unable to do, and all she could promise was to report the accident immediately on her arrival at Kobe. This was done, and on information being given to the senior naval officers at each port, the U. S. S. *Kearsage* from Kobe, and H. B. M.'s Sloop *Lily* from Nagasaki immediately left in search of the disabled vessel. Unfortunately, in consequence of the lines between here and Kobe being down, owing to the late typhoon, the news of the accident did not reach here until yesterday evening. Mr. Center, the General Agent of the Company in the East, immediately took the necessary steps to afford assistance, and the M. M.S.S. *Tanais*, having been chartered for the service, will leave this evening to render any aid possible. The *Oceanic*, when last seen, was on the starboard tack with all sail set, before a North Easterly wind. It is therefore to be presumed that Capt. Parsell was endeavouring to run either to Tasman or Odomari bay, with a view of getting out of the current and anchoring. It should therefore be easy for the *Tanais* to find the *Oceanic*. Unfortunately, owing to the great length of the *Oceanic* (about 440 feet), there is no dock either at Yokoska or Shanghai long enough to take her in, and it will therefore probably be necessary for the *Tanais*, should she fall in with her, to tow her to Hongkong. This, however, as the *Tanais* is a powerful steamer, will not take many days, and as the *Oceanic* has a spare screw, and also spare blades on board, we may hope that the delay consequent on the accident, will be reduced to a minimum.—*Japan Herald.*

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

No fighting has taken place in the neighbourhood of Kagoshima since the engagement of the 23rd of last month. On the 13th instant Shimadzu Saburo returned to Kagoshima, and the people are gradually returning to their homes in the town.

There are about 170 patients at the Kagoshima hospital. The Imperialists have their hospitals at Miyanojô, Oguchi, Taniyama, Kajikawa, Tarumi, Sakura-shima, O-shima and Toku-shima.

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From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched by Lieut. Colonel Tanabe announces that the Imperialists, after entering Miyako-no-jô, made an advance upon Teradzumi-mura and Kajiyama and dispersed the rebels from their positions there. The Imperialists intend to advance upon Obi.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

During the storm on the 26th instant the Kise-gawa was flooded, and the bridge which crosses the Tokaidô and five houses were destroyed. Three persons were drowned.

The Kano-gawa rose to the extent of fifteen feet and a great deal of damage was done in consequence.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

So severe a shock of earthquake was felt in the province of Jôshiu (Hitachi) on the 25th instant, that the walls of many of the godowns were cracked, and the tiles fell from the roofs of the houses. At Zenkôji in Shinshiu, at 4 p.m. on the 24th instant, a violent hail-storm took place, so that for one hour the darkness of night prevailed.

The Government is considering the advisability of establishing, as soon as the present war is over, thirty-six military stations in various parts of the country, each to be garrisoned by one regiment of troops.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

Statement for the week ending 28th July, 1877 :—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		Dols. 1,200,000
On hand	807,980	
In circulation	392,020	
	Dols. 1,200,000	
Reserve Fund		Dols. 392,020
In Foreign money :—		
In dollars	Dols. 225,884	
In Bank notes and cheques	136	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	50,000	
	276,020	
Do. in native currency	116,000	
	Dols. 392,020	

Wednesday, 1st.

The German frigate *Elisabeth* returned to her anchorage at 9.30 p.m. last evening. She has brought up the survivors of the wreck of the Danish barque *Catharine* numbering ten; the whole crew of the American three-masted schooner *Roving Sailor*, except the mate who stayed behind to take care of the cargo; and she reports having found the German barque *Madagassger* entirely broken up and strewn among the rocks. The *Catharina* fared but little better. She lies between Nosima-saki and Inaboyé-saki on a very rocky shore, and is in consequence badly injured. Those of her crew who were saved were more or less injured by being cast agsinst the rocks.

The *Roving Sailor* lies on shore with her bow high between two rocks, about a mile further north. Captain Bryant, we hear, on finding it impracticable to save his vessel from going ashore, headed her for the most favourable spot on the coast, and thereby has saved his crew, together with his wife and children who were with him.

The *Elisabeth* has seen nothing of the Japanese steamer said to have been lost.

A slight shock of earthquake occurred at 1.40 p.m. yesterday.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 1.15 a.m. on the 31st ultimo, announces that at 3 a.m. on the 29th ultimo the second division of the Imperialists advanced toward Takaoka, and after first taking the rebel positions at Yawagase-mura and Hashidani-zaka, captured the town of Takaoka by 8 a.m. After the town was taken the Imperialists were reinforced by two regiments, and continue to hold the position.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Imperialists made a general assault upon Takajo on the 28th ultimo and captured the town.

Among the Ministers who returned with the Mikado were Their Excellencies Sanjô, Itô, Tokudaiji, Iôjô, Yanagiwara (member of the *Genro-In*) and the Vice Minister of the Imperial Household.

H. E. Okubo will remain a day or two longer in Kiôto on matters of business.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The rebels having been beaten in battle after battle, and Miyako-no-jô having been taken from them, the people think that the rebellion is nearly over. But Major General Saigo is of an opinion that peace cannot be restored before the end of September, while Yamagata, the Minister of War, does not think that the war will be over before the end of November.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kiôto at 8.40 a.m. on the 29th ultimo, announces that a report had been received from Kawamura, the Vice Minister of the Navy, who is now at Miyako-no-jô, to the effect that Oyama with two regiments entered Obi on the 29th ultimo and all the rebels at that place surrendered. Six field pieces were taken there. The troops which advanced on the Yamaguchi-kaidô and those under Lieut. General Soga have united at Noda, and are now but a short distance from Miyazaki, another important rebel position.

Thursday, 2nd.

Kobe fortunately escaped the typhoon of the 26th ultimo, though during the afternoon the weather was very threatening, with the barometer extremely low. Some violent gusts of wind from the West were experienced but the weather cleared up as the wind gradually worked round by North to East.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Sashiki at noon on the 31st of July, says that one battalion of Imperialists under Major Iguchi arrived at Obi on the 28th ultimo. The number of rebels who surrendered themselves at that place up to the 29th ultimo were eight companies of eighty men each. Five hundred stand of small arms, six field pieces, and large quantities of provisions were captured.

The fourth division of the Imperialists arrived at Sarugawa to-day (the 31st) and this is the only river which now separates the Imperialists from the rebels in the town of Miyazaki.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

On account of the return of the Emperor to Tôkiô, Major General Saigo has been sent to the seat of war as an envoy for the purpose of inspecting the troops and enquiring into the health of the officers.

The following letter has been forwarded to H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya by the Prime Minister, at the command of the Mikado :—

"To Arisugawa Takahito, Commander-in-Chief of the Expedition of Chastisement:

"The troops under you having bravely and successfully fought against the rebels, their power has been destroyed, thereby proving that you have performed your duty as Commander-in-Chief so ably as to deserve Our special acknowledgment. As We are now about to return to Tôkiô We send Saigo Yorimichi to you as a Special Envoy to convey Our thanks for your services, and Our hopes that you will retain good health during the hot weather, and zealously continue your labours for the restoration of peace.

"July 1877."

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Kirino and Kishima are in Hiuga. Saigo has his head-quarters at Takahara.

Kuroda left Kobe in the *Gembu Maru* on the 26th ultimo and arrived at Kogoshima during the afternoon of the 28th. The *Tonden-hei* (Yezo militia) who are now in Tôkiô will be despatched to the South immediately the expected order to that effect is given.

Major General Saigo left Kobe at the end of last month and has since arrived at Kokubu in Satsuma.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kobe on the 29th ultimo, says that the troops under Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya left in the *Kumamoto Maru* for Kagoshima.

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 1.55 a.m. on the 21st ultimo, says a report which left Ôwake *ken* on the 28th ultimo announces that the Imperialists dispersed the rebels from Itadoyama and Ogiyama. They have also taken possession of the rebel positions on Kuroyachi-toge. The rebels fled towards Odzusa-toge. About ten of the Imperialists were killed or wounded, but the losses on the side of the rebels is not known. A variety of articles of war were taken.

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Friday, 3rd.

H. E. Okubo, the Home Minister, returned by the *Tokio Maru* yesterday morning.

Our translation of the regulations for the treatment of prisoners implicated in the present rebellion is taken from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the semi-official organ, though the whole matter is verbatim the same as that published in the *Hôchi Shimbun* yesterday, from which our evening contemporaries took their translations. There is no doubt about the nature of the torture (*gô-mon*) which is permitted to be used, if any reliance is to be placed on the authenticity of these regulations, but as neither the *Nichi Nichi* nor the *Hôchi* state by whom they have been issued, but simply confine themselves to the term "It is said," we hope, for the sake of humanity and justice, that the statement they make is erroneous as regards the permission to torture the unfortunate prisoners under examination.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Permission has been specially granted to the temporary *Saibancho* of Kiushiu to apply torture (*gô-mon*) to those who are being tried for participation in the present rebellion, and the following regulations for the treatment of the various prisoners have been issued:—

Art. 1.—The following may be acquitted and released:—1.—Those who have entered the Imperialist lines by mistake or without providing themselves with a passport. 2.—Those who have drawn *jinrikishas* for the rebels, have directed them in the road they wished to travel or rendered them trifling services. 3.—Those who have sold refreshments, etc., to the rebels. 4.—Those who were arrested on suspicion, but who have cleared themselves of the charges brought against them.

Art. 2.—The following are to be warned, and placed in the custody of their relatives: 1.—Those who were compelled to act as spies for the rebels, but who left them when occasion offered and gave themselves up to the Imperialists. 2.—Those who under fear or compulsion furnished the rebels with supplies of provisions or munitions of war. Those who were compelled by the rebels to join the *Kiodô, Chimbu* and other *Tai*, but otherwise rendered no service to the rebels.

Art. 3.—The following are to be placed under official surveillance:—1.—Those who were compelled to act as guides or spies for the rebels and rendered them service in such capacity. 2.—Those who freely supplied the rebels with provisions or munitions of war. 3.—Those who voluntarily joined the *Kiodô Chimbu* and other *Tai*.

Art. 4.—The following are to be closely confined: 1.—Those who have joined the rebels and voluntarily acted as guides or spies for them. 2.—Those who took up arms for the rebel cause though they did not actually fight. 3.—Those who have, during times of confusion, taken advantage of the opportunity to set fire to houses or seize property in order to aid the rebels. 4.—Those who have raised recruits for the rebel ranks. 5.—All members of the *Shigakko* (Private School) and other parties of Kagoshima *ken*, and who have marched out with the rebels, whether they have borne arms against the Imperialists or not, are included in this Article.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Upwards of 3,470 wounded men of the Imperial Army were received at the Osaka and Nagasaki hospitals from the 8th February to the 7th July, as follows:—

	Received in Hospital.	*Discharged Convalescent and fit to return to duty.*	*Died.*
Officers	132	36	10
Non-Commissioned Officers	459	69	21
Privates	2,336	290	168
Police Inspector	1	—	—
Police Sergeants	86	40	—
Police Constables	396	183	26
Commissary Department	13	7	1
Doctor	1	1	—
Coolies	39	10	4
Servants	7	3	—
	3,470		

Saturday, 4th.

The Dutch Government having given instructions to its various representatives that to-day shall be observed as a day of mourning for the death of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, the flags of the Consulates of all nationalities and the men-of-war in port will remain at half mast as a token of respect.

Captain Bryant bought in the wreck of the *Roving Sailor* at auction yesterday for $2,000. The wreck of the *Catharina* was sold to a Japanese for $725.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 4.10 p.m. on the 1st instant, says that a report has been received from Major General Yamagata announcing that a large force of Imperialists, after numerous engagements at various points, succeeded in capturing the town of Takaoka on the 31st ultimo. They then marched against the important town of Miyazaki, which they also succeeded in taking possession of. The Imperial troops were then ordered to march immediately towards the castle town of Sadowara, with the expectation of making an attack on the follow morning (the 1st instant).

Another telegram, despatched from the same place on the same day, says that a report has been received from Lieut. General Tani to the effect that at 3 a.m. on the 27th ultimo the Imperialists commenced an attack upon Itadoyama and very soon succeeded in carrying the position, afterwards taking Jônokoye and Kurotsuchi-toge in succession. The rebels fled towards Adzusa-toge.

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 7.50 p.m. on the 2nd instant, announces that on the 31st ultimo at 7 p.m. the Imperialists captured the castle town of Sadowara. Fighting still continued beyond the town.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

His Excellency Kuroda arrived at Kagoshima in the *Gembu Maru* on the 28th of last month, but it is since reported that he returned to Kobe on the 1st instant. This is very likely accounted for by the repeated Imperial successes over the rebel forces, so that his services are probably no longer required at the seat of war.

The rebel commander Sakurada Sôjirô, a prominent *samurai* of Higo, is strongly of the opinion that the rebels having lost all chance of gaining their object should surrender themselves, while Ikebe Kichijiro, another prominent *samurai* of Higo and a rebel commander, says that they should fight it out to the very end. Thus the opinion of the rebels is somewhat divided. Saigo is said to take no notice of these dissensions.

From the *Akebono Shimbun.*

The number of civil cases brought before the Tôkiô *Saibansho* from January 1st to June 30th was 1,167.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

It is rumoured that the Government Telegraphs, which have hitherto been under the Department of Public Works, will be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Home Department.

H. I. H. Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya proceeded from Usuki to Nagasaki on the 28th of last month.

A person returning from Satsuma says that the prospects of the harvest in the neighbourhood of Kagoshima are not at all bad this year. A fair crop is expected unless some unforseen calamity happens, though it will be more deficient than it would otherwise have been, on account of the farmers having been taken from their labour in the fields to act as coolies in the war.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING JULY, 1877.

Class of Patients.	Remained June 30th.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained June 30th.	Total Treated.
1st	1	1	2	—	—	2
2nd	2	3	3	—	2	5
3rd	1	14	6	1	8	15
4th	—	2	1	—	1	2
Charity	2	3	2	—	3	5
Total	6	23	14	1	14	29

STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.
Surgeon-in-charge.

The true character of the impostor Wong Ching-fu, the so-called Buddhist missionary at New York, appears to be coming to light. The *Denver Tribune* remarks that he has already commenced to forget to pay his debts.—*Shanghai Courier.*

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THE FUTURE OF JAPAN.

OUR review in a recent issue of the Memorial of the *Risshisha* naturally suggests the question what the destiny of the country, of which the later and most singular history is there summed up and the present condition ably criticised, is to be. The problem is a difficult one, and we think impossible of anything like an adequate solution. Foreigners cannot be in possession of sufficient or sufficiently precise data even were these procurable, upon which to found an accurate forecast of the future, and no Japanese publicist or statesman is well enough acquainted with the philosophy of Western civilisation to be able to tell what the present striving after imitation or assimilation of that civilisation by the more cultured classes of his countrymen will lead to. Nor have we any precedents to assist us. No Asiatic country has ever attempted what Japan is now attempting upon so extensive a scale as we see here practised. From an unexampled isolation Japan has passed over almost without transition into an intercourse unexampled in the East with the people of the West. She pretends in a dozen years to take over and make her own, not only our arts and sciences, not only the externals, but ever the spirit of our civilisation. Other countries have adopted the railways, telegraphs, postal systems, etc., and even the laws of Western Europe, and this has often been regarded as a signal proof of political if not moral advancement. We do not, for our part, lay much stress upon this as indicative of any real or permanent progress. Common experience teaches us that individuals of very ordinary intellect find no difficulty in appropriating the creations of genius, and the discoveries of a Newton, a Davy or a Kischoff soon become the common property of ordinary mankind. What is true of individuals is, in this case at least, true of nations, and we know of no reason why one race of men should not within a comparatively short time, if they have the will and the circumstances are not unfavourable, be enabled completely to make their own the arts and sciences, more especially the mechanical sciences, of another and higher-placed, or even inherently higher, race. But there is much more in Western civilization than the material exterior of it, so patent to those who do not possess it, and who too often imagine that what they see is all they need see, or attempt to make themselves familiar with. The present civilisation of Europe depends much upon, perhaps could hardly exist without, the various material means at its command, but is not itself mainly or in any considerable degree a result of the evolution or employment of those means. The great and important thing is the cultivation of the individual mind, and this will be accomplished only by the gradual education of successive generations. How much the thought and conduct of an ordinary Englishman is due to the past history of his country is not commonly recognised, but a little consideration will show that by far the greater part of his reflective and active life is the outcome of the political and literary history of England. We may, indeed, go much further back, and trace the origin of all modern philosophy, science, art and literature to the incomparable intellect of ancient Greece, and in the extraordinary political wisdom of the Romans find the beginnings of all modern political forms. Twenty centuries have been required to bring nations of Western Europe to their present condition, and the question how long it will take the people of Japan to attain a similar level, is one of the most interesting the present age, crowded as it is with perplexing and important problems in every department of knowledge, offers to our consideration. We do not for a moment believe in any essential inferiority of race; the tendency of modern science is to do away with the notion of racial inferiority often so complacently entertained by people of Aryan origin with regard to nations of a different descent. The path of the Japanese will be unhindered by nearly all the causes which have so greatly delayed and still impede the advance of Western Europe towards a more perfect social and political condition, and there do not seem to be any difficulties of a serious nature peculiar to Japan. Hence the progress of this country may be much more rapid than has been the case in Europe; whether it will be so depends partly upon political events which cannot be foreseen, but mainly upon the recognition by the Japanese themselves of the true spirit of the civilisation they would adopt, and this recognition must take a considerable time even under the most favourable circumstances. The literature of the West must become tolerably well understood, the superior reasonableness and freedom of modern society must be comprehended, the true meaning of liberty known, the necessity of a real religious feeling recognised, an immediate improvement in the position of women effected; a national literature developed, and partly through this, partly in other ways, the mass of the people be allowed and induced to share the responsibilities attaching to the administration of the government, before anything more than a mere imitation of the essential aspects of western civilisation shall become possible. Turkey, though so long in close contact with civilised Europe, has understood none of these things, and though long since in possession of railways, telegraphs, iron-clads, post offices and an Europeanised staff of officials, can hardly be said to have yet definitely emerged from barbarism, while even Russia, from similar causes, has only yesterday, under the guidance of an enlightened Emperor, left behind her for ever the mediæval obscurity her nobles would have preferred she still dwelt in. We do not think that Japan can obtain the average European level until four or five generations at least shall have passed away. Japan has been often termed the Britain of the Far East but the simile is an untrue one. Great Britain is in the very centre of the civilized portion of the universe, and separated by an insignificant channel from the European continent, that in these days hardly impedes communication. Japan in rather on the outskirts of the world, in a naturally isolated position that entirely negatives any hope she may entertain of ever having much weight in the councils of the ruling nations of the earth. Her soil is not fertile, and two-thirds probably of her area consists of mountainous regions unfit for any purpose but that of growing timber. Her mineral wealth has been much exaggerated and is not probably such as to form one of the main resources of the country. Her harbours seem to be few, her navigable rivers fewer, and the volcanic contortions of the ground make the means of communication difficult, while these, from the expenses of construction and maintenance, are and must remain necessarily infrequent. She possesses neither iron nor coal in such large quantities, or in such proximity, as would place her

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in an advantageous position for manufacturing purposes compared with that which at no distant period will be assumed by China. Some special industries she probably will retain, and those may be capable of considerable development, but she is and must continue to be mainly an agricultural country. The production silk at least might be very largely increased, and it would be well if the Government subsidised efforts in that direction rather than fostered the various mercantile speculations which have resulted in such heavy losses to itself and the country. Nor can there be much doubt that with time, and under intelligent supervision, cattle rearing might be much extended, and sheep grazing pass from an experiment into a regular agricultural industry. Many of the hills are clothed with a good, sweet, though sparse, grass, and the coarse bamboo grass which covers the greater part of the hill ranges within fifty miles of Yokohama might be burnt off, and replaced by a useful native or introduced herbage. With regard to the exportation of rice we should prefer to see it decrease rather than increase. There are many countries more fitted for rice growing than Japan, and one reason, it should always be remembered, why so much rice can now be exported, is the regrettable one that a large proportion of the peasantry are too poor to be able to use it otherwise than as a luxury. We confess, too, that we never view the heavy toil of rice cultivation, especially when women are employed in preparing or planting the land, without some pain, and should be glad to see it replaced by corn—a substantially more productive crop, and one requiring less labour and yielding a much superior food. The replacement of endless rice marshes by a succession of corn fields, too, would, we are persuaded, prove a sanitary boon to the dwellers in the valleys, over which, so often as the evening draws on, we see the heavy and often poisonous mists hang like a grey pall.

From what we have said it will be understood that we do not regard this country as possessing the elements of either great wealth or great power. The future we look to, if the Government shall become in accordance with the genius and wants of the people, is a moderate one, of which a happy contentedness rather than a brilliant show should be the characteristic. Surely this should be the first aim of whatever Government controls the destinies of Japan ; should circumstances, or the development of national genius, or the appearance of a great ruler or statesman lend her increased dignity and give her a more effectual voice in the council of nations, she will thus be better enabled to maintain the position her good fortune may have aided her to attain.

What we have said pre-supposes a fairly good Government, and here the future seems very uncertain indeed. The present system cannot last, and must be replaced sooner or later by a more tempered despotism either monarchical or oligarchical. We say advisably a despotism, for the intellectual and economical situation of the masses of the people altogether forbid the idea of a representative government, in the sense of a government of the people by the people, being realisable for some generations to come. Very strenuous efforts are made by the present Government, for which too much praise cannot be awarded, to provide cheap instruction, but the result of these efforts will not be apparent for a considerable time, and will be of less effect than might be expected owing to the difficulties of the written character, which renders all but the lowest class of literature a sealed mystery to the ordinary peasant. We are not in the least anxious to see the present Government as a Government overthrown, for there is no guarantee whatever that their successors would be a whit more liberal in their policy. What we do wish to see is a Government established on a broader basis, in which a larger and larger portion of the Japanese public should by their representatives take part. We fully recognise the new danger that such a change as the one we advocate would in all probability bring about, but the advantages that would attend it would, we think, far more than counterbalance the possible perils that might ensue from it. The actual position and relative strength of the various political parties in Japan at the present moment are difficult to estimate. The merchants and farmers, for the most part, refrain from any expression of their political opinions, and only the *shizoku* (if we except the small body of so-called men of letters) seem to have any definite political aims. Among them the old clan rivalries seem still to some extent to exist, but how far this fact destroys unity of action it is impossible to say. The *shizoku* are the only class having any political experience whatever, and the destinies of the country must for a long time be more or less within their control, unless their strength is nullified by intestine divisions. They form rather an element of danger than of strength to the state, and as it is impossible to extirpate them, the wisest course would seem to be to admit their right to a share in the Government, and thus use forces that might be hostile to order in the preservation of order. Thus the peril would be reduced to a minimum, and the generation or two that must elapse ere *shizokudom* ceases to have a real existence would be tided over in safety.

But, as we have already indicated, it is impossible to foretell what an oligarchy will do. The action of a despot may often be more or less correctly foreseen, for at all events we have always the preservation of his dynasty before us as the chief object sought to be attained with more or less intelligence, according to the calibre of his mind. Oligarchies, even, are commonly more or less guided by tradition, but the Government of Japan has no traditional policy whatever, unless it be that of annoying foreigners upon all possible occasions. The country is greatly unsettled, and the result of the disaffection with the actual state of things may be a succession of Government, similar to the present one, overturned one after the other by the show or reality of rebellion. Nothing worse can be imagined, and should this take place Japan may sink to the level of a South America Republic, from which she may find it hard to rise again. But whether the present Government continue in office or not, so long as the present system obtains the element of uncertainty and caprice involved in it makes all calculation as to the future wholly unreliable. We have endeavoured to show what the country might become under a good Governmental system; what it will become under the actual system we have not an idea that we care to commit to paper.

The *Standard* hears that in consequence of the strong feeling displayed in certain quarters against allowing British officers to be employed by other Powers, the Foreigh Office has decided that, in any case where an officer may be serving a Power which enters into hostilities against one with which England is on friendly relations, the officer must either resign his foreign appointment or his commission in the British service.

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THE TEA SEASON 1876-77.

AT a corresponding date last year we laid before our readers a review of the preceding Tea Season, and we now propose to give a brief *resumé* of the Season of 1876-77.

The date of opening of the Season was much the same as in the previous year, musters of small parcels being shown in the market as early as April, while by the second week in May the leaf had commenced to arrive in heavy parcels.

Prices then current for grades to hand were :—

"On Fine" light liquor but rather lacking strength ; leaf somewhat rough.	$33 to 35 ₱ picul.
"Fine" fair good cup, a fair leaf,	36 to 37 „
"Finest" fresh liquor, good leaf,	38 to 41 „
"Choice" full fresh liquor, handsome leaf,	42 to 46 „

For Good Medium grades the prices were somewhat irregular, but comparison with the opening rates of the season 1875-76, showed an average reduction of $6.00 per picul.

Settlements for the month of May amounted to 17,000 piculs, prices declining somewhat towards the end of the month. The Tea commenced to show a falling off in quality, which was certainly inferior to that at the corresponding period in the former season. During June a brisk business was done, and Common grades made their appearance in the market. Prices grew steady, and at the close of the month were as follows :—

Common	$12 to $14	Fine	$26 to $31
Good Common	15 to 18	Finest	33 to 37
Medium	19 to 21	Choice	40 & upwards.
Good Medium	22 to 25		

For a brief period at the opening of July prices grew firmer, but buyers soon withdrew. The first crop becoming exhausted there was a drop towards the close of the month of from $3 to $4 per picul, and the second crop commenced to arrive. The settlements from the opening of the season to the end of July amounted to 39,000 piculs. In August the business was much checked by an advance in exchange, being for a time in fact almost entirely suspended, and the market became very weak, Mediums being purchasable at $16 to $17 and Good Mediums at $18 to $20. It also became apparent about this time that the export from Yokohama would show a decrease upon that of other years. This was proved at the end of the following month, September, when settlements to that date showed only 72,000 piculs against 84,000 at the corresponding date of the previous season, a deficiency that increased as the season advanced.

Business during the remaining months of the season calls for no special comment. The quality of the leaf gradually fell off, and buyers were guided in their operations entirely by telegraphic instructions from the American markets. At the close of December prices ruled as follows :—

Common	$10 to $12	Fine	$25 to $28
Good do.	13 to 15	Finest	32 to 36
Medium	16 to 18	Choice	Nominal.
Good do.	19 to 22		

From this date to the close of the season prices were dependent entirely on the requisitions of buyers.

According to native accounts the total settlements for the season were :—

Yokohama	118,300
Kobe	60,000
Nagasaki	8,000
Total	186,000 piculs.

The total for 1875-76 was 215,000 piculs, thus showing a falling off in 1876-77 of 29,000 piculs, a statement which is borne out by the returns of Total Export, which was as follows:—

Yokohama	16,177,272 lbs.
Kobe	6,520,527 „
Nagasaki	987,817 „
	23,685,616 lbs.

against a Total Export for Season 1875-76 of 26,333,198 lbs., thus showing a decrease of 2,647,572 lbs., the decline in Export being almost solely from Yokohama.

The following estimate of the production of Tea in the various districts where it is a commercial product, and which comes to the Yokohama market, is made up from figures obtained from the most reliable Japanese sources :—

Yamashiro	Piculs	16,000
Inshiu	„	20,000
Gôshiu	„	5,000
Suruga	„	23,000
Ise	„	16,000
Mino	„	12,000
Shimsôa, Kadsusa	„	6,000
Echigo	„	3.000
Yamato, Kawachi, Iga, Kishiu	„	4,500
Tamba and Tôkiô	„	1,800
Kiushiu	„	11,000
	Piculs	118,300

This does not include about 30,000 piculs estimated as the consumption of Tea by natives in the eastern provinces, and produced in above districts.

The Kobe market received from same province	60,000	piculs.
The Nagasaki market received from same province	8,000	„
Making total available for Export...	186,300	piculs.

Viewing the quality of the crop as a whole we cannot regard it other than unsatisfactory. There was the same want of care in preparation to which the attention of the Japanese has been so often directed, and which has doubtless had much to do with the disfavour with which former consumers in America have lately regarded Japan Tea. The character of the leaf also showed signs of deterioration in the shrubs, arising probably from overpicking. The late parcels were very imperfectly made up, and the admixture of much low class leaf rendered them difficult to fire properly. And with regard to the firing there is a point which cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. There seems to a fashionable demand for brilliant teas, or in other words teas fired with much artificial colour. Nothing is more likely in the long run to destroy the popularity of Japan Teas, and when the consumers find it out and weary of it, this highly coloured rubbish will contribute in no slight degree to swell the amount of unsaleable stock in the United States markets, and react unfavourably on sound pure Teas.

A feature of peculiar interest was developed during

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the past season, namely, an experiment made by certain Japanese merchants—it is stated under Government support—of exporting from Tôkiô to New York, on their own account, teas fired and packed in foreign style. As might with almost perfect certainty have been foretold, the result has been anything but satisfactory to the experimentalists or their backers, owing to the firing and packing being unsuited to the general trade, and the teas very dusty, a fault from which Japanese teas have hitherto been singularly free, and the absence of which first brought them into notice and open rivalry with China Oolongs. These teas are reported to have lost very heavily, realising $120,000 less than they would have fetched had they been manipulated and handled by foreign hands. Just as in the case of the silk-worm egg shipments to Italy which were obstinately made in opposition to the soundest foreign advice, this experiment of direct Tea shipments has failed, and is not likely to be repeated, or at any rate not with the assistance of the Government.

And now a few words as to the prospects of the present crop. In the early arrivals there was visible great improvement in style and leaf, and prices were 4 to 5 dollars below those of last season, standard Good Medium ranging from $21 to $22, and it was fondly hoped that the Japanese were going to listen to the advice that had been honestly tendered them and mend their ways. But wo regret to say that the excellence then noticed has not been maintained; the quality is rapidly falling off, while strange te say prices have advanced. Up to the present date settlements are slightly in advance of those at a corresponding period last year, but at the moment of writing business seems to be completely checked.

Advices from America seem to regard the figures of export as infinitely more important as a point of guidance than an apparently low scale of prices. The American markets can take only a certain amount, and if buyers, in their haste to purchase, force this forward regardless of quality or cost, the future of Japan Tea is gloomy in the extreme, especially as accounts from China report a full crop of Oolongs of good quality and at moderate prices. We believe that the present season will again show a marked decrease in the Export, a decrease that it is to be feared will continue from year to year unless the growers of Tea will attend to the oft repeated advice to produce less common stuff, and to the development of those standards which the experience of the last few years has proved to be most in favour with American consumers. Since the demand for Japan Teas set in, the planters have sought for quantity not quality, and with over-production has come serious deterioration from the former excellence of the leaf. We touched on these important points last week, and can only repeat that unless the growers and dealers set themselves earnestly to work to amend these errors, the Tea will gradually fall into disrepute, the demand cease to a large extent, and the trade in one of the very few wealth-giving productions of the country lapse into insignificance.

It is a curious fact that, as a rule, the telegrams which reach us by the Southern route tell us of Turkish victories, while those which come by the Northern cable give glowing accounts of the triumphant advance of the Russians. A correspondent draws attention to this, and expresses much innocent wonder as to the reason of it.—*Shanghai Courier.*

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Extra-territoriality Question.

(*From the "Chôya Shimbun."*)

In our leaders of the 2nd and 3rd instant, we pointed out the objections to the arguments for a revision of the code which are so much in vogue with the public at the present time, and we repeatedly enumerated the reasons for which this measure, however plausible it appears, is inconsistent with the custom and feelings of the people.

Now the reason why the mind of the public is so earnestly turned to the revision of the criminal law is after all nothing else than their desire for the abolition of extra-territoriality. For this reason we will proceed a stage farther and discuss the results to society if the Government succeeded in the object of revising the laws, and whether they will be able to do so. We shall then have completed our examination of this question.

If a foreigner commits an offence in this country, he cannot be arrested by our police, nor tried before our courts; he must be sent before his own country's Consul, and punished according to the laws of his own country. And not only so, but when a difference occurs between a Japanese and a foreigner, the suit brought by our countryman against the foreigner cannot be tried in the Courts of the Empire of Japan, but must be referred to the Consul of the defendant. It is unnecessary to say that the person who holds the office of Consul is fair and impartial, gives fair and impartial judgment, and is uninfluenced by favour towards his own subjects. Still the consequence is that it cannot be denied that most of the judgments are given against us, and in their favour. And suppose a Japanese defendant is dissatisfied with the judgment, and wishes the case to be tried again, he must appeal to a Superior Court which holds its sittings far away in China. Is not this a very hard state of things? The Japanese Government is obstructed by this barrier of extra-territoriality in its endeavours to maintain the honour of our civilization beyond the seas by a keen sighted revision of the laws. Not only is it impossible to try by Japanese law those foreigners who are resident in this country: we have no authority to try between Japanese and foreigners in which the foreigner is defendant. Under these circumstances, how can our Government meet those of foreign countries on a footing of equality? But if the amendment of our laws enabled us at once to put a stop to extra-territoriality, not only would it be a great glory to the flag of Japan, but the people would be saved from much unfair treatment in matters of intercourse with foreigners.

However, no ditch can be made without water, and except a nation gains power, it cannot easily by any laws which its Government may frame at the moment, place itself on a footing of equal rights in its intercourse with foreign powers. Laws are founded on national customs, and their modifications naturally follow changes in the sentiments and habits of the people. Their revision should not be conducted merely in accordance with the ideas of one or two officials. Is not this the very reason why countries differ amongst each other in the stringency of their laws? Suppose, then, that the Code Napoleon is taken as a perfect code of laws, that it is translated, a clause added here and expunged there, and that it is then introduced in such countries as Anam or Siam. Would there be no danger of its being found inconsistent with the customs of those countries, and would they be able by its introduction to procure the abolition of extra-territoriality? If legal reforms are introduced without respect to the progress which a people has made and in spite of their involving the destruction of their national habits—what is the good of it? for such laws, however admirable in themselves, cannot be carried into practice. If the national rights are to be maintained and developed by laws which have no practical force, what is to hinder even Anam and Siam from hastening to borrow English or French laws, and then procuring the abolition of extra-territoriality? We need not show that such an attempt would be useless.

It is not simply from the want of a perfect system of laws that the nations of the East are for the most part under the control of the white races of Europe and America, that they have lost their independence and are unable to try foreigners residing in their country by the laws of their country. It also depends on the fact that their national power is too weak, and that they are therefore unable to maintain their rights on a footing of equality as against foreigners.

If, therefore, without regard to our national strength we fix our attention solely upon our laws, and endeavour to obtain the satisfaction of at once abolishing extra-territoriality, is this in any way different from expecting to drive away a disease by means of me-

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dicine alone without taking any other steps for the care of the patient's health? We are strongly of opinion that this is impossible. Moreover, as we cannot impose on foreigners the laws which suit our customs, we borrow from them, and it is thus borrowed law which we propose to apply to them. Is not this an indication of our deficiency in national strength? Alas! we fear that it is impossible by means of our legal treaties alone to reconcile the subjects of foreign powers to submit to our jurisdiction! We should be sorry to guarantee any such results.

This want of legal rights, however, in our relations with foreigners is not only from time to time the source of inconvenience to us in the matter of jurisdiction, but it prevents us from holding the position of an independent country. No one who is animated with a spirit of patriotism can remain contented while the disgrace of extra-territoriality rests upon this country. If the spirit of the entire country were roused, it cannot be doubted that it would at once break down this obstacle. The fact is, however, that what brought this disgrace upon us was the want of strength to oppose foreign countries, and not merely the matter of legislative enactments. Until we have developed our strength, we cannot wipe out this disgrace. Alas! what method must we take in order to abolish extra-territoriality?

Military Organization.

("Chôya Shimbun," 31st July.)

A military establishment is all-important in preserving peace and order in a country and in protecting the dignity of a nation from the encroachments of foreign powers. But should mistakes be made in its organization and handling, the evils that may arise from it cannot be foretold.

The histories of all countries in all ages show that Emperors, Kings, and Rulers have ever endeavoured to control the military power, and to use it for forwarding schemes of personal ambition in carrying on wars with foreign powers which have eventually resulted in the bankruptcy of their own country. Moreover they have often used the army to oppress the people they pretend to govern, and soon by abuse of military power brought the country to a state of anarchy.

These are important points to consider with regard to a military establishment, but there are minor questions, which must not be contemptuously thrust aside, but rather require careful consideration.

Military law differs much from civil law, and is much more strict in its bearing and minute in its teachings. These laws all who serve in Army or Navy are bound to obey, and those who violate them are tried by court martial. The rule exists in all countries that men in either service committing even an ordinary offence are punishable by martial law. In England some exceptions may exist, but Parliament yearly takes the question of the Mutiny Act into consideration in order to improve the military ordinances, and is a proof of the importance which laws effecting the military system assume in England.

Military regulations then being of such importance require in all cases to be strictly observed. The Japanese Government has discovered this fact and seeing that the military system, as formerly composed, was no longer in harmony with the changed condition of the country, ordered a general conscription. Now some maintain that it is yet too soon to have recourse to such a system and that there is no reason for discarding the *samurai*, but looking at the present condition of the army it must be admitted that on the whole there has been a change for the better. Since the *samurai* of Satsuma broke out into rebellion in the spring of the present year, the Government formed a body of troops called *Battô-tai*, composed solely of policemen. This corps did good service at Tawarazaka the very first time they were brought into action. Since then the Police have been embodied into the Army and sent into the field. They have been enlisted in various parts of the country and are called *Shinsen Riotan*—ostensibly they form a Police force in the service of the *Naimusho*, but in truth they are neither more nor less than troops. The fourth article of the regulation of the *Shinsen Riotan* lays down than those who enter this body are to receive the status of policemen, and to be treated as such. The public now say that the services these men are called upon to perform are in no way those of Police, but argument on this point is useless as the Government was forced to this measure when it had nothing else to resort to. At the present time the Insurgents' power is weakening, and struggle as they may, it will not be long before they find themselves unable to offer further resistance to the Government. The question which gives rise to the greatest anxiety, and which requires the most careful thought on the part of the Government, is how to provide for the people inhabiting the districts which have been desolated by the war, when the conflict is over, so that further hardships may not be caused to them by the men composing the *Shinsen Riotan*. As the greater portion of these men are *samurai*, should strict obedience to military law not be rigorously enforced, they may inflict serious evils upon the people and set the law at defiance.

Of course Army officers have taken all this into consideration and provided against any such contingency, but knowing how important it is for the sake of the people that the military class should be kept in due subordination we have ventured to speak thus.

The return of the Mikado.

("Mainichi Shimbun," 31st July.)

His Majesty the Mikado returned to Yokohama a few days ago in the midst of the hot weather. He was received on his arrival by the *Daijin*, *Sangi*, Ministers and Vice-Ministers as well as by the local officials. Great numbers of people also went to greet him at his landing.

When the Emperor went to Kiôto last January the whole country was in a state of profound tranquillity, and it was expected that His Majesty would visit the tomb of his ancestors and return to the capital in about twenty days. But the insurrection unexpectedly broke out in Kiushiu and the rebels making an advance on Kumamoto it seemed as though they would spread throughout the country. This was the cause of great grief to His Majesty, who endeavoured by every means to bring about a peaceful settlement, but the insurgents refused to listen to reason, and opposing all officials both civil and military have fallen into the trap which they laid for the destruction of others. All other means failing, His Majesty despatched an army against them under H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya as Commander-in-Chief, with Yamagata, Kuroda and Kawaji as his advisers.

The rebels, who did not even know that there was an Emperor, then manufactured all kinds of arms and endeavoured to take Kumamoto, being joined by the *samurai* and *heimin* of Hiuga, Osumi and Satsuma, and a general rising took place. The *samurai* of Akidzuki and Fukuoka, thinking, that as the Government had its hands full, it would be a fine opportunity to declare themselves, also took up arms against the Government. The *samurai* of the southern portion of the province of Bungo also joined, siezing the goods of the people upon the plea that they were needed for the rebel army. In Chôshiu also, the adherents of Mayebara broke out against the Government, and thus whenever the rebellion was suppressed in one place it broke out in another, and in Kiushiu, since February last, it has exceeded anything before experienced in the country.

The insurgents in Akidzuki, Fukuoka, Bungo and Chôshiu, who seem to have no object in aiding the rebellion, were too small in numbers to cause much trouble to the Government. Those who were most to be feared were the *samurai* of Tosa, who number several thousands. The members of different societies are all men who fought during the former civil war, and their ideas are far in advance of the *samurai* of the first named provinces. Their societies are presided over by men whose ideas are greatly at variance with the present system of the Government. The Government regarded them with suspicion, and knew well that if it resorted to any harsh measures, they would rise at once like Satsuma. Thus since February last one-third of the country has been either in open rebellion or on the verge of it.

Great must have been the anxiety of the Emperor. The rebels of Akidzuki, Fukuoka, and Chôshiu have, however, been entirely suppressed, and the remainder have been driven back from Kumamoto, Kagoshima and Miyako-no-jô so that they have lost most of their ground. The heads of the various Societies at Tosa, knowing the critical condition of matters in Japan, have endeavoured to give no further cause for alarm. Thus the Emperor has been happily enabled to return and for this we must rejoice with all our hearts.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

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JAPANESE TALES.

SHINTOKU MARU.

PART 2.

The evil shadows of the dreary night are swept aside before the new born day, and in her many-coloured autumn robes besprinkled thick with diamonds of the rain, the earth beams forth in new and wondrous beauty. Now shining in burnished splendour, now half hiding his blinding radiance behind lattice bars of pearl and gold, uprises the sun, and the fair earth takes on a golden veil; but though it blushes like any bride at coming of her groom, while all her glorious raiment and her crystal gems shine with a softened beauty through the gauzy mist. Far in the west and in the lonesome shadows of the hills the spirits of gloom still hold their sullen court, while up the mountain sides some scattered remnants of the ghostly armies of the darkness retreat slowly and unwillingly before the morning beams. In straggling bands, with steady course the crows come flying across the dappled heavens, cawing a welcome to the sun's new light, and making their way to their favourite haunts among the gnarled branches of the twisted firs. And now from many a quiet hamlet and peaceful farm house, deep embowered in dell and thicket of dark *kiaki* and sombre *tsugi*, where burn flashes of scarlet and crimson maple overtopped by verdant plumes of waving bamboo, and to whose very doors the sea of ripening grain ripples in waves of golden green, the blue smoke rises in slowly swelling clouds, and dressing the trees in its tender azure, goes up like vapour of incense offered to the God of day.

To such a fair morning did the household of Nobuyoshi awake; a morning that shortly seemed a bitter mockery in its fairness to the blackness of the misery that the cruel jealousy of its mistress had wrought in the desolate night that had passed. Worn out with wicked passion and with the labours and terrors she had undergone, Otama had fallen asleep, and even the urgent importunities of her little son to be taken to his brother failed to arouse her. For the child Goro loved his half-brother far above father or mother, and was never happy when separated from him, while Shintoku Maru was always ready to aid him in his childish sports, and to bestow on him the affectionate care which the little one demanded. It was Goro's custom every morning to ask to be taken to his Shintoku's room, and then either arouse him from his slumbers or lie down by his side until he awoke. On this sad day, failing to get any response from his mother and tired of waiting, he pushed aside the panels and ran off joyfully to find his brother. All was quiet and Shintoku was apparently still sleeping, for the outer shutters were unclosed and the room was dark. Running to his side, Goro called him by name and tried to rouse him, but Shintoku moved not, as was his wont, to clasp his little brother in a close embrace, and there was a sound as of smothered moans and sobs. Goro, with much ado, made shift to partly push back one of the outer shutters, and the morning sun streamed in on the pile of quilts where Shintoku lay, the bed clothes drawn up and entirely concealing him. Calling "Brother! Brother!" the little one pulled down the quilt that covered Shintoku's face, and stood for a moment as though fascinated. Then with shrill screams of terror he fled from the room. Aroused by his piteous cries the servants came rushing to him, but flying to his father, Goro, pale with fright, threw his arms around him, and clung to him for protection. Then when his fear had somewhat abated he told how some one was lying in Shintoku's bed, his face covered with a hideous mask and bearing no resemblance to his brother. Nobuyoshi, angry at what he supposed to be some prank of the boy, and yet astonished that he who had always hitherto been so thoughtful and kind should wantonly affright a child, at once arose and went to his son's room, followed by his servants. Quickly casting off the coverings, he sees something that resembles a human form, but in the corpse-like face with its purple scars and livid stains and lipless mouth, and in the swollen and knotted limbs, the miserable father can trace no likeness to the son who seemed to have inherited the beauty of Narihira.*

* A Japanese of olden time famed for personal beauty; so that at the present day "as beautiful as Narihira" is the common expression when speaking of a handsome youth.

At first, Nobuyoshi, stunned as with a heavy blow, felt not all the misery that had befallen him. It could not be that because of neglecting the Gods who had fulfilled his every wish, they had thus afflicted him through his innocent son.† Never had he failed in the observance of all appointed rites and duties, nor omitted to pay his vows, nor make rich offerings at the holy shrines. It was surely some passing illness that took this frightful form, that would pass away as suddenly as it had fallen on the boy.

"Summon the most famous doctors; call the saintly priests; let vows and prayers and gifts be offered to the terrible Gods; and perchance the curse may pass away from me and my house, that my last days be as fair as those that hitherto have blessed my life, and my son fulfil all the fair promise of his noble youth."

And Nobuyoshi fasted and prayed and wept and his whole household with him, for all loved the boy with exceeding love, and he was dear unto every one of them as an only son. And his friends came and lamented with him, for when evil befell Nobuyoshi, each man felt as though it had befallen himself. And throughout the country there was great sorrow for the household of Nobuyoshi.

But all in vain that the most famous doctors came and sought to cure the boy; in vain that priests with many a holy rite and unstinted offering besought the favour of the offended Gods; in vain all tears and fastings and lamentation. The state of Shintoku Maru remained as hopeless as when he was first stricken of his disease, and he that had once been the joy of all in his youthful beauty lay on his bed a thing of misery, loathsome to behold.

*

Now Otama, when she found that the Gods had granted her prayers, though in her heart secretly rejoicing at what had befallen her step-son, made semblance of much sorrow, and was no whit behind the rest in her lamentations and show of grief. Moreover, she seemed ever mindful of the condition of Shintoku Maru and tended him with unceasing watchfulness. But this she did out of fear that perhaps after all the favour of the Gods might be won by the piety of Nobuyoshi, and that the tendance of the doctors being turned to good account, in the end Shintoku Maru might recover, and thus all her vengeful schemes be brought to nought. This caused her great labour of mind, and she pondered long and deeply how she might remove the lad, and prevent all efforts that might restore him to health.

Thus it happened that Nobuyoshi, worn out with watching and fasting and grief of heart, fell into a fever, and his senses all confused through weakness lay on his bed in an outer room praying the Gods to take his life so that his son might recover his strength. Then Otama sent away all the attendants, saying that her husband wanted rest and that she would tend him, and they, wearied with long watching, gladly departed.

Now when she found that Nobuyoshi slept and all the house was quiet, she carefully extinguished the lamp, and creeping softly from the room made her way out of the house. Then gathering a number of pebbles in her hand she, by aid of a ladder, mounted to the roof above the room where her husband lay sleeping. Nobuyoshi aroused from his troubled slumbers by a strange noise above him as of heavy hail, with his senses all obscured by fever and weakness and by the darkness in which he was enshrouded, was thrilled to the heart to hear a strange and solemn voice calling three times "Nobuyoshi, Nobuyoshi, Nobuyoshi," and answered back tremblingly "Who art thou and what woulds't thou with me?"

Then the solemn voice made reply, "It is even I, Kasuga Daimio-jin, I that gave thee a son Shintoku Maru in answer to thy many prayers. Shall I not do that I will with mine own? From me he came to thee and when I will shall I not take him back? He hath in many ways displeased me sore, and thus in punishment for his offence have I with leprosy afflicted him. Why then dost thou dare tempt my wrath by keeping

† Leprosy is supposed to be a disease with which the Gods specially smite those who have neglected their service.

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that which is unclean within thy house?‡ Dost thou defy my power? Know then that if thou wouldst escape ruin and deserve my favour, thou must by to morrow's earliest light prepare to send away thy son. No longer must thy house be defiled by his presence. If thou wouldst evade the evils that shall surely befall thee and thine if he remain, see that without fail thou send him forth to starve and die alone. I, Kasuga Daimio-jin, myself have come to warn thee. Let it be done even as I have said."

Again the mysterious sound of falling hail, and the wretched father, believing that now all hope of saving his beloved son is gone, answers with a heart-broken cry of despair, and when Otama cautiously comes back to the room and lights the lamp, she sees that Nobuyoshi is lying senseless on the quilts.

*

Now when the next morning had come with dark and lowering clouds, and dying leaves shattering down and flying before the gusts of moaning autumn wind, Nobuyoshi remembered, what seemed to him, a fearful dream that warned him that his darling son must be banished for ever from the house if he would escape the evils threatened by the cruel God. Wrung with grief he would have given his own body to the worst tortures could he have by such means saved Shintoku Maru, but there was no escape, no hope; and if he would save his wife and child and all his household from the divine vengeance the lad must be devoted to a lonely and lingering death. But Nobuyoshi, now as he had ever done, feared the Gods, and said, "As they have granted all my prayers shall I not bear the afflictions that they send, and do that which they command."

Then he called his *kerai* and all the principal members of his household and his friends and chief neighbours, and to them and to Orihe, his favourite *kerai*, did he tell all that had been revealed to him in his dream. And before his grief they all bowed their heads and were silent, for they could not advise with him, neither dared they say anything to comfort him.

And he said, "Not many *ri* from here is, as you know, a wide and desolate moor called Ten-no-hara. Thither go at once, taking with you boards and straw and mats, and build a small hut. Place there also food and water, and there take him, who is dearer to me than all else the world holds—than very life itself—my first born son, and leave him to the will of the Gods. From them I received him and by them is he accursed. Let them do with him as they will."

Then unwillingly and slowly did the retainers make preparation to do the will of their lord. And they got ready a *kago* and took the planks and straw for the hut, and telling Shintoku Maru of his father's wish, proceeded to take him away as their lord had commanded.

Then Shintoku Maru said. "Let me but see my father's face once more before I go forth to die alone, and I will go contented." For though he well knew the horrid fate to which he was to be devoted, he loved his father too well to doubt him even in this trial, knowing that his father's love was no less toward him now than it had been from his birth. And Orihe came and told Nobuyoshi, and he arose to go to him, but suddenly stopping he said. "Much can I endure, and much will I suffer when the Gods so ordain, neither will I murmur thereat, but on the face of my living son whom now I send to die in solitude I have looked for the last time." And Nobuyoshi went into an inner room and shut the panels and no man saw his grief. Neither did Otama show herself, for she feared lest the joy that she felt might be perceived, and she stayed within the house feigning illness through sorrow.

Then Orihe and seven other *kerai*, with servants and bearers carrying the *kago* in which Shintoku-maru was placed, set out for the plains of Ten-no-hara. A wild and lonely stretch of barren land and sandy waste overgrown with stunted grass, with here and there weather-beaten and distorted trees standing out gloomily against the chilly sky, and sheltering in their cheerless solitude some stagnant, weed grown pools. No sound of life but startled wild birds' cries. No wreath of smoke or noise of cheerful toil to mark a peasant's hut. Only the wind that swept the dismal plain, rustling the yellow lances of the withering grass. In such a spot was Shintoku Maru, till now the most favoured in the land, innocent of all evil, to be left to die.

With aching hearts and unwilling hands did the servants thereto appointed build up the hut, that was to be the living grave of one they all held so dear. No word of reproach or entreaty did Shintoku utter, but bravely and without a murmur of complaint he let himself be laid on the resting place made for him. Then they brought in food and water and placed it within his reach, and one by one bade him a sorrowful farewell. Orihe last of all lingered within the hut, and taking the hot and swollen hands of the lad between his own, whispered to him a few last words. Then, tearing himself away, he went out of the hut and commenced to fasten up the door securely.

Then for the first time did the fear of death and his great loneliness take hold of Shintoku Maru, and with cries hard to hear and let go unanswered did he entreat "Orihe, Orihe! return! return! leave me not here to die alone; you, whom I have loved so well, who have been even as an elder brother; Orihe! Orihe! return! stay if only to-night to comfort me. It grows dark and chill, and there is no hand to soothe me with its clasp. My mouth is burnt with fever but there is none to give me drink. Orihe! Orihe! return, return!"

But Orihe entered the hut no more. Only he dismissed the others, and sunk down against the closed door, his face hidden in his sleeves.

And the night was far spent when he returned and told Nobuyoshi that all was done even as he had ordered.

‡ The Japanese believe that if any one afflicted with an unclean disease such as *raibiyo* be allowed to remain in the house, the special household deity is displeased at the defilement, and that fortune and riches will depart.

Correspondence

THE LATE GALE.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 1st August, 1877.

Sir,—As a Japanese I deem it a mere matter of propriety that I should with the little knowledge of English I possess, attempt through your columns to express the high opinion I hold of the humane spirit displayed by our western residents when the danger of fellow-beings called for it, and also my indignation at the way in which many of my countrymen—especially the police—acted during the gale of the 26th of last month.

The events which occurred at the bund on that day have been so amply described by the newspapers here that I shall only mention so much of it as to shew that I am sufficiently justified in expressing myself on the above.

When the dredging machine commenced to drag from the mouth of the creek, the danger of the men on it—who numbered from twelve to fifteen—was evident, and willing hearts and hands were not wanting among the foreigners who, after a great deal of trouble and energy, succeeded in getting hold of the rope which was let out by the unfortunate men on board, by which finally the men were got safely ashore.

But before this was effected, which took over two hours, how admirably and with what good will they worked. What is more, some displayed manly courage by plunging themselves into the sea after some of the unfortunates who either through weakness or of the loss of presence of mind failed to laud by the ropes but dropped off into the water. Others again hauled the rope during those two long hours, urging at the same time their friends and natives to assist them. One cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the foreigners on that occasion. But my countrymen—about a half of those who were present—merely looked on and did nothing, while the Police, with only one or two exceptions—if there were any at all, for I failed to see any—seemed to be quite disinterested in the affair. I asked one of them who looked as though he was more amused at what was taking place than possessing any other feeling, to lend his hand to the rope, but he showed no inclination to do so. I then asked him to order some of the men who were looking on to lend assistance. He said yes, and disappeared, whence I do not know, but very likely to some sheltered place.

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I made the same request to several other policemen and was treated in similar manner.

Such conduct is unworthy of men who are employed for no other purpose than the well being of the people of the places they are appointed to protect.

Now if those rescued men—some of whom might have never seen again their homes and faces dear to them, if it were not for the energy and good will of the men from other lands,—knew that there was a means of expressing their gratitude through the press, they would undoubtedly do so, but being a class that cannot know this, they are unable to take advantage of a chance of expressing their gratitude which I am sure they would otherwise gladly seize.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

YOSHINO GORO.

LONDON SOCIETY.

(Saturday Review.)

We have occasionally ventured to speak of some of the characteristics of what, for want of a better name, is called "London society"; and it is with pain that we are forced to recognize that we have never known how to treat our subject properly London is like the excellent family of the Primroses, who listened with rapt attention to what fell from their aristocratic visitors. 'You may depend upon as fact that the next morning my Lord Duke cried out three times to his valet-de-chambre, Jernigan, Jernigan, Jernigan, bring me my garters.'' If any one in these days ever read the *Vicar of Wakefield*, or even knew who wrote it, we should make an apology for quoting these words at length. Revelations of the inner life of the great, such as Lady Blarney gave, are read with avidity and accepted with credulity. This is the popular style, and the fact that a new edition of a book written by the "Duke de Medina Pomar," whoever he may be, is lying on the Club table justifies the assertion. Here are fine folk indeed, pictures of all the best-known faces in society, the names being so slightly transformed as to leave the reader in no sort of doubt as to who are meant to be represented. Novelists have naturally drawn their characters from living men and women, and it would be difficult to name any book where the peculiarities of some acquaintance of the author have not been caricatured. But the license has, with few exceptions, been used with modesty and discretion. *Almack's* and the *Two Daughters* were each aimed at a particular family, and in the latter case great pain must have been inflicted. In *Lost and Saved* one of the vulgarest women of her day was supposed to have been alluded to; but our task would be endless if we attempted to pursue this train of thought. From Plumer Ward and Scott and Miss Edgeworth, however, down to the days of Thackeray and Lord Beaconsfield, the endeavour has nearly always been made to leave the portrait somewhat undefined. We may fancy we have known Lord Steyne and Becky, and that we do know Mr. Brancepeth and Lord St. Aldegonde; but in neither name nor habits is there enough to enable us assert that they have been transferred from real life to fiction. No such veil exists in the "Duke's" book; the smallest personal habits are noted down, and under his guidence was can gauge the character, the conjugal fidelity or infidelity, and the social position of every other person in the Peerage and Court Guide. Besides these advantages, their conversation is detailed at such length as to enable future ages to lay down on "ducal" authority how the best society of this generation talked. Lady Blarney and Miss Wilhelmina are nowhere. We have our own chronicler, and may be proud of him. Here is a fine sentence! "She wants me to go and talk with Lady Isabel Clanfyne, who I see has just arrived with her father the Duke of the Isles," says Miss Fetherstone at an evening party. This is modern conversation capitally hit off, just as we might say, "There is Mr. Montagu Corry who ascends the staircase supporting the arm of the present Prime Minister, Lord Beaconsfield. Both are members of several well-known clubs." It is indeed notorious that in good society no allusion is made to any one unless the chaperon is mentioned at the same time. One sentence we must especially quote, because the "Duke's" expression raises a most interesting question: —"There she is, riding in as hand-ome a carriage as you would wish to look at," says the Marquis of Belgrave. Not long ago the *Court Circular* announced that the Queen had been "riding" in a carriage and the next day there appeared a contradition to the effect that the Queen had not been riding but driving. So here is a sad dilemma! The Queen is on one side, on the other is the Marquis of Belgrave, or rather his author the "Duke." What is the outside world to believe, they who stand opposite the gates of Marlborough House to see a far-off vision of royalty? Fashion and not learning is the arbiter of disputed pronounciation and the use of words. It would be better that the Marquis of Belgrave should in a fresh edition give us a new set of rules, to which purists would at once subscribe. He will teach many things; he no doubt talks of "the Row," of a "talented" man, says "interesting" and Burkshire, and thinks it vulgar to eat asparagus with his fingers. Rogers said it made him ill to hear people talk of a balcony; what would he have said had he ever met a Marquis of Belgrave?

To speak seriously, the publication of this class of novel is surprising. We have not read one half of it, we do not know what the plot is, or whether there is a plot at all; but what we have managed to wade through is the coarsest, vulgarest, and most contemptible rubbish we ever remember to have seen. It is the sort of stuff that a discarded lady's maid or footman might sit down and write while waiting for the chance of place. If this book is a true picture of what it pretends to represent, London society is indeed very vulgar; but it shows, at any rate, that the *ne plus ultra* of vulgarity is outside it. Low personal details, however, seem to find, for some reason or other, increasing favour. There are four newspapers published now which are as much at a loss for news as the besieged Correspondents were in Paris. The result is a depth of trivial and petty gossip which even the *Court Journal* would shrink from publishing in the winter. One day we are told that the Duke of Teck stopped to look at *Punch* in the street, and that some member of the House of Commons spits around his seat; and to-morrow we shall no doubt hear that Lord John Manners likes plovers' eggs, and learn into which of his waistcoat pockets Mr. Baillie Cochrane puts his watch, and how many times Mr. Gladstone blew his nose when he last had a cold in his head. What can be the condition of mind of the man who is amused by this kind of rubbish we cannot conceive. Personal interest, and impulses due to sentiment and veneration, we can understand and appreciate. If Rousseau liked to snatch a piece of food on its way to Mme. de Warens's mouth, exclaiming that there was a hair upon it, and eat it himself, the action might be extravagant, but at any rate it was prompted by love, and finds a fit place in confessions. When the end of the cigar which Alfred de Musset had thrown away on the steps of the Opera House was picked up by a fervent adimirer, the homage gave the poet infinite pleasure, and is worthy of record But the Duke of Teck has neither written the *Nouvelle Héloïse* nor the lines to Ninon, and he should be allowed to stroll up Regent Street in perfect obscurity and flatten his nose against every shop-window unobserved and unsung. Privacy and retirement are nowadays mere names, and any man above the position of a hansom-cab driver has a newspaper correspondent ready to furnish the public with an account of how he washes at home, and the length of his latchkey. The same pettiness is observable in literature. In the dearth of original work there are half a dozen chiffoniers busy at the ash-heaps thrown away by any writer of merit, and what was considered worthless by its author helps to fill up a contemptible octavo. If there is a place where a man might hope to be free from persecution, it is his own house; but that appears now to be made the usual frame for his picture. If a hostess leaves her guests earlier than usual and pleads a headache as the excuse, the fact is chronicled next day in a newspaper. It is unfortunate that so much notoriety should attach to the proceedings of a certain number of persons during the months of May, June, and July; but we suppose it is rendered inevitable by the extinction of all other societies, and the consequent aggregation of all the leisured classes into one increasing centre. If they would only re-inhabit the Georgian houses which exist in half our country capitals, what a pleasant town London would be!

As it is, London society is virtually English society, and what we do and say during those three months is that by which we have to be judged. Things quite possible in old days are possible no longer. Everything is conducted in a blaze of a light, and the lookers-on always see most of the game. Those who occupy large houses and give great entertainments, and indeed those who go to them, are actors, as it were, upon a stage, and are objects of study and topics of conversation to the multitude who look on. Many a woman has a notion that in London alone are daughter is likely to marry; so poor fool, she is induced to add one more to the hundreds of persons who lead a life which has no attractions for them. If, however, she is obliged to stay at home, she indemnifies herself by finding out all she can about her bigger neighbours, and would haunt the area with the family cat could she pick up a little gossip. An eyewitness takes much less interest in a scene than the old lady to whom she story is told the following week. It is therefore a matter of general moment that the example set, and the standard reached, by London society should be as high as possible. There are great ladies left among us, but they have not the same influence as of old. They remain untouched by the stream of vulgarity which sweeps past them, but they are powerless to stem it. The number of hostesses who shut their doors to mere plutocrats is becoming smaller. If the cook is good who dishes up the "côtelettes aux larmes de veuves" and the "potage aux cris d'orphelins," very few will enquire whence came the money to pay for the services of the *chef*. The O'Mulligan is there, and he shouts out, as of old, "The champagne is good in this house;" and if that is the case why should anybody make a fuss about abstract qualities? It is surely a weak point in the novel of *St. Leon* to represent that adventurer as shunned by his friends and acquaintances on account of their suspicions of the source from which he drew his wealth. Were he now in London he might unblushingly give any account he pleased of his revenue. If he farmed a lodging-house in hell, and got a good dividend, the only difficulty would be to make a choice amongst those of his friends who would desire to associate with him in the direction of the company. Fancy any London mother objecting to Peter Schlemihl as a son-in-law because he had no shadow. "A most estimable young man, my dear," she would say, "with a great deal in him. Ah! you have perhaps heard the story that he has sold his shadow to the devil for an immense fortune. Quite true; but after all, in this foggy climate what a very useless thing a shadow is! and my Georgiana is a girl who can be trusted to make such an excellent use of wealth. Then I must say that his friend has behaved most handsomely in the matter of settlements, and the shadow will be lent my dear Peter at all the *levées* and drawing-rooms. So I really think people need not be ill-natured" Money must be obtained, and the chase after it is the most interesting of occupations. To think, to read, and to be alone, are the three pests to be shunned by those who go into the world, and those who wish to go into it. Solitude

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is detestable; anything is better than your own company. Did your wife die last Sunday, your father on Wednesday, or was your husband divorced last month? Never mind, the milk is spilt; it is but part of nature's law that parents should die, and monogamy be in some cases insufficient, and you can get another husband or wife to replace the lost one. It would be a very different thing if the survivor had to be lowered into the pit in company with the dead, after the fashion of the country Sindbad visited. As it is, instead of two loaves of bread and a pitcher of water, dinners and balls are offered to the bereaved one, and by some people to appear in mourning at their houses is looked upon as a breach of good manners and offence against society. A season is gone in a moment, and well-bread people should die, say in August, in order not to interfere with their relation's pleasures. To die at the beginning of a season is as inconsiderate an act as to be a long time in dying. In the next world there will be no giving in marriage, so all these tiresome *contretemps* are only possible during quite a limited time. Trade, too, must be encouraged, and immoderate grief might ruin half Bond Street. Society would very likely be able to sleep a sound sleep and eat a hearty breakfast the morning before it was going to be hanged, but it would neither eat nor sleep if it knew that it was destined to spend the following day left to its own resources and alone.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 1st August, 1877.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

After two days' desperate fighting at Plevna the Russian troops have been completely defeated, 8,000 killed, 24,000 wounded.

ACTION OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has partially mobilized its troops.

LONDON, 28th July 1877.

An outbreak of Mahomedan fanaticism is feared in the Levant, and the Foreign Consuls demand several men-of-war for protection of the Christians.

The Austrian Ministry has summoned a Cabinet Council to deliberate on the subject of mobilisation.

The Roumanians have occupied Nicopolis.

Mr. Ward Hunt is dead.

LONDON, July 27lh, 1877.

THE WAR IN TURKEY IN EUROPE.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

Suleiman Pasha's army has been defeated at Karasunar (? at the Karasu River).

EXCITEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

Great agitation prevails at San Francisco against the Chinese and a Vigilance Committee has been formed.

LONDON, 26th July, 1877.

A Tumult has taken place in the British House of Commons. Mr. Parnell, the member for Meath, was suspended and ordered to leave the House on account of his obstructiveness.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

A Turkish Army Corps has been concentrated at Plevna and threatens the Russian communications.

The Russian Army Reserve has been called out for military service. The war is becoming fanatic, and vindictive.

[London, date not given.]

Eighteen battalions of Russian troops have crossed the Balkans, and are reported to have arrived at Yeni Saghra unoppposed.

News has been received that some Russian troops have arrived at Rasgaad and are now engaged in cutting the railway running between Varna and Rustchuk.

The Russians have raised the seige of Kars.

Ahmed Muktar Pacha and the Governor of Kars are preparing to attack the Melikoff army.

Powerful reinforcements for the Russian army have proceeded by forced marches into Armenia.

A Turkish frigate has bombarded Simferopol.

Shanghai, 24th July, 1877.

London, 21st July, 1877.

Reouf Pacha claims having forced the Russians to recross the Balkans, but according to the latest advices this is unconfirmed, and a Russian official despatch reports that the vanguard after crossing, marched to Kezanlik, Cossacks in advance occupying Yenisaghra.

The available Turkish troops at Constantinople are ordered to Adrianople, reinforcements being hurried on to that city with all possible despatch.

The number of Russian troops reported to have crossed the Balkans was overrated.

The Russian Headquarters have been transferred to Tirnova.

Suleiman Pacha's Army has embarked at Antivaro—*(near Montenegro)*.

Abdul Kerim Pacha has been dismissed and Mehemet Pacha appointed his successor.

Suleiman Pacha has been appointed commander of the Turkish Troops in Rumelia.

Safvet Pacha has resigned.

The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has remonstrated against the sinking of vessels in the Danube to obstruct the navigation.

The Ministerial journals state that British interests forbid the entry of the Russians into Constantinople, and urge the Government to declare this without delay.

London, 22nd July 1877.

The troopships, *Crocodile*, *Malabar* and *Euphrates*, are ordered to be ready for sea by Wednesday 25th July.

The Russians have occupied the town of Nikopolis.

The Russians are besieging the town of Widdin.

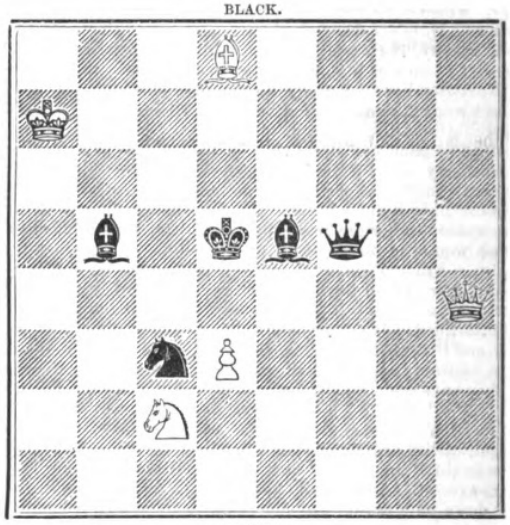
News has been received of a repulse of the Russians at Plevna with heavy loss.

The Russians have taken Kezanlik, and are advancing on Philippopolis.

PROBLEM.

From a Collection of Chess Problems,
BY J. B. OF BRIDPORT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF J. C. ROLL'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—Q. to Q. B.'s 7th, ch.	1.—R. takes Q.
2.—R. to Q.'s 6th.	2.—Q. takes B.
3.—P. to Q.'s 4th, ch.	3.—K. takes R.
4.—P. to Q. B.'s 5th, mate.	

Correct answer received from W.H.S., Tôkiô.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—In consequence of a further decline in the value of the native currency our market has taken a quieter turn. *Yarns* are still saleable, but the prices realised are not remunerative to importers. *Shirtings* are dull and neglected, quotations being unchanged, but nominal. There is no demand for *T. Cloths*. For *Velvets* a good enquiry continues with an improving tendency in prices.

Grey Shirtings:—							White Shirtings:—	
7 lbs.	38½	yds.	39	in.	per pce.	$1.40 to $1.75	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. per pce.	2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½	yds.	44	in.	„	1.70 to 2 30	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb. per lb.	0.67½ to 0.80
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½	„	39	in.	„	1.57½ to 2 40	Black Velvets	7.00 to 8.35
9 lbs.	38½	„	44	in.	„	2.05 to 2.60	English Drills 14/15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.	2.40 to 2.75
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24	„	32	in.	„	1.40 to 1.60	Taffachelass 12 yds, 43 in. (nomi.)	1.70 to 2.15
„ 6lbs.	24	„	32	in.	„	1.10 to 1 25		

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul..	$28 50 to 31.75	No. 38 to 42 ...per picul... $35.00 to 39.50
No. 28 to 32	per picul..	$31 50 to 34 75	Reverse Twist 16-24 —

Woollens.—Native exchange having risen again, deliveries have been more satisfactory. The past week has been very quiet, and prices remain unaltered, except for *Black Italian Cloth*, which has advanced in consequence of a better enquiry.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	3 50 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de Laine	30 yds. 30 in... 0.24 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4 25 to 5.25	Multicolored „	30 yds. 30 in... 0.28 to 0.36
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.00 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in... 0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0 24 to 0.32	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in... 0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in... 0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16 50 to 17.50	Union	54 in. to 56 in... 0.60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs... per lb ... 0.40 to 0.46
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in	0.17 to 0.18		

Sugar.—There has been very little doing in this article during the past week, and quotations remain nominally unaltered.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul ..	$4.80	China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul... $7.30 to $7.70
„ in basket	„	$4.70	„ No. 5 Kong-fun	„ ...$6.70 to $7.10
Taiwanfoo in bag	„	$4.80	„ No. 6 E-pak	„ ...$6.00 to $6.40
do. in basket	„	$4.65	Swatow Brown	„ None.
China No 1 Ping-fah	„	None	Daitong	„ $4.15
„ No. 2 Ching-pak	„	...$8.40 to $8.80	Japan Rice	„ ...$2.10 to $2.40
„ No. 3 Ke-pak	„	...$8 00 to $8.30	Kerosene Oil	„ $3.40

Kerosene Oil.—No sales reported sinces our last and the market remains very quiet. Dealers are "bearing" the market, but holders are unwilling to accept their offers. No reliable quotation can be given.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—During the past week a fair business has been done in new Hanks, though the number of buyers has been limited. In sympathy with European markets prices have further declined, and close rather weak as follows, notwithstanding that sterling exchange is in favour of purchasers. A few Filatures have changed hands, but all book silks remain entirely neglected.

		In London at 4s. 0½d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.10 per kilo.*
Hanks, Best No. 1 & 2	$530 to 550	19/4 to 20/	53.50 to 55.50
„ Good No. 2	$500 to 520	18/4 to 19/	50.50 to 52.50
„ Good all round No. 2½	$480 to 490	17/8 to 18/	49.00 to 50.00
„ Medium No. 3	$450 to 470	16/7 to 17/4	46.00 to 48 00
„ Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$410 to 440	15/3 to 16/3	42.00 to 45.00
Oshius, Good... (Nominal)	$500 to 520	18/4 to 19/	50.50 to 52.50
Kakeda, best ... („)	$550 to 580	20/ to 21/	55.50 to 58.00
Filature Silk	$600 to 700	21/8 to 25/1	60.00 to 69.50

Settlements are 300 bales of Hanks, and 25 bales of Filatures, in all 325 bales. The total export since 1st July is 1,126 bales, against 2,951 bales for the same period last year.

Stocks are 400 bales of old, and 700 bales of new Silk.

Tea.—The market still continues in the same condition as last reported, buyers having retired, and quotations for the present being entirely nominal though unchanged.

Settlements for the week are returned as 1,100 piculs, but what proportion of these are *bonâ fide* sales it is difficult to arrive at. Arrivals are about 4,100 packages or 2,700 piculs, and though producers are not pressing forward supplies it seems likely that large amounts will come in during the course of the current month.

The quality of many parcels shows a rapid falling off both in appearance of leaf and liquor quality in the cup.

Common	$ 9.00 to $12.00	Fine	$24.00 to $28.00
Good Common	$13.00 to $15.00	Finest	$29.00 to $32.00
Medium	$16.00 to $18.00	Choice	$34.00 & upwards.
Good Medium	$19.00 to $22.00	Choicest	—

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There is a continued scarcity of Private Bills on offer, and although there is only a moderate demand for Bank Paper, sterling rates have suffered a further drop of about 2 per cent. on last quotations.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	75
„ Bank Bills on demand	3s. 11½d.	„ Private 10 days sight	76
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0½d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	95
On Paris—Bank Sight	4.92½	„ 30 days sight Private	97½
Bank 6 months' sight	5.02½	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	95½
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.10	„ 30 days sight Private	98
On Hongkong—Bank sight	¾ % dis.	Kinsatz	420
„ Private 10 days' sight	1¼ „	Gold Yen	394

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 29	Tibre	De Girard	French str.	1726	Hongkong	July 23	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 29	Montgomeryshire	Sturrock	British str.	1751	Hongkong	,, 21	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 29	Messenger	Gilkey	American ship	1027	New York	April 5	General	China & Jap. Trading Co.
,, 30	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1870	Kobe	July 28	——	M. B. Co.
,, 2	Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & ports	,, 26	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 2	King Richard	Nelson	British str.	1133	Hongkong	July 26	General	A Barnard
,, 3	Cyclops	Von Reiche	Germ gun-boat	350	Wenchow via Nagasaki	,, 31	——	——

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
July 28	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1916	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 30	Tanais	Reynier	French str.	1735	South Coast in search of	——	——
,, 31	Countess of Kintore	Norrie	British ship	738	Kobe [*Oceanic*	General	L. Knüffler Co.
,, 31	Glamis Castle	Greig	British str.	1538	Kobe	General	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Aug. 1	Malacca	Briscoe	British str.	1709	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
,, 2	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1200	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 2	Takachiho Maru	Sekemeier	Japanese str.	1407	Hakodate	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 3	Caroline	Turnbull	British ship	987	Kobe	General	Gütschow & Co.
,, 3	Elisabeth	Von Wickede	Germ. corvette	1800	North coast	——	——

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
King Richard	Nelson	British steamer	1133	Hongkong	Aug. 2	A. Barnard	
Montgomeryshire	Sturrock	British steamer	1751	Hongkong	July 29	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Tibre	De Girard	French steamer	1726	Hongkong	July 29	M. M. Co.	Hongkong
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1146	Shanghai & ports	Aug. 2	M. B. Co.	Shanghai
SAILING SHIPS.							
Annie W. Weston	Winsor	American barque	740	Hakodate	July 10	Japanese	
Benedicta	Jansen	German schooner	247	Takao	July 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Charter Oak	Staples	American ship	962	New York	June 29	China & Jap. Trading Co.	
Etta Loring	Loring	American barque	716	New York	July 2	Isaacs Bros.	New York
Maitland	Davies	British barque	712	Cardiff	June 19	M. M. Co.	
Messenger	Gilkey	American ship	1027	New York	July 29	China & Jap. Trading Co	
Otsego	Cook	Am. schooner	42	Kurile Islands	July 19	Captain	
Semantha	Morresey	British barque	950	Aberdeen	July 13	H. Ahrens & Co.	
Sir William Wallace	Colville	British barque	966	London	July 24	L. Knüffler & Co.	

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports: Miss Gulick, Mrs. Satow, Mrs. Ishikura, Mrs. Ando and child, Mrs. Ando Matsu and child, Commdr. Boyd, U.S.N., Messrs. Alion, A.H. Bödeker, T. Ford, J. Pitkin, Hayakawa, A. Plummer, Oki, Abel, Machida, and Leong Tsun Tong.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre*, from Hongkong.—Messrs. Van Casteel, Jacot, Naiokei, Ezubokawa, Mounetawa and Vernedi.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca*, for Hongkong.—Captain McNabb, Miss McNabb, Messrs. Fry, Anderson, Sutton, Povey; and 22 Europeans, 7 Chinese in the steerage,

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Masfen, Mrs. Kaiser, J. C. Myers, Esq., U. S. Consul, Messrs. A. F. Callander, U.S.N., Spiegelthal, A. E. Olorovsky, Russian Consul, Von der Linden, Bair, Winckler, Hagemeier, Allan, Fitzgerald, Captain Rand, Coyle, White, Palmer, Langdale, Forsyth, Chivers, Captain Percy, Captain Connor, E. C. Kirby, Dr. Hue, Nakai, Yoneda, Kusuda, Hayashi, Matsumori, Yamasaki, Matsumura, Havashi, His Ex. Okubo, Itoyashi Yanagiwara, Ozaki, Kanai, Chio, Prince and Princess Itsukugi, Fujii, Yoneda, Prince and Princess Date, Ikeda, Tanaka, Mizuno, Asai, Masuko, Yendo, Kinishita, Yamamoto, Princess Sanjio, Prince and Princess Nakayama Wyemotzu, Mikami, Nishi, Noyagi, Terajima, Mushiba, Kitagi Funabihi, Inouye, Miyagi, Hirano, Toki, Ikemura, Kawaijima, Nakayama, Imaizumi, Uchida, Nakashima, Matsuno, Tereno, Nakaro, Hattori, Morimishi, Ito, and Hisano; and 8 Europeans, 390 Japanese and 15 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *King Richard*, from Hongkong.—Major Huskisson, 80th Regt.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs Telge and son, Mr. and Mrs. Rymer Jones, Mrs. Higashi, Messrs. C. Hildebrand, John Pitman, Callender, Shepherd, Ichisi, Mataki, Saito, Komiyama, Kuroda, E. Vincienne, Singleton, Kleinwort, Watanabe, Itakura, Hughes, Toyokawa, Matsui and Obara.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure $31,460
,, ... *Yen* 700.000

Per Steam-ship *Malacca*, for Hongkong:—
Silk for England ... ... 201 bales.
France ... ... 37 ,,
Total ... ... 238 bales.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure $115,180

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure $12,500

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MISCELLANEOUS.



In the U. S. Consular General Court at Kanagawa, Japan.

J. M. BATCHELDER,

Against

THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF THE BARQUE

"CAYALTI."

TO THE FORMER OWNER OR OWNERS OF THE SAID BARQUE AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. GREETING.

WHEREAS an action has been brought in this Court by the above-named Plaintiff against the proceeds of the sale of the Barque "*CAYALTI*," now in the hands of the UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL for Japan, praying that the said proceeds may be paid to him on account of monies advanced and transportation and supplies furnished to the crew and coolies belonging to the said Barque "*CAYALTI*."

Now therefore take notice, that unless answer be filed therein within three months from the date hereof, judgment will be taken by the said Plaintiff according to the prayer of his Petition.

Given under my hand with the Seal of said Court affixed, this 28th day of May, A.D. 1877.

(Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul-General.

J. 1. 3ms.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 72.

China Sea.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

PIHQUAN HARBOUR ROCK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Captain Williams of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamer the "Chefoo" observed, on the 24th May last, a rock on which a heavy sea at ¾ flood was breaking in mid channel at the entrance to Pihquan Harbour. The islet off the south end of Chinquan Island bore from the rock W. by N.; and Pingfoong Rock Point, to the west of Pingfoong Island, bore N. by E. magnetic. This information has been received from Mr. W. Handyside Tapp, H. B. M.'s Registrar of Shipping.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineers' Office,
Shanghai, 25th June, 1877. J. 28. 6 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

NOTICE.

London & Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Company.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has this day been TRANSFERRED to THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of 20, Old Broad Street, London.

By Order of the Proprietors,
(Signed) WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, London.
1st January, 1877. tf.

THE

Marine Insurance Company,

20, Old Broad Street, London.

1ST JANUARY, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Capital - - - - - - -	**£1,000,000.**
Reserve Fund - - - - -	**340,000.**

WITH REFERENCE to the foregoing Advertisement, THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day taken over the Business of the LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY, and has appointed Mr. JOHN RICKETT as its Agent at Yokohama.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

(Signed) ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, by any first-class Steamer.

J. RICKETT, JR.,
Agent for the Marine Insurance Co.
of London.

Yokohama, February 24, 1877. tf.

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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

PIESSE & LUBIN
SWEET
SCENTED
PSIDIUM
The Pomegranate Flower.
PSIDIUM SCENT, 2s. 6d. & 5s.
PSIDIUM SOAP, 1s. & 2s. 6d.
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WHOLESALE
PERFUMERS,
LONDON.
July 28th, 1877. 52ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

SECOND-HAND IN LONDON,

THE

Japan Mail or Japan Weekly Mail,

FOR Cash or Newspapers would be exchanged. Write to *SHIMBUN*, care of Mr. TURNER, News Agent, All Saints Road, Westbourne Park, W., London.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of al kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World

May 17th, 1873. tf.

ASTHMA

AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. THE MOST



EFFECTUAL REMEDY IS

DATURA TATULA,
prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by

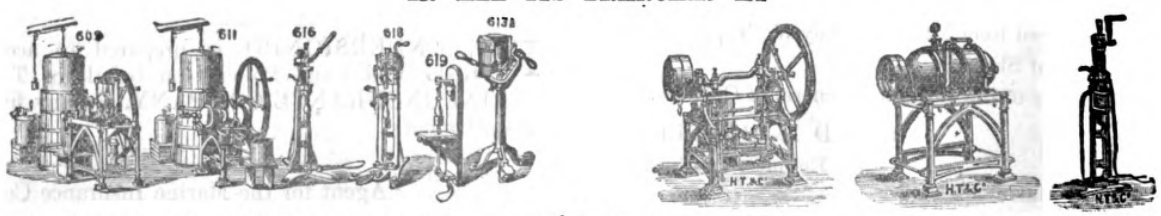
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London, and Sold by them and all

Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

July 21, 1877.

SODA WATER MACHINERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT



HAYWARD TYLER & Co., 84 & 85, Whitecross Street, LONDON.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 30.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omissonto renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The most important news of the week is the account which reaches us of the taking of Nobeoka. This is the last great Castle town that the insurgents held, and it would now seem that they have been driven from all their strongholds. At the same time their movements, intentions and numbers seem to be almost unknown to their antagonists, while the whereabouts of Saigo still remains a mystery. The fighting at Sahi seems to have been desperate, as also at Kashinokitôgi where the insurgents fought with extraordinary courage. They are said now to have retreated on Kumada. It is stated that Machida, the son of the ex-*daimio* of Sadowara, one of the chief insurgent leaders was killed on the 3rd instant. Kagoshima and the surrounding districts are reported tranquil. Many policemen continue to return from the South, but recruiting and drilling in Tôkiô are carried on with unflagging vigour, and the military arsenal of Koishikawa has taken on the five hundred workmen recently dismissed and is fabricating enormous quantities of ammunition. The *Osaka Nippô* reports that the cotton crops in the *Kinai* (the five home provinces) have this year been the finest of the past fifty years. Good accounts of the rice crops are received from every part of the country, while the condition of China, threatened with starvation from failure of crops and devastation of locusts, to say nothing of rebellion, becomes more and more alarming. The Government seems powerless to do anything to mitigate in the least degree the existing misery; and unless the reports are exaggerated, the horrors of the Shantung famine will be repeated on a large scale in many portions of the Empire.

Just as we are going to press we have received the following information. The *Genkai Maru* has brought from Tonoura 1,500 troops, most of whom have been engaged in the war since the fall of Kagoshima. The Imperialists have their opponents all but hemmed in, and large numbers of the latter are surrendering. The men left with Saigo are determined to fight to the death. As the *Genkai Maru* passed the coast near Oshi-shima brisk skirmishing was going on in full view of the vessel. The officers of the man-of-war *Seiki Kan* were on the hills watching the fight. Both sides suffered severe loss, but the insurgents evacuated their position at the close. The Imperialists are well provided with provisions and every available facility for prosecuting the war, while the Satsuma troops are badly off, and have to resort to night surprises and raids for the purpose of foraging.

As was formerly announced, the state opening of the National Exhibition at Uyéno will take place on Tuesday next, the 21st instant. At six o'clock in the morning all the officials of the various Government Departments and the local authorities will be in attendance in full dress, and at half-past seven the Home Minister and the judges of the Exhibition will arrive. The Emperor and Empress will leave the Imperial Palace at Akasaka at 8 o'clock *en route* for the Exhibition, where Their Majesties are expected to arrive about 9 o'clock, and will be received there by the Princes of the Imperial Family, the *Daijô Daijin*, the *Sangi*, and other high officers, together with the Foreign Diplomatic Body. The Mikado will be conducted to the Throne by the Home Minister and Lord Chamberlain, and will then receive an address from the Home Minister stating the object of the Exhibition, and a plan of the building with a list of the exhibits. The representatives of the various *Fu* and *Ken* will then be permitted to offer their congratulations to His Majesty, after which, conducted by the Minister of Home Affairs, His Majesty will visit the Fine Arts Department where he will declare the Exhibition duly opened. Military and Naval bands will be in attendance, and the opening ceremony promises to be interesting and imposing, but until His Majesty leaves the building admission will be only on special invitation.

The *New York World* has the following paragraph:—

"At Queen Victoria's last state Concert there was one accompaniment which was uncalled for and unmusical. At the moment when Albani was delighting the aristocratic audience with her finest notes in that thrilling song, "Caro nome,"—one of the gems from "Rigoletto"—an awful sound startled the august assembly. His Excellency the Chinese Vice-Minister, unaccustomed to European music, had indulged in a sound nap, and suddenly awakening uttered a half-snort, half-groan, which was awfully out of harmony. His Excellency once astonished the House of Commons during an interesting debate with a similar exhibition of his powers of discord."

Foreign music has certainly no charms to soothe the Oriental breast, while the general effect of Eastern music is anything but pleaing to the soul of the foreigner. Fond as the Japanese are of music,—their own—it is a singular fact that it is only with the greatest difficulty they can be taught to acquire even the simplest foreign melody played in the simplest fashion. We have inquired of Japanese gentlemen who have been long resident abroad, who professed that they preferred the opera to any other form of entertainment, whence they derived their pleasure, and they confessed that it was entirely from the pomp and glitter of the scene, the music being to them utterly incomprehensible. They could even distinguish no difference whatever in its form except that it

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was sometimes soft and sometimes noisy. During a voyage across the Pacific the writer met a young Japanese returning from America, evidently far gone in consumption. His chief amusement, when he was well enough, was to play "Rock of Ages" with one finger on the piano, and by dint of extreme perseverance—his practice sometimes continuing for two hours unceasingly to the utter demoralization of his fellow passengers—he had achieved a certain facility in its execution. One day it occurred to the writer to play a harmonized version of the air, thinking that perhaps the full chords might give increased pleasure to the earnest performer, but strange to say they not only failed to do so, but he could no longer recognise the melody with which he had made himself so familiar in its one finger form.

The *China Mail* reports the heat in Hongkong lately to have been greater than has been experienced for several previous years. The thermometer reached 93½ degrees at 9 a.m. on the 6th instant, at 4 p.m. was as high as 94 degrees. The previous night was also exceedingly warm and uncomfortable, the minimum being 87 degrees. Last year the highest point registered was 91½ degrees. The barometer was falling at the time of writing and fears existed that a typhoon might result from the unusual heat. In view of such apprehensions the Harbour Master had issued a notice detailing the signs by which the coming of the storm might be foretold, and warning masters of ships to be prepared. The sampans were all getting into places of shelter.

We to day publish the Summary, compiled by Her Majesty's Minister, of the various Trade Returns furnished by the British Consuls at the Japanese Ports. As we so recently reviewed these Returns separately, these is no need of our doing more than calling attention to the Summary. It is more extended than usual and includes a number of tables that will doubtless be extremely serviceable for future reference.

The last American Mail brings full accounts of the outbreak of the alarming riots that have taken place in various parts of the Eastern and Western States in connection with the strikes of the Railroad employés. It does not seem, however, that the rioting has been done by the strikers so much as by those criminal classes with which all large cities are cursed, and who are only too ready to sieze on any pretext that may afford them an opportunity for a raid against law and order and indulgence in pillage, murder and destruction of property. The strike commenced at Baltimore in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the cause of the trouble being a reduction in wages to the extent of 10 per cent. This reduction had been made on several of the other roads and it was announced or believed that it would be gradually carried into effect throughout the country. The course is forced on the managements by the general falling off of business in all branches of trade, the diminution in values and reduced earnings. On some of the less prosperous roads a previous reduction of 10 per cent. had been carried into effect some time ago. In doing this the railway companies have been only following the action of other corporations and individual employers, who are compelled to adjust the rate of wages to the changed condition of business. Commencing, then, practically in Baltimore, in a marvellously short time—showing that there must have existed some concerted plan among the employés of the different companies,—the strike spread until it embraced, at the time the mail left, the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, New Jersey and New York. At Chicago, also, it had assumed a very serious aspect and had reached St. Louis, Louisville, Columbus, Cleveland and Indianopolis. In these latter cities it had extended to all trades. From the various accounts of the outbreak there can be little doubt that it is the most serious labour riot that has ever taken place, and that it is so viewed by the United States Government. But it also presents peculiar features of savagery and a blood-thirsty spirit, which proves that the greater part of the riotous element is entirely apart from the strikers and Trades Unions. On the night of June 20, the Camden Station at Baltimore was set on fire by a mob. Governor Carroll, finding the forces at his command too weak to cope with the rioters, telegraphed to President Hayes, who ordered General Barry with guns and all his men to act without delay. The mob drove back the firemen who attempted to extinguish the flames and cut the hose. They then fired on the troops, who returned the fire, killing sixteen and wounding forty. This seemed to quell the riot at Baltimore as far as actual fighting was concerned, but traffic was almost entirely suspended. One or two passenger trains managed to leave, but only during the day time. No men were permitted to move freight or run freight engines, and it was finally found necessary to suspend all trains. In the mean time the strikers had not been idle in other places. Great alarm was felt at Cumberland, as the coal miners and others joined the rioters. The mob attacked the freight cars, and breaking them open, carried away large quantities of provisions and other property. Women and children assisted largely at these depredations, and the authorities were quite unable to guard the property. Even the prisoners who were taken were compelled to be released, as the mob threatened the gaol. On the morning of the 21st there was a terrible outbreak at Pittsburg. A body of Philadelphia militia, some six hundred strong, had been sent against the rioters in that city. They fired on the mob at the outer depôt of the Pennsylvania railroad, killing and wounding many, among whom were women and children. The mob grew so overwhelming in numbers, which are estimated at twenty thousand, and so furious, that the militia had to take refuge in the Philadelphia Round House. A body of rioters then endeavoured to seize the arms in the Allegheny Arsenal, while the larger portion besieged the troops in the Round House. Here from four o'clock in the afternoon—up to which time the *Bulletin* reports that some 350 persons had been killed and 100 wounded, though we trust and believe that this is an exaggerated account—until five the next morning did they succeed in defending themselves against the attacks of their infuriated assailants, who were armed and had also captured from the military two pieces of cannon. Failing to dislodge them, the mob proceeded to surround the building with freight cars to which they set fire, also filling cars with coke and pouring petroleum on it, so as to roast the troops out of their stronghold. By these means they succeeded in setting fire to the Round House, but as it did not burn as fast as they wished, they sent trains of burning freight cars against the building. From some unexplained reason the mob left their position for a short time and the troops, who were in great danger of being roasted alive, made a sortie, and in a solid body, with a Gatling gun in front, made for the Allegheny Arsenal. When they arrived there the Commandant refused to admit them, saying that he had but ten men, and would be powerless to hold the place against the mob. He, however, consented to take the wounded to the hospital. The troops then had to continue their retreat, closely pursued and fired on by the mob, and leaving some twelve dead where they fell. When they reached the north side of the Allegheny river they scattered and fled. In the mean time dreadful scenes were being enacted on Liberty Street, along which the railroad tracks are laid. The whole of the territory between Seventh Avenue and Millvale Station, a distance of three miles, was a mass of flame, and it was feared that the entire portion of the city south of the Pan Handle route would be swept away. Fortunately the flames were checked, but not until two Round Houses, one machine shop, Pullman's Car Company's laundry and offices, Union Depôt and Hotel; Pan Handle Railroad Engine Houses, General Offices and freight depôt, and freight depôt of Adam's Enpress Co., with many other buildings of importance, were burnt to the ground. In the Round Houses were 125 locomotives that had been housed in consequence of the strike, which were totally destroyed, together with hundreds of cars loaded with freight. The loss to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company alone is estimated at from three to five millions of dollars, while the loss of merchandise of all descriptions cannot be estimated, but will amount to many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Of course, during this time, the work of plunder was in full force, waggons even being pressed into service to enable the thieves to carry away the goods from

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the wrecked cars. If any attempts were made to stop the pillage the mob at once fired the cars and resumed their labours elsewhere. At Reading a mob prevented all trains from leaving and tore up the tracks, set fire to freight cars, and also managed to utterly destroy the magnificent structure known as the Lebanon Valley Railroad Bridge across the Schuykill, by firing it at both ends. It was erected at a cost of $150,000, and the object of its destruction was to prevent the approach of troops. The Fourth Regiment, however, came upon the mob whilst it was busily engaged in tearing up the track, and being assailed with stones fired into the midst, killing thirty-seven and wounding fourteen. At St Louis, Cincinnati and other great railroad centres most violent scenes took place, resulting in great loss of property, as the mob in all cases managed to hold the railroad tracks, but up to date of writing few lives had been sacrificed. Irrespective of the strikers King Mob was evidently striving to mount his throne, as the Communist flag was raised in one or two places by the German portion of the rioters.

On the 25th instant it become evident that Chicago was not going to be outdone in rioting, and a dangerous mob got together. They were dispersed by a large body of police armed with clubs, but threatened vengeance. Breaking into a gun shop on the west side they took some fifty guns and a quantity of ammunition, and in the evening attacked and defeated the police, lives being lost and many wounded on both sides. After a night of intense excitement the combat was renewed with daylight. On Newbury Avenue a squad of mounted veterans with drawn sabres charged the mob, killing ten outright and wounding about a hundred and fifty. At noon the artillery came to the scene of conflict at Halstead and Sixteenth Street, and a few minutes after their arrival the booming of cannon showed that the regulars had opened on the rioters with grape and canister. A body of the mob attacked and ran off a passenger train at Twelfth Street, allowing the passengers to escape but wrecking the cars. The President had authorized the use of troops, who were, at the time of closing of the mail, proceeding to the scene.

Such is a very meagre outline of this formidable outbreak, which we have obtained from the latest telegrams supplied to the San Francisco papers. It is sincerely to be hoped that the worst has passed. The President has acted promptly and in the only way by which such dangerous combinations can be effectually quelled. A determined mob can always manage to do much mischief and create wide spread consternation and terror among law abiding citizens at the first rush. It is simple cruelty to attempt to put down such riots as these by any but the most severe measures. A mob must be awed before it will listen to reason. If the outbreak be really caused by discontented workmen, they must be looked upon not as labouring men asking for their rights, but as communists bent on bloodshed and destruction and treated accordingly. If the rioters are composed of the scum of the populace, to whom strikes, communism or any other movement afford equal chance of pillage, grape and canister constitute the only argument they are likely to listen to,and no other persuasive means should be resorted to in order to reduce them to quietude. Everywhere the citizens are being enrolled and organised as police or military forces, and it is announced that in all places, with the exception of Chicago, the better elements of society are gaining the upper hand. But that it has been an anxious time for the President and the Administration is proved by the military preparations, and by all ironclads being ordered to prepare for service. The next mail will furnish fuller particulars of the outbreak, but it is to be earnestly hoped that, although the settlement of losses has to be faced, the more alarming effects of mob violence are over.

The loss and inconvenience arising from the enforced cessation of traffic cannot be estimated, some places even being threatened with famine owing to the failure of receiving their accustomed supplies. The *New York Herald's* special correspondent telegraphs that no event since the outbreak of the war of secession in 1861 has created so painful a feeling in England. There are thousands of holders of American securities in England, and although the promptness of the Government's action is acknowledged, the effects of the strike must be calamitous to American credit abroad. It is said that German socialists largely support the strikers and are collecting and forwarding large sums of money for their benefit.

The "hoodlum" population of San Francisco, as the dangerous element peculiar to that city is termed, have not been slow in taking advantage of the general disturbed condition of the country. They had not the excuse of the oppression of railroad managers, but there was the ever present Chinaman, who, as a law abiding, hard working and peaceful member of the community, the "hoodlum" looks upon as his natural enemy.

On the evening of the 25th an Anti-coolie mass meeting was called at the New City Hall, and the following handbill distributed.

Rally! Rally!—Great Anti-Coolie Mass Meeting at the New City Hall, Market Street, at 8 o'clock p. m., Wednesday evening, July 25th. Come one, come all! By the Committee of Arrangements.

A crowd of these white savages numbering about six hundred assembled, and were addressed in an inflammatory speech by a man named Brock, who stated that the question whether the country was to be given up to white men or Chainamen must be settled within the next two months. He advised the extermination of Chinamen and the punishment of any one who employed Chinese labour. He had heard that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company had made arrangements to land 25,000 Chinamen in San Francisco by October next, and advised the blowing up of the ships. He then stated his willingness to lead his audience in a raid against Chinatown, but the hoodlums' courage would not carry them this far, as it appeared they had a wholesome fear of the reception they might there meet with. Other speakers got up and endeavoured to counteract the effects of Mr. Brock's appeal, but they were hooted down, and one was roughly handled. The first named speaker then again took his stand on the platform and managed to excite his hearers to such a pitch of bravery, that they started on a raid against the Chinese laundries, fortunately deserted by their proprietors. The van of the rioters was led by small hoodlums of fourteen and fifteen, followed by hoodlum youths, the grown ruffians carefully sneaking in the rear. They managed to batter down the doors of many Chinese laundries and completely wreck the houses, throwing all the linen into the streets, and also set fire to and destroyed one or more Chinese dwellings, in one case an unfortunate inmate being either killed by the crowd or burnt. Owing to the prompt action of the council and the citizens, there is little chance of the mob in its present proportions doing much more damage. As the *Bulletin*, from which we take our information, remarks, San Francisco is about the worst city in the States for a mob. It has a faculty of organizing its reserve power which is observable nowhere else. The spirit of order which in former times faced worst social disorders than the present is thoroughly aroused. There is no leaning on the official arm for protection, but every man is falling into his place and uniting in determined battalions. There are 202 policemen, 1200 militia, 5000 organized citizens, a force of marines and sailors of the *Pensacola* and troops in the fortifications. There are besides one Gatling and four Parrot Guns, 4000 stand of arms ready and any necessary number behind. The Chinese are also supposed to have organized themselves for vigorous defence, so that it would seem that a strong hand can be laid on a riotous mob, and we trust, if unfortunate necessity arise, that this strength will be summarily used.

A determined attempt was made to fire the Pacific Mail Wharf, but the conflagration was fortunately confined to a lumber yard and some surrounding buildings, resulting in a loss of about $80,000. The Committee of Safety have given orders to the guard to shoot down any person discovered demolishing property or interfering to prevent the extinguishing of fires; also any one who attacked them or the police with stones or weapons, while the latter are instructed to use their pistols *without*

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regard to the expense for cartridges. A notification has also been issued earnestly cautioning the people of San Francisco against being abroad after nightfall, unless in connection with their duties as members of any organized company. Parents are warned to keep at home all boys under age, as it may be necessary to use the most rigorous measures to suppress the riotous proceedings, and innocent parties might suffer serious consequences if these warnings are not attended to.

Belgravia contains a brightly written paper on life at a Japanese watering place. Hakoné is the place described, and the account is free from any of those ludicrous errors which too often mar similar descriptions. It is evidently written by one to whom country trips in Japan are thoroughly familiar, and we are very much mistaken if it does not emanate from the pen of our old friend "Braganzio the Brigand." The writer very properly calls attention to the massacre of pheasants by so called "sportsmen."—Heaven save the mark—which goes on all the year round. Pheasants can be, and are, largely bought at any time. Only a few days ago a pack horse came in laden with seventy birds. We look upon the purchasers as far more blameable than the slaughterers, and the Japanese Government would earn the gratitude of all true sportsmen if they would put a stop to this wanton destruction of game.

We have to acknowledge the receipt from the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs at Shanghai, of the Returns of Trade at the Treaty ports in China for the year 1876, together with statistics of the trade at each port.

We would call the attention of the native authorities to the dangerous state of the roads in various parts of the Bluff. Gravel has been heaped up, apparently to repair the road, and allowed to remain untouched for many days, causing great inconvenience to carriage traffic, and in one case what might have proved a serious accident by the upsetting of a trap. A word from the authorities would quickly remove the obstructions complained of.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that the Japanese residents in London have formed in that city a kind of club (or debating society), which meets twice a month, when discussions are carried on in Japanese and English on alternate occasions.

The *Chôya Shimbun* has a paragraph to the effect that the wife of His Excellency the French Minister is to have an interview with Her Majesty the Empress on the 20th instant.

Elsewhere we have touched upon the impending changes in the establishment of the Supreme Court of China and Japan, and append below some remarks on the same subject which appeared lately in the *North China Daily News*:—

Rumours have long pointed towards some change in the constitution of the Supreme Court of China and Japan. The delay in appointing a Chief Judge, and other circumstances, indicate that the subject is under consideration. It is a matter of very grave importance, and we shall watch with great interest and anxiety to see what course Her Britannic Majesty's Government will take.

When the Supreme Court was established, the whole trade of China was on a very different basis from that on which it now stands. The work had outgrown the powers of a Consul who had extraordinary capacities for labour, and the introduction of new administrative machinery was imperatively called for. The Government having perceived the want, proceeded to fill it, and began to spend money with a freedom that was very unusual with them. They started on a very large scale. They had a number of highly-paid officials, and began to erect large and costly buildings. The new Court was to be the great power in China. The time had arrived for the gorgeous Ea-t to become acquainted with the wisdom of Blackstone. The rough and ready decisions of Consuls were held up to the ridicule of an ever increasing Bar. Thenceforth things were to be done in a fashion that never had been heard of before. The "old days," which men had a habit of speaking of with affectionate regret, were stigmatized as days of anarchy and violence. The reign of law began.

For several years the Court worked well. There was plenty to do. Money passed freely into the legal pouch. Many decisions of great importance were given, and the "Model Settlement" improved under the new *regime*. One blunder, that of the registration tax, was never forgiven; but it served as a standard topic for grumblers and proved a good safety valve through which irritation found vent. The frank kindliness of the head of the Court and the thoroughness with which he sympathised with the wants of the community, gave popularity to the institution; and its erection was regarded as a boon to the foreign communities in the Far East.

But misfortunes rained thick and fast on the residents in China, and they began to feel the pinch of narrowing means. They naturally took a less lenient view of things than in the rose-coloured days of prosperity. Lawyers' bills were large; judgments of great length and elaborate argumentation were appealed against. Above all, the gloss and sheen of novelty vanished from the proceedings of the building with the Royal Arms over the door.

When legitimate attractions fail, theatrical managers often try to draw by putting on "a dress piece;" the Court in like manner strove in its latter days to furbish up its dignity by arraying itself in scarlet and ermine. The effect, however, was not so impressive as it deserved to be.

But the real cause of the change which we believe to be imminent, must be sought for elsewhere. The Court was an *imperium in imperio*. Cases are continually coming before the Supreme Court in China, which have a political side. The exceptional position we occupy in this country renders the functions of the legal tribunal peculiarly liable to cross the functions of the Diplomatist. The Judge of the Supreme Court is called on to deal frequently with questions of international law. The definition of Treaty Rights is a portion of his judicial *rôle*. There was the difficulty. There was the weak place.

The point of contact between the functions of the Judge and the functions of the Minister was so delicate, that any one might have foreseen on the first launching of the legal bark very serious impending difficulty. Given a Judge with a taste for diplomacy, and the risk of trouble was doubled. With the experience of the past then, we think the Government would be wise if they in some sense subordinated the Court to the Minister. Nothing can be worse than to have an accredited diplomatist with distinct power at Peking, and a second official with indistinct powers roving from port to port, and criticising the action of the responsible agent of Government. The task of a Minister at a semi-barbarous Court like that of China is always sufficiently arduous, and it is unfair to the interests of the nation he represents, to impose additional difficulties upon him by erecting an independent functionary of nearly equal rank, who may take opposite views of important questions, and who will speak on these questions with a quasi-authority which must hamper diplomatic action.

The *Hôchi* states that the *Belgic* or her last arrival brought a large quantity of silver, which is destined for the Osaka Mint.

Many of our readers will no doubt remember a courageous act performed by the Queen of Portugal some three years ago. While bathing at Cascaes two of her children were suddenly swept away by a wave, when she at once plunged into a heavy sea to save them and nearly lost her life in the effort, being rescued with great difficulty by the watchman of a neighbouring lighthouse. By recent papers we learn that the Societé d' Encouragement au Bien in Paris has conferred its medal on Her Majesty for the heroism displayed on that occasion.

The P. & O. Company have agreed to make a reduction of 15 per cent. on the passage money of any officials travelling in the Company's steamers on Government business. Officials connected with National Exhibitions, either in this or foreign countries so travelling, will be allowed a still further reduction of passage money.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Alert* returned from Noshima yesterday evening, having on board the spars, sails, chains, etc, which were salved from the wreck of the American three masted schooner *Roving Sailor*. Nothing more can be done to the wreck, which the next gale of wind is likely to break up entirely.

Mr. Nomura Yasushi, the Governor of Kanagawa has through the press thanked all those gentlemen who exerted themselves in rescuing the crews of a native vessel and the Yokosuka steam dredge during the storm of the 26th July last.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 13*th*.

A large number of people assembled to witness the second display of fireworks on the Sumida-gawa on Saturday evening last. Everything passed off successfully and the display was concluded by half-past nine o'clock.

The Japanese man-of-war *Tsukuba Kan* arrived in port yesterday morning from Kagoshima. During the time she was there seven of her crew were killed by the rebels. The loss of the navy generally in killed and wounded has been very trifling. When the *Tsukuba Kan* left Kagoshima the populace who formerly

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fled to Sakurashima had all returned, and had commenced rebuilding the town. The place is plentifully supplied with provisions and sickness is rare.

The Mitsu Bishi steamer *Kworio Maru* arrived from the South yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. She brought back 516 policemen, who have been engaged in the southern troubles. The steamers *Genkai Maru*, *Massilia*, *Hiogo Maru*, *Sumida Maru*, *Kiushiu Maru*, *Tokai Maru*, and *Horai Maru*, were laying in Tanoura harbour when she left, under orders to convey some 5,000 more of the police force from that place. The *Genkai Maru* and *Massilia*, however, will carry their troops to Kobe, whence they will be transported by other steamers.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company received information yesterday afternoon that the Russian land lines are again in working order.

The *Bombay*, with English Mails on board to the 6th July, left Hongkong on Saturday evening, the 11th instant, at six o'clock.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

Forty-five thousand *koku* of rice were sent by the Government from this port to Kagoshima a few days ago, and five thousand *koku* have also been sent from Osaka.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The Government is now extensively strengthening the reserve forces. The number of recruits who arrived at Tôkiô on the 9th instant was one thousand, and since then another thousand have arrived.

The Government enlisted in all 14,304 policemen for the *Shinsen-rio-tan* (newly enlisted forces), of whom 4,108 are now at the seat of war.

According to returns made at Kumamoto by Police Inspector Takayama, about three thousand rebels had surrendered themselves up to the end of last month, and about one thousand have been taken prisoners.

The steamer *Glamis Castle* is still delayed here by the sickness of the Captain and many of the officers and crew, but we are unable in our present issue to make more particular reference to the matter.—*Hiogo News.*

Tuesday, 14th.

By the *Sumida Maru* which arrived in this port yesterday, 990 troops returned from Kumamoto.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

There are prospects of a good harvest this season in the province of Ômi. In Etchigo the crops in several districts, including Kambara, have been damaged by rain, but as the crops in other districts have been unusually good, the harvest in the province on the whole will no doubt be a fair average one.

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 7.25 a.m. on the 11th instant, announces that the second division of the police forces advanced from Kishino and crossed the Mimizu-gawa on the 9th instant. The advanced guard of this body had already entered Tomitaka-shimmachi on the 8th instant. Hososhima has also been taken by the Imperialists. Rains prevent the conveyance of provisions to the field, of which the Imperialist are in want.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

The rebels have been so driven into a corner that it was expected they would make some desperate attempt to break through the Imperial lines, but as neither official nor press telegrams have been received for some days past, we conclude that the rebels are so situated that they will starve to death, and no attack be made upon them by the Imperialists.

From the *Chôya Shinbun*.

Okura Kihatchiro, the director of the mercantile firm called Okura-Gumi which has been established in Corea for the purpose of promoting trade between the two countries, has consulted with the Japanese merchants in Corea and issued the following advertisement to the eight provinces of that country, concerning a periodical fair which it is proposed to institute:—"Since the time the famous Chinese Emperor Shinno commenced trade and the Emperor Kenen invented carts and boats, for thousands of years have the people of our country been benefited by commerce. Though Corea and Japan are two distinct nations separated by the sea, yet the customs of the two countries very much resemble each another. Trade has been opened between Corea and Japan for hundreds of years, yet there has not been by any means a close intercourse between the two countries. Thus the respective Governments made a treaty last year for reopening trade under better regulations. Without an Exhibition our productions of both countries, whether natural or manufactured, cannot be thoroughly known, and while our resources are thus kept in the dark trade can never flourish.

Now that Japan possesses steamships, and is of thereby able to transport her commodities to distant countries, we intend to open a commercial fair (or exhibition) in this port, and exhibit our productions such as cloth, metal, porcelain, lacquer-ware, cast or wrought iron machinery, implements for farmers and artizans, various kinds of grain and plants, together with articles from foreign countries.

We therefore request the people in this country to come to our exhibition for the purpose of seeing or buying, and also to bring the productions of their several provinces, in order that trade may be promoted between us.

This action will be in accordance with the wish of the Governments of our respective countries, for it is their desire that trade should prosper and closer intercourse be fostered.

The Exhibition will be opened on the 1st October and close on the 30th of the same month, and will be repeated every year. During the time that the fair continues all articles will be sold cheaply. We send advertisements to all who pursue the same calling as ourselves. We request that they will honour us at the time appointed by exhibiting the production of their various provinces.

JAPANESE MERCHANTS RESIDING IN FUSAN."

July, 1877.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

Statement for the week ending 11th August, 1877:—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		Dols. 1,200,000
On hand	677,040	
In circulation	522,960	
	Dols. 1,200,000	
Reserve Fund		Dols. 522,960
In Foreign money:—		
In dollars	Dols. 335,952.89	
In Bank notes and cheques	52,007.11	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	50,000.00	
	437.960.00	
Do. in native currency	85,000.00	
	Dols. 522,960.00	

Wednesday, 15th.

The German frigate *Elisabeth* returned to port this morning. She left here some days ago in search of Dr. Hermannauz, who was reported to be seriously ill somewhere near Morioka. The *Elisabeth* proceededed to Yamada where the Staff Surgeon of the vessel and Mr. Gebauer of the German Legation landed. After a search of three days these gentlemen found Dr. Hermannauz in the hospital at Morioka, where he had been kindly cared for by the Japanese. He was thence carefully removed to Kamaishi, information of this movement being sent to the *Elisabeth*. The frigate then went round to Kamaishi, took Dr. Hermannauz on board and returned here.

The Doctor is in a great state of debility through the want of proper nourishment, having for a long time, while travelling in the country, subsisted on Japanese food. His case is so bad, in fact, that his recovery is a matter of anxiety.

The U. S. corvette *Alert* arrived in port this morning. She left Nagasaki on the 10th instant under orders to proceed to Nosimasaki, the scene of the wreck of the *Roving Sailor*. The *Alert* tried to tow the wreck off the rocks, but had to abandon the attempt as it was found that the back of the schooner was broken.

The *Nagoya Maru* left Kobe for this port yesterday evening at 6 o'clock. She will bring back a number of troops who came up to Kobe from the South in the *Atago Maru*.

The British barque *Semantha* was towed into harbour from Yokoska yesterday afternoon.

The P. & O. steamer *Sunda* left for Hongkong this morning taking 371 bales of silk, the largest shipment as yet made this season.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that a few days ago five thousand *koku* of rice had to be shipped from Osaka to the seat of war in a great hurry but sufficient coolies could not be obtained to convey it to the wharf, to the dismay of the officials responsible for the due shipment of the rice. A happy idea struck a *kocho* named Okajima,

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however, which got them out of their difficulty. The *kocho* laid the facts of the case before Miyakonotake, the chief of a body of wrestlers in the city and asked his assistance. This was at once cheerfully given, and soon the Osaka citizens were witness of the novel sight of about two hundred and fifty stalwart wrestlers bearing off the grain to the jetty for shipment, some of them carrying at one time as many as six bags each weighing one picul. The work was finished in an extraordinarily short time.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Wolves are very numerous in the Kuribara district of the province of Rikuzen (Miyagi *ken*) and frequently destroy human beings and cattle. Travellers are in consequence afraid to pass through the district, so now the local authorities have issued a notification to the effect that they will reward all those who destroy these animals at the following rates:—For a she wolf *yen* 7.53; for a dog wolf 7 *yen*, and for young wolves 2 *yen* each.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

The Imperial Horse Guards are to be regularly exercised in swimming their horses in the river at Riogoku, Tôkiô, for four weeks commencing on the 19th instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The rebel leader Machida Keijiro, a noble by birth, is said to have committed *seppuku* in Satsuma upon meeting with several reverses after the retreat of the rebels from Kumamoto.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

The *Daijôkuan* is to-day to be removed to the Imperial Palace at Akasaka.

Thursday, 16*th*.

The U. S. S. *Alert* left port yesterday evening to pay another visit to the wreck of the *Roving Sailor*, in order to bring away such of the gear as was saved by the mate and others before the wreck was sold by auction.

The *Takachiho Maru* arrived from Hakodate this morning. When she left that port on the afternoon of the 13th instant the *Audacious*, *Vigilant* and *La Clocheterie* were in harbour, but no merchant vessels at all. The *Takachiho Maru* brings down a horse, a pair of ponies and two bulls from the Kaitakushi farm in Yezo, which are to be sent to the farm at Shimosa.

The *Nagoya Maru* brought up 1104 policemen from the south, and the *Genkai Maru* is expected in to-day with more returning troops.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

Muramatsu and Fuji, two members of the *Risshisha* who were recently arrested in Tosa and brought to Tôkiô, have been already frequently examined in Court. Muramatsu would not answer any of the questions put to him by the judge, but Fuji, on the other hand, spoke out freely, saying, such and such is the opinion held by Itagaki, or such and such is the opinion held by Goto, and confessed that he went with Muramatsu to Hiuga and had an interview with Kirino at the request of Mr. Hayashi, a prominent member of the *Risshisha*. He seems to have told everything whatever. The judge then pointed out to Muramatsu that Fuji had confessed fully, and then read over to him all Fuji had said. Muramatsu replied that he knew nothing about it. The judge then decided to bring them together, and Fuji was sent for while Muramatsu was present in Court. The latter accused Fuji of having talked nonsense, and said that his conduct had been unworthy of a *samurai*. Fuji acknowledged that he merited Muramatsu's reproaches, but for the future would give no more information to the Court. Since that time neither of them will answer a single question put to them by the judge, which causes great inconvenience.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya has set out from his head-quarters at Miyako-no-jô on a visit of inspection to the various Imperial camps.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

It was intended that the *Gaimusho* should be removed to the building formerly occupied by the *Daijôkuan*, but on account of its want of suitable accommodation this intention has been abandoned.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

All the Government officials who remained in Kiôto when the Mikado left are expected to return to Tôkiô in a day or two.

Friday, 17*th*.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company received information late yesterday evening that the Russian land lines are again interrupted—this time between Busse and Khabaroffka.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

The rebels now occupy a very limited part of the country. They only number from seven to eight thousand, and amongst them there are but few effective men.

A telegram despatched from Ôsaka at 11.25 a.m. on the 15th instant, says that a report has been received from Colonel Ozawa at Miyako-no-jô stating that the Imperialists at Shimmachi advanced to Suginoki-tôge at 4 a.m. on that day and captured all the rebel batteries on the hill, numbering over twenty, and then pursued the rebels to Sogi. After crossing the Sogi-gawa fighting was still continued.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

We hear that a section of the *Daijokuan* will be devoted to the management of the affairs of the Imperial Household.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The rebels seem to be much in want of ammunition, as the projectiles they use for their small-arms seem to be irregular sections of bar iron covered apparently with solder, which are, of course, ineffective. The rebels are also short of fire-arms, and have no means of supplying themselves with more, as they left all their small-arms machinery at Miyako-no-jô when they evacuated that town. The rebels now occupy a tract of country about 10 *ri* square, and Saigo is said to be with them there.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Orders have been given to forward Hayashi, the prominent members of the *Risshisha* who was lately arrested at Kiôto, from that city to Tôkiô as quickly as possible.

Saturday, 18*th*.

The American barque *Cremona* arrived in port yesterday evening, having made the passage from New York in 115 days. On the 15th May one of her crew, an ordinary seaman named Charles Henderson, fell overboard and was lost.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A telegram from Major Yamazaki at Hososhima, received at 10 a.m. on the 16th instant, announces that at 8 a.m. on the 14th instant Nobeoka was taken, and the rebels retreated toward Kumada. The Imperialists followed in pursuit.

A telegram despatched from Kagoshima at 1.30 p.m. on the 16th instant, announces that two sergeants and sixty policemen arrived that day from Hiroshima, but that as peace is gradually being restored no more policemen are now required.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

The telegraph having been completed as far as Kagoshima, official messages have been transmitted since the 10th instant.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

A telegram which left Osaka at 5 p.m. on the 15th instant, states that a message was received from Lieut. General Nodzu, dated the 12th instant, to the effect that on the night of the 10th instant the Imperialists succeeded in conveying large guns over the Tsunase-gawa, and after placing them in favourable positions kept up a hot fire on the rebel entrenchments. The infantry made a general attack at the same time and the rebels were driven out and put to flight. The Imperialist pursued them, and also took Hotsuki, Hirano and Sacho.

The defeated rebels eventually made a stand at Kainoki-tôge, where a desperate engagement ensued, but the Imperialists were again successful and drove the insurgents from their position at the point of the bayonet. The Imperialists subsequently advanced their lines to Suyehata.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 12th August, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,077.96
Merchandise, &c.	$ 816.36
Total.	$8,894.32

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,683.33
Merchandise, &c.	$ 774.20
Total.	$8,457.53

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EMIGRATION FROM JAPAN.

A Mr. Wilton Hack some time ago appeared in this country on a mission from the Government of South Australia, to persuade the Japanese Government to facilitate the emigration of Japanese subjects to that colony. At first Mr. Hack seems to have met with some success, but finally, and in our opinion very properly, the Imperial Government came to the conclusion that it was not advisable to encourage emigration. We suppose the emigrants were to have been employed as field labourers on the extensive wheat lands of South Australia, or at all events that their services were required for agricultural purposes of some sort. But what advantages were to accrue to Japan from thus lending to Australia those who might till her own lands, we cannot conceive. The population of this country, even if there be no exaggeration in setting it down as thirty millions, is not a whit in excess of the requirements of the Empire, or more numerous than their labour can produce the necessary food for. Indeed, it may safely be said that the country is well able, without taking more land into cultivation than is already available for that purpose, to support a population of double the actual extent. We are not aware what were to be the conditions of service or the rate of wages to be offered to the proposed emigrants, but we doubt very much whether their general position would in any very marked degree have been improved by their transference to a new field of labour. The exportation of gangs of Asiatic labourers has in every instance resulted in what is nothing less than slavery in a modified form. The individual coolie, no doubt, has certain rights guaranteed to him, but he is practically almost powerless to assert them. He contracts to work for three, five or ten years, and seduced by the immediate advantages offered him, never stops to consider what the real meaning and effect of his contract is. If he becomes home-sick, if the nature of the work is repulsive to him, if the climate or surroundings do not suit him, he has no power to terminate his engagement, and must continue to perform what daily become more distasteful and irksome to him until the time of his contract expires. Even had he power to throw up his employment he would be little better off, for he would find it impossible to procure a free passage back to his own country, and his scanty savings would be exhausted if he paid for his berth out of his own pocket. At the same time he finds himself differently situated from the white labourer, who has the legal right to work when, where and as long as he likes, and can only be made liable in damages for a breach of any contract of service, which in his case (save in some very exceptional instances) cannot be punished by imprisonment or—in the colonies we believe—even by fine. In fact, throughout the civilised world the notion of forcing upon white labourers what lawyers term specific performance of contracts of service is being rapidly abandoned, but with coloured labourers, yellow or black, it is still thought proper to exact the pound of flesh.

It is curious that while in the southern colony of Australia the presence of Japanese labourers should be desired, in the northern colony of Queensland every means short of absolute exclusion should be sought of checking Chinese immigrations. This question of the yellow Mongolians is felt to be a very serious one in our colonies and in America, and the problem this or the next generation must solve in regard to them is one of no ordinary difficulty. Absolutely to exclude the Chinese from Australia or the Pacific States would be tantamount to a confession, that the Saxon descended populations of those countries fear lest they should be unable to resist being swamped by a peaceful invasion of the sons of Ham. To limit their numbers by special legislation is contrary to the fundamental principles for the establishment of which we and our kin have suffered so much, and there seems at first sight no possible escape from the dilemma. But a closer examination of the subject will show that the facts have been greatly exaggerated. So far as Chinese immigration is the result of the temptations offered by the gold fields it is of a temporary nature, and constitutes a transitory element merely in the population. So far as it is due to a deficiency of ordinary labour it will last only to such extent and so long as the deficiency may exist and endure. These two are the sole noteworthy causes of Chinese immigration. The first is not one which need excite any apprehensions either in Australia or California, for the conditions of gold mining in both countries are at the present day very different from what they were when the Chinese first began to show themselves, and are not such as to afford any serious inducement to the Celestials to quit the shores of the Flowery Land. The second cause will cease to exist as the demand for labour becomes satisfied through the increase of the white population by immigration from Europe and by indigenous multiplication. There are no facts showing the fecundity of the Mongolian race to be superior to that of the various nations of the Germanic stock. Nor is the Chinaman more hardy than the man of European origin or descent, though he lives a simpler life and has less taste and desire for luxury.

If, however, from climatic conditions or from other causes the increase of the white population should be checked, the introduction of labour from without will be a necessary antecedent to the full development of the countries which now complain of that aid. But as the need for the Chinaman lessens he will disappear. Again, as the enormous area of his own country and of Central Asia becomes opened up to enterprise, an outlet will be found in that direction for the teeming population of the coasts of the Middle Kingdom. It is doubtful whether the ordinary Chinaman is of a naturally roving turn. No considerable immigration has ever taken place at any point over the Chinese frontier. The trader, it is true, has been driven by his commercial instincts to seek a footing outside of his own country, but the Chinese peasant has shown no such tendency. Where the latter has appeared in a foreign country he has rather been brought as a mercantile speculation on the part of his importers, than been impelled by any such sentiments as actuate an ordinary European immigrant. Even the Chinese trader, it would seem, only began to spread himself in the countries adjacent to his own after European trade with China had assumed considerable proportions, and then, as since, it has always been in the wake of the western merchant that his Celestial rival has made his appearance—a fact not always remembered, but one depriving the dreaded competition of much of its importance, at all events when viewed as the symptom of any kind of inferiority in mercantile energy on the part of the former.

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In the dread of being swamped by the Chinese labourer—a dread which, in our opinion, is felt much more deeply and widely than the facts warrant—his inestimable value must not be lost sight of as a patient, orderly, thifty and persevering son of toil. There are many parts of the world of which the climate forbids continous physical exertion to the man of European descent. In such countries the negro thrives well but he will not work, the Indian coolie neither flourishes nor works, and of the Kanaka man experience is too recent to enable an opinion of his value as a labourer to be arrived at. But the Chinaman both thrives and works, and from a mere economical point of view his introduction into the warmer parts of America and Australia cannot be looked upon as other than a great benefit to those countries. From a political stand-point, however, an extended immigration of Chinese must be differently regarded. In the first place it may tend to create a class of landowners or manufacturers who may avail themselves of Chinese labour to such an extent, as to make themselves practically independent of their less fortunate countrymen. Thus a quasi-aristocracy might be established, and the distinction come to exist that not many years back so sharply divided the white population of the Southern States into aristocratic planters and mean whites. Such a result would entail evils that would more than counterbalance any economical advantages the presence of the Chinese labourer brings with it, and would moreover be in direct opposition to the principles upon which the political system of the United States, and though in a far less degree, the constitutions of our own colonies are founded. This we think is the real evil to be apprehended and guarded against. What other questions are raised by the advent of Chinese labour seem to us of much less importance. Any serious infraction of public order is not in the least to be feared, neither need any apprehensions be entertained of John Chinaman being seized with any velleities to enter the arena of politics. His gambling tendencies and his immoralities do harm almost wholly within his own circle and among his own countrymen, and are, after all, mere matters of police. His competition with the white man as a labourer and craftsman is of course a real difficulty, but is a less serious one (economically) than that which results from continual European immigration. The exact mode of surmounting or removing this difficulty we do not of course pretend to have discovered, but it is not a new one, neither is it made less capable of solution by the mere fact that it is the competition of a yellow skin and not of a white one. One thing is quite certain. It will never be solved by violent breaches of the laws, but by just application of the laws duly amended so as to meet the circumstances.

Over Chinese immigration as at present conducted we think exceptional control may fairly be claimed to be exercised. The immigrants are brought over in gangs collected together by speculators in China, whose headquarters, we understand, are at Hongkong. They are not altogether free agents, and are often, no doubt, brought over against their will. If measures could be adopted in concert with the Chinese and British authorities to put an end to this gang system, and to replace it by one which should secure to each emigrant the free exercise of his individual will, there would probably be fewer emigrants, and those of better quality. If such a reform is not practicable *in toto* something in the nature of it, no doubt, might be effected, and the semi-slavery system, upon which the wholesale exportation of ignorant Chinese peasants by their more astute countrymen as at present practised, abolished.

THE SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE English Government has for many months past had under its consideration the question of the reconstruction of the Supreme Court and the revision of its powers and mode of procedure. Nothing, however, appears as yet to have been definitely settled, although the authorities at home have for a long time been in possession of all the necessary knowledge to guide them in arriving at a decision. It can only be supposed that the grave questions arising out of the political state of Europe absorb the entire attention of the Government, preventing that consideration being given to their interests which British residents in the East have a right to look for. But a continuance of the present state of things is greatly to be deprecated, and it is full time that the changes contemplated in the Supreme Court should be made known and the state of uncertainty under which we suffer be removed.

British residents in Japan are perhaps more earnestly interested in the matter than their fellow countrymen in China, inasmuch is the former country chafes more under ex-territorial jurisdiction than the latter. While whatever demands the Japanese Government may make for its abolition cannot at present be listened to, we are free to admit that it is gradually rendering them more and more justifiable; and in framing a new Order in Council and the Rules of Procedure which carry out its provisions, the progress made by the Nation in late years should not be lost sight of. We are, indeed, inclined to adopt the opinion we have heard more than once expressed by competent persons, that a separate Order should be issued in the case of Japan, under which—at all events where Japanese complainants are concerned—the people of this country should be treated with a generosity which possibly the Chinese are not in a position to claim at our hands. Under the existing system such complainants are treated with downright injustice The Order of 1865 and the Rules under it seem hardly to contemplate the possibility of suits or complaints other than those arising between or made by British subjects themselves. A Japanese plaintiff cannot, indeed, claim, as a right, to be heard in a British Court at all, for by one of the sections of the Order of 1865, the judge can, at his discretion, entertain or reject any suits or proceeding from any one not a British subject. The terms of the treaty are equally unfair, for under them a Japanese complainant has no right to lay his case before any other judicial officer than the Consul, and from the decision of the latter he has no right to appeal. Again he can be forced to give security for costs; in other words not only is he deprived of the protection and assistance of his own tribunals in respect of claims against British subjects, and compelled to pay for that of a foreign Court, but he is obliged to pay in advance, or secure payment by deposit of a very considerable sum,—in many cases utterly beyond his power to find,—against the possibility of an adverse judgment. Residing in his own country, he is subjected to harsher treatment by a British Court, than he would receive from a similar Court were he resident in British territory.

Then he is practically compelled to content himself

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with whatever decision may be rendered. If he desire to appeal he must go a thousand miles to China, or more than half round the globe to England. At every step he is met by demands for fees and costs, and all those charges so dear to law, or to find security for their payment. Now this must seem to him monstrous. No doubt it is deplorably unjust. He is offered justice, it is true, but the better its quality, and Tantalus like, the nearer he wishes to approach it, the further it recedes from him.

Frequently, too, the native complainant has to submit to decisions which cannot be all convincing. The provincial courts are presided over by men who act from the purest motives and with the best intentions, but it cannot be allowed that they have in every case received that legal training and judicial experience which enables them to deal satisfactorily with cases presenting more than ordinary difficulties. They may possess a perfect knowledge of the principles of law, but they may sometimes misapply them, as a man possessed of a knowledge of the principles of painting may err in their application until practice shall have taught him unerring facility.

No doubt all this was inevitable when Japan was first opened, and England is not to be blamed for having adopted a system that had long been followed without ever being challenged. But granted that the adoption of the system was necessary then, the same necessity does not exist for its continuance, at all events without such modifications as altered circumstances call for. Most of us from long familiarity and old associations have come to look upon exterritorial jurisdiction as a part of the natural order of things; to regard it as a sort of palladium of our liberties, and its abolition for the present as perilous to our interests. We fear that we shall be compelled so to regard it for a certain time longer. But that it entails hardships and inconveniences upon the Japanese people we must admit. This is the expiation that the Government and people are called upon to undergo for their long isolation from the rest of the world. But that expiation is not to be eternal, and it depends entirely upon the progress and continued good faith shown by the Japanese Government when its term shall cease. Meanwhile it seems the duty of those who enjoy the exceptional privileges accorded them in Japan, and in accordance with the national love of justice, to insist upon the necessity of the contemplated new order of things being framed with at least as much regard to the interests of Japanese as of British suitors.

We should be trespassing upon professional ground, and run the risk of exhibiting incompetence, if we attempted to show the legal imperfections of the existing Court and its procedure, or offer technical suggestions for improvement. What under the present system is felt to be most objectionable by suitors is the mode of appeal. An intermediate appeal to a single judge cannot command much confidence, or be expected to afford much satisfaction. The appeal to the Privy Council involves such expense and delay that it is rarely resorted to, and there has not been, we believe, one single instance of such an appeal from Yokohama. A cheap and ready appeal to Hongkong, where a fairly strong Court could be mustered, would meet all our requirements, and we should be glad to know that such a mode of procedure is to be provided for in the new Order. We are inclined, indeed, to go further, and to recommend that in all cases where the parties desired it, the evidence alone should be taken in the Provincial Court, and the question of law referred at once to the Court of Appeal.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

On Decorations.

("Komin Shinshi," 8th August.)

Some six months ago Saigo Takamori, Shinowara Kunitoshi and Kirino Toshiaki at the head of several tens of thousands of their fellow *samurai* marched against Kumamoto. Being possessed of much power they have desolated large tracts of country and caused the death of large numbers of our countrymen. This war has doubtless been productive of an enormous of amount of harm.

When the rebellion broke out the Government lost no time in sending an expedition to chastise the insurgents, composed of troops of the six garrisons, and about ten vessels of war. These were supplemented by a large police force, the reserves and new recruits. The Imperialists succeeded in relieving the castle of Kumamoto, in driving the rebels out of Hitoyoshi, in repulsing those who entered Bungo, and in getting possession of Kagoshima. The insurgents now occupy but a portion of Hiuga; the powerful forces of Saigo no longer possess the strength they had at the commencement. Moreover Miyako-no-jô has been taken from them, and it is only through the energy of Kirino that they hold Nobeoka.

This is the state of affairs at the present moment, so that though the rebel forces are not destroyed the suppression of the rebellion may be looked upon as certain. It cannot therefore be considered out of place to discuss what is likely to occur on the termination of the war.

Questions such as the manner in which Government will meet the expenses that have been entailed by this war, the compensation to be rendered to those whose lands have been devastated and property destroyed, will be dealt with by economists. For ourselves, we desire to discuss another subject, and that is whether decorations should be given to the officers and men who have rendered meritorious services during the war.

As the expedition was undertaken for the protection of the people we think it undoubtedly right that some reward should be given, but on no account should any decorations be bestowed. Civil wars are the private concerns of a nation. If decorations be granted to those who aid in its suppression, it would appear to foreign nations as though Japan honoured those who slaughtered their brothers, or suppressed by force a political enemy. Decorations are supposed to be the outward marks of honour, but if used for such a purpose they could only be looked on as the outward marks of disgrace. For this reason those who succeeded in America in suppressing the rebellion were never rewarded with decorations.

Foreigners cannot but suppose that there must have been some mismanagement on the part of a Government to cause the people over whom it rules to rise in arms against it. No rebellion, whatever may be its nature, can be other than a disgrace to a Government, and its suppression can bring it no honour in the eyes of foreign powers. It is all very well for the Government to bestow some reward, but in this case decorations cannot be regarded as honourable.

An Answer to the above.

("Osaka Nippô," 11th August.)

A writer says that civil war arises from mismanagement of the administration of a country, and is therefore a disgrace to the Government; that therefore, although those who took part in its suppression may be rewarded by money or such like, no decorations should be bestowed on them. Decorations are marks of honour and certainly should not be granted for the slaughter of brothers, for it would seem like advertising the country's disgrace to foreign powers. The writer adduces as an example the civil war in America, and asserts that on no account should any decorations be bestowed.

Now I think that in this case the writer has expressed his views without due consideration. There are several kinds of civil wars and we must discriminate between them. There are rebellions which are stirred up by those who aim at Imperial power, by those who seek to expel corrupt officials. There are some that have for their object the gratification of private hatred or revenge for personal wrongs. In some cases they arise from conservative notions, or disagreement with the mode of administration. It

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cannot therefore be maintained that civil wars are caused by mal-administration. Let us reflect earnestly, and look for the causes to which the present rebellion owed its origin. It arose entirely from Saigo's anger against the Administration and not from any mismanagement on the part of the Government. Let us see for a moment what would occur if the Army and Navy failed to suppress the rebels. Much trouble and misery would be caused to the people and the consequence would be that we should become as fools in the eyes of foreign powers. A spirit of general discontent would prevail in Japan than which nothing could be a greater national disgrace. But as the Army and Navy were both up to their work, they have nearly succeeded in suppressing the war, and the people being thus protected and the Government having performed its duty we are spared the scorn of other countries. It therefore seems to us that bestowing decorations on those who have aided in suppressing the rebellion would not be by any means advertising our disgrace. The writer says that rewards of money might be given, but surely it would be just the same if rewards took the form of decorations. He moreover writes as though the Government were seeking to carry on mal-administration by the aid of military power, but I am of exactly the contrary opinion. I am entirely unacquainted with the intentions of the Government but I think that there can be no objection to the bestowal of decorations.

The Daijô Daijin.

(From the "Kinji Hiôron," 13th August.)

The *Daijô Daijin* is the right arm of Emperor, as he directs all other officials and controls the administration. In our country, indeed, he holds the same position as the Prime Minister of foreign nations. This office, therefore, being the most important in the Empire, the holder of it should not be appointed solely on account of his noble birth, but should owe his position to high acquirements and exceptional ability.

In ancient times the right of holding this office was confined to a limited number of noble houses. At the time of the Restoration, and since that event, many old customs have been swept away, but the principle of appointment to the highest offices in the Empire having been in vogue for so many hundreds of years, it was natural that no great change in it should be made, and therefore immediately after the Restoration the principal posts under the Emperor were held by the *daimios* and *kuges*, while the *samurai* held subordinate offices under them. But this exclusive rule did not last long, as not only were the *samurai* permitted to hold superior official posts, but even the *heimin* were considered eligible for civil and military appointments, such as those of Ministers or Vice-Minister of Departments, and Generals or Colonels in the army. Such appointments are generally approved of by the people, but yet the office of *Daijô Daijin* is still exclusively confined to those of noble birth. Why this anomaly should exist it is difficult to say.

His Excellency Sanjô Saneyoshi, our present *Daijô Daijin*, for a long time during the existence of the Shôgunate, was a prominent and staunch upholder of the cause "Honour for the Mikado" and "Expulsion of Foreigners," for which reason he was exiled to Kiushiu by order of the *Bakufu*, and there made to suffer the hardships of banishment. Fortunately for him the Restoration took place, and he was then appointed to the high office which he now holds. His merits are great; he is liked by the Mikado and respected by the *samurai* and *heimin*. On account of his noble birth and his meritorious services on behalf of the Emperor, none have expressed any opposition to his appointment.

But Japan is now beset with internal and external difficulties. Even in the piping times of peace it is unadvisable to appoint men to the highest offices solely on account of their noble birth, and how much more objectionable does this become at a crisis like the present. The wisest and most experienced man in the country should rather be selected to discharge the important functions of the office of *Daijô Daijin*.

Though His Excellency Sanjô is undoubtedly an able man among the nobles, he could not reasonably object to give way to another of greater ability, whoever he might be, or by determining to hold his position by right of birth, to prevent the advancement of one more qualified to rule the state.

There are, undoubtedly, among the *Sangi* many men remarkable for talent, who perhaps are exceeded in worthiness by others of their body. Surely from these one might be selected possessing the requisite qualities to effectually discharge the duties of *Daijô Daijin*, the more so, as in reality, by virtue of their position, they advise and direct the administration. It is true that Notifications are issued in the name of the *Daijô Daijin*, but yet we constantly hear it currently reported that such and such a law was instituted by such and such a *Sangi*. Thus the title of *Daijô Daijin* is but nominal, while the power rests with others. This will never do, as it is not in accordance with the views of the Government expressed after the Restoration. The *Daijô Daijin* should possess a real and not a nominal power, and be responsible for all acts of the Government, so that blame or praise may attach to him as his actions deserve.

If the accident of birth, and not merit and ability is to govern the appointment to the office of *Daijô Daijin*, there is no knowing what calamities may befall this country.

SUMMARY OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN FOR THE YEAR 1876.

On summarizing the Foreign Commerce of Japan for 1876, as given in the Reports of Her Majesty's Consuls for the various Treaty Ports, the Total Trade of the year is shewn to have amounted to the following value.

	Dollars.
Imports	24,087,515
Exports	27,669,466
Total.....	$51,756,981

This total was distributed in the following proportions among the various Treaty Ports.

	Imports. Dollars.	*Exports. Dollars.*	*Total. Dollars.*
Kanagawa.....	18,841,880 ...	21,431,879 ...	40,273,759
Hiôgo & Osaka.	4,155,056 ...	3,500,952 ...	7,656,008
Nagasaki.....	1,063,199 ...	1,959,673 ...	3,022,872
Hakodaté	27,380 ...	776,962 ...	804,342
Total	$24,087,515	$27.669,466	$51,756,981

On comparing the Trade of 1876 with that of 1875, it will be seen that the Imports of 1876 exhibit a Decrease of $5,379,552, while the Exports, on the other hand, increased to the value of $9,654,576; consequently, the Total Trade of the year shews an advance in value on that of 1875 of $4,275,024. Thus:—

Year.	*Imports. Dollars.*	*Exports. Dollars.*	*Total. Dollars.*
1875.....	29,467,067.....	18,014,890.....	47,481,957
1876.....	24,087,515.....	27,669,466.....	51,756,981
	$5,379,552.....	$9,654,576.....	$4,275,024
	Decrease	Increase	Increase.

Imports.

On the examining the Import Trade of the year, the Decrease above-mentioned will be found to be apportioned among the various classes of goods to the amounts given in the following Table:—

Imports.

Decrease.		*Dollars.*
Woollen Manufactures.....		402,142
Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures.....		1,185,971
Metals.....		216,311
Miscellaneous, Foreign.....		3,225,736
Eastern Produce		435,446
		5,465,606
Increase.		
Cotton Manufactures.....	78,671	
Arms.....	7,383	86,054
Total Decrease, Imports.....		$5,379,552

It will thus be seen that the Import Trade of the year has been characterized by those fluctuations which usually mark the course of the Foreign Trade of Japan. In 1875 the Imports ($29,467,067) were more than five millions of dollars in excess of those of 1874; in 1876 they exhibit as great a decrease on those of 1875. The increase in 1875 was common to all classes of goods; the decrease in 1876 is equally general. It is chiefly observable, however, in Woollens, Mixed Cotton and Woollens, and Miscellaneous Goods,—these being the classes which exhibited the principal increase in 1875.

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Woollen Manufactures declined from $3,846,636 in 1875 to $3,444,494 in 1876, while Cotton and Woollen Manufactures fell from $2,026,532 in 1875 to $840,561 in 1876. It is evident, therefore, that the heavy importations of those goods in 1875 were not met by a corresponding consumption, and that the stocks of that year had to be passed on to 1876.

Cotton Manufactures form an exception to the above remarks, as the total importations of this class of goods shew a slight increase in value ($78,671) on those of 1875. The Transactions in the two staple articles Cotton Yarn and Shirtings—exhibit a satisfactory advance, but a fall occurred in the less important articles, as is shewn by the following Table :—

	1875.		1876.	
	Quantity.	*Dollars.*	*Quantity.*	*Dollars.*
Cotton Yarn...	137,253 piculs	4,057,850	147,099 piculs	4,151,514
Shirtings.....	46,637,309 yards	2,616,723	56,387,194 yards	2,997,595
Other Cotton Goods	—	2,299,464	—	1,903,599
Total.....		$8,974,037		$9,052,708

The class of goods which apparently experienced the greatest decline is that of Foreign Miscellaneous, the Imports of which in 1875 amounted to $8,546,835 as against $5,321,099 in 1876. It was shewn, however, in the Summary of last year that the first-named sum included importations on Government account to the amount of $3,547,546, and that the value of Miscellaneous Goods imported in the way of Trade was therefore $4,999,289. The importations of 1876 included articles on Government account to the value of only $806,801, and those which entered in the course of Trade amounted therefore to $4,514,298. This sum, when compared with the Imports under the same head in 1875 (after deducting articles on Government account) exhibits a decline of $484,991, which shews that the actual trade in this class of goods fell in 1876, as in the case of Imports, to nearly the amount of the trade of 1874, which was $4,485,272.

The goods which are classed under the head of Miscellaneous Foreign are given in detail in the Consular Returns, but the following Table shews that rather less than half of the Miscellaneous Goods imported in the way of Trade in 1876 were composed of the ten under-mentioned items :—

	Dollars.
Kerosene Oil	455,792
Leather	248,129
Drugs and Medicines...	246,290
Provisions and Stores...	244,033
Machinery	235,454
Paper and Stationery	202,833
Beer, Wines, and Spirits	200,939
Tea Lead	163,683
Clothing and Haberdashery	153,799
Watches	144,631
Total... ...	$2,295,583

The heading termed Eastern Produce comprises the Raw Materials imported into Japan from China and neighbouring countries, the trade in which is almost entirely carried on by Chinese merchants.

As compared with the Imports of 1875 there has been a fall in Sugar and a rise in Cotton, to the amount shewn in the following Table, the result being a diminution under this heading in the Trade of 1876 of $435,446.

	1875.		1876.	
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*
Sugar	741,796 piculs*	3,482,588	655,438 piculs*	2,743,820
Raw Cotton.....	26,680 ,,	364,977	47,850 ,,	724,911
Other Eastern Produce...	—	1,015,923	—	959,311
Total.....		$4,863,488		$4,428,042

* 1 picul = 133⅓ lbs. av.

The experience of the Import Trade of 1876 furnishes another proof of the limited character of the Japan market, and shews that no great extension of that Trade is to be looked for. The power of Japan to purchase must of course depend upon her power to produce, and a review of the Exports of the country during the last five years shews that these have not increased. Although, for some time past, Foreign Goods have been supplied to the Japanese at very low rates, and often at less than cost price, the average of the importations of the last five years proves that during that period there has been no increase in the consumption of those Goods. The following Table of Imports (from which Eastern Produce has been deducted) for the period above named shews that any advance in one year has been followed by a decline in the next, and that the average of the five years is $22,198,485, or more than half a million less than the Imports of 1872. The average value of Japanese Exports for the same period is $22,128,304.

Foreign Imports, exclusive of Eastern Produce.

IMPORTS.

	Dollars.
1872	22,827,521
1873	24,580,226
1874	19,321,628
1875	24,603,579
1876	19,659,473
Average for five years ...	$22,198,485

EXPORTS.

Turning to Exports, we notice the gratifying result that these have been larger in 1876 than in any previous year, the total value being $27,669,466 while the average of the eight preceding years—1868 to 1875—was $18,652,610. This is chiefly owing to the large export of silk which in 1876 amounted in quantity to 26,684 piculs (including Noshi, Floss and Waste) and in value to $13,775,504. The shipments of the other staple export, Tea, fell on the other hand considerably below those of 1875 and 1874.

The following Table shews that the Exports of Silk, Silk-worms' Eggs, Cocoons, Dried Fish, Rice, Seaweed, Camphor and Miscellaneous Articles increased in 1876 to the extent of $11,511,069, while the Exports of Tea, Copper, Tobacco, Wax, and Coal declined to the amount of $1,856,493.

EXPORTS.

Increase.		*Dollars.*
Raw Silk		8,036,813
Silk-worms' Eggs		1,427,350
Cocoons.....		276,724
Dried Fish		258,941
Rice		793,669
Seaweed		344,326
Camphor		46,404
Miscellaneous		326,842
		11,511,069
Decrease.		
Tea.....	1,488,474	
Copper	135,452	
Tobacco	117,652	
Wax	8,846	
Coal	106,069	1,856,493
Total Increase, Exports.....		$9,654,576

The Export Trade of Japan may be classed under the three principal divisions of Silk (including Silk-worms' Eggs and Cocoons,) Tea, and Miscellaneous Produce ; and the following Table exhibits the fluctuations in value which occurred under these general heads in 1875 and 1876.

	1875. *Dollars.*	1876. *Dollars.*
Silk	6,467,834	16,208,721
Tea	6,915,692	5,427,218
Miscellaneous, or all other Produce	4,631,364	6,033,527
Total.....	$18,014,890	$27,669,466

Thus the Export of Silk *increased* in value in 1876 to the amount of 150½ per cent., that of Tea *decreased* in value by 21½ per cent., and Miscellaneous Produce *increased* to the extent of 30¼ per cent. The quantities of the Export of Silk and Tea in the two years are given in the following Table.

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	1875.	1876.
Raw Silk	11,813.87 piculs.*	18,641.67 piculs.*
Noshi	1,229.03 „	1,539.93 „
Floss	357.54 „	588.58 „
Waste	3,006.60 „	5,913.81 „
Silk-worms' Eggs	727,463 cards.	1,018,525 cards.
Cocoons	3,755.50 piculs.	5,442.81 piculs.
Tea	212,870 „	203,351 „

* 1 picul = 133⅓ lbs. av.

The great demand for Japanese Raw Silk occasioned by the partial failure of the crops in France and Italy in the spring of 1876, gave the Japanese growers an opportunity, which had for some time been withheld from them, of realizing unusual profits. It may be hoped that this will have the effect of encouraging a branch of industry which is doubtless the most important one that the country possesses, and to which too great attention cannot be given by the Government and people. In 1875 the average value obtained by the Japanese for their Raw Silk was $459 per picul; in 1876 it was $708, or an advance on the former of more than 54 per cent. Such an advance is of course exceptional, but it should induce the Japanese growers and dealers to study the subject closely, and to persevere in their efforts to produce silk of a quality which will continue to raise the reputation of the Japan product in the foreign markets. The demand for Raw Silk naturally affected the price of Silk-worms' Eggs and Cocoons. The average value realized on the former in 1875 was 65 cents per card; in 1876 it was $1.86 cents. That of the latter was $67.69 cents per picul in 1875, and $97.55 cents per picul in 1876.

The decline in the value of the Export of Tea from $7,792,244 in 1874 and $6,915,692 in 1875 to $5,427,218 in 1876 shews that there is a limit to the demand for Japan Teas, the market for which is almost entirely confined to the United States. This decline is partly attributable to faulty preparation, and it is evident that the Japanese must pay more regard to the quality of what they place upon the market, if they are to compete successfully with Chinese growers. Even if the taste for the Japan leaf should be maintained in the United States, it seems probable that the consumption there will not exceed twenty millions of pounds per annum. This demand has been exceeded during the last two years by the Exports, the total of which amounted in 1876 to 27,113,466 lbs. and in 1875 to 28,382.666 lbs. The English market is not only amply supplied from China, but is deriving an annually increasing stock from the plantations in British India, which appear to be steadily increasing in favor. Although it is only about 20 years since the cultivation of Tea commenced in that country, the Export has already reached the large amount of thirty-four millions of pounds.

The increase in the value of Miscellaneous Exports of nearly two millions of dollars, as shewn in the preceding table, is chiefly traceable to the demand which exists in China for certain raw productions of Japan, such as Dried Fish of various kinds, Seaweed, Isinglass, Mushrooms, Ginseng, etc., and to large shipments of Rice which amounted in value in 1876 to $810.760 against the trifling value of $17,091 in 1875. In 1874 Rice was exported to the value of $839,619. The dealings in this article continue, however, to be subject to so much official restriction, and so many uncertain influences, that it cannot yet be regarded as an ordinary commodity of export. The trade in the native industries such as Lacquered-Ware, Porcelain, Fans, etc., does not increase as could be desired. It may be interesting to give the values of the export in 1875 and 1876 of some of the articles above referred to.

	1875. *Dollars.*	1876. *Dollars.*
Seaweed	354,890	679,216
Mushrooms	222,700	343,231
Isinglass	201,483	307,165
Ginseng	177,303	181,212
Lacquer Ware	162,802	115,225
Porcelain and Earthenware	113,168	59,748
Fans	113,664	132,498
Total	$1,326,010	$1,818,295

It is to be regretted that the export of Minerals exhibits a decline. Only two articles have to be noticed, Copper and Coal. The former fell from $425,160 in 1875 to $289,708 in 1876; and the latter during the same period fell from $871,795 to $765,726. Thus the mining resources of the country, from which much was at one time expected, fail to exhibit my development, and the coal of Japan will now have to compete with the increasing yield which is being obtained in China, where a commencement has been made in Formosa in working the mines with foreign machinery.

The following table compares the total value of the Import Trade (including Eastern Produce and Articles imported on Government account) and the total value of the Export Trade for the last five years, and shews an average excess in the value of Imports of $4,153,840. This excess has had to be met by an export of Treasure

	Imports. *Dollars.*	Exports. *Dollars.*	Total. *Dollars.*
1872	26,188,441	24,294,532	50,482,973
1873	27,444,068	20,660,994	48,105,062
1874	24,223,629	20,001,637	44,225,266
1875	29,467,067	18,014,890	47,481,957
1876	24,087,515	27,669,466	51,756,981
Total	$131,410,720	$110,641,519	$242,052,239
			$131,410,720
			110,641,519
Excess of Imports over Exports			$ 20,769,201

Giving an average of $4,153,840 per year.

Treasure.

The Returns of the Japanese Customs under this head differ materially from those rendered by some of Her Majesty's Consuls, but it has been thought preferable to use the former for the purpose of this summary. According, therefore, to the first-named Returns, the following amount of Treasure was Imported from and Exported to Foreign Countries in 1876:—

	Imported. *Dollars.*	Exported. *Dollars.*
Kanagawa	6,214,684	8,673,979
Hiôgo and Osaka	1,855,597	1,781,817
Nagasaki	244,547	241,851
Total	$8,314,828	$10,697,647

or an excess of Treasure Exported over Treasure Imported of $2,382,819.

In view of the circumstance that the value of all the Goods Exported from Japan in 1876 exceeded the Total Value of the Imports by $3,581,951, a somewhat different result to the above might have been expected.

It is satisfactory to note, however, that the above-mentioned excess of Treasure Exported is $3,892,657 less than the average excess of the last five years, as shewn by the following Table:—

	Treasure Imported. Value in Dollars.		Treasure Exported. Value in Dollars.
1872	12,204,891	.....	9,577,169
1873	10,099,503	.....	13,081,485
1874	1,018,589	.....	15,278,256
1875	335,287	.....	14,715,921
1876	8,314,828	.....	10,697,647
Total	$31,973,098		$63,350,478
Average excess of Treasure Exported, for the five years			$6,275,476

It has been shewn above that the average value of all Imported Goods during the last five years exceeded that of all Exported Goods by $4,153,840, and it would thus appear that an average annual amount of Treasure of over Two Millions of Dollars has been required to meet other indebtedness than that caused by the above-mentioned adverse balance of trade.

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Tonnage.

The shipping returns shew the following large decrease in the total foreign tonnage of 1876 as compared with that of 1875.

	Tons.
1875	951,523
1876	680,557
Decrease	270,966

This decrease is accounted for by the transfer from the United States flag to that of Japan of the line of steamers running between Yokohama and Shanghai. These steamers have consequently ceased to be entered in the foreign tonnage, although they are as largely employed as hitherto in carrying foreign freight. Owing to this transfer, the United States tonnage was reduced from 617,331 tons in 1875 to 286,995 tons in 1876, but the general tonnage—or that not employed in carrying mails—increased from 42,687 tons in 1875 to 51,264 tons in 1876. The British tonnage, on the other hand, rose from 252,146 tons in 1875 to 302,039 tons in 1876—or an increase of 49,893 tons; the amount of mail tonnage (included in the above total), being 26,659 tons, or nearly the same as that of 1875. The tonnage under all other flags advanced from 82,046 tons in 1875 to 91,528 tons in 1876, being an increase of 9,482 tons. The following Table distinguishes between the amount of mail steamer tonnage and general tonnage employed in the trade, and shews the difference of each in the two years:—

Mail Steamer Tonnage.

	1875.	1876.
American	574,644	235,731
British	26,232	26,659
French	43,694	44,355
	644,570	306,745

Decrease in 1876..... 337,825 tons.

General Tonnage.

	1875.	1876.
British	225,914	275,380
American	42,687	51,264
All other countries	82,046	91,523
Total	350,647	418,167

Increase in 1876.....67,620 Tons.

The general result is thus shewn to be satisfactory, and British Tonnage, which has been second to that of the United States since the establishment of the Pacific Mail lines, exceeded the latter in 1876 and now heads the list.

Number of Foreign Residents.

The Return of Foreign Residents, when compared with that of 1875, shews an increase of ninety in the number of individuals (which includes most of the persons in the employment of the Japanese Government) and a decrease in the number of firms, shops, or commercial concerns of all classes,—some of which are very small,—of thirty-six.

	Residents.		Firms.
1875	2,583		257
1876	2,673		221
Increase	90	Decrease	36

Twenty-nine English establishments, six German and five Dutch appear to have withdrawn from business in 1876; and four additional American establishments appear to have been opened. The following table compares the number of the Residents and Firms of the various nationalities for the two years:—

	1875.		1876.	
	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.
English	1,282	109	1,242	80
American	353	30	410	34
German	279	43	274	37
French	254	42	286	42
Dutch	142	12	126	7
Ten other nationalities	273	21	335	21
	2,583	257	2,673	221

The following Table shews the distribution of the Residents and Firms between the five open ports, and Yedo.

	Residents.		Firms.
Kanagawa (Yokohama)	1,521	...	158
Hiôgo and Ôsaka	379	...	43
Nagasaki	239	...	10
Hakodate	27	...	2
Niigata	21	...	2
Yedo	486	...	6
	2,673		221

It should be observed, however, that the means of making up a Return of all the Foreign Residents are too imperfect to admit of accuracy, and that the term "Firm" is liable to a different interpretation at different ports. All the Foreigners employed by the Japanese Government in the interior are probably not included in this Return. The Chinese have been omitted, for want of information, but it is probable that their number exceeds that of all the other Foreigners combined.

The Port of Niigata remains unvisited by foreign ships, and therefore only contributes to the annexed Tables a Return of Foreign Residents. The want of a proper harbour is the cause of the failure of this Port, which is to be regretted, as it is the outlet of some of the most fertile provinces of the country, the commercial capacities of which are clearly described in the comprehensive Report of Mr Vice-Consul Troup.

H. B. M.'s Legation,
Yedo.
July 31, 1877.

(For Tables see page 718.)

The sickness on board the steamer *Glamis Castle* turned out to be a remittent fever, contracted probably at Saigon, but not contagious. The steamer left last night for Shanghai, with as many of the crew as were sufficiently recovered—some other hands having been shipped here in place of those still remaining under treatment.—*Hiogo News.*

As a sign of the times, we notice that besides the Akunora Iron Works, the premises recently known as Messrs. Boyd & Co.'s foundry are engaged in the manufacture of shot and shell, having been let to Japanese who have commenced work in earnest. Several shops in the town are employed in working on war material, so that although the insurrection is reported as nearly at its last gasp, the authorities are determined not to fall short of supplies of every form. One native smith's place had a contract for the supply of large old-fashioned nipples as used originally in percussion guns, which the men were hard at work on.—*Nagasaki Rising Sun.*

As the *Hiroshima Maru* was proceeding up from Kobe with the Mikado and suite on board, a small pyrotechnic display took place in the shape of rockets and blue lights. No doubt it pleased the passengers who looked on, and as an amusement in itself would have been innocent enough, but it happened that H.M.S. *Egeria* was her way down to Kobe, and the officers on board seeing the rockets, etc., very naturally mistook them for signals of distress, from some vessel probably damaged by the recent storm or otherwise requiring assistance. The result was that the *Egeria* had a somewhat lengthened chase, after what was but of the wild goose order, but a length it fortunately occurred to some one on board that distress was not the cause of the fireworks, on which the *Egeria* resumed her course for Kobe. So far so good, but it may happen that, on the principle of "once bit, twice shy," the same man-of-war may at some future time disregard some urgent appeal for help on the inference that those on board are but amusing themselves with what should, on the ocean, be only exhibited with discretionary care.—*Nagasaki Rising Sun.*

Clouds of locusts have recently passed over certain portions of the district between Shanghai and Woosung. Small bodies were seen crossing the Railway on the 26th ultimo, but the main swarm did not arrive till next day, when the numbers were so large that the fields on both sides the line, the line itself, and the very air were filled with them for an almost incredible distance. The flying army is said have been so numerous that, as the trains sped along, the engine-drivers caught the insects by handfulls. But slight damage, however, appears to have been done to the crops; though that is possibly to be attributed to the fact that the insects did not settle, those which halted taking wing again almost immediately. Some stragglers were found, it is said, in the Public Garden and elsewhere in the Settlement.—On Saturday, smaller flights were again seen "crossing the line," and all appeared to be coming from the same direction and making for the same destination, wherever those unhappy extremes may be.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

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A.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN, 1876.

Port.	1876.			1875.		
	Imported.	Exported.	Total.	Imported.	Exported.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Kanagawa	18,841,880	21,431,879	40,273,759	21,953,909	12,466,730	34,420,639
Hiôgo and Osaka	4,155,056	3,500,952	7,656,008	5,960,427	3,038,123	8,998,550
Nagasaki	1,063,199	1,959,673	3,022,872	1,525,090	2,159,303	3,684,393
Hakodate	27,380	776,962	804,342	27,641	350,734	378,375
Total	24,087,515	27,669,466	51,756,981	29,467,067	18,014,890	47,481,957

		Dollars.
Imports,	Decrease in 1876	5,379,552
Exports	Increase in 1876	9,654,576
Imports and Exports,	Increase	4,275,024

B.—SYNOPTIC TABLE OF THE FOREIGN IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF JAPAN, 1876.

Imports.

Description of Merchandize.	Kanagawa.	Hiôgo and Ôsaka.	Nagasaki.	Hakodate.	Total 1876	Total 1875
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Cotton Manufactures	7,747,138	1,187,309	118,261	...	9,052,708	8,974,037
Woollen Do.	2,532,152	885,175	27,167	...	3,444,494	3,846,636
Mixed Cotton and Woollen	593,920	222,580	24,061	...	840,561	2,026,532
Metals	626,886	264,985	56,781	...	948,652	1,164,963
Arms and Ammunition	51,959	...	...	...	51,959	44,576
Miscellaneous Foreign	4,255,228	822,761	215,730	27,380	5,321,099	8,546,835
Eastern Produce (Sugar, Cotton, &c.)	3,034,597	772,246	621,199	...	4,428,042	4,863,488
Total	18,841,880	4,155,056	1,063,199	27,380	24,087,515	29,467,067

Exports.

Raw Silk	13,735,040	40,464	...	...	13,775,504	5,738,691
Silk-worms' Eggs	1,902,271	...	...	...	1,902,271	474,921
Tea	3,473,178	1,695,583	258,457	...	5,427,218	6,915,692
Copper	154,003	134,900	805	..	289,708	425,160
Tobacco	34,622	20,412	28,462	...	83,496	201,148
Wax (Vegetable)	6,530	133,059	37,809	...	177,398	186,244
Camphor	1,789	121,846	58,842	...	182,477	136,073
Coal	11,521	...	754,205	...	765,726	871,795
Dried Fish	279,495	186,298	274,567	182,220	922,580	663,639
Rice	462,675	302,641	45,444	...	810,760	17,091
Miscellaneous	1,370,755	865,749	501,082	594,742	3,332,328	2,384,436
Total	21,431,879	3,500,952	1,959,673	776,962	27,669,466	18,014,890

C.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE FOREIGN IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF THE VARIOUS TREATY PORTS DURING THE YEARS 1875 AND 1876,

Port.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Dollars	Dollars.	Dollars.
Kanagawa	1875	21,953,909	12,466,730	34,420,639
Do.	1876	18,841,880	21,431,879	40,273,759
		3,112,029 Decrease.	8,965,149 Increase.	5,853,120 Increase.
Hiôgo and Ôsaka	1875	5,960,427	3,038,123	8,998,550
Do.	1876	4,155,056	3,500,952	7,656,008
		1,805,371 Decrease.	462,829 Increase.	1,342,542 Decrease.
Nagasaki	1875	1,525,090	2,159,303	3,684,393
Do.	1876	1,063,199	1,959,673	3,022,872
		461,891 Decrease.	199,630 Decrease.	661,521 Decrease.
Hakodate	1875	27,641	350,734	378,375
Do.	1876	27,380	776,962	804,342
		261 Decrease.	426,228 Increase.	425,965 Increase.

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D.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE FOREIGN IMPORT TRADE OF JAPAN DURING THE YEARS 1875 AND 1876.

Commodities.	Year.	Total value of Imports.	Remarks.
		Dollars.	Dollars.
Cotton Manufactures	1875	8,974,037	78,671
	1876	9,052,708	Increase.
Woollen Manufactures	1875	3,846,636	402,142
	1876	3,444,494	Decrease.
Mixed Cotton and Woollen Manufactures	1875	2,026,532	1,185,971
	1876	840,561	Decrease.
Metals	1875	1,164,963	216,311
	1876	948,652	Decrease.
Arms and Ammunition	1875	44,576	7,383
	1876	51,959	Increase.
Miscellaneous, Foreign	1875	8,546,835	3,225,736
	1876	5,321,099	Decrease.
Eastern Produce	1875	4,863,488	435,446
	1876	4,428,042	Decrease.

E.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE FOREIGN EXPORT TRADE OF JAPAN DURING THE YEARS 1875 AND 1876.

Commodities.	Year.	Quantity.	Total Value of Exports.	Remarks.
		piculs.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Raw Silk	1875	16,407	5,738,691	8,036,813
	1876	26,684	13,775,504	Increase.
		cards.		
Silk-worms' Eggs	1875	727,463	474,921	1,427,350
	1876	1,018,525	1,902,271	Increase.
		piculs.		
Tea	1875	212,870	6,915,692	1,488,474
	1876	203,351	5,427,218	Decrease.
		piculs.		
Copper	1875	19,924	425,160	135,452
	1876	14,044	289,708	Decrease.
		piculs.		
Tobacco	1875	22,273	201,148	117,652
	1876	9,079	83,496	Decrease.
		piculs.		
Wax (Vegetable)	1875	20,817	186,244	8,846
	1876	20,036	177,398	Decrease.
		piculs.		
Camphor	1875	10,681	136,073	46,404
	1876	17,700	182,477	Increase.
		tons.		
Coal	1875	167,098	871,795	106,069
	1876	155,094	765,726	Decrease.
		piculs.		
Dried Fish	1875	31,973	663,639	258,941
	1876	48,121	922,580	Increase.
		piculs,		
Rice	1875	5,697	17,091	793,669
	1876	468,776	810,760	Increase.
Miscellaneous	1875		2,384,436	947,892
	1876		3,332,328	Increase.

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F.—RETURN OF TREASURE IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING THE YEAR 1876, ACCORDING TO JAPANESE CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Port.	Imported.	Exported.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Kanagawa	6,214,684	8,673,979	14,888,663
Hiôgo and Ôsaka	1,855,597	1,781,817	3,637,414
Nagasaki	244,547	241,851	486,398
Total	8,314,828	10,697,647	19,012,475

G.—RETURN OF FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AT THE OPEN PORTS OF JAPAN, 1876.

Flag.	Kanagawa.		Hiôgo & Ôsaka.		Nagasaki.		Hakodate.		Total 1876.		Total 1875.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
American (General)	25	16,582	9	4,049	64	29,004	7	1,629	105	51,264	76	42,687
Do. (Mail Steamers)	37	133,931	25	53,500	23	48,300	...	...	85	235,731	255	574,644
British (General)	121	125,448	63	64,308	132	80,243	13	5,381	329	275,380	323	225,914
Do. (Mail Steamers)	27	26,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	26,659	27	26,232
Chinese	...	...	2	1,590	7	4,209	...	...	9	5,799	2	952
Danish	4	842	...	...	6	3,348	...	...	10	4,190	11	4,255
Dutch	2	2,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,683	2	374
French (General)	3	1,009	...	...	8	2,448	...	...	11	3,457	9	2,705
Do. (Mail Steamers)	27	44,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	44,355	28	43,694
German	28	6,892	9	2,372	15	4,636	5	1,268	57	15,168	71	21,881
Hawaiian	...	...	...	...	1	473	...	...	1	473	1	475
Russian	4	1,445	1	498	20	7,106	4	1,224	29	10,273	20	6,547
Swedish and Norwegian	5	3,635	...	...	1	479	3	1,011	9	5,125	6	1,163
Total	283	363,481	109	126,317	277	180,246	32	10,513	701	680,557	831	951,523

H.—RETURN OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND FIRMS AT THE OPEN PORTS OF JAPAN, 1876.

Nationality.	Kanagâwa.		Yedo.		Hiôgo & Ôsaka.		Nagasaki.		Hakodate.		Niigata.		Total.	
	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.
American	240	26	89	...	46	7	31	1	2	...	2	...	410	34
Austro-Hungarian	15	2	3	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	30	2
Belgian	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
British	635	54	219	2	228	17	134	5	16	2	10	...	1,242	80
Danish	19	1	2	...	5	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	42	1
Dutch	86	4	12	...	22	2	4	1	...	...	2	...	126	7
French	161	36	88	3	12	2	21	1	2	...	2	...	286	42
German	160	19	51	1	43	13	14	2	2	...	4	2	274	37
Italian	21	6	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	34	6
Portuguese	62	...	4	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
Russian	35	...	6	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	50	...
Spanish	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Swedish and Norwegian	19	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	23	2
Swiss	24	7	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	9
Total	1,521	158	486	6	379	43	239	10	27	2	21	2	2,673	221

COUNTRY TRIPS, BY A VICTIM.

No. 1.

"Hackney'd in business, wearied at that oar
"Which thousands, once fast chained to, quit no more,
"The statesman, lawyer, merchant, man of trade,
"Pants for the refuge of some rural shade,
"Where all his long anxieties forgot
"Amid the charms of a sequester'd spot
"He may possess the joys he thinks he sees."

"Can you eat roots and drink cold water?"

Yes! it is quite true! I did feel utterly sick and tired of this broiling, baking, white-hot settlement. I hated the dusty streets, watered only by the heavy drops of perspiration wrung from toiling *jinrikisha* men. I hated the lethargic thoroughfares and torpid shops. I hated the desolation of Main Street and the overpowering sadness of its untenanted stores. I hated the unfrequented Bund with its day after day unchanging view of a blue sea sizzling in the sun's fervent rays. I hated the conventional drive along its stony dreariness; I hated the conventional ride "round the road" with its sunset solitudes and Cologne like odours. I hated the agricultural operations which were carried on, to that organ's intense disgust, under my very nose. Most assuredly Heaven's breath does not smell wooingly in these verdant plains. I hated the broker's traps that met me, to my body's peril, at every corner; I hated the prosperous merchant as he issued forth arrayed like Solomon in all his glory for an evening ride or drive. I hated the fiery midday walk to tiffin up the camp hill and oh! how I hated the coming down again to office. In the morning I longed for night and all night long I cried would that it were morning. I hated the coolies who will stand under my office window, and hold a parliament, where they discuss altogether, and with tongues even as trumpets for loudness, the general evil-mindedness of foreigners, as shown in only paying them twice what they get from their native constituents. I hated the man who sells newspapers and gives an unceasing summary of their contents in theatrical monotone. I hated with a deadly hatred,—and I find that this is a feeling shared in by many—the persistent Chinese bill collector; I loathed the sight of my own chits; while the industrious but irrepressible Celestial ones who entering noiselessly inquire smilingly. "You wanchee shumaker?" or state blandly "My belong calpenter," approached me at the risk of their lives, and left hurriedly, vanishing with a terrified "gooby." Even social observances were hateful

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to me. I hated the dinners given to welcome new comers. I hated more the farewell suppers to dear old friends. I hated the old old songs. "For he's a jolly good fellow" sounded like a lament for past friendships and "Auld lang syne" was the dirge sung at their graves.

I had in fact got into that dissatisfied condition to which the Anglo-Saxon mind and body is especially liable. It may arise from liver or spleen or indigestion or any other offending cause as doctors shall agree, but I maintain that it is peculiarly an English complaint. Its symptoms are utter dissatisfaction with everything appertaining to that state of life to which it has pleased Providence to call you. A desire to leave the beaten track of every day existence with its dreary round of monotonous duties. An irresistible impulse to cut loose from civilization, and to go out figuratively into the wilderness, and play at being something that by the circumstances of your birth you were never intended for. When this Anglo-Saxon idiosyncracy—or disease if you will—is developed in an excessive degree it makes of men Captain Cooks, or Mungo Parks or Livingstones, or Bakers or Burnabys. When it assumes a milder form it urges a man to go to the top of Fujiyama in order to see in how short a time he can come down again, and thus have something to argue over at dinner tables for many succeeding months. To make overland trips to the uttermost limits permitted by treaty; to risk the perils of Katase, and the tremendous descent to the cave of sea-swept Yenoshima; to undertake the hazardous climb to the thumb of mighty Daibutsu; to go somewhere by some road no foreigner has ever before attempted, and thus be placed in positions fruitful of singular discomfort. To lie on flea-teeming mats in a shut-in and odoriferous tea-house when at home he has a bed fit for Somnus himself in the airiest and cleanest of bed-rooms; to lose his epidermis in exposed places by the sun and in unexposed places by riding in *kagos* and on pack-horses, when at other times the most protective of helmets aided by an umbrella shields his precious complexion, and the softest of couches is pressed by his becoddled body. It is this alone which so vitiates his healthy tastes as to make him pronounce Japanese *saké* equal to dry sherry, and to assert—at the time of eating it—that there is no delicacy in the world comparable to raw fish.

When the disease first makes itself known to its victim he generally tries to obtain relief by some medicinal or dietetic means. He drinks Frederichshal and walks for an hour before breakfast. He expresses firm belief in the virtues of "Apollinaris." He eschews sherry as too heating and bilious. Coffee affects his nerves and tea is provocative of acidity. He turns in sudden horror from the old familiar brandy and soda, and lectures his dearest friends on the sinfulness of ice. He rises early and takes cold douches and is proportionately boastful and intolerant to all men who use tepid water and glory in matutinal laziness. This is all preparatory to his coming to the conclusion that nothing but a trip in the country will do him any good. That the system requires a thorough change which can only be accomplished by change of scene, change of diet, change of habit, and change generally from everything which makes life enjoyable to all that renders it, what certain divines who habitually take a gloomy view of this fleeting world, are fond of calling a howling wilderness.

I had caught a bad attack. The demon of restlessness had laid hold of me and and the evil spirit of wandering had me in full possession. I felt that I could not "mind my wheel, mother," that the commonest rules of arithmetic went wrong, that seven times eight made sixty three, and that six several additions of the same column of figures produced as many different results. I plainly perceived that my brain was refractory, and that little as I possess, it was not emulating the busy B and improving each shining hour. When sympathizing friends tried to raise my spirits by telling me, by Jove, how seedy I looked —an unpleasant mark of affection peculiar to friends—I was silent and smiled no clad response. When they told me that joy would again illumine my sorrowful visage with the return of cool weather, I put on a Byronic look of woe and replied in the impressive words of a modern poet,

"Oh! tell me not that Joy's bright flower
Upon this cankered heart may bloom,
Like toadstools on a time-worn tower,
Or dandelions on a tomb."

When they expressed a hope that "things"—their vague way of putting it—would improve, I continued the quotation,

"I mourn departed Hope in vain,
For briny tears may nought avail,
You cannot catch that bird again,
By dropping salt upon its tail."

As I have already said, I was sick to death of it all, and not having the wings of a dove I said I will go in a *jinrikisha* and flee away somewhere into the interior and be at rest for a while.

Now in a evil hour for myself, I happened to mention to an acquaintance that I was going to take a trip in the country. "The very thing he was going to do himself. We would go together. That would be jolly. Where was I going?" Well I wanted to go off the beaten track; to leave far behind me the hated traces of my countrymen. To go anywhere, anywhere out of the world of Yokohama. To get beyond the "Doko maro's" and the "tempo sinjos"—of which phrases with their variations eked out by "arimasu" and "arimasen" all globe-trotters must imagine the Japanese language solely to consist—to say nothing of the more forcible but less innocent expressions, which the Japanese *gamin* picks up parrot-like from a certain class of foreign excursionist, and like that unscrupulous bird frequently employs at unfitting seasons. Now this idea also suited my friend. He was going to have a month's holiday, and by his account of what he intended to accomplish in that time I judged that he must be the possessor of the seven league boots. I explained to him that quantity was not so much the object of my journey as quality; that I preferred remaining for some days in quiet enjoyment of whatever natural beauties I might come upon, to trying to rival Weston, and seeing how much unaccustomed exertion I could undergo without killing myself. That I had a gentle taste for sketching, and that sometimes liking to take out and air my feeble talent, I would sit down and spoil a sheet or two of paper in tracing what was humbly supposed to be a representation of the admired view. These performances I may remark—if you will permit the dissertation—were sent home to weak minded cousins and a maiden aunt (strong minded, but wealthy and well disposed) from whom they elicited rapturous praise, and on one occasion when shown as great art-treasures by my fond relative, to an unsuccessful artist, brought forth the remark that, judging from the sketches, Japanese scenery was "a thing to shudder at, not to see." My friend who is one of those selfishly-jovial, slap-you-on-the-back, knock-the-wind-out-of-you, every-thing-to-every-body sort of men, with the frame of an ironclad, the appetite of a Daniel Lambert, and the digestion of an ostrich (good men and true are they, men of this kidney, but terribly prone to prove bulls and play sad havoc with that fragile crockery, the nerves of weaker friends), cordially assented. Then with one of his great laughs, and a thump between the shoulders that made me feel for a moment as though I had somehow got in the way of the eighty ton gun, he expressed an opinion "that we should get on capitally together." I had some few disturbing doubts, but I am one of those timid men who never like to stand up boldly in defence of their own wishes, and frequently fall into great grief thereby. So it was settled that we were to take our holiday together, and on plea of failing health the necessary Government permits were obtained, although what conscience any doctor could have that would permit him to sit down and deliberately state that my robust friend was in need of immediate change, I have never been able to understand. One would have thought that the extent of liberty applied for, and the necessary hardships incurred by undertaking such a journey, would have been sufficient to rouse the suspicions of the Japanese authorities that the grave was not yet yawning for its prey. Nothing of the kind. Permission was at once granted to traverse the route laid out which embraced a tour of about half the Empire.

I am compelled to admit that I am not endowed by nature with the digestion of a coal-heaver or a Japanese. I find myself seriously reading the wonderful effects of camomile pills on a gentlemen who, judging from his testimony, seems

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by their use to have reduced his former tempestuous existence to a condition of perfect calm. I gather comfort from the virtues of Jamaica ginger, and pensively ponder upon the peculiar properties of pepsine. The least trangression of diet brings swift and terrible punishment, and for any little extra indulgence I am doomed to suffer feelings that can only be likened to having swallowed a Dutch cheese whole, which remains for many days in unimpaired heaviness underneath my waistcoat. I feel it necessary to be thus candid, in order that those who live at home at ease may the better appreciate the "entire change" that my system was hereafter to be called upon to undergo, and be more ready to extend to me their generous sympathy.

When I said to my friend that we should require large stores of savoury soups and meats and a carefully selected stock of pleasant liquors, he laughed me to scorn. "Greatest mistake in the world," said my friend—he's so horribly positive, and contradicts me outrageously—"Greatest mistake in the world to go to all that trouble and expense. Coolie hire mounts up horribly."—Although on pleasure bent he was a frugal mind.—"No! no! we will go in thorough Japanese style. Always able to get plenty of rice and eggs, and a fowl or two. What you want is thorough change of living. We will go on Japanese *chow*, and you'll find you'll like it wonderfully and get as strong as an ox. I can always eat my five meals a day in the country. Yes! a couple of bottles of whiskey if you like in case of illness, but nothing else." Again my fatal timidity prevented me from entering any protest against this mode of travelling, and I weakly assented, feeling all the time that I should'nt like it, that I should never want five meals a day, and that I should probably become as weak as the proverbial cat. However the promise was given; the die was cast! Thinking that possibly an unknown diet might stimulate my jaded digestive powers, and willing to forget all hazy doubts in the delight of getting away from dust and heat and dinners, (how hereafter I longed for one dish from those tables I had in my pampered pride ungratefully scorned!) and all things made hateful by long familiarity, I started off upon my country trip.

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., *Acting Law Secretary.*

Saturday, 11th August, 1877.

IWASAKI YATARO *v.* PHILIP H. COLOMB.

JUDGMENT.

This is a motion for an enlargement of the time allowed for filing a petition of appeal, and in support of that motion the counsel for the defendant has filed an affidavit in which he states that for the reasons there given it will be impossible for him to prepare the petition of appeal within less than six months. The reasons assigned may be stated as follow:—

1.—That the decision appealed against was partly founded upon precedents of which full reports are not to be found in Yokohama, and he is of opinion that the full reports of such cases would not warrant so much of the decision as is founded upon the mere rubrics of them which are cited at the hearing of the said demurrer.

2.—That he requires to consult his client, the defendant; that since the delivery of the judgment the defendant has in the course of his service, left this country, and that he can only communicate with him by letter.

3.—That the decision appealed against materially affects the interest of the British Admiralty, and of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and that without reference to, and instructions from, the proper officers of Her Majesty's Government resident within the United Kingdom, it will be impossible for him adequately and completely—and so as duly to show and defend the rights of Her Britannic Majesty's Government—to set forth and support by argument the grounds of appeal.

4.—That the questions of law and fact involved in the said appeal are numerous, and many of the questions of law are, in his opinion, of the highest importance and of an entirely novel character.

I think the motion cannot be substained on the ground first stated. Unfortunately the reports of cases to which it is possible for the profession to refer are very limited, but the embarrassment, by reason of this, is felt in nearly every case of any considerable importance, and the administration of justice would be seriously prejudiced, if counsel were entitled to obtain time to refer to text books in England. However unsatisfactory the results may be, I am of opinion that counsel as well as judges must make the most of the materials at hand.

The second ground urged, it appears to me, cannot be sustained in the circumstances of this case. The only point upon which there is any appeal is a point of law, and on such a point it does not appear any further consultation with his client ought to be necessary. It appears that the defendant has given instructions that the appeal be made; and beyond that it does not appear what instructions counsel should require. Counsel referred to the case of *Byng v. Clark* [13 Beavan, 92], in which after two successive applications for additional time had been granted by the Master, three subsequent successive applications were made to the Court. Of the three applications made to the Court two were on the ground of insufficient instructions having been received; but there is a distinction between that case and the present one. In that case time was wanted to prepare an answer to a bill of upwards of nine hundred folios, and discovery was required in minute detail from the defendant. Information upon the fact was required by counsel to supply the particulars required. In the present case, as already stated, the appeal is on a point of law, and although it may be more desirable to have one's clients at hand at all stages of the proceedings, Counsel has failed to show how communication with his client would aid him in arguing a point of law.

The third ground, moreover, cannot, it appears to me, be sustained. Her Majesty's Government has not been made a party to the case, and has not sought to be made a party. Counsel, who now moves, at the hearing declared to the effect that Her Majesty's Government was not pecuniarily interested in the result; he has not stated that he has now any different instructions, and no way has been shown in which Her Majesty's Government can directly or indirectly be made legally liable to satisfy any judgment given. The only way in which it has been shown Her Majesty's Government is interested in the appeal, is so far as it may decide the liability of Her Majesty's Naval Officers to be sued in Her Majesty's Courts in these countries. Counsel states that he is instructed by Admiral Ryder, the Admiral on the station, to watch the case on behalf of the Admiralty and of Her Majesty's Government, but he admits that he is not authorised to enter any appearance on behalf of the Admiralty or on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. His application for time to consult the authorities at home is therefore an application for time to consult persons who have not appeared and have not authorised him to enter any appearance, and ascertain whether they wish to appear or to take any steps in the matter. I do not think that counsel watching a case like the present by direction of one of Her Majesty's officers, is entitled to ask proceedings to be stayed until such officer can communicate with Her Majesty's Government, and ascertain whether Her Majesty's Government wish to intervene. Such a principle would often work great injustice, while the public interests are, it appears to me, sufficiently secured by the provisions of the Act 34 Will. IV., C. 41, S. 4, by which it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Crown to refer to the Judicial Committee any matters whatsoever as His Majesty shall think fit. There is another object stated by counsel for applying to Her Majesty's authorities at home, which is to ascertain what the law or practice is in cases like the present. But this stands on the same footing as reference to legal books at home, and I am of opinion that counsel is not entitled to time for this purpose.

As to the fourth ground, it does not appear to me that there are numerous or questions of fact involved in the appeal, but the points of law raised are no doubt such as do not ordinarily arise in practice, and any difficulty which Counsel may experience on such grounds ought certainly to receive every consideration.

While holding, then, that Counsel instructed to appeal is not entitled to have time enlarged to enable him to consult an absent client on the preparation of a petition of appeal when that appeal is against a decision upon a question only of law—a question raised and argued by the same counsel and while holding that he is not entitled to have time enlarged to enable him to consult reports of cases in England, or to enable him on behalf of one of Her Majesty's officers to ascertain whether Her Majesty's Government wish to intervene, I do think that he is entitled to have an enlargement of time rendered necessary by the nature of the question upon which he has to argue, and I shall therefore give four weeks' further time from this date.

Following what appears by *Daniell's Chancery Practice* to be the practice at home on a first application for time, the costs of this motion will be costs in the cause.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Monday, August 13th, 1877.

Asaman, a Malay, was charged with stabbing Kitcho, another Malay, on board the *Sunda*.

James William Eakin, Surgeon, sworn, stated that a little after ten o'clock last night he went on board the *Sunda*. He was informed that a man had been stabbed. He went to see the man and found him suffering from a punctured wound on the right side under the last rib, close to the spine. On examining the wound he found it apparently about two inches in depth, extending downwards. There was a complete loss of sensation in the right leg. The wounded man did not appear to be suffering very much. Witness dressed the wound. The wound was so far dangerous as it affected the nerves of the leg. It had evidently been caused by a knife. The injured man would be sent to the hospital to-day.

Percy William Case, Chief Officer of the *Sunda*, was sworn, and said that about a quarter to nine last night he was sitting on the quarter deck and heard some one cry out. He thought some one was overboard. He went forward and found a man lying down by the pump, having been stabbed. He gave orders to have the wound bandaged, and asked who had committed the deed. He was informed that the man who had done it had gone aft and down the gangway ladder. Witness ran aft and saw the prisoner pulling away in a boat. He shouted to him to come back, which he did. Witness

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then caused him to be handcuffed. The prisoner had been fighting with his victim during the day.

The evidence was explained to the prisoner by Mr Bishop, who acted as interpreter The prisoner said he knew nothing about the crime he was charged with.

The proceedings, at this stage, were adjourned till Monday 20th instant at 10 a.m.

Henry Botens, a seaman belonging to the *King Richard*, was charged with being drunk and stealing an umbrella.

A Japanese gave evidence to the effect that, yesterday afternoon, when near the Railway Station, he saw the prisoner, who was drunk, and who walked deliberately up to witness and took an umbrella out of his hand, kicking him at the same time, after which he went away.

On His Honour questioning prisoner as to his nationality, prisoner said that he was an Italian, whereupon he was discharged, the Court having no jurisdiction.

Peter MacNulty and Richard Worthing, were charged with being drunk and incapable. The charge being fully substantiated, the prisoners were each fined one dollar and costs, or in default, two days imprisonment.

Friday, August 17th, 1877.

R. A. Francis was charged with using threatening language towards Alphonse Langelie, a Frenchman.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, under provocation.

Robert Bishop, sworn, said: Both parties were in my office this morning, and I tried to arrange their case. Finding this could not be done, I told them the case would have to come before the Court. As the parties were leaving the room, I heard Francis say he would shoot Langelie like a dog. The behaviour of the prisoner was altogether disrespectful. What passed between the two men before they entered my office I cannot say.

To prisoner: Langelie said in my presence that what you said was a lie. That was during the discussion and before you left my office.

Alphonse Langelie, sworn, stated: I told the prisoner that he was telling a lie when he said he did not owe me the money. He then said he would shoot me like a dog.

The prisoner admitted having used the words complained of, but pleaded, in extenuation, that he would not have used them if Langelie had not called him a liar and rogue.

His Honour remarked that he could not allow such language within the precincts of the Court, and fined the prisoner $3, or, in default, three days imprisonment.

ALPHONSE LANGELIE *v.* R. A. FRANCIS.

The Plaintiff claimed $45, money lent to the defendant.

Defendant admitted owning $35 but no more.

The evidence of the plaintiff was to the effect that he lent the money at various periods on the promise of having it returned when defendant received his salary. He did not pay, so plaintiff asked him for a promissory note, which he agreed to give, the arrangement being that he should pay in April and May $3 and $8 or $10 every month after until the debt was liquidated. Altogether he had received 15 *yen*. In June plaintiff lent him $12, and defendant gave as security a winter coat and some other articles of clothing, promising to return the money in July with $1.25 interest.

The defendant stated that in April, last year, the plaintiff lent him various sums of money amounting to $35; and in March this year he, defendant, gave him a promissory note. On the 5th of April he paid $3 and in May and June paid the second and third instalments. The remainder of the defendant's evidence was confirmatory of the plaintiff's statement.

Plaintiff produced two promissory notes, one for $7 and one for $5, which the defendant denied having given.

His Honour said that he could see no reason for disturbing the arrangement existing with regard to the promissory note, except that the instalments should be paid in dollars as agreed upon and not in *satsu*. Plaintiff was entitled to receive any difference in respect to exchange on the instalments already paid. The verdict would be for the plaintiff in the sum of $12 with costs.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Monday, August 13th, 1877.

Martin Wilson, seaman belonging to the *Etta Loring*, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and with destroying property belonging to Japanese.

After hearing the evidence if a Japanese policeman His Honour fined the prisoner $3, and ordered him to pay $1.70 for the damage done by him to some glass.

Thursday, August 16th, 1877.

(Continued from Tuesday, August 7th.)

ALEXANDER CLARK *v.* RICHARD CONNOR.

Plaintiff claimed $150 on two promissory notes granted by one William Anderson, carpenter, and given by the said Anderson to plaintiff. Defendant refused to acknowledge the bills on the plea they were given in part payment of a boat built for him by Wm. Anderson, which had not been properly finished.

Frederick White, sworn, stated that Mr Anderson called upon him some time ago relative to getting some money, the sum of $300, balance due for building a pilot boat. At Mr Anderson's request, witness went with him to Mr Ness, who had sent for Anderson. Mr Ness was acting for Mr Connor, and he said that the money would be paid half in cash and half in two promissory notes. The money and notes were sent to witness the following day; Mr Ness at the same time said that he would see the notes paid when due.

To Mr Connor.—I remember speaking to Mr Ness, but do not recollect taking the contract to him; wont swear I did not; dont think so. Mr. Anderson did not pay me anything. I guess the Consul does not pay me for giving other people advice. I advised him as a friend, because he was a poor man and in a difficulty.

To His Honour:—I saw the boat several times while building. The last time I saw her was two or three days before her delivery, but I did not examine her, and do not know what condition she was in. When I received the notes from Mr Ness I immediately sent word to Mr Anderson and requested him to hand over the boat.

This concluded the evidence for the plaintiff.

Benjamin Robert Stanford, sworn, said that he was a shipwright. He had been engaged to superintend the building of the boat for Mr Anderson. He witnessed the contract and understood its conditions. Mr Anderson sublet the contract to a Japanese, who refused to obey witness' orders as to how the boat should be built and the material that should be used. The boat was to be galvanized fastened. Mr Anderson said that galvanized fastening were not used. The Japanese contractor used iron staples, to which witness objected. The thickness of the deck varied from an inch and an eighth to an inch and a quarter. The boat was to have been launched, then beached and painted. Mr Anderson refused to allow the defendant to beach the boat and would not do it himself. The boat was not completed when delivery was given. Sundry bolts and other things, too numerous to mention, were wanting. At the request of defendant witness did a lot of work to the boat after she was delivered. The repairs mentioned in the bill were all that were needed. They did not include the painting. It took about three days to finish the boat. The hawse-pipes used in the boats, both plaintiff and defendant said belonged to the defendant, and he was to the credited for them. Some bolts and other things were supplied by the defendant.

To the Court.—I know nothing about the notes.

R. Connor sworn, stated that the contract produced was the one for the construction of the boat in question; and it proved that he had fulfilled his part of it. The sum of $200 was paid on the signing of the agreement, $100 when the boat was planked up, $200 when the boat was launched; and the last $300 were to be paid in three instalments. This was changed into two notes of $150 each because there was a flaw in the contract and in consequence Anderson

Defendant continued his statement, remarking that he had not a reasonable opportunity of inspecting the boat before taking delivery.

His Honour said that there were many difficulties in connection with the case There was no question but the boat was not built according to contract. But then the defendant evidently knew that, and then, after all, took delivery of the boat.

Defendant:—I did not know that iron spikes were used until after the boat was taken delivery of. There is a difference between spikes and bolts. When I went to see the boat, galvanized spikes were used, but after I went away, ordinary iron spikes were used.

His Honour:—There are some queer things about this affair; and some great fraud in the building of the boat, but I scarcely know how to get at it. They only thing to decide is whether Connor has not covered the matter up by taking possession of the boat. The subletting of the contract was a fraud in the first instance, then the using of iron bolts and spikes instead of galvanized bolts and spikes was another instance of fraud. The sole question was whether the defendant ought to be allowed anything in consequence of the spikes and bolts not being according to contract.

Mr Clark made a statement to the effect that the remark the defendant had made that he had, Clark, been turned out of Mr Ness office was untrue.

His Honour reserved judgment.

could keep the boat until all the money was paid. When witness took possession of the boat, she was not completed. Possession was taken on the 30th of December, 1876, and it was the 18th of January before the boat was completed. The boat was to be completed in 70 days, and when that time expired, witness wrote to Anderson and told him that he should charge $5 a day for every day the boat was detained, according to the terms of the contract. When the promissory notes were given to Mr Ness, witness was under the impression the boat was completed. The items mentioned in exhibit 3 Anderson agreed to do to the boat after she was taken over, but he did not fulfil his agreement, and witness had to get them done himself. Witness debited Anderson with $5 a day for 18 days, which time was occupied in doing the work and in delay caused by Mr Anderson. Several articles supplied by witness he was to have been credited for. Mr Clark was well aware when the notes were given and the conditions, as he attended Mr Ness' office at the time and was ordered out for interfering with the business. Galvanized spikes would last much longer than iron spikes, as the latter rust very quickly and the former do not rust at all.

To Mr Anderson:—The hawse-pipes were not given to you in part payment for building a dingey.

The evidence of the plaintiff and Anderson, taken at a former hearing, was read to the defendant.

Saturday, August 18th, 1877.

JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff claims to recover upon two promissory-notes of $75 each, given by defendant to Wm. Anderson, and by the latter transferred to plaintiff.

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The defence is that the notes in question were given in part payment for a pilot boat built by Anderson for defendant, which boat was defective and not according to contract, and that the notes were transferred to plaintiff after they became due, he having full knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding them.

The defendant also filed a bill of items showing the amount paid by him to complete the boat and the loss sustained by her non-completion by Anderson.

I am satisfied from the evidence that the plaintiff, Clark, if the owner of the notes at all, took them with a full knowledge of the circumstances under which they were given, and of the fact that the boat was incomplete and defective,

I find also that Anderson promising in writing at the time the notes were given, which writing was drawn by Clark, the plaintiff, to immediately make the necessary repairs and additions to the boat. This however he failed to do, although often requested by the defendant, and the latter after sustaining serious loss by the delay was obliged to have the work done himself.

I also find that the boat was not built according to contract, but that, in several particulars, the work done and materials used were in fraud of the defendant. Especially was this the case in the spikes used, being of common iron, while the contract called for "galvanized spikes."

The evidence shows that Anderson represented to his foreman that the galvanized article was too expensive, and having sub-let the contract to a Japanese, the latter carried about his person both the common iron and galvanized spikes, the latter of which he used only when the defendant happened on board the vessel. The iron spikes used were concealed by paint and it was not until after use and exposure to the air, that the fraud was made apparent.

The defendant testifies that use of these iron spikes is a very serious damage to the vessel. The exact amount of such damage in money it is, however, difficult to arrive at. The boat was to be built according to the terms of a written contract and to be completed within (70) seventy days from date of the writing—the builder to forfeit $5 00 per day for every day after the seventy during which she should remain incomplete. The seventy days expired on the 19th of December 1876. The vessel was not delivered to defendant until the 30th of that month, and when delivered she failed in several particulars, of filling the terms of the contract. These deficiencies however in so far as they were apparent, and the forfeiture of the $5.00 per day for non complation within the 70 days, were condoned by the defendant's acceptance of the boat and giving the notes upon which this action is founded.

The contract called for several payments to be made by defendant during the building of the boat, amounting to $500, and the balance in three monthly payments after she should be launched. The $500 was duly paid and receipted for, but Anderson refused to deliver the baat unless the defendant paid $150 in cash and gave the notes now in suit. To obtain possession of the boat, and save the $500 already paid, defendant felt compelled to comply with the terms dictated. By so doing however he condoned defects, and such apparent ones as he provided for by an additional agreement on the part of Anderson.

Under this state of facts I am strongly inclined to dismiss the complaint and declare the notes of no value, but upon consideration have concluded to allow the defendant seventy five dollars ($75.00) for the damages and expenses proven.

I do therefore adjudge that the plaintiff recover of the defendant the sum of seventy five dollars ($75.00), being the balance of the sum claimed, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of March, 1877, and costs of suit.

IN THE ITALIAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before Chev. P. Castelli, Consul.

Monday, Aug. 13th, 1877.

Henry Botens, who was brought before the British Court this morning and discharged because he said he was an Italian, was charged with drunkenness and with stealing an umbrella.

A Japanese witness testified to the stealing of the umbrella, and Police Constable Hazel to the fact of the prisoner being drunk.

His Honor considered the case proved and sentenced the prisoner to three days' imprisonment.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 17th August, 1877.

The British Parliament has been prorogued, and stated that its relations with the Foreign Powers were friendly and that England will observe a neutral attitude so long as its interests were unaffected.

Despatches from newspaper special correspondents announce that the Turkish troops have massacred and burnt Christians in Rumelia.

London, 13th August, 1877.

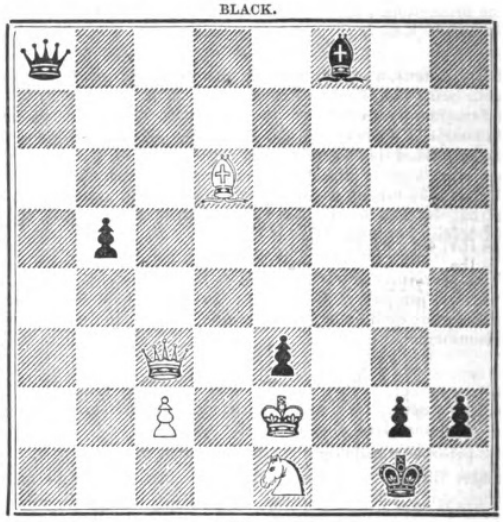
The Russian Forces have evacuated the Balkans and transferred their Head Quarters to Bulgaria.

PROBLEM.

(From the American Chess Nuts.)

By G. Cheney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Solution of C. White of Sunbury's problem of last week.

White.	Black.
1.—K. to Q.'s 4th.	1.—K. takes Kt.
2.—Q. to K.'s 4th.	2.—P. takes Q.
3.—B. mates.	

Correct answers received from W.H.S., and W.B.M., Tōkiō, and C.B., Yokohama.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Content in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at curren rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. Pr. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1878. 12ms.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—*Yarns* are in demand but goods quiet. 16/24 and 28/32 low and medium spinnings are still in good request and are firm at last prices. Water-twist are rather neglected and slightly weaker. In *Shirtings* small transactions are reported and in most instances prices are nominal, except 9 lbs., which maintain their preference. *T. Cloths* are dull, and for *Velvets* there is less demand.

Grey Shirtings:—						
7 lbs.	38½	yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.40	to $1.70
8 lbs.	38½	yds.	44 in.	,,	1.80	to 2 30
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½	,,	39 in.	,,	1.55	to 2 35
9 lbs.	38½	,,	44 in.	,,	2.05	to 2.60
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24	,,	32 in.	,,	1.40	to 1.60
,, 6lbs.	24	,,	32 in.	,,	1.10	to 1.25

White Shirtings:—						
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in.	per pce.				2.20	to 2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb.				0 67½	to 0 82½
Black Velvets					7.00	to 8 85
English Drills 14/15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.					2.45	to 2.75
Taffachelass	12	yds,	48 in.	(noml.)	1.70	to 2.15

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$28 50	to 31.50
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$32 00	to 34.50
No. 38 to 42	...per picul...	$35.00	to 39.25
Reverse Twist 16-24		—	

Woollens.—We have again a very quiet week to report, transactions having been on a very limited scale. Prices remain nominally the same as last quoted.

Plain Orleans	40—42	yds.	32 in.	5 50	to	7.00
Figured Orleans	29—30	yds.	31 in.	4 25	to	5.25
Shimagoro	30	yds.	30 in.	4.00	to	5.25
Italian Cloth	—30	yds.	32 in.	0 24	to	0.32
Camlet Cords	29—30	yds.	32 in.	5.75	to	6.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58	yds.	31 in.	16 50	to	17.50
Lastings, Japan	22—30	yds.	32 in.	12.00	to	13.00
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30	yds.	30 in.	0.16⅔	to	0.18

Figured Mousselines de Laine	30	yds.	30 in.	0.24	to	0.28
Multicolored ,, ,,	30	yds.	30 in.	0.28	to	0.36
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48	in.	to 52 in.	0.80	to	1.20
Presidents	54	in.	to 56 in.	0.60	to	0.65
Pilots	54	in.	to 56 in.	0.45	to	0.55
Union	54	in.	to 56 in.	0.60	to	0.75
Blankets, scarlet & green 6 to 8 lbs.	per lb			0.40	to	0.46

Sugar.—There has been little or nothing doing in this article since our last, but quotations remain the same. Stocks still consist of about 80,000 piculs.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	(nom.)	per picul	$4.90
,, in basket	,,	,,	$4.80
Taiwanfoo in bag		,,	$4.75
do. in basket		,,	$4.65
China No. 1 Ping-fah		,,	None
,, No. 2 Ching-pak		,,	$8 30 to $8.60
,, No. 3 Ke-pak		,,	$7.70 to $8.10

China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul	$7.00	to $7.50
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$6.30	to $6.80
,, No. 6 E-puk	,,	$5.70	to $6.10
Swatow Brown	,,	None.	
Daitong	,,	$3.90	
Japan Rice	,,	$2.20	to $2.50
Kerosene Oil	,,	$2.90	

Kerosene Oil.—Forced sales have been made at $2.90, of which dealers have not been slow to take advantage for the purpose of replenishing their exhausted stocks. The *Cremona* from New York, with 13,970 cases, arrived on the 17th instant.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The demand for Hanks has somewhat fallen off since last week, and prices are easier. Oshius are quite nominal, and only a few bales of Filatures have changed hands at a slight decline.

Settlements are 275 bales of Hanks, and 35 bales of other sorts. Stocks are about 800 bales new, and 350 bales old Silk.

		In London at 4s. 0½d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.10 per kilo.*
Hanks, Best No. 1 & 2	$510 to 530	18/8 to 19/4	51.50 to 53.50
,, Good No. 2	$480 to 500	17/8 to 18/4	49.00 to 51.00
,, Good all round No. 2½	$460 to 470	17/ to 17/4	47.00 to 48.00
,, Medium No. 3	$430 to 450	15/11 to 16/7	44.00 to 46.00
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$390 to 410	14/7 to 15/3	40.00 to 42.00
Oshius, Good... (Nominal)	—	—	—
Kakeda, best ... (,,)	—	—	—
Filature Silk	$570 to 680	20/8 to 24/4	57.00 to 67.50

Tea.—Business continues in much the same condition as reported in our last issue, operations being confined to one or two commission houses. Holders are not over anxious to realise, and ask prices far above the value of the wretchedly inferior stuff which forms the bulk of stock to hand. Settlements for the week amount to 800 piculs, while the stock is large, probably exceeding 12,000 piculs.

Common	$ 8.00	to	$11.00
Good Common	$12.00	to	$14.00
Medium	$15.00	to	$17.00
Good Medium	$18.00	to	$21.00
Fine	$23.00	to	$27.00
Finest	$28.00	to	$32.00
Choice	$34.00	nominal.	
Choicest	—		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Business during the week has been extremely limited, and rates generally have remained steady.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight		4s.
,, Bank Bills on demand		4s. 0⅜d.
,, Private 6 months' sight		4s. 0½d.
On Paris—Bank Sight		4.95
Bank 6 months' sight		5.05
,, Private 6 ms. sight		5 1
On Hongkong—Bank sight		1½ % dis.
,, Private 10 days' sight		2 ,,
On Shanghai—Bank sight		74½
,, Private 10 days sight		74⅝
On New York—Bank Bills on demand		94½
,, 30 days sight Private		96½
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand		95
,, 30 days sight Private		97
Kinsatz		421
Gold Yen		393½

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug. 12	City of Peking	Berry	American str.	5079	Hongkong	Aug. 4	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 12	Tsukuba Kan	Matsmura	Jap. man-of-war	1133	Kagoshima	,, 6	——	——
,, 12	Kworio Maru	Haswell	Japanese str.	674	Tono-ura, Kiushiu	,, 10	Troops	M. B. Co.
,, 12	Ching Too	Baikie	Brit. 3-m. schr.	304	Hakodate	,, 3	General	J. D. Carroll & Co.
,, 13	Sumida Maru	Gorlach	Japanese str.	896	Tono-ura, Kiushiu	,, 11	Troops	M. B. Co.
,, 13	Caroline	Paulsen	Germ. 3-m schr.	274	Takao	July 22	Sugar	Chinese
,, 13	San Francisco	Lamcken	German schr.	264	Taiwanfoo	,, 25	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 13	Otto	Adamsen	German brig	231	Hakodate	Aug. 1	General	H. Grauert
,, 14	Aarhuus	Sölling	Dan. 3-m. sch.	257	Hakodate	,, 5	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 15	Elisabeth	Von Wickede	German frigate	2150	——	—	——	——
,, 15	Alert	Com. R. Boyd.	American cor.	541	Nagasaki	,, 10	——	——
,, 15	Sophie	Binge	German brig.	210	Taiwanfoo	July 26	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 16	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1260	Shanghai & ports	Aug. 6	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 16	Takachiho Maru	Sikemeier	Japanese str.	1407	Hakodate	Aug. 13	General	M. B. Co.
,, 16	Belgic	Metcalfe	British str.	2627	San Francisco	July 27	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
,, 16	Volga	Rolland	French str.	1502	Hongkong	Aug. 9	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 17	Cremona	Gove	Am. barque	608	New York	April 23	General	China & Jap. Trading Co.
,, 17	Argentino	Barnett	British str.	915	Kobe	Aug. 16	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 17	Alert	Comdr. R. Boyd	U. S. sloop	541	Nosima	—	——	——
,, 18	Genkai Maru	Hussey	Japanese str.	1260	Tono-ura viâ Kobe	Aug. 15	Troops	M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug. 12	Cristoforo Colombo	Count Canevaro	Italian corvette	2500	Hakodate	——	——
,, 13	City of Peking	Berry	American str.	5079	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 15	Sunda	Reeves	British str.	1704	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
,, 15	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 15	Alert	Comd. Boyd	U. S. corvette	541	Coast	——	——
,, 16	Atholl	Thompson	British str.	922	Kobe	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 17	Belgic	Metcalfe	British str.	2627	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Argentino	Barnett	British steamer	915	Kobe	Aug. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Kumamoto Maru	Drummond	Japanese steamer	1240	Kobe	Aug. 2	M. B. Co.	
King Richard	Nelson	British steamer	1133	Hongkong	Aug. 7	A. Barnard	
Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese steamer	1260	Shanghai & ports	Aug. 16	M. B. Co.	Shanghai
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1735	Nagasaki	Aug. 6	M. M. Co.	Hongkong
Takachio Maru	Sikemeier	Japanese steamer	1407	Hakodate	Aug. 16	M. B. Co.	
Volga	Rolland	French steamer	1502	Hongkong	Aug. 16	M. M. Co.	
SAILING SHIPS.							
Aarhuus	Sölling	Dan. 3-m. schr.	257	Hakodate	Aug. 14	Kingdon Schwabe & Co.	
Annie W. Weston	Winsor	American barque	740	Hakodate	July 10	Japanese	
Charter Oak	Staples	American ship	964	New York	June 29	China & Jap. Trading Co.	
Ching Too	Baikie	Brit. 3-m. schr.	304	Hakodate	Aug. 12	J. D. Carroll & Co.	
Caroline	Paulsen	Germ. 3-m. schr.	274	Takao	Aug. 13	Chinese	
Cremona	Gove	American barque	608	New York	Aug. 17	China & Jap. Trading Co.	
Etta Loring	Loring	American barque	716	New York	July 2	Isaacs Bros.	New York
Friedrich	Höyer	Germ. 3-m. schr.	295	Hakodate	Aug. 7	H. Grauert	
Maitland	Davies	British barque	715	Cardiff	June 19	M. M. Co.	
Messenger	Gilkey	American ship	1027	New York	July 29	China & Jap. Trading Co	
Otsego	Cook	Am. schooner	52	Kurile Islands	July 19	Captain	
Oceanus	Brorsen	German brig	207	Hakodate	Aug. 9	Captain	
Otto	Adamsen	German brig	231	Hakodate	Aug. 13	H. Grauert	
San Francisco	Lamcken	German schooner	264	Taiwanfoo	Aug. 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Semantha	Morresey	British barque	899	Aberdeen	July 13	H. Ahrens & Co.	
Sir William Wallace	Colville	British barque	966	London	July 24	L. Kniffler & Co.	
Sophie	Binge	German brig	210	Taiwanfoo	Aug. 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	Commander.
JAPANESE—Fujiyama Kan ...	13	—	Sailing sloop	Captain Matsumura
BRITISH—Thistle	4	465	Gun-vessel	Commander Sandilands
,, Modeste	14	1405	Corvette	Captain Buller
AMERICAN—Tennessee	23	4220	Frigate	Captain Young
,, Alert	4	541	Sloop	Commander R. Boyd
GERMAN—Elisabeth...	22	2150	Frigate	Captain Von Wickede

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Shipping Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *City of Peking*, from Hongkong.—For Yokohama: Messrs. John Forbes, K. B. Karnezy, Dr. M. Stout. Edward Center. For San Francisco: Capt. H. S. Barker. Geo. Baffey, Capt Davies, H. Krohn, and 3 European 191 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *City of Peking* for San Francisco.—Rear Admiral Reynolds, U.S.N., Mrs Reynolds, Mrs Carmichael, Miss A. Preston. Lieut. Comdr. E White, U.S.N., Captain Lawrence Ching, Sir David Wedderburn, Mr. W. Wedderburn, Mr. and Mrs W. H. Doyle, and 2 children, Mr and Mrs T Wheelock, child and servant, Dr. W. E. Tarbell wife and child, Messrs. J C. Myers, W. M. Strachan, Percy Wigram, W. Webster, J. F. Buckholtz, H. B. Armstrong, C. P. Biethen, W. R. Butcher, E Storrer, T. M. Thomas, and 12 Europeans in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda*, for Hongkong.—Dr Wells, R N, Messrs. J. C Reid, G. W. Read, Blenkinsop, Fennell, Rand, Coyle, Whyte, Birlson, Chivers, Langdale, Yamake, Kamei, and 16 Europeans 2 Arabs and 15 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Princess Ikeda Miss Hutchins, Miss Chiyo, Miss Yago, Revd. H. J. Foss, Captain Lord, Dr. Naumann, Messrs. H. J. Black, C. Pelet, S. Inultz, Kilner, Dixon, Atkinson, Smith, Waite, Wran, Christian, Johnson, 32 Army Officers and 21 Japanese in Cabin, 3 Europeans 2 Chinese 60 Japanese and 1,100 troops in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Thompson and 2 children, Capt. and Mrs. Walker and family, The Hon. J. L. Cadwallader, Miss Brown, Professor Carme, Messrs. Okamoto, Peyton Jaudon, W. H. Metcalf. J S. Abbott, U.S.N, C. H. Haswell, Takatsuka, Sakurai, Harada, Fujita, Yamaguchi J. E. Noel, U.S.N., Ferada, Otomo, E. Center, J. M. Forbes, Takekoshi, Wada, and Pohl.

Per Steam-ship *Takachiho Maru* from Hakodate:—Mr. E. Kinch.

Per Steam-ship *Belgic* from San Francisco:—For Yokohama: Mrs. E. Lockyer and daughter, Messrs. A. L. Smith, B F. Blachford, Kanzabro Yaye, W. H. McIlwait, T. Sugita; and W. King in the steerage. For Hongkong: Mr. Long Sum Toy in the cabin, and Jos. Germain and 251 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Volga* from Hongkong:—Messrs. C. Levy, Thompson, and Albert Dousdebés.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda*, for Hongkong:

Silk for London	364	bales.
France	7	„
Total	371	„

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure	$4,200	

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure	$279,309 00	
„	*yen* 10,000.00	

Per Steam-ship *Volga* from Hongkong.—

From Hongkong	1,091	pkgs.
„ London	1,275	„
„ Marseilles	1,077	„
Total ...	3,443	pkgs.
For Hiogo from London	81	pkgs.
„ Marseilles	98	„
Total ...	179	pkgs.

REPORTS.

The *City of Peking* reports:—Left Hongkong on the 4th instant at 4 p.m. On the 5th and 6th experinced a very heavy gale in Formosa channel, wind N.N.E. veering to Eastward, Barometer 29.20. Thence to port light winds with smooth sea.

The *Kworio Maru* experienced thick rainy weather at Oosima; thence fine weather to port, making the passage from the Bungo channel in 2 days 20 hours.

The *Tsukuba Kan* left Kagoshima on the 6th instant, had strong N. E. breezes off the Kiushiu coast to Oosima, thence moderate easterly winds to port. Arrived at 1 a.m. on the 12th instant.

The *Ching Too* reports having left Hakodate on the 3rd instant. Had light winds and foggy weather throughout the passage. The brig *Otto* and schooner *Aarhuus* left Hakodate for this port respectively on the 1st and 4th of August.

The *San Francisco* reports:—Left Taiwan-foo on the 22nd July. During the first eight days of the passage had S. W. winds with fine weather, and for the remainder light N. E. winds. The brig *Sophie* was loading Sugar for this port when the *San Francisco* left.

The *Otto* reports:—Left Hakodate on the 1st August. Had light Southerly winds to Inaboyé; thence light N. E. and East winds to port.

The *Caroline* reports:—Left Takao on the 52nd July. Experienced fine weather with light easterly winds during the passage, and a strong current setting to the westward off the Kii channel.

The *Aarhuus* reports:—Left Hakodate on the 4th August. Had light variable winds and calms to Inaboyé. Experienced a strong current setting north-eastward off Nosima-saki; thence fresh S.E. breezes to port.

The German brig *Sophie* reports: Left Taiwan-foo on the 26th July; had fine weather and South Easterly winds to the Linschoten group. While to the eastward of these islands, on the 6th of August, experienced a severe gale from the eastward, with a heavy, S. E. sea running, lasting until the 9th instant. On the 12th August, in Latitude 32.17 N., and Longitude 134.50 E., passed a full rigged ship, seemingly of English build, steering S.W., with the numbers H.P.K G. flying. Thence to port had moderate Southerly winds and intermittent rain showers.

The *Belgic* reports: Sailed from San Francisco July 27th at 6.30 a.m., with moderate to fresh N. W. winds and fine weather; from 30th July to August 11th, light Easterly winds and calms with smooth sea; 12th and 13th fresh N E winds; 14th to port light variable winds and cross swell. On the 10 h passed a barque in latitude 42½°. N., longitude 68½°. E., bound East. Arrived at Yokohama August 16th, 1877, at 9 a.m. Passage 19 days 3 hours.

The *Volga* reports: Left Hongkong on the 9th August at 7 a.m.; experienced strong N.E winds in the Formosa Channel; thence moderate winds and fine weather to port.

The American barque *Cremona*, reports: Left New York 23rd April and had light and variable N. E. trades. Crossed the Equator May 18th in long 29° W. Had the S. E. trades light and variable, and heavy westerly winds while running to the eastward. Passed Anjer July 22nd; had light variable winds through the China Sea to port; arrived August 17th, making the passage in 115 days.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7; Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	F. Algar, 8 Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE
Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

Scottish Commercial Insurance, Company.

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of $10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

Yokohama, July 12, 1877. 1m.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



In the U. S. Consular General Court at Kanagawa, Japan.

J. M. BATCHELDER,

Against

THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF THE BARQUE

"CAYALTI."

TO THE FORMER OWNER OR OWNERS OF THE SAID BARQUE AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. GREETING.

WHEREAS an action has been brought in this Court by the above-named Plaintiff against the proceeds of the sale of the Barque *"CAYALTI,"* now in the hands of the UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL for Japan, praying that the said proceeds may be paid to him on account of monies advanced and transportation and supplies furnished to the crew and coolies belonging to the said Barque *"CAYALTI."*

Now therefore take notice, that unless answer be filed therein within three months from the date hereof, judgment will be taken by the said Plaintiff according to the prayer of his Petition.

Given under my hand with the Seal of said Court affixed, this 28th day of May, A.D. 1877.

(Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
U. S. Consul-General.

[Seal.]

J. 1. 3ms.

PIESSE & LUBIN
SWEET SCENTED
PSIDIUM
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PSIDIUM SCENT, 2s. 6d. & 5s.
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2, New Bond Street, London.

PIESSE & LUBIN
WHOLESALE
PERFUMERS,
LONDON.
July 28th, 1877. 52 ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 72.

China Sea.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

PIHQUAN HARBOUR ROCK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Captain Williams of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamer the "Chefoo" observed, on the 24th May last, a rock on which a heavy sea at ¾ flood was breaking in mid channel at the entrance to Pihquan Harbour. The islet off the south end of Chinquan Island bore from the rock W. by N.; and Pingfoong Rock Point, to the west of Pingfoong Island, bore N. by E. magnetic. This information has been received from Mr. W. Handyside Tapp, H. B. M.'s Registrar of Shipping.

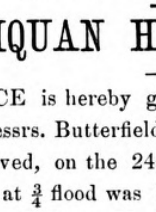
By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

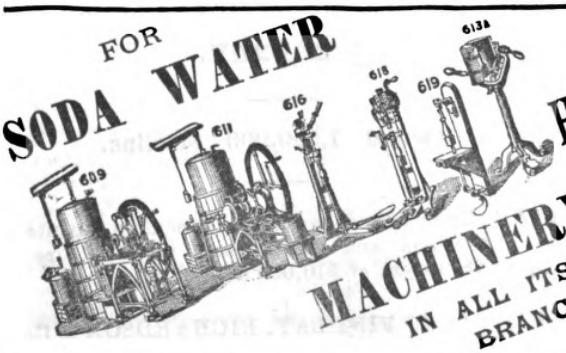
Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineers' Office,
Shanghai, 25th June, 1877. J. 28. 6 ins.

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July 21, 1877.



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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 31.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omissonto renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person bv whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 19th August, at the International Hotel, Yokohama, the wife of Captain J. STURROCK, late commander S.S. *Montgomeryshire*, of a daughter.

On the 23rd August, at Mikawadai, Tôkiô, the wife of Lieut. C. W. BAILLIE, R.N., of a son.

DEATH.

At No. 6, Tanaieke Reinansaka, Yedo, on the 20th instant, Surgeon Major THEOBALD ANDREW PURCELL, Principal Medical Officer of the Department of Public Works of the Imperial Japanese Government,—aged 36 years.

Notes of the Week.

DEPARTED FROM THIS WORLD UPON THE 20TH DAY OF THE 8TH MONTH, THE STORY TELLER OF "OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD."

This is the heading chosen by their graceful writer, for the last of those sketches, which by their delicate humour and tender pathos have so often charmed the readers of this journal. Like his own bright creation,—the Old Story Teller,—Theobald Andrew Purcell has passed away, and the words he wrote above an imagined grave but a few weeks ago, may now stand above his own. Our own words are too poor to express the regret that we, in common with his many friends, feel at his early death, and we fall back on those which closed the last page of the final chapter of his sketches. "We have lost a beloved friend. Hand in hand with him, it might be said, we trode our path in life. A dull and common-place round at best, but immeasurably so deprived of his good company."

The last ten days seems to have brought unvarying success to the Imperial forces, terminating with the fall of Nobeoka and the utter rout of Saigo and his troops. According to native accounts over ten thousand of the insurgents have surrendered since the taking of this last stronghold, while Saigo and Kirino, accompanied by a few of their most devoted followers, have broken through the Imperialist lines and made their escape to parts unknown. Still all would not seem to be over as far as regards fighting. The latest reports announce that hostilities are expected to recommence in Owake *ken*, and it is also feared that Kumamoto will again become a battlefield. From the statements that come to us from the native papers, it is impossible to arrive at any clear idea of the present state of affairs, and useless to hazard conjecture. It is quite possible that large scattered bodies of the insurgents will be enabled to keep up a guerrilla warfare for some time to come, but there can be little doubt that, for the present, the worst is over. There is again rumoured agitation in Tosa and the following prominent men of that province have been arrested and sent to Tokio for examination. Kataoka Kenkichi, the writer of the famous *Risshisha* Memorial, which we lately published and reviewed at length in our columns. Iwasaki Naga-akira, Hiroda Nobutake, Ikeda Osuke, Tani Shigeki, Nozaki Masatomo, Ogasawara Tadatomo, Ikezoi Yoshiyu, Midzuno Torasaburô, Mayeno Masanaga, and Yamada Masayemon. The coast of Bungo is also being carefully watched, probably with a view of preventing the escape of Saigo or any of his followers into Tosa.

The latest reports in the native papers state that a telegram despatched by Police Inspector Murata from Owaka, at 10 p.m. on the 24th instant, announces severe fighting to the east of Mitai on the 23rd. Heavy firing was heard also from the direction of Nanatsuyama, which was supposed to indicate a general attack by the Imperialists. In such a case Saigo has probably again concentrated his forces at that point.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs received yesterday a communication from the Japanese Agents in Korea to the effect that a treaty has been completed with the Korean Government relative to the treatment of the crews of vessels wrecked upon that coast.

The fifth regiment of the *Shinsen-rio-tan* was disbanded yesterday, and already three hundred and fifty of the men have received their travelling expenses and returned to their homes.

Like all country people the simple inhabitants of Kiushiu are ready to find out signs and wonders in heaven and earth in these disturbed times. The planet Mars, which is now singularly bright, is supposed by them to be the star of Saigo Takamori, or rather the star in which the spirit of the once great General has taken up its abode, for, say they, by aid of a telescope we can see his figure therein dressed in full uniform. The *Chôya Shimbun* has devoted an article to this reported phenomenon, and instead of throwing any discredit on the statement, boldly professes its belief in its truth. It is not, it says, the first instance of human beings being changed into stars, or of stars appearing as omens, and why therefore should any wonder be expressed at the translation of Saigo Takamori? We will not argue the matter with our native contemporary, for we remember the time when we believed in the man in the moon. The *Hôc i Shimbun*, however, has an equally singular statement to the effect that a new breed of frogs has appeared in Kiushiu, which seems to put those which plagued

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Egypt entirely in the shade. They are quick at finding out the presence of a human being, and attack him as soon as they set eyes on him. If any attempt is made to beat them off, they grow more furious and only cease their attacks when they are killed. It is supposed that the spirits of the dead rebels who are buried in these parts have entered into frogs, and have imbued them with their courageous nature. We have ourselves seen the star, and are willing to admit that there may be something in it, but for the frogs we have only the account furnished by the *Hôchi*.

We publish elsewhere a letter from a correspondent which has a peculiar application to the condition of this country, and for that reason we commend it to the special attention of our Japanese readers. We have frequently referred in this journal to the necessity for good roads in Japan, as the only sure means of rapidly developing her natural resources and improving the condition of her people, and this is a theme which has been constantly touched upon by all those writers on Japan who have shown a sincere desire for the advancement of this progressive portion of the globe. Let the mineral wealth of Japan be what it may, it is not to such a source that she has primarily to look for prosperity. The development of better means of communication between country to town which might be easily brought about, would at once create an internal trade that would increase year by year to the advantage of both buyer and seller.

The report of some virulent choleraic complaint having broken out in certain parts of Kiushiu need not, we think, give cause for any serious alarm. With an insufficiency of proper food and the absence of those sanitary precautions which have, perforce, been neglected in certain of those districts ravaged by the opposing forces, combined with the great heat, it could hardly be expected but that the certain follower of war, epidemic disease, would make its appearance. We believe that, if strict inquiry were made, it would be found that similar forms of complaint exist almost in our neighbourhood. Recently, out of a family of five, four died within two days of some choleraic siezure, at a house but a few *ri* distance from Yokohama, and we are informed on native authority that equally sudden cases have been by no means uncommon in Tôkiô during the summer. Certainly in some parts of the capital, and for that matter in some of the more crowded portions of this native town, every inducement seems to be held out to cholera to come and reign supreme. There are filthy gutters and heaps of decaying matter. Houses rotting over loathsome stagnant pools, whence at night arise fœtid, sickening vapours. Unripe and stale fruit is largely consumed by all classes, so that the comparative freedom of the natives from any epidemic is in the highest degree surprising, and completely upsets all medical theories. Doubtless the Japanese authorities will take all proper measures to prevent cholera being introduced or spread by ships arriving from suspected ports. But they have even a more urgent duty to perform, and this was plainly pointed out in a very sensible letter, that appeared some weeks since in one of our contemporaries on this subject. The writer Dr. Faulds, referred, as we have done, to the condition of some portions of the poorer districts in Tôkiô, and his remarks will doubtless hold good of all large towns. It is admitted by the highest medical authorities that "when a case of cholera is imported into any place, the disease is not likely to spread, unless in proportion as it finds locally open to it certain facilities for spreading by indirect infection." Let the Japanese Government therefore lose no time in cleansing out those foul places where the poisonous disease would rapidly germinate and spread its deadly seed in all directions. If a man is afraid of fire and yet allows to accumulate in his house every kind of inflammable and combustible substance, it may avail for a time that he permits no one to enter therein with a naked light; but some day a spark flies in from a neighbour's chimney, or haply the mass takes fire spontaneously, and before he can stop the flames his whole dwelling is in a blaze. As we have said, we do not think that there is any special cause for alarm in the reports from Kiushiu, but there seems to be—if we may be allowed the expression—choleraic tendencies and influencies in many parts of the East, and we would earnestly impress on the Japanese Government to lose no time in making such preparations as shall reduce the power of the scourge—should it come—to a minimum; a course which would, in any case, be conducive to the preservation and improvement of public health.

The Amateur Dramatic Corps contemplate giving another Promenade Concert in the Bluff Gardens on Friday next, the 31st instant, as through the kindness of Captain Young and the officers of the *Tennessee*, the band of that vessel has been placed at their disposal. Judging from the success of former concerts we feel sure that this announcement will be gladly welcomed by the public, and that the gardens on Friday next will be crowded.

In the London *Mail* of the 4th July, we find the following:—"The Japanese papers have opened subscriptions for the Russian wounded, on the ground that Japan must follow the example of Europe, and Russia is its neighbour and friend." We have made close inquiries but can discover nothing that can in the least account for this extraordinary statement. If subscriptions are to be opened for wounded, certainly in Japan, charity should begin at home. Her own wounded will need all the generous help that she can so ill afford to give, but which will doubtless be forthcoming, and she will find it enough to do her duty to her own children who have a far greater need of her assistance than those of her "neighbour and friend." The loss and destruction, the misery and destitution of those portions of the Southern provinces where the civil war has been raging are very terrible, and the labour of many years will be required to repair what a few short months have swept away. Let the people of Japan follow the example of the Northern States of America at the termination of the war of secession, and do what they can, by liberal gifts of money and material, to repair to some extent the ravages caused by the late outbreak. A man struggling with poverty, and on whose household sore misfortune has fallen, cannot afford to extend sentimental charity to a rich and powerful neighbour who has rashly engaged in a law suit without counting the cost.

We publish to day a letter addressed to us by a former resident of Yokohama, who was one of the passengers on board the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Meikong*, at the time of her loss off Cape Gardafui on the 17th June last, which gives the most graphic and detailed account of the wreck that has yet appeared.

In these days of keen competition in every walk of life when young fellows find that there is no place for them in England, and that if they want to make a home and achieve an independence they must labour in less crowded fields, it is hard to know where to go or what to take up. Of late years there has been a widely spread conviction that if a youth could obtain any position on a tea plantation in Assam, or on a coffee estate in Ceylon or Central America his fortune was made, and that not only would he have a life of luxurious ease, but in a few, very few, years, he would be able to return to England rivalling the old Indian Nabobs in wealth. The following clever letter has just appeared in the *Shanghai Courier*, and is evidently written by one who has "been there," and found out the difference between the reality and the cherished ideal of the life of a sucking planter.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT COFFEE PLANTING BY A PLANTER.

Coffee-planting like most other "callings," or professions now-a-days is overstocked. Young fellows of good birth and education are sent by their parents to Ceylon or South India, and they, as well as the aspirants to coffee, are under the impression that planting is such a *splendid* opening! Let me tell you what this splendid opening is, in nine cases out of ten.

In the first place the would-be planter has to pay his own passage, which, by the cheapest route, will not be less that £50. This is only to Madras. From Madras to Bangalore will cost him by train about Rs. 20, from Bangalore to Mysore or Frusupelt by bullock transit Rs. 50.,

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and the rest of the journey he will have to ride, and either hire a horse, or borrow one from a friend. He will require an outfit, and perhaps it would not be *a propos de bottes* if I said a few words on this most important subject. A planter who knows nothing about the life he will have to lead—and the employers take precious good care not to enlighten him, generally goes to a London outfitter and spends a lot of money on articles, chiefly of apparel, which are perfectly *useless* in planting life. The following articles are all that is necessary:—an Express Rifle, a saddle and bridle, two or three dozen of flannel shirts, six or seven tweed suits, two or three dozen of porpoise-hide boots, the necessary linen, plate, a writing desk, a safe and a collection of books. A planter—we will call him Mr. Shrub—came to South India, and previous to his departure from Europe invested largely in patent-leather shoes, checks, finest linen shirts, two or three dress suits, a blue frock coat and a "topper" hat. He was a man with what is called, and very properly, "side." He was a man of good birth and education, refined in tastes, used to dress for dinner every night, go to the opera, theatre, etc., and, in fact, was quite the "man about town."

I remember he was quite shocked because he met an old schoolfellow, a planter too, and just as well connected as himself, dining in a flannel shirt, no collar, and "pyjamas." This, of course, was in the man's own bungalow, in the midst of the jungle thirty miles away from the small station of Fuzzepore (so we will call it). Mr. Shrub used to "flash his linen," cosmetique his incipient moustache, wear an eye glass and it is needless to add, did not turn out a good planter or a good fellow either. A man who goes in for planting must be willing to *rough it*, put up with many unpleasantnesses, deny himself society, risk his health, in performing his duties. There was a friend of mine who composed a parody of the Christy Minstrel style of song. It went like this and was sung to the air, "I'm off to Charleston."

"Oh!" yes it is an awful life—
An awful life indeed:—
To watch the coolies all day long
Together prune and weed.

Oh! yes it is an awful thing
To be a "Chic Doree:" *
And move the coolies all day long
And ne'er go on the spree.

Occasionally to ride to * * *
Without an S. and B—
To rise each morn at half past four
For "chota hazarree."

A planter's life is this. He has to rise at six a.m.; eats his chota hazarree, reads the "roll"—coolies names,—distributes the work or the different fields called either by native names, numbers, or English ones. He visits the work and is expected to stay there till 10.30 a.m. we will say Then he has breakfast, smokes a pipe, allows himself an hour or so in the bungalow, mounts his pony, goes out again and stops till the gong is sounded by his boy for the coolies to knock off work. When he arrives at his Bungalow he has to take the report of the work from the maistries. They salaam him, and he probably orders a bottle of beer and a pipe—he deserves both. In crop time there is work at night. A superintendent is expected to stay two to three hours in the Pulp House in case anything goes amiss with the Pulper. He has to read "check roll" the same time next morning; and this sort of thing lasts from January to March. It depends on the crop. Then he has to attend to the accounts of the estate, pay the coolies not *en masse* or through the maistries, but individually. His pay for all this work and exposure to the sun, and the excessive rain in the monsoon months, and leading a hermit's life, is not more than Tls. 120 per month. He has a furnished house allowed him by the estate. The furniture consists of a table, a few broken chairs; a bed-stead without a mattress; a set of crockery of various patterns, sizes and conditions; a ruler, an inkstand without ink; and a few printed forms. He will probably see lying in front of him, two "check roll" books, a cash book and some old reports of former "Chic Dorees" who were, to judge by the handwriting and composition, rather good office men than otherwise.

He is allowed a house cooly, three bazaar coolies a week, has to pay for his own medical attendance and buy his own horse.

Dost thou like this picture my would be coffee planter? Do you think the game is worth the candle? Do you think exposure to the sun and jungle fever is worth ~~Rs~~ 100 a month and no society. *No!* Stick to your £100 a year in an office at home. Dine at a chop-house, smoke a pipe, go to the "Pit," patronize the Music Halls, but leave coffee planting alone. Confine yourself to drinking it, and remain in perfect ignorance as to how it is cultivated and as to the life of the cultivators. Planters as a rule draw the long bow at home, lead you to imagine that they like planting—it is "a jolly independent life; any amount of "shooting you know, old fellow. Coffee pays £100 a ton. Lots of riding, "Clubs—certainly not much ladies society, but that doesn't matter."

This kind of man, it is more than likely, has been enjoying a splendid salary of ~~Rs~~ 150 a month, lived on curry and rice, kept one servant; an "old screw;" occasionally shot a Jungle fowl; but had not *any money in coffee at all.*

* *Chic Doree* is the native name for an assistant on an estate. "Chota hazarree" is the early breakfast.

We are indebted to Mr. Cook, of No. 72, Main Street, for a very clever serio-comic War Map of Europe for the year 1877. The relative positions and outlines of the various countries are preserved, while each is represented by an allegorical figure emblematic of the position it occupies in the present political struggle.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 20th.

The *China Mail* says that the *Oceanic* met with some very rough weather while being towed down to Hongkong by the *Amoy*, though the wind being in her favour assisted rather than impeded her. The *Oceanic* frequently forged ahead of the *Amoy*.

A large number of police returned from the South by the *Genkai Maru* on Saturday evening.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram from Osaka despatched at 2.25 a.m. on the 18th instant, announces that Major General Yamagata has reported from Nobeoka that after the entry of the Imperialists into that town on the 14th instant, it was decided to march against Kumada, the present headquarters of the insurgents. Leaving a garrison in Nobeoka the Imperialists advanced on the 15th, captured several villages, and finished by taking up their position on the summit of Nagaoyama at noon on that day. Throughout the fighting on the 15th instant, the rebels stationed themselves in favourable positions, and making desperate attacks tried to retake Nobeoka. Saigo and Kirino commanded the troops in person, and the struggle was altogether the most desperate that has recently taken place.

Tuesday, 21st.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the High Priest of the West Sinshiu sect of Buddhists recently made a tour in the northern provinces. Everywhere he was engerly welcomed by members of the sect, male and female, young and old travelling great distances—upwards of twenty *ri*—to behold this venerable personage pass. To such an extent did the crowd assemble that extra police were stationed on the line of route in order to prevent accidents. Bridges were voluntarily repaired by the people, and roads mended, so that His Reverence might travel comfortably. Between the towns of Fukui and Ono in Etchizen is a very steep and difficult mountain pass—Hanaoka-tôge—which horsemen and pedestrians could only get over with difficulty. But on the approach of the High Priest thousands of the country people from the neighbourhood of Ono set to work, and in twenty-four hours reduced this rugged pass to a convenient road available for *jinrikishas*. Between Ono and Katsuyama another difficult and rocky part of the road was cleared. During rainy weather the Kutsuriugawa in this neighbourhood is generally impassable, and on this occasion was so much swollen that the ordinary ferry was useless, but rather than the High Priest should be detained on this account, hosts of willing workers constructed a bridge of boats the evening before His Reverence arrived, by which he crossed the river. All these improvements had been under the consideration of the local authorities for a long time, without any reconstruction having been achieved, and yet were effected by the country people, in their devotion to the head of their religion, within a few days.

The editor of the *Nichi Nichi* concludes his account of this progress by the remark that "Religion has indeed wonderful power." He might have suggested that if the High Priest of this sect—and indeed those of other sects,—would only make continual trips into all parts of Japan, the country would largely benefit by their visits, if, as in the above instance, they led to such great improvements of the roads.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

On the 18th instant the head-quarters of the Imperialists were removed from Miyako-no-jô to Miyazaki in Hiuga. A branch office of the Kagoshima *Kencho* has been established at the latter town, and was opened on the 3rd instant, and a branch office of the Kiushiu Special *Saibansho* will also be shortly opened.

Shimadzu Saburo and his son have requested the Kagoshima *Kencho* to give rice to those who were rendered destitute by the war.

Wednesday, 22nd.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The trial of Oyama Tsunayoshi, the ex-Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, has been concluded, he having stamped his confession with his nail according to Japanese custom.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Hayashi-Yuzo, a prominent member of the *Risshi-sha* who was arrested some time ago, is daily undergoing examination.

On account of the scarcity of water at the time of planting out the young rice, great doubts were felt as to the prospects of the crop this year, but reports have now been received from various provinces announcing that there is every expectation of an abundant harvest. Among other provinces the crops in Yamagata *ken* (Shonai) are exceedingly good.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram from Police Sub-Inspector Hagiwara at Kumanoyoura in Hiuga, despatched at 11 p.m., on the 19th instant, announces that the Imperialists have gradually advanced and driven the rebels into Hiô-ro-mura and Mushika-no mura, so that they now occupy a tract of country only one *ri* square.

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From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

When the special envoy of the Mikado went to Kagoshima at the commencement of the rebellion and ordered the former *Daimio* of Satsuma, Shimadzu Tadayoshi (the son of Saburo), to proceed to Kiôto, the latter was unable to comply with this order on account of ill health, but sent his son to represent him. Tadayoshi having now recovered is making preparations for a visit to Tôkiô.

A telegram dispatched from Osaka at 4.20 p.m. on the 19th instant, says that a report has been received from Major General Yamagata to the following effect:—On the 17th instant a general attack was made upon the rebel stronghold (? Kumada) and the insurgents completely defeated. Saigo and Kirino, attended by a few hundreds of their men, escaped with difficulty, and making their way over Ino-také fled in a westerly direction. The Imperialists are in pursuit. Several thousands of rebels surrendered on this occasion.

Thursday, 23rd.

The M. M. Steamer *Tibre*, with French Mails on board to the 14th July, left Hongkong this morning.

H.I.H. Yamashina-no-Miya, the uncle of the Mikado, left by the *Nagoya Maru* yesterday. His Imperial Highness is about to visit the tomb of his father at Kiôto.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

His Majesty the Mikado reviewed five regiments of the *Shinsen Riotan* (newly enlisted police forces) at Fukiage at 8 a.m. yesterday, and graciously announced that each man would be presented with the sum of 15 *yen* on his return home.

From the *Osaka Nippo.*

The following letter was addressed by the rebel Commander Saigo Takamori to his followers. He seems at last to have concluded that the war must very soon come to an end:—"Through your determination and bravery we have fought for the past half year. At first there was every prospect of our success, but our strength having gradually failed, we are now in a state of great distress, having hardly any position where to make a stand. Our troops have been as effective as those of our opponents, but we have been overmatched, and hence the present crisis. The enemy will not let this present opportunity slip, but will undoubtedly advance against us in order to try and crush us. Therefore make up your minds for still further zeal in our cause, die in advancing and not retreating, so that no taint of disgrace may be attached to our names hereafter. This is my earnest advice.

5th August. "SAIGO KICHINOSUKE."

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A telegram has been received at Tôkiô to the effect that Saigo, together with several hundreds of his followers, broke though the Imperialist lines at Okugawa and escaped. Great diligence should therefore be shown in searching for him, as there is no knowing where he may next appear. The above despatch was received on the 21st instant.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A telegram from Police Inspector Murata at Owake *ken*, despatched at 10 a.m. on the 21st instant, announces that Saigo, with other commanders and about three hundred men, fled toward Mitaino-o on the 18th instant. On the 19th instant he changed the direction of his flight towards Miyagasaki in Hamagono. On the 20th instant an engagement took place at Horikawa, but as the Imperialists are so strong and well prepared for any assault, there is no occasion for anxiety as to the result.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 0.40 p.m. on the 21st instant, announces that a report was received on the 20th instant to the effect that an engagement had taken place at Horiyama between the Imperialists and rebels who had stood their ground when Saigo retreated. A further report has been received to the effect that the Imperialists have since been defeated. In consequence of this reverse Lieut.-General Soga marched from the coast of Bungo and Takashima from Higo, while Tani advanced from the interior through Bungo, together with the troops under Nodzu, and concentrated their forces on Mitai.

Over ten thousand rebels have surrendered since the fall of Nobeoka.

Friday, 24th.

One hundred convalescents from Nagasaki hospital returned by the *Hiroshima Maru* yesterday.

The *Ene* from London reports:—Left the London Docks 25th April, and had light N. E. trades to the equator. Crossed the equator 31st May in long. 26.38 W. Had light southerly winds to the meridian of the Cape on 2nd July, in lat. 40 S. Thence experienced easterly winds to St. Pauls; afterwards strong westerly winds to lat. 25 S. and then fresh S. E. trades to Anjer, arriving off there 1st August. After leaving Anjer had strong S. W. monsoon to the Bashees, and thence light variable winds to port, making the passage in 120 days.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

One thousand policemen have been keeping order in Kagoshima *ken*, but now that the rebels have been driven into one corner of the country, the extent over which these policemen have to do duty is so much increased, that a reinforcement of seven hundred will be sent down from Osaka and Kiôto.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

There are two godowns full of fire arms (mostly match-locks) and ammunition which have been captured from the rebels, and also more than one godown full of swords.

At the battle of Kashida the Imperialists lost about twenty thousand *yen* worth of arms, ammunition and provisions.

Between six and seven thousand rebels in all surrendered themselves at Kagoshima, and a similar number both at Miyazaki and Nobeoka when those places were captured.

We hear from a reliable source that the rebel leaders Hemmi Jurô, Murata Shinsuke, and Kishima Kiyoshi committed *seppuku* at Sadowara.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

Major General Saigo will, we hear, return as far as Osaka by the first steamer.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

H. E. Okuma, the Minister of Finance, will visit the hot springs at Atami for change of air, in order to recruit his health.

Saturday, 25th.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

All the men-of-war which were stationed on the coast of Hiuga, off Nobeoka, have proceeded to the coast of Bungo off the town of Saiki.

The coast between Saiki and Saganoseki in Bungo is also being closely watched by smaller steamers (? Is trouble expected in Tosa).

The officials of Owake *Kencho* and the branch at Oka, are preparing for a resumption of hostilities.

The people of Kumamoto are in a state of great anxiety, fearing that the town will again be the scene of fighting.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The rebels being driven into one corner of Hiuga, are said to be divided in opinion. One party declares for fighting to the very death, and the other party is inclined to surrender.

As some agitation appeared to prevail in Kôchi *ken* (Tôsa), strict investigation was made and eleven suspicious persons arrested, who arrived yesterday in Tôkiô for further examination.

It is expected that H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya will very soon return to Tôkiô.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kumamoto at 0.20 p.m. on the 23rd instant, announces that the rebels who had advanced to Mitai conveyed their supplies to Iwato, and having constructed stockades at Oshikata are defending that place. It is further said that the rebels are also expected at Miyata, about two and a half *ri* from Mamihara in Higo, so the Imperialists are prepared to obstruct their passage.

Another telegram despatched by Police Inspector Murata from Owake, in Bungo, at 2.40 p.m. on the 23rd instant, says:—The rebels who fled to Mitai have taken Koshiu and are advancing toward Mamihara. Two companies of troops have been sent against them from the Kumamoto garrison. Lieut.-General Soga arrived in Owake last night (the 22nd).

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 19th August, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,431 67
Merchandise, &c.	$ 810.78
Total	$9,242.45

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last week.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,124.81
Merchandise, &c.	$ 719.19
Total	$8,844.00

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SAIGO.

THE knell of a brave, if not mistaken and unfortunate man is in the air. With the 'gros bataillons' as usual rests the final victory, and the very Government which in great measure owes its existence to the courage, energy and perseverance of SAIGO, now proclaims him an outcast and sets a price upon his head. The bitterest enemies of the great partisan chief will not deny him the virtues of a hero; fearlessness in danger, constancy in adversity, fertility of resource when beset with difficulties, a gallant front shown when the inevitable end draws nigh. Fighting against immense odds ever since the movement he headed began by the raid into the Kumamoto *ken* in the early part of the present year, the Satsuma chief has had to discharge the difficult duty of conducting what was in truth nothing less than a retreat almost from the first. He has not less skilfully than bravely disputed every inch of ground, and the Government troops merit all the praise that attaches to a victorious campaign against a wary and resolute enemy. The qualities that have enabled the former implacable antagonist of the *Bakufu* to defy the whole power of the Empire for so many months, are those which contributed so greatly to the success of the Imperial cause in the struggle against the Shôgunate. This devotion to the Emperor impelled him at an early age to join the KIRINO party, of which he soon became one of the principal supporters, and without even faltering for an instant, he pursued the path he had marked out for himself as a youth until he had restored to the MIKADO the power and authority of which the dynasty had, by force or fraud or both, been so long deprived. In July, 1868, he received the well merited encomiums of his Imperial master, and was ordered to accept the reward for services which his modesty had at first led him to decline. In August, 1877, he is proclaimed an outlaw, and accepting with simple heroism the penalty of defeat, tells the remnant of his followers that nothing remains for him and them but to expiate their fault by death upon the battlefield. Rebellion is only justifiable by success according to the political creed of the day, and those who rise up in arms against an existing Government should recollect that they hold their lives in their hands. SAIGO's last proclamation shows that neither he, nor the few who still adhere to his fortunes, shrink from the consequences of their acts; but a readiness to pay the forfeit, if unsuccessful, does not sufficiently excuse, politically or morally, the originators or promoters of civil war. Desperate diseases may require the application of desperate remedies, but only when these have a certain chance of success and when no others can be resorted to. We doubt whether these conditions were fulfilled when Saigo undertook to reform the Government of his country, by rising in rebellion against the administration he had so materially aided to establish. The price to be paid even in the event of success should not have been lost sight of, and the amount of useless suffering engendered by a civil war that fails in its object should have been anxiously compared with the necessity of the movement and the chances of a fortunate issue to it. We fear these considerations were not very present to SAIGO when he assumed the leadership of the rebellion, but when we remember what Japanese history has for so many centuries been—a confused jumble of private wars—we do not think we can with justice very seriously blame him. We have the less right to do so, in that no constitutional means exist of effecting a change in the policy of the country, and public opinion is yet too weak to have much influence upon the conduct of public affairs, even if it were allowed freedom of expression. Under these circumstances, a political party, honestly of opinion that a change in the administration is indispensable to the existence or welfare of the country, appears to be condemned to one of two courses—continual inaction or rebellion, and so far as SAIGO may have been actuated by a sincere desire to effect a reform which he judged absolutely necessary, his conduct, if he had any reasonable chances of success, may be fairly held to have been excusable. But we are obliged to confess to some doubts as to whether mere personal motives had not some share in influencing his policy. He seems to have retired from the Government in dudgeon because of their refusal to organize a raid upon Korea, and from the moment of his retirement to have devoted himself to the establishment of a so called military school at Kagoshima, upon a scale which showed that his real object was nothing less than the creation of an armed force devoted to himself. The subject of complaint put forward by him or on his behalf—the edict against wearing swords, the refusal to declare war against Korea, the cession of Saghalin and the capitalisation of the pensions of the samurai are—with the exception of the last—mere trivialities, and the last, though possibly a well founded cause of complaint, hardly warrants the dreadful alternative of civil war—the most terrible of all war, because success on either side is equally fatal to the country. SAIGO may have been, probably was, influenced by other and nobler motives, but we do not know that he has ever sought, in any public manner at least, to justify his conduct by reference to them. The true history of the rising we shall never know. It will be written by the winning side, and though SAIGO will long live in the recollection of his countrymen as a generous and valiant leader, he will probably be recorded in their annals as simply a traitor and a rebel. We must not, even yet, apply an European standard to Japanese matters, and whatever the errors of SAIGO may have been he was not, in any proper sense of the word, a traitor. What he did he did openly. He took up arms, not against the MIKADO, but against what he conceived to be a bad Government, and in endeavouring to effect a change in the policy of the Empire by force, he only followed a practice which the history of his country showed him to be sanctioned by long usage. Nor must it be forgotten that Satsuma was a semi-independent province, collected and distributed its own revenues, and managed, almost without interference from the Tôkiô Government, its own internal affairs. No troops, munitions or monies belonging to the Government were employed by SAIGO, and he may, with some show of reason, have deemed himself justified in using the resources of his own province for the purpose of bringing about a reform which he conceived indispensable to the welfare of his own country and of the Empire. His principal errors were that he entirely miscalculated the strength and resources of the Government he was opposing; that he counted without sufficient grounds upon the support of the discontented *samurai* of other provinces than his own, and—chiefest and most pernicious of all—that he raised the standard of revolt to redress grievances not—so far as we know—of sufficient gravity to justify so dire a remedy, and of which some,

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at least, seem to have been personal to himself. Such errors are doubtless of great magnitude, and no Government can afford wholly to overlook them. But it would be no less politic than generous on the part of the Govern- to take into consideration the great services rendered by their fallen opponent at the time of the Restoration, and to refrain from visiting upon his head the full consequences of his conduct. His name is almost a household word in the mouth of the people, who view him as the incarnation of all that is lofty in the national character, and too severe a treatment of their hero might convert him into a martyr, render his cause sacred, and make of him a dangerous model to the disaffected. No charge of oppression or cruelty has, to our knowledge, ever been alleged against the Satsuma chief, and this circumstance will surely be allowed to plead strongly in his favour. Finally, let the worst be said of him that can be said, he still remains a gallant Japanese gentleman, a grand type of the old school that with all its failings has many claims to our admiration, and we feel sure that the Government would earn the gratitude of their people and the applause of the world, by extending to the unfortunate man a clemency that would destroy, more effectually than the sword, all desire on the part of the men of Satsuma further to resist the complete incorporation of their province with a powerful and progressive Empire.

THE CASE OF De BUSSCHE *V.* ALT.

THE judgment of Vice-Chancellor HALL in the case of De BUSSCHE *v.* ALT can hardly have caused surprise even to the defendant himself. The undisputed facts of the case—so far as the details of the action can be gathered from the judgment—show that Mr. ALT, while agent or delegated agent for the sale of a ship of which Mr. De BUSSCHE was proprietor, effected a transfer of it under an arrangement which put a handsome profit into the agent's pockets, over and above commission and charges, for which he did not account to his principal. An agent making a profit in his capacity as an agent, and upon a transaction of which the subject matter is the property of his principal, must expect to be called upon to refund his gains unless he can show circumstances that render the ordinary rules of law governing the relations between principal and agent inapplicable to his conduct. Mr. ALT, accordingly, attempted to defend the transaction which had resulted so advantageously to himself, by alleging the existence of a custom of trade, which he sets forth in the twelfth paragraph of his first answer in the following words:—"It is "the common practice when ships or other valuable arti- "cles of commerce are consigned by merchants residing "in England to their foreign agents for the purpose of "sale, for the principle or consignor to fix a limit or re- "served price as the minimum amount for which such ship "or other article is to be sold, *and to merchants in Japan* "*as the minimum at which such may be taken over or* "*taken and purchased by the merchants*..... And "such principal or other person agrees thereto, in which "case the agent is wholly relieved from any and every "such obligation (namely to dispose of the article for the highest obtainable price not below the limit, and account for full proceeds of sale) as aforesaid and has simply to "pay or otherwise satisfy the price or sum named, like any "other purchaser, and deals with and disposes of the ship "or other article as he best can and thinks most desirable "for himself and his own benefit." The italics in the above quotation are our own, and mark the gist of the alleged custom. Whether any, or if any, what evidence was given of the existence of such a usage either in Japan or elsewhere we do not know; but so far as Japan is concerned we cannot recollect that we ever so much as heard of such a one. Such a custom indeed appears to us so absurd on the face of it, that its mere statement sufficiently refutes its existence. By no process of logic that we are acquainted with, can instructions to sell not below a certain limit be construed as implying a consent to a purchase by the agent at that limit. The agent stands in the place of the principal, and is intended to act as much for the interests of the principal as the latter himself would do if present. For this he receives remuneration in the shape of commission. He does not discharge his duty properly if he sells at the limit to a third party when a higher price might be obtainable, and *a fortiori* when he sells to himself at the limit. No doubt he can buy from his principal, but only with his principal's consent, and after full disclosure to the latter of all circumstances that might influence him in determining upon the price at which he might be willing to sell. The alleged custom, in cases where a limit is named, abrogates all these well-known and useful rules in favour of the very person against whose possible misconduct they were intended to provide, and clothes the agent with the power, altogether incompatible with the fact of agency, of becoming a purchaser at a particular price without any previous reference to or consent from his principal. As the Vice-Chancellor very pertinently remarked, it would require extremely strong evidence to substantiate a custom so utterly at variance with the accepted rules of law, and placing the principal so completely at the mercy of his agent. To argue that a power to sell at a certain limit includes a power to buy at that limit, is to reason from a minor premiss to a conclusion without reference to a major premiss, and if the conclusion is a true proposition, it must be shown as a matter of fact that it is *included* in the minor. That such should be the case is not of course an impossibility, but it is, to say the least, in the highest degree improbable.

Mr. ALT's legal advisers do not seem to have placed much reliance upon the custom as such, for after stating it they add, "and such principal agrees thereto (*i. e.* the custom) *in which case* the agent is wholly relieved"..... from all the ordinary duties of an agent. In what case is he so relieved? In the case of the 'custom' being agreed to by the principal, that is, of its being in the first place known to him and in the second place accepted by him? This, no doubt, is quite true, but then the 'custom' is no longer treated as such, but as part of a special agreement binding, of course, upon to the parties to it. Had Mr. ALT shown that any such special agreement had been entered into by Mr. De BUSSCHE, or even that the alleged custom was distinctly known and accepted by him as the basis of the transaction, the defence would have rested on perfectly tenable grounds, but there is nothing in the judgment indicating anything of the sort. Another defence of Mr. ALT, that made by his second answer, was that having guaranteed the limit price he was justified in selling on his own account at a higher price on credit, taking upon himself the risk attaching to the credit. In other words,

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he asserted that he might make two sales, one to himself on his principal's account for which the latter was charged commission, and another on his own account, the latter being on credit. If the alleged custom should hold good, be it here remarked parenthetically, the agent had the right to take over the property entrusted to him at the limit, having before him a cash offer at a higher price, charge commission on the limit price and pocket the difference between this and the price actually realised. We can see no force in the arguments based upon the sale at the high price being on credit. No doubt Mr. ALT thereby took a certain risk upon himself, but as the Vice-Chancellor points out, he must have thought the risk worth taking in his own interest, and if so, why not have taken it in the interest of his principal. The embarrassment in which the defendant's conduct placed him is well summed up by the Vice-Chancellor :—"The difficulty in the position of the "defendant was this, that for him to discharge a duty in "endeavouring to find a purchaser for cash and at the same "time to be looking out for a purchaser on his own account, "which would give him a profit if he did take over the "ship at the price, were two such inconsistent things "that it is impossible to consider that a purchase under "such circumstances by the agent or deputy agent was "such a transaction as could stand at all according to the "view of this Court."

We may add that it is impossible to conceive of such a custom coming into existence as would sanction such a transaction, and difficult to conceive that a court of law would pay much attention to any evidence alleging such a custom. We quite agree with the Vice-Chancellor's exoneration of Mr. ALT from all moral blame in the matter. It was under an erroneous impression, possibly created or strengthened by the action of Messrs. GILMAN & Co., that Mr. ALT acted as he did, and we do not for a moment doubt his good faith throughout the entire transaction.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

ILL CONSIDERED REFORMS.

("Chôya Shimbun," 19th August.)

Change and reform of the titles and functions of Government departments and officials are frequently rendered necessary by the changed state of the times, when the old established rules are no longer found to hold good, and it is seen that improvements can only be made by such measures. But when in a single day the established forms of years are swept away, confusion, though it be but temporary, is the natural result.

Such reforms are not free from evils, one of which is the compulsory dismissal of numbers of officials, and a certain anxiety among those that remain, not knowing when their turn may come, which prevents their putting all heart in their work. Now as there result from reforms both good and bad effects, hasty and ill-considered change should be avoided. If it appear necessary that some reform should be made in a certain existing law or institution, it should only be carried into effect when it has been well considered and when it seems likely to be permanent in its effects. It is impossible that a Government can properly carry out its duties if it is constantly making experimental reforms on the principle that if this or that will not answer it must be changed and changed again.

Only ten years have passed since the Restoration, but reforms innumerable have taken place in the various departments of the Government in that short space of time. We are willing to admit that such changes have been made with due consideration, but to the ignorant classes it must seem as though the officials were very fickle and did not know their own minds.

The reform which took place in February last, abolishing the *Rio* and uniting certain *Sho*, caused the dismissal of a large number of officials and general changes throughout the Government. This was the effect of the Imperial decree of the 3rd of January last, when it was decided that the expenditure of the Government should be reduced. Now the Government cannot intend to weaken the confidence placed in it by the people, and yet before a year has elapsed we hear that further great changes are contemplated, and that the Government is about to amalgamate the Departments, though we are not in a position to state whether the rumour is correct. The amount of money expended on the suppression of the present rebellion is immense. In order to make up the deficit, it is evident that it will be necessary to reduce the annual expenditure of the various departments. Such reforms as shall be actually required to carry out this design must therefore meet with our unflinching support, but at the same time we cannot refrain from expressing our surprise at the frequent changes that have been made by the Government in dividing, amalgamating and abolishing departments, nor can we help remarking the evil effects that have arisen therefrom. If we remove and replant a tree day after day, both morning and evening, it will soon wither away, and this is the effect that is perceived in the changes made in the various departments, which are the roots that nourish the Government. Better leave matters as they are than make rash changes. We can only trust that we shall see no more notification of changes, issued before the ink is dry in which the reformed law was written.

Ranks, names and titles should remain unchanged. Judges were at first divided into *Dai-Hanji, Gon-dai-hanji, Shô-shô-hanji, Gonshô-hanji.* Afterwards they were divided into classes; now they are all *Hanji.* The Ministers' Secretaries were formerly named *Daijô, Gondaijô, Shojô,* and *Gonshôjô.* Afterwards they were divided into two classes, *Daijô* and *Shojô.* Then they were changed to *Gon.* This was finally abolished and latterly they have been called *Dai-shokikuan, Gon Dai-shokikuan, Sho-shokikuan* and *Gon sho-shokikuan.* But this change of names does not change the natures of the officials, and when such apparently useless changes are made, people are apt to think that the Government is doing what there is no need for.

THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG.

("Kinji Hiôron," 23rd August.)

Daijin (by which term is meant the Prime Minister, *Sangi* and Heads of Departments,) are supposed never to make any mistakes in their administration. But this can be by no means assented to, for if it were so we should find all men of lower rank continually in the wrong, and we know certainly that such is not the case.

Every human being is prone to certain errors, and thus laws have to be enacted to ensure the peace of the nation. The nature of laws may differ; they may be too lax or too exacting; desirable or the reverse; but in some form or other they have existed at all times in all countries. True that a greater amount of evil exists among the lower classes than among the *Daijin.* But the wrongs done by the former affect principally their own persons or their own families. The wrongs committed by the *Daijin* make their evil effects felt throughout the country.

In China, in accordance with anciently established customs, the greatest reverence and respect is shown toward the *Daijin.* But even in such a country as that it is appointed by the laws of the Ming Dynasty that the *Daijin* who shows partiality in the appointment of officials shall be beheaded. Relatives of the *Daijin* cannot be appointed by him to any office without special permission of the Emperor; should he not act in conformity with this law he is beheaded.

Now although we admit that such an edict is entirely too severe, we agree with the Chinese idea of reserving to themselves the power of exercising some restraint over the acts of the *Daijin.*

In Europe and America, where Parliaments and Constitutions exist, their members have full right to question or complain of the acts of the chief Ministers, and although the effect of such censure depends entirely on the power possessed by the Parliament or Assembly, the right to express it is cherished as one of their most precious privileges. It has frequently happened, when a Minister has violated any constitutional right or been guilty of any offence against his country, that he has been impeached and tried for his crimes. In England, in the reign of Charles 1st, the House of Commons impeached and tried Strafford, and he suffered capital punishment. In France, in 1830, after the great war, a Minister who fell under the censure of the Upper Assembly was imprisoned for several years. Even in the United States, President Johnson was impeached by Congress.

Now although such events have not frequently occurred, yet

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when it is recognised that the Parliament possesses such power, the Ministers are not only restrained from evil deeds, but are constantly striving to do their best so that no calamity may fall upon themselves. But in looking over the laws of our country we can nowhere find the existence of any such privilege. Directly after the Restoration an office called the *Danjo-tai*, which had the power of censuring the conduct of officials, was established, but it was very quickly abolished. Last year a law was passed for the purpose of regulating the conduct of officials, but it only provided for the punishment of the lower by the upper, and did not in any way control the actions of the *Daijin*. It would thus seem that the Heads of State can do no wrong, and it is true, indeed, that at the present time we are governed only by wise and reliable administrators, who assume no airs of arrogance on account of their former position, and who would not on account of their former position act despotically. In the present state of affairs it may be said, therefore, that no such laws are required.

But we must not admit that because there is no present need for them, that they should not exist. We cannot tell who may come to power in future years, and if such laws were at present enacted, it would certainly not be labour in vain. Though neither Constitution nor Representative Assembly have been established, we have the *Genro-In* and the *Daishin-In*. We have also an established code of laws, and though we are not acquainted with the abilities of the members of the *Genro-In*, this institution ought to possess the power to censure the acts of the *Daijin*. The people should also be permitted to bring their complaints before the *Genro-In*, and the latter should possess the right to redress them if it see fit. By such means the Government and the people would be brought to understand each other, and peace prevail throughout the country. In granting such powers to the *Genro-In*, its members should be appointed to office for a certain number of years, so that they could not be summarily dismissed at the will of the Government, for had the *Daijin* the power to dismiss them, it would interfere with the discharge of the functions of their office.

Look for a moment at the present civil war, which, though opinions may differ on this point, arose from a wish to bring certain grievances to the notice of the *Daijin*. It is against the *Daijin* that both pen and sword are turned. This arises from the extremely responsible position of the Ministers. But were there laws which obliged the *Daijin* to answer for his actions there would be no more pretence for armed rebellion.

Saigo Takamori arose in arms against the Government alleging that he had certain complaints to bring forward. Now if there were a direct road for bringing complaints to the Throne there would no longer exist such excuse for insurrection, while the *Daijin* would be more circumspect in the performance of their duties. This would indeed be an excellent system.

We have to warn the public against receiving certain bad dollars which appear to be at present in circulation in Kobe in large numbers. They are "sun" dollars and all, so far as we yet know, dated 1873 or 1874, followed by the letters M.H. They appear new, have what has been declared to be a spurious "chop" on one side, and not only may, but have already during the past few days deceived many people. They are nine grains too light; defective in tone when rung (though not perhaps to the extent which might be expected from their real badness); in many, if not all cases, very imperfectly circular; and in most again, if not in all, the D of the "Libertad" on the cap is bad—generally either too faintly impressed or of rather smaller size and leaning over at too great an angle, as if the die cutter had hardly allowed himself room to complete the word. In our office may be seen, in four phials, the result of the reduction by similar acid of portions of a good dollar, of a Japanese 5 cent piece, of pure copper and one of these bad dollars. The solution in the first two instances is a very pale green, in the case of the copper pure blue, and in the case of the bad dollar approaching so closely the dark colour of the copper solution as to show roughly how much of that metal is present. There can also be seen half of the particular bad dollar which was operated upon. It is much to be feared that many of these dollars have been taken lately by unwary persons before the fraud was detected, for it is already tolerably clear that the swindle has been conducted upon an extensive scale. At present, however, we confine ourselves to placing the public on their guard.—*Hiogo News*.

The locusts have found their way to Wuchang. Surely the Hanyang magistrate who has sent down a thousand ducks to consume them, is worthy of a statue, or such special honours as public benefactors in Cathay have accorded to them by the powers that be. We hope our correspondent will not fail to inform us as to the success or otherwise, of this ingenious experiment.—*Shanghai Courier*.

REVIEW.*

Inishihe no kokoro kotoba wo shiran to omofu ni ha, inishihe uo uta ni narenan to su. (Mabuchi.)

The volume before us is a striking exemplification of Lord Chesterfield's dictum, that "last editions are always the best." If the first edition of Mr. Aston's "Grammar of the Japanese Written Language" introduced us to the clever scholar, the second edition shows us the mature one, who not content with producing at the first trial a work which (to say nothing of its practical utility) proved him to have penetrated at a glance into the inner mechanism of the Japanese tongue, has held it incumbent on him to spend years of labour in testing his conclusions, in studying the voluminous writings of the classic age as well as in re-reading their modern commentators and the works of the grammarians of the last hundred years, and in collecting from these various sources a host of examples and illustrations, by whose means every rule may be established and every apparent irregularity explained. The result is a work which, if not altogether perfect, may yet confidently be pronounced to be one of the best grammars that have ever been written of any language, and one which cannot, we think, but be perused with pleasure by all lovers of linguistic science,—even by such as have no intention of acquiring a practical mastery over Japanese.

While offering the learned author this tribute of admiration, we would not, however, be understood to hold that there are no points whatever on which he has erred. What we *do* mean to say is, that these points are so few and so unimportant that they do not affect the whole in any appreciable degree, and, indeed, require to be looked for very closely before they can be discovered. For example, we find (p. 81). the word ***sashi*** given as the auxiliary numeral for mackerel. Now ***sashi***, we submit, is the auxiliary numeral for such mackerel only as used to be sent as a yearly tribute to the Shôgun from the daimiate of Kaga, and which were specially termed ***sashi-saba***, while all other mackerel simply take the auxiliary numeral ***hi***, which is applied to fishes in general. This perhaps, is what the French would call "une misère." But there are two or three slightly graver points on which we cannot yield our full assent to Mr. Aston's views. They are the following; and if (as is very probable) it is we who err, and not he, we trust that he will not take our observations amiss, but be so kind as to enlighten both ourselves and other students of Japanese:

I.—(p. 47). He regards such words as ***takami***, ***hayami***, etc., as being in all cases abstract nouns and nothing more, and explains the phrases ***miyako wo tohomi***, ***yama wo ohomi***, etc., as meaning 'its distance from the capital,' 'a plenty of mountains,' etc., This is doubtless often the meaning. But to our mind, there are numerous cases in which it is impossible to render such phrases otherwise than as '*on account of* its distance from the capital,' '*on account of* the plenty of mountains,' etc. What sense, for instance, but this of "on account of" can be given to the ***mi*** or ***wo mi*** of the following verses from the Kokinshiu?

Yama takami
Tsune ni arashi no
Fuku sato ha,
Nihohi mo ahezu
Hana zo chiri keru.

And again:

Yo wo samumi
Koro mo kari-gane
Naku nabe ni,
Hagi no shita-ba mo
Utsuroki ni keri.

How the termination ***mi*** (preceded or not by the particle ***wo*** according to the necessities of metre) came to have this signification, we do not pretend to explain.

II.—Our author, in discussing (pp. 113 and 154) the adjectival forms in ***keki*** and ***keku***, tells us that "no such form exists as ***samukeki***," for that ***keki*** "simply changes "an uninflected word into an inflected word.....and never "follows the root of an adjective." Instances of ***keki***

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* *A Grammar of the Japanese Written Language*: by W. G. Aston, M.A., Assistant Japanese Secretary, H B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, Japan, 1877. Second Edition, London: Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill. Yokohama: Lane, Crawford & Co.

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following an adjectival root are, doubtless, rare in the extreme. 'Still, we find an example in p. 27, Vol. IX of the *Riakuge* edition of the *Manyōshiū* in a long ode on Mount Tsukuba:

atsukeki ni ase kaki-nageki, &c., &c.

And this can scarcely be a misprint, for (apart from the fact that the *Riakuge* is singularly free from such errors), the reading in the *Shiūhoshō* edition is the same. It should, however, be added that the original *mana* writing gives, in this case, no clue to the pronunciation, as we find merely the two characters 熱爾. The author of the *Chimachi no Nukiho* also quotes the forms *samukeki* and *samukeshi*, but without giving his authorities.

III.—(p. 181). The verb *kanuru*, 'to be unable,' does not belong exclusively to the later language; for, not to bring forward other instances of its use by the ancient poets, there are two in the 'Legend of Urashima,' quoted and translated in our author's second appendix.

Such are the points on which we differ from Mr. Aston, after stating which we would proceed to make a few suggestions towards the preparation of the third edition, which may, we hope, soon succeed the second. Though totally disused in the classic period, might not the archaic future ending in *na* (e. g. *sena, taworana, yukana*, for *sen, taworan, &c.*,) as also the mediœval futures in *auzuru* and *euzuru* (commonly followed by the words *nite safurafu*, and which furnish a good instance of the vocalization into *u* of the letter *n*), find a place in the grammar? Might not the occasional exceptional grafting of the particles *te* and *tsu* on to the *conclusive* form in the case of the two verbs *tamafu* and *notamafu* be noticed? Also, the archaic poetical nouns obtained by adding the syllable *sa* to the conclusive form of verbs (e. g. *kusa, yukusa*), and such poetical negative potentials as *wasuraezu* and *koraezu* (for *wasurarezu* and *korarezu*), which offer another instance of that dropping of the letter *r* to which our author so frequently refers? We should likewise be glad to see some notice of the irregular poetical form of the negative imperative, where the final particle *so* is omitted, as in the following ode from the *Manyōshiu* (*Riakuge* Edit. Vol. IX., p. 25):—

Waga yuki ha
Nanuka ha sugiji;
Tatsuta-biko,
Yune kono hana wo
Kaze ni na chirashi!

We think, too, that a paragraph might be inserted mentioning the frequent appearance in some of the more ancient prose classics,—for instance, the *Taketori Monogatari*, which Mr. Aston has evidently very carefully studied,—of the attribute form of verbs at the end of a sentence where everything would lead us to expect the conclusive; and, last of all (though any full discussion of such a matter would perhaps be out of place in a grammar), we should advocate the insertion in the chapter devoted to syntax of a paragraph drawing the attention of the student to the fact that there are in Japanese many sentences which do not hang together, and which it were therefore mere waste of time to attempt to analyze in the manner to which the rigidly logical sentences of the modern European languages will have accustomed him. Examples of this peculiarity occur at intervals in the *Taketori Monogatari*, and cannot well be referred to corruption of the text. We may instance a sentence in the letter of *Kaku-ya-hime* to her adopted father previous to her return to the moon.

Having thus done the two things which are dearest to a critic's heart,—*i.e.* to find fault and to suggest improvements,—we now proceed to the task (which, indeed, is no task, but a pleasure) of giving to our readers some idea of the merits of the work in question, and, more especially, of the merits of the new edition as compared with the old. It would be both an error and a bad compliment to the author to talk of the present treatise as being substantially a new work; yet it is quite true that it is "much enlarged and almost entirely re-written," and we may add, improved in every way. But it is still the same in substance, nor could it have become different save by deterioration. The main idea of the whole is contained in the short second chapter, and consists in the division of all the words of the language into four parts of speech only,—a division, which, by showing at the very outset the essential identity in Japanese of the verb and the adjective, as well as the fact that adverbs and conjunctions are only nouns or verbs in disguise, while the particles, again, are independent words and not mere inflections, gives the student the key to the radical differences subsisting between Japanese and our Aryan forms of speech, and half solves for him, before he has actually encountered them, all later difficulties and apparent contradictions. Such is the value of method, and such the advantage possessed by late students over those whose first steps in Japanese were taken along the truly learned, but truly labyrinthine, paths of Dr. Hoffmann's grammatical work. From this main idea all the rest is naturally evolved. First we have a chapter on nouns (i. e. nouns, pronouns, numerals, and one class of adverbs, which are all really nouns in Japanese); then one on verbs (i. e. what would, in European grammars, be termed verbs and adjectives); next two chapters devoted to uninflected particles; and lastly, one treating of such as are inflected. As instances of the improvements introduced into every chapter, we may mention the extremely minute account of the words and phrases answering to our personal pronouns and the notice of the curious way in which the oblique cases of the English relative are rendered, the list of auxiliary numerals, the theory of the conjugations, the notice of the lengthened archaic poetical forms of many verbs, the interesting account (pp. 93 and 116) of the way in which the conclusive form has disappeared from the colloquial dialect, the fuller discussion of the various uses of the particle *wo*, the minute explanation (which, indeed, every young student would do well to get by heart), given in pp. 131-139, of the particles *ha, mo, ka* and *ya* and of their somewhat intricate grammar, etc. etc. etc., while we also have a clear and concise notice of Japanese prosody, illustrations from the best poets and prosaists scattered broadcast over every page, and, last but not least, the whole presented to us in an orthographical dress, which, by its strict adherence to the original writing, will do the student the practical good turn of teaching him from the beginning how to spell correctly in *kana*, besides putting him on the road towards discovering etymologies.

To this question of etymologies we must presently revert; but here pause for a moment to notice the interesting hypothesis of the existence of an obsolete verb *nu*, 'to be,' started in the foot-note to p. 120. If true, it will clear up more than one obscure point in the structure of the language, and we are therefore glad to be able to draw attention to three facts which go towards confirming it. One is the already mentioned archaic future in *na;* another is (if a vocabulary that we have consulted may be relied on) the nasal termination of the conclusive form of verbs in the dialect of Loochoo, thus *nomoong* (or, as we should now write it, *nomun*), for the classical Japanese *nomu*, 'to drink'; while the third is the termination in *ang* of the negative verbs of the same dialect, thus *nomang*, which, compared with the affirmative form *nomoong*, certainly warrants one in believing that, as Mr. Aston suggests, the negation really resides in the vowel *a*, and not in the syllable *nu*, which we have been accustomed to consider as the negative termination. The objection raised by Mr. Aston himself, viz., the fact that, in so many languages, the letter *n* is an essential part of words implying negation, seems to us to have but little force: for, although Latin, Spanish, German, English, etc., are, from one point of view "many languages," the comparative philologist can only consider them as essentially one, and will carefully guard against allowing their literary and practical importance to mislead him into giving them more than one place in the discussion of a question of this nature.

To conclude by the etymologies, which, to our mind, constitute one of the most important features of the new edition, and which may, we trust, form the nucleus of an independent treatise by the learned author. Mr. Aston, silently renouncing the somewhat hazardous theories once propounded by him before the Asiatic Society, here gives us a piece of most excellent and reliable work. To the mere practical student this portion of the volume will doubtless be of less utility than the subsequent chapters; but the philologist will probably think it more to his purpose than discussions of exceptions to rules of syntax.

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For, *within the limits of one family of languages*, verbal resemblances and differences, if only traceable to certain principles, euphonic and otherwise, must always remain the chief test of the nearness of relationship; and what we require before anything approaching to a fruitful comparison can be instituted between the Tartar family and the Aryan and Semitic, is the discovery of the most original form of the languages constituting the said Tartar family,—of a language, in fact, occupying in this part of the world the place that is taken by Sanskrit in the domain of Aryan speech.* It is to this end that such researches as those of Mr. Aston's lead (pp. 26-38), and those only who have some personal knowledge of the extravagances of the Japanese etymologists over which he makes merry, can fully appreciate the difficulties through which he has had to steer his course in order to reach conclusions, which, indeed, when once arrived at, seem perfectly natural and easy. One man, of course, can not do everything; and we should be extremely sorry to see the author whose work we have been discussing renounce the study of the ancient classics in order to devote his attention to local 'patois' containing no literature worthy to be mentioned. But might not some of those, who, from their position as school-teachers, are exiled to distant provinces, where, if they would not vegetate in complete solitude, they must make themselves acquainted with the local dialect, follow the example given by Mr. Dallas, and contribute towards a thorough etymological knowledge of Japanese the results of their investigations?† The more remote the country-side and the more queer-sounding the jargon, so much the more welcome would these results be; and, above all, if any of those whose business relegates them to the island of Yezo would but condescend to go to school with their Aino coolies, great things might be accomplished in the field of Oriental philology, not only through the cross-light which could not fail to be thrown on the Japanese language by the study of that which it has displaced and from which it cannot but have borrowed a considerable number of words, but by the extension of our acquaintance to a tongne over whose general character and relation to the languages of Tartar descent there still hangs a veil of almost total obscurity. These things are not, as some would fain have us believe, mere triflings with time. The science of language stands closer than any other to the science of the human mind, and a due knowledge of the workings of the human mind is, probably, more important than any other knowledge whatsoever.

* Without being quite so bold as those who would have us believe that the Japanese people are indeed none other than the Lost Tribes of Israel, may we suggest the likelihood of the Japanese language being the most original form of the Tartar tongues? In support of this hypothesis there is not only the fact of its antiquity and remarkable unchangedness, but also that of the simplicity of its phonetic structure. Emigrants seem to preserve more faithfully than "the old folks at home" the language of their mother-country,—*e. g.* the Icelanders, who, to this day, keep almost intact the Scandinavian tongue of a thousand years ago, and the New Englanders, who, as well in pronunciation as in the use of particular words, have adhered to the practice of the Old English Puritans from whom they spring. The Parsees offer, we believe, another instance of emigrants retaining archaic linguistic forms.

† The more eminent Japanese literati are fully aware of the importance of the study of provincial dialects. Mabuchi says:—

"*Tahira no miyako ni mo, Adzuma no oho-ki no moto ni mo, mata koko kashiko no nigihaheru tokoro ni mo, furuki koto nado ha nokoranu wo, kata-inaka no koto wo kikeba, ohoku inishihe no koto zo tsutaharitaru..... Sono kotoba ni yokonamareru gotoku naru aru wo mote subete kotonari to omofu koto nakare. Ko wo yoku toki-uru toki ha, inishihe no oho-miya-buri no uta wo shi mo toki-erareru nari.*"

We are sorry to hear that Lieut-Commander Needham, at present in command of H. M. S. *Hart*, has met with a serious accident. The unfortunate gentleman had been dining at the Peak with Commodore Watson last night and was returning in company with Commander Garbett and Dr. Popham. The three gentlemen started running down the hill, when Mr. Needham tripped and fell over the side of the road on to the jagged rocks. Assistance was at once procured and he was conveyed to the Naval Hospital where he now lies in a dangerous condition.—*China Mail.*

Some considerable concessions have been made by the Chinese in the matter of the Chefoo Convention. We hear that orders have been sent from the Central Government, that native vessels, chartered for the conveyance of foreign merchandise on the transit pass,—and which have hitherto had to pay mast dues and a variety of "squeezes,"—will, in future, on passing the Customs barriers, have to pay tonnage dues only.—*Shanghai Courier.*

COUNTRY TRIPS, BY A VICTIM.

Part 2.

"Vain, very vain, my weary search to find
"That bliss which only centres in the mind:
"Why have I stray'd from pleasure and repose?"

Oh! that I had spoken in time! That I had had the courage to decline the companionship of this brawny Bœotian who led me out by delusive hopes of enjoyment only to perish miserably by slow starvation! That I had not permitted that amiable timidity, or timid amiability, which is so marked a feebleness in my character, and which invariably prevents me from refusing the proposals of my friends no matter how they may clash with my own wishes, to stand in the way of a firm, flat-footed protest against any such absurdity as going out into the wildeness and feeding on the locusts and wild honey of the country. Alas! repentance came too late, and the only consolation for my sufferings is the power I have gained of saying, no, should any one ever again invite me to travel in Japanese style.

As may be imagined, I was permitted to carry but the smallest amount of baggage, so that the treacherous thought, that at one time I must confess to having permitted my mind to dwell on, of smuggling in a few comforts to be used in case of emergency, was only allowed to blossom and bear the fruit of fulfilment to the extent of one small pot of Liebig. It is needless to say that the sanctioned whiskey was not forgotten.

It is not my intention to write an itinerary. I am not going to map out a new tour for the especial benefit of that portion of the community who can make princely progresses and fare sumptuously every day of their journey. Though my trip is no imaginary one, and I can, if called upon, give chapter and verse for every statement I may make, I shall refrain from giving any statistical, geographical or sentimental particulars. I simply wish to relate a plain, unvarnished tale of a few incidents that befell me in my mad chase after pleasure. Therefore, let those who love not misery pass me by, for here I mean to sit and tell my woes.

As long as we were on the high road it was bearable. I will not indeed deny that for a day or two there was a certain amount of neutral enjoyment, inasmuch as there was no positive suffering. At least there was change and freedom. If it was hot, our garments were of the fewest and freest. There was that sensation of perfect liberty which can only be attained by the discarding of collar and necktie. No man can be as free as nature made him so long as he is given over to the base servitude of starch and broadcloth, while he who has never known the luxury of airing his beauty unadorned by immaculate stiffened linen, has never walked in the full light of liberty's unclouded sun. Seated in the swiftly-rolling, respect-destroying *jinrikisha*, arrayed only in Japanese summer gown of soft cotton, the free current of Heaven's air—to say nothing of the dust—circulating round my untrammelled form, I could not but favourably contrast my condition with those unhappy mortals who, in the scorchingest of weather, felt themselves doomed to walk the earth in resplendent boots, perfect shirts with head-elevating collars and hand covering cuffs rivalling the snows of Fuji for whiteness. I knew from long experience that when these garments were indued, freedom shrieked louder than when Kosciusko fell, and shrieking fled. Certainly as far as dress is concerned, I fully agree with travelling in Japanese style. There is no trouble in dressing, while undressing is accomplished in the twinkling of an eye. There are no strings with the irritating faculty of forming themselves into the most inextricable of knots at inopportune moments. There are no buttons to come off when the wearer is beyond all feminine human aid. The positions that Japanese houses require one to assume are no longer impossible, while—and this is not the least of the conveniences of native dress—immediate pursuit of the too attentive and omnipresent flea can be undertaken with an almost absolute certainty of his capture, as he cannot shelter himself in the fastnesses and unassailable positions afforded him by our own attire. It is true that it was difficult to make rapid progress in a wind without constantly eliciting the remark from the astonished country people, "Oh my! look there! look there! What a beautiful man, and what a lovely white skin the

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gentleman has!" My companion said that it was only the ignorant who made such remarks, but I believe he was horribly jealous at the admiration I excited, which certainly could not have been fairly bestowed on him, dressed as he was in faded pink and yellow striped flannel pajamas. For my own part, although I have ever been modestly conscious of my personal attractions, I felt that they had never before met with such appreciation. That which we have always among us we are too apt to despise and a fairly good looking man has no honour in his own community.

But to thoroughly enjoy the luxury of Japanese dress, there must be a body nourished by foreign food inside its ample folds, as I found to my cost before many days elapsed. At present the tea house accomodations were good. The fish was fresh, the soups almost appetizing, the rice well boiled and free from extraneous substances, fruit ripe and plentiful. Fowls too were accommodating, and there was always forthcoming a supply of eggs which had not yet lost their virgin charm of novelty, while on two successive evenings, we had been able to procure the sacrifice of a bird in its adult form, when our souls sighed for meat after the toils of the day. The beer of our youth was also obtainable and went far to make up for any culinary deficiencies. The bitter reproaches of a justly offended stomach had not yet been felt by the rest of the members. Moreover, the accumulated energies of many months of previous comfortable living were supporting me, even as the hybernating bear is able to sustain his forces during his winter's sleep. I was on one occasion weak enough to admit to him who had brought me out on this idiotic expedition—my friend no longer—that it was not bad. "Not bad!" replied he, putting down the picked second leg of the sacrificed fowl, and shovelling down the fifth bowl of rice. "Not bad! I should think not! I knew you'd like it, and you'll like it all the better as you get used to it. First rate *chow*, and much more wholesome than those tinned messes. Here, young woman!" This to the nut-brown, white toothed, buxom waitress who was kneeling all eyes and smiles at the side of her rice box. "Some more rice; jiggyjiggy, that'll do! Yoroshee. Look here, more beer saké arimas, Have got? Then bring more stotsu mottekoy. Hyakoo!" All this in a voice that would not have shamed the monster Polypheme, and given with that air of self complacent, robust enjoyment that is irritating to the last degree to those like myself, whom Providence has endowed with weak amiability tempered with imperfect digestion.

Another great point of annoyance is the unblushing manner in which the Herculean torment, who led me to the slough of misery into which I presently fell, would persist in talking a jargon which he supposed to be Japanese. It can only be described by the term once happily applied to it by our local Punch, the Arimasian dialect. I have devoted many weary hours, to the exclusion of much enjoyment and of far more serviceable pursuits, to the study of the native tongue, and by hard plodding and at great risk of general inpairment of intellect, have succeeded in acquiring therein a certain facility. Especially do I pride myself on the knowledge I possess of select forms of polite address, which with the diamond point of hard application I have suceeded in engraving on the polished tablets of my memory. They may possess the trifling drawback of being very often incomprehensible to the ignorant, with whom one seems mostly to come in contact in the country, while if they are understood by the few intellectual and educated natives whom one may by good fortune meet, they are liable to be responded to by such high flown phraseology as will make the ardent student wish that he had either progressed further in his studies or been content with more modest forms of speech. Still, as far as they go, they are correct, and he, who like myself has by many a long hour's hard study acquired a number of polite words and phrases, will die and make no sign, rather than have recourse to the vulgar, though I must confess generally by the average native, comprehensible, combination of sounds used by my companion, and supposed by him to be Japanese. By myself I can always be impressive and dignified if my meaning be somewhat cloudy, but with this trombone voiced giant I had no chance. If I ordered or attempted to explain anything in quiet and well selected language, he interrupted me, and in his vile gibberish and by aid of expressive pantomime, succeeded in getting what was wanted in about a fourth the time, and with far greater certainty than my polished style could command. There is—I will not disguise it—no conceit like the conceit of the amateur philologist who has acquired a certain knowledge of Japanese, and there is consequently no disgust greater than that which the said amateur feels, when he finds all his hardly acquired learning eclipsed, nay snuffed out, by a companion who has so little respect for superior knowledge as to use the Yokohama dialect in his presence, vauntingly and unashamed. I was disgusted, and I have hated my tormentor ever since.

Then he had no idea of his position, or at any rate had no consideration for mine. He did the most compromising things. He scrambled coppers and apples among the crowd that collected round every tea house where we stopped. He roared out "Ohio" to every coolie and pedlar we met. He chucked girls under the chin, and played antics before the common crowd, taking the laugh that rewarded his fool's tricks as tribute of adoration to his superiority of race. The larger the crowd the better did he seem pleased, and if its component parts were not as the smell of a field—at least of an English field—it was surely as the very incense of praise in his nostrils.

If you are sensitive and would escape keen mental suffering and an acute sense of moral degradation, never go on a country trip with him who sacrifices all sense of dignity to a desire to raise a laugh among the vulgar. Could the man who plays the antics that he thinks amuse the simple villagers, and who cares not how or when he tumbles as long as he can see a grin on their innocent countenances, hear and understand the remarks that such tom-fool pranks elicit, he would surely refrain from being "funny" for the rest of his life. The man that plays mad tricks before a Japanese public; pursues like an ill bred satyr the screaming tea-house nymphs; catches hold of little pocket handkerchiefless children; slaps coolies on the back, and kicks his *jinrikisha* runner, may rest assured that he is bringing himself and all foreign nationalities into hatred, contempt and ridicule. He may be gracious without loss of dignity; amusing without vulgarity; decided without bullying; but if he cannot so comport himself, let him for his own sake and the sake of all foreigners, refrain from going anywhere but to those places in the neighbourhood of Yokohama where the natives are used to the vagaries it pleaseth him to play. In other places he will be looked upon, and rightly, as far below in breeding the lowest coolie for whose applause he tumbles.

Still, as I admit, for the first day or two there was little to grumble at, and forgetful in the dreamful ease of the moment that it might not be always May, that summer roses fade, and that darkest clouds ofttimes obscure the brightest skies, I was weak enough to go into quiet raptures over the delights of a country excursion. Pleasant it was, I admitted, to start off in the early freshness of morning, with all kind of good wishes for a pleasant journey; along the village street, having hasty glimpses of the peaceful people commencing their several daily tasks, pausing from their work a moment as we passed their little shops. Pleasant to be out in the open country on the winding road bordered with the fresh green rice just coming into ear. Pleasant under the sun-flecked avenue of grand old firs, with their welcome shade to the groups of dusty pilgrims, and the laden wayfarers. Pleasant the vignettes between their aged and leaf entwined trunks of the midsummer fields and quiet farms and hamlets nestling in their groves of *sugi* and bamboo, with the background of bold blue hills, in whose cool shadows we were to rest awhile. Pleasant to see the strings of pack horses, with their scarlet trappings, now flashing out in the streaks of sunlight glinting through the branches, or resting in the shadow of some humble hostelrie, while their blue robed, copper legged drivers were standing or lying round, refreshing themselves with a cup of tea and whiff of tiny pipe. Pleasant the mid-day rest and short siesta on the clean mats of a breezy room, while the crickets and cicadas, and all singing, humming and twittering things made a choral accompaniment to the tiny stream that trickled from its bamboo spout into the little pond with the gold fish and pink lotos. Pleasant the arrival at the night's resting place after the sun had gone down, when all the village was hazy with the blue smoke of the evening fires, and the

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brown roofs told out richly against the yellow twilight sky. Pleasant the warm welcome that greeted our coming, as though we were honoured and expected guests instead of two chance foreign tourists. Pleasant the bath that made one forget all the fatigues of the day, and changed exhaustion into blissful lassitude as we lay on the mats sipping the straw coloured tea and smoking a fragrant cigarette. Pleasant the rest on the quilts that—

No! I must stop. It was nothing of the kind. I was, I confess, foolish enough to gush thus in my diary on the evening of the second day out. I suppose I felt it all at the time, or if I did not, I felt that I ought to feel it. It is the general style in which the traveller endeavours to give utterance to his impressions, and it seemed the proper thing to do. But looking back on that journey, here from my comfortable home I repeat it was nothing of the kind. When I reflect on the best nights spent even in the best of places, under the most favourable conditions, and contrast them with the luxuries that I had left behind, I find that I must retract all that I have said about pleasant episodes, lest I should mislead some unfortunate into believing that there is any pleasure in such a country trip as mine, and cause him to suffer the experiences which I was to endure. Talk of comfort in a Japanese tea-house, when one remembers all the comforts one has wilfully abandoned!

"Comfort? comfort scorned of devils! this is truth the poet sings,
"That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things."

The next day found us at the foot of the mountains, where—but let me breath awhile! Even the memory is painful!

Correspondence

BAD ROADS AND TAXATION IN JAPAN.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

August 24th, 1877.

Sir,—The subject "bad roads and taxation" appearing to me to have a more important bearing on the future prosperity of this country than almost any other, I must make this my apology for again bringing forward, even in the shape of a letter, opinions or advice to the Japanese which, no doubt, they may have often already received, but to which, if such be the case, it would seem they have so far turned a somewhat deaf ear.

The opinions and advice to which I would now draw their attention are not my own; they are those of another, which I entirely endorse, and although delivered with reference to another country and another people, strike me as being sufficiently applicable (*mutatis mutandis*) to this country and people, as to merit that publicity should be given to them in every way, that may tend to produce an improvement in the existing means of communication from farm land to market town, and a more contented frame of mind in the much tax-begrieved peasant.

Col. Baker in his admirable and truthful work on Turkey, thus briefly refers to the means of communication in that country and the consequent disastrous results:—

"The Government on their side are to blame for not making and keeping up roads of communication by which the produce of land may be brought to market. By neglecting this duty the Porte locks up her wealth and puts the key in her pocket.

"There are hundreds of thousands of acres of the richest land in the world, which might be cultivated with profit if there were good roads of communication, but as it is, all the bulk of the traffic of the country has to be done *by pack-animals instead of wheeled carriages. One horse would drag in a cart as much as four horses could carry*; the consequence is, that food has to be grown to feed three horses instead of one. The horse is useless for purposes of food, and therefore this unnecessary expenditure of labour to provide his keep and to rear him, is sheer loss to the State and people, and may be set down at many millions of pounds. Again the country is not adequately populated per square mile of area, consequently labour is to a certain extent deficient; therefore, if means were taken to reduce the number of horses used for traffic it would also reduce the number of men who are employed to attend to them, and would leave the surplus for the profitable cultivation of the enormous amount of rich but waste lands.

"To give some idea of the loss this must entail upon the country, I will instance my own case. My estate is only eight miles from Salonica, and five years ago the magnificent highway-road to Seres was made, and passes close to the property. The road has never been touched from that day to this, and is now impassable for wheeled carriages. The consequence is that, although I have an excellent market only eight miles off, *I must send all my grain to it on pack-animals, and for that short distance it costs me 6 per cent. on the value of the grain, while with wheeled carriages, and the road in order, the cost would be only 1 per cent. Here is a sheer and unnecessary loss of 5 per cent. on the produce of one farm.* And in this sense, that which is a loss to the producer is indirectly a a proportionate loss to the Government.

"If some of the many millions which were borrowed by Turkey had been spent in making canals and roads of communication, and *keeping them in order*, instead of being squandered on the huge palaces at the capital, the country would have been able to meet her liabilities, and would have had revenue to spare to strengthen her for the war which is probably approaching."

With respect to the tax grievance he says:—"The outcry of oppressive taxation is greatly exaggerated, but that hardships exist in the collection there is no doubt. The reason that the rayah finds the burden of taxation so heavy is almost entirely his own fault, or rather, I should say, the fault of his religion. The Greek Church ordains 180 feast and fast days out of the year, on which the strict Catholic or the lazy man need not work—nearly half the year. Under such circumstances, it is hardly matter of surprise that taxes should press heavily."

I believe this to be in a great measure true of the tax outcry in this country. If the Japanese would only appreciate the value of time, if they would abolish say a half of their *ichi rokus, matsuris*, endless festivals, and joss chin chinnings which I should compute as taking up over 100 days a year (not quite as bad as their brethern of the Greek Church, however), they would not find the load quite so difficult to bear, more work would be done, and the opportunities for a fruitless expenditure of their gains would be considerably diminished. Much work no doubt makes Jack a dull boy, but too much play will not tend to make him thrifty, prudent or clever.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HIYAKUSHO TERAKI.

LOSS OF THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES STEAMER *MEIKONG*.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Suez, 1st July, 1877.

Dear Sir,—As I believe the loss of the Messageries Maritimes S.S. *Meikong* will excite considerable interest, I send you a narrative of the event, all the particulars of which can be testified to by myself and others.

We left Point de Galle on Sunday, June 10th, at about 4.30 P.M., and experienced for the first four days much calmer weather than we expected, in consequence of the Captain taking a southerly course to escape the full force of the monsoon. On Sunday, the 17th, we had a stiff breeze all day and were under full sail and steam, expecting to make Cape Gardafui that evening. It was a fine moonlight night. Most of the passengers had turned in, when we were awakened by three severe bumps which brought all from their cabins eager to learn what had happened. Two of the passengers were on deck, and at once knew the cause, having noticed the proximity of the land some minutes before the ship struck. Immediately confusion and terror spread thoughout the ship. The saloon was filled with ladies and children, whose shrieks and cries added to the general dismay. On reaching the deck the steamer was found to be heeling over towards the land, which appeared to be not more than 100 yards from our starboard side,

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and which the commander informed us was the mainland of Africa. Ahead of us we could see a high prominent headland, whilst on our starboard, we now being broadside on to the shore, we could discern a low lying coast with a white fringe of surf beating angrily upon it. All this while waves broke continuously over the ship, pouring over the awnings and down the hatchways and saloon skylights, which were open. The first action of all on board seemed to be to secure life belts, some of which hung in each cabin. No orders having been heard or instructions given, the passengers were left entirely to themselves to assist one another as best they could, and to support and encourage the ladies and children. After some delay three boats were consecutively lowered, by which a few of the male passengers got away. By the second boat a rope was conveyed to land and made fast. The third alone returned to the ship, full of water, the men being hauled on board by ropes, while of the second boat's crew two sailors unfortunately lost their lives in the surf which was dashing high on the rocky shore. It was at this time the Captain decided to delay the disembarkation of the passengers and crew until daylight. A terribly anxious time was passed by all on board during the four hours which intervened before daybreak. There seemed to be no order of any kind maintained; no means, by casting the lead, or otherwise, were taken to discover the position of the vessel upon the rocks; no signals of distress were exhibited, nor did any of the officers either assure us of our safety or organize means of escape, whilst all parts of the vessel were filled with groups of Chinese servants, stokers, and stewards seemingly bent on taking care of themselves, and securing their own property regardless of the passengers, while even in some instances cabins were ransacked. All that was done in the above-mentioned time was to bring one of the three remaining boats on board from the port to the starboard side. During this time no attempt was made or advice given to save or secure any valuables or cabin luggage, nor were the passengers told to put on other garments than those they stood in, which in many instances consisted only of night clothes. From time to time seas broke violently over the vessel, bumping her on the rocks, and exciting considerable doubts among the passengers as to whether she would remain till the morning. At about 4 a.m. we were made aware, by the shouts of the party on shore, of the lights of a steamer approaching on our port quarter, and the Captain then for the first time sent up rockets and himself held blue lights over the stern. Three guns were also fired, and we had the satisfaction of seeing our signals replied to. At dawn disembarkation commenced with one small boat, which was hauled backwards and forwards through the surf by means of the rope fixed on shore, and thus all were eventually landed in safety. The Captain had in the meantime sent a boat with an officer and crew to communicate with the steamer lying in the offing and making signals, which, however, were not replied to by the *Meikong*. In consequence of the high wind and the sea running at the time, this boat was unable to reach the steamer, the *Glenartney*, and would have been unable to communicate, had not Captain Gulland lowered a boat and so reached them when they were almost exhausted. This boat was unable to return to the *Meikong*, and was ultimately abandoned on shore, the officer and crew returning to the rest of us on board. The passengers, on leaving the *Meikong*, were prevented by the officers from taking with them into the boat even the very smallest packages, such as hand-bags, shawls, clothes, etc., being assured that the baggage would eventually be brought on shore, so that in many instances passengers went to their cabins before leaving and safely packed everything—taking absolutely nothing with them. On reaching the shore we found ourselves intermingling with numbers of the natives—Somalis—all armed with swords and spears, and in some few instances with matchlocks, but to all appearance they were not disposed to be hostile. The English passengers were fully occupied as they landed in making the ladies and children as comfortable as possible under these trying circumstances,—drying clothes, collecting chairs, and rigging up sails as protection from the burning sun; also in keeping at a distance the inquisitive natives. There being no officer on shore to take direction of affairs until the Commissaire arrived, bringing with him a few bags of biscuits drenched with salt water and also a few bottles of wine, nothing was known as to what was to be done. At this time we saw the *Glenartney* steaming off, and we imagined she had left us to our fate, but the first officer and a sailor from that vessel appeared in a few hours in a very exhausted state, having come overland. They brought the welcome news that the *Glenartney* was lying in a small bay, about six miles off on the other side of Cape Gardafui, waiting to take us on board. They urgently requested that the first detachment of passengers should start and make their way to the steamer, in order to inform her Captain that the remainder would shortly follow. This was done, about a dozen leaving at this time. By 2.15 p.m. the crew were all landed, no one being left on board but the Commander, first officer, and a few others, who brought with them all that was saved, viz.: the diplomatic despatches, registered letters, ships papers, instruments, arms, etc. Up to this moment the Captain had not decided on the entire abandonment of the vessel, both he and the Commissaire assuring several passengers that their baggage would be saved. The Captain of the *Glenartney*, who had himself walked over from his ship, stated that he would wait until eight o'clock next morning, and also send a portion of his crew to assist in saving anything possible, which offer, however, at the last moment the Captain of the *Meikong* declined. To prove the practicability of saving the valuable portion of the cabin luggage, it may be here observed that one gentleman, on the promise of reward to one of the crew, obtained his two despatch boxes from his cabin, this being just previous to the Captain's decision to abandon the steamer. Some time before the commander had left the vessel numbers of natives had swam to and were allowed on board, and were observed collecting and throwing overboard anything they could secure. Leaving this magnificent vessel with a very valuable cargo, with mails, passengers' baggages, all abandoned to the crowds of Somalis who now were swarming over it, although lying on a fairly even keel and within a hundred yards of shore and in a comparatively smooth sea, the remainder of the passengers, the officers and the crew commenced their march across the burning desert which separated them from the bay where the *Glenartney* was lying. Owing to the forethought and activity of some of the English passengers, the weakest of the ladies and children were carried by chairs lashed upon oars, which by bribes and promises of money they induced the black stokers to carry, without which aid the ladies must have inevitably perished. Along these ten miles of soft sand, under a scorching sun, with no water, food or means of sustenance, was to be seen a long straggling train of people, in many cases shoeless, hatless, and half clothed, and some in their night dresses only, while the crew who ought to have assisted the weak and failing, carried with them their bundles and packages down to such trumpery as monkeys, parrots, etc. It was a most heart-rending sight to see delicate ladies, some walking in slippers, half dead with thirst and exhaustion, struggling for their very lives to the end of the journey. On our arrival at the bay we found the boats of the *Glenartney* ready to receive and convey us as fast as possible, and thoughtfully supplied with fresh water, which was eagerly swallowed by one and all. There we heard also the sad news of the death by exhaustion of one of our fellow passengers in the first detachment, and also of that of the Commissaire from sun stroke. At length all the others having arrived safely on board, we left the bay at about midnight for Aden, where we arrived at 10 a.m. on the 20th, having in the meantime experienced unexampled kindness and generosity from Captain Gulland and his officers and crew, who not only supplied us with food, but gave clothes to those who were most in need of them, and but for whose gallant and willing help the loss of life among the passengers would undoubtedly have been very great. The passengers were requested to meet at the Messageries Maritimes office at Aden on the 22nd to hear the report of the Captain of the *Meikong* read in reference to the loss of the ship and the abandonment of the baggage. It contained so many statements which were not considered in accordance with facts, that it was not signed by any of the English passengers, who before leaving Aden handed in to the Political Resident a protest which contains the foregoing particulars.

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There are to be added the few following facts :—H. M. troopship *Tamar* passed the Cape on 5.30 p.m. on the afternoon of the 18th, and seeing the French colours and Company's flag which had been left flying half mast high, stood in and signalled for some time, but receiving no reply, and being short of coal proceeded at length on her way. On 20th June in the afternoon, the French troopship *Finnisterre* also passed the same place, but laid to and sent on board the wreck a party of men with strict orders to touch nothing. They found the deck in possession of Somalis who had taken up their quarters there and were feeding on the sheep and other live stock of the *Meikong*. The boarding party easily drove them off, and examined all parts of the ship. One man brought away with him a photograph album out of the saloon, belonging to one of the first class passengers. It is now in his possession and is quite uninjured. From the foregoing I wish to draw attention to the several points of complaint which we make.

By whose mistake or negligence this ship was, on a moonlight night, run on shore at full speed between Cape Gardafui, rising 900 feet from the sea, and a headland some four miles south of it fully 300 feet high, it is for the French authorities to discover. As I have said above, the shore was noticed by passengers on board some minutes before the vessel struck. Why were no signals of distress exhibited until the *Glenartney* was sighted by the party on shore? Why was no lead thrown to discover our positions on the rocks? Had there been deep water either at stem or stern we might have slid from where we struck, and been engulphed at any moment. How was it no attempt was made to prepare to save any thing during the hours we waited for daylight, with twelve officers, including engineers, and a crew of over 150 men, with nearly five hours at their disposal and already possessing a rope communication with the shore? It is almost incredible to believe that nothing was done, and nothing whatever was saved. But on the other hand, passengers were prevented taking with them trifling packages, being informed that their cabin luggage would follow them.

There is little more to add concerning this miserable calamity. That the officers were content to see ladies, young and feeble, toiling over the burning desert, sinking for want of what a little forethought and care would so easily have supplied, is perfectly astounding. So satisfied were the English passengers of the possibility of saving the greater part of their baggage and valuables, that they prevailed on the Political Resident at Aden to offer H.M.S. *Vestal*, then lying at anchor, for the protection of the wreck. This was declined by the French Consul and Messageries Agent as unnecessary, whereas before we left Aden, Arabs had already left to buy up what fell into the hands of the Somalis.

We arrived here to-day by the P. & O. steamer *Zambesi*, all suffering from the effects of exposure to the sun and the most miserable week, spent at Aden, that imagination can conceive. I ought to mention that the number of passengers did not exceed eighty—including all classes and children.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A PASSENGER.

We hear that Hu-kwan-yung, the well-known banker of Hangchow, has completed the negotiations with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the Chinese loan, which was to have been advanced by the Japanese. The amount is five million Hai-kwan taels, or about £1,600,000. It may be mentioned that the loan, unlike the last, is not in silver but in sterling. The rate of interest is ten per cent. per annum. The Customs revenues of Canton, Ningpo, Shanghai, and Hankow are hypothecated as security for the debt.—*Shanghai Courier.*

In reference to the paragraph which appeared in our issue of the 26th July, to the effect that it was rumoured that the Japanese had protested against the negotiations of the last loan to the Chinese Government, we learn that the matter has been amicably settled. The Chinese contractor of the loan, which was to have come before the public on the first of September, has purchased from the Japanese 50,000 piculs of rice for the use of sufferers by the inundation in the province of Fokien. The profit on this transaction will, we supppose, be considered by the Japanese as a sort of equivalent for what might have been got from the loan.—*Shanghai Courier.*

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Wednesday, August 22nd, 1877.

MESSRS. STILLFRIED & ANDERSEN *v.* D. WELSH.

The plaintiffs in this case, who were represented by Mr Andersen, sought to recover certain bills which had been placed in the hands of the defendant for collection, and monies which had been collected by him. Mr Welsh defended his case in person.

His Honour asked Mr Welsh if he had rendered a statement of accounts to the plaintiffs, and he replied in the negative. He stated that he had been employed by the plaintiffs first of all on a salary, but it was subsequently arranged that he should collect accounts, sell views, etc. on commission. Last month he obtained a situation and applied to the plaintiffs for a settlement, which they promised to give him but had not done so. He had made out a statement from which he believed that Messrs Stillfried and Andersen were indebted to him.

Mr Andersen informed the Court that he was willing to have a settlement but had been unable to get one through the perversity of the defendant, who had collected monies and said that he had not done so. Consequently the plaintiffs were afraid to apply to persons owing them money for fear they should have already paid the defendant. The defendant had informed him that an officer belonging to a British man-of-war had not paid his account; but on application to the officer for payment he produced a receipt showing that he had paid the money to Welsh.

At the suggestion of His Honour both parties ultimately agreed to a adjournment of the case in order to allow them the opportunity of exhanging accounts with each other. His Honour then made the following order.

It is ordered by consent that the defendant within one week from this day deliver to the plaintiff an account of all monies that he has collected for them, and a list of all the invoices received by him from the plaintiff to the amount of which he has not collected, and that he return such invoices not so collected to the plaintiffs and that the plaintiff within the same time deliver to the defendant an account of all commissions due by them to him, and that the further hearing be adjourned until Wednesday, the 19th of September, 1877, at 10 o'clock.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before GEN. T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Tuesday, August 21st, 1877.

F. V. DICKINS *v.* A. C. DUNN.

The plaintiff claimed the sum of $2,400, retainer's fee.

Mr Dickins opened his case by saying that he had done all he possibly could to settle the affair without bringing in into Court, but had failed. While conducting a case for Mr Dunn in the Tsuki *Saibansho*, some Japanese witnesses were required, but they refused to attend unless the *Saibansho* ordered them. The *Saibansho* refused to do this, and the end of the affair was that it was referred home to America. A great deal of correspondence took place which was carried on by him, Mr Dickins. Eventually all witnesses who were required were summoned to the *Joto Saibansho*, and the case was heard and occupied fifteen sittings, and resulted in favour of Mr Dunn for some $15,000. The petition had been at first for something like $50,000, but on a new petition having to be presented to the *Joto Saibansho*, he Mr Dickins, thought it would be better not to claim such a large amount, and advised Mr Dunn to take off $25,000 which was accordingly done. At the same time he advised that a smaller claim for $700 should not be included in the case for damages, as the two claims would be better separate. When the case was taken into the *Joto Saibansho*, different arrangements were made with regard to his, Mr Dickins, fee, as he could not foresee all which afterwards transpired when he accepted the sum of $500, and it was ultimately agreed that $1,500 should be paid as retainer's fee if the case was successful, and in the event of its failure $800. Mr Dunn did not carry out this arrangement, and so he, Mr Dickins, made out a bill of costs according to the rules of the profession in the English Court, and the sum he now claimed was the amount of that bill. After the demand in the petition being claimed, Mr Dunn admitted that something was due him, Mr Dickins, and as to how much, it was resolved should be settled by an arbitrator. The arbitration, however, fell through on account of Mr Dunn claiming the sum of $700, the amount of the claim which he said ought to have been filed in the petition in the main case heard in the *Joto Saibansho*. This Mr Dickins could not agree to.

Mr Dickins was then sworn and said:—In 1874 Mr Dunn employed me to conduct a case against the Petroleum Company, in which he was plaintiff, demanding $50,000 damages for wrongful dismissal from their service, and 700 odd dollars, a debt alleged to be due from the Company to him. After his first interview, at which I did not understand whether I was retained or not, the Petroleum Company called upon me and wished to engage me. I refused, considering myself in honour bound to Mr Dunn, although they were willing to pay me a good sum down. On the 15th of April, I wrote to Colonel Dunn the following letter: (letter produced and marked A, Mr Dickins reading it, and the substance of the document was objecting to Mr Dunn having drawn out a petition without first consulting Mr Dickins; and also informing Mr Dunn that the other side had been to him requesting him to undertake their case.) In consequence of that letter I was formally

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retained by Mr Dunn apd the sum agreed upon was $500. In answer to the offer on the part of Mr Dunn I wrote a letter dated April 24th, 1875. (Letter produced and read and marked B, its purport being that he, Mr Dickins, accepted the terms offered and that he declined to undertake the claim for $750.) I then attended the case in the Tsukiji *Saibansho*, three days altogether when the case came to an end through the refusal of the Court to call certain Japanese witnesses who would not come without being summoned. On this point of the summoning of witnesses, I made representations to the Court, had numerous interviews with Mr Dunn and the American minister, conducted a long correspondence with the latter concerning it, and prepared statements and other papers for transmission to the U. S. Government. This ended in the case being again brought on in the *Joto Saibansho*, which had been created in the interval. A new petition was drawn up by me and filed, by which in accordance with my advice, Mr Dunn reduced the claim contained in the original petition drawn up by himself, from $50,000 to $25,000, and omitted by my advice, the claim for $750. Between the petition in the *Joto Saibansho* being settled, filed and heard, numerous conferences took place between Mr Dunn and myself, and his witnesses; and evidence of one witness, after considerable trouble, being procured beforehand. On the 16th of Jan., 1875, in pursuance of negotiation relative to costs, I wrote a letter to Mr Dunn (Letter read and marked C and was to the effect that the terms proposed could not be accepted, and proposing the sum of $1,500 in the event of success and $800 in the event of non-success). The terms of this letter were agreed to by Mr Dunn, both verbally and in writting, and I accordingly conducted the case in the *Joto Saibansho*. The hearing commenced on the 14th of January, 1875, and after many adjournments terminated about the 12th of April, 1875, some 15 sittings having taken place. Judgment was pronounced in favour of Mr Dunn on October 30th, 1875. In the meantime the Court was frequently pressed by me to render judgment. During the trial the charge of incompetency against Mr Dunn was repeated by the oil company and much insisted upon. From this accusation Mr Dunn came out vindicated in every respect, and the charges of disobedience were shown to be as frivolous, and were by judgment of the Court, accepted as being as frivolous as the charge of incompetency. When the judgment had been obtained, I considered it my duty, under the letter of the 16th of January, 1875, to be at an end, and during 1875 and 1876 I pressed Mr Dunn for payment at least of my disbursements. I also pressed him for payment of, or security for, my costs, and I mentioned the consignment of his judgment, with which I would be contented as security. Not a faithing was paid me. (Letter produced read and marked D certifying, that within two days, if some arrangement was not arrived at, he, Mr Dickins would sue Mr Dunn. A bill of costs was included in the letter). The statements contained in the bill of costs are true, and its items are reasonable and fair, according to the practice of the profession in Yokohama. In answer to that letter, I received one from Mr Dunn dated 30th of September, 1876 (letter produced, read and marked E The contents were objecting to the bill of costs; and with regard to the disbursements of Mr Dickins Mr Dunn would pay as soon as possible). I then wrote another letter to Mr Dunn. (Letter produced and marked F, proposing to submit the account to some gentleman). Nothing came of the correspondence, my offer being refused both verbally and in writing. (Letter, dated October 6, 1876, from Mr Dunn, produced and read and marked G, acknowledging that the offer to refer the matter to a countryman of his was fair and honourable. A letter was also read dated July 1876, and another without any date, marked H and I respectively). In consequence of the correspondence between Mr Dunn and myself, it was determined that the matter should be submitted to the arbitration of Mr Boissonade. I had previously commenced this action in this Court against Mr Dunn. When the agreement to arbitrate was made, the Court made an order to that effect. On the 12th of January, 1877, I received a letter from Mr Dunn with a copy of my bill of costs. (Letter read, marked K, stating that Mr Dunn was anxious to have the matter settled by arbitration.) An agreement of arbitration was then drawn up submitting to Mr Boissonade my claim against Mr Dunn. To this agreement additions were added by both parties, which I propose to produce in evidence (Agreement of arbitration read, put in and marked L.) The arbitration fell through owing to Mr Dunn's demand that the arbitrator should arbitrate upon a counter claim put forward by Mr Dunn, demanding payment from me of the sum of $750 odd dollars, and denying me any remuneration whatever, on the ground that I had forfeited my right to it by not tacking on his claim of 750 odd dollars in his claim for wrongful dismission. The bill of costs put in is that upon which I sue.

Recess till 1.30 p.m.

On the Court resuming its sitting this afternoon Mr Dunn cross-examined Mr Dickins.

Mr Dickins:—I furnished documents to Mr Bingham. There were letters to Mr Mitchell and to several others. The reason I sent Mr Hall to copy the correspondence at your house was because you had them altogether.

This concluded the plaintiff's case.

Ambrose C. Dunn was them sworn and said:

May it please your honor I have made a brief of this which I wish to read. I the defendant commenced action by filing my petition through the Consul in Yokohama, against the Japanese Petroleum Company on the 24th of March, 1874, as per documents 1 and 2. (Letter produced dated March 28th, 1874, to the U. S. Consul, marked 1. The purport was that Mr Dunn intended to take action against the Petrolenm Company.) I call particular attention to the items $556.50 and $200, being my own funds disbursed in 1873, or thereabouts for the said Oil Company, as stated in exhibit (1). I received a letter from Mr Dickins, 18th April, (plaintiff's exhibit A). I have never disputed employing the plaintiff as my attorney in the prosecution of my claim against the Oil Company. I employed him on the 23rd of April 1874, but I deny employing him in September 1874 as set forth in the petition.

Mr Dickins remarked that he wished to amend that part of the petition, which was done.

Defendant then read a letter in which he had offered Mr Dickins the sum of five hundred dollars and five per cent interest on the $750. Mr Dickins's answer was then read accepting the proposal with the exception of conducting the case for 750 odd dollars.

Defendant continued:—Mr Dickins' agreed to accept the $500. By a miscarriage of justice my case was thrown out of the Tsukiji *Saibansho*, at which time plaintiff had obtained all my papers and then refused to carry on the case in the *Joto Saibansho*. On my demanding them, Mr Dickins refused to deliver me the papers unless I paid him $500 for the making of a new agreement. To save time and expense I was forced to make a new agreement (plaintiff's exhibit C.) My petition to the Tsukiji *Saibansho* had been prepared by myself. Mr Dickins had not prepared a single paper at that time or given any legal advice whatever. The only work done by Mr Dickins was to attend two days at Tsukiji and the writing of a short letter to the Minister in regard to my case. So the plaintiff really did nothing; and refused to carry on the case unless I paid him $500 or made a new agreement. By the new contract plaintiff binds himself to a final issue in the *Joto Saibansho*, and not until the final issue was plaintiff entitled to demand payment for his services; and on my refusing to pay until the final issue, Mr Dickins decided to retire fron the case and instituted a suit against me in the U. S. Consular Court. The case against the Petroleum Company is still pending. On the 30th of October 1875, judgment was rendered in my favour for about $20,000, including interest. The Company then appealed, and on December 26th 1876, a final dicision confirmed the first decision less $1,000 house rent. Then it was sent to the Tôkiô *Saibansho* to be executed. Then I was notified on the 11th of June last to appear before the Tôkiô *Saibansho*, for the purpose of enquiring into the individual responsibility of the shareholders in the Company, and there the matter rests. Mr Dickins left the case in October after the decision of the *Joto Saibansho*. I not only represented my case myself in the *Joto Saibansho*, but also in the *Daishin-In* on account of Mr Dickins leaving the case.

Witness produced the copy of a letter written by him to Mr Dickins on January 18th, 1875 and several other documents bearing upon the statement that Mr Dickins had retired from the case. Mr Dickins' letters to defendant were to the effect that he could not dance attendance at the Japanese Court without seeing a glimpse of some compensation, as every day he left his office was a loss of from $50 to $75; and complaining of defendant writing as if he were the injured party instead of him, Mr. Dickins. The Bill of costs was then read.

His Honour asked Mr Dickins why it was that he claimed more than the $1,500, to which he replied that it was on account of Mr Dunn not complying with that agreement.

Defendant then read the following statement which was got up on purpose to present to the arbitrator, and the marks of the exhibits which are defendant's own and not His Honour's.

1st.—I, the defendant, commenced action by filing my petition through the U. S. Consul at Yokohama on the 24th day of March, 1874, in the *Shihosho*, Tokio, *vs.* the Japanese Oil Company as per enclosures marked Nos. 1 and 2.

2nd.—Attention is particularly called to the items 556 50, and 200 Mexican dollars, being defendant's own funds disbursed by him in 1873, or thereabouts, for the said Oil Company as stated in bill or petition as per enclosures marked No. 2, amounting to the sum of 756.50 Mexican dollars, without interest, and by the filing of said bill or petition, it brought forth enclosure marked No. 3 from the plaintiff, Mr. Dickins, bearing date April 18th, 1874.

3rd—Defendant has never disputed the employing of plaintiff as his attorney in the prosecution of his claim *v.* the Japanese, Oil Company before the *Shishosho*, on the 23rd day of April, 1874. But defendant does deny employing him during the month of September, 1874, as set forth by plaintiff in his sworn petition before the U. S. Consul-General as per enclosure marked A. By reference to enclosure marked B, of date April 23rd, 1874, to the plaintiff, it will be seen defendant submitted his proposition for plaintiff's employment and by enclosure marked C, bearing date April 24, 1874, will be found plaintiff's answer accepting defendant's proposition for 500 dollars fee to conduct defendant's case to a final issue in the *Shihosho*, but refusing defendant's offer of 5 per cent. on the aforesaid sum of 756.70 Mexican dollars, as it really required no legal proceedings, as per enclosure marked B. These documents, or agreement B and C, defendant considered equally binding on plaintiff and detendant, and by the express terms of said enclosures B and C, nothing can be more clear, than that plaintiff faithfully bound himself, and did undertake the carrying on of defandant's case before the *Shihosho* to a final issue, and upon said final issue plaintiff was to receive 500 dollars.

4th.—By a miscarriage of justice, defendant's suit on the 2nd day of trial was thrown out of the Tsukiji *Saibansho*,—a court of the *Shihosho*;—at which time plaintiff obtained possession of all defendant's papers, &c., in the case, and he, thereby, took advantage of the situation by breaking his agreements as per enclosure B and C, and emphatically refused to conduct the defendant's case in the *Joto Saibansho*, *Shihosho*, which court was the first to try the defendant's cause, as the Tsukiji *Saibansho*, *Shihosho*, had refused a trial, all of this in violation of plaintiff's solemn agreement aforesaid with defendant. And on demand of defendant the plaintiff refused to deliver up to defendant said papers, etc., that defendant might forward them through the U. S. Consul to the

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Joto Saibansho, Shihosho, unless defendant paid the plaintiff 500 dollars, or the making of a new agreement. With these remarkable proceedings on the part of the plaintiff, defendant consulted a friend, and after said consultation, it appeared defendant would have to proceed against plaintiff in the English Court, to recover his papers &c., that were illegally held by the plaintiff. And defendant, to save himself time and expense, after an elapse of a few days was forced to the making of a new agreement as per enclosure marked D, bearing date January 16th, 1875.

5.—Defendant's petition before the Tsukiji *Saibansho* had been prepared by defendant's himself, and forwarded through the United States Consul at Yokohama, to the said Tsukiji *Saibansho*, as per enclosure marked 1 and 2. The plaintiff had not prepared a single paper in defendant's case at that time, or given defendant any legal advice whatever, see enclosure marked No. 3, received from plaintiff after defendant had filed his petition. The only work plaintiff did under the agreement as per enclosures B, and C, before the Court or elsewhere, was part of two days attendance on the trial in said Tsukiji *Saibansho*, a short interview with the U. S. Minister, this interview being part of said two days attendance at said Court, and the writing of a short letter to the U. S. Minister in regard to defendant's case in the Tsukiji *Saibansho*. So the plaintiff really did nothing but to break off his agreement with defendant, and refuse to further carry on defendant's case, without defendant pays him 500 dollars for doing almost nothing, or make a new agreement as per enclosure D.

6.—Now in regard to said new forced agreement of the plaintiff with the defendant as per enclosure marked D, and defendant's answer, see enclosure marked E, said plaintiff sets to work again and binds himself to conduct proceedings in defendant's behalf in the *Shihosho* to a final issue, and here take notice in all of plainti's and defendant's agreements made, see enclosures B, C, and Dfplaintiff is to prosecute defendant's case to a final issue in the *Shihosho*. There is no particular Court of the *Shihosho* named in said agreements, and nothing is more clear but that plaintiff was bound to prosecute defendants's case in any and all Courts of the *Shihosho*, until finally settled, and not until that final issue was plaintiff entitled to demand from defendant payment for services. And by the refusal of plaintiff's demands by the defendant as pay for services, as not being in conformity with the plaintiff's and defendant's agreement, he the plaintiff retired from the case, and instituted suits against the defendant, in the U.S. Consular General Court, as per enclosures marked A, C and H, when defendant was summoned, and a day fixed for the trial. This said new agreement, see enclosure marked D. And, mark you, plaintiff also ignores, violates and neglects to carry out, and the plaintiff point-blank refuses to conduct further proceedings in defendant's behalf, and, too, mark you, whilst defendant's case is still pending in the *Shihosho*, and the plaintiff actually withdraws from defendant's case, see plaintiff's notices to defendant, as per enclosures marked F, I, and K, thereby placing defendant's case in great jeopardy, and leaving defendant to prosecute his own case to a final issue before the *Shihosho*. But before said notice of plaintiff's withdrawal from defendant's case, the plaintiff's neglect of defendant's interests was such that defendant was compelled repeatedly to seek the advice and assistance of the U. S. Minister to aid defendant in the prosecution of his cause before the various courts of the *Shihosho*, for the reason it was impossible to get the plaintiff to advise with or come to Tôkiô, in defendants interest. Some proofs of this will be found marked "Miscellaneous Papers," showing that defendant was prosecuting his own case before the courts previous to the withdrawal of the plaintiff from defendant's case.

7.—Attention is further called to other extraordinary and remarkable demands of the plaintiff and his persistence in ignoring his new forced agreement of enclosure marked D, using plaintiff's words "before devoting further time to defendants interest, &c."

8.—The plaintiff complains in many of his letters, (as per enclosures accompanying this answer) and in his sworn petition as per enclosure A, of the great length of time taken in defendant's case, and of the serious loss plaintiff sustained in devoting time to defendant's case. The defendant admits the great length of time taken. We, plaintiff and defendant, could not forsee how it would be possible that much time could be taken over so plain a case, the defendant denies, however, that plaintiff sustained any considerable loss in devoting time to defendant's case, to the detriment of other business coming into plaintiff's hands. Defendant cites the honourable arbitrator, to the records of the case in the hands of Judge Numa, who presided at the hearing of the case, to the *fact* that plaintiff did from time to time, *ask* and receive, the adjournment of the court from day to day and even week to week, in order that plaintiff might attend to other business in Yokohama and elsewhere. This frequent adjournment was against the earnest protest of the defendent, and oft times of the judge of the court. The defendant complains that he suffered much loss of time, as well as great expense from the hands of plaintiff by said delays.

9.—The plaintiff claims he acted as Counsel for defendant from September 1874, to June 1876, and claims as fees, disbursements, etc, the sum of $2,490, as per his bill of costs, see exhibit marked W The defendant states the trial commenced on the 14th of January 1875, and terminated on the 12th of April 1875,—15 days only being occupied in the trial. Judgment was delivered by the *Joto Saibansho, Shihosho*, on the 30th day of October 1875, (not the 29th as plaintiff states) this being on or about five months after the hearing of the case. Now between the time of the court concluding the hearing, and the rendering of the said judgment, the plaintiff did nothing in the case, the plaintiff was not even present at the rendering of the judgement of the *Joto Saibansho*, in defendant's case, defendant had to appear and receive the judgment, which judgment was appealed against by the said Oil Company, to the *Daishi-In, Shihosho*, and from the 30th day of October 1875, the delivering the judgment, by the *Joto Saibansho*, up to this present time plaintiff has done nothing but make one visit to Tôkiô, calling on the U. S. Minister, and the writing of a short petition to the Tôkiô *Saibansho*.

In regard to another of plaintiff's extraordinary demands, in his claim for $2,490, as per exhibit W., I have only to say it is perfectly absurd and ridiculous, and at variance with his agreements, see enclosures B. C. and D.

10.—Enclosures marked R H.S N.G.O.P. and No 4 defendant submits as important evidence bearing on the case, as they speak for themselves.

11.—Defendant particularly calls the honourable arbitrator's special attention to the receipts amounting to $756.50 (referred to in article 1 of this answer) which with interest to date will amount to over $1.200, this money was paid out of defendant's own private funds, for material, &c., for the use and by the order of said Oil Company. These said receipts are still held by the plaintiff. On defendant filing his claim and petition through the U. S. Consul to the Tsukiji *Shihosho*, see enclosures marked B. C. No. 1 and 2. This claim $756.50 was included, and it was also included in the claim forwarded by the U. S. Consul before the *Joto Saibansho*. But in the commencement of the case before the *Joto Saibansho*, the plaintiff asked the Court's permission to strike out the 756.50 Mexican dollars from defendant's claim, in doing so, plaintff stated he desired to make a separate action for the said 756.50 Mexican dollars, which the Court allowed the plaintiff to strike out. This defendant complained of to plaintiff at the time, as the Court had made no objections whatever to the claim as it stood. The plaintiff has taken no steps whatever to recover this $756.50 with interest, up to the present time, although defendant at various times, before the delivery of the *Joto Saibansho's* decision in defendant's favour, as rendered October 30th, 1875, requested plaintiff to do so. The defendant refers the honourable arbitrator to his Honour Judge Numa, who presided at the hearing of defendant's case in the *Shihosho*, to the fact that if the plaintiff had not withdrawn this claim, judgment would have been rendered on it on October 30th, 1875, by the *Joto Saibansho*. This is a heavy loss to defendent, by the plaintiffs withdrawal of said claim.

Defendant therefore prays, in view of all facts set forth in this case, that instead of defendant being in debt so the plaintiff, plaintiff is clearly and strictly indebted to the defendant, and the defendant prays that your Honour may award to him such relief as the nature of the case requires.

Mr Dickins then summed up his case, and explained that the $1,500 included the $500 first arranged about. He had no doubt but that Mr Dunn did not know what trouble he had been put to. He dwelt upon the circumstances relating to the hearing of the case in the *Joto Saibansho*, and stated that Mr Dunn was evidently under the impression that he (Mr Dickins) had to wait until the case was appealed or taken through all the various courts, even to the sueing of the various members of the Company. It was not necessary for him to go to Tôkiô on all occasions, and he did not see why he should kick up his heels in dancing attendance upon the Japanese unless he was properly remunerated. He had offered to take up the case again providing the defendant paid what money had already been disbursed by him, Mr Dickins, and on his giving security for the amount of his fee. From a business point of view it would have been a piece of absurdity on his part to continue paying money out of own pocket The reason why he wished the $750 not being included in the main claim, was, because from his experience of Japanese Courts, he was under the impression that the Japanese would take advantage of the smaller claim, give judgment for that and leave them out in the cold with regard to the larger sum. He did not wish to push Mr Dunn for immediate payment, except for what money he had already paid away, and would be content with security for any further amount the Court should award him.

The defendant asked the Court for permission to have the case adjourned until the return of Mr Bingham and Mr Boissonade.

His Honour declined to grant the request, and said he would reserve judgment.

Friday, August, 24th, 1877.

JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff, an attorney and counsellor of this Court, brings this action to recover of the defendant the sum of $2,490 and interest at 12 per cent. per annum from the 28th September, 1876, on account of legal services rendered and disbursements made in and about the prosecution, in certain Japanese Courts, of a cause in which the present defendant was plaintiff and the Japanese Petroleum Company were defendants.

The answer sets up that plaintiff was employed upon an express agreement at an amount stated to conduct the cause referred to in the Japanese Court until the final disposition, but that he has withdrawn from the cause and the same remains pending and unsettled. It also claims that defendant is entitled to no compensation for the reason that he withdrew from the petition in the Japanese Court a claim of some 756 dollars, which it is asserted was a good and valid claim.

The evidence shows that the defendant employed the plaintiff on the 23rd of April, 1874, to attend to his cause against the Japanese in Tsukiji *Saibansho*, Tôkiô, and agreed to pay him for his services the sum of $500 and disbursements, on the final settlement of the cause in that Court, whether in favour of Mr Dunn or against him.

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After hearings on three different occasions the cause came to an end in the Tsukiji *Saibansho* by reason of the Court refusing to order the attendance of Japanese witnesses required by Mr Dunn, and whose evidence therefore could not be obtained. About the time of this occurrance the *Joto Saibansho*, a new Court of the *Shihosho*, was created, and the plaintiff was advised that said new Court was the proper one in which to prosecute Mr Dunn's action. Accordingly a new petition was prepared and filed in the *Joto Saibansho* and a new contract entered into in January 1875 between plaintiff and Mr Dunn, by which the former was to receive for his services in conducting the case to a successful termination in said *Joto Saibansho*, the sum of $1,500. In case the recovery, however, should be for a small sum or nothing at all, Mr Dickins was to receive the sum of $800. In either case his disbursements were to be repaid to him independently of the above sums. The former contract for services in the Tsukiji *Saibansho* was merged in this one of the 16th of January, 1875.

The evidence shows that Mr Dickins took immediate steps through the U. S. Consulate and the U. S. Legation and finally succeeded in securing a settlement of the question of the duty of Japanese Courts to summons Japanese witnesses when required by either party. How it is possible that a doubt as to such duty should have ever arisen in the breast of a Judicial officer, it is difficult to conceive. In the *Joto Saibansho* Mr Dunn's cause dragged its slow length along, but finally through the strenuous exertions of Mr Dickins, Mr Dunn and the U. S. Consul, judgment was rendered therein on the 30th of October, 1875, in favour of Mr Dunn, for $20,000. Mr Dunn then believed himself very near the realization of the amount due him, but alas, for such hopes! About that time another new Court, the *Daishin-In*, was erected, and to this the Japanese Petroleum Company appealed.

After a year's delay, during which Mr Dunn, through the U. S. Consul-General, and by his own personal appeals, urged upon the Appeal Court the justice of his claim, the *Daishin-In* confirmed the judgment of the *Joto Saibansho*, striking out the sum of $1,000, and making the amount of the judgment $19,000.

This judgment was sent to the Tôkiô *Saibansho* to be executed, and this latter Court, although the contract with Mr Dunn is signed by the individual members of the Petroleum Oil Company, is hearing at long intervals explanations and denials on the part of these members of their personal liability, and Mr Dunn is now beginning to fear he is as far from his dues as before he brought his action.

After the judgment referred to had been rendered in the *Joto Saibansho*, Mr Dickins applied to his client to be paid the sum of $1,500 and disbursements in accordance with the contract of January 16th, 1875. This was refused on the ground that the amount was not due until the final termination of the cause in the Appeal Court. I am of the opinion that the fair construction of the contract of the 16th January, 1875, is that the amount therein guaranteed to Mr Dickins was to be due when judgment should have been rendered in the *Joto Saibansho*. That he should conduct appeal proceedings under that agreement, it is clear was never contemplated by either party, from the fact that the *Daishin-In*, or Appeal Court, was not in existence at the time of making the contract, and was not in fact created until after judgment was rendered in the *Joto Saibansho*.

On the other hand, I am of the opinion that the plaintiff in this cause cannot repudiate the contract of January 1875 and sue upon the *quantum meruit*, because the defendant puts a construction upon the contract not warranted by law and claims that the amount mentioned in it is not yet due. The contract being a legal one, the services provided for having been performed, the amount agreed to be paid for those services was due and could have been sued for immediately after the judgment was rendered into the *Joto Saibansho*.

It is therefore adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff recover of the defendant the sum of $1,500 for services and $260 for disbursements, making the sum of $1,760, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the 30th of October 1875, and costs of suit.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before Mr. ASAINA KANSUI, Vice-President.

Friday, August 24th, 1877.

G. W. MILLER *v.* NAKAYAMA GONJIRO and ANOTHER.

The plaintiff claimed the sum of $500 damages sustained by the defendants not fulfilling a contract to supply lighters to ballast the steamer *Duna*.

From the plaintiff's statement it appears that the defendants are lighter agents, doing business at the English hatoba. On the morning of the 6th July, plaintiff paid to defendants the sum of $17.50, being payment in full and in advance for lighters to carry one hundred tons of ballast from Oota to the M. B. S. *Duna*. He agreed, further, to pay for any detention that might occur when the lighters were loaded, as the M. B. Company usually paid the highest price for work done quickly. Expense was no object and the defendants were aware of this and it was with malicious intent to deprive him of the work of the Company that defendants did not carry out their agreement to put the ballast on board the *Duna*. When the $17.50 were paid, it was with the understanding that the lighters would proceed to Oota immediately. Plaintiff engaged coolies and ballast on the morning of the 6th, and they remained idle all that day, waiting for lighters to go to Oota. On the following day defendants promised faithfully that the lighters should go to Oota, and coolies were again hired, but no lighters went. The next day plaintiff went to seewhy it was the contract was not fulfilled, and told them the *Duna* was hourly expected from Shinagawa. They again promised as on the previous occasions, with the same result. This was on a Saturday, and on that evening the *Duna* arrived and plaintiff had no boats ready with ballast to send alongside owing to the deception of the defendants, and the result was the *Duna* had to take in cargo, as she could not wait for ballast and had to proceed an her voyage without any. A responsible person in the M. B. Company guaranteed that lighters should be engaged to ballast the *Duna* and the *Kunamoto Maru*. These lighters were obtained from the defendants and the person referred to is ready to pay for them on the settlement of this action, according to the decision of the Court. Plaintiff said that for the loss sustained to his reputation as stevedore, and the actual loss sustained through not completing his engagement to supply the *Duna* with ballast, he claimed $500, though he ought to have assessed the damage at $1000, as he had lost the patronage of the Company The defendants had not only broken their contract with him, but had used every possible means to prevent other boats being engaged.

As the plaintiff had more evidence to produce, the case was adjourned till the 30th instant at 10 a.m.

THE PLEASURES OF SOCIETY.

(Saturday Review.)

The proper treatment of pleasures is a subject which might fitly engage the attention of our educational reformers. Of the 950 boys who are supposed to be learning something at Eton, a large proportion will after the age of twenty spend their whole time in devising fresh amusements for themselves and their friends. New schools have been built there, and the rising generation has the advantage, denied to the last, of studying chemistry, geology, and botany. We feel certain that, if it were properly represented to the authorities, they would constitute a new department of science, and add to their programme dinner-giving, the reception of guests at breakfasts in the playing-fields, pigeon-shooting, and supper parties twice a week at Skindle's. The boys would in this way be prepared for their real duties in life, and would feel that they had not lost the ten years previous to their entrance into society. It is the inventor of new pleasures who obtains the gratitude of the world. No one cares for a permanent benefit. The man who should discover a remedy against death would not be made half as much of as the man who should enable his fellow-creatures to drink as much wine as they liked without getting drunk. The largest testimonials are given to the purveyors of amusement. There is no comparison between a master of foxhounds and the originator of the postal system. The end of existence is leisure; but when leisure has been obtained, or when it is a birthright, it becomes a very troublesome thing. It appears to be most troublesome in London, and any suggestion as to how the hours may be spent with the least weariness is eagerly welcomed. This year a fresh pleasure would excite more than ordinary gratitude. Prince's has died a natural death, the Orleans Club is too far off, London is very hot, rather dull, and rather poor. The number of people willing to be entertained is larger than the demand for them, and the result is that rooms and staircases are most disagreeably crowded. The season may therefore be recommended to the notice of those excellent women who wish to leave the position in which they were born and create for their families a fresh visiting-list. If there is any crossing-sweeper with sufficient savings who knows a hall-porter who is on terms of intimacy with the members of his club, the thing may be done at once, and half the duchesses in London will be at the *cotillon*. Who shall say we are a proud nation? Money must first be found, and the acquaintances will follow. People come to town to go out, and if the big house is closed they will rush anywhere sooner than stay at home. If a woman were to issue cards for the inspection of her husband's toothbrushes or her own receipted bills, hundreds of guests would flock to the sight, and say how interesting it was, and how good it was of the hostess to show her pretty things. When a man buys a dinner-service in these days, the tradesman sends off a huge card emblazoned with coronets requesting his customers before a given day to come and look at it. The success of this kind of entertainment is dependent on the curiosity of women, which will lead them anywhere. As their conversation consists solely of personal comments, it is a matter of real importance to them to meet Midhat Pasha, or General Grant, or a new beauty. The next day in their broken English they will give an account of these distinguished persons to those of their friends who preferred remaining at home to swelling the ranks of the mob which collects after dinner in some house which can only hold with comfort the guests that have dined there. The hostess cannot plead ignorance as to the feelings of those who have availed themselves of her invitation. She may hear on the top of the stairs the remarks, uttered with perfect frankness, by the descending guests. The cabin ladder which leads to the ground floor is quite blocked up, and they have time to assure their friends in an audible voice that, had they known what a mob it was going to be, nothing would have induced them to come; that the atmosphere was that of a public bath, and that they should not be in the least surprised if the recent catastrophe at Bath were to be surpassed. The wisest are those who drive to the house, see the surging crowd, and then prudently drive home again. The entertainment has its merit—namely, cheapness. Indeed, if the lost cloaks could be decently disposed of, a party might be made to pay its own expenses.

Invitations in London, and invitations in the country have one notable difference. The civility in the first case is on the side of the entertainer, in the second on the side of the entertained. To leave your own occupations, to break through your own habits, to accept the hours and the cooking and the friends of others for three or four days, is no light matter. The guests may be unsympathetic, the weather bad, the anticipation of discomfort only equalled by the reality, and the day of departure the only happy one. The "rest"

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deavouring to co-operate with the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army.

WAR FEELING IN GREECE.

Demonstrations in favour of war are being made at Athens.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS AT ISCHEL.

The interview between the Emperors of Austria and Germany at Ischel is considered to have testified that these countries are at one accord on the present question.

London, 10th August, 1877.

THE WAR IN TURKEY IN EUROPE.

According to an official Turkish despatch, Russian Troops unsuccessfully attacked Lovatz, being defeated and compelled to fall back.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

In both Houses of Parliament motions on the Eastern Question have been withdrawn as being injurious to public interests. The policy of the Government continues to be one of non-intervention if the Eastern Question remains unaffected by the progress of the war.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

(*Straits Times Extra.*)

London, July 30.—A letter from the Sheik-Ul-Islam is being read in the Mosques, enjoining all Mussulmans to abstain from hostile actions towards the Christian populations.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has decided to partially mobilise.

London, July 22.—The troop-ships *Crocodile, Malabar* and *Euphrates* have been ordered to be got ready for sea on Wednesday.

The Russians have left Nicopolis to besiege Widdin. They have taken Kassanlik and are advancing on Philippopolis. The Sultan of Turkey has called out all capable of bearing arms in the province of Adrianople.

Osman Pacha's army has repulsed the Russian attack on Plevna, with heavy loss on the part of the Russians.

The Grand Duke Alexander is besieging Rustchuk. The Turkish camp at Yenisaghra has been captured. A Russian official account states that the Russians have occupied the Schipka Pass, and that the Turks have retreated in disorder.

A despatch from Ahmed Mucktar Pasha, from Kars, dated the 19th instant, states that the Russians had attacked his right wing, but were defeated with heavy loss and compelled to fall back.

London, July 23.—The *Euphrates* sails on Thursday with 1,500 men. Four other troopships follow with a large number, destined for Malta and Gibraltar, and, it is believed, eventually for Gallipoli. The London papers generally approve of the steps taken by the Government.

A Russian official despatch states that the Russians, after severe fighting, have occupied Lovatz [a small town in Bulgaria about twenty miles south of Plevna]. Severe fighting, with heavy loss to the Russians, preceded the taking of the Schipka Pass. The Russians in the Dobrubdscha are marching to beseige Silistria. 18,000 men of Suleiman Pasha's army are marching toward Jamboli [close to Yenisaghra, on the southern slope of the Balkans, which the Russians occupied a few days since, and about fifty miles due north of Adrianople].

The Russians have left Kurukdara, and are concentrating on Zaim.

London, July 24.—Lord Derby in the House of Lords and Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons have said, that the Mediterranean garrisons being below their full complement, in the present disturbed and uncertain condition of Europe, it was deemed desirable to strengthen them by 3,000 men. This was the sole foundation for the newspaper reports on the subject.

After severe fighting the Russian troops at Zaim appear to have fallen back upon Gumri.

The Russians are supplying arms to the Bulgarians. The *Morning Post* publishes a statement from the leading newspaper specials certifying to the atrocities committed by the Russians in Bulgaria upon the Muhammedan population.

London, July 24.—Mehemet Ali and Suleiman Pasha have assumed their respective new commands. The Turks are more active. There have been heavy skirmishes in the vicinity of Silistria, Varna, and Schumla. The Russians have invested Rustchuk. The traffic is interrupted on the railway between Adrianople and Philippopolis.

There are vague rumours of a Russo-Italian alliance. The Russian press allege that if the squadron [? the British ironclad squadron] enters the Dardanelles, it will encounter the Italian squadron. The Montenegrins are again besieging Nicksics.

London, July 25.—An official despatch to the Turkish representatives abroad accuses the Russians of burning villages, and of wholesale massacres of the Mahomedans in Bulgaria. The Russian defeat at Plevna is confirmed. The Russian have fortified the Schipka Pass, and are strongly entrenched at Eskisaghra. Suleiman Pasha has arrived at Adrianople with 20,000 men. A Court-martial has been ordered to be held on Abdul Kerim and Redif Pasha. The Montenegrins are capturing the forts in the Duga Pass.

A Russian official report states that an insurrectionary movement is extending in the province of Ter [a province on the north of the Caucasus mountains]. The Russians at Daghestan have been reinforced.

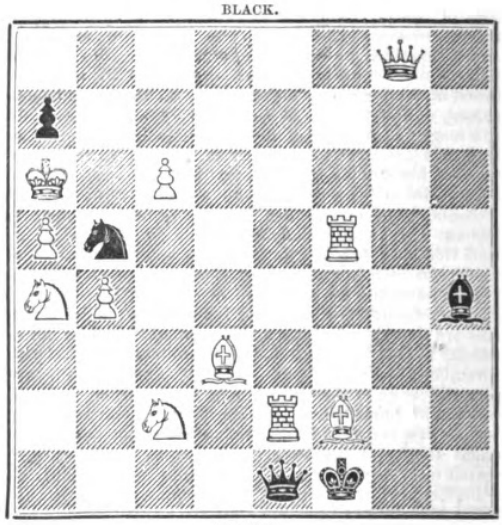
Ceylon, July 26.—The accounts in latest Indian papers (20th July,) shew that neither in Bombay nor in Madras has the famine appreciably abated, while the prospects of rain and crops are not all that could be desired. By the latest accounts, rice exports from Burmah seemed to have ceased, while supplies were limited and prices high in Calcutta. Prices in the local market are fluctuating, but the tendency is upwards, and that tendency we fear will increase. Indeed the doubt seems to be whether enough rice can be obtained to feed coolies on estates, and we admired the foresight of a planter, who told us he had arranged to cultivate extensively a large species of cabbage which had proved a god-send on a previous season of scarcity.

PROBLEM.

By W. COATES.

(From the Westminster Papers.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and compel Black to mate him in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF G. CHENEY'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—Q. to K. R.'s 8th.	1.—P. to K. R.'s 8th.
2.—Q. to Q. R.'s sq.	2.—Q. takes Q.
3.—Kt. to K. B.'s 3rd, mate.	

	if 1.—B. takes B.
2.—Q. takes Q.	2.—Anything.
Q. or Kt. mates.	

Correct answers received from W. H. S. and W. B. M., Tôkiô, and C.B., Yokohama.

"Q" also sends what is, no doubt, intended for a correct variation of the solution of this problem, but the denomination of the squares is not as it should be. We shall be glad to welcome from "Q" any further attempts at solving the positions we publish.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—A moderate business has been done at previous rates. At the close there is, however, a quieter feeling prevailing.

Grey Shirtings:—							White Shirtings:—	
7 lbs.	38½	yds.	39	in.	per pce.	$1.40 to $1.70	60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. per pce.	2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½	yds.	44	in.	,,	1.80 to 2.30	Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb. per lb.	0.67½ to 0.82½
8 lbs. 4 to 8¼ lbs.	38½	,,	39	in.	,,	1.55 to 2.35	Black Velvets	7.00 to 8.35
9 lbs.	38½	,,	44	in.	,,	2.05 to 2.60	English Drills 14/15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.	2.45 to 2.75
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24	,,	32	in.	,,	1.40 to 1.60	Taffachelaes 12 yds, 43 in. (noml.)	1.70 to 2.15
,, 6lbs.	24	,,	32	in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25		

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$28.50 to 31.50	No. 38 to 42 per picul	$35.00 to 39.25
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$32.00 to 34.50	Reverse Twist 16-24 ,,	—

Woollens.—Some demand for *Mousselines de Laine* sprung up during the week, without, however, altering quotations. *Blankets* are still in request, but other articles are quiet.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5.50 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.24 to 0.28
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25 to 5.25	Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.	0.28 to 0.36
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	4.00 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.		0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.24 to 0.32	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.		0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.		0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	16.50 to 17.50	Union	54 in. to 56 in.		0.60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb	0.40 to 0.46
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.17 to 0.18				

Sugars.—We have to report *Formosa* kinds weaker, and an advance for White Sugars, though the market generally continues quiet.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	(nom.)	per picul	$4.80 to $4.90
,, in basket	,,	,,	$4.70 to $4.80
Taiwanfoo in bag		,,	$4.70 to $4.75
do. in basket		,,	$4.60 to $4.65
China No 1 Ping-fah		,,	None
,, No. 2 Ching-pak		,,	$8.40 to $8.70
,, No. 3 Ke-pak		,,	$7.80 to $8.20
China No. 4 Kook-fah		per picul	$7.40 to $7.70
,, No. 5 Kong-fun		,,	$6.50 to $7.40
,, No. 6 E-pak		,,	$5.70 to $6.10
Swatow Brown		,,	None.
Daitong		,,	$3.90
Japan Rice		,,	$2.10 to $2.40
Kerosene Oil		,,	$2.60

Kerosene Oil.—The market is temporarily affected by forced sales, but stocks are by no means large. The quotation is now $2.60 to $2.80.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—At the beginning of the week a decline of about $20 per picul was established on Hanks, and in consequence a considerable business has been done since. Oshius have attracted but little attention. In Filatures several transactions are reported at quotations.

Settlements are 550 bales of Hanks, 15 bales of Oshius, and 50 bales of Filatures.

Arrivals are 350 bales. Stocks are reduced to 500 bales.

The total export to date since 1st of July is 2,110 bales, against 7,350 bales last year.

		In London at 4s. 0d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.05 per kilo.*
Hanks, Best No. 1 & 2	$490 to 510	17/9 to 18/5	49.00 to 51.00
,, Good No. 2	$460 to 480	16/9 to 17/5	46.50 to 48.00
,, Good all round No. 2½	$440 to 455	16/1 to 16/7	44.50 to 46.00
,, Medium No. 3	$410 to 430	15/1 to 15/9	42.00 to 43.50
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$380 to 400	14/1 to 14/9	39.00 to 41.00
Oshius, Good... (Nominal)	$480 to 500	17/5 to 18/1	48.00 to 50.00
Kakeda, best ... (,,)	$570 to 590	20/5 to 21/1	56.50 to 58.50
Hamatski	$400 to 430	14/9 to 15/9	41.00 to 43.50
Filature Silk	$560 to 650	20/1 to 23/1	56.00 to 64.00

Tea.—The week's business affords small matter to comment upon. Settlements amount to 1,770 piculs, and stocks are almost excessive, though it is now reported that further supplies will be greatly restricted until the tone of the market improves. The quality of most parcels offering is far below that at a corresponding period last season.

Common	$ 8.00 to $11.00	Fine	$23.00 to $27.00
Good Common	$12.00 to $14.00	Finest	$28.00 to $32.00
Medium	$15.00 to $17.00	Choice	$34.00 nominal.
Good Medium	$18.00 to $21.00	Choicest	—

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—During the past week there has been a moderate demand for Bank Bills, with but little Private Paper offering, and the general tendency of rates has been downwards.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11 5/8d. at	¾	
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 10 3/4d. at	⅞	
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0d.		
On Paris—Bank Sight	4.87½		
Bank 6 months' sight	4.97½		
,, Private 6 ms. sight	505		
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1½ % dis.		
,, Private 10 days' sight	2 ,,		
On Shanghai—Bank sight	74		
,, Private 10 days sight	74½		
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	94		
,, 30 days sight Private	96		
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	94½		
,, 30 days sight Private	96½		
Kinsatz	422½		
Gold Yen	393		

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug. 19	Bombay	Briscoe	British str.	1327	Hongkong	Aug. 11	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
,, 19	Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese str.	1070	South Coast	—	—	Lighthouse Department
,, 19	Adzuma Kan	Sawano	Jap. man-of-war	700	Kobe	Aug. 17	—	—
,, 19	Ta-lee	Bruhn	German bq.	450	Takao	,, 3	Sugar	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 20	Mary Jane	Brinckmeier	Am. brigantine	235	Kobe	,, 16	General	E. C. Kirby & C.
,, 21	Akitsushima Maru	Ward	Japanese str.	1146	Kobe	,, 19	General	M. B. Co.
,, 23	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1220	Shanghai & ports	,, 15	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 23	Burmese	Luck	British str.	1268	Hongkong	,, 16	General	E. Fischer & Co.
,, 24	Eme	Asals	British barque	731	London	Apr. 25	General	L. Kniffler Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug. 19	Ching Too	Baikie	Brit. 3-m. schr.	304	Hakodate	Ballast	J. D. Carroll & Co.
,, 22	Tanais	Reynier	French str.	1735	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 22	Aarhuus	Sölling	Dan. 3-m. schr.	257	Niigata	Ballast	E. B. Watson
,, 22	Friedrich	Höyer	Germ 3-m. schr.	295	Hakodate	Ballast	H. Grauert
,, 22	Otto	Adamsen	German brig	231	Hakodate	Ballast	H. Grauert
,, 22	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1260	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 23	Argentino	Barnett	British str.	915	Kobe	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 24	Oceanus	Brorsen	German brig	207	Hakodate	Ballast	H. Grauert
,, 25	San Francisco	Lamoken	German schr.	264	Keelung	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 25	Akitsushima Maru	Ward	Japanese str.	1146	Kobe	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.

Vessels on the Berth.

Destination.	Name.	Agents.	To be Despatched.
Hongkong	City of Tokio	P. M. S. S Co.	About August 28th
Hongkong	Bombay	P. & O. Co.	August 29th
San Francisco...	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	About August 30th
Shanghai...	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	August 30th
San Francisco	China	P. M. S. S, Co.	About Sept. 8th
New York	Etta Loring	Smith, Baker & Co.	—
Kobe	Sir William Wallace	L. Kniffler & Co.	Quick despatch

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Bombay* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Markham, C. Fowler; and 1 Japanese, and 7 Chinese on deck.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Jouslain, Miss Takatsu, Messrs. Blanc, Spiesen, Kumasaki, and Chey Chew.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—H. I. H. Yamashina-no-Miya, Mr. and Mrs. Minami, Dr. Von Mansvelt, Mr. and Mrs. Matsuda, Lieut. Westphal, U.S.N., Mr. Hashimoto and wife, Miss Center, Viscomte de Richmond, Miss Omori, Lieut-Commander Goodrich, U.S.N., Lieutenant Walker, U.S.N., Lieut. Stuart, U.S.N., Messrs. Weston, Ullmann, Hosley, U.S.N., Smith, Hodgson, U.S.N., Daniels, U.S.N., Helm, U.S.N., T. C. Keg, H. St. George, Blatchford, Usher, U.S.N., Winslow, U.S.N., and 17 Japanese in Cabin.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Dithlefsen, Messrs. E. Center, Vincienne, Huggan, G. Bayfield, Joudon, Duplaquet, Lebrau De Montour, Nabeshima, and 55 Japanese in the cabin; 2 Chinese, and 542 Japanese in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Bombay* from Hongkong.—

White Sugar	937 pkgs.
Black ,, ...	281 ,,
Leather	96 ,,
Wood	240 ,,
Oil	50 ,,
Stone powder	100 ,,
Samshoo	23 ,,
Merchandise	32 ,,
Sundries	68 ,,
Transhipment from Europe	1,188 ,,
Total ...	3,015 pkgs.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais*, for Hongkong:—

Silk for France	95 bales.
England	109 ,,
Italy...	19 ,,
Total	223 bales.

Treasure for Hongkong $71,000.00
,, London $54,400.00

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure $330,724.12
,, ... Yen 1,728,000.00

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure $175,534.00

REPORTS.

The *Ta-lee* reports: Left Takao on the 3rd August; on the 4th instant experienced a strong northerly gale, increasing in violence with falling barometer and a heavy N. E. swell. On the 5th instant (the vessel being than under close reefed topsails and fore topmast staysail), owing to the quantity of water she shipped from time to time, it was decided to scud before the gale; while executing this manœuvre she shipped some heavy seas, one over the taffrail smashing in the after cabin door and filling the cabin, besides making its way down to the store locker and damaging some provisions; hen coops and other deck gear being also washed overboard. The gale was at its height on the 6th (the lowest barometer being 28.66), and by the evening of that day had moderated, the glass rising steadily. During the storm the vessel had run out of her course some 200 miles to the southward, the wind veering from north to north-west. The position of the vessel after the gale was Latitude 23.11 N., and Longitude 121 E. Thence experienced strong southerly winds to Omai Saki; afterwards light variable winds and calms to port, making the passage in 15 days. There were no vessels loading either at Takao or Taiwan-foo for Yokohama when the *Ta-lee* left.

The *Mary Jane* reports: Left Kobe on the 16th inst., at 9 a.m. Experienced light westerly winds until the 17th inst, thence fresh and strong westerly winds to port. Arrived 20th August, at 6 30 p.m.

The *Burmese* reports: Left Hongkong on the 16th of August; experienced light Southerly winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

d. w. & m.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 72.

China Sea.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

PIHQUAN HARBOUR ROCK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Captain Williams of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamer the "Chefoo" observed, on the 24th May last, a rock on which a heavy sea at ¾ flood was breaking in mid channel at the entrance to Pihquan Harbour. The islet off the south end of Chinquan Island bore from the rock W. by N.; and Pingfoong Rock Point, to the west of Pingfoong Island, bore N. by E. magnetic. This information has been received from Mr. W. Handyside Tapp, H. B. M.'s Registrar of Shipping.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineers' Office,
Shanghai, 25th June, 1877. J. 28. 6 ins.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH

BY TAKING

HOCKIN'S

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless, and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage*, *Mild Aperient* or *Brisk Purgative* according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly HALF A CENTURY proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers, or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of **Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers,** and the other ordinary **ailments** of life.

Agents—

BOMBAY, MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

16th June, 1877. 12 m—1f.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

NORTON'S PILLS

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

NOTICE.

London & Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Company.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has this day been TRANSFERRED to THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of 20, Old Broad Street, London.

By Order of the Proprietors,
(Signed) WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, London.
1st January, 1877. tf.

THE

Marine Insurance Company,

20, Old Broad Street, London.

1ST JANUARY, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Capital - - - - - - -	**£1,000,000.**
Reserve Fund - - - -	**340,000.**

WITH REFERENCE to the foregoing Advertisement, THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day taken over the Business of the LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY, and has appointed Mr. JOHN RICKETT as its Agent at Yokohama.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed) ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, by any first-class Steamer.

J. RICKETT, JR.,
Agent for the Marine Insurance Co.
of London.

Yokohama, February 24, 1877. tf.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



In the U. S. Consular General Court at Kanagawa, Japan.

J. M. BATCHELDER,

Against

THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF THE BARQUE

"CAYALTI."

TO THE FORMER OWNER OR OWNERS OF THE SAID BARQUE AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. GREETING.

WHEREAS an action has been brought in this Court by the above-named Plaintiff against the proceeds of the sale of the Barque *"CAYALTI,"* now in the hands of the UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL for Japan, praying that the said proceeds may be paid to him on account of monies advanced and transportation and supplies furnished to the crew and coolies belonging to the said Barque *"CAYALTI."*

Now therefore take notice, that unless answer be filed therein within three months from the date hereof, judgment will be taken by the said Plaintiff according to the prayer of his Petition.

Given under my hand with the Seal of said Court affixed, this 28th day of May, A.D. 1877.

(Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
U. S. Consul-General.

[Seal.]

J. 1. 3ms.



PIESSE & LUBIN
WHOLESALE
PERFUMERS,
LONDON.

July 28th, 1877. 52ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. CRAWFORD & CO.,

57, CARTER LANE, SAINT PAUL'S,

LONDON, E.C.,

Beg to state that they are open for any Commercial Transactions, as to Consignments, for Granting Drafts, and Presenting Commercial Bills for Acceptance and Payment. For Buying English Goods at a very small Commission and Forwarding Goods to any place in England or the Continent.

WE beg to draw your attention to a very important English Invention we have on hand, viz.:

WOOLLEN BLANKETS

OR

COVERINGS,

OF ALL SIZES COMBINED WITH AN

AIR PILLOW.

It will be found most necessary and useful for Military Men, Travellers, Invalids, for use in the Hospitals, &c., &c., possessing amongst others the following advantages:—

It is the finest substitute for a Bed.

The Pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease.

It will pack up in a very small compass, and can be carried about without any inconvenience.

Price from 15s. to 35s. each.

When ordering the above article, please remit the amount of your order to

W. CRAWFORD & CO.

August 22, 1877. 6ms.

CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES. THE MOST



EFFICACIOUS REMEDY is **PANCREATIC** EMULSION.—The original and Genuine prepared only by **SAVORY & MOORE,** 143, New Bond-st., London. Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

July 28, 1877.



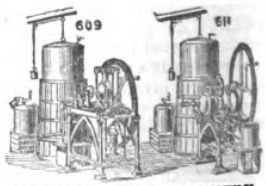
HAYWARD TYLER & Co.

Engineers and Makers of

SODA WATER MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, HOUSE & GARDEN PUMPS, HAND FIRE ENGINES, DEEP WELL PUMPS,

STEAM PUMPS for Colliery and Mining Purposes,

STEAM AND WATER AND GENERAL BRASS FITTINGS.



SODA WATER MACHINERY.

84 & 85, WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. NO. 32.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omissonto renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On Saturday, 1st September, at No. 4, Yamato Yashiki, Tôkiô, the wife of ROBERT J. BEADON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

Notes of the Week.

There has been but little news from the South during the past week. No fighting of any consequence is reported, and although it is stated that the remnant of the Satsuma forces are entirely surrounded, the final effort to crush them appears to be delayed. Nothing is mentioned about Saigo or Kirino and those who are said to have escaped with them; but that there is a prospect of serious fighting still to come before the final blow is struck is evident from the preparations that go on. A thousand policemen have been telegraphed for, while twenty pieces of cannon and three thousand Snider rifles have been despatched with all speed from Osaka. Tosa still seems much disturbed, judging from the disquieting rumours that have appeared during the last few days in the native papers, but nothing certain is known of what is transpiring. The more hot-headed of the youth of that province, enraged by the arrest of some of their leaders, appear to wish to rush to extremes, but it is to be hoped that they will allow themselves to be controlled by men of cooler judgment. Major General Saigo arrived on Thursday from the South by the *Tokio Maru*, and immediately proceeded to an interview with the Emperor, to whom he explained the condition of affairs in the South. His Excellency Mori Arinori, the Japanese Minister to Peking, also had an audience with His Majesty on the 29th ultimo, previous to his departure for China. He left by the *Hiroshima Maru* on the 29th ultimo, accompanied by his wife.

The last steamer to America, the *Oceanic*, took away the United States Consul General at this port, General Van Buren, who has gone home on six months leave of absence. In view of the changes which are always to be looked for on the incoming of a new President, General Van Buren's return cannot unfortunately be counted upon as certain. In spite, however, of reports to the contrary, no successor has yet been appointed, nor can we ascertain that any steps have been taken to that end. General Van Buren has so fulfilled the duties of his office during the three years that he has resided here, that it is the wish of all--always excepting those "loafers" of whom he was the sworn foe, and who found their powers of mischief considerably checked by his vigorous treatment—that he should return to the position which he has hitherto filled in so worthy and satisfactory a manner.

The Fourth Promenade Concert at the Bluff Gardens last night was fairly well attended, although not to the same extent as the first and second of the series. The programme was entirely performed by the band of the *Tennessee*, kindly lent for the occasion by Captain Young and the officers of the vessel. The playing throughout was good, one or two of the selections being particularly well rendered. Three fire balloons of large size were successfully sent up, remaining visible for a long distance. The night was very dark, but the threatened rain passed off, and the weather was calm and cool.

We have received the twenty-fourth report of the Directors the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation laid before the shareholders at the Half-yearly General Meeting, and it is encouraging to see that the late prosperous condition of the Bank continues. The Directors again recommend the payment of one pound sterling per share and placing to the credit of Reserve Fund $150,000, which will then stand at $650,000.

From the American papers received by the Pacific Mail Steamship *City of Tokio*, we learn that the terrible scenes of violence that accompanied the Railroad strike in the United States have for the most part ceased, and that quiet is gradually being restored. When we published our last sketch of those fearful riots, the reign of terror had been inaugurated at Chicago, and fighting was going on between the military and the mob. It was then reported that the former had opened fire on the crowd with grape and canister, but the latest advices contradict this account, and state that the cannon were fired loaded only with powder. Owing to the effective measures taken by the authorities and the strong force of military and mounted police sent against the rioters, the mob was unable to gather in overwhelming force, and although much mischief was done and more threatened, the turbulent element was held in check. Not, however, without serious loss of life. Many attempts at incendiarism were made, and the "Plug-uglies" endeavoured to fire the freight-cars and depôt of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R.R. An attack was also made on the stock yards, but two volleys, of about a hundred rounds each, fired into the mob by military and police, seem to have created a most wholesome fear on the part of the roughs, who dispersed leaving nineteen dead, and taking with them a large number of wounded, some of them it is supposed mortally. A few of the police suffered severely but no deaths are reported among them. Although no women were killed, they

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took an active part in the fight, firing on the soldiers from the inside of houses, and showing great good will in hurling mud, stones and invectives whenever they had a chance. Great disatisfaction was expressed at the orders given, from humane feeling, by the mayor, to avoid killing and to fire blanks. His orders were evidently disobeyed—no doubt very properly—for the mob was growing in strength and ferocity under the impression that the military would not proceed to extremities. The United States troops gave fair warning that if called upon to fire they would do so with the best aim and direst effect possible, and by their action they in all probability shortened the conflict, and dispersed the mob before it was able to gather sufficient force to carry out its mischievous designs. On the 27th July business was resumed, and the city quiet, though the military occupied different sections of the city, and the citizens were keeping up their protective organizations.

Similar scenes were enacted in St. Louis, where a battery of Gatling guns was brought out against the crowd and $12,000 subscribed by citizens for the purchase of arms. Three fourths of the manufactories in the city were closed by the working men's party, the original strike of the railroad men being quite lost sight of in the magnitude of the movement Fortunately the military preparations awed the mob into quiet, and though there were not wanting the usual attacks on trains, stone throwing and individual assaults, no serious conflict occurred. In almost all towns of importance throughout the States similar riots occurred, in some cases attended by loss of life, but the latest accounts state that although there is still much uneasy feeling, and the military are ready for immediate action should they again be required, comparative quiet has been restored. Traffic generally has been resumed on all the lines, and the great strike is considered to be virtually at an end. Henry Ward Beecher, it seems, expressed some opinions obnoxious to the working classes, or certain expressions that he had used when speaking on the labour question were misunderstood by them, for it is stated that he was mobbed near his residence in Brooklyn, and on his delivery of an address in his church, explaining his views, he had to be guarded by thirty policemen.

The feeling of discontent has spread to the mining regions of Pennsylvania. At Scranton a terrible fight took place between the miners and the Vigilance Committee, resulting in a number of deaths, while at other towns there was much disturbance. In fact, it seems as though a wave of lawlessness had swept over the whole country. Even Wall Street does not seem to have escaped the fighting fever, for we read that Mr. Jay Gould having betrayed a combination to put up the price of Lake Shore Stock in which a Mr. Selover was interested, the latter caught Mr. Gould in Exchange Place, and after hitting him several times over the head, picked him up and threw him up down an area, a distance of eight feet. Fortunately Mr. Gould only received a few bruises, but there was considerable excitement on the Stock Exchange for some time. Selover is a big powerful man, and Gould puny and weak. There is great indignation on Wall Street, and the *Sun* calls for Selover's arrest and imprisonment in the Tombs.

And now the cost of all this rioting has to be estimated and the bills met, and heavy enough they will be. Mr. David. A. Welles, according to the New York *World*, thinks that it is within the mark to say that the strike and riots have cost the country twenty millions of dollars. In Pittsburg alone the loss of property amounts to eight millions. These estimates include loss of earnings of men who went on the strike, of the men who were forced on the strike, and of those who were, by it indirectly, kept idle; also the cost of quelling the riots and the actual loss of property. This sum is equivalent to a total failure of the tobacco crop throughout the country. There are somewhat about two hundred and fifty thousand railroad employés in the United States, and at a convention held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 27th July, it was proposed that all railroad men throughout the land should contribute from thirty-five to fifty cents a month each, in order to pay the citizens of Pittsburg their losses by the fires caused by the rioting of those who were not strikers. The proposition was submitted for signature, but it does not appear to be a very rapid means of indemnification. Now, also, will come the question of fixing the responsibility and inflicting due punishment on the leaders of the riots. Although the actual perpetrators of the mischief are doubtless other than the strikers, the latter, as the *World* very justly points out, managed the strike like fools. If they had good cause, which is not for a moment admitted, they disgraced it by their mismanagement. They caused the public the greatest loss and inconvenience and thus from the first alienated all public sympathy. Whatever chance they may have had of having their complaints listened to, they have by their own acts forfeited all right to consideration, and instead of bettering their condition, they must for he future submit to such terms as their employers may choose to dictate.

We are glad to learn from the San Francisco *Bulletin* that the prompt and courageous measures taken by the authorities and citizens to repress the "hoodlum" element of that city, in its natural desire to murder, burn and pillage generally, under pretext of an anti-Chinese movement, has been thoroughly successful. When the *City of Tokio* arrived there on the 28th July, it was expected that some advantage would be taken of the landing of the Chinese passengers to commence a riot. Every precaution was accordingly taken, and the Chinese were landed and escorted to their destination by strong armed bodies of police and squads of Committee-men. The mob seems to have been thoroughly cowed and the "hoodlums" were conspicuous by their absence. The hard-worked Committee-men were relieved at night by militia, but although quiet was apparently restored, vigilance was not in the least degree relaxed. But in spite of all caution, two Chinese dwellings were sacked, and the perpetrators managed to escape before the mounted guard could arrive. An attempt at incendiarism was also made. The "hoodlums," with that cowardice which distinguishes them, have taken to attacking individual Committee-men if they can catch them alone, but in most cases the roughs have got the worst of it. San Francisco is proud, and justly so, of the prompt and powerful organization of which her citizens show themselves capable in such threatening times. Whilst she numbers among her population some of the most dangerous elements to be found in any city in the world, there is no city more capable of successfully coping with them and rendering their deviltries comparatively harmless. In a day and a half a perfect organization of 7,000 men was formed, divided off into companies and regiments, well armed and perfectly disciplined, and had the need been shown, these numbers could have been increased to 50,000. This organization was perfectly prepared to use the most severe measures that might be necessary for the suppression of the riotous element, and it is owing to this unanimity of action, and determination at any cost to maintain law and order, that the frightful scenes of Chicago and Pittsburg were not enacted on a more terrible scale in San Francisco.

Some time ago we mentioned the extraordinarily rapid growth of the raw meat trade between America and England. There is always in England an extremely strong prejudice against the introduction of any article of food which is comparatively cheap, and consequently—supposed to be—nasty. It was with great trouble that this prejudice was overcome with regard to American beef, and only the extreme care taken with the shipments, and the general excellent quality of the meat, procured for it the consumption it has deservedly attained. We regret to find from a statement in the *New York World* that a quantity of beef and mutton has been recently sent which is of anything but first rate quality. No greater mistake than this can possibly be made. If the British public find that there is a falling off in the shipments, and have reason to suspect that inferior or diseased meat is finding its way into their markets, the whole trade will be ruined as quickly as it arose. All classes have welcomed the admission of a good and cheap supply of meat, but the quality must be kept up to the standard first commenced, and be like Cæsar's wife. There are not wanting plenty of dealers in England, who have suffered from the introduction of American meat, who stand ready to fan the least breath of suspicion that the imported

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meat is inferior and uneatable, and, in their own interests, the American dealers should take every care that they do not give the shadow of an excuse for complaint. The following is the paragraph to which we have referred :—

The Erie Railway brought in 100 cattle and 163 horses yesterday for shipment direct to England, and the steamers *Othello* and *Greece* took out for Hull and for London 285 cattle and 450 sheep. It it alleged, by those who ought to know, that the cattle to be sent out to-day or to-morrow will not do much credit to this country, and that no American shipper should send such cattle to any foreign country—least of all to England. Experts say that a worse lot has not been seen in the stock-yards here for years. None of them can be called good, two-thirds are thin in flesh, many are too old for beef cattle and some are infested with what is known as the Texas cattle tick, an insect about twice the size of a full-grown Colorado beetle, which buries itself in the skin of the bullock. The shippers engaged in exporting native cattle of good quality to Great Britain are alarmed, as they well may be, at this performance.

It is plain enough that the trade in beef with England may become an important industry. The chief obstacle it has had to contend with is the prejudice of the British consumer. That prejudce has very much abated on account chiefly of the care American exporters have taken to send only good beef and to deliver it in good condition. But the trade is still in such a tickish state that the sending of a lot of downright bad cattle from this country to England may give it a serious blow, and revive and intensify the prejudice which American dealers have been at such pains to overcome. If the facts of the case are as they are stated to us to be, it behoves those dealers to do what they can to stop a shipment which threatens so much injury to them, and to what may become a trade of extreme importance to this country.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 27th.

There was a shock of earthquake at 3.45 this morning which lasted for an exceedingly long time, though it was fortunately not severe.

The German brig *Carl Ludwig*, from Foochow for Australia, put into harbour yesterday afternoon with damaged rudder, etc., and will have to undergo repairs here.

The British barque *Maitland* and the schooner *Otsego* returned to the anchorage on Saturday evening last from Powhattan Bay, where they had both been hove down for repairs.

The German brig *Oceanus* left this port for Hakodate on Friday last, the 24th instant, but put back on Saturday afternoon, having carried away her fore-topsail yard in the slings during the gale on the previous day. When the spar is made good she will proceed on her voyage.'

When the German barque *Christine* left Newcastle, N. S. W. on the 9th of July, the British barque *Parmenio* was loading for this port, and was expected to leave on the 12th July.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

It is rumoured, that though no great agitation has of late prevailed in Tosa, a report has been received at the Branch *Saibansho* at Tokushima, that the *samurai* of Nakamura in the Hata district of that province (Tosa) are showing symptoms of disaffection.

On the 30th instant three hundred and fifty newly enlisted policemen are to be despatched to Kobe by the *Hiroshima Maru.*

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Of the 690 prisoners in the jail of the Kiushiu Special *Saibansho* at Nagasaki, 100 have been acquitted and sent to Kumamoto *Kencho*, and must probably, therefore, have been men of Higo. The judgment on the remaining prisoners will soon be delivered, but it is expected that most of them will be acquitted. Those who are sentenced to hard labour will be sent to the northern provinces.

Tuesday, 28th.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Major General Saigo arrived at Osaka on the 20th instant.

The powder magazine of the Kumamoto garrison exploded on the 13th instant, and some persons were injured. The cause of the explosion is not yet known.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

On the 24th instant the head-quarters of H. I H. Arisugawa-no-Miya were removed from Miyazaki, in Hiuga, to Hososhima in the same province.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Three hundred policemen will shortly be sent to Kôchi *ken* (Tosa.) The statement made by the *Chôya Shimbun* to the effect that three hundred policemen would be despatched to Kobe on the 30th instant, is very likely a mistake, as probably Tosa was meant.

The Kiôto *Fu* has recalled all the policemen of that *fu* who have been sent to the province of Tambo and South Yamashiro. On the 21st instant 100 of the former and 50 of the latter returned to Kiôto

Of the eleven men who were arrested in Tosa and sent to Tôkiô a few days ago, Midzuno and Ikezoi were two prominent members of the *Kiosan-sha.* The rest belonged to the *Risshisha*, among whom Kataoka, Tani, Ikeda and Iwasaki are prominent members. They are said to have been arrested in consequence of the confessions of Muramatsu and Fuji (who interviewed Kirino in Kiushiu) and are now being examined in Tôkiô.

From the *Hochi Shimbun*

A telegram despatched by Colonel Ozawa at 7 p.m. on the 24th instant, announces that Saigo and Kirino, with over three hundred of their picked men, having broken through the lines of the Imperialists, crossed the Mafuri-gawa, and stationed themselves among the wild hills to the west of that river. Their intention seems to be to push into either Higo or Bungo, and such being the case, troops have been sent into those provinces to oppose them.

Wednesday, 29th.

Advices from Shanghai dated the 17th instant, state that the British Gunboat *Frolic* came into collision with a merchant vessel, and has gone ashore at the mouth of the Yangtsze.

The *Osaka Nippo* says that the Satsuma rebels made in all paper money to the value of 240,000 *yen*, of which they actually issued 140,000 *yen* worth, but the balance of 100,000 *yen* was left on their hands useless. The *Nippo* then goes on to relate one instance of the way in which this issue was forced on the people. A merchant sold goods to the rebel army amounting to 500 *yen*, for which he was paid with the Satsuma paper, but declined to receive it as being strange to him, and asked to be paid instead in Okurasho *satsu.* The rebel officers at once got angry, and significantly tapping their swords admonished the merchant that it would be advisable not to cast any doubts on the genuineness of their paper money. The merchant finding remonstrance dangerous and unavailing, accepted the *satsu* offered him, but immediately proceeded to invest them in dried fish held by another merchant. The latter objected to receive the rebels *satsu*, whereupon the would-be purchaser laid a complaint at the rebel head-quarters. The fish merchant was summoned to appear, and after receiving a severe reproof was ordered to accept the *satsu* offered to him—an order he dare not refuse to obey. By such means the paper money issued by the rebels was forced into circulation.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

There being every prospect of a good harvest this year, the price of rice has already greatly declined.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The Kubiki district of the province of Etchigo was visited by a severe hail storm on the 22nd instant. Hailstones fell varying in weight from about an ounce to nearly half a pound.

According to returns furnished by the Bureau of Police, there have been 13,710 criminals sentenced to hard labour from the beginning of the 1st year of Meiji (1868) to the end of the 9th year of Meiji (1876). Of these convicts 1,287 died in prison, and 10,836 have been discharged on the completion of their sentence.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched by Tomioka, Vice Governor of Kumamoto *ken*, at 3.30 p.m. on the 27th instant, announces that the rebels have fled from Gomoyama and Nasu, and are now on their way toward Hitoyoshi. The Imperialists are in pursuit of them.

Three Satsuma rebels who had made their way to Okino-shima on the coast of Shikoku, in the province of Iyo, were recently arrested by the police of Ehime *ken.*

Thursday, 30th.

The *Tokio Maru* brought back 700 troops, 130 of whom are badly wounded. Dr. Dönitz, of Kobe, was in special charge of these wounded men.

The *Chôya Shimbun* says that a telegram received on the night of the 27th instant states that a violent storm had raged at Kumamoto all that day, which had caused much damage. From other sources we hear of bad weather generally in Kiushiu. The northern province of Ugo has also suffered from the same cause.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Kataoka and other prominent men who were arrested and brought from Tosa to Tôkiô on the 23rd instant, were at first imprisoned in the jail of the Bureau of Police, but yesterday they were removed to the *Daishin-In* where they will be tried by Judge Tamano.

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His Excellency Sanjo Saneyoshi entertained the *Sangi* and other high officials at Hamagoten on the 27th instant.

On the 15th instant all the garrison troops at Uwajima in Iyo, and Takashima in Awa, were suddenly ordered to the town of Kochi in Tosa. The populace were at a loss to understand the reason of this movement, until it was known that Kataoka and others had been arrested.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Of the newly enlisted police forces, 1,062 were informed on the 28th instant that they could return to their respective homes.

From the *Osaka Nippo.*

The population of Osaka in January, 1877, was :—

Males	275,368
Females	280,197
Total	555,565

Friday, 31*st.*

The *Nichi Nichi* says that great changes are being made in the *Kunaisho* (Department of Imperial Household). Many of the higher officials have already been dismissed, and the services of a number of the lower officials are to be dispensed with.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Governor of Kumamoto *ken* has notified the people under his jurisdiction, that the rebels having been put to flight in Hiuga may seek refuge in Kumamoto *ken*. If any refugees should be discovered information should at once be given to the police, and any persons wilfully refraining to give such information, or who are discovered harbouring rebels, will be punished according to law.

A telegram is said to have been received from the seat of war yesterday at 11 a.m., requesting that one thousand policemen might be sent South immediately.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

On the 29th instant another detachment of the newly enlisted police, 1,400 in number, were disbanded.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched by Police Inspector Murata from Owake, Bungo, at 3.15 p.m. on the 29th instant, announces that the rebels are surrounded by the Imperialists at Mikado and Kishino in Hiuga.

Great reform will, it is reported, be made in the system of the local Government of Kochi *ken* (Tosa).

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

The female band of Satsuma, consisting of the wives of the rebels who destroyed the residences of the Government officials at Kagoshima, have not been seen for a long time, but have lately been discovered in the Ijuin district of Satsuma. They are now in a condition of great distress, and wanting the necessaries of life have become pale and emaciated. If they would voluntarily confess all that they did previous to the arrival of the Mikado's special Envoy, Yanagiwara, they would be supplied with food; but they insist that they will receive no aid from the Government, but will remain in their present distressed condition until their husbands return victorious.

A traveller who arrived at Osaka a few days ago, says that Iwamura, the Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, has gone to the branch office of the *Kencho* at Miyazaki.

Saturday, 1*st.*

We are requested to state that the Sunday morning services in the Union Church, which have been discontinued for several weeks, will be resumed to-morrow. The Revd. J. L. Amerman, Pastor, will preach.

The U.S.S. *Monocacy* arrived in port this morning at 4 o'clock. She left Nagasaki on Tuesday, the 28th, and Kobe on Thursday, the 30th ultimo, at 2 p.m. and had fine weather throughout the passage. The U.S.S. *Kearsage* was lying at Nagasaki when the *Monocacy* sailed. When the *Monocacy* left Kobe the M. B. Co.'s steamer *Akitsushima Maru* was loading for this port, and was expected to leave some time during the night of the 30th. H. M. S. *Egeria* was lying at Kobe.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

It has been decided that Yokosuka shall be one of the stations for the Imperial Navy.

H. E. Ogi, the Minister of Justice, attends at the trial of the eleven *samurai* of Tosa who are now undergoing examination at the *Daishin-In.*

ROADS.

HARDLY any need of this country more imperatively demands attention than that of more frequent and improved means of inland communication between the different parts of the Empire. Canals, railways and roads can alone supply this need. The nature of the country forbids the development of a canal system to any useful extent, and renders the construction of railways so difficult and expensive that any considerable extension of them is for the present, and for a long time to come, out of the question. We should, however, make an exception in favour of a continuation of the line from Osaka to Kiôto to the southern end of Lake Biwa, the reasons for which extension have been so fully and clearly set forth in the Report of Mr. Vicars Boyle, C.S.I., late Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway Department, that it is wholly unnecessary we should repeat, or, in view of their entire sufficiency, add to them.

Common roads are, however, of comparatively easy construction, and neither require a great outlay to make them, nor entail heavy expenses in their maintenance. It is true the attention of this Government has been directed to this question, and some efforts have been made to construct new and improve old roads. But a very great deal remains to be done. Possibly the broken nature of the country will render the employment of pack-horses necessary to some extent for a long time to come, but there are vast tracts over which waggon roads could be easily constructed, and these would assist materially in reducing both the expense and the time of transport of goods and produce. The materials for road making are almost everywhere abundant; in the plains the beds of the numerous rapid rivers afford an inexaustible supply of gravel and shingle, and in the mountainous districts a hard volcanic rock is almost everywhere within easy reach. Labour is cheap, and if money were spent in the improvement of the means of communication, it would be far more profitably employed than in building monstrous architectural eye-sores in Tôkiô, and providing an expensive educational staff for the training of scores of engineers, who, when their course is over, will find themselves in the position of frozen out gardeners with no work to do. The Japanese, too, are clever at earthwork of all kinds, and with a little instruction in levelling and surveying would be fully capable of making all necessary roads without foreign assistance. An important detail must not be lost sight of. The bridges are almost everywhere of slight construction, and are generally washed away at least once a year by some one of the sudden inundations to which the rivers of Japan are subject. This ought not to be, but the remedy, perhaps, is not so easy a one as at first sight it might seem to be. Such a river as that at Odawara, for instance, would give an expert bridgemaker some trouble to throw a bridge across at a moderate expense. But few of the rivers are deep, and the modern system of replacing heavy and expensive stone supports by iron cylinders filled in with concrete, appears especially adapted to them. Bridges so constructed with iron or wooden ways ought not to be very expensive, as the cylinders, in most cases, would not require to be of large diameter. Indeed, a sort of composite pillar of a sufficient number of strong iron pipes well bound together, might in many cases be found to afford the requisite strength, and

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might in numerous instances be placed close enough to allow of the use of wooden ways.

It is hardly necessary to enlarge upon the utility of good roads. Cost of production is only capable of diminution within somewhat wide limits, but the cost of transport, as the economic history of the last century well shows, is capable of an almost indefinite decrease. It is a kind of tax, more or less uncertain in its amount, laid by distance upon all produce or merchandise, and it is a tax of the most oppressive and wasteful nature in that it precedes distribution, and prices are accordingly heightened by the interest on it from about the moment the article or product is ready for consumption. Nor is the cost of transport the money freight alone. There are the risks covered or not by insurance, and the delay to be taken into account, and where roads are bad or few, probably the loss thus caused much exceeds the mere carriage. There can be no doubt that the tea and silk trades, if assisted by an amelioration in the existing road system, are capable of an almost indefinite development to the advantage of the Japanese certainly, of foreigners in the long run probably, and there can be equally little doubt that the high addition the present ineffectual and costly mode of inland transport involves to the Yokohama prices of imported goods, is a serious hindrance to any further increase of the import trade. The remarks contained in a letter published in our last issue referring to this subject and signed "HIYAKUSHO TERAKI" are well worthy of perusal, and we entirely concur with our correspondent's views as there expressed.

THE WRECK OF THE *MEIKONG*.

IN the issue of last week we published a letter addressed to us by a well known Yokohama resident, who was one of the passengers by the ill-fated steamer *Meikong*. The account of the circumstances attending the wreck was not entirely favourable to the officers and crew of the vessel, but we did not consider it within our province to express any opinion on this point. We therefore published the letter without comment.

Since then, however, our attention has been called to another letter, which has appeared in the *Echo du Japon*, also written by a passenger, and a very old and respected resident of Yokohama. Under the initials "E. P." his identity will be readily guessed at. In justice, therefore, to the officers of the *Meikong*, and to the reputation of the *Messageries Maritimes*, we give elsewhere a full translation of the letter. The difference in the two accounts is strangely marked, and must naturally excite some comment. It is but fair to draw attention to the reasons given by "E. P." for acts which "A Passenger" most strongly condemns as resulting from sheer carelessness, neglect or indifference. The mistaking of a valley covered with saline efflorescence and glittering sand, shining under a brilliant moon, for smooth water, is perfectly comprehensible, especially when the promontories that rise on either side are so similar in shape as to be readily mistaken for each other. It is quite possible to understand how at first it was hoped that the baggage might be saved. After the principal duty of landing the passengers in safety had, however, been accomplished, it was found that five out of the six boats were smashed and useless. It was then clearly out of the question to risk the last boat in an endeavour to save baggage and personal property, when it might be required for the far more important work of conveying the news of the disaster to some point whence aid could be sent to the shipwrecked people. In addition to these particulars we publish an extract from the *Semaphore de Marseille* containing portion of the evidence given by Captain GULLAND on his arrival at Port Said, in which he bears high testimony to the conduct of Captain FOACHE and the officers of the *Meikong* in their successful efforts to save the passengers and crew.

The *Semaphore* also states that the Messageries Company, wishing to be informed of the exact situation of the *Meikong*, with a view to taking all measures possible for salvage of the cargo, gave orders to the Captain of the *Dupleix* to proceed at once to Gardafui. The Minister of Marine, with the same intention, also telegraphed similar instructions to the Captain of the despatch vessel *Surcouf*, which had just arrived at Aden. Just as these vessels were preparing to start for the scene of the disaster, the Messageries steamer *Ava* arrived, whose Captain stated that he had visited the wreck, and that it would be useless for them to proceed thither as there was no longer a chance of effecting any salvage. When the *Ava* passed, the stern of the *Meikong* had broken off and entirely disappeared, while the bow, which still held to the rocks, was breaking up and being gradually washed away.

Between our correspondent's account and those we today publish, it will be seen that there are certain serious discrepancies. Of these we can offer no explanation, but we are bound, in simple fairness, to lay both statements before our readers. We are too far removed from the scene of the wreck to be able to express any decided opinion as to the causes which led to it, or the circumstances attending it.

It will be noticed that "E. P." remarks that such disasters must continually occur until the erection of a lighthouse renders them unlikely. It is singular that this should be followed by the news, which was brought by last mail, of the wreck of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Cashmere* off Cape Gardafui,—it is supposed on the same spot where the *Meikong* was wrecked—which unfortunately appears to have been attended with great loss of life. With regard to the *Meikong*, we see that the English papers estimate the value of her cargo at one million sterling, but in all probability this is largely exaggerated.

It will perhaps be remembered that about a year ago a man who lived just below Sannomiye Station, suspecting the fidelity of his wife, made a visit to a house in the village just above the old race course and brutally murdered a man he found there. We have just heard that the murderer was beheaded in the jail on Thursday morning, and it may be worth while to note that the sentence was carried out in accordance with the new law, that is, on the strength of the evidence only, the prisoner refusing to confess his guilt.—*Hiogo News.*

About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday last, considerable excitement was caused by the water in the harbour being influenced to some extent, apparently by a tidal wave, or some such phenomenon. At about 4.45 the water in the creek at Sagaramatsu was observed to be ebbing with much more rapidity than is ever met with here, and very shortly afterwards it commenced running in again, and in a very short time the tide was entering the creek with sluice-like rapidity, carrying with it sampans and dambies, which were evidently unaccustomed to such tidal activity. In the harbour the various ships at anchor were rapidly swinging about in different directions, as the force of the tide caught them. Sampan owners were making the best of their way to the shore evidently being dissatisfied with the look of things afloat. The tide continued to ebb and flow at periods of from 15 to 30 minutes, more or less until seven o'clock. The natives predicted a typhoon as the result of this freak of nature, but beyond a few heavy showers of rain the night pass over quietly.—*Nagasaki Rising Sun.*

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Views of Kido.

(From the "Kômin Shinshi," 22nd August.)

The public are well aware how much the Nation owes to the ability of Kido, the late *Naikaku Komon* (Adviser of the Mikado). Through the courtesy of a correspondent we have received certain documents, which were laid by him before the *Daijô-Daijin* and the *U-daijin*, in which he expresses his opinions regarding the position of the country. There is also a letter addressed by him to the *Chokunin* (officials holding direct appointments from the Throne) of Chôshiu, the great Statesman's native province.

We intend to publish a review of these documents in order that the people may fully appreciate how anxious Kido was to promote the welfare of his country. The documents above referred to were written by him during last December. Although it may not appear exactly becoming in a journal to publish that which was written so many months back, we deem it our duty to lay their contents before the public, as they throw much light upon the evils of the present administration.

Kido used repeatedly to say that it was yet far too early to attempt any reform of the land tax, or the capitalization of the pensions of the *Kwazoku* and *Shizoku*. The Government, however, was of a different opinion.

A Chinese writer has said that "when Government measures do not meet the requirements of the times, they should be reformed again and again until they do." On such a principle our present Government seems to be acting, but the ancient sage did not mean that it would be wise to issue a law in the morning and repeal the same in the evening.

The memorial addressed by Kido to the two *Daijin* was to the following effect:—

Firstly, that the annual expenditure of the various Government Departments should be dimished, in order that the taxation of of the people might be reduced.

Secondly, that local expenditure should be controlled by the local authorities, and not, as now, by the Government officials. It is well-known that each district has its own peculiar customs and privileges, which can only be properly understood by the local officials, who should have the power of so conducting local matters as to suit them to the special wants of the district under their jurisdiction.

Thirdly, that laws should not always be considered as necessary because they appear to be good in themselves, but that such laws as meet the requirements of the people should meet with first consideration.

Fouthly, that as the Government is now all under one head, no district should be allowed to enjoy special privileges owing to any superior power that it may be supposed to possess, as thus other districts, which are debarred from the enjoyment of such privileges, are unjustly treated.

Fifthly, that whereas since the demand for peoples' rights and liberties has made itself heard, the country has become divided into two parties, Conservative and Progressive, the Government professed to be the upholder of the former, whilst all its actions favour the policy of the latter. To the proper solution of these points the Government must give its most earnest consideration.

The letter addressed by Kido to his friends was to the following effect:—

"I have laid before the *Daijin* a memorial respecting the affairs of our country, but can not tell how it will be received. What I have to request of you is that you will coöperate with me in promoting the welfare of the Nation. Men who are swayed by patriotic motives should not retain their offices merely for the sake of the emoluments attached to them. If they cannot discharge the duties entrusted to them according to their conscience, they should at once resign their positions. For my own part I intend to resign my post, to return to my native province and teach the people there the true road to civilisation. He who would assist others must deny himself. I therefore trust that you will work with me, selling your houses and unnecessary property, and endeavouring to act independently.

"As I have held high positions under Government for a number of years, I am possessed of abundant means, and if any of you need assistance from me, I shall be most willing to grant you whatever you may require.

"Though we return to our native province, it will be necessary for time to time to come to Tôkiô and not remain in ignorance of what is transpiring around us in the world. I am now building a new house which will be available for our meeting in Tôkiô.

"There is another important point which I am desirous of bringing to your notice, and that is, that you will guard yourselves against indulging in any feelings of personal enmity. This has caused some of our friend to break the laws of the country and to turn criminal by opposing the authority of the Government. Such action is decidedly wrong.

"But when I say that I shall return home I do not mean that I shall entirely withdraw from all active participation in the affairs of my country, and trouble myself no more concerning them. When I see that matters are going wrong, I shall come forward and entreat the Governmement to change its mode of action."

We can only express our high admiration for the above documents. While Kido lived he was the pillar of our country, and never lost sight of the welfare of the people. There can be no question of greater importance than the reduction of the taxation, and of the Government expenditure. The Imperial decree, issued on the 3rd of January last, was, we imagine, founded upon this memorial of Kido.

Some people accuse Kido of duplicity, but judging from his acts he was a faithful patriot, and we regret his untimely death. There are, however, one or two points of Kido's conduct upon which we are in the dark. He was in office at the reform of the land-tax, and the capitalization of the pensions of the Nobility and Gentry. Now, if his views were entirely against the action of the Government in these matters, why did he not uphold them, and if after repeatedly urging them upon the administration, he found that it would not act in accordance with his representations, why did he not resign his post?

Again, in his letter he speaks as though he intended immediately to resign his position. Yet this letter was written in December last, and he was still in office when death removed him in June following. It is true that he may have tendered his resignation, and that the Government refused to accept it, but we have never heard that such was actually the case. Had he but lived these things would doubtless have been made clear to us. Now we can only regret his untimely death.

The Arrest of the Tosa Samurai.

("Hôchi Shimbun," 28th August.)

On the 23rd of this month, eleven *samurai* of Tosa, including Kataoka Kenkichi, who presented the *Risshisha* Memorial, were arrested in Kochi *ken* and brought to Tôkiô. Though we are not yet made acquainted with the reasons of their arrest, the public generally suppose that it is in consequence of their having taken advantage of the Government being engaged in suppressing the Kiushiu rebellion to address a memorial to the Throne claiming various reforms. Others assert that it is owing to Fuji and Muramatsu having had secret communication with the Satsuma party on behalf of the members of the *Risshisha* and *Seikensha*. Some again maintain that their arrest is only owing to suspicion on the part of the Government of some meditated disturbances in Tosa.

We ourselves cannot undertake to decide which of the above suppositions is correct, though we cannot but deem the last one the most improbable. Neither do we know if all those arrested are members of the *Risshisha*. If Kataoka and the rest have been arrested for presenting the memorial, as some say, we think they can scarcely regret their arrest, or be sorry for the action when led to it.

When the Satsuma *samurai* flew to arms, the young and hot headed Tosa *samurai* wished also to oppose armed resistance to the action of the Government. The leading men of the Province, including Itagaki, finally persuaded them to act otherwise, and prevented them from making an outbreak. Agitation, however, still prevailed, and it was eventually decided to draw up a memorial stating the grievances of the disaffected, and to lay it before the Throne. Some of the members of the society urged that though a memorial were drawn up its acceptance was doubtful, in fact that it was most likely to meet with rejection. Moreover, the very act of drawing up a memorial in such disturbed times would be certain to bring the memorialists under the suspicion of the Government, and arrest and disgrace would be sure to follow. The prominent members of the *Risshisha*, however, opposed these views, and said that although there was no intention of resorting to arms, it was necessary to act in accordance with reason and quietly petition the Government, and if arrest followed such action, at least there would be no disgrace. Besides, if owing to fear of imprisonment, unreasonable and violent measures were resorted to, such deplorable result would be the utter ruin of a just cause. There was thus no other course but do draw out and present a memorial, being prepared before-

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hand to suffer the hardships of imprisonment. This argument quieted the violent members among the *samurai*, and as we know they acted upon the advice.

Under such circumstances, we believe that though such men as Kataoka and Hayashi are to-day under arrest, they will in no way be sorry for their share in the action that has brought it about. Some people say that if the Tosa *samurai* had foreseen this disgrace they would have joined issue with Satsuma, but this we think is unjust. If from fear of probable hardship, they had so acted, it could not be called true bravery. It shows true courage that they dared all the foreseen consequences of their act, in order to do what they considered right.

Possibly it would have been better if the leading men of Tosa could have quieted the more turbulent spirits without agreeing to draw up the memorial, but looking at it from any point this action was far wiser than that taken by the *samurai* of Satsuma.

REVIEW.

Popular Progress in England.*

Few of us who enjoy the inestimable previlege of saying and publishing in safety almost whatever our experience or our reflections may suggest to us on matters of public or philosophic interest, care to inquire how we have attained what is still a most exceptional position among the nations of the earth. Yet the privilege is a recent one, and our grandfathers were familiar with a state of things under which it was dangerous to be suspected of having, and still more to be accused of uttering, an opinion on politics, religion or philosophy not in accordance with the sentiments of the Government of the day. Our liberty is so common a part of our life, that we find it difficult to conceive a social system as possible without it, and are careless to inquire into the history of what seems not even an inseparable accident but a portion of the essence of modern existence. We offer, therefore, a hearty welcome to such a work as the painstaking compilation before us, which carrying us back to the past, shows what difficulties had to be surmounted and prejudices to be vanquished, what dangers had to be affronted and what patient perseverance displayed, ere the precious heritage of liberty—not like mercy dropped from heaven, but won by the blood and brains of their forefathers—was awarded to the people of England. The two centuries of English political life of which Mr. Routledge's work summarizes the history, are the most eventful in our annals, and never has the world witnessed so noble a stuggle as that which, after thrusting out the Stuarts with their silly tyranny, triumphed over the bigoted opposition of an aristocratic oligarchy, and towards the close of the Georgian era prepared the way for the full freedom of political speech and action which we who live under Queen Victoria are so fortunate as to enjoy. As we read the stirring tale, we come to know how precious a thing our hard won heritage is; and while we are inspired with gratitude to those great ones of the past whose anguish has bought our ease, we feel a new resolution breathed into us to transmit it uninjured to our posterity. The reaction that followed upon the excessive social harshness of the Puritan Commonwealth, culminated, with the Restoration of Charles II in 1660, in the explicit recognition of the principle of Divine Right which exalted the Sovereign into a god and debased the people into his slaves. As a natural sequel whoever, was of a different religion from that of the Head of the Church, was decreed unfit to hold any position of trust, and accordingly by the Corporation Act passed in 1661, none but Anglican communicants could become members of a Corporation, while by the Test Act of 1673 (though this enactment, it should be remembered, was principally aimed at the Duke of York, afterwards James II) none but members of the Church of England could hold any public office whatever. The Parliamentary Test Act, passed some five years later, kept all but English churchmen out of the Houses of Parliament, and these enactments, sounding so strangely in our ears in these days, were in force within living memory. But exclusion from serving their country was not deemed a sufficient punishment for those who dared to differ in opinion from the Head of the State, and the Act of Uniformity which upon the 24th August 1662,—just one hundred years after the massacre of St. Bartholomew—drove two thousand clergymen from their benefices, with the aid of the celetrated Conventicle and Five Mile Acts practically made independence of opinion a punishable offence. But the spirit of liberty, though cowed was not dead, and in 1679 the Habeas Corpus Act assured the person of the citizen against the tyranny of the King or of the Law. During the reign of James II, the celebrated trial of the Seven Bishops assured the freedom of juries from royal interference, and despite the morose despotism of the narrow minded bigot who occupied the throne, the cause of liberty made notable and continuous progress. The Bill of Rights at the beginning of the reign of William III established the Protestant succession and the right of free speech in Parliament, and declared all taxation to be unlawful not consented to by the representatives of the people, thus putting into the hands of the latter a weapon which has been of infinite service to the popular cause.

During the reigns of the first two Georges, the progress of liberty was slow but sure. The Divine Right principle had been silently abandoned at the Revolution of 1688, and the foundations were laid of that form of parliamentary Government which has lasted with little modification to the present day, and which seems well adopted to the national mind and temper. The third George wished to be a sort of Hanoverian Stuart, and appears to have entertained an honest belief in the divinity with which he sought to hedge his kingship. But the people of England would have none of this, and instinctively recognised and refused to accept whatever savoured of tyranny, or tended to destroy the grand principles established by the Revolution of 1688. The exponents of public opinion were various, chiefly pamphleteers, often not men of any great personal worth but nearly always of considerable talent, with a keen eye for the ridiculous and sufficiently earnest in the cause which lent a weight to their writings that their position in the social scale could not have procured for their productions, to dare and suffer the pains and penalties of harsh laws and the frowns of a prejudiced and violent judiciary. The Press which had tasted freedom under the politically tolerant and wise rule of the Commonwealth, had been gagged when the Stuarts, amid the false enthusiasm of the people, re-ascended the throne of England,—a throne which no member of that dynasty has adorned by a single regal virtue. During the reigns of William and Anne it began again to lift up its powerful voice, and by the ministers of the first two Georges was, as far as possible, bought and bribed to serve the purposes of the Government. Shortly after the accession of George III a different policy was adopted. It was not so much sought to silence the expression of public opinion by a refutation of popular theories by paid hack writers, but the terrors of the law were called to the assistance of the Government, and a series of prosecutions for seditions publications and libels was commenced, covering a period of nearly sixty years, beginning with the trial of the notorious John Wilkes and ending with the celebrated three trials of the poor seller of old books, William Hone. Mr. Routledge's treatment of this part of his theme is highly satisfactory. He has brought together a mass of very curious facts extracted from many sources not easy of access to the general public, and his minute and accurate narrative will be read with profit and interest by all who care to inform themselves upon a subject than which none ought to be more attractive to Englishmen—the origin and growth of our modern liberty of speech and opinion.

Up to a few years before the French Revolution the newspaper press had but little influence. Indeed it was only when the great French war began that journalism commenced seriously to develop itself. "Every town" says Mr. Routledge "of any importance then began to feel the absolute need of a newspaper that it could call its own, and when any great event took place the local office was besieged often for hours with anxious and expectant people, who clutched their coveted sixpenny paper with much the same feeling that a different class of persons clutched the charity soup from a soup kitchen." The *Times* began its existence as the *Daily Universal Register* in 1785, a few years before the outbreak of the French revolution, and became the *Times* in the year preceding that tremen-

* Chapters in the History of Popular Progress, chiefly in relation to the Freedom of the Press and Trial by Jury, 1660-1820, with an application to later years. By James Routledge. London: McMillan & Co., 1876.

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dous event. About the same epoch the *Morning Post*, the *Courier*, the *Sun*, and others of the leading political journals of the metropolis were established. Of existing provincial papers some date much further back than those we have referred to, *Sanders News Letter* to 1688, the *Leeds Mercury* to 1718, the *Freeman's Journal* to 1763, and the *Belfast News Letter* to 1773. The difficulties under which the newspaper press had to labour for many years are admirably set forth by Mr. Routledge, and as we read his account we are struck with wonder both at the extreme folly displayed by its opponents, and at the untiring perseverance on the part of its advocates and supporters which finally vanquished all opposition, but not until so recently as the year 1861, which witnessed the repeal of the paper duty in the teeth of the bitter opposition of the late Lord Derby.

The prosecution of Wilkes was in all respects a singular one. He was owner of the '*North Briton*,' of which the celebrated author of Roderick Random was editor. The paper was established in 1762 in imitation of one called the '*Briton*' which the unpopular Bute had just set afoot. Bute was hated in England, and his name John Bute was contemptuously turned into the sobriquet of Bootjack. In his 45th number Wilkes intimated that the King's speech contained what was not true. There was nothing to show that he meant to charge the King with deliberate falsehood. He was nevertheless prosecuted for libel and in the first place arrested under a General Warrant under which his papers were also seized. On a writ of Habeas Corpus he was released by Sir Charles Pratt, afterwards Lord Camden, on the ground of privilege as a member of Parliament. He then left the country and was outlawed, returned and was found guilty of libel by Lord Mansfield. He was expelled the House, re-elected five times and at last re-admitted, thus showing how a single man with pluck and perseverance and the right on his side could win a victory—a victory not for himself alone, but for the whole people of England—against the united power of the King, the Ministers, the Houses of Parliament and the chief officers of the Law.

We have no space left to say more than a few words with regard to the famous trials of William Hone. The disorganisation of society that occurred after the close of the French war by the victory of Waterloo, seems to have thrown the Government into a panic. In 1817 the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended. Cobbett, whose '*Two-penny Trash*' had in 1816 a weekly sale of 50,000 copies, had started for America the moment he heard the Act was likely to be suspended. Petitions for reform were declared to be malignant libels. Spies and informers were set to work and soon created ten times as much sedition as they discovered. There can be little doubt but that the Spafields Riot, for participation in which a poor silly sailor, John Cashman, was hung, was got up by paid spies anxious to prove their zeal. The Government seemed afraid of the slightest expression of opinion, and after Cobbett's departure looked about for an excuse to close the mouth of his supporter and representative, William Hone. This they found in certain political squibs in the form of parodies, chiefly on portions of the Prayer Book. Some parts of these are given by Mr. Routledge, and there can be no denying either their wit or their bad taste. But to say that they were blasphemous was absurd, and the Government advocate felt himself compelled to admit that they were not political in their tendencies, which, however, they undoubtedly were, and were intended to be. The idea, probably, was that by charging him with a blasphemous rather than a mere political offence, the sympathies of the jury would be enlisted against the shabby Ludgate Hill bookseller. But abandoning the only ground they could safely fight upon, the prosecution found themselves confronted by a man who unexpectedly turned out to be more than a match for Bench and Bar in the arena they had selected. The reports of the second and third trials before that coarse bully Lord Ellenborough are still well worth perusal as an exhibition of wit, fertility of resource, curious learning, power of apt illustration, and comparison and keen logic, before which the silly twaddle of the ordinary advocate could not stand for a moment. The prosecutions ended, as every one knows, in an ignominious and ridiculous failure, and in the deep and bitter disappointment of the Chief Justice, the memory of which never left him to the end of his days.

Throughout his work Mr. Routledge intersperses valuable and just remarks upon the events he narrates. His observations are characterised by great good sense, and we have been especially struck by the absence of prejudice, by the desire to be fair and impartial, and by the earnestness conspicuous in his pages. We can confidently recommend the book as worthy of a place on the shelves of every Englishman who is a lover of his country and a student of its history.

COUNTRY TRIPS, BY A VICTIM.

"What gat ye to your dinner, Lord Randal my son?
"What gat ye to your dinner my handsome young man?
"I gat eels boiled in broo; mother, make my bed soon,
"For I'm weary wi' hunting, and fain wald lie down.

"O I fear you are poisoned, Lord Randal, my son!
"O I fear you are poisoned my handsome young man!
"O yes I am poisoned; mother, make my bed soon,
"For I'm sick at my heart, and I fain wald lie down!

I have tried many of the means of locomotion which the ingenuity of man has invented or adopted to save the wear and tear of his own legs. I have made one of sixteen in an omnibus on a warm wet day, supporting on my knees a young person with a basket, and an old and heavy person with vicious heels and an umbrella on my feet. I have been alone on the knife board of the same vehicle in a cold east wind without the refuge of a great coat. I have been an unhappy component fraction of the freight of a Third Avenue Street car when the thermometer marked 103° in the shade, and I have been whirled along in solitary magnificence in a sleigh in Montreal when the mercury in any thermometer of moderate capacity refused to sink any lower in its tube. I have flown down snow slopes on, and very often off, a '*tabogon*' (how it's spelt I have not the remotest idea) in the back woods in mid winter, and I have bumped and bounded down the steep streets of Quebec in a "*caléche*" in mid summer. The miseries of a six days trans-continental journey by Pacific Railroad have been revealed to me by too frequent experience, while the un-nameable horrors of a two hours passage from Folkestone to Boulogne have all been visited on my vagabond frame. I have ridden on elephants (in the Regent's Park Gardens), and descended in diving bells (at the Polytechnic). I have bumped for many a weary mile on the accommodating buck-board of the Adirondacks, and have bestridden the unaccommodating mule in the sand hills of Alabama, and the swamps of Mississippi. The former bounced me off into the mud, and the latter, after hanging me between two trees, finally shied me into a deep and dirty creek. These were all severe experiences, especially as the buck-board ridden in various experimental positions for a period of three days had no cushion, and the mule, straddled for a fortnight,—less the time I was occupied in picking myself up in different parts of the country—had no saddle, an old sack, to which by a piece of rope were attached odd stirrups, supplying its place upon a backbone as developed as an Alpine chain—and as hard. Still my broken places mended and I grew again after a time.

My present journey was to widen my experience; to show me that the Inquisition did not exhaust the ingenuity of torture; that it was possible under the guise of pleasure seeking to come across a form of locomotion in which all the tortures the devilish capability of man ever invented were combined in one frightful form. The rack, the bed of spikes, the wooden horse, the falling from great heights on to hard substances, flaying alive, were all endured at one and the same time, intensified by minor inflictions peculiar to the country we traversed. There is too much of me worn away to be renewed; too many portions of my frame broken to admit of thorough repair. "Good times" for me are ended; my knees can ne'er be bended, nor my broken places mended till I reach the shadowy shore; this form once lithe and slender, and this epidermis tender, the doctor's art can render smooth and supple, nevermore!

Yes! the next morning found us at the foot of the mountains, with passes and roads, steep and rocky, to be traversed before we reached that mythical land where we

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were to be once more cool, and sleep under a blanket amid the sweltering heats of August. Blessings, alas, may be too dearly bought, and it is a moot question whether it be not better to die in one's own bed frying but well nourished and complete, than to exist on a mat frozen and fasting, and in a singlarly defective condition. I unhesitatingly pronounce in favour of the former state of things.

But let me begin with a minute account of a day's experience of travel in Japanese style. I had for the entire night formed the camping ground of armies of the most fearless and sanguinary fleas. The worst kind of atrocities had been committed on my prostrate and defenceless form. It was as though I had been invaded by countless hordes of Cossacks and Bashi-Bazouks, and given over utterly to the savage will of my conquerors. These swarming and resistless foes were aided by irregular flying squadrons of mosquitos, who made stealthy attacks through holes in the mosquito net. It well deserved its name, this net, for it was so constructed that while any number of these bloodthirsty fiends could find their way in, not one could discover a place of exit. If I lay quiet, I felt that I was gradually becoming a mere shell, and that the next morning would find me like the ghostly husk of a chrysalis that one often sees adhering to bushes, long after the solid body has departed. If I moved there was a sound as of the rushing of many wings, and in the visions of the night I fancied myself some honey laden flower around which bees were swarming, and sucking my nutritious juices. All this was the more irritating as my companion slept, and snored, and gurgled, and grunted in blissful unconsciousness and undisturbed repose; and I take it that there is no greater trial to the most Christian temper than to be compelled to lie awake, a prey to extreme discomfort, and listen to the slumbers, both loud and deep, of the selfish monster who has wrought the misery.

When towards morning through utter exhaustion I had sunk into temporary forgetfulness of my wrongs, did my burly friend awake and proceed to call and roar at me like a thousand Bashan bulls, and though I would have given untold sums to be permitted to slumber again, in his selfish strength he langhed my entreaties to scorn, telling me that we had so many *ri* to go, and that we must start at once if we would reach our appointed resting place before night fall. In vain I urged that I wanted no other than the present: that I was perfectly happy where I was. There was nothing for it but to obey, as my mosquito net, smelling horribly of mildewed sleep, was pulled down, and my quilt snatched from under me. That I did not then there make an end of this multiplier of my woes I can only account for by my remembering in time his superior size and strength. My will was good enough to annihilate him on the spot. Getting up I had a sensation as of having under gone punishment on the rack the day before. A feeling that my joints must creak audibly as I moved. A wish that someone would order me out to instant execution. An unaccountably dissipated feeling about the eyes, and a towzly condition of hair never under any circumstances before attained. An indisposition to converse on any subject, and a desire to do nothing but yawn painfully and tearfully, as one doeth on whom the blighting influence of a coming cold hath fallen. An irresistible wish to sit down, and a tendency of the mind to revert to all the most gloomy probabilities of life. A scarcely containable hatred of the companion who was flying here and there, singing "Long live the merry merry heart that laughs by night and day, —Toodle loo, loo, loo, no matter what some folks say," stopping occasionally to tell me to "Look sharp," or to ask me to admire the beauty of the morning, with the eternal refrain, "Nothing like going in the country and doing as the Japs do. "No coolies! no bother! aren't you glad you came and don't you feel better already?"

Doing as the Japs do! This meant going to a marvellously ill favoured corner of the house—that is, more ill favoured than the rest of it, for none of the apartments were over pervaded with the small of myrrh, aloes and cassia—and there dipping my fingers into an extremely shallow copper bowl of limited circumference, and smearing my countenance with a very small and damp blue rag, beguile my insulted body into an idea that it had been refreshed by an early wash. Doing as Japs do! This was to partake of a tiny cup of bitter tea, and eat what were said to be salted plums, but which looked and tasted like balls of pink blotting paper that had been lying for some months in bad red cabbage pickle. To have, what was by courtesy supposed to be, breakfast, to wit: one saucer with a very flabby fish cooked some days before. One bowl of warm salt water with a fish's eye and tail—extreme tip—and three shreds of ginger floating in it; one plate with a section of something brown with little holes in it, like a magnified piece of coltsfoot rock, very soft, very cold, and *very* nasty; a slice of *raw* egg plant, a dozen beans coated with a sweet sticky substance like damp toffee, and a little heap of singularly offensive vegetable matter, like cold boiled turnip tops, or neglected saurkraut. Of course cold rice ad libitum. And this is what a weak European stomach was supposed to be able to receive at five o'clock on a warm summer morning, and what my base beguiler told me I ought to be truly thankful for, himself receiving it all in perfect faith, and having consumed, asking loudly for more. For my own part it was no good. I could not eat the viands put before me. In spite of the unfeeling mockings of the human ostrich, whose companionship I loathed more each hour, every attempt of mine to swallow the smallest mouthful, brought on such spasms of the larynx, and such loudly expressed objections on the part of my insulted interior, that I was compelled to solace (?) myself with two eggs, boiled as hard as Japanese alone can boil them, and a glass of cold water which tasted as though it had been dipped out of a globe containing gold fish. I construed all this into one of the emergencies which demanded whiskey, and acted accordingly to the extent of one *saké* cup full. Then my hard headed friend, although he inveighed bitterly against all such indulgence, "the worst thing you can take, and will have no effect when you really want it," quite cheerfully did violence to his feelings and joined me to the extent of about three times my dose. Haven't you always found it so with such people? They are constantly bullying you for doing things, which they seem to take to remarkably kindly when they have a chance afforded them. I have known those who professed to hate champagne, but took freely, and with no apparent deadly effects, whatever of that precious comforter their neighbours liked to supply them with. I once saw a man, who always maintained that he who eat *paté de fois gras* was guilty indirectly of as great cruelty as those who afflict the unhappy goose with acute liver complaint, and deserved the punishments righteously meted out to vivisectionists, eat half a pie at a tiffin. And thus it was with the omniverous creature to whose dreadful power I had given myself over.

We were not to walk; for which I was devoutly thankful, in my fasting condition. We were to go a certain distance, about six hours journey, in *Kagos*, for which I was anything but thankful after the first half hour. How can I describe riding in this vehicle of torture to those who have never felt its awful effects. I fear me words are powerless.

For the first quarter of an hour it was all very well. I had arranged myself in orthodox style, which is very much like trying to sit *á la Turc* on the hard bottom of a small English clothes-basket. I felt a kind of pleasant torpor falling upon me, and lulled by the motion and grunts of the bearers, I mentally patted myself, and cried Ha! ha! and thought fondly that I should be able to make up the rest of which I had been robbed the previous night.

I am going to sleep, but not all over at once. No I am going to sleep by installments. My left foot seems to have suddenly increased in size and weight, and feels as though it were siezed with a violent attack of elephantiasis. I move it hastly, and laugh hysterically at the sensation which pervades my leg, like five hundred Pulvermacher electric chains, while from my bearers I elicit remonstrances against fidgitiness, having in my hasty movement nearly upset the *kago* off their shoulders. In a few minutes a precisely similar complaint attacks my right foot, while I am at the same moment made aware of certain spinal prominences which never, to my knowledge, before existed in my frame. Then I feel that I am rapidly becoming bald by the friction of the top of my head against the pole, while now and then, to vary my trials,

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a few loose hairs catch in some crevice of the wicker work and are pulled out with a jerk in a specially irritating way. There is from some unexplained cause, great abrasion of the skin on my elbows; and after all this has gone on for some time, I am suddenly siezed with what seems to be the most frightful lumbago, in that mysterious region known as the small of the back. If I move to relieve the pain in one part, I immediately bring on a new and more violent one in another. If I remain doubled up I am racked with cramps like Caliban. If I hang my legs over the sides, I interfere with those belonging to the bearers, and cut my calves horribly against the sides of the tray that supports my suffering body. Every inequality of the wicker work—and it is composed of nothing but inequalities—assumes supernatural sharpness and prominence. Every abraded and aching place of my frame—and where is it not abraded and aching—comes in contact with hurtful and offending crooks and knobs. I think of all the holy and blessed martyrs who have suffered before me. In my agony I use language that would have scandalised anyone of those saintly characters. I think of Kit in the embrace of the Scavenger's daughter; I think of the wretched Chinese criminls in cages much too small for them; I think I am one of the Davenport brothers tied up by a master hand and unable to free myself, and return to consciousness with a start and a nod which goes near to dislocate my neck.

And for hours does this go on. At certain resting places, I am approached by hideous old women who bring me horrible tea, which I don't want, which I cannot drink, and for which I have to pay. I know what would be the cost of getting out and endeavouring to straighten myself, and having straightened myself I know that I should never dare get in again. Thus then I suffer and remain where I am.

In the mean time do not suppose that my companion had undergone what I have attempted to describe. Not at all. At the first symptoms of inconvenience, which came on about five minutes after we started, he hopped out, and fortified by the piculs of rice he had managed to consume, left the *kago* bearers far behind. I caught occasional glimpses of him striding up a steep hill or dancing down a valley. Every now and then was wafted to me on the morning breeze a whiff from the blackest of pipes and strongest of tobacco, which made me thankful that he was no nearer, for much uneasinesse of bodie is oftimes wroughte by ye smelle of a strong pipe on an emptie stomack. Occasionally too, borne on the wings of the winds, came snatches of "Long live the merry merry," and sundry "Ri fol lols" and "Tooral-li-days" which showed me that my misery had no saddening effect on this selfish warbler and when at midday I was tilted out, fainting with inanition, with many groans and shrieks of anguish and anathemas on *Kagos* and travelling generally, upon the mats of our halting place for our mid-day meal, I was greeted with "Oh, I say how late you are. You should have walked as I did and got an appetite! Here tabaro! Hyakoo! You'll have a treat to-day, for they've got some capital raw fish, and you won't get that every day in the hills I can tell you!"

I devoutly hoped not.

The S. S. *Washi* has had a rather bad time of it, to judge by the following report. She reports:—Left Haiphong on Friday 10th at noon, weather cloudy, at 1 p.m. barometer began to fall, it then standing at 29.48, and at 5 p.m. 29.30. At 6 p.m. it was blowing a hard gale from the northward, vessel making bad weather. At 8 p.m. barometer stood at 29.32, but weather much worse; shipped a heavy sea, which carried away engine-room skylight, and starboard life boat. At 7 a.m. on Saturday the barometer indicated 29.08 (lowest reading), wind blowing in fearful and heavy gusts; shipped some very heavy water, carrying away everything moveable on deck. At 10.55 a.m. lost port life boat, barometer rising rapidly at 6 p.m. put back for Haiphong to repair damages, arriving at the Bar at 3.40 p.m. on Sunday the 12th.—*China Mail.*

It is said that the cargo of the steamer *Meikong* consisted mainly of new season tea and of silk, and is valued at a million pounds. Many jewellers at Lyons who sent precious stones to Paris will sustain heavy losses by the wreck of the vessel.—*China Mail.*

THE WRECK OF THE *MEIKONG*.

ACCOUNT BY A PASSENGER.

I send you a few hastily written particulars of the wreck of the *Meikong*. The results of the inquiry which has been instituted here will be made known without delay, and will inform you more precisely, than my letter, of the causes of the disaster and the circumstances attending it.

The Messageries Maritimes Steam-ship *Meikong*, Captain Foache, left Hongkong for Marseilles on the 26th May. Cape Gardafui should thus be reached on the night of the 17th or 18th of June. On the afternoon and evening of the 17th the condition of the atmosphere had prevented land from being sighted. It was a moonlight night, when about midnight a slight shock announced to the passengers, who were for the most part asleep, that the vessel had struck on a sand bank. The engines were reversed, but the impetus of the vessel and a strong swell carried her forward, and grated her over successive reefs of coral. Owing to the heavy stern swell, the *Meikong* became unmanageable, and was in a few minutes stranded on a coral reef, broadside to the shore, which at a distance about 150 *metres* from the starboard side happily showed an easy landing place. The larboard side was fully exposed to the sea, which from time to time swept over the decks even to the *passerelle*. At the first shock a large number of passengers, men, women and children, rushed upon the bridge; but the rolling of the vessel became so violent, and the sea swept the decks so frequently, that orders were given by the Captain for every one to go below. This order being executed, he descended to give to the passengers his personal assurance that everyone of them should be landed safe and sound, whereupon calm succeeded to a state of confusion of which I have not endeavoured to give a description.

The first care of the Captain, when he saw that his vessel was irretrievably lost, was to establish a communication with the shore. One of the officers getting into a boat with some of the crew, succeeded in mooring a rope to some rocks on the shore. In carrying this into effect two sailors were drowned, but it served its purpose of constituting a means of communication between the *Meikong* and the shore. Some of the passengers were then ordered to land, but on the return of the boat to the vessel after safely landing its freight, the officer in charge stated that the darkness and the force of the breakers rendered the landing extremely dangerous. The moon had gone down; it was one o'clock in the morning, and as the ship was in no immediate peril the Captain decided to postpone all further attempts at landing until daybreak. Three long hours passed in weary waiting. The passengers availed themselves of the delay to change their garments and make certain preparations, while the crew busied themselves in getting together such matters as might be necessary for the shelter which we should have to trust to when we got on shore.

About three in the morning, an incident occurred which gave us new hope. The lights of a passing steamer were discerned, whereupon the *Meikong* let off rockets, burned, blue lights and fired two guns, to which signals the steamer replied.

Towards half-past four the landing recommenced. By mid-day, all the passengers to the number of eighty, of whom eleven were women and twelve children, and the whole of the crew numbering about a hundred and twenty men, were safe on shore without loss of life. There were, however, some wounded. It was not possible to land unhurt amidst the breakers on the coral reefs. A large number who had forgotten or lost their shoes and slippers, had their feet cruelly lacerated.

The Captain had, at daylight, sent some trusty men on board the vessel we had signalled, who on their return brought the information that the steamer was the *Glenartney*, Captain Gulland, from Hankow to London with a cargo of tea. It was arranged that the *Glenartney* should pass round Cape Gardafui, on the south of which we had stranded, and anchor at the north end of the Cape, where she would be sheltered from the wind. There it was promised she should wait for us until the next day, and take on board all the passengers and crew. About eleven o'clock, three men of the crew of the *Glenartney*

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arrived at our landing place. Imagine a triangle of which the summit is the point of Gardafui, and whose base is a line joining the point B where the *Glenartney* is anchored with the point C where the *Meikong* is stranded. These three sailors had followed this line B C, which lay through said hills almost utterly devoid of vegetation. They estimated the distance to be about nine miles, and had been walking for over two hours. They offered their services as guides, and one of them accompanied by some of passengers set off almost immediately to acquaint the Captain of the *Glenartney* with our situation.

When the Captain of the *Meikong*, who was the last man to leave his vessel, came on shore at noon, the following was the state of affairs on shore. Out of six boats, only one remained in a serviceable condition, all the others had been sunk and smashed. It was therefore impossible to reach the *Glenartney* by sea, or to bring on shore any baggage or provisions from the *Meikong*, as another attempt to go on board and return might destroy our last boat. Captain Foache therefore gave orders to save all the baggage possible, and proceeded to where we were camping. Almost at the same moment Captain Gulland arrived from the opposite direction. This excellent man, impatient to know what had become of us, had nobly come himself to make inquiries. The two commanders approached and shook hands. They held a short consultation, and immediately after the order was given to proceed to the shore off which the *Glenartney* was anchored.

It was then the opinion of nearly all the passengers of different nationalities, as it is now, that no other course could have been adopted. There was really nothing else to be done. There we were, nearly two hundred persons, camped on a desolate shore without shelter from a burning sun, and with no garments but those which covered us. Our only provisions were a little biscuit soaked with sea water, and two or three breakers of fresh water. Under such conditions we must soon have been decimated by heat, starvation and thirst.

A constantly increasing crowd of natives flocked from the interior—the handsome black race of Somalis—armed with lances, javelins, swords and shields. Already they numbered from five to six hundred. They had shown no signs of hostility, but they refused to render us any assistance, and we could see by their attitude that they looked upon this fine vessel as their lawful spoil. A great number of them had already swum off, their swords between their teeth, and had clambered on board. We could see them occupied with their work of pillage. They made their plunder up into bales, which they then threw into the sea and pushed on shore. It was fully evident that any attempt to interfere with their pillaging might cause some act of violence to be committed, and that every soul of us might be murdered; for although we had some arms we did not possess a single cartridge.

Litters were hastily put together in which to carry the women, children, and the sick, and we set off about an hour after mid-day. The time occupied in transit, from the moment of leaving the shore to our arrival at boats of the *Glenartney*, was about four hours.

At eight o'clock in the evening, when every one was safely on board the *Glenartney*, Captain Foache called over the roll of passengers and crew. Four, alas! did not answer, namely, two sailors drowned at the first landing, the Purser, Monsieur Henry, and a Calcutta passenger, Monsieur Arathon. The two last had fallen during the march and died of sunstroke. I can no more record the particulars of that march across the desert, over a dazzling sand, under a searching African sky, than I can relate the scenes which occurred on board during the first hours of the disaster. Those who were barefoot suffered most. It was, indeed, a hard trial, which the women sustained with dignity and courage.

When I arrived on board the *Glenartney* the scene which met my eyes offered a striking contrast to those which I had witnessed but a few hours previously. The sea was without a ripple. Against a sky of marvellous depth of blue stood out the yellow masses of the rocks of Gardafui. The moon was rising on the horizon; while all the children, safely refuged on board, slumbered peacefully. Our minds took in the delicious calm with which Nature surrounded us. At half past ten the *Glenartney* resumed her course to Aden, where we arrived on the 20th June. We have remained here four days to restore our strength, and do the best we could to furnish ourselves with clothes. The P. and O. steamer *Zambesi*, from Bombay, is expected to-night, by which we expect to proceed to Suez. No illness of any serious nature has appeared among the passengers or crew of the *Meikong* since our arrival here.

This was, in two words, the cause of the disaster. Two neighbouring promontories, which are in a fog hardly distinguishable from one another, are separated by a valley over which the sea formerly flowed. At the present day the bottom of this valley is covered with saline deposits and very white sand, which when shining under the rays of the moon have all the appearance of a sheet of water. Of these two promontories the first upon our route was the false, the second the true Gardafui. The Captain of the *Meikong* mistook the one for the other, and whilst he imagined he was rounding the Cape, he was actually running on shore between the two promontories.

The same error has already proved fatal to many navigators, and will probably take place from time to time until the erection of a light-house shall rendered it impossible. In conclusion, all on board, English, German, Dutch, and French have united, during the enquiry that has been instituted here, in giving the most favourable testimony to the conduct of Captain Foache."

(Extract from the "Semaphore de Marseille.")

When advising our readers of the loss of the French Messageries Steamer *Meikong* with the homeward India and China mails, we informed them that the passengers and crew had been rescued by the English steamer *Glenartney*, which landed them at Aden. From Aden the passengers were carried to Suez by the P. & O. steamer *Zambesi*, and travelling from thence by rail to Alexandria, are presumed to have left that port by the M.M. steamer *Said*, due in Marseilles on Monday the 9th instant.

From a report made by Captain Gulland of the steamship *Glenartney* on his arrival at Port Said, which has come to hand, we have been enabled to glean the following particulars of the above-mentioned disaster.

The *Meikong* took the ground in the vicinity of Cape Guardafui at midnight on the 17th of June, and so unfortunately as to leave no doubt within a few minutes as to her ultimate total loss. For the last two days she had been sailing in company with the *Glenartney*. On the night of the 17th it was blowing fresh, with a heavy sea and strong current, and very dark overhead. The shore surrounding Guardafui being flat and always difficult to distinguish was at the time completely invisible. When the *Meikong* struck, the *Glenartney* was within a short distance, and the Captain of the letter vessel declares that it was only at that moment that he made out his own actual position. Observing what had happened he immediately bore down on the *Meikong* to render assistance, but Captain Foache of the *Meikong* sent word to him not to come in too close, as it would be running great risk, and that the *Meikong* being aground in shallow water there was no immediate danger for those on board. He requested him at the same time to proceed to the northward under the shelter of the Cape and from there render assistance.

Captain Gulland of the *Glenartney*, taking the same view as Captain Foache, steamed a few miles to the north, anchoring under Cape Guardafui, and was only separated from the *Meikong* by the breadth of the headland. Even this, however, proved a most dreary distance.

In the meantime on board the *Meikong* every effort was made to ensure the safe landing of passengers and crew by means of the boats, each person being previously supplied with a life belt—a most wise precautions according to Captain Gulland's statement—the surf being so heavy as to render the landing by boat most dangerous, and many casualties might otherwise have occurred.

Owing to the active and devoted exertions of Captain Foache and officers, every soul on board, with the exception of two of the crew, was saved, but there remained before reaching the *Glenartney* anchored on the other side of the Cape, a dreary twelve miles of burning sand to cross under a tropical African sun.

Captain Gulland of the *Glenartney* and his chief officer heroically walked the whole distance to meet the unfortunate castaways and assist them as guides.

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During the journey over, Monsieur Henry, purser of the *Meikong*, who from the moment of the disaster had been unwearied in his exertions for the welfare of all and had been greatly prostrated by the heat, was seized with delirium and died in the arms of Captain Gulland, who was seeking to shelter him from the burning rays of the sun. One other, a passenger of about 70, also succumbed to the great heat.

On arriving at their destination all the passengers quickly embarked on board the *Glenartney*. Captain Foache, who was the last to leave his ship the *Meikong*, was also the last to reach the *Glenartney*, leaving only behind him what was in the power of no man to save. The Government despatches and registered letters were, according to Captain Gulland's statement, saved and brought to Aden. As to the remaining cargo, etc., even supposing it to have been possible it would have been madness, in the face of the hostile attitude of hundreds of Arab pillagers, to have attempted to save it. They had made no secret of their sinister intentions, and were busy with their plunder almost before the ship was abandoned. Great credit is due to Captain Foache and his officers for their behaviour through the whole of this (doubly so to them) most distressing catastrophe. But the shipwrecked of the *Meikong* owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to Captain Gulland and his chief officer Mr. Gasson, who on their errand of mercy did not hesitate to cross twice through twelve or fifteen miles of desert to relieve their anxiety and afford them substantial help.

Captain Gulland, though on a voyage with new season's teas and therefore with everything depending on making a quick passage, did not hesitate to place himself unreservedly at the disposal of Captain Foache, and would accept no remuneration for the conveyance to Aden of the 250 unfortunate survivors of the *Meikong*.

PUBLIC DINNER TO GENERAL VAN BUREN.

Nearly one hundred gentlemen, mostly residents of Yokohama and Tôkiô, assembled at the Grand Hotel on Monday evening, the 27th August, on the occasion of a farewell dinner to General T. B. Van Buren, United States Consul-General, previous to his departure for American on leave of absence.

The chair was taken by J. J. Keswick, Esq., Consul General for Portugal, who had the guest of the evening on his right. Among those present were the Governor of Kanagawa, several members of the Diplomatic and Consular services, Captain Young, U.S.N., Captain Buller, C.B., R.N., and others.

The dinner itself was all that could be wished, and the proceedings throughout the evening were enlivened by the band of the *Tennessee*, which was in attendance and played through a long and well selected programme.

At the conclusion of the dinner the Chairman rose to propose the first toast of the evening, that of—"Our Monarchs and Chief Magistrates," and shortly afterwards gave the second toast on the list—"The Diplomatic Corps," which was acknowledged by Baron Rosen, Secretary of the Russian Legation, who regretted being unable to do justice to it, owing to his want of sufficient knowledge of the English language, but expressed his thanks on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps, which he said would no doubt have been better represented on the occasion, had not so many Chiefs of Legation been out of town.

Mr. Brooke then rose to propose the next toast, viz. "The Governor of Kanagawa, and said:—

I have been requested to propose the health of a gentleman whose popularity in this community would ensure for the toast a cordial reception. Mr. Nomura Yasushi had formerly distinguished himself in the field, and had been promoted by his Government to the high civil office he held as *Gon Rei* of this *ken*. Those whose official relations brought them immediately in contact with that gentleman, concurred in attributing to him urbanity of manners, assiduity in the discharge of his duties, and a clear comprehension of what was required of him. The position he occupied demanded much industry and superior ability. Kanagawa *ken* was large and populous, and, above all, the *Gon Rei* had to deal with the often troublesome and exacting demands of resident foreigners of all nationalities. The watchful eyes of the local press, perhaps rather disposed to be censorious than otherwise upon official conduct, were upon Mr. Yasushi, and the very fact of his having well-nigh escaped hostile criticism was in itself the best justification of the Government in selecting him for his arduous and responsible position, and truly demonstrated that he was "the right man in the right place" (cheers). Since Yokohama had been deprived of the services of a Municipal Director, the community could only look to the Governor to attend to municipal wants. There was a large field for exertion open. Nobody would assert that there was nothing to be done in the way of lighting, paving, and draining the streets. Many public works were urgently required, and the public had a right to expect that the Government, which received excessive ground rents, would pay especial heed to these requirements. If, in the future, there were any shortcomings in municipal works, upon Mr. Nomura Yasushi the blame would not fail to fall; whilst, on the other hand, a vigorous and intelligent administration of municipal affairs would entitle him to the grateful approbation of the community (cheers).

Mr. Nomura Yasushi replied through Mr. Osborne as follows:—

I thank you, gentlemen, for the kind and cordial manner in which you have drunk my health. I can only say I wish that I deserved half of the amiable things Mr. Brooke has said of me. There are many of those present this evening whom I have had the honour of thanking thus on other occasions, when there was no alloy to the pleasure of the evening. To-night there is one drawback to my perfect enjoyment—the fact that we are about to lose from amongst us (let us hope only for a while) the presence of General Van Buren, in whom I have ever found a good friend and zealous officer, ready always to do his utmost towards smoothing away difficulties, and towards making our official intercourse as agreeable as possible. As, however, the privilege of proposing the health of the guest of the evening has fallen into abler hands than mine, I will not trespass further on that gentleman's ground, but content myself with allowing him to express what I know to be the sentiments of all of us, and with wishing General Van Buren a speedy return. For your courtesy to me I thank you again most warmly (cheers).

The Chairman, who now rose to propose the next toast on on the list, being the principal one of the evening, spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The toast which I have now the honour to propose is one which, by your presence here this evening you signify will receive at your hands a most enthusiastic reception. Gentlemen, it is the toast of this evening,—the health of our guest General Van Buren (loud cheers). We are met together to-night to pay a compliment to an old friend, an old resident among us, who is about to take his departure to his own land, and we would not have him go from our midst without some expression of the regard which we feel towards him (hear). The name of General Van Buren is a household word in this mixed community of ours, and brings to mind pleasant suggestion of the kindly gentleman, and his genial humour, of which we have had such agreeable experience. Whether we consider General Van Buren as performing the duties of his office at the Consular Board, as dispensing justice from the Bench, or in his social character, we shall be satisfied in our reminiscences of him, and declare him to have been in all these relations one meriting our respect and esteem, and of whom we truly feel that "take him all in all, we ne'er may look upon his like again" (cheers). But, gentlemen, it is too much to expect that we are going to give General Van Buren simply unqualified praise; that we are figuratively going to pat him on the back, and say that he is a paragon of perfection; that we are going to pay him the very questionable compliment of saying that he has been all things to all men. Oh, no! far from it. We will tell our guest that we have had differences of opinion with him; that in many things we consider our opinion was better than his; that we were right and he was wrong. But even if we do so, what is the result? It is this—that we feel that we respect him the more, for when did man ever fully respect the man that always agreed with him? or when did a manly, straightforward, independent, decided disagreement with us, ever fail to astonish us into respect (hear). In discussions at the Consular Board, and in questions affecting the community's interests we have had his assistance, or his opposition, and we can earnestly say that whatever view of a question he has adopted, he has maintained it nobly and conscientiously, and we know that whatever his hand has found to do, he has done with his might (cheers). It is unnecessary that I should detain you longer upon a theme eloquent in itself, but in the beginning of these remarks I said that we had met together to give a testimony of our regard to General Van Buren. It is, however, more than that. We wish the expressions of this evening to be a pleasant recollection to him for ever; a pleasant testimony to his family of their sire's worth; an acceptable record to his countrymen of his value, and an invitation to his enemies, if he have any, that they should remember the "quality of mercy," be kindly and forbear (hear, hear). And now, General Van Buren, on behalf of this company I bid you God speed. Whether you retire to the enjoyment of a well earned repose, or still to devote your mature knowledge and experience to your country, or only for a holiday before re-appearing among us, may you always remember our expressions towards you this evening, and may they, throughout your life, be a pleasant episode to cast your thoughts back upon. We, one and all, bid you a hearty farwell. (Loud and continued cheering).

The applause was renewed as General Van Buren rose to reply, and when he at length obtained a hearing he said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is in the experience of each of us that there are occasions when language seems utterly inadequate to express real emotion; my heart is throbbing at this moment to pour out the feelings of gratitude which your kind words,

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Mr. Chairman, and your generous response, my friends, have kindled. But, alas! my tongue refuses its office, and the words that come to me seem cold and formal,—I can only thank you with my whole heart. I give you thanks for this warm,—this generous greeting. When I came among you some three years ago, I was received with that same kindness and courtesy that have followed me ever since. In striving to worthily perform the varied and important duties of my position, I have on almost every occasion been cheered and encouraged by your sympathy and approval, and in the few instances in which some of you have differed from me in opinion, you have never assailed my motives, or questioned my good faith. Nay more, when my character has been assailed by anonymous writers through the columns of newspapers at a distance, you have hastened to express your indignation at the outrage, and your confidence in me as a citizen and a magistrate (hear). In these modern days there appear to be two species or classes of privileged libellers whom the law refuses to touch; one is the exalted official who ventilates his envy, jealousy, and hatred through reports to his government, and the other is the nameless assassin who sends his poisonous shafts through the columns of a prostituted press. To both of these I have been a victim. In the former when I occupied a position more conspicuous than that I fill at present; and then my neighbours and townsmen at home,—those who knew me well, and knew I was incapable of dishonourable acts, and the people of my State, without distinction of creed or party, took up arms in my defence, and indignantly scouted the base accusation of the functionary whose vanity and malice had made him a shameless libeller, and in the course of time my government rejected his charges, and restored me to its confidence and esteem; and now, when certain newspapers in the United States, are loaning their columns to anonymous scribblers, hired to blacken and defame my character, you, my friends, without distinction of race or nationality who have known me for the past three years,—to whom my public and private life is an open book, have rallied to my support, and condemned in no uncertain language the efforts of my enemies (cheers). And now, as I am about to sail away from you into the dim mysteries of the future, hoping soon to return, but with the myriad uncertainties of life and circumstances surrounding my steps, you gather here,—this distinguished,—this enthusiastic assemblage, to express to me in glowing words your friendly regard, and to bid me God speed. It seems but a tame acknowledgement for all this to say I thank you, and yet what language can I use. Are not those homely words after all, laden as they are with the heart's deepest emotions, more eloquent in their simple earnestness than the most elaborate embroidery of speech. I am conscious of having striven to do my duty faithfully and to deserve your good opinion. That I have succeeded, as your presence here warrants me in believing, will be to me always a most grateful reflection. I shall leave you with deep regret, and did I think my departure final this would be a most unhappy moment (hear, hear.). But my hope is to return, and to take again by the hand the kind friends who now gather to bid me good-bye. Great changes, my friends, have taken place since I landed on these shores. In this small community of ours some whose bright faces we loved to look upon have gone to their long rest, others have journeyd to far away shores and are mingling in other scenes. A period of commercial depression has succeeded to the active glowing prosperity of the olden times, and now lawn tennis seems to absorb the surplus energies of the settlement. We are left without a municipal director; the Bund bears the appearance of being in a chronic state of typhoon; sheep pasture on the race course, while growls are heard from the rival race clubs. Punch goes into the country, and on his return endeavors to inoculate the community with the dyspepsia he had contracted by the undue use of fresh air, unusual exercise, and plain food. The volunteers that were to have protected us from the dread ravages of men in arms, have vanished like the morning dew, yet we are safe, and a sense of peaceful dulness and security pervades the settlement. To take a wider view, important events have taken place in the Empire within the time referred to. The native public press, although controlled by restrictive laws, has increased in numbers, circulation, and power; and its influence upon the future of this country can only be estimated by those who have reflected upon what the same agent has accomplished in other lands. Courts have to some extent been remodelled, and systems of jurisprudence and of legal practice have been projected, which, when completed, will tend to the administration of justice, by the methods and as it is to be hoped, with the results to which we have been accustomed in our own countries. The progress of these improvements must necessarily be slow; nations do not change their habits of thought and mode of procedure in a day. I am certain, however, that each of us—whatever his views, prejudices, or opinions—gives to this Government his warmest sympathies in its undertakings, and will greet with joy every step of progress made, and every degree of prosperity realized by the people of Japan. Civil war has of late raged within the Empire, but fortunately so remote from us that its horrors have not intruded on our daily lives, and but its echoes have reached us as from far distant shores. We are told that its end is near; and let us hope that with returning peace the Government, in the exercise of its greatly increased and well deserved strength, may use it with that wise discretion that should ever accompany such great responsibilities; and that the education of the people, which languished under the stern necessities of war, shall again receive the attention its importance demands. From other lands also come to us the news of dread conflicts, the extent and issues of which no man can foretell. All Europe seems trembling on the verge of a war such as the world has never seen. May Heaven avert such an awful calamity! may it so be ordered that whatever is evil in this conflict may be brought to naught; may the right speedily triumph, and the bright angel of peace be swift winged in her flight over all lands. (Cheers). But I fear I am exceeding the limits of a post-prandial talk. To inflict a speech upon you at this time would be but a poor return for your exceeding kindness. (Cries of "go on"). Before taking my seat, however, I must be permitted to tender to my colleagues, one and all, my acknowledgements for their unvarying courtesy. Our intercourse, official and personal, has been marred by no misunderstanding, but, on the contrary, we have worked together in most cases in the greatest harmony; and when differing in opinion we have done so without resentment or ill will. To all the Japanese officials, also, with whom I have been brought into contact, and especially to that most worthy and estimable gentleman the Governor of Kanagawa, whose health you have just drunk, I must express my obligations for constant and unwearied kindness. In fact, Mr. Chairman, from all classes and conditions of persons in this country I have met nothing but kind and considerate treatment, of which I desire to express my deep appreciation. It is for this reason, Sir, among a thousand others, that I entertain a most affectionate interest for the people in Japan, and a sincere desire for their welfare and lasting happiness. I have said I expected to return to this country. I go for a while to my own land, in which, perhaps, greater changes are annually taking place than in any other part of the world,—for our restless and energetic people are constantly at work, wresting precious metals from the earth; turning the desert into a garden; opening new lines of internal traffic; struggling with new problems of government, and striving by new methods, and in new ways, to work out for themselves and their children a future of success and prosperity. I trust when I do come again among you I may find matters greatly improved, with trade revived, confidence restored, and every business element working in harmony. I trust, my friends, I shall find each one of you highly prosperous, not, in the words of a distinguished citizen, by having "done ze public in ze eye," (laughter and cries of "Beato,") but, to quote the same authority, "by doing very much the businesses who make vat you call, the prosperities." (Laughter). Again, my friends, thanks, a thousand thanks, and farewell,—

"Farewell, a word that hath been and must be,
A sound that makes us linger; yet,—Farewell."

(Loud cheering).

The toast of "Our Armies and Navies" was next proposed by Mr. Dickins, who alluded to the fact of his having served in the English Navy with one of the gallant officers who would reply to the toast. Mr. Dickins referred to the dependence we had to place on our respective Armies and Navies, and concluded with some complimentary remarks concerning the guest of the evening. Captain Young U.S.N. and Captain Buller, C. B., R.N. replied to the above toast.

Mr. J. G. Walsh then proposed the toast of "Our Consuls," coupling it with the names of Mr. Brennwald and Mr. Russell Robertson. The former gentleman stated his inability to do justice to the toast on account of his limited knowledge of English, but could safely leave the reply to his colleague, Mr. Russell Robertson.

Mr. Russell Robertson replied as follows:—

Mr. Chairmen, Mr. Walsh and Gentlemen,—I beg in the name of the Consuls to thank you for uniting so kindly in drinking our healths, and I gladly take advantage of the occasion that is thus afforded me to bear testimony to the cordial relations that at present exist between the Consuls and the community generally. To say, gentlemen, that we endeavour to do our duty is simply to say that which can be equally well said of every one here present, but duties can be performed with a good grace, and with an ill grace. It is not to be expected that a Consul can make a drawing room of his office, but what he can do is to import drawing rooms manners into it, (hear) and discharge his duties with patience, good temper, and that amount of skill and experience which each of us brings to bear in a greater or less degree. It is this that the Consuls claim to do, and further, in their intercourse amongst themselves as colleagues, in their intercourse with their fellow countrymen, and with the officials and people of Japan, never to forget that the interests, the honour, and good name of their respective countries are committed to their safe keeping (cheers). I am desired by my colleagues, and indeed I require no prompting to do so, to express our sense of the loss we are about to sustain in the approaching departure of our esteemed friend and colleague (hear, hear). It is very generally known, and our honoured guest has indeed referred to it himself, that General Van Buren has been made the object in the United States of virulent personal attacks directed against his private character. These attacks have, I believe, taken the shape of anonymous writings in newspapers. I have not perused these personally, in the first place because they have never been before me in any way, and in the second place because curiosity has not prompted me to seek out that which vilifies my friend (applause). I have, however, a very general idea of their tenor, and all I have to say in respect to them is this, that if to endeavour to appear happy and light hearted in business and out of business; if to accept and respond to the generous hospitality for which Yokohama is proverbial; if to shake by the hand, and at times, to break bread with those whose social intercourse with us is in a measure restricted by reason of those unwritten laws which govern the movements of society in all parts of the world; if, gentlemen, to do all this constitutes a crime, then is my conduct equally criminal with that of General Van Buren, equally is my good name open to be aspersed and equally with him am I unworthy to hold

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the commission with which my Queen has honoured me. (Loud cheers). I utter these words, gentlemen, not prompted by feelings of idle sentiment, nor with any desire to have it recorded in print to-morrow that on the occasion of the farewell dinner to our guest, the British Consul said this and that of his colleague the American Consul-General. I speak, gentlemen, not so much as a colleague but as a friend and a fellow citizen of the General's at this port; and as one who, if his own good name ever comes to be assailed with as little reason as there has been in the case of our guest, may, I trust, not be wanting in a friend, who in the interests of truth, friendship and justice, will come forward and defend my fair name, as I have endeavoured, I fear but unworthily and with but a poor show of eloquence, to defend that of my friend General Van Buren (loud cheers).

Dr. Latham followed by proposing "The Bench and the Bar", which was humorously replied to by Mr. Kirkwood. Mr. Stevens proposed "The Press", which Mr. House acknowledged, and the toast of "The Ladies" was proposed by Captain Buller and responded to by Paymaster Whitehead, U. S. N. These concluded all the toast on the list, but before the company separated several other toasts were proposed and appropriately replied to, concluding with that of the health of Chairman. It was midnight before all was concluded, when, at the instigation of the Chairman, several of those present carried Genl. Van Buren out of the room, amidst vociferous cheers.

Correspondence.

MR. ASTON'S GRAMMAR.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir.—I venture to dissent from one or two of the assertions made in the interesting review of Mr. Aston's Grammar contained in your last week's issue. As regards the first of the three points on which your Reviewer finds fault with the author, he has plainly mistaken Mr. Aston's views. He says:—

"He (*i.e.* Mr. Aston) regards such words as *takami*, *hayami*, etc., as being in all cases abstract nouns *and nothing more*"—(the italics are mine)—and your Reviewer proceeds to point out the undoubted fact, the explanation of which he admits puzzles him, that such nouns have sometimes the sense of 'on account of'—the abstract quality, whatever it may be. Now I submit that Mr. Aston has both impliedly and expressly taken pains to guard against such words being regarded 'as being in all cases abstract nouns and nothing more': impliedly, by the very fact of his placing such nouns under the heading '*Roots of verbs*'; instead of in the class of abstract nouns derived from adjectives; and expressly, by remarking that:

"In the old literature these nouns still retain enough of their original force as verbal roots to take before them the particle *wo*, etc."

In this fact, prominently mentioned by Mr. Aston and overlooked by your Reviewer, of their retention of their original verbal force, is to be found the explanation of the meaning 'on account of' which in some cases is found to attach to them. For in Japanese, as in other languages, the causal relation, instead of being formally expressed, is often left to be implied from the turn of expression. In the phrase:—"The wind being fair, we set sail" the causal relation is as clearly indicated as in the more formal expression 'on account of the wind being fair we set sail."

Again, if he will turn to p. 169 of the grammar, your Reviewer will find that the mediæval future in *nzuru* has not been passed over; the vocalization of the *n* into *u* having been sufficiently treated of on p. 35.

But the reply to such strictures would doubtless come more fitly from Mr. Aston himself, and even had your Reviewer's few unfavourable animadversions been much severer than they are, no outsider need have felt called on to take up the cudgels on behalf of an author so capable of conducting his own defence. Nor indeed, has that been my object in writing to you. The foregoing observations are merely incidental, and by way of prelude to my main cause of quarrel with your Reviewer; which is not on account of any of the points on which he finds fault with Mr. Aston, but on account of one on which he expresses a qualified approval. In a foot-note to p. 120 of his grammar, Mr. Aston starts one of the most daring and revolutionary theories that could well be propounded by a scientific philologist; nothing less in fact than the genesis of several Japanese prepositions from an obsolete verb *nu*, to be. Now the very novelty of such a speculation ought to have put a Reviewer on his guard, and made him specially exacting in his scrutiny of the facts adduced in evidence. The objections that readily present themselves against it are obvious and manifold; the facts that seem to speak for it are few and of doubtful interpretation; and even when they are interpreted in the way required, the difficulties raised by the hypothesis, are at least as numerous as those which it seems to explain. Such facts as Mr. Aston adduces he is careful to accompany with the interpretation necessary to exhibit their bearing on his hypothesis. Had any other facts of the same nature been known to him, it is to be presumed he would have stated them and pointed out in the same careful manner their evidential significance. But how does your Reviewer deal with the hypothesis? He avers that if true it will clear up more than one obscure point in the structure of the language, and he draws attention to three facts which, he says, go towards confirming it; but what the obscure points are to which he alludes, or in what manner the new facts he adduces have any bearing upon the question of the existence or otherwise of an absolute verb *nu*, to be, he entirely omits to indicate.

Now great allowance must no doubt be made for the brevity necessarily imposed on the Reviewer of such a work as Mr. Aston's grammar in the columns of a weekly journal. But I submit that if any notice at all was to be taken of the startling speculation which the author so unobtrusively propounds in a foot-note, and more especially if that notice implied even a qualified agreement, it would have been well to be a little more explicit as to the connection between the hypothesis and the facts which are supposed to lend it support. Perhaps your Reviewer may yet be induced to favour us with a fuller statement of his views on this interesting point? For if the hypothesis in question be true, its consequences will reach over a much wider field than the clearing up of obscure points in the structure of the Japanese language. They would affect the drift of one current of philological enquiry over the whole realm of human speech.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
SHOSEI.

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT YEDO.

Before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., *Acting Law Secretary.*

Wednesday, August 29th, 1877.

Tôkiô *Fu vs.* Blockley.

His Honour delivered judgment in this case yesterday as follows:—

Judgment.

In this case the plaintiff, the *Chiji* of the Tôkiô *Fu*, sues the defendant for three years' rent of ground held by the defendant as assignee of a lease in perpetuity granted by the plaintiff's predecessor in office, and for a penalty at the rate of two per cent. a month during the time such rent has remained unpaid. The allegations of the petitions are:—

1.—The plaintiff is the *Chiji* or Chief Municipal authority of the City of Tôkiô, which City was formerly known as Yedo.

2.—The *Chiji* of the Tôkiô *Fu* by deed, of which a copy is hereto annexed, sold to Wilhelm Patow his heirs and assigns, the lease in perpetuity of the lot of land known as No 17 in the Foreign Settlement, Tôkiô, subject to the conditions in the said Title Deed set forth.

3.—Afterwards all the estate of the said Wilhelm Patow in the said lease vested in the defendant by assignment as and for her separate estate.

4.—The defendant is now the assignee in possession of a portion only, to wit of 302.22 *tsubo* of the said lot or land.

5.—The annual ground rent payable to the plaintiff under the said Title Deed in respect of the said 302.22 *tsubo* computes to *yen* $113\frac{333}{1000}$.

6.—The said Wilhelm Patow, by acceptance of the said Title Deed for himself and his assigns, covenanted with the *Chiji* of Tôkiô *Fu*, to pay him the said annual rent in advance on the 1st day of July in every year; and it is a condition of the said Title Deed that in case of non-payment of rent the authorities shall be entitled to a judgement for the amount found due; and also to a penalty of two per cent. per month on the said amount.

7.—The ground rent upon the said 302.22 *tsubo* is due and unpaid for one year commencing on the 1st July 1873, and for one year commencing on the 1st July 1874, and for one year commencing on the 1st July 1875.

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8.—The said ground rent became due and payable by the defendant *dum sola* and subsequent to the passing of the Married Woman's Property Act of 1870.

The prayer of the petition is:—

1.—That the defendant may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of 113$\frac{333}{1000}$ *yen*, together with a penalty for non-payment thereof at the rate of 2 per cent. per month from the 1st July, 1873, to the date of judgment.

2.—That the defendant may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of 113$\frac{333}{1000}$ *yen*, together with a penalty for non payment thereof at the rate of 2 per cent. per month from the 1st July, 1874, to the date of judgment.

3.—That the defendant may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of 113$\frac{333}{1000}$ *yen*, together with a penalty for non-p yment thereof at the rate of 2 per cent. per month from the 1st July, 1875, to the date of judgment; and

4.—For further relief.

To this petition the defendant puts in the following answer:—

1.—She denies that she is indebted to the plaintiff in the three sums of 113$\frac{333}{1000}$ *yen* or any other sum or sums.

2.—She admits that the document referred to in the second paragraph of the petition (and the copy of which as put in by the plaintiff is admited) was issued on behalf of the Japanese Government to Wilhelm Patow his heirs and assigns, and that all the interest of the said Wilhelm Patow was transferred to her and became her separate estate.

3.—She alleges that she occupied the land in question in virtue of a contract which is contained, not only in the said document, but in the said document, and in the treaties agreements and conventions between the Government of Japan and Great Britain, and other foreign powers relative to the settlement of foreigners in Japan, and in certain land regulations and conditions therein referred to.

4.—She alleges that the said contract has been violated by the plaintiff in respect that more than three-fourths of the foreign residents of Yedo have been permitted to reside outside of the limits there prescribed, whereby she as the occupier of No. 17, Tsukiji, Yedo, has suffered great loss; that judgment with costs may be given against the plaintiff (and for further relief).

5.—She admits that she has not paid ground-rent in respect of No. 17, Tsukiji, since July, 1873.

The defendant has also filed a petition by way of counter-claim in which she alleges:—

1.—That on the 20th November, 1867, the Japanese Government entered into an arrangement with the Foreign Ministers relative to the settlement of foreigners at Yedo.

That it was thereby agreed that foreigners should only be allowed to hire houses and reside within the limits coloured red on a plan thereto annexed, and should only be allowed to lease land for building purposes within the limits coloured blue on the said plan.

That on the 4th May, 1870, a further arrangement was entered into between the Japanese Government of the one part and the Foreign Representatives of the other part, and it was thereby agreed that foreigners should only be allowed to hire houses and reside within the limits defined by a red line on the plan thereto annexed, and should only be allowed to lease land and build houses within certain limits defined by a blue line on the said plan.

That the said further arrangement entered into as aforesaid, provided for the sale of the lease of the said land to foreigners and the conditions were therein referred to and thereto annexed.

That on the 2nd day of June, 1870, the leases of certain lots of land within the prescribed limits were sold in pursuance of the said further arrangement, and subject to the terms thereof, and subject to the conditions of sale thereto annexed, duly put up for sale by public auction.

That lot No 17, now in the possession of the plaintiff, was duly sold to Wilhelm Patow for the sum of six hundred and six Mexican dollars ($606), and the said sum of six hundred and six Mexican dollars ($606) was duly paid as the purchase money for the same.

That the plaintiff is now in the possession of the said lot.

That since the purchase of the lease of the said lot of land, No. 17, buildings and premises have been erected, and improvement effected on the said lot to the value of eight thousand dollars ($8,000).

That now and for the last four years the greater part of the foreigners from time to time resident in Yedo have not resided or hired house within the limits defined by a red line on the plans above referred to, but have, on the contrary, hired houses and business premises, and resided without the limits so defined by the said red line, and that the plaintiff is and has been fully aware of and has permitted the same.

That the chief inducement to the defendant to purchase the interest of the said Wilhelm Patow in the said lot was the condition in the said arrangements mentioned that foreigners should only be allowed to hire houses and reside within the limits defined by a red line as aforesaid.

That owing to such breach by the defendant of the conditions and agreements under which the said lot was sold and purchased at the said sale by auction, the plaintiff feels herself much aggrieved and has sustained considerable loss and damage thereby, and claims in respect thereof the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000).

This petition concludes with a prayer that the defendant in the counter-claim (the plaintiff in the original action) may be ordered to pay to her the sum of $5,000 and the costs of the suit, and for further relief.

To this counter-claim the plaintiff in the original action demurs, assigning, as matter of law, want of privity, and further that this Court has no jurisdiction to entertain the counter-claim. The case is to be tried on this record and on certain admissions made by Counsel on both sides which will be afterwards more particularly referred to, and it is agreed that the question of the amount of the damages to Mrs Blockley—if entered upon at all—be considered at an adjourned hearing after the other questions have been decided.

The lease upon which the petition is founded is in the following words:

FOREIGN SETTLEMENT, TŌKIŌ.

LOT NO. 17.

In consideration of the sum of 2,366.75 *Bus*, the payment whereof is hereby acknowledged, the undersigned, Sugura Tokei Shosanfugi acting on behalf of the Japanese Government hereby leases in perpetuity to Mr Patow, North German subject, his heirs and assigns, the lot of land numbered and described in the official plan of the foreign settlement at Tōkiō, as No. 17 and contained 391.20 *tsubos* more or less on the following condition.

First,—That the said Mr Patow, his heirs, or assigns shall pay in advance on the 1st day of July in each year the sum of 586.75 *bus* as rent, being at the rate of one *bu* and a half per *tsubo*, as provided by Article III of the Arrangement concluded between the Japanese Government and the Foreign Representatives on the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Second,—That the said Mr. Patow, his heirs, or assigns, shall pay annually to his Consular authority such charge for the maintenance of a Police force in the said settlement, not exceeding half a *bu* per *tsubo*, as shall be determined in the manner provided by Article VI. of the aforesaid Arrangement.

Third,—That every transfer of the said Lot. No. 17, or any portion thereof shall be made to no other person than a subject or citizen of a Power having a treaty with Japan, and shall be executed before the Consular authorities of the parties concerned and shall be registered by the local Japanese authorities.

For non-performance of any of the aforesaid conditions proceedings may be instituted against the said Mr Patow, his heirs or assigns, before his or their Consular authorities; and in case of non-payment of rent the Japanese authorities shall be entitled to a judgment for the amount found due, and also to a penalty of two per cent. per month on the said amount, and to the costs of suit, and the judgment shall bear the same rate of interest by way of penalty until paid.

Done in duplicate, one copy being given to the lessee and the other being filed by the Japanese authorities, this 1st day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SUGIURA TOKEI SHOSANFUGI.

There is a counterpart in the Japanese language written on the same paper. This Japanese counterpart is by the officer of the Japanese Government whose name appears in the English version; it is sealed with the seal of the Tōkiō *Fu*. The English version has the half seal of the Tōkiō *Fu* on it, and the lease may therefore be considered as a deed poll.

On this lease two questions arise.

1.—Is the plaintiff entitled to recover from the defendant rent for the premises, and, if so, how much?

2.—If the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendant rent for the premises, is he entitled to recover the penalty of two per cent. a month or any part of it, and, if so, for what period?

As to the rent, liability of the defendant can scarcely be said to be seriously contested. In order that the documents hereafter referred to Counsel argued that the plaintiff could not recover, on the Title Deed alone for want of compliance with the 4th Section of the Statute of Frauds. But I am of opinion that that section does not apply, but that the first section does apply and that the provisions of that section have been complied with. But however that may be the tenancy is admitted. And although it is not stated in express terms that the defendant has been in occupation during the whole time for which rent is claimed, there is sufficient in the pleadings from which this may be inferred. The correctness of the amount of the yearly rent claimed in the petition is not disputed. And if the whole of the defendant's counter-claim were granted, it would be no bar to the plaintiff's right to recover the rent. There is nothing alleged in the defendant's answer which could be construed into an allegation of any failure of a condition precedent to the plaintiff's right to recover. The claim set up by the defendant is by way of counter-claim, and if the whole of that claim were granted, the plaintiff is nevertheless entitled to have the amount of the rent allowed. If it had been sought to set up such claim of the defendant as a bar to the plaintiff's right to recover, I am satisfied that such an attempt must have failed. The defendant was in actual possession of the land, and continued moreover in actual possession of it up to the time of the commencement of the action, and under such circumstances the tenant in the absence of any express stipulation on the subject cannot set up the landlord's breach of contract as a defence to his claim for rent, but must proceed by way of cross action. This doctrine is approved of in Hart *v.* Windsor, 13 L. J. Exch 129, and any other doctrine would lead to the inconvenient consequence that by proving a breach of contract on the part of the landlord, the tenant might retain the land rent free. The answer to the first question must therefore be that (subject to a set off of any sum that might be found due on the counter-claim) the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendant the sum of 340 *yen* for rent of the premises from the 1st of July, 1873, to the 30th of June, 1876.

The question of the penalty of two per cent., however, depends upon different considerations. I have directed it to be re-argued, but it has been agreed that judgment should in the meantime be delivered on the other points. The next question to be now considered is

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therefore the defendant's counter claim. As bearing upon this counter-claim copies are admitted of the following documents:

1.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan dated 26th August, 1858, as set forth in a Book entitled "Treaties and Conventions, etc.", and the following documents also set forth in the same book, namely:—

2.—London Protocol, dated 6th June, 1862

3.—Convention of 29th December, 1866.

4.—Arrangement for establishmen Foreign Settlements at Hiogo and Osaka, dated 16th May, 1867.

5.—Arrangement for settlement of Foreigners at Yedo, dated 26th November, 1867.

6.—Further Arrangement relative to the Foreign Settlement at Yedo, dated 4th May, 1870.

7.—Conditions of public sale of the leases of land.

8.—Form of title deed for Foreign Settlement, Yedo.

It is also admitted:

1.—That the plaintiff stands for the Japanese authority or authorities referred to in the title deed and above documents.

2.—That a large proportion of the foreigners in Yedo have, during the past four years, as a matter of fact, resided out of the foreign concession at Yedo, although this has not been rendered necessary by want of accommodation inside the concession; and this with the knowledge of the plaintiff. Upon this counter-claim two questions are raised,

1.—What is the agreement which the Japanese Government has entered into with respect to the residence of foreigners in Yedo as contained in the documents before mentioned?

2.—Is the defendant entitled to sue upon that agreement or to set it up by way of answer?

Counsel referred to certain facts as supporting his contention but he did not show how they supported it. We are therefore left to conjecture what way these facts might be supposed to favour his views. He argued that in accordance with the maxim *expressio unius est exclusio alterius* the mere fact of fixing limits at all was in favour of his contention. But it seems to me that to state this proposition is to refute it. The proposition is this, that the Japanese Government by promising to allow foreigners to live within certain limits, impliedly promised not to allow foreigners to live outside those limits. This contains a palpable fallacy. The implication is that the Japanese Government did not promise to allow foreigners to live outside those limits, but this is a very different implication from that contended for. He then referred to the historical fact which appears clearly on the documents admitted, that until the limited permission was given no foreigner could reside in any part of Yedo. But how this supports his contention I am at a loss to discover. The only construction I can put upon it is totally opposed to this conclusion. It would appear to me that such a conclusion could only have been supported on the grouud that the object of the treaties and arrangements was to impose restrictions upon foreigners, while the fact alluded to shows that the object was to confer privileges upon them.

What is the position of the Japanese Government in view of this historical fact? It appears to me that, before entering into the Treaties of 1858 and subsequent years, the Japanese Government, like every other Government, had full power to allow any foreigners it chose to live within any part of its dominions. It did not choose to do so, but allowed only a Dutch settlement at Nagasaki. By the Treaties it conceded to the subjects of the Treaty Powers the right to live in certain definite places, and by the same Treaties it agreed separately with each of the Powers, that if at any future time other concessions were given to one Power the same should be enjoyed by each of the others. So far there is nothing whatever to indicate tha the Japanese Government had abdicated its right to allow foreigners to live in any city, port, or place outside cities, ports, or places named in the Treaties—all it had agreed to was that, if the subjects of one nation were allowed to live elsewhere the subjects of all other nations having Treaties containing the "most favoured nation clause" should enjoy the same privileges. This view is confirmed by the provisions of the London protocol of 1862, which are sufficient to show that the opening of new ports and cities was considered a privilege to be gained for foreigners from the Japanese Government, and in no way, either there or anywhere else that I know of, is the keeping of them closed looked upon as a right which foreigners had acquired. And as the Government, after the conclusion of the Treaties, retained the right to allow foreigners to live in other cities, ports or places than those named in the Treaties, so it appears to me that after making the Arrangement for the Settlement of Foreigners at Yedo, and after fixing, in concert with the Foreign Representatives, the limits for the foreigners' settlement, it still retained the right to allow foreigners to live outside those limits, subject only to the condition it has imposed on itself by the most favoured nation clause. We are asked to imply that it had surrendered that right. But I have failed to find any ground whatever for such an implication. There seems to me no more reason for coming to the conclusion that the Japanese Government, by agreeing to allow foreigners to live within certain limits within which they could not before have lived, had surrendered the right to allow them to live outside those limits, than there is for the conclusion that, by agreeing to allow foreigners to live at certain ports and cities at which they could not before have lived, it had surrendered the right to allow them to live at other ports and cities. Counsel then referred to what he assumed to be a fact, that at the present day (except in Yedo) no foreigner is permitted or does live outside the concession in the other ports of Japan open to foreigners. But this fact is not admitted, nor is it to be deduced in any way from the documents put in, and I may add that, if I were allowed to make use of my own knowledge, I do not know it be true. It does not appear to me that it would support the conclusion for which Counsel contended, but it is not necessary to take it into consideration.

Counsel then referred to the concluding paragraph of Article II of the Arrangement of May 4th, 1870. That paragraph is:—

"Where all the ground within the blue line shall have been occupied by foreigners, the settlement shall be extended to the canal marked D.D.D. on the annexed plan."

Counsel contended that this paragraph, coupled with the general tenour of the other documents put in, plainly indicated that the settlement was not to be extended until all the ground assigned for the use of foreigners was occupied by them. Counsel was not specific as to whether this indicated that the Japanese Government had promised that it should not be extended, or only an intention on the part of the Government that it should not be extended. So far as a promise is concerned, I have already spoken as to the general tenour of the documents. Let us consider the paragraph. It is to be observed that the ground there spoken of as being within the blue line is thus referred to in the arrangement of November 25th, 1867:—

"Moreover as the Japanese Government are willing that foreigners of those nations having treaties with Japan should enjoy at Yedo the same facilities for leasing ground and building houses that are secured to them by Treaty at the ports, the Japanese Government are prepared to lease to foreigners for building purposes that portion of the land on the same plan which is coloured blue."

Here the leasing of the land in question is spoken of as a facility given to foreigners, and, as I have already said, I can find no implication from the giving of a facility not previously enjoyed, that the grantor has bound himself to give no more facilities.

But, perhaps, Counsel only meant to say that the paragraph and the general tenour of the documents indicated intention on the part of the Japanese Government, and it may be an intention, too, on the part of the Foreign Representatives. But if so, what legal obligation has the Japanese Government come under in respect of such intention? An expression of intention to be gleaned from the tenour of documents or from a particular phrase in one of them, without any promise expressed or implied to adhere to that intention, creates no legal obligation to adhere to it.

The learned Counsel also alluded to the fact that Mrs Blockley's occupation of the ground was a matter of bargain and sale, that a consideration was paid for the purchase of the lease and for the use of the land. In order to consider the bearing of this fact, it may be well to look at some of the particulars of the Arrangement. We find in the Arrangement of the 26th of November, 1867, a provision for leasing of two sorts. Foreigners were to be at liberty to rent houses from Japanese subjects, and there was to be a settlement, the ground of which was to be let by the Japanese Government, and it is in this settlement that the land now in question is situated. But we find from the further Arrangement of the 4th of May, 1870, that the sale of the leases of this latter ground was not to take place until the 2nd of June, 1870, so that, until June, 1870, foreigners living in Tsukiji were living in houses hired from Japanese subjects. So far we have come to the conclusion that the Japanese Government had entered into no undertaking in favour of these leases, that other foreigners should be prevented from hiring houses outside of Tsukiji. Does the circumstance that the Japanese Government leased the ground make any difference, or is there anything special in the arrangement for the leasing of this land which would create any obligation in favour of the lessees of this land, that the lessees of houses elsewhere in Tsukiji did not enjoy? Counsel has referred to no express provisions in the Arrangement concerning this land, which would create on the part of the Japanese Government any greater obligation towards the holders of it than towards the other residents in Tsukiji. I have alluded to the words by which the Arrangement concerning this land is introduced, that foreigners

"Might enjoy the same facilities for leasing ground and building houses that are secured to them by treaty at the ports,"

And I have stated the inference I should draw from them. Is there anything, therefore, in the circumstance that the Japanese are the immediate landlords to create such an obligation as is here contended for in favor of their tenants? I conceive there is not. It is difficult to find an exact parallel in ordinary life. But we may suppose the case of a private individual who had a park, warren or chase on which no houses have hitherto been built, and he enters into an agreement with the inhabitants of a neighbouring town to lay out part of it in villa sites, and puts these sites up for sale to them. Would any covenant or promise be implied in a bare lease or grant of those sites that the landlord would allow no other buildings in their neighbourhood? The present case is different but the difference is not in favour of the lessee. What we should here have to imply would be that the Japanese Government had, by making a grant or lease of land to which it had an absolute right, covenanted or promised with respect to the disposal of land in which it had only the right of eminent domain, and it appears to me too clear for argument that no such covenant or promise is to be inferred. Whether we look, then, at the Japanese Government in the light of ordinary landlords or in the light of a Japanese Government letting a part of the public domain, it seems to me that it cannot be considered to have made any such covenant or promise as is contended for.

And this brings us to the next question,—Is the Defendant, even if the agreement is such as she contends for, entitled to sue upon it or set it up in this Court?

Having arrrived at the conclusion at which I have arrived in regard to the construction of the agreement, it is not necessary to consider this question. But I may say that it appears to me that an agreement by a Government to allow or not to allow

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foreigners to reside on ground over which that Government has only the rights of eminent domain is unquestionably an act of state, and the cases are clear that such an act of state of a foreign Government is not to be adjudicated upon in an English Court.

The counter-claim being disallowed, it follows that the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendant the sum of $340, and it is adjudged that it be paid within ten days from this date. There will be no costs, as the plaintiff has disclaimed them.

I ought to say something of the delay which has taken place in delivering judgment. The questions here decided do not appear to me to present any great difficulty in principle; but they had been decided differently in the United States Consular Court at Yokohama,—a Court whose decisions, although not binding on this Court, are entitled to every respect,—and some time has been taken by me to consider whether I may not be mistaken in my conclusions. But the greatest delay has arisen upon the question of the penalty of 2 per cent., which was scarcely touched upon at bar, and which has been reserved for further arguments.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Tuesday, August 28th, 1877.

Suriman, the Malay, was brought up on the remanded charge of of stabbing one Ketchill.

A medical certificate was produced, certifying that the complainant was unable to attend.

His Honour remanded the prisoner till to-day at 4.15 p.m., when the examination will take place at the General Hospital.

J. Cloony and Thomas Dooly were charged with being drunk and incapable.

The charge against both was fully substantiated, but His Honour ordered them to be released from custody in consideration of their having been locked up for two days.

Thursday, August 30th, 1877.

Suriman, a Malay seaman of the P. & O. Str. *Sunda*, was brought up on the remanded charge of stabbing one of his fellow-seaman named Ketchill.

Owing to the indisposition of the complainant, the examination had to take place at the General Hospital.

Ketchill, warned to speak the truth, said: I remember Sunday, the 12th instant. I was on shore on that day. I was not in company with the prisoner. I returned on board at 6 p.m. I did not see the prisoner. I attended to the awnings. I was thirsty and had pumped some water to drink. While pumping this water I got a stab in the back. The accused stabbed me. I turned round and saw him. I fell down and saw accused running away. I had had no quarrel with him. I went on shore by myself and returned by myself. I don't know why I was stabbed. I cannot make it out. I cannot account for the Chief Officer stating that I had been fighting with the prisoner during the day. I have had no quarrel with any one on board the *Sunda*. I neither drink nor smoke, and live quietly, have no enemies, and have been on the *Sunda* a year and a half. I am a Lascar. There was nobody else near me when I was stabbed. I called out "Serang! Serang! I am a dead man" The stabbing occurred at ten minutes to 9 o'clock. Probably it was in consequence of my cries to the Serang that the mate came to where I was. I had by this time been put on a box in the forecastle. The doctor came at 10 o'clock. I cannot explain how accused came to stab me. I never had a quarrel with any one before. There was a lamp close by the pump, and it was shining enough for me to identify the prisoner after I had fallen as the person who had stabbed me. It was a dark night; there was no moon. Accused has been a year and a half on board the ship. All this time we have been friends on the whole: there has been no disagreeableness between us; we have shared and shared alike in food and in other allowances. I am paralysed and cannot eat anything and am likely to die here, and never return to Java. I only went on deck to get a drink: it was very hot. After that I would have gone down below. Accused said nothing after he had stabbed me, but ran away. I did not know that accused had afterwards left in a boat. I fell down after being stabbed, and was helpless. I cannot give any reason for this affair. I went on shore after him and returned after him. I cannot say whether accused was drunk or mad. When I returned on board at 6 p.m. I saw the assistant quartermaster. I spoke to nobody. I did nothing. When I returned it was raining. Nobody told me that accused had stabbed me. I saw the knife in the hands of accused after I fell down. It was bright enough for me to see the prisoner, and bright enough for me to see the knife. I received one stab in the back.

The prisoner declined to examine the witness, but denied having stabbed him, and asked for the knife to be produced. He was then sworn, and adhered to his statement that he had not stabbed Ketchill.

The prisoner was then committed for trial.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before Mr. ASAINA KANSUI, Vice-President.

Monday, August 27th, 1877.

ABDEL KADER *v.* HASEGAWA HIKOTARO.

The plaintiff claimed the sum of 200 *yen*, money held in trust by defendant, who did not attend the Court to-day.

It appears from the evidence, that the plaintiff resides in Tôkiô. For the last twelve years he has been acquainted with the defendant and often transacted business with him and his father, who was formerly Mayor of a village near Yokohama. From time to time plaintiff who was on the most intimate terms with defendant, deposited with him certain sums of money, giving him the right to use them free of interest, on the understanding that the money was to be returned when plaintiff wanted it. By October, 1874, plaintiff had deposited with defendant as much as 200 yen, and received a document, signed and sealed, from the defendant acknowledging having received that amount. On the 25th of January this year, plaintiff had four documents stolen from him, and amongst them was the receipt for 200 yen. On account of this, plaintiff went to defendant and informed him of his loss and requested him to give another receipt. This defendant agreed to do, but said that owing to changes having taken place in the business, he was not in possession of his seal. Plaintiff requested him to give a document acknowledging the debt, and to seal it with his thumb nail. This was done; and plaintiff at the same time informed defendant that he should require the money at the end of sixty days. Shortly after that, plaintiff was taken ill, and before he became convalescent defendant called upon him and gave him a proper receipt for the money, with his seal attached. Plaintiff noticed that the seal was a red one, while on the former occasion it was black, and he mentioned this circumstance to defendant, who said it was of no consequence, but if plaintiff liked he would put some thirty cent stamps upon it, which would make it all the more valuable. Plaintiff agreed to this, not thinking that defendant was designing to injure him. He afterwards applied for the money, taking a Japanese as witness. Defendant on that occasion acknowledged the debt, but pleaded inability to pay.

The witness referred to was then examined by the Court, and substantiated plaintiff's statement concerning defendant having acknowledged the debt in his presence.

His Honour remarked that, as the defendant was not present, it would be as well for plaintiff to leave his documents and they could then be shown to defendant if he called. If he did not call, judgment would be given in favour of plaintiff.

Tuesday, August 28th, 1877.

H. GRAUERT *v.* MIYAZAKI HAMPEI.

The plaintiff's claim is for $2,800 damages for the non-fulfilment of a contract, under which the German barque *Madagascar* was chartered to proceed to Hakodate with a general cargo.

The first hearing took place on the 26th of last month, when the case was adjourned for the production of a native named Saburo and and some others, whose evidence was alleged to be of the greatest importance, as they were actually the principals in the transaction, while the defendant was only an agent.

On the Court assembling this morning, Saburo was examined at length.

At the conclusion of the examination of the witness, Mr Grauert informed His Honour that there was not a greater liar in Yokohama than the person who had been giving evidence; and that he had called personally on plaintiff for the purpose of inducing him to take the case out of the Court.

His Honour said that he would adjourn the case, and in the meantime Mr Grauert could collect what testimony he was able to rebut the assertions of the last witness, who would, also, be subjected to a much more rigid examination than had taken place to-day.

The case was then adjourned, at the request of Mr Grauert, for a fortnight.

Thursday, August 30th, 1877.

G. MILLER *vs.* NAKAYAMA GONJIRO AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff's claim is for $500 damages through breach of a contract on the part of the defendants. The first hearing took place on 24th instant.

On the case being resumed to-day, the plaintiff produced some documents showing his engagement with the Mitsu Bishi Company. A Japanese witness was also examined on behalf of the plaintiff, but he really knew nothing of the case, and eventually it turned out that he was not the right man. After some time, during which the plaintiff and his interpreter, the Court and its interpreter, become mixed up in a web of misunderstandings, it was arranged that two other witnesses should be called on behalf of the plaintiff. Another person was also required, but as no one knew his name it was thought there wou'd be some difficulty in producing him.

Several witnesses were examined for the defence. Their evidence was to the effect that at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 7th, they got an order to go to O-ota to load ballast. They went. One boat was loaded with 13 tons of ballast, when Mrs Miller came on the scene and informed them that the ballast was not required. In consequence of this the other boats did not load. Next morning, they went to plaintiff and received the same answer to their enquiries as they had received the night before, viz. that the ballast was not required. They then claimed that they were entitled to some consideration for having loaded the boat, but did not get any and

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had to pay for getting the boat emptied. Mr Miller explained that when Mrs Miller went to O-ota, only about 2½ tons of ballast were in the boat said to have contained thirteen tons, and that it was then too late as the *Duna* was going away early the next day.

Plaintiff's interpreter was then examined.

J. McGregor, was called and said that on the 6th of July he heard plaintiff and defendant making a bargain about some ballast for the *Duna*. This was about 10 o'clock, and defendant agreed to send one boat at once and five more boats at one o'clock. The amount to be paid was to be 17½ cents per ton; and if the boats were detained at night, double that amount was to be paid. Miller then went and engaged twenty odd coolies to load the lighters when they arrived at one o'clock. Witness was at O-ota till three o'clock, and the boats had not arrived up to that time. The following day witness was there and still no boats came. On Saturday afternoon Miller bought some ballast from a Chinaman, but the *Duna* went away without the full compliment of ballast, and the captain was very angry. Miller paid the defendant $17.50 in advance.

The case was then adjourned till Sept. 3rd.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, August 29th, 1877.

Official despatches do not confirm the capture of Schipka by the Turkish forces.

The Servian Government has resolved to afford military coöperation with the Russian forces in Bulgaria.

LONDON, August 28th, 1877.

Telegrams received report the capture of Schipka by Suleiman Pasha.

THE WAR IN TURKEY IN ASIA.

Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs that he attacked the Russian Forces at the heights of Kaziltepe,* gaining a brilliant victory and routing the enemy after severe fighting.

[* ? Name of place correctly given.]

LONDON, August 27th, 1877.

The Blue Book on the Yunnan Affair contains the apology of the Emperor of China and Sir Thomas Wade's report on the Chefoo Agreement.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Russian Official Despatches report the repulse of some of the Turkish Forces with enormous losses. Fighting, however, was still being carried on.

Despatches report that Mehemet Pasha repulsed fourteen battalions of Russian troops at Eskidjuma (Query Eskishumar).

The Russians are maintaining their ground at Schipka.

(*From the China Mail.*)

London, 19th August, 1877.

According to official Turkish despatches a detachment of the garrison at Rustchuk has repulsed a detachment of Russian troops at that place.

Turkish forces have been landed in the Dobruja [?] [Dobrudscha—ED. C. M.]

The Russians are advancing against Mugins, but have been repulsed on the Osman Bazar Road.

Dervish Pasha has carried the advanced Russian positions near Batoum.

Suleiman Pasha has arrived at Elena, North of the Balkans.

Salonica has been placed in a state of siege.

London, 16th August, 1877.

Telegrams from the seat of war announce that the Russian troops have evacuated Kustendje.

Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Derby will both remain in town this autumn.

London, 17th August, 1877.

The Commander-in-chief of the Turkish Army is marching to join his forces to those of Suleiman Pasha whose cavalry is now beyond [i.e. crossed] the Balkans.

London, 15th August, 1877.

Parliament has been prorogued. The speech declares that our foreign relations are friendly, and that we will maintain an attitude of strict neutrality as long as British interests are unaffected, but if these are assailed or endangered, the help of Parliament is relied on to vindicate and maintain them.

According to despatches from newspaper special correspondents, the Turkish troops have massacred and burnt from 12,000 to 15,000 Christians in Roumelia.

London, 14th August, 1877.

Latest advices from the seat of war announce that Suleiman Pasha, having reinforced his troops, has taken the offensive against the Russians, and has already crossed the Balkans.

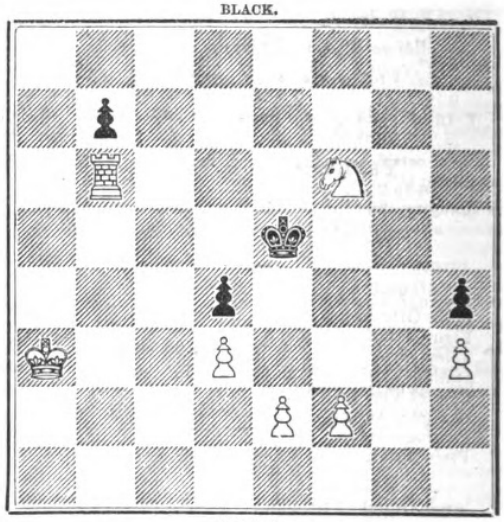
Much sickness prevails among the Russian troops in Bulgaria and the Dobrudscha.

PROBLEM.

From a Collection of Problems

BY J. B. OF BRIDPORT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

SOLUTION OF W. COATES'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.– R. to K.'s 6th, dis. ch.	1.—Q. to K.'s 7th.
2.—B. takes P. ,,	2.—B. to B.'s 7th.
3.—K. takes Kt.	3.—Q. takes B., mate.

Correct answers received from C.B., and Q., Yokohama.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 72.

China Sea.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

PIHQUAN HARBOUR ROCK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Captain Williams of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamer the "Chefoo" observed, on the 24th May last, a rock on which a heavy sea at ¾ flood was breaking in mid channel at the entrance to Pihquan Harbour. The islet off the south end of Chinquan Island bore from the rock W. by N.; and Pingfoong Rock Point, to the west of Pingfoong Island, bore N. by E. magnetic. This information has been received from Mr. W. Handyside Tapp, H. B. M.'s Registrar of Shipping.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineers' Office,
Shanghai, 25th June, 1877. J. 28, 6 ins.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—At the biginning of the week a fair business in some articles was done, but the market closes quietly, and in some instances prices are nominal. *Yarns:*—In 16/24 and 28/32 low and medium qualities moderate sales are reported at former prices; 16/24 water-twist are saleable, but only at very low rates; in 38/42 there is nothing doing. For *Shirtings* there is almost no enquiry and prices are nominal. *T. Cloths* and *Drills* are neglected. *Velvets* are in demand, and *Turkey Reds* saleable to a moderate extent.

Grey Shirtings:—						White Shirtings:—	
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.40 to $1.75		60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in.	per pce. 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.80 to 2.20		Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb. 0.67½ to 0.85
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.55 to 2.32½		Black Velvets	7.25 to 8.35
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.00 to 2.60		English Drills 14/15 lbs.	40 yds, 30 in. 2.45 to 2.70
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1.60		Taffachelass	12 yds, 48 in. 2.00 to 2.35
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25			

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul	$28.50 to 31.50	No. 38 to 42 per picul $35.00 to 39.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$32.25 to 34.75	Reverse Twist 16-24 —

Woollens.—*Mousselines de Laine* are quieter, as buyers are as yet unwilling to give way to the higher prices asked for. Other articles are without change, and the general tone of the market is dull and unsatisfactory.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5.60 to 7.00		Figured Mousselines de Laine	30 yds.	30 in. 0.25 to 0.28½
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25 to 5.25		Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in. 0.28 to 0.37½
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	3.75 to 5.25		Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.25 to 0.32		Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75 to 6.00		Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	—		Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.75
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00 to 13.00		Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb 0.40 to 0.46
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in	0.17 to 0.18				

Sugars.—There has been little or nothing doing during the past week, and quotations are nominally unchanged. Stocks consist of about 85,000 piculs.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	(nom.)	per picul	$4.80 to $4.90		China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul	$7.40 to $7.70
,, in basket	,,	,,	$4.70 to $4.80		,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$6.50 to $7.40
Taiwanfoo in bag		,,	$4.70 to $4.75		,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$5.70 to $6.10
do. in basket		,,	$4.60 to $4.65		Swatow Brown	,,	None.
China No 1 Ping-fah		,,	None		Daitong	,,	$3.90
,, No. 2 Ching-pak		,,	$8.40 to $8.70		Japan Rice	,,	$2.10 to $2.40
,, No. 3 Ke-pak		,,	$7.80 to $8.20		Kerosene Oil	,,	$3.25

Kerosene Oil.—Timid holders having cleared out thir stocks, the market has become buoyant, and prices have advanced from $2.45, at which sales were reported on the 28th ultimo, to $3.25, at which latter figure the market is firm to-day.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The following was our report by the American mail on the 30th ultimo.

The business done during the past fortnight has been very considerable. Till within a day or two dealers were selling freely at current rates, notwithstanding the almost daily fall in prices. The bad results of holding too long which they experienced on a former occasion, and also the opportunity which offered of replacing their sales at lower rates up country, induced them to dispose of their stock, but for the last two days it has been difficult to close with the native dealers at the quotations given, and business has been restricted in consequence. Yet the news from Europe is of so depressing a nature that a further considerable decline in rates must take place. The chief demand has been for Hanks; the prices asked for Oshius affording generally little inducement to operate. A few Filatures have been sold at quotations. Arrivals amount to about 1,100 bales, and considerable parcels of *old* and coarse *new* Silk having gone into native consumption, stocks are reduced to about 900 bales, in all.

Settlements are 1,100 bales of Hanks, and 150 other sorts, making a total of 1,250 bales. Total export from 1st of July to date is 2,654 bales, against 7,350 bales for same period last year.

		In London at 4s. 0d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.05 per kilo.*
Hanks, Best No. 1 & 2	$480 to 500	17/5 to 18/1	48.00 to 50.00
,, Good No. 2	$460 to 470	16/9 to 17/1	46.50 to 47.50
,, Good all round No. 2½	$430 to 450	15/9 to 16/5	43.50 to 45.50
,, Medium No. 3	$400 to 420	14/9 to 15/5	41.00 to 43.00
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$370 to 390	13/9 to 14/5	38.00 to 40.00
Oshius, Good to medium	$430 to 480	15/9 to 17/5	43.50 to 48.00
Kakeda, best (Nominal)	$570 to 590	20/5 to 21/1	56.50 to 58.50
Hamatski Common to medium,	$400 to 420	14/9 to 15/5	41.00 to 43.00
Filature Silk	$560 to 650	20/1 to 23/1	56.00 to 64.00

The American mail took away 48 bales, and since then business has been very limited, holders being generally very firm in their demands, but yet, in a few instances, a reduction of $10 to $15 on above quotations has been obtained. A few bales of Nihonmatsu Filature are reported to have been sold at $730.

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Tea.—Settlements during the past week have only been 1,055 piculs, prices remain unchanged, and the market generally is characterized by extreme dullness.

Common	$ 8.00 to $11.00	Fine	$23 00 to $27.00
Good Common	$12.00 to $14.00	Finest	$28.00 to $32.00
Medium	$15.00 to $17.00	Choice	$34.00 nominal.
Good Medium	$18.00 to $21.00	Choicest	—

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have remained very steady throughout the past week, and business continues dull as last reported.

Rates close as follows :—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight.....	3s. 11⅞d.	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	74
„ Bank Bills on demand..... ...	3s. 11d.	„ Private 10 days sight.....	74½
„ Private 6 months' sight,.....	4s. 0d.	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand.....	94
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	4.90	„ 30 days sight Private.....	96
Bank 6 months' sight	5.00	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand...	94½
„ Private 6 ms. sight.....	5.07½	„ 30 days sight Private.....	96½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight..... ...	1¼ % dis.	Kinsatz	422½
„ Private 10 days' sight.....	2 „	Gold Yen	390½

Shipping Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Oceanic* from Hongkong:—For Yokohama: Mr. Lester, Mr. W. C. Marshall in the cabin. For San Francisco: Mr. M. Samuel in the cabin, and 1 European, and 87 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Bombay* for Hongkong:—1 European, and 3 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *City of Tokio*, from San Francisco: For Yokohama.—Mr. G. W. Wells and Wife, Mr. O. Denny and Wife, Revd. W. F. Stevenson and Wife, Miss Viele, Miss Fletcher, Messrs. E. Zimmerman, E. Dawson. W. M Long, U.S.N., J. F. Kelly, U.S.N, Wm. Lee, Geo. E. Haight, M. F. Keefe, W. H. Thompson, F. Swett, W. S. Treat. For Hongkong.—Mr. E. E. Williams and Wife, Messrs. H. S. Loring, F. Bowdell.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre*, from Hongkong —Messrs. Chiatellino, De Cristoforis, Fondra, Malfaza, Rossi, Hill Wurin, and Sekie.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Dr. and Mrs. Dönitz and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lilley, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Barbie, Miss K. Brown, Miss Brown, Mrs. Yoshida, Messrs. H. Kniffler, Lucas, Churchill, Roberton, Brown, Haswell, Metcalf, Vorwers, Pohl, Keg, Kirby, Prince Kaminomiya, General Saigo, 46 Japanese in Cabin and 761 Japanese and 2 Chinese in the steerage. For America: Messrs. Reid, Thompson, Dunn and Rodewald.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Gould and infant, Mrs. Moriyama, Master Moriyama, Mrs. Otaki, Miss Oii, Mrs. Kato, Col. T. W. Knox, Messrs. Fujisaki, Hagi, Kajkawa, Kukimura, C. Dawson, W. M. Long, F. Keefe, Hatori, Aba, Matsudaira, Kitagawa, Uchida, Yugiyama, Masumura, Hayami, Furuga, Ohnaka, W. Lee, G. E Haigt, Mr. and Mrs. Hagi, and Mrs. Hagi and child.

Per Steam-ship *Oceanic* for San Francisco:—General T. B. Van Buren, U.S. Consul-General, Mrs Goodrich, Dr. Willis and ward, Capt. Lord, Messrs. J. Hadley, Marcus Samuels, Armstrong, J. F. Rodenwald, A. F. Thompson, Frank Reid, and J. Dunn; 1 European and 87 Chinese in the teerage.

Per Steam-ship *City of Tokio* for Hongkong:—Mrs. W. F. Gair, Mr. and Mrs C. C. Williams, Messrs. H. S. Loring, F. Bowden; and 225 Chinese in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Bombay* for Hongkong:—

Silk for England	..441 bales.
France	... 62 „
Italy	... 36 „
Total ...	...539 bales.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre*, from Hongkong.—

General	3,811 pkgs.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$125,192.00

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$64,121.60

REPORTS.

The *Undine* reports: Left Sydney July 11th, had light and variable winds and fine weather to the equator, which was crossed on the 31st July in long. 166.35 E.; thence light winds and calms to 17° N., and light N.E. trades. Made Sulphur and St. Augustino Islands on the 21st July, and from there had light, moderate and variable winds to port, arriving 25th August at 6 p.m.

The Steam ship *Oceanic* left Hongkong on the 22nd at 3.30 p.m. Had fine weather and light N.E. winds to Turnabout Island, succeeded by a strong gale from the N.W. with very heavy N.E sea. On 26th passed Yoko Sima; weather moderating with heavy sea from S.E.; thence to port fair pleasant weather and light variable winds. On the 23rd passed S. S. *Belgic* off the Brothers.

The Steam-ship *City of Tokio* reports: Sailed from San Francisco on the 8th August, at noon. Had moderate weather, with much fog and rain, until 9.30 a.m. August 25. Hove to, head to S. and E., to avoid centre of typhoon, approaching from S. W. At this time, strong gale from S. E. At 1 p.m. gale had increased to hurricane force, from S. E. to S. S. E. with furious cross and pyramidal sea and tremendous rollers from S. and W. At 7 p.m. wind hauling to S. W. and moderating to 10 force; wind baffling from S. E. to S. S. W. in gusts, force 7. Barometer 29 degrees, 30 minutes. August 26th, at 3 a.m., shift of typhoon to W. N. W. which continued of hurricane force, until 7.30 a.m. Barometer 29° 75. Then heavy N.W. gale until 1 p.m. Barometer 29°.96. At this time, wind and sea had moderated to smart gale. Kept ship on her course, and made sail. Thence to port moderate weather, and variable winds.

The *Tai-Lee* reports:—Left Hakodate on the 26th of August. When to the eastward of Tsugar Strait on the morning of the 27th at 4 a.m, encountered a gale from the S.E. which lasted to 10 a.m., and lulling for two hours then blew as hard from the N.E. The barometer fell to 28.90, and a heavy cross sea was running. The gale moderated at sunset, and from that time to arrival in port had moderate variable winds and calms, arriving at the anchorage at 11.30 p.m 31st August.

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A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug. 25	Undine	Fawckner	British bq.	796	Sydney, N.S.W.	July 11	Coal	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 26	Christine	Weldfang	German bq.	540	Newcastle, N S.W.	„ 9	Coal	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 26	Carl Ludwig	Petersen	Germ. brig	233	Foochow for Otago	„ 1	Tea	C. Rohde & Co.
„ 28	Oceanic	Parsell	British str.	3700	Hongkong	Aug. 22	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 28	City of Tokio	Maury	American str.	5050	San Francisco	„ 8	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
„ 28	Sylvia	Comd. Hoskyn	H.B.M.'s surveying vessel	877	Kobe	„ 26	——	——
„ 29	Tibre	De Girard	French str.	1726	Hongkong	„ 28	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 30	Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & ports	„ 22	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 31	Tai-Lee	Stösel	German bq.	255	Hakodate	„ 26	General	Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
Sept 1	Monocacy	Captn. Fyffe	U. S. gun-boat	1370	N'saki. viâ Kobe	„ 28	——	——

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug. 28	Caroline	Paulsen	Germ. 3-m. schr.	274	Hakodate	Ballast	H. Grauert
„ 29	Bombay	Briscoe	British str.	1327	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 29	Thistle	Comd. Sandilands	H.B.M.'s Gunvessel	465	Kobe	——	——
„ 30	Sophie	Binge	German brig	210	Keelung	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 30	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1260	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 30	Oceanic	Parsell	British str.	3700	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 31	City of Tokio	Maury	American str.	5050	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Burmese	Luck	British steamer	1268	Hongkong	Aug. 23	E. Fischer & Co.	Kobe
King Richard	Nelson	British steamer	1183	Hongkong	Aug. 7	A. Barnard	
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1070	South Coast	Aug. 19	Lighthouse Department	
Tibre	De Girard	French steamer	1726	Hongkong	Aug. 29	M. M. Co.	
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1146	Shanghai & ports	Aug. 30	M. B. Co.	Shanghai
Volga	Rolland	French steamer	1502	Hongkong	Aug. 16	M. M. Co.	Hongkong
SAILING SHIPS.							
Annie W. Weston	Winsor	American barque	740	Hakodate	July 10	Japanese	
Charter Oak	Staples	American ship	964	New York	June 29	China & Jap. Trading Co.	
Cremona	Gove	American barque	608	New York	Aug. 17	China & Jap. Trading Co.	
Christine	Weldfang	German barque	540	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Aug. 26	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Carl Ludwig	Petersen	German brig	233	Foochow for Otage	Aug. 26	C. Rohde & Co.	
Etta Loring	Loring	American barque	716	New York	July 2	Smith, Baker & Co.	New York
Eme	Asals	British barque	731	London	Aug. 24	L Kniffler & Co.	
Maitland	Davies	British barque	715	Cardiff	June 19	M. M. Co.	
Messenger	Gilkey	American ship	1027	New York	July 29	China & Jap. Trading Co	
Mary Jane	Brinemeier	Am. brigantine	235	Kobe	Aug. 20	E. C. Kirby & Co.	
Otsego	Cook	Am. schooner	52	Kurile Islands	July 19	Captain	
Semantha	Morresey	British barque	899	Aberdeen	July 13	Ed. Fischer & Co.	
Sir William Wallace	Colville	British barque	966	London	July 24	L. Kniffler & Co.	Kobe
Ta-lee	Bruhn	German barque	450	Takao	Aug. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Tai-Lee	Stösel	German barque	255	Hakodate	Aug. 31	Kingdon Schwabe & Co.	
Undine	Fawckner	British barque	796	Sydney, N.S.W.	Aug. 25	Walsh, Hall & Co.	

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	Commander.
JAPANESE—Fujiyama Kan ...	13	—	Sailing sloop	Captain Matsumura
„ Adsuma Kan ...	3	700	Corvette	Captain Sowano
BRITISH—Modeste	14	1405	Corvette	Captain Buller
„ Sylvia	—	877	Surveying vessel	Commander Hoskyn
AMERICAN—Tennessee	23	4220	Frigate	Captain Young
„ Alert	4	541	Sloop	Commander R. Boyd
„ Monocacy	—	1370	Gun-boat	Captain Fyffe
GERMAN—Elisabeth...	22	2150	Frigate	Captain Von Wickede

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INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of he Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 *(Times 8th March*, 1864*)*.

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS

MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon almost all descriptions of Property at the current rates of premium.

Total Sum insured in 1876, £248,980,367.

Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

WILKIN & ROBISON,
Agents,
Yokohama and Kobe.

Yokohama, January 25, 1877. tf.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Content in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at curren rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

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INSURANCE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-Class.....	12 Months...	1½	per Cent.
" "	6 " ...	1	"
" "	3 " ...	½	"
" "	1 " ...	⅓	"
" "	10 Days.....	1/20	"

They now Charge, viz:—

Dwelling Houses in the Settlement	First-Class P. A	2½	per Cent.
	Second-Class "	3	"
Dwelling Houses on the Bluff.....	First-Class P. A.	1½	per Cent
	Second-Class "	2	"

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16, 1871.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

INSURANCE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

La Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes. (Limited.)

Incorporated with le Lloyd Francais and la Compagnie Francaise d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs. 17,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, at current rates.

No Policy Fees charged.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.

Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES AGAINST FIRE at current rates.

SIBER & BRENNWALD,
Agents.

Yokohama, 5th February, 1877. 1m.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements of the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



In the U. S. Consular General Court at Kanagawa, Japan.

J. M. BATCHELDER,

Against

THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF THE BARQUE

"CAYALTI."

TO THE FORMER OWNER OR OWNERS OF THE SAID BARQUE AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. GREETING.

WHEREAS an action has been brought in this Court by the above-named Plaintiff against the proceeds of the sale of the Barque *"CAYALTI,"* now in the hands of the UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL for Japan, praying that the said proceeds may be paid to him on account of monies advanced and transportation and supplies furnished to the crew and coolies belonging to the said Barque *"CAYALTI."*

Now therefore take notice, that unless answer be filed therein within three months from the date hereof, judgment will be taken by the said Plaintiff according to the prayer of his Petition.

Given under my hand with the Seal of said Court affixed, this 28th day of May, A.D. 1877.

(Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
[Seal.] U. S. Consul-General.
J. 1. 3ms.



PIESSE & LUBIN
WHOLESALE
PERFUMERS,
LONDON.
July 28th, 1877. 52ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. CRAWFORD & CO.,

57, CARTER LANE, SAINT PAUL'S,
LONDON, E.C.,

Beg to state that they are open for any Commercial Transactions, as to Consignments, for Granting Drafts, and Presenting Commercial Bills for Acceptance and Payment. For Buying English Goods at a very small Commission and Forwarding Goods to any place in England or the Continent.

WE beg to draw your attention to a very important English Invention we have on hand, viz.:

WOOLLEN BLANKETS

OR

COVERINGS,

OF ALL SIZES COMBINED WITH AN

AIR PILLOW.

It will be found most necessary and useful for Military Men, Travellers, Invalids, for use in the Hospitals, &c., &c., possessing amongst others the following advantages:—

It is the finest substitute for a Bed.

The Pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease.

It will pack up in a very small compass, and can be carried about without any inconvenience.

Price from 15s. to 35s. each.

When ordering the above article, please remit the amount of your order to

W. CRAWFORD & CO.

August 22, 1877. 6ms.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT OF

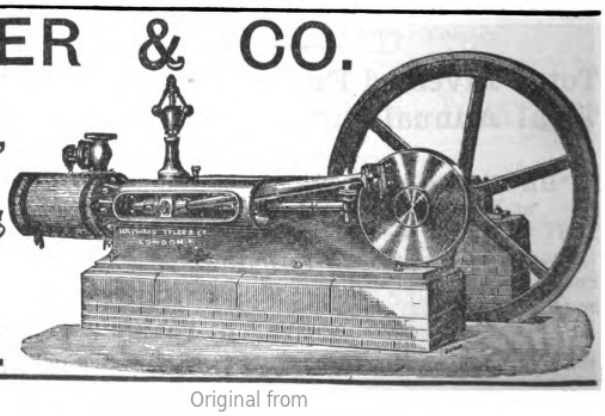


NOURISHMENT in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London, and all
Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

July 14, 1877.

HAYWARD TYLER & CO.

ENGINEERS AND MAKERS OF
SODA WATER MACHINERY,
ENGINES AND BOILERS,
HORIZONTAL ENGINES
With Rider's Automatic Valve Gear for ensuring Economy in Steam and Fuel.



84 & 85, WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 33.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 6th September, at No. 100, Bluff, the wife of Captain JAMES DRUMMOND, of the *Kumamoto Maru*, of a son.

On the 7th September, at No. 98, Bluff, Mrs. J. CARST, of a son.

Notes of the Week.

The news of the past week from the seat of war in the South must have satisfied the most ardent lover of the sensational, who could scarcely in his wildest dreams have been prepared for the announcement that a body of the Satsuma forces had made their reappearance at Kagoshima and successfully obtained possession of the city.

As to the manner in which this manœuvre has been accomplished we cannot yet give full and reliable details, but it seems more than probable that Saigo and the forces under his personal leadership have never been engaged until lately with the Imperialists, but have been quietly lying hidden in some mountain stronghold, where they could watch the progress of events and be ready to take advantage of any carelessness of their antagonists resulting from the over confidence wrought by their apparent success. It is said that the insurgent forces which were gradually driven into a corner of Hiuga, abandoning stronghold after stronghold with scarcely a blow being struck, and finally surrendering in a body—as it is now stated—without any final struggle, were mere decoy ducks. That they had instructions to act in this manner, leading the Imperialists to suppose that they were following Saigo's real army, and that in forcing their surrender they were crushing out the war. Be that as it may, Saigo or Kirino—it is doubtful which,—suddenly appeared at Yokogawa in Osumi, where a terrible battle was fought resulting in total defeat with great slaughter of the Imperialists under General Miyoshi. It is also rumoured that two of the principal Imperial Generals were killed and another seriously wounded. The Satsuma troops then marched on Kagoshima, which in spite of the presence of the fleet, seems to have been left nearly undefended. Some fighting took place and Kagoshima is once more in possession of its former masters. On the entry of the insurgents the greatest panic prevailed, the Governor and other officials managing to get on board the *Takachiwo Maru* and escape to Nagasaki. It was at first reported that this bold dash was performed by only about three hundred men, but the numbers have already mounted up to as many thousands, and there can be little doubt that Saigo and Kirino are both at the head of formidable bodies. It is also rumoured that a large amount of money, some thousands of stands of arms, several Gatling guns, abundance of ammunition and Government stores of all kinds have fallen into the hands of the victors. This may very probably be the case as Kagoshima was the head-quarters of the Government and so sudden was the attack that there was no time to remove anything. Whether the insurgents will be able to hold their position for any length of time cannot be foreseen, as their strength and resources are not known. They are occupying the strong fortifications thrown up by the the Imperialists when they held the city, and command all approaches. Troops are being hurried back from Tôkiô, but it is expected—so say the native papers—that great difficulty will be experienced in effecting a landing. To-day it is announced that the insurgents are in strong force in the provinces of Higo and Hiuga, and that they are preparing to attack the Government troops at various points. Also that the strong-hold of Miyasaki has been retaken by the Satsuma forces. It is not of course for a moment to be credited that all these reverses to the Government are being effected by a few hundred desperate men who have made their escape from the army by which they were said to be surrounded. It is most probable that the Satsuma troops are in two bodies under Kirino and Saigo; one being in possession of Kagoshima, and the other on the frontiers of Higo and Hiuga. Such a disposition would be especially advantageous as it would oblige the Imperialists to divide their forces.

Although the march to Kagoshima and successful occupation on the city evince a most masterly leadership, whether it has been executed by Saigo or his right hand Kirino, it is impossible to conceive the blundering that left Kagoshima almost entirely unprotected. Either there is an utter absence of generalship among the Imperialists or it is owing to that want of harmony among their leaders to which we have often referred, and which led to the retirement at the most critical point of the war of two of the principal Generals, Kuroda and Kawadji. Only to such a cause can such an act of culpable folly as leaving the most important military station and head depôt of Government stores with a guard of a few policemen only, be traced. The prestige that this exploit has given to Saigo, and the harm that the palpable carelessness or incapacity of their generals will do the Government are incalculable. The leaders would have done well to have borne in mind the maxim quoted by a native writer in one of our translations to-day.

"The fortunes of the Empire are attained through fearfulness and are lost through carelessness. Fear is the fountain of prosperity, carelessness opens a door to calamity."

We may look for stirring news within the next few days.

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We published in our daily issue of the 7th instant an account obtained from the native papers of certain disasters which had befallen the vessels anchored at Kagoshima during the severe gale, or typhoon, on the 26th ultimo. As far as we could then ascertain it was doubtful if the *Riôjô Kan* had been actually driven on shore, but the *Mainichi Shimbun* since implied that such was the case, stating that her propeller was damaged and that the *Kasuga Kan* was lying by her to render assistance. From other sources we hear that the *Riôjô Kan* is hard and fast on the shoal, and that her plates have started, so that considerable leakage has occurred. It is also said that her battery and coal were thrown overboard in order to lighten her, but that all attempts to float her had been unsuccessful.

The utter unreliability of statements made in the native papers, to which we have so often had occasion to call attention, is so entirely proved by the events of the past week, that we really look upon it as almost wasting the time of our readers to republish any of them. Of course the editors and conductors of the journals are not to be blamed for publishing what may be placed before them, as they must fill their columns with some matter. Whether the following from the *Akébono Shimbun*, be an actual confession or a composition we cannot say, but it bears out those statements that were generally made at the outbreak of the war, that the taking up arms against the Government was in entire opposition to Saigo's wish, and that it was not until the Imperialists had proceeded to extremities that he gave his support to the movement.

A prominent man among the insurgents, who was recently captured, has confessed that at the time when the pupils of the *Shigakko* obstructed the attempted removal of powder from the magazines on Sakurashima, Saigo was absent from Kagoshima, but returned immediately on hearing what had occurred. When he learned the true state of affairs he was very angry and said: "This act of violence has sullied my reputation. It has been my wish to endeavour to represent the evils caused by the present Government in a just and temperate spirit, and quietly to urge their reform. You have acted intemperately." While he was meditating what steps to take, Fuchibe Gunpei and Hemmi Juro brought to him what were said to be the confessions of the men who had attempted his assassination, and greatly exaggerating the danger to his life urged him to take some steps to secure his safety. Oyama Tsunayoshi, the then Governor of Kagoshima, also came and informed Saigo that he had notified the *Fu*, *Ken* and the garrison that Saigo, Kirino and Shinowara were, with a large armed force, about to proceed eastward and demand some explanation from the Government. Saigo was again terribly angry at such a proceeding, remarking that although the proclamation could not now be recalled, Oyama should never have issued it. By this time, however, the *samurai* in a state of intense excitement were gathering from all parts, and Saigo had no alternative but to accompany them to Higo. Although he had no great opinion of the military and naval resources of the Government he had as yet no intention of resisting by force of arms. When, however, he reached Kawajiri, he saw flames and smoke in the direction of Kumamoto, and asked if the town had been fired by Satsuma men or by the troops of the Kumamoto garrison. When he learned that it was the work of the latter, he said "Then all is at an end. I had intended to proceed to the capital without having recourse to arms, but when I find the garrison have fired the town, I can only conclude that the Government have decided on war. Therefore war it shall be." He then at once set about preparing for a campaign, for which hitherto no preparations had been made. Certainly Saigo had no intention of appealing to arms before he saw the fire at Kumamoto.

This so called confession certainly goes far to explain the motives that kept Saigo for so long a period apparently inactive before Kumamoto, and the manifest carelessness with which he allowed the Government to collect all the resources at its command for his overthrow.

In the *Daily Advertiser* of September 3rd we had occasion to call attention to an error made by the *Gazette* in its statement of the supposed object of Mr. Lister's visit to Japan. This we did in the following terms:

"The *Gazette* of Friday has the following paragraph—

Mr. Lister, Postmaster General in Hongkong, is now on a tour of inspection of the branches of the Hongkong Post Office in Japan. He will probably proceed to Kobe by next mail steamer. One of the objects in view in connection with his visit is to decide the question, whether or not to withdraw the British Post Offices from Japan, and, if the withdrawal is to be effected, to arrange with the Japanese Postal authorities the terms on which the latter will undertake the responsibilities of the service. We are unable to state at present whether Mr. Lister is empowered to set right that misunderstanding, or ueglect, on the part of the British Government which has till now delayed the recognition by Great Britain of Japan as a Postal Union Power.

Our contemporary is singularly unfortunate in its information on any points connected with Postal arrangements. Now, had the *Gazette* been content to state simply that Mr. Lister had come on a tour of inspection of the branches of the Hongkong Post Office in Japan, and would probably proceed to Kobe by next mail steamer it would have kept to the plain facts. But when it begins to draw other conclusions from Mr. Lister's visit, it soars into the region of romance, and states that which is purely erroneous. Mr. Lister has nothing whatever to do with the decision of the question whether the British Post Offices are to be withdrawn from Japan, nor can he in any way be empowered to do so as it is an Imperial and not a Colonial question. Neither has he any authority to arrange the terms of withdrawal, or even to discuss the subject with the Japanese Postal Authorities. He is not empowered to "set right" any "misunderstanding, mistake or neglect on the part of the British Government," which the *Gazet.e* abuses for some reason with such hearty good will whenever a Postal question gives it a chance, for the simple reason that no error or neglect has been committed. Our readers are perfectly well aware that Great Britain has caused no delay in the recognition of Japan as a Postal Union Power. If the British mail steamers do not at the present moment carry Japanese mails from Yokohama, it is not on account of the entry of Japan into the Postal Union not having been recognised; it is simply because the Japanese Government *do not wish* to send mails by those packets until, as we have on several occasions clearly pointed out, all questions relative to the conveyance of Japanese Mails by British Packets shall have been decided and settled in London."

With reference to the above paragraph, it is necessary for us to explain that Mr. Lister, the Post Master General at Hongkong, arrived at Yokohama on the 29th ultimo on the usual tour of inspection of the British Post Offices in this country, and on the 5th instant proceeded to Kobe and Nagasaki. The *Gazette* will insist, that apart from attending to his own business he is entrusted with a weighty negotiation on the part of Her Majesty's Government; in fact nothing less than that of deciding whether or not the British Post Offices are to be withdrawn from Japan, and of arranging the terms on which the Japanese Government will undertake the duties of those offices. Now, although the *Gazette* must be well aware, or at least can, if it choose to take the trouble to inquire, find out that our statement is exact in every particular, it persists in asserting what is evidently incorrect, and refuses to profit by our friendly efforts to put it right. We can only repeat that Mr. Lister has neither to arrange nor decide anything of the kind. He has not opened his mouth to the Japanese Government—nor could he under any shadow of excuse do so—on the subject of the withdrawal of the British Post Offices. Whatever decision may eventually be taken relative to those offices will not emanate from Hongkong, but from the Home Government, who, as we have long ago stated, are engaged in the consideration of the subject, and the futility of any negotiation being entered into in Japan at the very time that the question is being discussed in London must be patent to every one except the *Gazette*. This is a plain statement of the facts, which we trust our contemporary will accept without being able to discover what it pleases it to call "chopping of logic."

In this connection it is really amusing to notice how this postal question has been made the vehicle for gratification of private spite by hurling abuse against Her Majesty's Minister. Subordinates, who, forgetful of the fate of the ambitious frog, puff themselves up with windy dignity, and call themselves a "Department" (Heaven save the mark!) are naturally stung to the quick when they are found to be acting without proper warrant, and a check placed on their unauthorized proceedings. Under such circumstances it is not of course admissable to call

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a spade a spade, but we must have a rant about the bullying propensities of the British Nation, an outrage on international rights and similar "bunkum." Whatever choice terms, however, these rabid haters of everything English may see fit to employ must be a matter of supreme indifference to Her Majesty's Minister, inasmuch as the English community, as well as the Japanese Government, are well aware that instead of seeking to keep in abeyance any privileges acquired by Japan under the treaty of Berne. Her Majesty's Minister endeavoured to facilitate the immediate execution of the treaty, but found that the Japanese Government (as distinguished from the "Department," in refusing to recognise the supremacy of which Her Majesty's Minister of course committed an unpardonable sin) did not wish its provisions to come into operation in respect to mails conveyed by British packets, until their Agents in London had concluded the negotiations on which they are now engaged, or which may possibly by this time have been completed.

The performance of the Japanese Troupe of Acrobats at the Gaiety Theatre last evening was in all respects well worth witnessing, and although the attendance was fairly good, there is no doubt that if the excellence of the performance had been generally known, a far larger audience would have rewarded the laudable efforts of the Amateur Dramatic Corps, under whose auspices the performance was given, to provide that rare treat, a pleasant evening's entertainment. One great charm about the performance was the absence of any bodily contortions, or of any of that unpleasant and unwholesome excitement produced by feats involving great personal risk. Everything that was done was carried out with such perfect ease and self-possession, that the spectator was compelled to admire the consummate grace and facility with which the various feats were accomplished almost more than the wonderful skill of their execution. The possibility of failure in anything undertaken is never for a moment allowed to enter the mind of the audience. Natural laws are apparently set boldly at defiance, and what, until the contrary is demonstrated, seems impossible, becomes in the hands, or rather we should say the feet, of these clever performers a matter of the simplest ease. To dress one's self while standing perfectly unaided on a slack silken rope no thicker than a blind cord must certainly be harder than getting into one's nether garments in the cabin of a ship at sea, and yet we have succeeded in accomplishing the latter feat only after many trials, wherein we met with ignominious failure and severe bodily damage. Why an umbrella should become bewitched and execute on the soles of its—dare we say manipulator's—feet what it could never be brought to do in the hands of an ordinary person surpasses our comprehension. In fact we cannot praise too highly the excellence of the whole performance. As it appears to be necessary to the successful carrying out of the various tricks that the performers should each time appear in a fresh costume, the delays caused by these changes of dress were tided over by songs by several amateurs. When we say that they fulfilled the intention of stop gaps and that the efforts of the singers met with warm appreciation, we have said all that this portion of the entertainment calls for, but on some other occasion we hope to have the pleasure of hearing at least two of the gentlemen, a better opportunity being thus afforded for friendly criticism.

We learn from the *Mainichi Shimbun* that the Kanagawa *Ken* officials have concluded an agreement with a contractor for the sum of 300,000 *yen* to clean out all the wells connected with the aqueduct which supplies the native town with drinking water. This is doubtless a sanitary measure of the greatest importance, it being one calculated to repress the frequent and virulent attacks of typhoid fever to which Japanese towns are always subject, and we commend the energy and far-sightedness which the *Kencho* officials have shown by entering upon so desirable an improvement. But is not the contract price rather high?

We are indebted to a Japanese friend for an interesting account, which we publish elsewhere, of the proceedings of the **Loochooan Envoys since their arrival in Japan in October 1875,** and the causes which led to their mission. One cannot read the memorials, from which we have only space to insert a few selections, without being touched with the earnest simplicity of the pleading, and sympathizing with the difficult position in which these quiet, harmless people find themselves placed. For a long time past the country of Loochoo—the Beautiful Isles—has been in the anomalous position of acknowledging one lord, China, and paying homage to another, Japan. It is very evident that although for a time serving two masters may be successfully carried on, it is certain in the long run to bring about a state of things in which the unfortunate vassal finds himself bullied by both and assisted by neither. And this is the present position of Loochoo.

With regard to the allegiance which Loochoo claims that she owes to China, it appears in a sketch which we find among "Waifs and Strays" that the first complimentary tribute was sent by the reigning Prince to the Chinese Emperor Hung-wu, the founder of the Ming Dynasty in the year 1378. This expressed admiration for their gigantic neighbour does not appear to have arisen from a toadying spirit of the weak toward the powerful, but from a sincere admiration of the literature and enlightenment of China. Twenty-seven years afterwards the Loochooan ruler solicited the confirmation of his prerogatives, and his investiture with kingly power at the hands of the Emperor, thus instituting a custom which seems to have been continued by all his successors down to the the present day. Thus while acknowledging the seigniory of China, Loochoo enjoyed all the blessings of independence, the tributes sent to China being merely complimentary, while China interfered with the Government of the tiny realm only to the extent of occasionally lending kind and excellent advice, and acknowledging the "kindness" of her vassal. In the middle of the sixteenth century, however, the independence of Loochoo received its death blow. The then reigning prince of Satsuma, a noble fond of war and adventure, invaded the Beautiful Isles, and succeeded in overcoming their forces and obtaining possession of their King, whom he took away and kept a close prisoner for four years. At the end of that period he restored him to his throne, but the independence of Loochoo was at an end.

The Loochooans are descended from the Japanese, as their state appears to have been founded about the seventh century by the then reigning Emperor of Japan, and they speak a dialect of the Japanese language. In spite of this family relationship, however, it does not appear that they have ever bestowed much affection on their relations and suzerains. Their sympathies have always been with the Central Kingdom, and their respect for her unbounded. Graciously, however, as China has accepted this homage, and patronisingly as she has looked upon her tiny neighbour, she never appears to have promised her powerful assistance should necessity arise, and has quietly permitted, what she must have known, Japan to be the true lord of the Isles. It certainly must appear that when China allowed Japan to chastise the Formosans for the murder of some Loochooan sailors, she was tacitly acknowledging that Loochoo was a dependency of the Japanese Government. But if an understanding to this effect has been brought about between the two countries, in common justice the King of Loochoo or his Envoys should be clearly informed that such is the case, so that the latter may return in safety to their homes. At present matters seem to be at a standstill. No further correspondence has taken place, and the unfortunate Loochooans are still between two stools. Anxious to do what is just and right, and to give offence to neither of their powerful neighbours, they are threatened by both, and are unable to help hemselves. The Envoys are specially deserving of sympathy, as they are compelled to remain in exile until some final answer is forthcoming, a favour which the Japanese Government seems either unable or unwilling to accord.

The following explanation of the singular reflecting properties possessed by Japanese Metal Mirrors is given in *Nature*, and appears satisfactorily to explain the phenomena.

More than eleven years ago, in February, 1866, I published in *The Reader* (since extinct), a letter giving, I venture to think, a complete explanation of the phenomena exhibited by certain Japanese mirrors

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(through a mistake as to their nationality I called them Chinese); and as your readers appear to be unacquainted with this, perhaps I may be allowed to reproduce the substance of my former letter. In order to ascertain whether any variations in the form of the surface of the mirror, which was very slightly convex, affected the question, I looked for any distortions that might be produced in the image of the ground-glass globe of a gas lamp, as the point of incidence moved across that portion of the polished surface on the back of which was a raised figure. Let A and B be two lines on the surface immediately over the two edges of such a figure. Then as the limb of the image approached A, it became flattened; when it had passed A it expanded to more than its original size; indeed between A and B the image was sensibly larger than when viewed from any other part of the mirror. When the limb approached B it was again flattened, and beyond B it resumed its original dimensions. This clearly proves that the portion of the surface of the mirror between A and B was, if not actually plane, at least less convex than the rest of the surface; and as upon this supposition the figures when thrown upon a screen should appear *brighter* than the rest of the image, which is exactly what occurs in fact, there can be no doubt that this is sufficient to account for the peculiarity in question. In all probability the mirror had warped in cooling, except in the thicker portions where the raised figures existed. J. Parnell

Hadham House, Upper Clapton, July 6.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 3rd.

Owing to the failure of the rice crop in China, the price of rice has risen here, which probably means that purchases are being made for China.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Sakuma Oyakata, of Loo-choo, has arrived in Tôkiô to represent his *Han.* He presented himself at the Imperial Palace and had an audience with His Majesty the Mikado on the 30th ultimo.

On the 31st ultimo the editors of the *Kanayomi* and *Sakigake Shimbun* were sentenced to a fine of ten *yen* for violating the 5th article of the Laws of Libel.

Kodama, who was the leader of the riot among the farmers of Wakayama *ken* a year or two ago, has formed a large private school at Konagawa in the above *ken*, called the *Mosan-gaku-sha*, in which the principles of the People's Rights and Liberties are taught.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

During last month snow fell on the mountains of Dewa.

On account of the recent reforms in the Department of Imperial Household, the annual allowance for the expenditure of that Department has been reduced to the extent of seventy thousand *yen.*

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A fire destroyed forty five houses in Odawara on the 30th ultimo.

Five native Christians of Ôshiu, who intend to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, have proceeded to Nagasaki, where they are waiting for the mail steamer.

Tuesday, 4th.

The *Herald* of yesterday evening contained the startling announcement that Saigo had forced his way into Kagoshima, and that the *Kenrei* had fled to Nagasaki. The native papers make no mention of such an event having taken place, and it is needless to say that the rumour requires confirmation, for it would be very strange indeed if Saigo had obtained possession of Kagoshima. It cannot be credited that the Imperialists would leave the town entirely without a garrison, and it is doubtful if Saigo could have had a large force under him when he fled from Nobeoka. Again, we last heard of the new *Kenrei* of Kagoshima being in the neighbourhood of Nobeoka and Miyasaki, so cannot understand how he could have fled from Kagoshima to Nagasaki on Saigo's entry into the former town. There seems, however, to be little doubt but that a large number of troops are to be sent South by next Wednesday's steamer.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company informed us yesterday that the Russian land lines were again in working order.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The following are particulars of a few of the amounts of the Bonds that the *Kuazoku* are to receive in lieu of their pensions:—

Sanjo 65,000 *yen*; Iwakuru 62,297 *yen*; Tokugawa 738,326 *yen.*

The editors of the *Yomiuri, Eiri, Kanayomi* and *Sakigake Shimbun* were summoned before the Bureau of Police last Saturday, and ordered to make a statement in writing as to whom the newspapers that are sold in the public streets belong, and by whose permission they are so sold.

The following notification was issued by Iwamura, the Governor of Kagoshima *Ken*, at Nobeoka:

"Many notifications have been issued by the rebels in places under my jurisdiction. It must be distinctly understood that such notifications are void of all authority. A branch hospital having been established at Miyazaki, any that desire medical treatment will there receive it at the Government expense. Those who require the same should apply at once.

"Those who have been rendered homeless by reason of their houses having been destroyed by fire during the war, can obtain immediate relief by sending in a petition duly endorsed by the *Kucho* and *Kocho.* Owners of houses will be allowed a sum of 5 *yen*, and tenants 7 *yen.*"

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Paper money below the denomination of 50 *sen* to the value of 100,000 *yen* is to be sent to the seat of war, and the Mitsui Bank is now busily collecting the same.

From the *Osaka Nippo.*

Lieut.-Generals Tani and Nodzu were both slightly wounded on the occasion of taking Nobeoka.

Wednesday, 5th.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tanais*, with French mails on board to the 27th July, was to leave Hongkong at 7 o'clock this morning.

We publish the latest telegrams from the South which appear in the *Mainichi Shimbun* of this morning, though they are not very explicit. It would appear that Lieut.-General Miyoshi sailed from Hiuga with the force under his command, and landed at Kajiki, to the north of Satsuma, with the intention of cutting off the rebels in their advance on Kagoshima, of which the Imperial Commanders seem to have obtained information. Miyoshi was unsuccessful in stopping Saigo's advance, and after being defeated, seems to have fallen back upon Kagoshima, in order to unite with such forces as were stationed there to resist the rebels. Some fighting occured at a position the Imperialist troops had taken up in and about a rice godown in the neighbourhood of the *Kencho*, but the telegrams do not give the exact position of this godown. Admiral Kawamura had arrived at Kagoshima, it is presumed on board some man-of-war, though no particulars are given.

The forces under Saigo are variously estimated at from 500 to 1,500 men. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* considers this dash on the part of Saigo as the last daring effort of a desperate man, which cannot be ultimately successful, but will certainly lead to the annihilation of himself and followers.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Nagasaki at 8.50 p.m. on the 2nd instant, says that the rebels, after defeating the Imperial forces under Lieut.-General Miyoshi at Yokogawa, entered Kagoshima. Nine hundred policemen are keeping them in check, while the *Kasuga Kan* is firing upon them from the harbour.

The *Ken* officials fled in the *Takachiwo Maru* to Nagasaki with all Government documents. Nearly all the Government arms and ammunition were saved from capture.

Another telegram from the same place, despatched at 11.35 a.m. on the 3rd instant, says that four hundred policemen and one hundred sailors from the men-of-war were stationed inside a rice godown in the neighbourhood of the *Kencho*, and seven hundred of the *Shinsen-riotan* were camped outside the godown on the night of the 31st ultimo. On the morning of the 1st Lieutenant-General Miyoshi, at the head of six companies of troops, arrived at Kajiki and immediately advanced toward Yoshida to check the rebels.

At 11 a.m. guns were heard and shortly afterwards the rebels made their appearance. The *Kenrei* then fled to the *Takachiwo Maru.*

The forces under Miyoshi most probably fell back to assist the forces at the rice godown.

A telegram despatched from Kumamoto at 3.10 a.m. on the 4th instant, says that a report had been received from Admiral Kawamura at Kagoshima, to the effect that he reached that harbour on the 3rd instant. The rebels had made several attacks upon the Imperialists at the godown since 11 a.m. on the 2nd instant, but the Government troops held their position. Atamura, with one regiment of Imperialists joined the troops at the godown, and succeeded in opening communication with the landing place on the coast. The rebels have stationed themselves in the forts which the Imperialist had constructed, and fighting still continues. Reinforcements arrived in the neighbourhood of Kagoshima that day by various roads, so that the Imperialists will soon be sufficiently strong to enter Kagoshima.

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From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Assassinations are constantly occurring at Kumamoto, which naturally causes great excitement among the people.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Our reporter at Kumamoto telegraped to us at 6.30 p.m. on the 3rd instant, announcing that Saigo and four or five hundred men, who broke through the Imperial lines at Inotake, have, after passing through the province of Osumi, arrived in the neighbourhood of Kagoshima. The Imperialists are in hot pursuit.

It is said that one thousand police constables and two hundred police officers, under Police Inspectors Nakagawa and Kato, will start for the South by the *Tokio Maru* on the 5th instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched by Iwamura, the Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, from Nagasaki at 3 a.m. on the 3rd instant, says that Saigo and Kirino, at the head of several hundreds of the rebels, after breaking through the Imperial lines, attacked and entered Kagoshima on the 1st of this month and set fire to the *Kencho* and the town. The *ken* officials all fled for safety on board the *Takachiwo Maru*, which at once left for Nagasaki. All the Imperial vessels at Kagoshima are safe.

The *Daijin* and the *Sangi* held a meeting at the *Daijokuan* after eight o'clock on the night of the 2nd instant.

During the gale on the 26th ultimo, sixteen junks were wrecked on the coast of the Osaka *Fu*, and forty-eight on the coast of Hiogo *Ken*, and some forty-eight people lost their lives.

The Government has contracted for 100,000 stand of arms from France, of the value of $350,000, and also for 5,000,000 cartridges which are to be obtained through Messrs. Favre Brandt & Co., a Swiss firm.

Seikanino-no-Miya, a princess of the Imperial blood, and widow of the last Shôgun but one, died at Tônosawa, Hakoné, while taking a course of the baths for the cure of *kakke*, from which Her Highness had for some time past been suffering. The body will be brought back to Tôkiô on the 5th instant. On account of the death of this Princess the Emperior will not meet the *Daijin* and *Sangi* at the *Daijôkuan* for three days.

NOTIFICATION No. 63.

On account of the death to-day of *Nihon-shinshi Naishinnô* (Seikanin-no-Miya), no music or dancing is allowed take place for three days in Tôkiô *Fu*, commencing from to-day, and in other *Fu* and *Ken* for three days commencing from the date that the above notification is received.

SANJÔ SANEYOSHI,
Prime Minister.

2nd August.

Thursday, 6th.

The *Kworio Maru* arrived this morning from Kagoshima, which port she left on the 1st instant, having had to put into Osima and anchor there for twenty-four hours, owing to stress of weather. The *Kworio Maru* has on board 50 policemen, and 136 refugees from Kagoshima, most of whom are women and children, but as far as we can ascertain brings no news of the entry of the rebels into that town.

The *Tokio Maru* took away 1,800 troops for the south 5th inst., and a large quantity of ammunition which came down from the capital by special train on the previous evening.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

A man named Ito Jinkichi, of Kanda, Tôkiô, was stopped while crossing the Kiji-bashi at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 2nd instant, by three men dressed in grey uniform of foreign style, and robbed of *yen* 23.60. The thieves escaped.

The well known Okura-gumi, and other mercantile firms who lately established themselves at Kagoshima, have incurred great losses by the entry of the rebels into that town.

It was lately announced that Mr. Hanabusa, of the *Gaimusho*, would proceed to Loochoo on Government business. This is probably an error. Mr. Hanabusa's destination is more likely to be Korea, as during this month the opening in that country of two more ports for trade, one in the north and the other in the vicinity of Kokua, has to be settled according to agreement, and most likely Mr. Hanabusa has received orders to arrange these matters.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

This being the 23rd year since the great earthquake of the 2nd year of Ansei, which was so destructive of life, a special *matsuri* will be held at Ekô-in, Riogoku, Tôkiô, in commemoration of those who perished on the occasion. The festival will last for three days, commencing on the 1st October, and at the same time prayers will be offered for those who have fallen during the present war.

The funeral of the late Seikan-in-no-Miya will take place at Zôjô-ji, in Shiba, on the 9th instant. The Princess will be buried near the tomb of her husband, the late *U-daijin* Tokugawa Iyemochi (the last Shôgun but one).

From the *Eiri Shimbun*.

All the Government Departments, except those of the Navy and Army, the Bureau of Police, and the Tôkiô *Fu*, will be closed for three days on account of the death of Her Imperial Highness Seikan-in-no-Miya.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 1.18 p.m. on the 4th instant, says that a report has arrived from Major General Yamagata to the effect that the rebels, after passing through Meradami, Kobayashi, Odori and Yokogawa advanced to Kajiki, where they encountered the troops under Miyoshi, and commenced an engagement at 10 a.m. on the 30th ultimo.

The result of the engagement was that Miyoshi fell back towards Kagoshima, but made a stand at Yoshino, expecting thus to prevent the rebels entering Kagoshima, but they avoided him, making a detour by Kôriyama, and entered Kagoshima at 11 a.m. on the 1st instant.

Friday, 7th.

From Nagasaki we hear that early on the morning of the 26th ultimo there was every indication of a typhoon threatening that port, and the vessels in harbour made every preparation to meet it, H. M. S. *Lily* getting up steam. At 9.45 a.m. the barometer fell to the lowest point, 28.78, but it shortly afterwards commenced to rise, till at noon it stood 29.24. The wind had also shifted, and by the afternoon all danger was past. This storm seems to have been felt severely at Kagoshima, as according to the native papers the *Riôjô Kan* parted both her anchors and drifted towards a neighbouring sandbank, though it is not clearly stated if she took the ground there, or succeeded in safely anchoring again. The *Kantsu Maru* sank, probably at her anchors, and five or six lives were lost, while all the men-of-war and transports were in great danger, but seem to have ridden out the storm without loss of life though apparently many of them were damaged. The want of preciseness which distinguishes the native press is fully exemplified in the account given of this storm, as it is impossible to gather from any of the papers which mention its occurrence, any very definite idea of the damage done.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

A person just returned from the south informs us that the twenty-one men-of-war which were cruising off the coast of Hiuga, on hearing of the entry of the insurgents into Kagoshima on the 1st instant, immediately sailed for Kajiki, near Kagoshima. Saigo's eldest son has surrendered himself to the Imperialists.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The *Môshun Kan* left Nagasaki on the morning of the 2nd instant for Kagoshima.

Some trouble took place at the Kumamoto police station a few days ago, but as yet we are unaware what caused the disturbance.

It is rumoured that a telegram was received from Nagasaki on the afternoon of the 4th instant, announcing that the Imperial forces have retreated from Kagoshima to Shiroyama, where they are completely surrounded by the rebels, so that communication is cut of from the sea.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

A violent storm took place on the 24th of last month at Tatéishi, in Bungo, by which seven lives were lost, four houses carried away, many cattle killed, and a large number of telegraph poles broken down.

Nearly all those who have been examined at the Nagasaki Special *Saibansho* on the charge of complicity in the rebellion have been acquitted, only a very few having been condemned.

The storm of the 26th ultimo caused a large quality of edible seaweed to be thrown up on the shores of Kadzusa, principally near Shirasato, the value of which will amount to thousands of *yen*.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*

Two regiments of the Tôkiô garrison will act as an escort when the funeral of the late Imperial Princess, Seikan-in-no-Miya takes place, and the coffin will be followed to the grave by several members of the Imperial family, many of the *Kwazoku*, the *Daijin*, *Sangi*, and higher officials of the various Government Departments. Tokugawa Iyemichi, the son of the last Shôgun, should be the

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chief mourner, but as he is at present absent in Europe, he will be represented by one of his relatives.

The port of Nagasaki is protected by the fourth Division of the Imperial Army in order to prevent the rebels from entering this town, though there is not much fear their making such attempt.

The Pension Bonds of the house of Shimadzu (Satsuma) amount to 376,664 *yen*, and those of Hoçhisuka (Awa) to 508,951 *yen*.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

A telegram, which is said to have been despatched from Kumamoto at about 3 a.m. on the 4th instant, announces that the Naval forces have landed at the Kôtotsu-gawa and the troops under Miyoshi are advancing from Jôfu to chase the rebels out of Kagoshima. The rebels show signs of retiring by Miurai and Beppu, and are nearly surrounded by the forces of the Navy and Army.

Saturday, 8th.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company informed us yesterday afternoon that the cable between Gutzlaff and Amoy was interrupted.

The *China Mail* of the 28th August states that the *Antenor* left Singapore for Hongkong on the morning of that day, and that the *Agamemnon* had arrived at Penang.

The steamer *Gleneagles* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 22nd ultimo, and the *Yorkshire* on the 26th.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* states that at three o'clock on the 6th instant, two armed men broke into a house at Mukô-yanigawara, Tôkiô, a residence of Mr. Ohara, a *Kuazoku* and Under Secretary of the Foreign Office. Ohara, with his wife, was asleep at the time, and was aroused by a severe sword cut across the shoulder, and on attempting to rise received another cut which instantly killed him. His wife, alarmed and screaming, attempted to obtain safety in flight, but was cut down before she could leave the room, and now lies in a very precarious condition. The two assailants then left the house and have not since been discovered, but as nothing was stolen by them it is thought that their attack was prompted by revenge.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

It is rumoured that five Chinamen who were in the employ of the Army Department when Saigo was in Tôkiô, were arrested at Nagasaki on the 19th of last month, for having given information to the rebels as to the situation of the Imperial army, and that they have been brought before the Special Court for examination.

A telegram despatched by Kawamura from Kagoshima on the forenoon of the 6th instant, announces that the rebels have encamped on Shiroyama, in the rear of the castle, near the Private School.

A telegram from our reporter at Nagasaki, despatched at 1.15 p.m. on the same day, says that Shimadzu Saburo and his son have retired to Koike, on Sakurashima.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Our reporter at Yashiro, in Hiuga, sends a telegram at 10.20 a.m. on the 6th, announcing that the rebels are still in Kagoshima, and are surrounded by the Imperialists so that they cannot escape. The Imperialists are thoroughly prepared to make a general attack.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched from Nagasaki at 8.20 a.m. on the 6th instant, says that it is rumoured in that town that the province of Hiuga is overrun by the rebels, and an insurgent force is said to have made a sudden attack upon Miyakonojô.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

All the Government Departments will open for business at 9 a.m., and close at 2 p.m., on and after the 12th instant.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING AUGUST, 1877.

Class of Patients.	Remained July 31st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained August 31st.	Total Treated.
1st	—	1	1	—	—	1
2nd	2	2	2	1	1	4
3rd	8	4	8	—	4	12
4th	1	1	2	—	—	2
Charity	3	2	2	—	3	5
Total	14	10	15	1	8	24

E. MASSAIS, M.D.
Surgeon-in-charge.

THE CASE OF THE TSUKIJI LAND RENTERS.

WHAT strikes us as the most unpleasant feature of the proceedings some time since instituted by the Japanese authorities to enforce payment of rent for certain holdings within the Foreign Concession at Tôkiô, is the circumstance that with precisely similar facts and arguments before them the American and British tribunals, administering what in effect is precisely the same law, have arrived at directly opposite conclusions; the judgment of the British Court being wholly in favour of the Imperial Government while that of the American Court, rendered some months back, is as on every point the reverse. Such a result cannot but occasion a disagreeable feeling of insecurity with respect either to the law we live under or the legal competence of those who administer it. The question of law involved in the cases before either Court was a simple one enough, namely, whether a tenant can rely on a breach of a covenant by the landlord as a defence to a demand by the latter for rent, and is one which has been over and over again settled in favour of the landlord. There are, no doubt conceivable cases in which the tenant might properly refuse to pay the rent, as, for instance, where the landlord could not give or assure possession, but the Tsukiji land renters were by no means in this position. They were, and intended to remain, in occupation of their holdings, but pretended to a right to enjoy all the advantages of their tenancy without paying a cent of the consideration upon which it was founded, until the Government had compensated them for an alleged breach of covenant and engaged not to repeat the breach. Such a pretension was, of course, monstrous, and was denounced by the foreign press of Yokohama as soon as it was put forward. Its extravagant nature is best shown by a reference to what its allowance would involve. A tenant who could plead a breach of convenant in bar of a demand for rent, would be in possession of a sort of lien, and would be at all times able to enforce performance of a landlord's covenant, of however trifling a character, by retaining the rent, however large in amount and whatever inconvenience might be caused by its retention, until the covenant were performed to his satisfaction. In fact, in almost all cases of dispute between a tenant and his landlord, the latter would be at the mercy of the former, for the tenant could at all times hold over him the threat of a suspense of rent as well as menace him with proceedings at law, while the landlord would have to remain content with such aid or protection as the Courts could afford him. Neither justice nor common sense call for such a preference of the tenant over the landlord, and so far as we are aware the law of no country accords him such a preference. Certainly the law of England and America does not, but true to its feudal origin, is rather inclined to favour the landlord at the expense of the tenant, through every year the tendency increases to put parties to a contract having reference to land on the same equal footing that parties to any other contract are held to be on. We cannot, then, but regret that the American Court did not reject, as the British Court has lately rejected, a plea so untenable in law and so contrary to common sense, however true the facts alleged in it may be as that on which the defence in both cases mainly relied. We regret it the more, in that the American decision in effect forces the Japanese Government to submit even demands made against it by an American

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tenant to a foreign Court,—in other words, forces the Japane Government to appear as defendant as well as plaintiff in such cases in the American Courts, in manifest opposition both to the letter and the spirit of the treaty between the United States and Japan.

The Japanese authorities, however, may put their case much higher, and allowing the admissibility of the plea in question, deny, as the British Court has denied, the correctness of the inference which the defence drew from the facts stated in it—an inference which the foreign community, with some astonishment, saw acquiesced in by the judgment of the American tribunal. The kind of reasoning which appears to meet the intellectual wants of the landrenters, allows them to arrive at the conclusion that a promise to afford the community certain facilities, involved an undertaking not to grant further facilities. Their argument, reduced to its simplest expression, is that they took up their holdings under certain conventions made in November 1867 and May 1870 between the Japanese Government and the foreign representatives; that by these conventions the Japanese authorities bound themselves in express terms to permit foreigners to reside in Tôkiô in a particular quarter known as Tsukiji, and *therefore* likewise bound themselves by implication not to permit foreigners to live in Tôkiô outside Tsukiji. To ordinary mental vision, not only is the *sequitur* in this argument altogether undiscernible, but the argument involves a palpable absurdity. For if adopted it leads to one of two conclusions, both of which will be recognised as ridiculous the moment they are stated. The one is, that by these conventions the Japanese authorities had impliedly prevented themselves from conceding further facilities to any foreigners, even to the Tsukiji landrenters, the other is, that they had prevented themselves from granting further concessions to any foreigners but Tsukiji landrenters, to whom, and to whom alone, an extension of residential limits could properly be accorded. A wider application of this species of reasoning would give landrenters in all the treaty ports the *pas* over the landless members of the foreign community, as the only foreigners who could be allowed to reside or lease land outside of treaty limits.

It is inconceivable that those who have relied upon such arguments as we have endeavoured to give the brief effect of, should not have perceived that the conventions were concessions or promises made to the whole foreign community, not to any section of it, and that however much the Japanese authorities may have precluded themselves from withdrawing from their engagements, it would be suicidal logic to assert that by granting some facilities with respect to the occupation of land to the community they had bound themselves not to increase those facilities. Nevertheless, although on the principle that a wrong road must not be sought to a right end we heartily condemn the means by which the Tsukiji landrenters have endeavoured to attain this object, we cannot but sympathise with them to some extent so far as the object they appear to have had in view is concerned. Tsukiji rents are undoubtedly far too high, and it is folly for a landlord to attempt to avail himself of his rights, however clear they may be, for the purpose of enforcing payment of rents which his tenants are altogether unable to afford, and which are in excess of the value of the land. We hear there is some chance of an arrangement being come to under which Tsukiji land owners will be placed on the same footing as that on which proprietors of Yokohama lots at present stand. We shall be glad if the rumour should turn out to be founded on fact, though we doubt much whether, under any probable circumstances, land in Tsukiji will be worth paying such a rent for as would suffice to cover the interest on the cost of preparing the ground, the expense of maintaining the concession in repair, and the ordinary land tax which would be leviable in respect of if it were in Japanese occupation. In Yokohama also, and especially with respect to the Bluff settlement, the need of some change in the existing land-system is felt to be an urgent one. We have not the figures at our command for the moment, but a very large sum is annually collected from the foreign community of this port, in the distribution and management of which we not only have no voice, but are left in complete ignorance as to the details of its expenditure. We are in this respect in a worse position than if we were under Japanese jurisdiction, and have drifted into an utter indifference as to the present and future condition of both settlements, which is not at all creditable to us as a community. It will be our duty again to touch upon this subject when proper statistics shall lie before us. When we shall be in possession of these we believe we shall be able to show that the rent paid for town lots probably, and that paid for Bluff lots certainly, far exceed what is usual in London, New York, or Shanghai, even when to the ground rents paid in those places are added the various municipal taxes. We see no reason whatever why some compromise should not be effected, permitting of the community having at least a consultative voice in the administration of the funds it is obliged to furnish, without infringing in the smallest degree upon the paramount executive rights of the Japanese authorities, whose power we would rather see increased than lessened. The objection always raised by the Japanese when the rent question is mooted is, that the rents at present collected do not cover the cost of municipal administration. This may be so, but it remains to be seen whether the administration is as economical as it might be, and as most probably it would be if the community who furnish the funds had something to say as to their expenditure. At all events, if the community were admitted to a share in the management of what so intimately concerns them, and found that no diminution of the present rent was advisable, we should be no worse off than we are, while the wants of both settlements, being better appreciated, would be more effectually and promptly attended to. What of itself utterly condemns the present system is the fact that no means whatever exist of bringing the requirements of the community to the official knowledge of the authorities, who are, of course, completely beyond the influence of public opinion and are absolutely irresponsible for their acts.

No doubt we cannot force the Japanese Government to alter existing arrangements; we have no legal rights to insist upon in the matter, but it is neither wise nor just to refuse to us all share in the economical administration of the settlement and in the management and employment of so much of the rents we pay as represents municipal taxes. We have not space to show in any detail how unwise and unjust the treatment often is we experience at the hands of the authorities, and we shall only advert to the practice of constantly throwing fresh land upon the market while a large portion of the ground previously taken up remains unoccupied. The only result of this

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proceeding is so to diminish the value of property below its legitimate limit, that the collection of rent becomes every year a matter of increasing difficulty, and the number of defaulters greater. No one questions the right of the Japanese authorities to follow this policy, but we may fairly question its wisdom even from a Japanese point of view, while there can be no doubt of the hardship it inflicts upon all who are unfortunate enough to be owners of land.

Finally, we cannot help observing, that if the foreign representatives, before entering into the various existing conventions between them and the Japanese Government, had ascertained the opinions of their countrymen with regard to the proposed arrangements, most of the difficulties that have since arisen under them would have been avoided, and the Tsukiji leases would have been undisfigured by so monstrous clause as that which imposes a fine of 24 per cent. on unpaid rent. Our ministers should remember also, that they have to protect the future as well the present interests of the foreign community, and not only against the exactions of the Japanese Government, but against the eagerness and carelessness of the members of the community for the time being as well.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Future of Japan.

(From the "Hôchi Shimbun," August 22nd, 1877.)

The conflagration in the south-west has called forth extraordinary efforts for its suppression, and so much time has been expended that half a year has elapsed. However, the rebel forces have now been completely defeated, while Saigo and Kirino are in position of perplexity and embarrassment, so that every one is well aware that before many days are past the restoration of quiet will have been achieved. I believe that if I take this opportunity of expressing the anxieties which beset me concerning the future which will follow on the entire destruction of the turbulent horde, it will not be merely the vague mutterings of a man in a dream.

An ancient has said: "The fortunes of the Empire are attained through fearfulness and are lost through carelessness. Fear is the fountain of prosperity, carelessness opens a door to calamity." It is a wise saying. In all human matters if there is cautious fear then there will be far-sighted preparation; and if there be far-sighted preparation, then if a sudden and unlooked for emergency arises, all perturbation and confusion are avoided, while loss and injury can be prevented before they have attained development. To take a single example. In the case of the late Kagoshima disturbances not only did independent members of society foresee the event and lament over the certain expectation of its occurrence, but the Government also was fully aware, and had already given much anxious thought to the arrangements which would be required for dealing with it. Consequently, when the insurrection eventually broke out our "enlightened rule" Government showed no signs of perturbation or confusion, but taking a courageous and resolute course at once issued an Imperial proclamation declaring His Majesty's offended wrath, from which moment the policy of subjugation never once lost an opportunity, and has finally achieved the present result. But if, on the contrary, such a powerful horde as this was, had been allowed suddenly to start forth at an unexpected moment and under unforeseen conditions, no one can tell what a state of chaos might not have followed in our Empire. I can see that the present disturbances would have attained far greater proportions, and that they have not done so is entirely owing to the foresight and providence of our Government, which has imperceptibly come to the aid of the popular disposition to tranquillity.

However that may be, although the Kagoshima insurrection was a cause of joint anxiety and wrinkling of the forehead to the whole Japanese people, whether living near the court or in the country districts, its suppression can now be expected within days so few that they may be counted on one's fingers, and we have therefore reached the moment when our Japanese Empire will be freed from this congealation of disease. While therefore desiring to approach and solve for myself the question whether our Empire from the 11th year of Meiji onwards will attain to genuine tranquillity, and the ears and eyes of this people be no more startled by the flash of swords and the roar of cannon, a sudden feeling of anxiety surges up in my bosom, and I fear my want of capacity and power to drive it off.

What sort of companions does the public take the turbulent horde of Kagoshima to be? Amongst them are, of course, many men who once took part in the sovereign government and achieved reputation and popularity, so that they are altogether different from such fellows as the *Jimpûren* who were so crooked-minded and ignorant as to speak of Europeans and Americans as "barbarians," and look upon the feudal system as the golden age. (We put aside for a moment the discussion of such faults as slandering true men and calling them assassins, fabricating accusations and offering resistance to the Government, etc.) But as they desired to seize the governmental power by force, and place their comrades in the position of rulers over Japan, they certainly did not belong to the popular rights party which is devotedly attached to freedom. It must be well known to every one, therefore, that they had different aims from our reformers who advocate popular rights and value freedom, and in fact would have been unable to avoid opposing them. We may therefore say that the present disturbances being suppressed, the lurking-place of rebels upset, and the fountain-head having been cut off, what may be called the conservative party in Japan has lost nearly all its power, and can never recover sufficient force to make opposition, so that our reformers have arrived at the moment when they may freely stretch their legs and expand their wings.

However, it is a part of human destiny that calamities should spring up under unforeseen conditions, and that fruits should ripen in unexpected places. The Book of Poetry says: "Brothers may "quarrel inside the walls, but they will resist insult from without." Our Government has entered upon the path of reform and progress, and already the reforming and progressive party begins to show signs of a division into "gentle" and "violent," though the two kinds are still one party, and as such, far from manifesting a disposition to oppose the Government, have united together to crush the ignorant views of conservatism. In the late insurrection their opponents, the conservative party, have been completely routed and the earth is strewed with their remains, and as there is no further need of exertion to "resist insult from without," one fears lest the violent party should change their topic of dispute, and spying out the weak points in our Government, show signs of "quarrelling inside the walls." And further, since the Government, in repairing the breaches in its resources caused by the war, must pay special attention to frugality and economy, it is impossible to say that it may not be obliged before long to diminish unnecessary expenditure and decrease the number of superfluous officials. And no one can undertake to say that the clever and talkative amongst the officials whose services have been dispensed with will not perhaps stake "popular rights" and seek to stir up and lead on the violent party. (Did we not see signs of this after the convulsion of January last?) These may be of some use by becoming the Government's opposition, but by reason of "quarrelling inside the walls," they may be the cause of the Government running counter to popular feeling, and when I think of this I cannot resist a feeling of anxiety.

But if I were asked, What in your opinion would be the best course for the Government? I should reply: If the Government after the suppression of the late disturbances continues in the path of reformation and progress, carrying on a just and enlightened administration; instituting that which ought to be instituted; abolishing that which ought to be reformed; if they carry out at once the faithful promises of Imperial proclamations, not disdaining to captivate popular feeling, abandoning all traces of arbitrarily maintaining their own views, and prevent public opinion from cherishing feelings of animosity and resentment, then, even if the violent party should yet desire to oppose them, it will be deprived of every kind of pretext, and the present liberal party will, together with the Government, form one party running on the same traces. There would then be no ground for anxiety.

But if the Ministers who occupy important positions in our Government are robbed of their souls by evil demons, and presuming on their capacity, proud of their strength of will, relying on the intelligence and valour of the generals, officers and soldiers of our Empire, begin to fancy in their hearts that because the strong fellows of Kagoshima have been crushed by the force residing in their own tiny bosoms, and none of them remains alive; if they think that there is nothing more to fear in the Empire, that they need not concern themselves about the turns of popular feeling, that no bamboo-spears or mat-

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ting banners* need cause them alarm, nor any tongue-tips or pen-points of students disquiet them; and if relying solely on the talents of their own set, they contemplate the performance of an extraordinary set of exploits in the enlightened age of MEIJI, I secretly fear lest the Empire of Japan may have business before it, and that we may see sad clouds floating in the distant sky of the future.

But as the Ministers of the Empire are sagacious and modest gentlemen, who have never shown any tendency to maintain their own arbitrary views at all risk, we may therefore believe that this is not likely to occur in the future either. So I shall not be wrong if I pass round a big glass, and celebrate the fact that my anxieties are but vague mutterings of a dreamer after all.

THE INSIGNIFICANCE OF TOSA.

(From the "Chôya Shimbun," August 29th, 1877.)

Since the outbreak of the spirit of war at Kagoshima the eyes of the public have been concentrated on the South-west, in the desire of learning the course of the fighting, while with one ear they attentively listened in order that they might become acquainted with the doings of the men of the Kôchi prefecture. For the men of those parts have now during several years been divided into several parties, the most powerful of which, the *Risshisha*, has advocated popular rights, and thus was taken to consist of men who based their actions upon right principle, unlike those who proclaim their discontent by appealing to force. Nevertheless, what came to light of their doings failed to inspire the whole of the public with confidence in them; some termed Kôchi a conventicle of discontented spirits, others even spoke of it as a second Kagoshima. Consequently when the disturbances in Kiushiu broke out the public was constantly watching their every act and movement, and when the *Shizoku* of the Kôchi prefecture started the question of embodying a force of militia, under the pretence of protecting the soil, and bitterly criticising the affairs of the day, demanded from the Government the establishment of a popular-elective assembly, the public began to take alarm at their strange behaviour, while the Government also began to fix its attention on Kôchi and to take precautions for maintaining order in Shikoku. Messrs Fuji and Muramatsu, having been detected in the crime of communicating with the Kogoshima rebel hordes, were arrested. Mr. Hayashi Ruizô also, one of the most influential members of the *Risshisha*, was taken into custody, and just recently Kataoka Kenkichi, Iwasaki Nagaakira and nine others have been brought prisoners from the Kôchi prefecture, while the government is despatching three hundred and fifty policemen to that prefecture in great haste. The public under these circumstances, begins to be anxious lest the Kôchi men should after all have been harbouring criminal designs, and lest, the whole band being liable to be tried before a court of law for political offences, the complicity of others should involve that prefecture in incalculable troubles.

It was natural that the hostility of the officials should be excited against those, who at the moment when the conflagration kindled by the Satsuma rebels was at its height, not only began to agitate for the embodiment of a militia, causing the public grave disquietude, but also took advantage of the confusion consequent on a state of war, and the embarrassed position of the Government, to pick out all the failures of the administration, and without the slightest consideration, to print and circulate their statement throughout the country. And when these individuals proceed to enter into correspondence with rebels, their guilt is far greater, and such that the laws of the country do well to rebuke and punish. Some intriguers suggest that the chief provinces where there existed strength and obstinacy having been well weeded, there remains only the prefecture of Kôchi. If this is not brought under discipline now, they say it will give trouble at some future date. Fortunately there is no want of a pretext, if it be thought desirable to punish them for their indiscreet behaviour. Besides, as the flame of rebellion in Kagoshima has been extinguished, whatever violence the Kochi *samurai* might commit, they are not formidable, and therefore if a great process is instituted, and a disturbance provoked, though it may be necessary to use arms, yet the evil spirit will thereby be cleansed away, and no root of disaster left. How can this be? Though by using petty arts of "contrivances and versatile schemes" and plotting against the peace of society, the desired result may be attained, what shall be said of those who leave an incomparably foul and ugly blot on the history of this reign. The military prestige gained by cutting to pieces the great whales of the Western Sea is sufficient to to make the whole world quiver and tremble. But as for the one or two monkeys who live in the mountains of Shikoku, they should be stroked when they are tame and slain if they become noisy, but why employ such a shabby stratagem as digging pitfalls and pushing them in.

We desire to demand something from our Government. There are reasons why things should not be judged in times of war and confusion in the same way as during profound peace. Having fixed the direction in which the Empire is to turn by force of arms, it is time to manifest indulgent magnanimity, and to let the waverers be in peace. Is it to be supposed that it was only a few *samurai* of the Kôchi prefecture who, in consequence of the late Kagoshima disturbances, stirred up the brains of the discontented, and stroking their swords by lamplight worked themselves up to a great pitch of excitement? If all such are to be sought out and brought to trial, with the object of making an end of their kind, the result will be simply to display to the Empire a want of greatness of soul. Having by the blessing of Heaven, been enabled to triumph over this great peril, what harm could arise hereafter from allowing one or two malcontents to go unpunished? Except in cases where they distinctly break out, and offend against the laws of their country, it would be better to forgive them, and allow them to reform. If it is supposed that dragging forth secret conversations held in a house, and searching for secret words in letters is the best art of ruling in peace, then for our own part we can only say that we will not believe it of the Japanese Government.

* An allusion to agrarian riots.

DEATH OR DISHONOUR?

("Hôchi Shimbun," 5th August.)

As we have already stated, Saigô, Kirino and others have broken through the Imperial lines at Ei-ga-take, and have pushed their way into Kagoshima. On the 17th of last month, the rebels appeared to have occupied a position similar to the bottom of a wash-bowl, in a corner of the province of Hiuga, while the Imperialists commanded all the mountains on the rim of the basin. It seemed therefore certain that on that night the rebels who had been causing such disturbance since the commencement of the year would be entirely annihilated.

At that time there were many who said "Saigô is a man of sound judgement and dauntless nature. A man who on one occasion attempted to commit suicide by leaping into the sea because he almost despaired of being unable to succeed in the cause he was upholding. He will therefore never suffer a disgraceful death as a prisoner in the hands of his enemies." But contrary to all their prognostications that he would die by his own hand, taking advantage of a thick fog, before the morning dawned, he at the head of a body of picked men broke through the Imperialist lines and made his escape.

Then the people said, "Saigô is certainly a great leader, but when he must know that the cause he is fighting for is hopeless, he should kill himself rather than prolong a life that must end shortly. Is his end to be like that of Mayebara? Is such the end of all great men?"

For ten days after his escape we heard nothing of Saigô, nor could we learn what had became of him. Certainly his entering Kagoshima is a manœuvre that we did not even dream of.

Now we cannot agree with people who hold such opinions as those we have stated above. Saigô of to-day is very different from the Saigô of ten years before. At that time he would never have fled from his enemies as he has just now done. With advancing age his knowledge has also advanced.

A Chinese poet at the tomb of Kô-u, Emperor of China, composed the following poem. It must be borne in mind that Kô-u had said to an old man who desired to ferry him over the river that he would be ashamed to show himself in Kôtô, and in consequence committed suicide on the banks of the Ukô.

"The victory or defeat of warriors cannot be foretold beforehand. A brave man will patiently bear reverses and shame. At Kôtô were many strong fighting men. Had Kô-u gone there, and taking command of them tried another campaign, he might have found himself victorious in the end." *

There is a similarity between Kô-u killing himself and Saigô attempting suicide. When Saigô left Kagoshima he had twenty thousand men. Now they say he has barely two hundred. Had Saigô been like Kô-u he would have said that he was ashamed to appear at Kagoshima again, and would never have broken through

* This Emperor Kô-u had taken command of eight thousand warriors of Kôtô, and after fighting many battles succeeded in overthrowing the reigning monarch, and usurping the throne of China. He was afterwards defeated by Kô sô and driven back to the Ukô. Fleeing alone he came across a boatman, who recommended him to cross the river to Kôtô and raising fresh forces, make another attempt. But feeling that all was lost he killed himself in despair.

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the lines at Ei-ga-take. But Saigô has grown in wisdom and he would not repeat what he once attempted (suicide) nor follow the example of Kô-u.

But Saigô's reverses are even greater than those of Kô-u, and in spite of the valour of his followers we do not believe that he will ever succeed. Saigô must himself know this full well, but he also knows that by his making his way back to his native place, and eluding all efforts of the Imperialists to capture him, that his reputation will be more brilliant and lasting than if he had died in a remote corner of Hiuga.

For our part we are greatly grieved at the prolongation of the present strife, but the insurgents must greatly rejoice at it. Truly Saigô's daring in returning to his native place must be deemed a brilliant action by all great men.

The reasons for our praising Saigô is that although he is a criminal blackened with great crimes, we cannot withold our admiration of his greatness. His failure or success has nothing to do with our estimate of his character.

Since the escape of the rebels, the war assumes an entirely different aspect for the Imperialists, and we are very sorry for it. But it is scarcely possible that although the rebels have captured Kagoshima they can continue to hold it. They number only about two hundred, while they are under the fire of the fleet. Neither have they any ammunition. The insurgents, being so well acquainted with the geography of the country, may manage to elude the Imperialists, who cannot have troops in every part of the country. The latter must therefore station forces in various commanding positions, and then send one body in pursuit of the rebels. Thus they will succeed in capturing the whole of them.

Saigô was a man of ordinary birth, but raised himself to fame and rank. For half a year he has successfully resisted the forces of the whole Empire. Though his actions are hateful, it cannot be deemed that he has accomplished a splendid manœuvre and his name will ever be famous.

But for the people it is a grievous thing. In conclusion we quote the song of Shôshô.

"A flourishing country has been turned into a field of battle and the inhabitants thereof are sorely tried. Let us never praise the great generals. For when a leader accomplishes mighty deeds, thousands of bones are strewn around."

LOOCHOO.

For the past five hundred years the Loochooans have been acting as the vassals of China, and appear to have been so regarded by the Emperor of that country, to whom they have done homage by sending an envoy bearing tribute, principally in sulphur, every two years, and at the accession of each Emperor messengers with congratulations, who received Imperial letters in return.

The Loochooan Government also maintained friendly intercourse with Satsuma until the commencement of the 17th century, when they attempted to sever their connection with that province. The *Daimio* of Satsuma, however, being greatly offended at their neglect, sent a force to the islands and brought them under allegiance.

From that time retainers of the *Daimio* of Satsuma, seven in number, were selected each year and sent to Loochoo, where they took part in the administration of the Government. At the end of the year they returned and their places were filled by seven others. Whenever any Chinese Envoys arrived at Loochoo, these representatives of Satsuma retired to the hills and there hid themselves, thus causing China to believe that Loochoo was entirely her vassal.

The yearly tribute of the latter to Satsuma was of considerable value, while that sent to China was of comparatively trifling amount. Thus China was the nominal master of Loochoo while the actual suzerainty was held by Satsuma.

In this way matters were permitted to go on until a few years after the Restoration, when the Daimiates were abolished and the former feudal lords were replaced by officials appointed directly by the Government. Loochoo thus became a *Han*, was put under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Department, afterwards being transferred to the Home Department.

Mr. Matsuda, the First Secretary to the Minister of the Home Department, was sent to Loochoo in the summer of 1875, with orders from the Japanese Government that the custom of paying tribute or homage to China should be discontinued. The Loochooans brought forward various excuses, as will be seen in the translation of their petition, and refused to obey the orders given. Mr. Matsuda tried all means in his power to persuade them to a contrary course, but failed to do so. In the month of October of the same year, an Embassy, consisting of from fifty to sixty persons, accompanied Mr. Matsuda on his return to Japan. Here they have remained ever since, and though they have frequently petitioned the Japanese Government, requesting to be permitted to maintain the same attitude toward China and Japan as heretofore, no answer has been vouchsafed to them. They still remain in Tôkiô, where the chief Envoy, Ikeshiro, died a few months ago.

The native writers accuse the Loochooans of ingratitude and say that they acknowledged the sovereignty of Japan, inasmuch as they requested the Government to punish the Formosans for having massacred some Loochooan sailors. But the Loochooans assert that China, at that time, informed them that she would bring about a settlement of the question, and that they need give themselves no anxiety concerning it.

This is the present position of affairs. The Loochooan embassy still remains in the capital, being unable to return until some settlement shall have been brought about. They continue to lay their petitions before the Government, but it is quite uncertain when any arrangement will be arrived at.

The islands of Loochoo are important to Japan from their geographical position, and it would be most unadvisable that Japan should permit them to fall into the hands of any power which would be only too glad to make them a naval station.

The Loochooan Envoys announced their arrival in Japan to the Government in the following letter to the Prime Minister :—

"Tôkiô, 15th October, 1875.

"Mr. Matsuda, a *Daijô* of the *Naimusho*, visited our *Han* some time ago and brought with him certain orders from this Government which we were called upon strictly to obey. But as therein were involved questions of the greatest importance to all of us from our King downwards, the whole of our people were at their wits' end, not knowing what course to adopt.

"Since our country came into existence we have ever endeavoured to maintain national honour (or gratitude) and national propriety. As the orders which we were suddenly called upon to comply with were not in accordance with those principles, we petitioned that we might not be required to obey them, but our request was not listened to. The son of our King therefore desired to proceed to Tôkiô in order that he might personally lay his petition before the Throne, but was not permitted to do so. We were at the same time informed that recourse would be had to severe measures if the orders sent us were not at once obeyed.

"The King and people of our diminutive country are thus thrown into a state of extreme anxiety. The orders are to us incomprehensible, and should we carry them out without understanding them, what explanation could we offer to the people. It being feared, therefore, that some great trouble might befall our country, we have been ordered to visit Tôkiô and lay before the Japanese Government the condition of our country and the agitated state of the people, and to obtain some information with respect to the orders sent us.

Although we are aware how busily occupied Japan is at present with both foreign and internal affairs, we humbly entreat Your Excellency to listen to our prayers.

From Your Excellency's reply we shall be able to infer what further petitions we may address to the Goverment.

Ikeshiro Oyakata.
Mayohara,
Kochi, and others.

To His Excellency
Sanjô Saneyoshi."

On the receipt from the Prime Minister of permission to send in a Petition, the Envoys drew up and forwarded the following statement :—

"Tôkiô, 27th October, 1875.

"Some time since, Matsuda Michiyuki, a *Daijô* of the *Naimushô*, came over to our *Han*, bringing with him the

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order that we should discontinue the practice of sending tribute to China or of sending Envoys to present our homage on the occasion of the accession of new Emperors to the throne of the Chinese Empire, or of receiving letters accepting our congratulations. We were also, at the same time, ordered to observe certain changes that were to be made in our administration. After fully explaining to Mr. Matsuda the state of our country, and the spirit prevailing among the people, we earnestly prayed that he would not compel us to obey the above orders, but he declined to listen to our entreaties. We have therefore received permission to visit Tôkiô, and proceed to give a detailed statement of the condition of our *Han*.

"Loochoo has for the past five hundred years to a certain extent enjoyed the protection of China. Were we now to sever all connection with her, it would be not only ungrateful but unjust, and contrary to those principles which should exist between man and man, or country and country. It is known to the whole world that our country has been a dependency of two great powers for centuries past. Our wish to continue, therefore, under the protection of China is very different from a desire to obtain any new protector. Japan honourably carries on intercourse with foreign powers; permit us therefore with equal justice to continue our relations with China. The benignity of His Majesty the Mikado will thus be increased, and the whole world will acknowledge the reasonableness of our demand.

"Though the Japanese Government permits us to trade with China, how could we show our faces there if we were to sever the connection which has existed between the countries for so many hundred years. Thus our trade would cease and we could no longer obtain from China any supplies. This would be but a natural result, and the very existence of our *Han* may be said to hang upon this question. For these reasons the minds of our countrymen are greatly agitated.

"Mr. Matsuda informed us that the Loochooan question had been settled between China and Japan at the time of the arrangement of the Formosan difficulty, but not only have we seen no documents setting forth the terms of such settlement, but when the bearers of the customary tribute arrived in China in March of last year, they received no notice to that effect, but were treated in every way as on former occasions. The Envoy returned this summer with an Imperial letter announcing the death of the Emperor Dôji, and another announcing the accession to the throne of his successor. Everything was thus carried out in the customary manner with no change whatever. Were we, therefore, without cause or intimation to cut off all intercourse with China, it would be ungrateful on our part, and we therefore pray that we may continue our relations with China and Japan as heretofore. Should Your Excellency find such a course absolutely impossible, we trust you will enter into deliberations with the Chinese Government as to the settlement of this question, so that if we are compelled to resign our former position with regard to China we may not labour under the imputation of being ungrateful. If such a course be pursued, we shall without a murmur obey the orders of this Government.

"With regard to the administration of our *Han* we can only say that it is adapted to the requirements of the people, that i suits their wants and preserves peace and tranquillity among them. It is impossible, without first proving it by experiment, to say what kind of government shall best suit any particular people. Our present form of administration seems perfectly adapted to our country's wants, and were it changed in compliance with your orders, it would no longer be in accordance with the wishes of the people.

"But Matsuda has informed us that since our country has been converted into a *Han* our form of government must be changed. Since the very beginning of our country, although we have been, in a measure, a dependency of two great powers, a King has been at the head of an established constitution, and when our country was first converted into a *Han*, we were specially notified by the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs that no change would be made in our administration or constitution.

Again, Hayashi Tomoyuki informed us at the time that the jurisdiction over our country was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Home Office, that everything would remain unchanged; for which we then expressed our thanks.

Should the same form of Government which now exists in Japan be forced upon Loochoo, there would be an end of peace and order. For this reason do we earnestly entreat that by Your Excellency's good offices with the Government, our administration may be permitted to remain as it is.

The above points, which concern the very existence of our *Han*, we explained in full to Matsuda, and begged him to act in accordance with our wishes, but he refused to do so. Our countrymen have accordingly been greatly agitated, and were on the verge of breaking out into disturbance but we quieted them by saying that we, the Envoys, should probably meet with generous consideration at the hands of the Japanese Government. If our petition be rejected peace may be imperilled in our country. Our minds are therefore sorely troubled, and we entreat that Your Excellency will grant this our humble petition.

(*Signed*) IKESHIRO OYAKATA,
AND OTHERS.

To H. E.
Sanjô Saneyoshi."

The reply of the Prime Minister, Sanjô Saneyoshi, to this petition, was made on the 17th November, 1875, and was briefly as follows:—

"The settlement of the questions mentioned in your petition was entrusted Matsuda, who has again and again explained to you whatever part of the orders might seem obscure. You are therefore commanded to have those orders put in force in Loochoo as soon as possible, in accordance with the instructions given to your King by Matsuda."

The Envoys repeated their petitions on the 27th November 1875, on the 17th February and 18th May, 1876, saying that they could not under any circumstances act according to the orders of the Government, and pleading that their prayers might be listened to. On the presentation of the petition dated the 18th May the Japanese Government ordered the Envoys to return home, as no attention would be given to their petition, and announce to the King that Konashi Seiichiro would be despatched to Loochoo with further Government intentions.

It seems that the orders which Konashi carried down were to enforce Japanese law in Loochoo, under the auspices of the Branch Office of the *Naimusho* established there, for on the 16th of June, 21st August and 13th September of last year, we find the Envoys petitioning again to the following effect:—

"We have recently received an order from the Japanese Government that all criminal cases, in which both parties concerned are Loochooans, should first be tried before Loochooan officials and then brought before the Branch Office of the *Naimusho* established in that *Han* for judgment, and that all civil cases, wherein both the parties are Loochooans, or one Japanese and one Loochooan, should be brought directly before the Branch Office of the *Naimusho*.

"Although our country is but a tiny island in the wide ocean, we have for generations been under a King who has possessed sole control over the administration of justice. How then does the Japanese Government desire to delegate that power to its Home Office. This mode of action differs so much from what our countrymen have been accustomed to, that it will surely put them in a state of great uneasiness, and perhaps ultimately lead to some unfortunate disturbances.

Moreover, His Excellency Soyejima, the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed us by an official letter, dated the 20th September 1873, that no change would be made in our administration.

We therefore most earnestly entreat that our *Han* may still retain the power it always hitherto possessed of exercising judicial authority over cases in which our countrymen alone are concerned. We will agree that cases in which one of the parties is a Japanese shall be tried at the Branch Office of the *Naimusho*."

The Envoys further stated that as they have been specially commissioned to arrange the matter of their relations with China, they could not venture to return to

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their country without having first arrived at some settlement of the question with the adjustment of which they had been entrusted. All their petitions, were, however, disapproved by the Government. After several times memorializing the Government with no better success, Tomikawa Oyakata arrived from Loochoo in October 1876, as Special Envoy from the King, to inform the Japanese Government that China had demanded of the Loochooans the reasons for their not sending the customary tribute for the previous year. Sanjô then replied that Japan would answer China on that point, and that there was no need for Loochoo to trouble herself about the question.

On the 6th of April last a letter was sent from Loochoo to the Japanese Government, stating that Kôchi Oyakata had been sent to China with the tribute, and that the message that Japan would herself reply to the objections of China arrived too late to prevent the despatch of the envoy.

COUNTRY TRIPS, BY A VICTIM.

Part 4.

"Well, if I be served such another trick, I'll have my brains ta'en out and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new year's gift."

As my travels in various parts of the world have rendered me the miserable victim of numerous agonising means of locomotion, so also have my vagabondisings caused me to become the unhappy receptacle of divers curious meats and culinary preparations which cannot be found among Lady Harriet Somebody's "Dainty Dishes," and will be searched for in vain in the classic pages of Mrs. Beeton. Perhaps it is as well that the art of preparing them should not be handed down to our descendants; that their component parts should remain as much a mystery to posterity as to those unhappy ones who have been forced to partake of them. If any man ever discovered the secret of their composition, it has only been when too late, and the secret has died with him.

Most of us in knocking about the world have assuaged the pangs of hunger with preparations of mysterious nastiness, the component parts of which the finest analytical chemist of the day would fail to discover. I remember some frightful experiences; to look back upon which is to shudder and turn pale. There be some, who to show how wide is their travelled wisdom and of how delicate taste they be, will complain, forsooth, of the unknown meat enclosed in a pasty covering of supernatural hardness, and called pork pie. Also of the sandy-sugary, flat-oval productions containing a few gritty currants imbedded in a brownish substance like rotten apple and yclept Banbury cakes. These are foods peculiar to English Railway Station refreshment counters, and he who wilfully partakes of them when he can get plain bread and cheese, has no right to complain of the evil mindedness of his fellow men, and of their disposition to harm under guise of nourishing. Moreover these are even as heavenly food compared to what the wanderer in that wide region of the world known as "abroad" is condemned to suffer from. I have a horrid memory of arriving one bitterly cold night, after a twelve hours dreary journey, at a certain station on the Grand Trunk Railway, where we starved and freezing passengers were to find refreshments warm and comforting. With what haste we descended and rushed to the dining hall, where, filling the whole bleak length and breadth of the room with deliciously oderous steam, stood an enormous tin boiler of Irish stew. Now there is nothing nicer than this Hibernian composition when properly and conscienciously prepared, but it possesses fearful capabilities for deception in unscruplous hands. I took my portion hungrily and thankfully. It was warm, peppery and oniony. What more could a fasting, freezing man desire? My travelling companion also took his; but he was one of those unfortunate beings to whose share small evils always fall. The one rock in a plum cake, the one bee in a piece of honeycomb, the solitary fly in the milk jug, were certain to become his by unlucky chance. These continual tricks of Fortune had made him suspicious and he was always on the look out for any practical joke that the Dame might try to play on him. He therefore invariably instituted minute search wherever suspicion seemed justifiable, and on this, as on most occasions, he was rewarded by a find. I had finished my first plate and was asking like Oliver Twist for a little more, when I heard him say "Ah, I thought so." In reply to my shuddering enquiries he silently and slowly coaxed to the edge of his plate a little screw of whitey brown paper, such as ladies are apt to leave on their dressing tables after much combing of their back hair. He was proceeding to open its dreadful recesses by the aid of two forks, but I waited not for further developments. All my sins suddenly seemed to rise in judgement before me, and I went out and crew bitterly.

Some of us have partaken of startling revelations as to the possibilities of nastiness at stations on the Central Pacific. A voyage to Kobe by a Mitsu Bishi steamer will sometimes create fresh surprises in this direction. The stately ships that go on to their haven at Panama do not always take care to have their *cuisine* directed by a pupil of Soyer.

But all these trials and short comings sink into nothingness,—nay, seem to be a perfection of the culinary art and height of luxury, when compared with the miserable lot of the misguided being who allows himself to be deluded into going into the country for pleasure and "doing as the Japanese do." To such an one a meal at a way-side station would be a royal banquet; a pork pie furnish a Heliogabalian feast.

I must go on with my journey. But you must pardon these digressions. When I think of my pleasure trip all the horrible circumstances which have happened to me during my chequered existence rush to my mind and try to find their exit from my pen.

Aching, hungry, hot and sore was I turned out of my *kago*, to await the lunch of which I stood so much in need. It came. Some very red, very raw, and superlatively fishy smelling slices of fish, flanked by sliverings of ginger root and shavings of some unknown wood, together with a small pyramid like a "fizzgigg" of some greenish white substance. Likewise a little yellow bowl of that essence of cockroaches, known as soy. Cold rice in abundance on the sideboard; that is on the adjoining mat to the one on which I sit like Buddha, though not in divine contemplation. I am told that I must take up a flake of this raw, red fish with my chopsticks; also with it a small portion of the shavings and a little of the fizzgigg, and dipping them into the blackbeetly sauce, place the precious morsel in my hungry mouth. I endeavour to follow these instructions. With careful labour and after many failures, I succeed in getting a piece of fish with its "trimmins" tightly embraced between the slippery end of my chopsticks. Carefully I dip it in the condiment, and then slowly, and with many an inward qualm, I raise it, and place it———

In my mouth? Oh dear no; nothing of the kind. Just as I get it near that destination it escapes with a bound from the chopsticks, and hides itself in all its coldly fishy and saucy abomination, somewhere in the voluminous folds of my Japanese robe, so that I am compelled to get up and shake my skirts and untie my girdle before it can be discovered. Then I make another and more successful attempt, inasmuch as I succeed in placing it in my mouth, but having got it there, what am I do with it? Swallow it I cannot. The more I think about it the more impossible does it become. Something is rising in my throat, my powers of swallowing are paralysed; black things are dancing before my eyes; chaos is come again!

It was all very well for my companion to laugh, and make me an object of derision to the handmaids who also seemed much delighted with my inability to conform to savage customs. As for the former, it is my firm belief that if he had been on board the Nancy Bell, he would never have permitted that elderly naval bore to have monopolized the interest of that story about "the cook and the Captain bold, and the crew of the Captain's gig." He would either have shared the honours of the yarn or have proved the truth of the theory of the survival of the fittest.

Did you ever taste an overdone omelette that has been allowed to grow cold and leathery, and into which a careless cook has contrived to drop one bad egg? I never did; but am convinced that it would exactly resemble in appearance, consistency and flavour what is known, I believe, as *tamagoyake* (fried eggs), and which was supplied to me

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for my midday repast when it was discovered that nature rebelled against the cannibal notion of raw fish. Of this, in my state of utter inanition, I was compelled to eat, cheered by the consoling remarks of my hearty tormentor "that if I were lucky enough to get such grub every day I ought to be thankful." I have no doubt I ought to be, and I was not, and I but could not help reminding him that I am not fitted internally with a patent digester, like a kitchen range, neither has nature bestowed upon me a spirit which takes delight in savage and unnatural feats of *gourmandise*. But he only laughed, and said we must get on.

Now I was determined that my personal liberty should not again be restricted to the limits of a *kago*, and thus it was agreed—and as we had both experienced the delights of the vehicle, our unanimity on this point was something wonderful—that a couple of pack horses should carry us the rest of day's journey. Accordingly the fiery and untamed steeds, smothered in wonderful harness of scarlet cloth and sacking, and straw wisps and ropes, were brought, in charge of their respective grooms, mine being an old lady of immense age, superhuman ugliness, extremely loose as to the fit of her skin, also as to her tongue, which ran on with the most irritating volubility, while my companion's charger was restrained by a very pretty, and remarkably grubby, little girl of about thirteen. How shall I describe the saddles of these animals? If you can imagine an extremely steep and sharp Gothic roof, slightly reduced in size, on which was placed for humanity's sake a small cushion,—like Cox's bolster, with a handful and a half of cotton wool at each end and nothing whatever in the middle—you will have some idea of their shape and adaptability to the comfort of straddling humanity. Especially as on each side were sundry pads, and spars and booms and rigging and tackle generally, which sent the legs of the unhappy rider out at something very nearly like right angles to the body. Oh! the agonies that I endured going up hill for fear I should slip off over the tail. The anxieties that I suffered going down hill—there was not a yard of level ground—lest I should take a header on to the rocks below. The thrill of fear that pervaded my entire frame when the beast made furious dashes with his hind leg at busy, curious, thirsting flies; and he was always at war with the flies. The flush of horror that swarmed over me when he caught his straw enwrapped front hoofs against a stone, and he was always strumbling over something or other, eliciting pious ejaculations in Japanese from the old woman, and in English, from myself. The see-saw, ricketty-racketty movement which produced a frightful sensation of nothingness in the interior, and a feeling that the exterior would part asunder and fall on either side of the severing saddle. Nor was this all. Flies of the most frightful pugnacity, blood-thirstiness and powers of infliction launched themselves against my unprotected legs. Terrible monsters with attachments like darning needles, and productive of quite as acute suffering when run into the flesh, with the additional disadvantage of making a wound that smarted and ached and swelled for three days afterwards.

It was all very well for the cast iron creature that rode before me to go into raptures over the beauty of the hills as they unfolded before us, with their rounded billowy forms and flying purple shadows, as the silver mists swept over and lightly kissed their fir crowned heads. To rave over the fairy like beauty of some cool dark glen with its moss covered rocks and lichen-hung tree trunks, its carpet of luxuriant ferns and wholesome fresh smell of balsamy wood, while through the leafy screen of many a tangled bush flecked with bright stars and flakes of light that pierced the gold green roof, the flashing mountain torrent rushed and tumbled amidst the mighty boulders of its bed. To appeal to me in terms of ecstatic delight to admire the prospect, from some lofty ridge, of all the fair plain country at our feet, a sea of harvest wealth, while in its midst lay many a bowery isle of quiet homestead and peaceful hamlet, framed by protecting hills. I daresay it was all very pretty, but I refused to respond to his ecstasies. In fact I could not. Seen from the top of a pack horse, on an empty stomach, Mont Blanc would have no more interest for the beholder than a confectioner's sugar topped cake, Niagara would dwindle to a mill race, and the Promised Land seem an exceedingly common-place kitchen garden or ineligible building site.

Then I thought I would improve my position according to an evil suggestion made by my ancient and malevolent groom. Stopping at a way-side tea house she borrowed three *futons*, those extremely unwashed and numerous—using the word in its proper sense—quilts of the country. These being folded and tied together were lashed on the top of the saddle. By bringing the horse alongside a raised bank where grew a tree, I was enabled to clamber to an overhanging branch and thus let myself down on to my seat, on which I placed myself like a tailor on his board. Secure? Oh dear no! I did not feel so by any means, but it was my only alternative if I would not arrive at the end of my day's journey in two pieces, or should so final a mishap not befall me, in anything like my pristine integrity. A piece of rope was connected with some mysterious portion of the saddle far in the dim distance below me, to which I was told to hold on, thus assuming a security which I certainly did not possess. This was better for a time. Increased comfort was obtained at increased risk. I could fancy myself a Bedouin of the desert, a Maribout perched upon the hump of his camel. I gave the reins to my fancy, and a gradual feeling of peace to which I had long been a stranger stole into my soul. I even forgot the extremely insecure tenure of my position, of which I was suddenly reminded by a shock like an earthquake and a sensation of being propelled upwards as from a catapult. I have a distinct recollection of seeing, while in the air, my horse performing the maddest capers at one end of his rope, while the witch of Endor who was attached to the other end executed a complete summersault. Then I realised that I had left the saddle. I had plenty of time to think "what a fall I am going to have," and then down, down, like tumbling off the monument, half of me going on a grassy bank, and the other half, the tenderest, on rocky ground. A sensation as of having suddenly been born; a consciousness of feeling very white; a cold dampness of the forehead; a craving for cold water; a vision of the old woman rubbing her elbows, abusing the horse, and apologising to me for the unprovoked attack of a hornet upon the animal which had led to the dreadful catastrophe; an unalterable determination to trust myself on that shifting altitude no more, and a fixity of purpose to return home the very next day if my bruises and scratches would permit me.

Of course he, the author of my woes, the primary cause of my miseries, was far ahead and had possession of both bottles of whiskey, and knew nothing of my mishap until I caught him up late in the afternoon. Of course, when I did overtake him, and tell him of my accident he said with irritating heartiness "By Jove, old fellow, it's a good job you didn't hurt yourself any more," as if I had not hurt myself quite enough. Naturally, too, I found that his young lady groom had managed to stow our only stores, the two bottles of whiskey, in such a manner that the lashings had given way and that one—naturally the full one—had been smashed.

The day was dying, but had evidently made up its mind to die hard, and to weep at its own decease, as the rumbling of thunder, the gathering clouds, and dropping rain too plainly showed. We had still two *ri* further to go, and as a *kago* was not procurable, and a pack horse not to be thought of after what had happened, it was necessary to walk. Before we started my companion caught sight of some very fine live eels in a tub, and with forethought that might have done a less selfish person credit, purchased four for our supper at our night's halting place. He refused a guide, saying that he knew the road and that we should arrive before dark. But when the last glimmer of daylight was gone, and the rain had turned into a steady downpour, two lightly clad, drenched outcasts were found on a wide moor by a belated and kind hearted countryman, searching in the long grass for four eels which, with the slipperiness for which those creatures are remarkable, had managed to escape from the close confinement of a pocket handkerchief in which they had been tied by their purchaser. Gentle reader, I would not willingly harrow thy tender feelings by details of too painful a nature, but I ask if history furnishes any instance more pathetic, more suggestive of utter loneliness and melancholy, than an empty, hungry, scratched, bruised, drenched, half clad dys-

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peptic searching for his slippery and fugitive supper on a barren moor in a strange land, in a pouring rain on a pitch dark night!

The eels were never found!

Faint and wearily we way-worn travellers arrived at last at our night's resting place, thanks to the guidance and lantern of the friendly countryman. "Supper, Supper," was the first cry. "Yes directly, but would not the gentlemen have their warm bath first?" No first of all something to eat. "Ah, certainly, now at once; but indeed it was sad, and they had not expected visitors, and it was a very poor place, but if the gentleman would wait something should be forthcoming."

The gentlemen waited, and whilst doing so with difficulty preserved themselves from immediate starvation by drinking sundry cups of remarkably feeble tea, and eating little sugar comfits of spiky forms, and harmless but unsatisfying nature. And then at last came the mockery of dinner, soup containing little cubes of bean curd and shavings of dry fish. Open your mouth and shut your eyes and it has vanished. Another bowl disappears in like manner. What is this? A cold flabby fish of a remarkably gamey flavour and smell. Also a little dish with a few leathery black substances like tanned perwinkles in a blackish sauce. What courage hunger gives to be sure. They are in taste absolute saltness, in consistency precisely like the edible India rubber so dear to schoolboys. I have eaten three, for by their aid I manage to consume a bowl of rice, a perfectly impossible feat for me if unaided by any dainty. "Ah," says my companion with a horrible chuckle, "I told you you'd come to your appetite, and that you'd like the chow well enough when you got used to it. Horrid sell about those eels, though." Then it occurs to me to ask the smiling handmaid, kneeling all eyes and attention by my side, what it is that I am eating. In a soft, respectful voice I am told—"*Tanishi.*"

"Oh!" says my companion with his mouth full, "I know, its badger."

"No" I reply, with a sudden rising in the throat, and a horrid consciousness dawing upon me of what I am eating, "No, it isn't badger; that's *Tanuki*," and I add in a fainter voice, "Lend we your pocket dictionary."

Yes! there it is! all my fears are confirmed! *Tanishi*, the common garden snail!

* * *

After an interval, of painful intensity, my first thought was whiskey. The partially emptied bottle, containing all the comfort obtainable for many a long mile, was there on the floor, and by its side a bottle of water. "Here! quick, quick, mistress waitress, the water in that bottle is warm and far from clear. Throw it away and quickly bring some that is fresh and cool." "Hé-é-é! immediately." And I lie back on the mats with my hand over my eyes, thinking grievously.

No sooner had the maiden returned than with a piercing shriek she fled again, horrified at the demoniacal expression which the Gentleman's face suddenly assumed. And was it a wonder that all his blood turned to gall and bitterness on the instant, and that he raged even as one of the heathen? The wretched Hebe had thrown away the WHISKEY!

* * *

And this is going on a country pleasure trip, and doing as the Japanese do!

A men killed himself on the railway on Friday night by lying down in front of the last train to Osaka, just at the other side, we believe, of the new Ikutagawa. On investigation he was found to be a man in the employ of Sanda, who, for reasons, had his wages "cut" and decided that under the circumstances life was no longer worth having. He had written letters to the Kencho and to his friends explaining the whole thing, and if his thoughtful system were more generally carried out by persons who decide on making the same sort of experiment, a vast deal of quite avoidable annoyance would be saved to all other parties concerned.—*Hiogo News.*

Just before going to press we hear from a very good source that about four days ago Kirino was captured while trying to make his escape into Higo. He was said to be wounded in the thigh.—*Hiogo News.*

The S. S. *Dragon* has been arrested and detained in Shanghai under an order of H. B. M.'s Consul. Those interested in ship or cargo have been notified of the same.—*Nagasaki Rising Sun.*

Correspondence.

MR. ASTON'S GRAMMAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR,—Though Mr. Aston is doubtless a grammarian "quite capable of conducting his own defence," still, as it would not be fair to make him responsible for all the opinions of his would-be supporters, and as, moreover, his hypothesis of the former existence of a verb *nu*, 'to be,' is not so much attacked in itself as struck at indirectly by your last week's correspondent, it may be as well for me to state categorically the manner in which I conceive the hypothesis in question to gain support from the new facts adduced in my critique.

I.—Mr. Aston says: "It may possibly be the radical *n* "of this verb vocalized into *u* that we find as the final "vowel of the conclusive form of verbs."—This portion of the hypothesis surely gains in probability when we find that in one of the local dialects the conclusive form *does* end in the letter *n*. The longer of two forms is almost invariably the more original; and the presence of an *u* before the *n* seems to offer no difficulty, for it cannot be that Mr. Aston would have us suppose that the original conclusive form of, say, the verb *nomu* was *nomn*,—a combination of consonants difficult for any one to pronounce, and altogether impossible for a Japanese. The final *n* must have been joined to the root by some vowel; and the vowel *u*, being in Japanese the most neutral of all the vowels, would be the most likely one to be taken for such a purpose.

II.—Mr. Aston thinks it probable that "the so-called "negative particle *nu* is the verb *nu*, 'to be,' and that the "negation really resides in the vowel *a* which precedes it."—That the dialect quoted by me shews us a negative form *noman* contrasted with a positive *nomun*, is surely as clear evidence as could be wished for in favour of the view which attributes to the vowel *a*, and not to the termination suffixed to it, the real negative power. *Nomun* and *noman* differ but in their second vowels.

III.—With regard to the strengthening of the hypothesis by a consideration of the archaic future in *na*, there is greater room for doubt. The following suggestions are, therefore, to be taken merely as suggestions, and not as the expression of a settled opinion: the *na* of the future (*e.g. taworana*) may be the negative base of the supposed verb *nu*, which, besides doing the negative work attributed to it by Mr. Aston (p. 121), here has the future force. No student needs to be reminded of the fact that, though, for the sake of brevity, we always speak of the "*negative* base" only, still the proper title in full is that figuring on p. 89, viz.: "Base for Negative and Future Forms"; so that, if this base be used independently to convey the idea of negation, we may just as reasonably suppose that it will be used independently to convey the idea of futurity. The natural connection subsisting between the ideas of futurity and negation seems to have taken special hold of the Japanese mind; for not only was the same base originally taken to denote both, but even in the modern colloquial dialect, we find that the so-called future is half a negative: it is a doubting form.

Your correspondent asks what are the obscure points in the structure of the Japanese language on which Mr. Aston's hypothesis, if shewn to be correct, would throw light. In a writer who makes the consequences of the demonstration of its truth reach over so immense an area as to "affect the drift of one current of philological enquiry over the whole realm of human speech," curiosity on a subject which must, if this be so, sink by comparision into utter insignificance, appears rather strange. Nevertheless, I will state the three points to which I more especially alluded:

One is the otherwise most perplexing phenomenon of the double use to which *nite* is put.

The second is a similar perplexity in the case of *naru*.

The third is the proper meaning of the genitive particle *no*. The genitive case is, as the study of our own Aryan tongues may teach us,—not an original case,—but one which may constantly be resolved by analysis into something having originally a much more specific meaning. Now it is merely an adjective in disguise, then a locative, and then again an ablative. If here we have it

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as the verb substantive, we can see the idea which lies at the root of the Japanese genitive particle ; and such constructions as *Yamato no kuni* (mentioned by Mr. Aston) become perfectly clear. (The fact that in many European languages,—English among the number—the genitive particle is used in the same manner, e.g. 'the land *of* Yamato,' must not blind us to the real strangeness of a construction which puts in the genitive case one of two nouns which should, logically, stand in apposition.)

For that portion of your correspondent's letter which accounts for the causal sense frequently conveyed by the abstract nouns ending in *mi*, I offer him my best thanks, and regret that I mistook Mr. Aston's meaning on a point which to others has seemed so clear. I still think, however, that it would be advisable to insert in the grammar a sentence drawing the attention of the student to this somewhat difficult construction, accompanied by one of those poetical citations, in which the author is so rich, to illustrate its use.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
YOUR REVIEWER.

Law & Police.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., *Consul*

Monday, September 3rd, 1877.

Julius Raeske, W. J. Anderson, William Mitchell and Findlay Chisholm, were charged by the master of the *Sir William Wallace* with leaving the ship without leave.

The Master was examined and stated that yesterday he gave strict orders to the prisoners that they were not to leave the ship, notwithstanding which, three of them stole away from the vessel about two o'clock, and the other about half-past four.

The prisoners had nothing to say for themselves, and were sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT AT KANAGAWA.

Before Mr. ASAINA KANSUI, Vice-President.

Monday, September 3rd, 1877.

G. W. MILLER *vs.* NAKAYAMA GONJIRO and Another.

This case, in which the plaintiff claims $500 damages for breach of contract, was resumed this morning from the 30th ult.

The Court explained to the plaintiff that the defendants were unable to attend the Court to-day, and so had appointed an attorney as their representative.

Mrs. Miller was then examined and stated that she had written the petition. The lighters that had been engaged were lying loaded at the English hatoba ; and when requested to proceed to Shinagawa the coolies refused to go that day, as they had received no orders from their employers, the defendants. Witness went to one of defendants' houses for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of this, but he sent his servant to say that he was not at home, though witness knew that he was. About 60 coolies had been engaged and had already been sent to put the ballast on board the vessel. Captain Eckstrand and a Japanese Captain called at plaintiff's house about eleven o'clock at night, saying that they had received instructions by telegraph that the ballast was to be sent to Shinagawa. The next morning the lighters were unloaded, and about 9 o'clock they left the hatoba for Shinagawa, to ballast the *Kumamoto Maru*. The witness' testimony relative to the ballasting of the *Dana* was corroborative of plaintiff's evidence.

Some Japanese witnesses were then called to support the statement made by plaintiff that Jinkichi and Gonjiro had prevented him from obtaining other boats ; and that the lighters were not ready on Saturday night at 6 o'clock. Their testimony was contrary to what was expected by the plaintiff.

His Honor announced that if possible he would give judgment on the evidence already adduced ; but if he felt perplexed on any point it might be necessary for plaintiff to attend the Court again.

Some time ago we drew attention to the leisurely manner in which armed pickets patrol the settlement, and again a correspondent has complained to us of the careless way the soldiers carry their rifles. They stroll, or rather slouch about the settlement with fixed bayonets which they carry horizontally over their shoulders, endangering the eyes and features of unsuspecting passers-by. Were it absolutely necessary for these men to patrol with fixed bayonets, they might at least do so in the usual military order, and instead of causing complaint, they would earn our thanks for their vigilance.—*Nagasaki Rising Sun.*

We heard from a man who returned from Nobeoka on Monday last that no fighting took place there at all,—and the insurgents did not lose a man before being dispersed. Upon the arrival of the Imperial troops, they evacuated the place.—*Cosmopolitan Press.*

FARMHOUSES.

(Saturday Review.)

Nothing can possibly vary more widely than the fashion of different farmhouses in different parts of the country. They range from embodiments of the sternest prose to idyllic romances of the poet's fancy ; but it is to be remarked that they are almost invariably in keeping with the character of the people, of the climate, of the district, and of their rural surroundings generally. Thus in North-Eastern Scotland they are severely practical. Little is sacrificed to show and beauty, although there may be a certain compromise with the æsthetic when it can be indulged in without appreciable cost. There may be a struggling background of hardy trees, spruce fir, larch, or ash, because these are useful as shelter from the wind. There is a bit of a garden, where a fringe of flowers runs round a sprinkling of fruit bushes and some beds of the commoner vegetables. There are pear or apple trees trained over the walls ; possibly even an ivy bush or a plant or two of roses, although these last are rare enough. As for the walls, they are sufficiently solid, as befits a region where the winters are so inclement. Wholesale reconstructions and reforms have of late years been proceeding apace on those Northern properties. With the rise in the value of land and the keen competition for farms, landowners have realized the fact that it is remunerative to borrow cheap upon mortgage in order to reinvest in permanent improvements, and dwellings that are thoroughly subtantial of their kind have everywhere replaced the ancient hovels. Before the days of furrow-draining and artificial manures, when the grass-land was as ragged as the coats of the cattle, and the bottoms grew luxuriant crops of rushes, you saw low tumble-down dwellings, with bulging roofs of grass-grown thatch which very much resembled badly-built haystacks. Nowadays these have been replaced for the most part by buildings that are meant to endure. There is seldom need for doing much quarrying where the stones that are continually cropping up from the soil have to be cleared away into the "dykes" that do duty for hedges ; and then you have walls that are thoroughly waterproof. There are firmly fitting window-sashes of satisfactory size, now that there is no tax upon light. The farmsteading is modelled on the farmhouse, and the whole of the buildings have a well-to-do air about them. But nothing gives one the idea of there being much of a margin, or of the occupants being in very affluent circumstances. Probably the farm has been let on a nineteen years' lease, after sharp bidding in open market, and under rigid conditions as to cropping. Neither landlord nor tenant is disposed to launch out into any outlay on idle luxury. The farmer and his family, like the beasts in their fields, show no sign of short commons ; there is abundance of good oatmeal in the "girnel" and plenty of rich milk in the dairy ; there is the whisky bottle in the cupboard to offer to a friend, and the household go clothed in decent broadcloth and smart cottons or woollens on the Sabbath ; but they have never been habituated to the refinements of existence, and set small store by its graces.

Further to the south, in the straths of Perthshire, and in the fertile Lothians, you find yourself among a race of leviathan agriculturists. Well-sized mansions are scattered among the smaller homesteads, for there are farmers there who pay rents of £500, £1,000, even £2,000 a year or more. These are the men who agitate on behalf of their order. They may keep vehicles that are drawn by a pair on occasion ; they send their daughters to second-rate boarding-schools, and buy them evening dresses and pianos ; and necessarily they live with a certain pretention. But there, too, the prevailing impression is that due regard is paid to the main chance. There is no stinting in judicious business expenditure. The large Scotch farmer is an excellent customer of the great agricultural implement-maker. He uses steam-ploughs and patent threshing-machines, sowing-machines, reaping-machines, clod-crushers, and all the rest ; and yet he has as many horses in his stables as his father, and just as many hands in his pay. But as the fences round his great enclosures are carefully straightened, and every foot of the soil is economized, so in the style of his architecture and in the arrangements about his dwelling he has carefully studied to make the smallest sacrifices that are compatible with his solemn sense of his position. The garden is more for use than pleasure. There is the merest strip of grass reserved by way of a lawn ; there is but the scantiest allowance of ornamental timber ; and though there is a scrap of an approach leading up to the brass-knockered door, it is squeezed in between the oats and the turnips. As for the house, it is in the style of those roomy Presbyterian kirks which are reared by the contributions of reluctant heritors. It is decidedly of the packing-case order of architecture, with a couple of windows on either side of the entrance, and without the semblance of a bow

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window or a gable to break the blank baldness of the elevation. In the Border country, again, you are conscious of a difference. There the houses are externally as grim as those further north, or even more so; but, seen in certain aspects, they have a touch of wild picturesqueness about them. In winter, in wet or stormy weather, nothing can well be more forbidding, and a stranger feels that a permanent tenancy of them might at any moment be abruptly terminated by suicide. But in the bright summer days the grey walls and the yellow lichens on the weather-beaten roofs light up cheerfully; while the bare turf on the surrounding hills, relieved by the patches of golden gorse, reflects the warm brilliancy of the sunshine. Happily over-cultivation is out of the question in that region, and natural beauties are not to be crushed out under the pressure of the plough and the harrow. There is no draining away the abounding stream that breaks and flashes at the foot of the knolls, over the boulders that strew its bed between banks enamelled by wild flowers. With the clear, bracing air, and the chances of fair fishing and coursing, you feel that you might easily make shift to rough it there for a few weeks of the summer.

It is in the Southern English countries, however, we find those farmhouses where the occupants venture to advertise for summer lodgers, or seek to tempt city gentlemen and single ladies into offers of bewitching rural retirement. In the case of many of these farms the only danger is that you may fall over head and ears in love at first sight, to awaken from your pleasant dream in a process of painful disillusioning. The locality is some peaceful parish, beyond the immediate influences of the city or of railways. The features of the landscape are rich woodland, broken every here and there by breezy commons. There is a general air of untrimmed luxuriance and serene indifference to high farming. Copses run in and out of queerly shaped fields, where the boundaries are formed by straggling hedgerows overgrown with wild clematis and dog-roses. Lanes that seem to lead to nowhere in particular meander about in all conceivable directions. So far as you can fancy, their course may never have been changed since the days of the Heptarchy. The homesteads are scarcely so old as that; still they can boast a most respectable antiquity. Here is one that lies somewhere in the wealds on the borders of Kent and Sussex. At a corner of a hollow lane you catch sight of the tall angular stacks of chimneys, breaking the swelling outline of a clump of spreading oaks. They vanish for some moments, and then, when they reappear, there are gables beginning to disengage themselves from the foliage. There are mullioned windows with lozenged panes, and quaint gargoyles and grotesque waterspouts, for in former times the farm was a manor-house. Among the mossy fruit-trees in the garden there are still the clipped hedges, although they have begun to thin and straggle at the roots; and there is the terrace wall that has begun to crumble, leaving chinks that make a paradise for birds in the breeding season. There is a moss-covered sundial too; and you can trace the brick-faced banks of a fishpond, which is now become a watering-place for the cattle and horses. Within doors is a broad, black oaken staircase, with the remains of heavy moulded cornices, though these, with the great crossbeams of the ceiling, are very possibly smothered in whitewash. You might roast a sheep, if not a heifer, in the spacious chimney of the kitchen; and there are huge oak cupboards with mysterious recesses, and oak chests and buffets blackened with time. Upstairs the low-roofed bedrooms, with the scanty bits of carpet spread over the uneven floors, are brightened with gay chintz and white dimity curtains. If you have come in search of quarters, you are irresistibly taken with the place, and close the bargain at once, contracting to pay a term in advance. Nor does disenchantment begin at once on nearer acquaintance; on the contrary, your first awakening in the morning is an hour to be remembered. A clustered branch of the Banksia rose-tree outside has forced itself in at the open casement. The ill-kept parterres of the garden beneath are gay with old-fashioned flowers, and there is a hum of bees from the row of hives. Blackbirds and thrushes are foraging among the fruit; the air is alive with swallows, sweeping and dipping over the horsepond, and the sparrows that build in swarms everywhere are twittering in chorus on the roof overhead. At the other angle your room commands the straw-yard, where the cows are filing forth to be milked, and the fragrance from their fresh breath is mingling with the scents from the flower borders. The clucking of the fowls with their broods of chickens blends with the gobbling of the geese and the soft cooing of the pigeons. After a rapturous stroll round the place, you come in with a keen appetite to a breakfast-table spread with simple dainties. There are new-laid eggs and unexceptionable rashers of bacon, with home-baked bread and cream and butter that are beyond all compliments. The dinner may, on the whole, leave something to desire; but still you did not come there for luxuries, and for some days, while the novelty and the fine weather last, you have no reason whatever to regret your choice.

Suddenly, however, there is a change, and for the worse. The rain which has been descending in a steady downpour, searches out the weak places in the antiquated roof, and comes washing in at the windows. The trees that hug the house, whose shadows were so delicious when the skies were cloudless keep up a perpetual drip and drench, enclosing you in clouds of steaming vapour. The tendrils of the roses and honeysuckles that creep over the tiny casements exclude the filtered light, and in your depression you discover that your apartments are gloomy. You are made more and more of a close prisoner too: for it is brought home to you that the farm lies upon clay, and the lanes and field-path are become well nigh impassable. It true that there is a delivery of letters once in the day; but the hour of the postman's arrival is highly uncertain and you take to counting the minutes while waiting for your papers. And now that you have almost knocked off exercise you are fastidious about the softness of the mattress which hitherto you accepted so placidly Your broken nights are inconsiderately curtailed by that crowing of the pertinacious cock which sounded at first so charmingly rural; and, as you lie tossing feverishly through the early hours, you shudder at the formidable labour of killing the coming day. Then all the Dutch picturesqueness of the horse-pond has vanished when you have discovered that in its stagnancy it is horribly odoriferous; and, as you have not been acclimatized like your robust entertainers, you are haunted by nightmares of typhoid fever. It is very much a question of weather; but the chances are that, at a moderate sacrifice, you bring the period of your seclusion to an abrupt termination, and return to town, having learned the lesson that lodging in the prettiest of farmhouses is a very venturesome speculation. Indeed, even without going through that experience, we may gather from observation that the advantages of the various styles of farmhouses are by no means unequally distributed. Visitors will either avoid them altogether, or court them purely for the sake of the picturesque; but it may be useful to remember that, as a general rule, their comfort and salubrity are in the inverse ratio of their picturesque antiquity and the charms of their situation.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, September 5th, 1877.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN TURKEY IN EUROPE.

According to a Russian Official Despatch all attacks made by the Turkish forces East of Plevna were repulsed, the Turkish troops being driven back.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN TURKEY IN ASIA.

Despatches report the Turkish troops to have evacuated Sukumkale.

INTELLIGENCE FROM FRANCE.

Monsieur Thiers is dead.

LONDON, September 3rd, 1877.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN TURKEY IN EUROPE.

The victory of the Turkish forces on the River Lom is fully confirmed.

Osman Pasha made a reconnaissance of the Russian positions east of Plevna, attacked and routed the enemy, taking three redoubts by assault. Valentine Baker greatly distinguished himself.

LONDON, 1st September, 1877.

WAR IN TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Despatches report that Suleiman Pasha blockades the Russian forces at Schipka.

After desperate fighting on the banks of the River Som* the Russian Troops retreated in disorder with a loss of 4,000 killed, that of the Turks being 3,000 killed.

The Turkish Forces have resumed the offensive along the whole line.

* Query Lom.

LONDON, 30th August, 1877.

The Russian Forces unsuccessfully attacked the Turkish positions at Schipka Pass on August 26th, being defeated with a loss of 3,000 killed.

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ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

(*Strait's Times.*)

Bombay, 3rd August.—By an arrangement with the Turkish Consul all the Mahomedan mosques here were illuminated last night in honor of the Turkish victory at Plevna. There is great excitement among Mahomedans. Sir Richard Temple will preside at a meeting to be held here on the 10th instant to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Jamestjee Jeejeeboy. The local mortality rate is now 52 per thousand per annum.

London, August 4th.—The *Times* announces that two troopships are ordered to be ready for sea by the 11th instant, to embark 3,000 additional troops for the Mediterranean. Stocks are buoyant, it being considered that the Turkish victory in Bulgaria will lessen the chances of foreign intervention. Greece is arming the staff of the Greek army, and commanders of Brigades have been appointed.

London, August 5th. No fresh news has been received from the seat of war in Bulgaria or Roumania. The whole of the Russian Imperial Guard and several Russian divisions have been mobilised, and most of them are going to Bulgaria, whilst the remainder will proceed to the Caucasus. A Russian Imperial ukase also calls out 190,000 men of the Landwehr.

London, 9th August.—Osman Pacha has been reinforced, and is strongly entrenched at Plevna. The Russians are encamped 15 miles away, with their advanced guard only 6 miles distant. It is reported that the Turkish commander-in-chief with an army corps is marching towards Tirnova. The Russians (? Roumanians—Ed.) are bombarding Widdin. Turkish official accounts state that the Russians retreated in disorder after their defeat at Eskisaghra. Suleiman Pasha has occupied the Hamboghaz pass. Hobart Pasha has been appointed Admiral of the Black Sea fleet and has destroyed the Russian fort at Tchamchira. The Turkish expedition in the Caucasus has been abandoned. The relations between Turkey and Greeece are in a critical condition.

London, 7th August.—An official Russian despatch states that the Russian loss at Plevna was 5,000. The retreat of General Gourko into the Balkans is admitted. 300 Bosnian insurgents have been driven by the Turks into Austrian territory and have been disarmed.

The question as to the future policy to be adopted in regard to the cultivation of Chinchona is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. The offtake of grain by the Madras Railway amounted yesterday to the encouraging total of 1,880 tons!—a day's food for four millions of people (the population of London). The Government of India has conveyed an intimation of the probable grain requirements of the famine districts to the Government of the Straits Settlements and thence to Saigon, Bangkok, &c. Doubtless large shipments may be obtained from these countries in case of need. Captain Lovell, Superintendent of the P. and O. Company in Calcutta, died when proceeding down the river Hooghly, on his way home, on board the *Nepaul*. He had been in failing health for some time, and, like too many others, had continued at his post too long, before seeking the necessary change. The *Englishman* states that he will be universally regretted in Calcutta. As a mark of respect, Captain Black, the travelling Director of the Company, who was on board, ordered the *Nepaul* to be put back to Diamond Harbour, where the body was buried on Tuesday evening.

London, 7th August.—The House of Commons has negatived a motion made by Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, declaring it to be too late in the present session to sanction the royal warrant on army promotion. At a Conservative meeting, Lord Salisbury has said that the British Government desired to observe a strict neutrality. He hoped that they would honorably steer clear of the many difficulties of the situation without endangering peace. The Turks have occupied Kassanlik and Selvi. Russian reinforcements to the number of 15,000 men have crossed the Armenian frontier, and threaten Mukhter Pasha's right wing and centre.

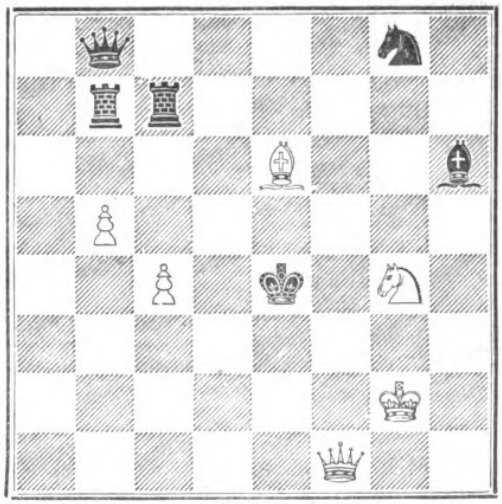
London, 8th August.—Server Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, has denied that Midhat Pasha is on any mission from the Porte. The Russians have evacuated all their positions south of the Balkans, with the exception of the Schipka Pass. It is announced that a special Turkish imperial guard camp from reserves will be formed to protect Constantinople. The Turkish official despatch states that the Russians unsuccessfully attacked Lovatz on the 7th instant, but were defeated and compelled to fall back, losing 300 killed and 6000 wounded. The Turks have completely defeated the Bosnian insurgents.

London, 9th August.—The Grand Duke Michael is at Alexandropol and is expected to resume the offensive [in Armenia.—Ed.] in a few days. General Tchernaiyeff will join the army of the Caucasus. Admiral Hornby and General Dickson have inspected the lines at Gallipoli, and reported thereon to Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinople. The Porte has informed Mr. Layard that the Ottoman Government will complete the fortifications of Gallipoli, increase its garrison and defend the place itself.

PROBLEM.

From a Collection of Problems by J. B. of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Solution of J. B. of Bridport's problem of last week.

White.	Black.
1.—Kt. to K.'s 4th.	1.—K. to Q.'s 4th.
2.—P. to K.'s 3rd.	2.—P. takes P.
3.—P. to. K. B.'s 4th.	3.—K. or P. moves.
4.—R. mates.	

Correct answers received from W.H.S., and W.B.M., Tôkiô; C.B., and Q., Yokohama.

ENGLISH DOOR LOCKS.

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JAMES CARPENTER'S MAKE

NEAT, DURABLE AND CHEAP.

EVERY LOCK BRANDED

"JAMES CARPENTER, PATENTEE."

May be ordered through any importer of English hardware.

Sept. 8, 1877. 26ins-w.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTON'S' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

January 13, 1877. 13ins

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Our market has been quiet, and at the close a general dullness is prevailing. *Yarns:*—Only medium qualities of 16/24 continue saleable at previous rates, whereas other qualities and counts are neglected, and in some instances they are lower. For *Shirtings* there is barely any enquiry, and prices are quite nominal. In *White Shirtings* and *Drills* there is nothing doing. Of *T. Cloths* and *Turkey Reds* small sales are reported. *Velvets* are saleable to a moderate extent,

Grey Shirtings:—							
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	...	$1.40	to	$1.75
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	...	1.80	to	2.20
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	...	1.55	to	2.32½
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	...	2.00	to	2.60
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	...	1.40	to	1.60
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	...	1.10	to	1.25

White Shirtings:—							
60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.	...	2.20	to	2.40
Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb.	...	0.67½	to	0.85
Black Velvets	...	...	...	...	7.25	to	8.35
English Drills	14/15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.	...	2.40	to	2.65
Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in.	...	...	2.00	to	2.35

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	...	...	per picul	...	$28.0	to	31.25
No. 28 to 32	...	...	per picul	...	$32.25	to	34.75
No. 38 to 42	...	...	per picul	...	$35.00	to	39.00
Reverse Twist 16-24	...	...	,,	...	—		

Woollens have been very quiet since our last, and there is no material change in quotations to report. Plain *Black Orleans* seem to attract more attention, and plain *Mousselines de Laine* are reported to have been sold at slightly reduced rates. In *Blankets* and *Cloth* there is less doing,

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	...	5.60	to	7.00
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	...	4.25	to	5.25
Shimaguro	30 yds.	30 in.	..	3.75	to	5.25
Italian Cloth	—30 yds	32 in.	...	0.25	to	0.32
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	...	5.75	to	6.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	...	—		
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	...	12.00	to	13.00
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in	...	0.17	to	0.18

Figured Mousselines de Laine	30 yds.	30 in...		0.25	to	0.28½
Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in...		0.28	to	0.37½
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in.	to 52 in...		0.80	to	1.20
Presidents	54 in.	to 56 in...		0.60	to	0.65
Pilots	54 in.	to 56 in...		0.45	to	0.55
Union	54 in.	to 56 in...		0.60	to	0.75
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs...	per lb	...	0.40	to	0.46

Sugar.—Very little as been done during the past week, but holders are firm, as supplies of *Formosa* Sugars have now ceased to arrive. Stocks still consist of about 85,000 piculs.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	(nom.)	per picul	...	$4.80		
,, in basket	,,	,,	...	$4.70		
Taiwanfoo in bag	...	,,	...	$4.70		
do. in basket	...	,,	...	$4.60		
China No 1 Ping-fah	...	,,	...	None		
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	...	,,	...	$8.40	to	$8.70
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	...	,,	..	$7.80	to	$8.20

China No. 4 Kook-fah	...	...	per picul	..	$7.40	to	$7.70
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	...	...	,,	...	$6.50	to	$7.40
,, No. 6 E-pak	...	...	,,	...	$5.70	to	$6.10
Swatow Brown	...	...	,,	...	None.		
Daitong	...	...	,,	...	$3.80		
Japan Rice	...	...	,,	..	$2.50	to	$2.65
Kerosene Oil nominal	...	...	,,	...	$2.65		

Kerosene Oil.—Prices are very irregular, with much speculation. Offers of $2.65 are refused, holders being firm, and it is doubtful if $3 would be accepted. Stocks are reduced, and not more than 10,000 to 15,000 cases remain in first hands.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—At the time when our last report was written the market was very flat and prices weak, but directly afterwards several Continental buyers made rather important purchases, since which time the demand for Hanks has continued at rapidly advancing rates, which close firm at the quotations given below. The stock of *new* Silk is nearly exhausted. During the past few days Oshius have attracted more attention at a small advance, and several lots of Filatures have been disposed of. Settlements are 500 bales of Hanks, 150 bales of Oshius and 25 bales of Filatures, making a total of 675 bales. Stocks are 600 bales. The total export from 1st of July to date is 3,152 bales, against 9,690 bales, for same period last year.

		In London at 4s. 0½d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.10 per kilo.*
Hanks, Superior No. 1	$570	20/8	57.00
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$530 to 550	19/3 to 20/	53.00 to 55.00
,, Good No. 2	$500 to 520	18/4 to 19/	50.50 to 42.50
,, Good all round No. 2½	$470 to 490	17/4 to 18/	48.00 to 49.50
,, Medium No. 3	$450 to 460	16/7 to 17/	46.00 to 47.00
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$420 to 440	15/7 to 16/3	43.00 to 45.00
Oshius, Good to medium	$470 to 500	17/4 to 18/4	48.00 to 50.50
Kakeda	$500 to 620	18/4 to 22/4	50.50 to 62.00
Hamatski Common to medium,	$420 to 430	15/7 to 15/11	43.00 to 44.00
Filature Silk	$580 to 730	21/ to 26/	58.00 to 72.00

Tea.—The closing week affords little or no matter for comment on our tea market. Settlements amount to 900 piculs, mostly low cost teas, and holders show no desire to press desirable parcels on the market. Prices remain unchanged.

Common	$ 8.00 to $11.00	Fine	$23.00 to $27.00
Good Common	$12.00 to $14.00	Finest	$28.00 to $32.00
Medium	$15.00 to $17.00	Choice	$34.00 nominal.
Good Medium	$18.00 to $21.00	Choicest	—

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—During the past week there has been more business doing, and rates have advanced about ½ to ¾ per cent., closing firm at quotations.

Rates close as follows:—			
STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0d.	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	73¾
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 11½d.	,, Private 10 days sight	74¼
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0⅜d. to ½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	94½
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	4.95	,, 30 days sight Private	96½
Bank 6 months' sight	5.02½	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	95
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.10	,, 30 days sight Private	97
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1½ % dis.	Kinsatz	416
,, Private 10 days' sight	2 ,,	Gold Yen	392½

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept 1	Akitsushima Maru	Ward	Japanese str.	1146	Kobe	Aug. 29	General	M. B. Co.
„ 2	Malacca	Smith	British str.	1701	Hongkong	„ 27	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 2	Fetisch	Schmidt	German bq.	441	New York	Aprl. 12	Kerosene	Grosser & Co.
„ 6	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	1260	Shanghai & ports	Aug. 29	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 7	China	Friele	American str.	3836	Hongkong	„ 30	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
„ 7	Parmenio	Abbott	British bq.	369	Sydney, N.S.W.	July 18	Coal	Order

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sept. 1	Burmese	Luck	British str.	1268	Kobe	General	E. Fischer & Co.
„ 3	Semantha	Morrisey	British barque	899	Simonoseki	Rice	Ed. Fischer & Co.
„ 5	Volga	Rolland	French str.	1502	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 5	Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 5	Akitsushima Maru	Ward	Japanese str.	1146	Awomori	General	M. B. Co.
„ 5	Kokonoye Maru	Hussey	Japanese str.	1183	Kobe	Ballast	M. B. Co.
„ 8	Sir William Wallace	Colville	British barque	966	Kobe	General	L. Kniffler & Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1070	South Coast	Aug. 19	Lighthouse Department	
Malacca	Smith	British steamer	1701	Hongkong	Sept. 2	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong
Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese steamer	1260	Shanghai & ports	Sept. 6	M. B. Co.	Shanghai
Tibre	De Girard	French steamer	1726	Hongkong	Aug. 29	M. M. Co.	
SAILING SHIPS.							
Annie W. Weston	Winsor	American barque	740	Hakodate	July 10	Japanese	
Charter Oak	Staples	American ship	964	New York	June 20	China & Jap. Trading Co.	
Cremona	Gove	American barque	608	New York	Aug. 17	China & Jap. Trading Co.	
Christine	Weldfang	German barque	540	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Aug. 26	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Carl Ludwig	Petersen	German brig	233	Foochow for Otago	Aug. 26	C. Rohde & Co.	
Etta Loring	Loring	American barque	716	New York	July 2	Smith, Baker & Co.	New York
Eme	Asals	British barque	731	London	Aug 24	L Kniffler & Co.	
Fetisch	Schmidt	German barque	441	New York	Sept. 2	Grosser & Co.	
Maitland	Davies	British barque	715	Cardiff	June 19	M. M. Co.	
Messenger	Gilkey	American ship	1027	New York	July 29	China & Jap. Trading Co	
Mary Jane	Brinemeier	Am. brigantine	235	Kobe	Aug. 20	E. C. Kirby & Co.	
Otsego	Cook	Am. schooner	52	Kurile Islands	July 19	Captain	
Parmenio	Abbott	British barque	369	Sydney, N.S.W.	Sept. 7	Order	
Ta-lee	Bruhn	German barque	450	Takao	Aug. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Tai-Lee	Stösel	German barque	255	Hakodate	Aug. 31	Kingdon Schwabe & Co.	
Undine	Fawckner	British barque	796	Sydney, N.S.W.	Aug. 25	Walsh, Hall & Co.	

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Burmese* for Kobe:—Mr. Gaspar.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca*, from Hongkong.—Lieut. C. E. Colahan, and 8 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Volga* for Hongkong:—Prince de Montenuovo, Prince von Lichtenstien, Mr. Korbel, Revd. P. Vigowroux, Messrs. Rayment, Dousdebés, Coler, R. B. Carnegy, E. Martin, Dupont, J. Lyons, C. Owen and Maeckel.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—The Honorable G. Wiley Wells and wife, Judge Denny and wife, The Rev. Fleming Stevenson and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Davison and 2 children, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Dunn, Colonel Murier, Messrs. Alfred Lister, Marshall, Morris, Burns, M. Sameshima, Ando, Tripp, and H Kniffler.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Capt. and Mrs. Walker and 2 children, Mrs. Hussey and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. S. Oku, Mr. and Mrs M. Oku and 2 children, Messrs. Hertz, Peate, Place, Glennie, Kelly, Davidson, Willcox, Livingstone, Meyers, Gargan, Rouch, Ullmann, 25 Japanese in Cabin, and 2 Japanese Medical Officer, 1 European, 1 Chinese, and 278 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *China* from Hongkong:—For America: Mrs. E. McLean, Miss F. McLean, Miss E McLean, H. McLean, Miss C. Grimstead, Miss Stephens, Major Emerson, Jacob Bell.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca*, from Hongkong:—

Sugar	6,600 pkgs.
General	3,186 „
Total... ...	9,786 pkgs.

Per Steam-ship *Volga* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France	231 bales.
England	119 „
Total ...	350 bales.
Treasure for Hongkong	$1,009.56
France	$989.10

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure	$65,200.00
„	*yen* 15,916.50

REPORTS.

The *Fetisch* reports: Left New York on the 12th of April. Crossed the equator on the 16th May in long 23° W.; had moderate S. E. trades; passed the meridian of the Cape on the 21st of June in lat. 40 10 S. Had strong westerly gales while running the Easting down, and one hurricane during the first three days of July. Passed an American barque on the 5th of July in lat. 37 50 S. long. 76 E. with rudder damaged. Made Amsterdam Island on the 6th July; thence to Java Heads had strong easterly trades. Passed Anjer on the 24th July, and came up through Banca Straits with fine weather, and in the China sea had fresh S W. winds to 24° North. On the 25th August when near Kurosima, experience a typhoon from E S. E., wind veering by East to North, lasting 20 hours. Made Rock Island on the 1st September, and arrived in port on the 2nd instant, making the passage in 142 days.

The *China* reports:—Sailed from Hongkong August 30th at 3p.m., had N.E. winds and fine weather throughout, and arrived at Yokohama September 7th at 7.20 p.m.

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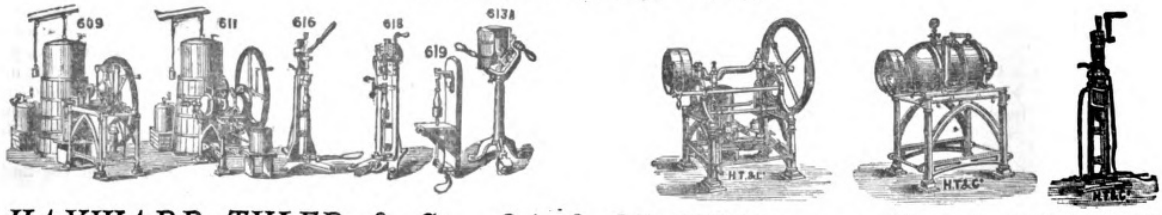
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A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 34.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DIED.

On the 10th September, at No. 9, Bluff, at 3 A.M., DAVID SCOTT, Jnr.

On the 14th September, at Shinbashi, Tôkiô, JOHN ENGLAND, M.I.C.E., Principal Engineer Imperial Government Railways, Tôkiô, aged 54 years.

The funeral will leave Christ Church for the Cemetery at 4 P.M., to-morrow, the 16th instant.

Notes of the Week.

In the entire absence of telegrams from the South, with the exception of the few utterly meaningless ones that appear in the native journals, we are entirely in the dark as to what may be transpiring in and around Kagoshima. Since the news arrived that on the 5th instant the Satsuma troops defeated the *Shinsen-riotan* (newly enlisted police forces) at the fight at the rice godowns, capturing from them four cannon and a large quantity of ammunition, there has been absolute silence as to the proceedings of the opposing forces, and we can only conclude that their positions remain unaltered. The arsenals at Tôkiô and Osaka are working day and night to supply the 10,000 rifles that have been asked for from the seat of war. There can be no doubt that when they recaptured Kagoshima the Satsuma leaders were able to supply their followers with all they needed in the way of arms and general supplies. Fifteen hundred new overcoats were also included in their booty. This morning's native journals report that Saigo with a number of followers is strongly intrenched at Shiroyama, but that he is entirely surrounded by Imperialists. Under such circumstances it seems strange that Kagoshima should remain in the hands of the insurgents. With such meagre details as come to us, it is impossible to hazard any conjecture as to what turn events may take.

The *Chôya Shimbun* publishes a letter, which it states has been received from Onuma Tokuzen of Uwajima in Shikoku, containing the following important intelligence. Although faith is expressed in its being reliable, the *Chôya* warns its readers against accepting it as absolutely correct.

"The Lieutenant of the police forces stationed in this province arrested, a few days ago, a *samurai* named Kuwahara Heihachi of Nakamura, who was formerly assistant judge of Miôto *ken.* On a search being instituted at his house, and after examination of his family, a number of documents were found, proving the existence of a thoroughly organised plot against the Government. Among them was a paper containing a list of the names of all the members of the conspiracy, numbering about six thousand. Arrests of over a hundred of the principal men have already been made within Nakamura, while many others are to be arrested in Kôchi and sent to Tôkiô for trial. One of the documents shows that a large quantity of ammunition has been manufactured in certain villages and stored in godowns at Menoshita. The plans of the conspirators were first to attack the police forces at Uchimatsu-mura and Shimo-ôno near Uwajima, and after getting possession of the arms and ammunition to advance to the town of Uwajima, and coöperating with the *samurai* of this place to attack the *Kencho* at Matsuyama. In another document the necessity for caution and patience was advocated as the navy was known to keep a very strict watch, and it might take a month to carry the plans for leaving Shikoku into effect. The paper which contained the names of the conspirators bore the date of June. I obtained this information from the Lieutenant of the police forces stationed at Shimo-ôno." At the same time it is reported that the whole of the policemen in the Kôchi *ken* are to be replaced by police from Yedo, so that it would appear that there is some good cause for distrust.

There have from time to time during the past three months arisen certain grave rumours of the presence of that dread scourge Asiatic cholera in various parts of China and in certain districts of Japan. The outbreak in Amoy was the most serious, and from the accounts which reached us there seemed to be some grounds for the alarm which was naturally felt and expressed. Later information, however, proved that the so-called cholera was only a form of choleraic complaint, equally as fatal as cholera to the individual attacked, but less so to the community at large. The rumours of its appearance in Japan happily proved so far unfounded, but they have had the one good effect of rousing the Japanese authorities from their Oriental indifference to the causes and spreading of epidemics, into something like energetic action with regard to sanitary measures. We have much pleasure in drawing attention to an article, of which the first portion appears in our present issue, on this most important subject, and we earnestly hope that it may be brought to the notice of the native authorities and that it may aid them in the preventive measures they show themselves anxious to adopt. We may be permitted to say this much, the article in question, as will be readily apparent to our readers, is from the pen of a resident professional man who feels very deeply the necessity of the immediate introduction of sanitary reforms among the native population, and whose ability to handle the subject will at once be evident.

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The funeral of Her Imperial Highness Seikan-in-no-Miya, which took place on the 13th instant, was conducted in an imposing manner and in strict accordance with the Bhuddist ceremonial. The procession which left the residence of the deceased at Ichibei-machi, Azabu, at 11 a.m., was headed by a squadron of the Imperial Guards, a regiment of the line, a military band and a field battery of six guns. These were followed by men dressed in white carrying large white lanterns, and by priests bearing incense. Then lanterns and priests and banners, two lotos flowers on a pole, a band of Japanese instruments playing weird and mournful strains, then more lanterns and priests and banners, preceding the body, which was contained in a plain white wood coffin, carried by bearers dressed in white, while others held over it brown canopy. Again priests and lanterns, followed by seven ladies of the Princess' household dressed entirely in white, in carriages. Then followed the chief mourner, Matsudaira Kakudô, who represented Tokugawa Kamenosuke, the grandson by adoption of the deceased; Isshiki Junichi, who represented the Princess' adopted son Keiki, the last Shôgun ; the Prime Minister and other high Government officials, and many of the *Kuazoku*. Altogether nearly 150 carriages added to the great length of the funeral cortège; the whole being closed by a great number of retainers of the Tokugawa family, followed by a regiment of the line. The streets were well kept by the police, both mounted and on foot. The procession arrived at Shiba at a quarter past twelve, and was received at the entrance of the temple grounds by about a hundred priests in full canonicals. The body of the Princess was then interred in the tomb of her husband, Tokugawa Iyemochi, who died in December 1866. The following inscription is placed on the tomb. "Nihon Nai-Shinnô Shinshi, formerly Katsu-no-Miya, the eighth child of the late Emperor Jinkô Tennô, and Shogo-i-no-ge Shô-tenji Hashimoto Tsuneko, born on the 10th of the 5th month of the 3rd year of Kokua, at the residence of the grandfather of the present Emperor."

The deceased lady was thus only thirty one-years of age. This is probably the last occasion on which the tomb of the Shôguns will be opened, and the groves of Shiba become the resting place of any member of the Imperial family, though it may be, that when he shall have passed away, the last of the Shôguns will also be laid beside his ancestors. The flags of the men-of-war in this harbour were lowered to half-mast at the time the funeral took place, and minute guns were fired by the *Adzuma Kan*. All Government offices in Tôkiô were closed during the day.

The Princess whose obsequies are noticed above was the younger sister of the former Emperor, Kôme Tenno, and was married to the Shôgun Tokugawa Iyemochi in December, 1861, in order to cement an alliance between the Imperial family and the house of Tokugawa. Iyemochi died five years afterwards, and his widow then shaved her head and took the name of Seikanin. In the 6th year of Meiji she received the rank of *Nihon*. In August of the present year she was attacked with dropsy, of which complaint she died at Tônosawa, whither she had gone to try the effect of the hot springs. Since her decease the name of the illustrious lady has been changed to Koyowa-juntei-kiotaishi.

In the midst of the horrors of famine which threaten India and from which so many districts of China are suffering, Japan seems especially favoured by a particularly abundant harvest. The weather has been throughout the summer most favourable to the growth of the rice crop, and although for a few day complaints were heard from some portions of the country of too little rain, it came in due season, and now from all parts come reports of the splendid prospects of the crops. Even in Kiushiu, devastated as it has been by the civil war, and where the labours of the farmers must have been sadly interfered with by the withdrawal of men, the harvest promises to be one of singular plenty. Under the present condition of the country nothing could be more fortunate. A short crop, to say nothing of its almost total failure as in some portions of the East, would have been the greatest calamity that could have befallen Japan. Hard driven as the people are now to find the means of living, it is painful to think what would happen to the nation and the Government if the harvest were unfavourable. There are certainly some weeks yet before harvesting, but the critical season is well past and it is not probable that anything will occur to mar the present fair prospect.

To many of the well informed and studious men of this country the name of John Bright and the principles he upholds are probably perfectly familiar. He is well named the Apostle of Free Trade, and we are always glad when we can lay before our Japanese readers any of his utterances on a question that so intimately concerns them, as we believe that the views expressed by so eminent a man will be read with attention, and demonstrate how weak and pernicious are the so called teachings of Protection.

In recognition of the great services rendered to the cause of Free Trade by John Bright's co-worker Richard Cobden, a statue of the latter has been presented to the town of Bradford by an American, at the unveiling of which an address was delivered by Mr. Bright, wherein occurs the following passage:—

"It is difficult to get (monopoly abolished) in France but in the United States, at any rate, you might have it; only the organisation of the monopolists is so complete, that they have, unfortunately, a very plausible excuse that having incurred vast expenses in the civil war it is necessary to have heavy duties upon imports, because, that is the easiest way the national income can be collected. But we need not go so far as that to find some instances of the lingering love for protection (hear, hear). I do not hear that the majority of the manufacturers, or of the farmers even, have become reconciled to their position. Even among manufacturers there still lingers a little love of the old faith, and a little wish to return to it. Some say that as they cannot sell as easily as they would like—as they cannot sell as freely, none of their countrymen should buy as freely as they could wish (laughter). That is briefly the opinion that is running in the minds of some. I venture to say that for this country the return of protection in any form would be in reality to bar the progress of the world, and I should say of our hopes of future peace (applause). If we look to France we see there that protection is becoming weaker. If we look to the United States or consult any intelligent American that comes to this country we shall find that it is shaking and tottering to its fall. I suspect that the extraordinary depression which has been felt throughout all the manufacturing industries of the United States is almost entirely to be attributed, if we probe it to the bottom, to their protecting system; to their having misdirected so much capital; to having, on the strength of their high tariffs, embarked in investments which in the end did not result satisfactorily. I believe that the riots in Pennsylvania have indirectly sprung from the same system of protection and inflation of the iron trade which was afterwards followed by a collapse and the impoverishment of the capitalists, and hence a demand for the reduction of wages. The workman being accustomed to high wages resisted, and hence the disturbances which almost took the character of a local insurrection—one of the most deplorable things that has happened in the Northern States as far as my memory goes. This will be found to have resulted from the financial and fiscal errors which the government and people of the United States have committed. I was talking a few days since to a gentleman from Berlin on the subject of free trade, and he also held strong views as to the armament of Europe. He said that we had been discussing the free trade question as a question of economics, of buying and selling, of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest, and giving to the world all we could produce. But, he said, there is a question which has not yet been discussed—the question of the armament of Europe. He thought it could be shown that a great reduction in the duties of Europe would, as a matter of necessity, bring about a corresponding reduction in the armaments of the different countries, and a cessation almost entirely of all causes which provoke war.

While upon this subject we would refer to the following extract from an article in the *Saturday Review*, of July 28th, entitled "The American Railway Strikes," and in which the late terrible riots in the United States are indirectly traced to the follies and errors of protection, to which no doubt they owe their origin. Surely no more powerful argument against this ruinous doctrine could be brought forward than these strikes and their consequences.

The chronic conspiracy of producers against consumers has never been more consistently prosecuted than in Pennsylvania. The rails on which trains have temporarily ceased to run, and the engines which are thrown out of work, have probably cost twice their natural prices, because the local iron-masters have combined to levy a burdensome tax on their neighbors. The desire for a profitable monopoly has now descended to the engine-drivers and their assistance, to the great inconvenience of the capitalists whose example they follow, as well as of society at large. The doctrine of selfishness is perhaps professed in a simpler or more naked form by trades-unionists than by protected manufacturers who contrive to delude others, if not themselves, by an affectation of patriotism. In England, and probably in the United States, the literature of strikes is pervaded by the assumption that capital is the enemy of labor, or, in less metaphorical language, that the working classes should care for nobody but themselves. In America and on the Continent of Europe, manufacturers and the politicans who flatter them

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generally profess a disinterested jealousy of the commercial aggressions of England. In this spirit Mr. Jules Simon has lately protested against the suspicion that a Republican Ministry could by any chance have preferred the welfare of the whole community to the private interests of cotton-spinners and iron-founders. The Government and Legislature of Pennsylvania would repudiate the charge of indifference to the protection of indigenous industry. The workmen on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway in turn regard both employers and rival candidates for employment as natural enemies, to be annoyed and plundered as far as circumstances may allow. It may be conjectured that among the rank and file of the States militia there are many workmen in various trades who contemplate the possibility of other strikes for wages. Railway proprietors would, as capitalists, be excluded from popular sympathy, even if it were not known that they included a large proportion of foreigners, who are universally regarded as proper victims of spoliation. Passengers and foreigners must share the disregard which is felt for consumers in nearly all parts of the world.

By a happy exception, England, beyond the limits of trades-unions, has alone among civilized nations heartily adopted the principles of free trade. The sole cause of exemption from a widespread error has been the accident that the corn laws were formerly maintained in the supposed interest of an aristocratic minority. If land had been subdivided in England as in France, protection would be in full vigor at this day; but against a small number of privileged land-owners a Free Trade agitation was popular, and it proved to be irresistible. When the corn laws were repealed, the manufacturers who had demanded cheap bread happened to be strong enough to defy foreign competition; and consequently Free Trade was established by universal consent. The skilled artisans alone took up the abandoned theory of Protection, though their efforts have been directed, not against foreigners, but against their own countrymen. The theory that clothes exist for the sake of tailors, and hats for the benefit of hatters, was propounded thirty years ago with crude and passionate earnestness in "Alton Locke" and other popular publications. In West Virginia and Pennsylvania the rioters and their friends in the militia practically assert the proposition that stokers and engine-drivers are the ultimate objects of railway construction. The truth that hats were designed to cover heads and railways to convey passengers and goods requires, though it is not recondite, to be seen through a non-refracting medium. It is easy to understand the popular feeling that men who work ought to enjoy a larger share of the products of labour; but it might occur to the advocates of trades-unions that the most immediate sufferers by strikes are often of the same class with the malcontent workmen. The reduction of wages which caused the strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway was a consequence of stagnation of trade, which is necessarily accompanied by scarcity of employment. It appears that competent persons are ready and eager to supply the vacancies on the railway at the reduced rate of wages. It is against the outside candidates for employment that the violence of the men on strikes is primarily directed. The struggle of labour against capital is generally at the same time a struggle of labour against labour, and the claims of the workmen are also necessarily adverse to the interests of the consuming community.

The people of the United States, among other great qualities, enjoy a fortunate immunity from pedantic deference to verbal logic. The protectionists of Pennsylvania will not be restrained by scruples of consistency from repressing a seditious movement for the protection of a certain class of workmen. It is satisfactory to learn that the respectable citizens in the disturbed districts are ready to act as special constables; and even if the local government finds itself incapable of restoring order, the whole force of the Union will, if necessary, be exerted in vindication of lawful authority. In the same State a number of Irish miners lately held a large district in terror during a strike for wages, and some of them even resorted to murder in pursuance of their purpose; but the overzealous champions of labour found that, in leaving their own country, they had not left law behind them. About the time when Mr. Bright eloquently praised William Penn for dispensing with capital punishment, a dozen of the delinquent miners were hanged in a batch by the government of Pennsylvania. It may be hoped that the railway mutineers will not expose themselves to the same penalty; but it would be a far graver fortune that their defiance of law should be rewarded by success. In the mean time they will not have failed to accomplish abundant mischief. The frauds of railway boards and the unprincipled legislation of some of the Western States had already discouraged English capitalists who might otherwise have invested money in American railways. The lawless seizure of many of the principal lines by the engineers and stokers discloses an additional risk by bondholders. Attempts of the same kind have been defeated in some Northern States; but the present strikes seems to be unusually formidable.

In the description of the funeral procession in Tôkiô on Thursday, the *Gazette* gravely states that "The *cortége* consisted of forty-eight magicians in the van, who were followed, etc." Now what on earth could they be wanted for, and in a van too? The only similar occurrence on record that presents itself to our memory was on the occasion, not of a funeral, but of a marriage—that of the peerless Chaoukeun to the magnificent Youantée—a full account of which will be found in the pages of the Wondrous Tale of Han, from which we quote:—

"Five thousand political mountebanks, contradicting each other, and exerting themselves for the amusement of the people, who however suffered rather severely from their mad tricks.

The Emperor's juggler who astonished the whole empire by his extraordinary feats and the rapidity of which he relieved them of all the money in their pockets."

Our contemporary then goes on to say that the body of the Princess "was laid beside that of the husband of the late Shogun." We would suggest that some correction be made here in the issue for the mail, as otherwise readers at a distance may be misled as to the sex of the Shôguns.

CRICKET.—The cricket match which was played on Thursday, "Settlement *v.* The Fleet and Visitors," was by far the best we have had this season. The "Settlement" sent their opponents in first, Havergal and Lee appearing at the wickets to commence the game. Lee was quickly disposed of and so were his two successors, when Bain took his place opposite to Havergal and the two kept up a very lively game between them. Abbott was not up to his usual form of bowling, and it would perhaps have been more judicious if he had been taken off earlier, and tried again later in the day. However, Bain succumbed to a ball from him at last, and of those who followed, only one, Loane, succeeded in just getting into double figures. But Havergal stood his ground nobly, and when the last wicket fell for 161, carried out his bat, with the proud satisfaction that he had himself contributed a well played 91 towards making up that total,—a score never yet approached on this ground. Throughout, his was a careful and extremely well played innings, though he was let off once or twice in the neighbourhood of the wicket.

The fielding of the "Settlement" was better than on former occasions this year, though it will still admit of great improvement, but it is difficult to see how this can be attained if the greater number of the eleven never appear on the Cricket Ground except at matches. It is worthy of note that "The Fleet and Visitors" scored no byes at all.

For the "Settlement" Dodds and Mollison first appeared at the wickets, and both played well and carefully, though Dodds, who gave several chances to the field, only escaped because the ball was "muffed" time after time. Mollison was at length bowled by a ball which first hit his leg, and his place was taken by Abbott, who was caught by Havergal when he had added but 4 to the score. Hamilton succeeded him, and began at once with very free hitting, which seemed to demoralize the bowling, never very good at any time. After running up a capital score of 56 Dodds gave a very easy chance to short leg, which Havergal did not fail to take advantage of. Wheeler followed him, but was put out almost immediately. Kirkwood then went in, and played a very cautious game until he became better acquainted with the bowling, and then commenced hitting more freely. In the meantime Hamilton, who had punished the bowling pretty considerably (he made one splendid hit clear over the railings), perhaps, became careless, and was bowled by Keary. His place was taken by Barlow, who ran up a score of 15, while Kirkwood increased his to 30, and at this stage the stumps were drawn, showing a total of 205 for the "Settlement" with only five wickets down. Several ladies were present during the afternoon to watch the progress of the game, and at 4 o'clock the band of *Tennessee* arrived on the ground. The following is the score:—

THE FLEET AND VISITORS.

Havergal, not out	91
Lee b. Dodds	1
Keary b. Abbott	1
Llewellin c. Mollison, b. Dodds	3
Bain b. Abbott	26
Wade c. Milne, b. Dodds	1
Boyer c. Abbott, b. Dodds	2
Tate b. Abbott	1
Loane c. Mollison, b. Dodds	11
Campion b. Dodds	0
Woodbridge b. Hamilton	0
Leg Byes	3
Wides, etc	21
Total	161

SETTLEMENT.

Mollison b. Wade	30
Dodds c. Havergal, b. Keary	56
Abbott c. Havergal, b. Wade	4
Hamilton b. Keary	39
Wheeler l. b. w., b. Wade	1
Kirkwood, not out	30
Barlow ,,	15
Byes	3
Leg Byes	1
Wides, &c.	26
	205

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On Friday lot No. 9, on the Bund—the site of the Hopitâl Jaurés which was burnt down three years ago—was sold by auction and fetched only $3,000. Two years ago this lot was purchased by a Yokohama firm for the sum of $9,000, which was then considered a moderate price. This is a pretty fair proof of the fall in value of property in the settlement, and surely affords sufficient grounds for our protesting against the excessive ground rents which property holders are compelled to pay.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 10th.

When the *Wilhelmine* left Hakodate the *Ocean Pearl*, *Friedrich* and *Ching-Too* were loading there, and expected to leave on the 6th August for this port.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Since the entry of the rebels into Kagoshima, they seem to have obtained possession of all the arms and ammunition which were formerly hidden in the provinces of Hiuga and Osumi, for they are now armed with snider rifles and have excellent cartridges.

It is not true that Hiuga is over-run by rebels, or that Miyako-no-jô has been captured.

We hear that a private letter has been received to the effect that many of the *samurai* of different parts of Satsuma, who were confined to their homes after surrendering to the Imperialists, on receipt of the news of Saigo's march South, were either compelled to once more take up arms against the Imperialists, or have voluntarily joined Saigo, for when he passed Yoshino his forces numbered about four thousand. At the time that the rebels broke through the Imperial lines at Eigatake ° ° ° very narrowly escaped being killed outright at the hands of Kirino, and now lies seriously wounded. When the officials were fleeing from Kagoshima ° ° ° was lost sight of and has never since been seen. We have heard many other facts but refrain from publishing them.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

His Majesty the Mikado has presented the family of Ohara, the noble who was murdered a few days ago, with three rolls of red and white silk.

H. E. Sameshima, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Mori, a Secretary of that Department, went to Kobe by the *Tokio Maru* on the 5th instant.

During the month of August the following prisoners were sentenced at the Tôkiô *Saibansho*:—1 to be beheaded; 13 to hard labour for ten years and under; 199 to hard labour for less than 100 days.

There are many armed burglars now in Tôkiô.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

At about 2 p.m. on the 8th instant, His Excellency Okubo went in great haste to the Bureau of Police, but as the office was already closed, His Excellency immediately proceeded to the residence of Mr. Kawaji, the Chief of Police. What can be the cause of this hurry?

A telegram despatched from Nagasaki on the 8th instant at 6.10 a.m., says that the Imperial head-quarters have been removed to Taniyama.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*, extra.

A telegram from Kajiki, despatched at 3 p.m. on the 5th instant, announces that Assistant Police Inspector Watanuki has successfully defended the godown near the *Kencho* at Kagoshima, which is still in his hands. The repulse of the rebels on the 4th instant has opened communication with the coast.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

It is rumoured that Miyako-no-jô is again in the hands of the rebels, and that great agitation is prevailing in Shikoku.

The rebel leader Katsura Yemon, with eight thousand men, three thousand of whom were wounded, has surrendered to Lieut.-General Nodzu.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

At Fukuyama, in Bingo, a fire broke out on the 28th instant which distroyed three hundred houses. Twelve persons were burned to death.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Osaka at 9.45 on the 7th instant, says that a report has been received from Colonel Ozawa at Hososhima, to the effect that the rebels are now stationed at Shiroyama and Shigakuto, in Kagoshima. They made a general attack upon the Imperialists at dawn of the 4th instant, but were repulsed with the loss of thirty-one men, among whom was Kishima Kiyoshi and several other leading men.

Kawaji, the Chief of Police, will probably start for Kagoshima on the 14th or 15th instant.

Three hundred policemen are to be despatched to Tosa in a few days.

The P. M. Steam-ship *China* left for San Francisco yesterday evening, taking the following cargo of Tea:—

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other cities.	Total.
Shanghai	—	625	—	625
Nagasaki	—	—	233	233
Hiogo	476	290	8	766
Yokohama	2,919	15	471	3,373
Hongkong	328	2,898	241	3,266
Total	3,723	3,828	953	8,263

Tuesday, 11th.

From the *Osaka Nippo.*

There were 3,855 patients in the Osaka Special Hospital on the 6th instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Kirino was wounded on the 30th ultimo, says a letter from Kagoshima, and Hemmi Juroda has since been commanding the rebel forces.

Ikebe Kichijuro, the commander of the Higo *samurai* who joined the rebels, was wounded once at Kumamoto and again at Hitoyoshi, but accompanied the rebel troops as far as Sadowara. At the engagement there he saw his men put to flight, which so incensed him, that wounded as he was he rushed to the front to endeavour to rally them and oppose the enemy. When the Imperialists drove the rebels before them he was unable to accompany the latter in their flight, owing to his wounded state, and nothing has been heard of him since. The above particulars were obtained from a rebel prisoner.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

It was agreed with Korea that two more ports should be opened twenty months after the date of the signing of the treaty, but owing to the war in the south no preparation has hitherto been made to carry out this agreement. The *Nisshin Kan* is now being prepared at Yokosuka for a voyage to Korea there to survey and select favourable ports.

From the *Osaka Nippo.*

As Kataoka Kenkichi, the President of the *Risshisha* is undergoing examination at Tôkiô, Shimaji Masanori has been elected Vice President by the members, and is conducting the affairs of the Society.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched by Sub-Inspector Watanuki from Kagoshima at 4 p.m. on the 8th instant, says that according to the orders of Vice Admiral Kawamura police forces have been stationed at Taniyama and other places to capture all the rebels who attempt to seek safety by flight.

Major General Kuroda has said that he has very often fought in company with Saigo and observed many instances of his excellent strategical skill, but that he did notice any display of it during the present war as the manœuvres were of a very ordinary nature, until Saigo's re-entry into Kagoshima, which was indeed an act worthy of his reputation.

Wednesday, 12th.

We understand that the O. S.S. *Agamemnon* will remain at Singapore for repairs. The S.S. *Nestor* has a new shaft on board for her.—*China Mail.*

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The expenses of the war up to the 10th instant, as paid by the *Okurasho*, amounted to 34,020,298 *yen*.

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From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram from Nagasaki despatched by Police Sergeant Nakagawa to Kawaji, the Chief of Police, at 2.30 p.m. on the 10th instant, announces that Police Sergeant Ando left that port yesterday evening, and Yujun was also leaving at time of despatching the message with eight hundred policemen. The remaining police would leave at 4 p.m.

A telegram from our reporter at Kumamoto, despatched at 9.30 a.m. on the 9th instant, says that the rebels defeated the *Shinsen-riotan* at Kagoshima on the 5th instant and captured four large guns and a large quantity of ammunition. The Kagoshima *Kencho* was transferred to Kajiki, in Osumi, on the 7th instant.

Miura and two other *samurai* of Tosa were brought to Tôkiô under arrest on the 10th instant.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A telegram from Taniyama, despatched by Sub-Inspector Watanuki at 5.30 p.m. on the 10th instant, says that some of the men under his command were sent to Tenoura, and there ascertained that all the paroled Satsuma men who were forced to join Saigo on his march through, deserted from the rebel ranks after the arrival of Imperial reinforcements at Kagoshima.

Soyejima, the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been in China for some time, is said to have left that country for Japan on the 7th instant.

Sakuma Oyakata, Iye Shinunjô, and Moromizato Shinunjô, of Loochoo, have for some time past been examined at the 3rd Police Station, but since yesterday such examination has been transferred to the Tôkiô *Saibansho.*

There are many pretended graves of Saigo to be met with the borders of the provinces of Hiuga and Osumi, on opening which only old rebel paper money or bodies of rebels of no importance are to be found.

Thursday, 13th.

By the *Saikio Maru* yesterday 387,655 old silver *bus* were shipped to the Mint at Osaka.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A telegram from Sub.-Police Inspector Watanuki at Kagoshima, despatched at 5.40 p.m. on the 10th instant says :—109 of the rebels who were hiding at Tano-ura, with their swords and a few fire arms were captured on the 9th instant. Another capture of 88 rebels has also been made.

It is reported that a telegram has been received from Sub.-Inspector Watanugi to the effect that the sending of reinforcements should be discontinued for the present, as he has certain schemes of his own which will be frustrated by the presence of too many troops.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

In our yesterday's issue we stated that several of the Loochooan envoys had presented themselves at the *Saibansho.* It now appears that their attendance there was occasioned by the fact that a Loo-chooan has been arrested at Osaka for stealing some articles from the residence of the representatives of Loochoo at Tôkiô, and the envoys now request that the prisoner may be sent to Loo-choo to be tried before the native court.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A man named Yoshida, of Ishijiku in Musashi, was so excited by the discovered infidelity of his wife, that in his madness he was determined to kill her. Arming himself with a sword he rushed out of the house for the purpose, and seeing, as he thought, his wife standing at the outer gate, immediately cut off her head, only to discover, when too late, that he had killed his neighbour's wife instead of his own.

The *Tsukuba Kan* is, it is said, to be despatched for Korea on the 18th instant. Mr. Hanabusa, of the *Gaimushô*, has been appointed Chargé d'Affairs for that country.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

One regiment of troops from the Hiroshima garrison has been despatched to Kumamoto garrison, and the Hiroshima garrison has been reinforced by one regiment of troops from Matsuyama, while one regiment from the Himeji garrison has been sent to Matsuyama.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The *Okurasho* has handed over 700,000 *yen* to the Bureau of Police to be sent to the Kagoshima *Kencho*, in order to meet the expenses caused by the unexpected entry of Saigo into the town of Kagoshima.

Friday, 14th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The widow of Ohara, the under Secretary of the Foreign Office, has died of the wounds which she received at the time of her husband's assassination.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A new building in foreign style is to be erected for the Daijokwan within the Palace grounds at Akasaka, the cost of which will be 30,000 *yen.*

From the *Osaka Nippo.*

On the eighth instant six field pieces, and one thousand stand of arms were sent from the Osaka arsenal to Kagoshima.

A request has since been received from the seat of war that ten thousand stand of arms be sent down at once. The Government arsenals at Osaka and Tôkiô are to turn out five thousand stand each, and send them to the South as soon as they are ready.

Saturday, 15th.

Late yesterday evening the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. received intelligence that the cable between Gutzlaff and Amoy had been repaired, and communication again opened with Hongkong.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The Emperor will review the 3rd Division of Police at Fukiage, Tôkiô, on the 15th instant.

Our reporter at Kumamoto sent a telegram at 3.30 p.m. on the 13th instant, announcing that the Kagoshima *Kencho* has been established at Shirahama-mura in the Department of Heisa. No changes have taken place in regard to the position of the opposing forces.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

All the policemen of Kôchi *ken* (Tosa) are to be dismissed and a body of the Tôkiô police will be sent there.

The rebels have taken possession of 1,500 overcoats that the Okura Company had made for the Imperial troops by order of the Army Department.

On an average the Osaka Mint supplies the Osaka garrison with three and a half million *yen* per month, to cover the war expenses.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

An Italian silk merchant has said that as Japan produces such large quantities of silk-worm's egg cards, of which fact the raisers of silk in Italy are fully aware, so that they will not therefore give high prices for them. For this reason, if the number of cards was limited to five hundred thousand, it would be much better for both Italian and Japanese merchants.

Nakamura Shikan and several other famous actors of Tôkiô will shortly give a performance at Sanomatsu-za in Hagoromo-chô. They will be succeeded by some famous actors from Suruga.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The eighty-nine rebels of Higo who were captured at Nobeoka were sent to the Kumamoto *Kencho* on the 30th ultimo for examination.

A telegram from Police Sergeant Hagiwara at Saiki in Bungo to the Chief of Police Kawaji, despatched at 11.05 a.m. on the 11th instant, is as follows :—"I have been ordered with three hundred men under my command to go to Kagoshima, so will start to-morrow with four companies."

H. E. Sanjô has been appointed to review the troops at Fukiage in the place of the Mikado, as for certain reasons His Majesty is unable to attend in person.

Just when Iwamura, the Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, was starting hurriedly for Nagasaki, he left the following, which was addressed to the rebels entering the town :—"Do not des-

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troy the *Kencho*. Do not act violently to the wounded rebels in the Hospital. Do not oppress the people."

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

We hear that a committee has been appointed, consisting of certain Government officials, to reform the newspaper laws, and that the draft copy of the new regulations has been prepared. But we hear that the members of the committee were divided in opinion, some saying that distinction should be made between those who wilfully and those who unintentionally violate the laws. Some, again, were of opinion that the laws should be made more comprehensive, and others that the penalties should be lightened, while others, again, thought that the laws should remain as they are at present. At all events one of the Ministers urgently requests that some decision may be arrived at before the present troubles are over.

The 17th instant being *Shinshō-sai* (day of thanksgiving for the new harvest), a military band will play at the exhibition.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 9th September, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,370.24
Merchandise, &c.	$ 818.03
Total.	$7,188.27

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,193.53
Merchandise, &c.	$ 833.84
Total.	$8,027.37

We are led to understand that the rumour regarding the retirement of Sir John Smale from the Bench here is entirely groundless. His Lordship, who rejoices in the possession of good health, has at present no intention of retiring, although doubtless he will not object to his usual furlough when his turn comes round.—*China Mail*.

The S.S. *Venice* reports very bad weather to the southward. On Sunday night she experienced a heavy gale from the S.W and during a heavy lurch the cargo shifted slightly to port, and the same day she lost her after awnings.—*China Mail*.

The S. S. *Amboto* from Saigon encountered a typhoon on Sunday last, at 9 p.m., when a little to the southward of the Island of Hainan, and sustained considerable damage. She reports having lost all her sails, one boat and everything moveable about the decks. The force of the sea was so tremendous that the steam-pipes on the decks used for conveying steam to the winch were torn completely up and the tarpaulins were washed off the hatches. —*China Mail*.

The wind has veered round from the South-west to the West and North to-day, bringing with it a very heated atmosphere, and a shower of minute black worms, with which many people found their clothing and persons covered. It is to be hoped some naturalist will be able to inform the public what they are; many residents of long standing have never experienced a similar visitation before.—*Shanghai Courier*.

A letter from a Wuchang correspondent comes to hand just in time to announce that some energy has at length been shown in the matter of the attack by the students on the gentlemen of the Wesleyan Mission. Two hundred of the students were captured and marched to the parade ground, and some who were identified have been severely sentenced, two of them to 600 blows and five months imprisonment.—*Shanghai Courier*.

The steamer *Athol* Captain Thomson, experienced a typhoon on the 26th ult., while on a passage from Nagasaki to this port. She behaved well, and has sustained little damage.—*S. C. & C. Gazette*.

THE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AND THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

THE native authorities have evidently taken alarm in reference to the possible introduction of cholera, and it is an evidence of substantial progress that this alarm has caused the issue of regulations which, while very defective in some essential particulars, are yet, on the whole, conceived in a proper spirit and calculated, if stringently enforced, to effect great good.

It will be lamentable if the Government, having taken so long a step in the right direction, does not go on in the work of sanitary precaution, applying it not merely to the exclusion and limitation of cholera, but to other more common and more manageable diseases, the causes of which are always present, and which are often exceedingly fatal in Japan as elsewhere.

A few words on preventible diseases, and on sanitary science as applied to the control of such diseases, seem appropriate in this connection.

Modern investigations have proved that a large number of the most common and fatal diseases are either entirely preventible, or may, at least, be controlled and limited even when they have made their appearance in virulent form. Most of these diseases belong to the class known as infectious, that is, diseases caused by the reception of some poisonous matter within the system, the peculiarity of this poison, by which it differs from ordinary poisons, being that it possesses the power of reproducing itself under favourable circumstances to an almost infinite extent. Certain diseases, as small pox, scarlet fever, measles and syphilis have long been recognized as infectious in the highest degree. Many other diseases formerly considered as non-infectious are now known to belong to this class, such as typhoid fever, relapsing fever, cholera and dysentery; while the tendency is rather to enlarge the list of infectious diseases than to diminish it. It is believed by many able men that pulmonary consumption and scrofula will yet be proved to be communicable, and consequently preventible diseases.

Without going deeply into the vexed question of the physical nature of the poisons of the infectious diseases, it is sufficient to say that the tendency of modern thought is to the belief that in nearly, if not quite all of these diseases, the poison is either in the form of low vegetable organisms, or else belongs to that border land between the plant and animal, the existence of which is now generally acknowledged. On no other hypothesis can most of the phenomena be so easily explained, and, while in regard to the greater number of infectious diseases the poison itself has never yet been isolated or seen, yet in at least two distinctly infectious disorders—malignant pustule and relapsing fever—the efficient cause of the disease has not only been found and examined, but in the case of malignant pustule has been used successfully to produce the disease in the lower animals. In these cases the disease germs appear to belong to the lowest forms of the vegetable kingdom, and to that class of simple structure known as ***bacteridia***.

It is probable that the mode of reproduction of the infecting material, be this material what it may, bears a close resemblance to that of the lower forms of fungi, and is favoured by like circumstances. It may be that the germs of some diseases multiply only within the animal organism; it is certain that the multiplication of others is favoured by their reception in a suitable soil with surround-

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ings of dampness and decaying organic matter and under reasonably high temperature.

From the above it follows that we may, for any of the infectious diseases, speak of its causes as primary and predisposing, the primary cause being the specific germ of the disease, probably always originating from some antecedent case, and the predisposing causes being those conditions which favour the development and reproduction of this germ.

Disease poisons vary as to the mode by which they are propagated from individual to individual. In some diseases the infection is carried suspended in the air, as in typhus. Again the poison is transmitted by the contamination of drinking water, as in typhoid, or by direct contact, as in glanders or malignant pustule; while in some cases the virus may be transmitted by all of these or by other means. These poisons differ also as to their tenacity of life, in whooping cough, for example, the contagion acts but through a brief space, and during a short time, actual reception of the breath of the affected individual appearing necessary for the propagation of the disease. In other cases, as in scarlet fever, the poison exhibits the most wonderful endurance and vitality, clinging to infected articles of dress or to houses for months or years. It is this tenacity of life on the part of some of the disease poisons that enables us to explain the appearance of the *first* case in many epidemics of several of the infectious diseases, the poison having lain dormant until favouring circumstances stimulated its development, the case from which the poison was originally derived having occurred long previously or at some far distant point.

In attempting the prevention of infectious diseases, we have first to undertake the destruction of the disease germs where we *know* them to exist, viz.: in the body of the sick: second, to close all channels by which they may be transmitted from the affected individual to others, or to lurking places when they may lie till they find a victim: third, to render the conditions unfavourable to the development, propagation and preservation of the germs which have escaped.

For the destruction of the disease germs within the body of the affected individual, we are in general powerless. In a few diseases we probably succeed in so doing, to at least a certain extent, but in by far the greater number we can do little other than to sustain the patient, guide and mitigate the course of the disease, and wait for the cycle of changes in the diseased process to complete itself. It is to the second and third means that we must look for success in the prevention of disease. For the arrest of the transmission of contagion to others, the first steps are the isolation of the sick and the prevention of approach to the dead, a course undoubtedly repugnant to our feelings in many cases, but one so essential that it will certainly in the future be enforced by an enlightened state medicine. Measures should also be taken to avoid accumulation and concentration of the poison in the sick room, and to neutralize and destroy the poisonous emanations of the sick as fast as they are given off. We can, as yet, fulfil these indications but imperfectly, yet can do much. The means to be used consist in free ventilation and the employment of volatile disinfectants such as chlorine, carbolic acid or sulphurous acid, together with the prompt disinfection and, if possible, destruction of all those solid and fluid matters derived from the body of the sick, which experience has shown to be presumptive carriers of contagion.

The third indication mentioned above, that of rendering the conditions unfavourable for transmission and multiplication of disease germs, is only to be fulfilled by the exercise of an intelligent supervision of the surroundings and mode of life of each member of the community. Conditions favouring the development of infectious disease may exist within the individual, for anything which depresses the vital powers or predisposes to disease in general may predispose to infectious disease. The more robust and perfect the health of the man, the less likely is he to contract infectious disease. The food supply of the people, the quality of their drinking water, their habits of life, such as personal cleanliness or the contrary, and the ventilation and warming of their dwellings, should all receive attention in this connection.

Experience has proved beyond a doubt that the condition of the water supply of a community is one of the most important factors in the causation of health or disease. This applies not only to the wholesomeness or otherwise of the water considered with reference to its chemical constitution or impregnation with mineral matter, but more especially to water as a carrier of disease germs from man to man. Water is of all other articles of human consumption that which is most easily and frequently contaminated. The connection of a cesspool or sewer with the water supply of a town has again and again caused epidemics of typhoid, and under similar circumstances might aid in the diffusion of cholera to an almost unlimited extent. Mere filtration of infected fluids through the soil is by no means certainly destructive of their power for evil. All depends upon the distance through which the fluid passes in the earth, and on the chemical constitution and porosity of the soil. Wells may be, and often have been, contaminated by leaky drains or sewers even when many feet distant. Porous or leaky water pipes passing near or through sewers are also active carriers of infection.* In fact, the minuteness of the individual germs and the smallness of the quantity of infecting material required to produce disease, render it almost impossible so to construct drains or sewers as to prevent injurious leakage or percolation. The only safety seems to be in a wide separation of the drainage system from the sources of water supply.

Any collections of filth, stagnant water, or decomposing offal are likely to afford a favourable soil for the development or preservation of disease germs. All such possible foci of infection should therefore be as soon as possible removed from the neighbourhood of human habitations, while in time of epidemic they should not only be removed but should in most cases be disinfected and where possible destroyed. This is more especially necessary with reference to night soil and other human excreta, which if not

* A striking instance of this occured during 1876 in the native police force of Yokohama, where an epidemic of typhoid fever amounting to 23 cases in a total of 200 persons, was clearly and unmistakably traced to the use of water from a certain well fed from the acqueduct, but of which the supply pipe passed directly through a large and foul sewer. In this case none were attacked save those who used the infected water, and measures taken for the correction of the evil were immediately followed by the cessation of the epidemic. The history of this outbreak, which is interesting on account of the clearness with which the connection of facts was traced, has been fully reported by the observer, Dr. D.B. Simmons, Surgeon to the Police Force, in the April number of the Am. Journal of Medical Science, 1877.

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already containing the germs of disease, afford the most favourable locality for their reception and development.

This subject will be continued in a future issue, when the details of the methods to be employed for prevention of disease will be considered, more especially in connection with what we believe to be important omissions from the new quarantine regulations.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Privileged Classes.

(From the "Choya Shimbun," 9th August, 1877.)

A title without privileges attached to it is a worthless honour. People are glad to have titles bestowed on them, because it is a mark of honour, and it grieves them when they are deprived of them because it brands them with disgrace. But when titles are bestowed they are always accompanied by certain rights and privileges, otherwise they would constitute no reward for noble actions, while their withdrawal would carry with it no disgrace. For instance, when Gombei is told that his name is changed to Hachibei, he will not on account of his change of name set to work to reform his conduct. If a farmer, because he committed some crime, were to be told that he would hereafter be called a merchant, what would he care? Such changes have no effect on character, for the simple reason that Gombei in no ways feels honoured by his name being changed to Hachibei, while the farmer suffers no disgrace from being called a merchant.

By the same course of reasoning depriving *samurai* of their rank of *shizoku* and calling them *heimin* has no longer any effect. At the present time if a *samurai* commits an offence, which according to the laws is punishable by one hundred days' imprisonment, he is merely deprived of his title. Thus while all offenders who are merely commoners have to toil at carrying earth and stone for making roads, the *samurai* can remain in idleness, although they may have committed crimes of equal gravity with those who suffer the punishment of hard labour.

When this law first came into operation, however, it was not intended thereby to treat the *samurai* with any special clemency. In former days there was, in their opinion, nothing so disgraceful as to be deprived of their title, for in feudal times a *samurai* was so far above the mass of the people, that a commoner had to stand one one side and make way for his superior to pass. In those days the richest merchants and wealthiest land owners would not have hesitated for a moment in giving up all their possessions, if only thereby they might become *samurai*, so precious did the title then seem. Moreover, everyone who held the rank of *samurai* had certain estates granted him by his lord, which no longer remained to him if he was deprived of his title. Thus loss of rank in those days was indeed a serious punishment.

But the *samurai* of to-day is a very different being from the *samurai* of former days, and it is hard to say what there is to distinguish him from the *heimin*. They are either defenders of their country or drones, or anything in fact, and to all intents and purposes they might just as well be *heimin*. If any farmer or merchant were told to-day that he could have the title of *shizoku* bestowed on him as a reward for having performed some praiseworthy act, he would be by no means pleased at the intended honour. What punishment, then, can it be to a man to be deprived of a title that no one deems it an honour to receive? Surely it can be none at all.

Now to punish the *samurai* by taking away their rank for the same crimes for which other men have to wear red cotton garments and work hard in the streets, is not in accordance with the spirit of the times. Moreover, when the *samurai* are given bonds for the pensions they have hitherto received from Government, then the bonds will become their own personal property of which the Government cannot deprive them. Thus the change of the name of *samurai* to *heimin* is nothing more than changing Gombei to Hachibei. We urgently request, therefore, that this law should be reformed, for under it the *samurai* are treated with too great clemency. Unless it be altered there is nothing to restrain the the *samurai* from committing crimes.

The same remarks hold good of the *kuazoku*.

Our Military System.

(From the "Akebono Shimbun," 3rd September, 1877.)

The military force, composed of volunteers most of whom are *samurai* and the standing army raised by general conscription, is a necessary establishment in the country at the present time, and destined to play an important part in its history. It is impossible as matters are at present to trust to the volunteers alone to defend the peace of the country, and no change can now be made in our military system. In time of such great emergency as the present the standing army is insufficient to resist the Satsuma insurgents, and new levies have to be raised. The question with which we now have to deal is whether our standing army should be increased or decreased.

In the olden times in Europe there were no standing armies, but as the rulers of the various countries acquired greater powers, their institution was found to be necessary, and thus at the present day each Empire has its standing army. The individual powers of the rulers have been curtailed, but the strength of the armies has been increased. The military forces of different nations are either smaller or greater according to the nature of the Government and the geographical position of the country. It is well known that in order to support standing armies the people have to be heavily taxed, whilst there is always the danger that rulers may make use of the military to enforce despotic measures, but the fact of their maintenance is sufficient to prove their necessity.

Now Japan has no neighbouring countries from whom inroads are to be feared, neither is there much danger of attacks from outside. Besides, we are on friendly terms with all the nations of the world, and there is no likelihood of any necessity arising for the sending out of hostile expeditions. Least of all does it appear likely that our Governmant would ever have recourse to the army to enforce despotic measures upon the people. There can therefore be no reason why our military force should be increased.

But it is urged by some that it is impossible to forsee what emergency may arise in the future, and in such a civil war as the present the Government has been sadly troubled by insufficiency of troops. This then would seem to show that the army ought to be increased.

Now we must bear in mind that Satsuma, against whom the Imperial troops have been so long struggling, has up to the present time been allowed to consider herself an independent province, and her *samurai* have been renowned for their skill in military science. It is on this account that the troops of the six garrisons, the Imperial guards, and the reserve forces have together proved insufficient for her subjugation. In the rebellions headed by Yeto Shimpei or Mayebara we had never to complain of paucity of troops, and when the present Satsuma insurrection has been suppressed, the peace of the nation will in all probability remain ever after undisturbed; that is to say, provided that the Government does not seek to enforce despotic measures, in which case no matter how strong the standing army, it would be worse than useless, as it would probably turn against the Government, which would be without any means of protection.

We trust therefore that the Government will be just and liberal in its dealings with the people, and set to work to frame a constitution that will prescribe bounds for the exercise of administrative powers. Then it will at once be able to reduce the military strength, the support of which is an unbearable burden upon the people.

The question may be asked, Is the present military system the best that could be adopted? We reply that it certainly is not. When Prussia was defeated by the forces under Napoleon, the latter forced her to bind herself not to keep an army of over fifty thousand men. Owing to this arrangement, in Prussia every man in turn underwent a short period of military service, so that in time the whole nation became trained in the use of arms. This is the system which we wish to see adopted in Japan, for by such means will the whole nation be brought to know the rights it is bound to defend, and be prepared to meet any internal disturbance or any attack from abroad, although the actual numerical strength of the standing army be very small.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

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A CHAPTER OF MODERN JAPANESE HISTORY.

After Imagawa Yoshimoto, the *Daimio* of the provinces of Tôtômi, Mikawa, and Suruga, was defeated and slain by the troops of Ota Nobunaga at the battle of Okehazama, in the year 1560, his son Ujizane turned *rônin*. His descendants also, down to the time of Oshiwo Heijibei, who was *Yoriki** under the Governor of Osaka at the end of the last century, remained *rônin*, and had no settled residence or occupation. This Oshiwo, who was a man of good repute, had a son born to him about the year 1792, who was named Heihachirô, the events of whose life are briefly recorded in the following narrative.

As a boy Heihachirô was remarkable for cleverness, and for his fondness for literature, fencing and all the accomplishments which go to make up the education of a *samurai*. At the age of fourteen or fifteen he set out for Yedo, having received permission from his father, in accordance with his wishes, to complete his education in that city. As he was travelling over Sudzuka-yama in the province of Isé, a pass nearly as high as that of Hakoné on the Tokaidô, he was stopped by two robbers of great stature, who came up and demanded his money, threatening to kill him unless their demand was complied with. Heihachirô, not being a youth easily frightened by such threats, determined not to yield without a struggle, and clutching one of the robbers, succeeded in hurling him over a precipice. Drawing his sword he then turned on the other, who was also armed, and they fought for some time. Finally they grappled, and Heihachirô managed to disable and bind his antagonist. He then said, "Your life is in my hands, but I will have mercy and spare you on certain conditions. You are a strong, able man. If I let you go free you must promise me that you will repent and lead a different career. Get your living by honest means, as you are quite capable of doing, and leave your present degraded mode of life." The fellow promised, and Heihachirô letting him go free, proceeded on his way to Yedo.

On his arrival there he became a student of the National University, and resided in the house of Hayashi Daikaku-no-Kami, the Director of the College. For a period of five years he pursued his studies with untiring diligence, and became the head student of the University and Professor of Literature. He was then compelled to return to Osaka in consequence of the illness of his father, who died very shortly after his return, and Heihachirô succeeded to his position and emoluments. Takaye Yamashiro-no-Kami, the then Governor of Osaka, hearing of the excellent abilities of the new *Yoriki*, appointed him to the position of judge, which office he discharged with great honour. In those days the judge was both the judge and the law, for legislation being then in its infancy, cases were mostly decided at the will of the judges. The consequence was that such judgments were mostly given as partiality might dictate, or bribes could buy, and the grossest injustice and corruption prevailed.

But this was not the way in which Heihachirô discharged his duties. All his judgments were delivered in a straightforward manner, and in accordance with strict justice. He never courted the favour of the powerful nor played into the hands of his friends, neither did he flatter his superiors nor despise those beneath him. His chief aim was to promote the welfare of the people, and after his official duties were discharged, he occupied his leisure in teaching a number of pupils fencing and literature.

As he had now arrived at the age of thirty and had no children, he adopted a pupil of his named Nishida Kakunosuke, who showed signs of great talent. Heihachirô had always been a special favourite with the Governor of Osaka, Takaye, who had long since recognised his abilities and on many occasions profited by his advice. Unfortunately for him, his patron was recalled to Yedo, and his place was filled by another Governor, a man of totally different character, who refused to listen to any of the representations which Heihachirô made on behalf of the welfare of the people. The latter, therefore, finding all his endeavours set at nought, and the workings of justice interfered with, resigned his post, settled certain property on his adopted son, and retired to his estates where he devoted his time entirely to the education of his pupils.

Now in those days a terribly selfish and oppressive spirit prevailed among the official and wealthy mercantile classes, and it had always been Heihachirô's earnest desire to bring about a better state of things and alleviate the condition of the people at large. The crops had for several years past been very bad, and the consequent high price of rice was causing much misery to the farmers and the poorer classes. It was in vain that Heihachirô and his son memorialised Atobe Yamashiro-no-Kami, the new Governor of Osaka, to take some steps to aid the suffering people. Their petitions were rejected and their representations remained unnoticed. Then Heihachirô in anger denounced the selfishness of the authorities, and seeing no other means of affording relief, sold his property and distributed the proceeds among the most needy.

From the commencement of the year 1836, heavy rain fell unceasingly, and so unusually cold was it that summer clothes could scarcely be worn in the sixth month (August according to present reckoning). During the same month there occurred a severe storm which nearly ruined the crops of the fifteen provinces of the Tôkaidô and Oshiu, already poor enough on account of the inclement season. The following month there was a still more violent tempest which uprooted trees, wrecked many vessels on the coast, broke down the river embankments, and caused floods which carried away houses and destroyed the remnant of the crops that the former gale had spared. In some regions the people were rendered utterly destitute and many died on the road-side of starvation. Such terrible sufferings from famine as those endured during this 7th year of Tempô have fortunately rarely been recorded in the history of Japan.

During the famine the Government authorities acted in the most shameful manner toward the helpless and destitute people. They cared only for their own selfish interests, and did nothing to relieve the starving population. The rich merchants, also, by means of bribes to the officials, taking advantage of the general distress bought up all the rice and other necessaries, and sold them again at outrageous prices, thus making capital out of the general misery and filling their own pockets at the expense of the starving thousands. Instead of doing anything for their assistance, they added to their own luxury and spent their ill-gotten gains in every kind of degraded pleasures.

To a man like Heihachirô, who had at heart only the well-being of the people, this state of things was unendurable, and in the following year, 1837, he determined to make an attempt to relieve the ever increasing misery, by overthrowing the corrupt officials, and depriving the merchants of their inhuman gains.

With this intent he got together a body of men to whom he stated his views, and drew out a manifesto to the following effect:—

"The Government most gravely mismanages the affairs of the State and uses no discrimination in its administration. The officials have no respect for the will of the Emperor, and act in utter violation of the laws established by the Tokugawa dynasty. Taxes are for ever being imposed and those who collect them seem insatiable. However great the sufferings of the people may be, the officials show not the slightest wish to do anything to alleviate them. They and the wealthy merchants indulge in every kind of luxurious pleasure, never showing an atom of sympathy with the distress of the poor. For these reasons it is decided that such officials must be destroyed, and the inhuman merchants be deprived of their wealth, that you, the people, may be relieved from your present misery. Should any uprising take place, select your leaders and come to our assistance, so that you may be transported from the tortures of hell to the happiness of Paradise?"

The above was written in the plainest and easiest Japanese style, so that farmers, women and children could read and understand it. At the end the proclamation was inscribed "Punishment from Heaven." It was then enveloped in silk with the words "Heaven's commands to the farming class," and distributed throughout the provinces of Settsu, Kawachi, Idzumi and Harima, copies being pasted on the pillars of every Bhuddist temple and Shintô shrine.

* An officer with magisterial power, who in time of war was called upon to perform military service.

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Now the 19th of the second month (April) was appointed as the day on which Hori Iga-no-Kami, the Governor of East Osaka, and Atobe Yamashiro-no-Kami, the Governor of the Western districts, should meet and inspect the various wards of the city. It was also arranged that they should spend some portion of the day in recreation at the residence of a *Yoriki*, by name Asaoka, which stood exactly opposite the house of Heihachirô. The latter, taking immediate advantage of this opportunity, at once called together his party, made up of *Yoriki*, *Dôshin*, *Rônin*, students and the more wealthy farmers of the neighbourhood, the most prominent among whom was Hashimoto Chubei of Hanniaji-mura, whose daughter was a mistress of Heihachirô, and told them that although their plans of action were scarcely matured, it would never do to let so good an occasion for carrying out their intentions slip by. It was therefore agreed that they should fall on the two Governors when they were feasting in Asaoka's house, and having killed them sieze the castle, and after forcing the wealthy merchants to give up their property distribute it among the poor people.

Now by his mistress, Chubei's daughter, Heihachirô had one son named Hanjirô, who was then two years old, and before entering upon his daring project he secretly had both mother and child conveyed out of Osaka,and sent to some distant province where they could hide in safety.

The appointed day drew near, and orders were conveyed to the neighbouring farmers through Chubei to meet at the house of Heihachirô early on the morning of the 19th instant, as some presents were there awaiting them. On the night of 18th it was the turn of two *yoriki* named Koidzumi and Seda, both belonging to Heihachirô's party, to keep watch at the Government Office. It was therefore decided that as soon as the two Governors had set out they should fire the Office, and thus cause confusion that would be favourable to the carrying out of Heihachirô's plans.

Unfortunately for their success, one of the conspirators named Hirayama, a *Dôshin*, distrusting the success of the movement, went to Governor Atobe and disclosed the whole plot. Atobe was thunderstruck by the intelligence, and after consulting with Governor Hori, sent Hirayama early on the morning of the 18th to Yedo to convey the news to the *Bakufu*, Heiachirô being in the meantime entirely ignorant that he had been betrayed. On the 18th the Governors, intending to examine Koidzumi and Seda, ordered them to their presence. They immediately surmised that the plot had been discovered and attempted to escape. Koidzumi found himself surrounded by a body of *samurai*, and after bravely fighting for some time was cut down. Seda, however, succeeded in cutting his way through his assailants, and making good his escape, ran to the house of Heihachirô and informed him that he had been betrayed and that the whole conspiracy was known. Seeing no other alternative Heihachirô then decided to commence the fight rather than wait and be attacked.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 19th rockets and guns were fired to call the forces together. They had fire-arms and several pieces of cannon, and were likewise armed with spears and swords. Heihachirô, after setting fire to his own house, marched out at the head of his men. They fired the city in various parts, and extorting money from the wealthier merchants permitted the poor to take what they pleased. Osaka was very soon almost entirely in flames, the clouds of smoke that rose hanging over the city like a pall. The greatest confusion prevailed, women with their children on their backs, and the aged and helpless carried or led by the younger and stronger, struggling together in their efforts to escape the conflagration.

Heihachirô's forces gradually swelled in numbers, and were divided into two bodies, one commanded by himself in person, and the other by Oye Shôjirô. The authorities, on the other hand, were not idle. Tajima-no-Kami, the Commandant of the fortress, with the two Governors doing their best towards defending themselves. Stockades were thrown up round the Castle, while the *Yoriki* and *Dôshin* were sent out against the rioters. The fight was desperate on both sides, and the sounds of the firing and shouts of the combatants could be heard for miles. In spite, however, of their desperate bravery, the forces of Heihachirô, entirely out-numbered by the Government troops, were in the end utterly routed.

Heihachirô perceiving that there was now no longer any hope of success determined te destroy himself, but just as he was drawing his sword to inflict the fatal cut he was siezed from behind, and a voice entreated him to commit no such act. Looking round he saw a priest of tall stature, who addressing him said, "I am the robber who attacked you on Sudzuka-yama many years ago. Acting on your warning I changed my mode of life and entered the priesthood. I have been for a long time in Osaka, and knew that Oshiwo Heihachirô was the boy whom I once attempted to rob, but I was ashamed to show my face and therefore never made myself known to you. Hearing that you were leading the present attempt, I determined to come to your assistance, but found that it was too late and that the day was already lost. You once spared my life, and it was owing to your advice that I was led back to an honourable calling. I look upon you as my greatest benefactor, and all I ask is to be able to repay your kindness in the past."

With these words he threw off his clothes and made Heihachirô put them on. Then dressing himself in Heihachirô's garments, and telling him to make good his escape and bidding him farewell, he appeared before the Government troops and called out "I am Oshiwo Heihachirô and am determined to die on this spot. Come now therefore and attack me!" He was soon surrounded and for a time fought desperately. At last, disabled by many wounds, he jumped into the flames of a burning house, his last wish being to delude his opponents into believing that it was Heihachirô who thus perished. When the body was rescued from the flames, however, although the features were unrecognisable, its remarkable size proved that it could not be Heihachirô, who was a man of small stature, and it was shown to be a trick to induce the authorities to believe that the latter had thus met his death.

The struggle had now come to an end. The rioters were completely routed, but their leader succeeded in making good his escape. The flames of the burning city were not extinguished until the morning of the 21st, up to which time 18,247 houses, 400 large godowns, 703 smaller godowns and five large bridges had been swept away. Such was the result of this outbreak, which with one exception, the fight at Amakusa, was attended with more serious loss than any disturbance during the whole of the Tokugawa dynasty, and which would probably have been far greater had the plot not been disclosed.

Heihachirô, believing that he was more certain of concealment in Osaka where so great confusion reigned, than if he were to hide in some distant place, went with his son to the house of a cloth merchant named Miyoshiya Gorobei, who lived at Abura-cho, and whose wife was also a daughter of Chubei and sister of his mistress. Here they lay hid in a room that was entered only by Gorobei and his wife, their presence being unsuspected by any other member of the household. The *Bakufu* were, in the meantime, sending detectives to every part of the country to try and discover Heihachirô's place of concealment, but they could learn nothing of his whereabouts.

Now in Gorobei's employ it happened that there was a maid servant whose family lived in the neighbouring village of Hirano. Her term of service expired in March of this year, and she returned to her home. One day she happened casually to remark that she could not understand why Gorobei had lately been in the habit of using so much rice, for that more was boiled every day than the family could possibly consume, and yet it always disappeared. Now when some gossips in the village heard this, they remembered that the wife of Gorobei was related to Heihachirô's mistress, and they suspected that the merchant might be concealing the leader of the riot. They communicated their suspicions to the authorities, who immediately arrested Gorobei and his wife, and examined them before the Court. Then they confessed that from the 23rd of February up to the date of their examination, the 27th of March, Heihachirô and his son had been hidden in their house. Detectives were at once sent to the spot, Gorobei's wife being compelled to act as guide. The house was surrounded while a few proceeded to the room where Heihachirô and his son were concealed. Immediately the latter perceived that they were discovered, they set fire to some gunpowder that

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they had kept by them, and amid the flames and smoke of the burning house, they both committed *seppuku*.

Thus ended the life of a man endowed with singular ability and of marked attainments, at the age of forty-five, his only crime being that he was too anxious for the welfare of the people. As for Gorobei, his property was confiscated, his wife was exiled and himself died in prison.

A few words about Hanjirô, the child who was sent away into safety with his mother before Heibachirô caused the outbreak which cost him his life. The mother after roaming about the country, finally came to Kagoshima with the child, but still fearing that the *Bakufu* would discover them, settled in the island of Amakusa. The boy as he grew up showed wonderful talent for all branches of military science. These youthful promises have been amply fulfilled, for the boy Hanjirô has developed into the famous Satsuma *samurai* and leader KIRINO.

JAPANESE SERMON.

FROM THE KIUÔ-DÔWA, 2ND VOLUME, 1ST SECTION.

"That which is truly cleansed day by day is day by day renewed." These words are taken from the teachings in the Daigaku and refer to the cleansing or purifying of a people.*

In old times in China, a certain great and good king called Tô ruled over the province of In. At first he was ruler of but a small state, but because of his great virtues he rose to be Emperor and was the first of a line of kings who ruled for 600 years. Though thus so great and wise a prince, in order to be ever self-watching he caused the above words to be inscribed in the vessel he used for his daily ablutions. As I said last night, each one of us when born, receives of heaven a pure heart, but by reason of covetousness this pure heart is tainted. For instance, a man's body is naturally clean, but if he perform dirty work his body becomes dirty. But at the same time, if he but cleanse himself with water he is again clean as he was at the first. Then if he be neglectful he becomes dirty again. Therefore, if the body be continually cleased it continues pure. So it is with the conscience. Although once tainted by the lust of gain, by daily self-examination, by daily purifying the conscience, the natural virtues remain intact and by these means, to speak in a large sense, is a whole country governed, or to speak in a smaller sense, by these means is a household governed. Clearly understanding this principle then, did the Chinese prince inscribe these words, and furthermore, to convey the idea of sincerity, he wrote, "That which is *truly* cleansed day by day is day by day renewed". In this wise did Tô fulfil the distinct decree of heaven. Now if even for a wise man such as he it were necessary to be day by day ever watching himself, how is it that we creatures who know nothing go heedlessly along like a gourd going down a stream, with neither aim nor object, bumping our heads here and our noses there, and feeling no shame thereat, but scolding and storming and thereby thinking to manage our households. Is not all that very absurd? He who would control others must first have a care that he has a clear conscience, else his efforts are vain. Although we may once in a way have purified our conscience we do no more, but leave the rest undone. Think well now. In the morning you clear away the dust from your window frames, and so for that day dust there is none and they are clean, but the next look again and behold more dirt has accumulated. Leave this now as it is the next day and then the next, and in ten days time there will be upwards of an inch of dust there. It is the same with our hearts; we cleanse them for one day, but we are content with this, and by and by they are begrimed with dust like the windows aforesaid. Then, on the other hand, although we may ply the duster each morning, if we do this here and there in a careless manner the dust still remain in the corners. If we cleanse at all let it be done with care. But if I speak in this way but of cleaning windows, and forget the purifying of the heart, I shall commit a grave error. This puts me in mind of a story.

The other year, when I was down in Banshiu, a certain man told me that there was at that time in the vicinity a † *chajin* who had built a small room of two mats area. Of course, after the manners of lovers of art, the place was put up in quaint fashion, with a rustic roof and window. So the matman having fitted in the mats, the paper hanger finished the papering, and the sliding screens adjusted, he employed a little boy and girl solely to wait at tea drinkings, and these he set to clean the premises. Well, the cleaning finished, the master came forth to inspect the same. What with cleaning what was already clean there was really nothing to be said, but mine host was not to be thus satisfied, so producing from his pocket a magnifying glass he proceeded to examine the corners of the sliding screens. "How," quoth he, "could I bring guests into such an ill-cleaned room as this is. Just bring the cleaning implements from my room will you. I see nothing will do but I must dust the place myself;" and so on, scolding in a most causeless manner. Forthwith the youngsters bring a box, from which he takes the implements aforesaid, which turn out to be, item one, a finely cut piece of bamboo such as they spit fish upon; item two, a piece of silk rag; and third, a piece of hollow bamboo like a fire blower. Were not these strange implements? Then what do you think he does? To the end of the bamboo rod he affixes the silk rag, and carefully cleans one by one the cross bars in the window frame, blowing the while carefully into each corner through the blower aforesaid. Really it was a terrible business. Well, this finished, our friend being satisfied, drew back, and sitting down with his tobacco box in the centre of the room, took a glance around him. It was just then more than‡ half-past four, and as the room faced the east the sun shone in through the window, when what thought possessed him? He summoned the youngsters suddenly to him. "Just go down to the cooper at the corner and bring me a fir tub of the largest size". Off go the two, and by and by return bearing with some difficulty a huge tub between them. "How now, don't put it down there," cries our host, "take it to the well and scour it thoroughly with a straw scrubber inside and outside, and underneath, then fill it with clean water and get Chôshichi to help you up with it carefully to the roof here." The children having done this, "Here" cries he, "Satsu, there's a new Corean fan in my room. Bring it to me." With this he strips him to the waist, and with great importance plunges the fan plump into the water, then all dripping as it is he thrusts it into the ray of sunlight, waving it up and down, to and fro, as though beckoning to some one or other. What was the object of this, think you? The slanting ray of sunlight was full of fine dust, and the sight annoying him, this was his way of removing it! A most wonderful love of cleanliness that, wasn't it? This is the way with us all. We do not cleanse our hearts, but allow vanity and love of self to gain the upper hand, till we become as eccentric as this man I have just told you of. With such a heart as that, though one thought to direct a household, nothing would go as one wished. Oh, the goodwife of that house is terribly slow; or the goodman of this house is very quick tempered; or our clerks are very stupid; or, again, our master will not keep his wits about him—and eight hundred growls without ceasing. Look well to this now. If these folks had their way what a state of things it would result in. Say something, and this irascible husband scolds his wife with "How can one keep house in these hard times with a dull witted dolt like you." Then jumping up angrily from bed, "Why don't you light the kitchen fire? There's nothing one sets you to do but you bungle and make a mess of." And so on all day and every day. Now if it were all as the good man wished; if the wife were short tempered, the son and the son's wife were cross grained; if the clerk and the boy drudge were over quick and the very cook irascible, if these, I say, were all like their master, what a state of affairs it would be. Why it would be up in the middle of the night, and open the door, and dust the mats, and cook the victuals, and the whole house scurrying round hither and thither. Then the rice would be burnt, the bottom of the pot would be smoke begrimed, the teapot would be broken, the oil pot upset, for all the world like holding a mat beating all the year round. Would all that be good now?

* The first of the four junior Chinese classics, viz. Daigaku, Chiuyo, Rango and Môshi.

† A votary of the well known *chanoyu*, or tea drinkings.

‡ i.e. 11 o'clock by our time.

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Then think well again. The wife on her part is of a deliberate nature. See her at the end of the year going on as if there were three new year's months. "What with a temper like my good man's," she complains, "neither body nor soul can put up with it. It's really too hard to bear." If all again were as she would have it—if father and child and servants were all easy going there would be no victuals to eat. The small boy gets up about midday and opens the door to go out, when the good wife thrusts her head out like a turtle from under the bedclothes. "Well, shall I set about waking up the household," says she. To which the goodman, half waking half sleeping. "What would you do getting up at this time, it is'nt twelve yet." Whereupon, thinks the maid, coolly to herself, "Ah, I'll make the tea along with the evening rice." All this would never do. Each one of us has a different disposition, and with this difference in nature a household is governed. For instance, when the carpenter builds a house he neither does so entirely with long boards nor again with thick ones alone. It's just so with our household. Some are quick in temper and others are slow. Some are obstinate and some are dogmatic, and there is a use for each and all of these. But again, if there is no discipline, these differences give rise to trouble and everything goes wrong. There are four or five girls playing on the guitar. If they all play the same tune in the same manner it is nothing but so much noise and has no attraction. Some must play treble and some base, and thus there is melody and we are gratified. Then, furthermore, we introduce the *koto*, and the violin, and the drum, and the flute, and the bell, and with these additions we gradually acquire a pleasing orchestra. But then again, if they do not play regularly in the same time *niagari* or *sansagari* all together, the effect is very bad. So it was that the wise men in teaching music used the eight sounds produced by metal, stone, string, bamboo, parchment, wood, etc. What do we not owe to them for this instruction. In building houses the measure is essential to the carpenter, time is essential to harp and guitar accompaniments, and filial piety is the essential of a household. Possessed of these, all else goes smoothly along.

Long ago in China there were three friends, one of whom was blind, another deaf, and the third a cripple. These three would often go a drinking together, and as a pastime the blind man would sing, the cripple beat time, and the deaf man dance. One day while in the midst of their revel, a fire broke out hard by, and people flew hither and thither giving the alarm. The blind man was the first to hear this and made to escape, but knew not which way to turn. The cripple, again, perceived the fire but being a cripple could not stand up. How pitiful the case of the deaf man! He had his back to the fire and didn't even attempt to flee. They were all in imminent peril of death, when some one running in, caused the blind man to take the lame one on his back, and the deaf one to take the blind man's hand, while the cripple gave directions which way to move. In this wise the deaf man perceived the fire and lead the blind man, while the blind man, though he could not see the way, was strong in the legs and carried the cripple, and so lead by the deaf one they fled the danger. This very entertaining story a certain scholar related to me. The differences in opinion of a household are just like this. Take good care all of you. Those who will not learn what is good are the blind; those who do not listen to the counsels of parents are the deaf; those who dislike working are the cripple of our story, and such are, mayhap, to be met with in the world. But, nevertheless, on they go scolding about in the same egotistical manner, and yet with all their endeavours the affairs of the house will not go evenly. How should they go evenly? Neither master, nor man, nor mother, nor child have the essential of filial piety, and so things go awry as a matter of course. The conscience being black, we ourselves go wrong. If we ourselves go wrong the house goes wrong also. In all things it is necessary to cleanse the conscience. If we neglect to wash our garments, anon the wash tub is full of animalculæ. In the same way neglect the cleansing of the heart, and all sorts of animalculæ are generated in the household, and master and mistress, boy and maid, all go scolding round.

To such as these their fellow men appear fools, they only being wise; those they like are good, and those they dislike bad; those who speak well of them, though known to be flatterers, they somehow or other approve, while those who detract from them they abhor; they envy the talented, and hate success; they annoy others, and are themselves arrogant; in public they are fair spoken, while in secret they serve but their own interests. These all are pests begotten of neglect in cleansing. We must be ever watching.

Môshi has said "Giyô and Shun were sages from their birth, while Tô and Bu attained thereto." Wise men such as Giyô and Shun had knowledge inborn, and acted in accordance therewith, so that without striving thereat they were wise men. In the case of King Tô again, by daily cleansing the heart and by daily self-restraint he preserved his shining virtues, and became one of the wise. The Sho Kiyô in praising these virtues says, "He listens to reproof and disobeys not, he teaches others, and when they learn not, thinks of his own shortcoming." When we consider this there can be no doubt that he remembered well the plain and distinct law, and reaped the benefit of this daily self purification. How then in the case of ourselves who neglect instruction, who practice no restraint, who go on in our own selfish ways—how *should* we be good people. The way we become such good-for-nothings is after all from the evil habits begotten in our childhood. "Oh!" cry the parents, "let him tear the paper screens or he will fall ill." Or, "Don't scold him or such and such a complaint will break out," and all the rest of it, so that when he grows up he listens to no one, and when people are not as he wishes, he gets in a passion, thinking himself the only wise one, and that there is no one like him, and his heart is soon as worthless as a ball of charcoal,—and all this quickly as a conjuror's trick. "The child of a strict house knows no strictness," as the saying goes. That is to say, that those brought up from their youth in a strict household are not aware of this strict treatment. Try to cure a selfish person in a hurry and he sulks and weeps by himself in a corner. This all arises, as the saying is, from the overweaning love of parents, such as lose their heads in pampering their offspring. Those who think that, even without teaching, the child becomes the man, make a great mistake. For instance, you may sow rice or wheat and these bear fruit without doubt, but fail to manure, weed and tend them, and the seed will not ripen. It is the same with our children. Is it not an injustice to leave a child to run wild, untaught, letting him grow up as best he may, and then to complain that he is not like his fellows? Such a patient is hard to cure. How are we to deal with those who do not learn to write quickly, and who hate books? Fortunately the moral teachings of the scholar Sensha Ishida are comprehensible even to the unlearned. Examine but once the conscience and you will see that there is nothing evil in our natures. Take this blameless heart for your guide, and you will perform your duties as befits your station. I trust each of you will strive his utmost. Although I speak thus, I don't mean to say that letters are unneeded. "Work, and read when you've leisure," as the saying is: let those who have the time read as much as possible. But for each of you who have your parents, your master, and your daily tasks to attend to, if you would avoid injuring the interests of others, you have but little time for books. At the same time you can't go on without learning something, so as a last resource study, say, the moral teachings, that you may avoid at any rate doing any great wrong—this is my advice to busy people such as I am. In teaching, to choose your time is of the first importance. You may sow seed in Winter, but nothing grows, because you are out of season. Ginseng is a capital medicine, but it is useless when applied to one who is stunned by a fall from a second story. These teachings aforesaid are well suited to you busy wardsmen. But it's a vexatious matter to have something in view and not to accomplish our object.

With regard to this there is an amusing story. Please wake up and attend.

In a certain street there was a wedding feast. Well, there were present first 'the oldest inhabitant,' and the ward officers and householders, and all sorts of good things were brought out. Now the old party aforesaid was so poor a drinker, that a mere drop of *saké* was

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enough to make him drunk; so that while the cup was passing he sat wearily by. The host was sorry to see this, and said, "Old gentleman, you do not drink, and all this must weary you. Pray have some sweets." And with that some candies were placed in an ancient figured jar of Chinese workmanship and set before him. All present exclaimed, "Ah well thought of. Pray partake of them, Sir." "Thank you, I will," says the old man, and draws the jar to him. In inserting his hand he seemed to have some trouble with the wrist, and forced his hand down into the jar. But on trying to withdraw his hand his wrist had stuck there and could not be got out, let him twist or tug as he might. While in this dilemma a neighbour saw his plight, and asked what the matter was. "Oh, my hand has got a little wedged and I can't get it out easily," and with that he pulls a long face. "Dear me, that's a pity. Let me get hold of it, and you pull as hard as you can." So getting round he pulls from one side and the old man pulls towards him—both of them at once with an "Eiya!"—"That's like Kagekiyo and Mionoya struggling for the helmet," says one, and at this there is a roar of laughter. But the old man was very far from laughing, and whimpered with a tearful face, "Oh dear, it hurts so, and I can't get it out." Then there was a dreadful to-do. Send for the doctor, cries one, or a bone-setter, says another, and the whole fun of the feast is spoiled, when one of the five guests steps out, with "Gentlemen, pray do not excite yourselves. I have heard that one called Shiba Onkô, when a boy, was one day playing with a number of children beside a large jar, when one of them fell into it. On seeing this they all ran off, except Shiba Onkô, who seized a stone which came handy, and threw it at the jar. The vessel broke and the child that had fallen in escaped with his life. A certain one told me this, and the case is very similar to that of the old gentleman's. Now I will be Shiba Onkô, and if you'll excuse me for saying so, whatever the value of this porcelain, the old man's arm cannot be sacrificed to it." With that he pompously takes a pipe, the old man with a sorry face holding out the captive hand the while, and with one stroke breaks the jar. The sweetmeats flew about the room like a lot of snow flakes. "There, it's all right now," cry all,—but when they say the old man's hand the murder was out: —*he had grasped a whole fistful of sweetmeats.* Is not that a funny story? Had he but relinquished the sweets his hand had come out easily, but having once clutched he obstinately clung to them however much his hand were cramped. In this way no ease can be procured. Speaking thus I seem to imply but the grasping of riches, but it's not that alone. There are those who grasp at good looks, at wisdom, at palliation of their faults or at position or riches, and determined to hold on go hawking these about, so that they are unable to learn, they have no peace, nor are they able to practice self control. They go about holding their sides and screwing up their faces, or drowning their sorrows in liquor. Well, it's an unfortunate thing, and there's no use saying aught after the jar is broken. Before destroying one's property it is well to have a care.

And yet some cry, "*My* conscience is quite clear; *my* virtues are intact; there's no need in *me* of cleansing."—To illustrate this, it is as though a blind man like myself set out on his travels alone, and stopping the night at a friendly inn, requests to be started off the next morning at 7 o'clock. Mine host consents, and rouses his guest betimes. The latter makes his preparations and is starting stick in hand, when the host remarks, "It's still pitch dark so you had better take a lantern." "What! a blind man with a lantern." "No, no, you won't want it for yourself, but if you go hobbling about the road in the dark travellers will knock against you. That's why I said take a lamp." "Ah, to be sure, though I shouldn't bump against any one, others who are not blind might bump against me. Then pray lend it to me" And away he goes, lantern in hand. He gets some five or six hundred yards on his way, when one comes 'thump' up against him. At this, in great wrath, he cries, "Is that fellow blind who comes knocking against me?" To which the other, also in a passion,—"I'm not blind, it's you who are blind, you idiot." "No, no, I may be blind, but I don't knock against people, there's no doubt that you are the blind one." The other, angrier still, cries, "What proof have you that I am blind?" "Oh proof enough; don't you preceive this lantern," and he thrusts out his lamp, *which had gone out as he issued from the house at starting.* An unlucky blind man, was he not?

Those who go about with extinguished lanterns, and think they burn bright, are such as have lost sight of, and believe their selfish hearts to be, their conscience; those who never think of self purification or restraint, closely resemble our blind man. I trust each of you will daily examine himself, that his light go not out.

Correspondence

MR. ASTON'S GRAMMAR.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir,—I am quite prepared, if suitable occasion offer, to attack directly the hypothesis that there once existed in the Japanese language a verb *nu* meaning 'to be,' to which a variety of existing grammatical forms owe their origin. At present, however, I shall confine myself to the easy task of showing that that hypothesis receives no additional support whatever from the three so-called new facts which your Reviewer puts forward in his critique of Mr. Aston's work. In doing so I must, of necessity, to some extent strike indirectly at the hypothesis itself.

Let me begin, then, by pointing out that one of your Reviewer's three facts is not a new fact at all, but simply the same fact appearing in another place. Loochooan being merely a dialect of Japanese, the negative forms *nomanu* and *noman* are clearly identical, the only and immaterial difference being that the final vowel, which is now silescent even in Japanese, has, it appears, in Loochooan, become completely silent. In supposing, therefore, the Loochooan negative form *noman* to lend any additional weight to Mr. Aston's hypothesis, your Reviewer has simply fallen into the not uncommon inductive fallacy of using for the purpose of verification one of the very facts which his hypothesis was originally framed to colligate.

Then with regard to another of the so-called facts, "the archaic future in *na*," your Reviewer now admits that there is room for doubt as to whether it does strengthen the hypothesis. But he might fairly have enlarged this admission considerably. There is room for doubt on the more fundamental question whether "the archaic future in *na*" ever existed at all. It is true there is the authority of Motowori for supposing that in such forms as *taworana* the *na* is merely the equivalent of the ordinary *n* of the future. But this dictum assuredly receives no countenance either from the other native authorities on grammar, nor from the analogy of the language itself. The explanation given by Keichiu of such forms is that they are abbreviations of the ordinary future in *n* and the ordinary interjection *na; taworan na* being, as might have been inferred from the well-known tendency of the older language to avoid double consonants, shortened into *taworana*, just as *arazan nari* is shortened into *arazanari*. And in the *Kotodama no Shirube*, one of the latest and best treatises on the particles, the author, contrasting the two opposing explanations, points out that there is no reason for supposing that *na* and *n* are transmutable, and decides in favour of Keichiu's as being the less violent hypothesis. So far therefore from being an admitted fact, available for the support of a paradoxical hypothesis, "the archaic future in *na*" is itself simply a dubious speculation of a single grammarian, opposed alike to the weight of authority and the whole analogy of the language.

There remains then the single fact—which I accept as such on trust from your Reviewer—that in Loochooan, a dialect of Japanese, the conclusive form of the verb ends in *un* instead of in *u*. Your Reviewer considers that, of the two, *nomun* is the older, *nomu* the more recent form. I confess I should draw exactly the opposite conclusion. The statement that 'the longer of two forms is almost invariably the more original' is one which is subject to considerable qualifications and exceptions, and one of the most notorious of the exceptions is in the case of forms whose lengthening consists in the addition or insertion of this very letter *n*. The addition of an euphonic *n* at the end of grammatical forms is a very familiar phenomenon,

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Witness, in Latin, the forms *alioquin*, and *ceteroquin* beside *alioqui* and *ceteroqui*, and, in Greek, φησιν, φασιν, δεικνυσιν, τυπτουσιν, τυπτωσιν, ετυπτεν and a host of similar forms, lengthened from φησι, &c., by the addition, not shortened by the omission, of the final *n*. In these cases it is perfectly certain that the longer form is not the more original; and, judging from them, it seems surely not improbable that the final *n* in the Loochooan form *nomun* owes its origin to a similar euphonic tendency. But even if it should turn out that the final *n* is an inseparable component of the word, the case for its antiquity is not a whit stronger. For the addition and insertion of *n* in roots is even a much commoner phenomenon than its use as an euphonic final. Witness, in Latin, such forms as *find-o, fid-i; scind-o, scid-i; string-o, stric-tum; fing-o, fictum;* as well as *cern-o* (transpos. for *cren-o*), *cre-vi; spern-o* (transpos. for *spren-o*), *spre-vi; stern-o, stra-vi*; and, in Greek, such forms δακν-ω, (ε)δακ-ον; τεμν-ω, (ε)ταμ-ον, not to speak of such forms as λανθαν-ω, λαμβαν-ω, θιγγαν-ω, from λαθ, λαβ, and θιγ, where the epenthesis is actually two-fold. That in all these cases the forms lengthened by *n* are not the more original forms, is as certain as that the trunk of a tree is older than its branches. But perhaps the most telling illustration of the fallaciousness of the rule so broadly laid down by your Reviewer is to be found in the case he has himself chosen, the verb 'to drink.' In Greek the root is πι (fut. πι-ομαι, aor. ε-πι-ον; Latin *bi-bere*); yet the Greek word for I drink is not πι-ω but πιν-ω. It might seem, then, not to be so certain as your Reviewer thinks, that *nomun* is a more original form than *nomu*.

But supposing that all this were otherwise. Supposing that the linguistic processes made known to us by the study of the Aryan Languages are no guide whatever to us in dealing with the Alatyan; and that *nomun* is, after all, really the older form. What would follow from the fact? Surely this, that, so far from lending support to Mr. Aston's theory, it is demonstrably antagonistic to it unless by the aid of a further gratuitous hypothesis. For all that Mr. Aston's hypothesis supposes or requires is, that the conclusive form of the Japanese verb end in *u*, which it does; by your Reviewer's hypothesis it should end in *nu*, which it does not, and which there is not a particle of reason for supposing that it ever did. Your Reviewer might be fairly asked to declare which of the alternative hypotheses he adheres to as regards the final *u*; whether Mr. Aston's, that it is the vocalised *n* of the supposed verb 'to be,' or his own, that it is a meaningless neutral vowel, put in to connect that verb with the root of the main verb. It cannot be derived from both origins. Does he suppose that his own *u*, the connecting vowel, has formed a crasis with Mr. Aston's *u*, the vocalized *n*? In that case, if analogy is worth anything as a guide, the resultant *u* ought surely to be long, which it is not, and which there is no reason to suppose it ever was. Or does he suppose that, after taking the trouble to hitch itself on to the roots of all other verbs by means of the neutral and meaningless connecting vowel *u*, this wonderful verb *nu* has simply dropped off again, body and sleeves, leaving not a trace of its presence behind? The originality of such an hypothesis is only equalled by its ingenuity. Altogether, the verb *nu*, 'to be,' conjured up in order to supply an origin for a lot of grammatical forms, reminds one irresistibly of the elephant in the Hindoo cosmology, called in to support the world. And your Reviewer has now made the parallel complete. His ingeniously imagined connecting vowel *u* is the antitype of the tortoise which supports the elephant.

On the alleged difficulties which the hypothesis would clear up, I need not say much; as, in the case of two of them at least, your Reviewer, instead of specifying them, has chosen merely to indicate vaguely their existence. As regards the only one which be fully particularises, the appositive use of the genitive particle, it is sufficient to observe that the expression *Yamato* NO *kuni* finds its counterpart in every particular in the expression "the county OF Middesex," and that the explanation which connects the *no* with a verb meaning 'to be,' is as presumably erroneous as the same explanation undoubtedly is in the case of the corresponding English preposition.

Your reviewer has remarked, with indisputable truth, that the science of language stands closer than any other to the science of the human mind. If he will only follow out the train of thought which he struck upon in his remarks on the genitive case, I think he will be led to perceive that to acquiesce in a theory which ascribes to the faded features of the verb 'to be' the distinctness and freshness of the locative case, is simply to ignore the clearest and surest of the contributions to our knowledge of the workings of the intellect which the study of comparative philology has made.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

SHOSEI.

PRINCE BISMARCK AT HOME.

In a few months it will be exactly fifteen years since Prince Bismarck, then simply Herr von Bismarck-Schönhausen, entered for the first time as Prussian Premier the ancient mansion of the Podewils family, in which for decades the Foreign Office had been established. He came straight from Paris, where he had been for a short while Prussian Minister, and fresh from the study of the Napoleonic ideas. Conscious that he was regarded with distrust as the pledged supporter of the unpopular monarchical régime, he did not anticipate any very lengthened tenure of his new office, and it was only after a considerable time that he felt himself sufficiently firm in his position to send for his wife and children, whom he had left behind in Paris. Even when he was permanently settled at Berlin, the Minister failed to conciliate the good-will of his countrymen. He marked his sense of their coldness by withdrawing from society and devoting himself exclusively to the discharge of official duties and the education of his children. Possibly to this period of retirement may be attributed his indifference to public opinion and bitterness of humour. A charge however, was to come. After the war of 1865 Bismarck found himself the idol of the people, and altered his mode of life accordingly. He flung open his salons, which no longer sufficed for his requirements. Some years later the adjoining palace of Prince Radziwill was acquired at a high price as a temporary residence of Prince Bismarck during the restoration of the Foreign Office, and here it may be that he will ultimately fix his permanent abode. For the present, however, his home is still at No. 76 of the aristocratic Willhelmstrasse.

A century ago, when Berlin was surrounded by walls which continued to exist until about 1860, the upper portion of the Wilhelmstrasse was the quarter of the town chiefly affected by ministers and diplomatists. Bismarck's residence, lying exactly half-way between the Leipziger and Wilhelmstrasse, is a one-storied building, devoid of every external ornament. The frontage is extensive and embraces about twelve windows. The entrance to the house is on the right-hand side. After having crossed through the large portico one arrives at a staircase, symbolically guarded by two sphinxes' heads. On the ground floor are the official bureaus, and up stairs the private rooms of the Chancellor. These apartments, furnished at the beginning of the century, consisting of a large dancing-room over the gateway and four large drawing-rooms, reserved for the reception of guests and other social purposes, look out upon the street. The large lofty library or study of the Chancellor is situated at the back, and commands a view of the magnificent garden. Since Bismarck left intercourse with foreign diplomatists to Baron Bülow, the Secretary of State, he seldom appears within the chambers really constituting the Foreign Office. Private telegraph-wires keep him informed of the course of affairs, and he issues his instructions accordingly. Formerly the hours chiefly devoted by Bismarck to work were in the night. Latterly, however, an increase of his neuralgic pains has warned him not to turn night into day. Imperatively admonished by his doctors, he no longer indulges in the heavy drinks—notably porter mixed with champagne—which used to be his favorite beverages. At his meals, only the lightest and most digestible dishes make their appearance. He himself draws up every morning with his *chef de cuisine* the *menu* for the day, and even if Ambassadors are waiting in the anté-chamxer the cook is received without delay. At table he notes down such critical expressions on the dishes as "*trop cuit*," "*pas tendre*," for the instruction or reproof of his cook. His kitchen is over-whelmed by his admirers with special delicacies of the season, and productions in which various provinces excel, such as Westphalian ham, Zauer or Frankfort sausages, Strasburg *pâtés*. A lively and entertaining host, he possesses the gift, rare in Germans, of *causerie*; and while in Parliament on public occasions his speeches are delivered with mani-

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fest effort, he is in private an easy and unconstrained conversationalist.

Bismarck leaves Berlin for a spa or his favorite country seat, Varzin, which he purchased after the war of 1866. In the capital he is rarely met beyond the precincts of the Foreign Office gardens. His constant companion in his walks is Sultan, a splendid Danish mastiff, presented to him by a friend in South Germany. His growing corpulence—not, however, disproportionate to his height—has compelled him to give up riding. His personal presence is almost too well known to need description. Small feet and hands, bald head, lofty brow, small gray eyes in deep sockets, almost hidden by bushy eyebrows, and martial mustache, now nearly white, which covers his mouth, are the features chiefly noticeable in the man. He usually wears uniform—for the most part of the Seventh Cuirassiers—which consists either of a white coat, with cuirass and a large helmet, or a blue undress coat with a yellow collar. He only appears at court on state occasions, alleging, as excuse for his absence, that standing fatigues him. The more correct explanation is that among the leading personages in the *entourage* of His Majesty are several of his bitterest personal and political foes. More than once he has almost come to blows with some of his fellow-courtiers in the imperial antechamber, and an altercation three years ago with Count Nesselrode, the Lord High Chamberlain of the Empress, a stanch Catholic, was followed by mutual challenges to a duel, which the interference of the Emperor alone prevented.

Educated at Göttingen, the great Chancellor frequently dwells in conversation on his university days, when no fun was too wild for his taste, and no excesses too severe a tax on his powers. The commencement of his official life was not very promising, for its earlier days were enlivened by a variety of characteristic exploits. When looking after the paternal estates at Kniephof, in Pomerania, his reckless behavior horrified his more sober acquaintances. But the revels of "Madcap Bismarck" were not debauches. On his father's death he inherited a smaller sum than had been expected, and he again sought Government employment. At this time he commenced paying his addresses to a daughter of the wealthy Herr von Puttkammer at Reinfeld, in Pomerania. His suit was rejected by the father, an active member of the Lutheran Church, who at first hesitated to intrust for life his child to such a lover. On the wedding tour, passed in Italy, Bismarck accidentally met in Venice his sovereign, the late Frederick William IV., with whom he entered into an animated conversation on the troubled state of political affairs in Germany. He declared himself, and he proved, a loyal and ardent monarchist, and was selected to represent the Prussian Government in the German Diet, where, owing to the weak policy hitherto observed by Prussia, Austria had indisputably gained the upper hand. The expectations which shrewd judges had formed of him were fully realized. Already his first visit to Count Rechberg, the Austrian Minister and President of the Diet, manifested his intended mode of proceeding. On Rechberg, who was then just engaged, begging him to wait a minute, he sat himself down on the sofa and quietly lit a cigar. Such were the practical and unmistakable arguments by which he succeeded in impressing his colleagues, the representatives of the other Federal States, of the equality of Prussia with Austria.

His house in Berlin is one of the most agreeable in the city, and whoever obtains entrance into it has always much to say in praise of the cordial welcome and the simplicity of the life of its inmates. Princess Bismarck is the most devoted of wives and mothers. Countess Bismarck, the only daughter of the Chancellor, is the favourite of her father and his almost constant companion. The Countess, now nearly twenty-nine years of age, has had her share of sorrow and grief. About two years ago her affianced husband, Count Wend zu Zulenburg, a man of eminent talents and with a great future before him, died suddenly. Up to his last hour he was affectionately tended by the betrothed in her father's house. The bereavement plunged the Bismarck family into deep morning. Even the iron Chancellor broke down at the obsequies of his intended son-in-law. Bismarck's two sons formerly betraying no particular signs of genius, now afford more satisfaction to their father. The elder, Herbert, has devoted himself to a diplomatic career. Nominally secretary of the Embassy in Vienna, he is at present attached by the Foreign Office to the staff of his father. The younger son, Count Wilhelm, the more popular and, let it be added, the more beer-loving of the two, is a referendar at the District Court, and is now preparing to pass his examination as an "assessor." Both sons, lieutenants *á la suite* of the First Regiment of Dragoons, fought in the late war with a great distinction, and were decorated with the Iron Cross. Of the entertainments in the Chancellor's house the most noticeable are the so-called parliamentary soirees, held every Saturday evening during the assembly of the Reichstag. To these parties all deputies who leave their cards at the Chancellor's, without distinction of political opinions, are invited. The other guests are friends of Bismarck's family, counsellors of the Foreign Office, some high officials, and German diplomatists staying on leave in Berlin. At these social gatherings, after chatting with the circle of ladies collected round the Princess, the Prince conducts the gentlemen into the music and drawing room, where they remain until the doors leading into the dining-room are thrown open. Here supper is served at small tables. Bismarck, who smokes a pipe and wears his undress coat partly unbuttoned to be more at his ease, expounds on those occasions, frequently with astonishing frankness, the chief principles of his policy.

Agreeable in society, Bismarck is systematically harsh and repulsive towards his official subordinates, and is found intolerable by not a few men of independent character. Many of those nominated by himself to their appointments voluntarily resigned after a comparatively short tenure of office. Even his own cousin, Count Bismarck-Bohlen, could not stand his imperiousness. Count Königsmark, a former Minister of Agriculture, cast the portfolio at his feet, with the remark "that he was his equal, not his lackey." Count Lippe, an ex-Minister of Justice, and the late Herr von Savigny, openly joined the Opposition, and the Secretaries of State, Herr von Thiele and Baron Gruner, sent in their resignation to avoid a fate similar to that which befel Count Harry Arnim, once a most intimate friend of Bismarck. Among all his confidential assistants, Lothar Bucher, a revolutionist and fugitive of 1848—and then he was a most decided political adversary of Bismarck—deserves mentioning as the one who has remained most steadfast to the Chancellor. Bucher, an eminently gifted man, to whom is probably not unjustly ascribed the authorship of most of the late state documents bearing the Chancellor's signature, is the sole person from whom Bismarck brooks contradiction or to whose counsel he inclines his ear. It must be considered no slight danger to the empire that the Chancellor has not been able to thoroughly initiate some high official into the mystery of his policy and the intricacies of the German state machinery, in order to leave to him, on a sudden collapse of his energies, the further guidance of government.—*The World.*

THE STALLDALEN METEORITE.[1]

(Nature.)

In the Scandinavian North, so extraordinarily rich in mines and quarries, there have been found during the last few years a number of new minerals, by which many a mine and even many an inconsiderable opening scarce known in its own parish has become world-famous in mineralogical literature. Several of these *finds* are of great interest in a systematic aspect—for instance, the discovery of *barytite*, a new, exceedingly basic variety of felspar containing baryta; of *ganomalite*, the first natural silicate of lead which has been discovered; of *ekdemnite*, a new mineral containing antimonic acid, from the mines of Langban; and of *homilite*, a new, beautifully crystallised silicate of boron, containing water, from Brevig. Others again give us a highly unexpected insight into the nature of the chemical forces which are in activety in the interior of the earth—for instance, the Wermland minerals, *manganosite*, or protoxide of manganese, and *pyrokroite*, or hydrated protoxide of manganese, which afford evidence of a powerful reducing action. The latter mineral has during last year been found at a new locality—the mines of Nordmark.

However important these newly-discovered minerals may be, they do not awaken so keen an interest as the stones which from time to time fall from the heavens, and afford us specimens of the matter to be found in spaces so remote that rays of light require thousands of years to reach them. A new and highly instructive contribution to our knowledge of meteorites has been obtained in Sweden through the fall of the meteorite, which took place at Ställdalen, near Nya Kopparberg, in Orebrolän, on June 28, 1876, at 11.50 a.m., from a fireball which was visible over a large part of middle Sweden. In the neighbourhood of Stockholm the meteor appeared as an indistinctly-defined fireball, followed by a long streak of fire. The ball was first visible below the zenith in the north-east or north-north-east, and went from hence towards the horizon in the west, where it generally appeared to fall in the immediate neighbourhood of the spectator, sometimes with, sometimes without, the throwing out of sparks. In the town of Gefle a fire-red ball, followed by a streak of the same colour, was seen moving from north-east to south-west. At the

1 Abstract of an Address by Prof. Nordenskjöld at the Anniversary of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

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neighbouring promontory, Harnäs, it was first seen of the size of a large star, speedily increasing, however, leaving a long streak of fire behind it, and finally disappearing without noise, falling, according to the supposition of the spectator, behind some neighbouring buildings.

At Malmköping the meteor appeared to proceed from the northern heavens towards the west, leaving behind it a fine white streak, which was distinguishable for two minutes. At a height of 25° above the horizon it disappeared without falling asunder. At Linköping the nucleus of the meteor was pear-shaped, of blinding whiteness, followed by a streak of fire which was strongly luminous notwithstanding the clear bright sunshine, and about eight times longer than the nucleus. It was first observed pretty high up in the north-east, but afterwards sank to a height of 10° above the horizon in the west, where it broke up without noise into a number of star-sparks. In Skara the meteor, followed by a beautifully luminous streak of fire, appeared to fall asunder, throwing out sparks strongly at the same time, after having gone from east to west with an apparent diameter of half that of the moon. In Hedemora two fire-balls were seen, one close behind the other, falling from the zenith towards the west, leaving behind them a light grey streak. A minute after the meteor passed from the field of view, a loud explosion was heard, which is also mentioned in reports from the town of Falun and from Gustafs and Stora Tuna parishes. In Mora no explosion was heard, but here the meteor, which left in its path a stream of fire of a deep violet colour, was seen to fall asunder in the south-south-east, with a strongly luminous fire rain, the fire drops of which, however, were extinguished before they reached the horizon. In Karlskoga a fireball of a blinding clear reddish white lustre was seen high up in the zenith. Hence it sank towards north-north-west to a height of 30°, and afterwards parted into three or four smaller pieces, which speedily went out and resembled the stars which fall from a rocket. The meteor left behind it a white smoke, which in the calm air remained in the direction of the fall about a minute, and afterwards dispersed. In the neighbourhood of Karlstad, the meteor was thought to fall in the north-east. It was compared to a falling star rocket. It was very bright, with a white nucleus, having fire-red edges, and passing when bursting asunder to a blinding white, the separate pieces being clearly visible. It apparent size was compared to that of the full moon, and after its disappearance a white streak remained for some seconds in the sky. In Hoböl parish in Dalsland there was seen in the sky a pointed fire-ball, resembling in form a soda-water flask, at first pretty high in the heavens, afterwards approaching the earth, dividing into two parts and disappearing without any detonation after the lapse of half a minute. At Lysekil the meteor appeared to fall prependicularily in the north-west, and spring asunder without any noise some few feet above the surface of the water. According to a statement in the newspapers the meteor in question was simultaneously seen at Christiania. In Denmark and Finland it was not visible.

From a careful and critical examination of these statements, and many others which have been collected, it appears that the meteor in question, possibly with the neighbourhood of γ Cephei as radiation point, proceeded in a somewhat oblique direction to the place where the stones fell on the meteor bursting asunder. If with a point 40 kilometres south of Ställdalen as a centre, a circle be described through Christiania, the westernmost place where the phenomenon was observed its circumference intersects Orust in the south, the neighbourhood of Stockholm in the east, and Gefle in the north-east, and includes all the places where the meteor was visible. At Stockholm, Hedemora, Karlskoga, and Lysekil, the meteor is said to have been visible first in the north-east, somewhat below the zenith, and if the direction is noted where it disappeared in the neighbourhood of the horizon, this direction in general corresponds very well with the direction from the place of observation to the place of fall. The meteor thus went under the horizon or disappeared it its neighbourhood at Stockholm to west, at Gefle to south-west, at Moura to south-south-east, at Lysekil to north, at Malmköping to north-west, and so on.

The meteor thus reached the end of its short luminous path in the region where the fall took place. It become luminous at a height which cannot, after making allowance for errors of observation, be reckoned at less than 300 to 400 kilometres, but was probably greater. At this height the atmosphere, notwithstanding its extreme tenuity, is capable by its resistance of heating red hot a body moving with *cosmic* speed, as of 75 kilometres per second, and if the composition of the atmosphere at this height be the same as the surface of the earth the meteor will meet with sufficient oxygen to maintain a lively combustion of the combustible matters which enter into the composition of the meteor. It appears to me that we have here an explanation of the considerable height in the atmosphere at which meteors first become luminous, an explanation which is so much the more probable as we now not only know a number of carboniferous meteorities, but also by the meteorite fall at Hessle, in Upland, have distinct proof that the common meteorites may be accompanied, and perhaps are generally accompanied by an easily combustible carboniferous dust. Only through such a supposition can we obtain an explanation of the large size of these meteors when compared with the stones which fall, as well as of their strong illuminating power, which clearly shows that the light arises from the glowing of solid masses, and not merely from the compressed and heated gases which the meteor has collected before it.

The statements regarding the size of the Ställdalen meteor are very various. The most probable are those which give it a diameter of six minutes, which supposing the distance to be 250 kilometres, would give the fireball a diameter of 436 metres, or nearly 1,500 feet. In comparison with this size the stones that have fallen are surprisingly small, which yields a further support to the supposition that the main mass of the meteor consisted of substances which had already high up in the air been dissipated in the form of gas or undergone combustion. In the case of the Ställdalen meteor there is also the exceedingly remarkable circumstance that the fireball was not visible in the region where the path of the meteor struck the earth and where the meteorities fell, although this place lay nearly in the centre of the area where the meteor was visible as a luminous fireball, and although the sky here too was clear and cloudless with the exception of the little dark cloud which the meteor collected before it in its path through the air. It was probably this cloud which prevented it from being seen in the region which lay in the direction of the fall. Although no fireball was seen here, loud detonations were heard and some light streaks of cloud were visible in the zenith, from which, according to some, faint flashes of fire resembling lightning were seen darting. Whistling, rumbling, and rattling noises were also heard. The sound was thought, for the most part, to come from the west or south-west. It was not heard in Karlskoga, which lies to the south, but far to the north and north-west. At Falun it was supposed that a fall of rock had taken place in a mine, and at Grandgrufvan, at Ludvika, the sound was heard as of a peal of thunder at a depth of sixty metres underground. At other places a dynamite magazine was thought to have exploded, or it was taken for a loud clap of thunder.

In the neighbourhood of a workman who was cutting trees in a wood several branches of a tree were broken off by a stone weighing nearly a kilogram, in a way which clearly showed no great falling velocity, which was further confirmed by the stone making a hole in the ground only a decimetre in depth. Another person saw a stone fall close beside him, and immediately took it up. It was not at all warm. A girl saw a stone weighing two kilograms fall to the ground "so that the earth smoked." Several fell in the Lake Björken or were picked up in the neighbourhood soon after. One weighing 8½ kilograms fell in a ryefield. In falling it had gone in two pieces and made an eight-inch deep hole in the cultivated soil. The largest stone weighed 12½ kilograms.

The number of the stones that have been found, however, amounts only to eleven, with a total weight of thirty-four kilograms. They were scattered within an oval two kilometres broad, whose larger axis had a length of eight kilometres. The largest stone was found in the south-west end of the oval, in a meadow surrounded by wood. It is probable that larger stones have fallen farther into the wood, and thus escaped observation. The stones are of very irregular form, and on their surface are full of the depressions peculiar to meteorites. On the surface they are, as usual, covered with a blackish fused crust of very variable thickness, being so thick on some of the fractured surfaces as to completely conceal the colour and inequalities of the main mass, and on other similar surfaces so thin that the colour and crystalline structure of the main mass may be clearly distinguished. Sometimes the crust is completely wanting, so that the surface of the stone, with the exception of an inconsiderable blackening, resembles a fresh fracture. The stones are thus fragments which have been formed at different times, and exposed for different periods to the action of the glowing envelope. The largest stones are covered in many directions with black friction surfaces which are more clearly marked on these meteorites than on any I know. These too have probably been formed in our atmosphere, and show that with the great pressure produced by the resistance of the air, cracks have been formed in the meteorite along which its different parts before springing asunder rubbed against each other during the rotation of the irregularly-formed mass, whereby the uneven surfaces have been smoothened, and coloured black by the heat developed during friction, the projecting metallic

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particles flattened, &c. On breaking in pieces the meteorites in question, they are found to consist of a coarse breccia-like mixture of grey and of nearly black portions, little differing from each other in chemical composition. It is remarkable that the grey mass when heated becomes dark, and thereby in appearance quite like the black, which appears to show that some of the breccia-like pieces found in the stones had been heated, while this does not appear to have been the case with the other part. Different pieces of the Ställdalen meteorites thus appear to have been exposed to the action of very different temperatures before they were united into the mass, hard, tough, and difficult to break up, which formed the meteorite.

The stones that fell at Ställdalen have been carefully analysed by Mr. G. Lingström, assistant in the mineralogical department of the Riks Museum, who found them to consist of nickel-iron; a silicate decomposed by acids, chiefly olivine; a silicate indecomposable by acids, probably bronzite; magnetic pyrites, and inconsiderable quantities of phosphide of nickel-iron; of a phosphate, and of chloride of iron. The first-named substance, a metallic alloy of ninety per cent. iron and ten per cent. nickel, is not known of terrestrial origin, but distinguishes most meteorites, and makes it possible to separate with certainty the meteorites which have fallen at Ställdalen from all other minerals occurring in the quarter. The two other main constituents again, olivine and bronzite, are also wanting in our granites, gneisses, and common slaty rocks, but are found commonly entering into the composition of a number of rocks which by most of the geologists and mineralogists of the present day are considered to be of plutonic origin. Many circumstances, however, indicate that these rocks, which in remarkably regular layers cover extensive regions of the earth's surface, *often, but not always*, consist of stratified tuff-like formations which during the enormous duration of geological periods have assumed a crystalline structure. The resemblance between them and various constituent parts of the meteorites is so striking that the question must be seriously and impartially discussed whether a part of the plutonic rocks are not of cosmic origin. By this I mean that it gradually fell to the earth even after its surface formed an abode for animals and plants, and that under favourable circumstances it collected so as to form proper stratified so-called plutonic rocks, in which, through subsequent chemical changes, so great a development of heat has sometimes taken place that volcanic and plutonic incandescent craters have arisen in the interior of the earth.

Many observed facts may be quoted in support of this view, if it for the present appears very strange on account of the great changes it would bring about in the prevailing ideas of the history of the formation of the heavenly body which we inhabit. We have perhaps here the true solution of the many disputed questions raised by the discovery of meteoric iron at Ovifak, in Greenland, a simple explanation of the abundant occurrence of magnesia in certain geological formations, and of many other geological phenomena difficult of explanation according to theories now prevalent.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

LONDON, 7th September, 1877.

A telegram has been received from Mehemet Pasha that Eyoub Pasha has driven the Twelfth Russian Army Corps across the River Lom: the Russians lost 3,000 men, while the Turks lost only 900.

Widden has been reinforced.

LONDON, 6th September, 1877.

It is reported that the Russians have captured Lovatz.

The Servian Militia has received orders to march [sic].

According to unofficial Turkish accounts, a Turkish Army Corps is advancing from Rasgrad to Biela: a great battle is believed to be imminent.

Newspaper correspondents assert that Suleiman Pasha has virtually abandoned his attack on the Schipka Pass.

Advices to hand state that there was some fighting at Kadikoi on the 4th instant: both sides claim the victory.

London, 30th August, 1877.

The entrenchments of Suleiman Pasha's army at the Schipka Pass are now within 150 paces of the Russian entrenchments. A strict blockade is maintained, and the only route now open to the enemy is that leading to Gebrova.

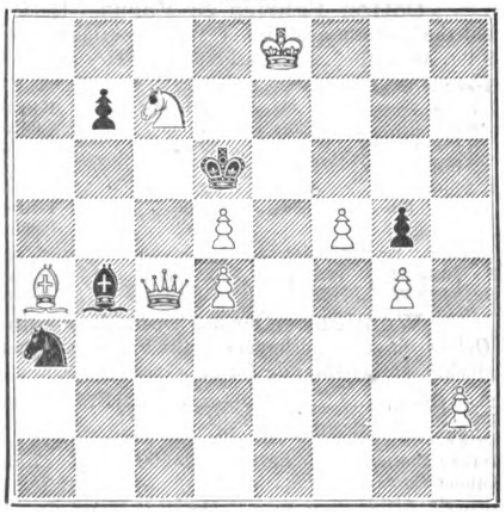
London, 29th August, 1877.

Sir Stafford Northcote has stated that England will observe neutrality until friendly intervention is possible in order to put an end to the war.

PROBLEM,

by W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF J. B. OF BRIDPORT'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—P. to Q. B.'s 5th.	1.—R. takes Q. B. P.
2.—B. to K. B.'s 5th, ch.	2.—R. takes B.
3.—Q. to Q. B.'s 4th, mates.	

If Black moves his King for No. 2, then Q. mates at Q.'s 3rd.

Correct answers received from W.H.S., and W.B.M., Tôkiô; C.B., and Q., Yokohama.

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July 28, 1877.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—During the last week there has been a fair business doing in *Yarns*, but the medium qualities of 16/24 continue most in demand. For *Shirtings* the enquiry is still feeble, though 9 lbs. are rather more in favour. *Velvets* keep fairly saleable. *Drills* and *T. Cloths* are almost nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—							
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.40 to $1.75			
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.80 to 2.20			
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.55 to 2.32½			
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.00 to 2.60			
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1.60			
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25			
White Shirtings:—							
60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.	2.20 to 2.40			
Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb.	0.67½ to 0.85			
Black Velvets				7.25 to 8.35			
English Drills	14/15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.	2.40 to 2.65			
Taffachelass		12 yds,	43 in.	2.00 to 2.35			

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$28 00 to 31.25	
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$32 25 to 34.75	
No. 38 to 42	per picul	$35.00 to 39.00	
Reverse Twist 16-24	,,	—	

Woollens.—Our market has been a little more active during the past week. *Shimagoro* and *Figured Orleans* have found buyers at the low prices quoted, and *Black Union Cloth* is in demand, but without available stock. *Mousselines de Laine* remain quiet, and *Blankets* continue saleable at quotations.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.		5 60 to 7.00			
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.		4 25 to 5.25			
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.		3.75 to 5.25			
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.		0.25 to 0.32			
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.		5.75 to 6.00			
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.		—			
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.		12.00 to 13.00			
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in		0.17 to 0.18			
Figured Mousselines de Laine	30 yds.	30 in...		0.25 to 0.28½			
Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in...		0.28 to 0.37½			
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in...			0.80 to 1.20			
Presidents	54 in. to 56 in...			0.60 to 0.65			
Pilots	54 in. to 56 in...			0.45 to 0.55			
Union	54 in. to 56 in...			0.60 to 0.80			
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb		0.40 to 0.45			

Sugar.—The market has been extremely quiet during the past week, and we have no change in quotations to note. Stocks still consist of about 85,000 piculs.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	(nom.)	per picul		$4.80			
,, in basket	,,	,,		$4.70			
Taiwanfoo in bag				$4.70			
do. in basket				$4.60			
China No 1 Ping-fah				None			
,, No. 2 Ching-pak				$8 40 to $8.70			
,, No. 3 Ke-pak				$7 80 to $8.20			
China No. 4 Kook-fah			per picul	$7.40 to $7.70			
,, No. 5 Kong-fun			,,	$6.50 to $7.40			
,, No. 6 E-pak			,,	$5.70 to $6.10			
Swatow Brown			,,	None.			
Daitong			,,	$3.80			
Japan Rice			,,	$2.50 to $2.65			
Kerosene Oil nominal			,,	$2.65			

Kerosene Oil.—Dealers are holding off in view of expected arrivals. Stocks in foreign hands are without much change, and prices are unaltered.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Business has fallen off considerably during the past week. After the issue of our last report, a further advance of $30 to $40 per picul was paid for several parcels, but rates could not be maintained, and in the face of large arrivals, dealers were most anxious at the close to sell at quotations, which show a fall of 40 dollars on the highest prices paid. Settlements are 300 bales of Hanks, and 25 bales of other sorts, making a total of 325 bales. Arrivals 1,000 bales, and stocks 1,200 bales. The total export from 1st of July to date is 3,636 bales, against 10,506 bales for same period last year.

		In London at 4s. 0d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.05 per kilo.*
Hanks, Superior No. 1	—	—	—
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$510 to 530	18/5 to 19/1	51.00 to 53.00
,, Good No. 2	$490 to 500	17/9 to 18/1	49.00 to 50.00
,, Good all round No. 2½	$460 to 480	16/9 to 17/5	46.50 to 48.00
,, Medium No. 3	$430 to 450	15/9 to 16/5	43.50 to 45 50
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$400 to 420	14/9 to 15/5	41.00 to 43.00
Oshius, Good to medium	$450 to 480	16/5 to 17/5	45.50 to 48.00
Kakeda	$500 to 600	18/1 to 21/5	50.00 to 59.00
Hamataki	$410 to 450	15/1 to 16/5	42.00 to 45.50
Filature Silk	$600 to 750	21/5 to 26/5	59.00 to 73.00

Tea.—A large business has been done during the past week in our tea market, settlements amounting to fully 3,200 piculs.

Operations have been mostly confined to low grades, for which liberal prices have been paid, far higher, some imagine, than the slight recovery on the New York tea market warrants, considering the depreciation in quality which has been more than usually early this present season.

Arrivals having been limited, stocks on hand are not much over 11,000 piculs. To-day's rates close as under, teas from *Good Medium* downwards showing an advance of about $1.50 to $2.00 per picul.

Common	$ 9.00 to $13.00	Fine	$23 00 to $27.00
Good Common	$14.00 to $15.00	Finest	$28.00 to $32.00
Medium	$16.00 to $18.00	Choice	$34.00 nominal.
Good Medium	$19.00 to $22.00	Choicest	—

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—During the past week there has been a fair demand for Bank Bills, with but little Private Paper offering, which, together with advices of lower rates in China, caused a drop of fully 1 per cent. here.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11½d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	74
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 10¾d.	,, Private 10 days sight	74½
,, Private 6 months' sight	3s. 11¾d. @ ⅞	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	94
On Paris—Bank Sight	4.00	,, 30 days sight Private	96
Bank 6 months' sight	4.97½	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	94½
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.02½	,, 30 days sight Private	96½
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1¼ % dis.	Kinsatz	421½
,, Private 10 days' sight	2 ,,	Gold Yen	391

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept. 8	Wilhelmine	Buse	Germ. brigantine	281	Hakodate	Aug. 2	General	Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
„ 10	Cristoforo Colombo	Count Canevaro	Italian corvette	2500	Kobe	„ 8	——	——
„ 11	Gaelic	Kidley	British str.	2652	San Francisco	„ 21	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 11	Tanais	De la Marcelle	French str.	1735	Hongkong	Sept. 5	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 13	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1246	Shanghai & ports	„ 5	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 13	Yorkshire	Longley	British str.	1771	Hongkong	„ 6	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 14	Lothair	Orchard	British ship	794	London	May 18	General	Cornes & Co.
„ 14	Clifton	Graham	British bq.	351	Antwerp	Aprl. 14	General	E. Moulron.
„ 14	Bernhard Carl	Lüders	German bq.	435	H'burg, viâ Kobe	Sept. 9	General	H. Grauert
„ 14	Ching-Too	Baikie	Brit. 3-m. schr.	304	Hakodate	„ 6	General	Carroll & Co.
„ 15	Sunda	Reeves	British str.	1704	Hongkong	—	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 15	Kokonoye Maru	Hussey	Japanese str.	1133	Kobe	—	General	M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sept. 9	China	Friele	American str.	3836	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
„ 9	Tai-Lee	Stösel	German bq.	255	Hakodate	Ballast	Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
„ 12	Malacca	Smith	British str.	1709	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 12	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	1260	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 13	Gaelic	Kidley	British str.	2652	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 13	Alert	Comd. R. Boyd	U. S. slp.-of-war	541	Hakodate	——	——
„ 14	Ta-lee	Bruhn	German bq.	450	Hakodate	Ballast	Walsh, Hall & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *China*, for San Francisco.—Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Dobbins, Messrs. E. G. Vouillemont, G. Vorwerk, G. V. W. Culbertson, in the cabin. 8 Europeans and three children in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Gaelic*, from San Francisco.—For Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Leon, Messrs. J. M. Heiman, M. W. Hanington, J. D. Merrian, J. Withowski, Chas. Patterson, G. H. Bloomfield, W. H. Bandy, T. Bottomley, P. Rolio, T. C. Parker.—For Hongkong: Col. L. F. Hall, Miss May Edwards, and 268 Chinese.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais*, from Hongkong:—Messrs. Lenz, Martinotti, Mazzoechi, Imberti, Andreossi, Ricardi, Butta, Bossolo, Ragnoli, Ferrero, Gerosa, Maurer, and Kwen-fu Kong.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca*, for Hongkong.—Captain and Mrs Sturrock and child, Messrs. King, Allen, Wylie, Spring, Dickson, Bourne, Webster, in the cabin; 27 Europeans and 7 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports: Mrs. Hayashi, Mr. and Mrs. Kawase, Miss Sasuki, Miss Oga, Mrs. Matsumoto, Miss Aoiyama, Mr. and Mrs. Makita, Miss Go, Mrs. Sasaki, Master Sasaki, Mr. and Mrs. F. Brage and 4 children, Messrs. Livingston, Fugita, Rossi, Heise, Kawarn, Tsuda, Meyers, Sasaki, Yoshida, Ota, Ozier, W. H. Thompson, Zimmerman, Watsumoto, Yamashita, Morioha, Mataki, Kuroda, Ojima, E. R. Smith, Mori, Nakai, Harrington, Hertz, and Rosa.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Iwasaki Yanoski and Master Goto, Mr. and Mrs. Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Miss Chisman, Mr. and Mrs. Kiogaku, Mr. and Mrs. Nomo, Mr. and Mrs. Konio, Captain Kent and Beattie, Mrs. De Beer, Nickel, Alexander, Hamill, Wesphal, Houseal, Viranti, Macgregor, Singleton. Wauchope, Penny, Wesphals, Ginsberg, 2 Japanese Ladies, and 14 Japanese in Cabin, 3 European 8 Chinese and 504 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Gaelic*, for Hongkong:—Colonel L. F. Hall, Dr. and Mrs. Stout, M. G. Grüpe, and Miss May Edwards; 269 Chinese in the steerage.

The Steam-ship *Sunda* from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Sharp, Messrs. Geo. Main, W. P. Crake, G. Crake, Iwashima, Kugaiso Andas.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Gaelic*, from San Francisco:—

Treasure for Shanghai	$535 345.78
„ for Hongkong	$3 6,920.25

Per Steam-ship *Tanais*, from Hongkong:—

Sugar	1,989 pkgs.
General	3,248 „
Total... ...	5,237 pkgs.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca*, for Hongkong:—

Silk for England	..158 bales.
France	...203 „
Italy	...123 „
Total ...	...484 bales.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure	$536,345.78
„	...*yen* 582,500.00

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$79,200
„	*yen* 93,200

Per Steam-ship *Sunda*, from Hongkong:—

Sugar	2,297 pkgs.
Lead	2,636 „
General	794 „
Ex *Khiva*	361 „
Total	6,088 pkgs.

REPORTS.

The *Wilhelmine* reports:—Left Hakodate on the 2nd of August. Had calms and fine weather to 5th instant, then experienced fresh northerly winds, and, in latitude 46 degrees north, longitude 142 east, a heavy southerly swell, with thick weather. Arrived in port during the night of the 8th instant.

The *Gaelic* reports:—Left San Francisco August 21st at noon, had moderate weather across, arriving at Yokohama on the 11th at 2 a.m. Passage 19½ days. Passed P. M. S. S. *China* at 10 a.m. on the 10th, steaming East.

The *Tanais* reports:—Left Hongkong at 5 a.m. on the 5th inst. Experienced light N.E. winds and pleasant weather throughout the passage, arriving in port at noon on the 11th September.

The *Yorkshire* reports:—Left Hongkong on the 6th of September, at 6.30 p.m.; had fresh S. W. winds to Turnabout, thence variable winds and terrific squalls accompanied by thunder, lightning and heavy rain. Hove to off St. Clair Island during the night of the 4th. From Chichukoff to port had variable winds with fine weather, arriving 7 p.m. on 13th September.

The *Lothair* reports:—Left Gravesend on the 18th May; had moderate winds in the Channel, and light N.E. trade to the Equator, on the 18th June. Experienced fresh S.E. trades; crossed the meridian of the Cape on the 11th July, and had moderate westerly winds while making the Easting. Arrived in Sunda Straits on the 11th August, being four days getting through the passage; had light southerly winds to Latitude 14 North, and N.E. and East winds to 24 degrees North; thence easterly winds and fine weather to port; making the passage from pilot to port in 115 days.

The *Sunda* reports:—Left Hongkong on the 9th instant. Had fine weather to Van Dieman's Straits, where experience equally wet weather with thunder and lightning; thence fresh south-westerly winds to port. Arrived 3 p.m., 15th September.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 67.

China Sea.

NINGPO DISTRICT.

Rock to the Eastward of Pootoo Island.

NOTICE is hereby given that Captain PETERSEN, of C. M. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "*Ho-chung*," has reported a Rock, unmarked on the Charts, to the Eastward of Pootoo Island, and he gives the following magnetic bearings as determining its position:—

West Nine Pin Rock.....N. 33° E.
Half Tide Rock .....N. 12° E.
N. W. Point of Isthmus Island...N. 14° W.
Northern end of Pootoo E. Bluff..N. 49° W.

The Harbor-Master at Ningpo has verified the position of this pinnacle rock, and reported that there will probably be only 6 feet of water on it at low water spring tides, with from 7 to 13 fathoms round it.

See Admiralty Charts Nos. 1,199 and 1,969.

By orders of the Inspector-General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, 27th August, 1877. S. 13.



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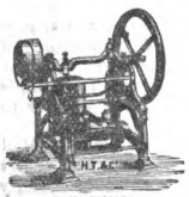
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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 35.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

There is a most singular silence on everything which regards the war in the South. Not a word for a whole week of what the insurgents are doing, or what measures are being pursued by the Government to reduce them to subjection. The papers are absolutely silent on the subject of Saigo and Kirino. If, as was at first reported, there are but a few hundred men with these leaders in Kagoshima, it surely cannot be a hard matter to capture every one of them, especially as the Imperialists have now about fifteen thousand men surrounding the position held by the insurgents. Under these circumstances it is hard to comprend the inactivity of the Government troops, and it says little for the energy or daring of their leaders that they permit themselves to be held at bay by a handful of men. We suppose the truth will leak out one day, but at present it is impossible to conjecture what may be the intended movements of either party, and we must wait patiently for the next stirring scenes of the tragedy.

Mr. John England, whose decease, on 14th instant, was recorded in our last issue was one of the first party of Engineers engaged by Mr. H. N. Lay at the commencement of Railway construction in Japan in 1870, and arrived here early in that year. The late Mr. Morel, who then filled the position of Engineer-in-Chief, and at whose instance Mr. England had been appointed, having had opportunities of observing the engineering skill and efficiency displayed by Mr. England in the conduct of some important works for the Government of South Australia, at once selected Mr. England for the position of Chief Assistant Engineer; and after making a preliminary survey overland from Tôkiô to Kobé, with a view to possible future operations, he was placed in charge of the section of Railway to be constructed between Kobé and Osaka, the whole of the works in connection with which were carried out under his direction, until their completion and the opening of the line for traffic early in 1874. Upon the death of Mr. Morel in October, 1871, Mr. England was generally regarded as the probable successor to the office of Engineer-in-Chief. In consequence, however, of the difficulty experienced in reconciling rival claims, it was deemed advisable to make the appointment out of Japan, but until the nomination of Mr. R. Vicars Boyle, C. S. I., as Engineer-in-Chief in August, 1872, Mr. England acted as Chief of the Engineer staff, and after the arrival of Mr. Boyle in Japan, was confirmed as next in rank upon the staff with the title of Deputy Engineer-in Chief, and continued in principal charge of the works upon the line of Railway from Osaka to Kiôto, all of which, including the important bridges upon that line, were carried out under his immediate direction.

Upon the completion of the above works, and the retirement of the Engineer-in-Chief, combined with the (it is to be hoped only temporary) suspension of further new works, a complete re-arrangement of the staff took place, and Mr. England was selected, in consequence of his training and experience in both branches of his profession, to fill the joint position of Principal and Locomotive Superintendent of the Tôkiô-Yokohama line, which offices he filled up to the date of his decease, with perfect efficiency, and, we believe, satisfaction to the Government, which doubtless greatly deplores the loss of a valuable member of the staff.

Mr. England was educated for the mechanical branch of his profession in the establishment of Messrs. Beyer, Peacock & Co., the eminent Engineers at Gorton, near Manchester; and for the higher branches of Civil Engineering with the late Charles Vignoles, F. R. S., under whom Mr. England was for some time employed upon Government Railway works in Russia, including the celebrated Keiff bridge across the river Dnieper.

Mr. England had been suffering from impaired health for a lengthened period, but few of his large circle of friends anticipated such a serious termination to what appeared of but slight importance; or thought they were about to lose at so early a date, a friend whose general goood nature, and proverbial kind-heartedness, had endeared him to all his acquaintances.

The principal topic of the week has certainly been the outbreak of cholera among the native population of Yokohama. It is said that one or two of the medical men do not believe that it is the actual Asiatic epidemic, but be that as it may, some epidemic which proves fatal in a number of instances in a terribly short time, and which is accompanied by all the symptoms of cholera, has declared itself, and when it is arrested, it will be time enough to begin to argue as to whether it was or was not the actual Asiatic form of the complaint. What we all have to do at present is to unite our efforts with those of the Japanese authorities in endeavouring to stamp it out. The following is the latest news from the native papers regarding the progress of the disease, which now appears to have made its appearance in several parts of the Empire. The *Mainichi* states that the *Kencho* is taking every possible step to check the complaint. It has established a branch which occupies itself solely with the necessary preventive measures. Policemen are sent with doctors to every house in the port to inquire

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whether any one is ill and to see that all proper precautions are adopted. Those who are attacked are immediately taken charge of by the police, who at once summon medical assistance which is always at hand. Remedies and disinfectants have been freely supplied by the hospital to druggists, in order that they may be distributed to those requiring it. The *Kencho* has gone so far as to announce that should poor or friendless persons die of the disease, the coffins and all funeral necessaries will be supplied. It has been ordered that in the event of any one being attacked in a bath house the whole place shall undergo a thorough disinfecting. At the *Machigaisho* there remain constantly a staff of four officials with fifteen subordinates, sixteen coolies, *kagos*, ten coffins, ten cotton gowns, and ten barrels into which the clothes of those attacked are to be thrown. By these preparations no time is lost when a case of illness or death is reported. A Special Hospital for the treatment of cholera patients has been put up at Ota, and the Government has purchased the land in the neighbourhood and ordered the tenants to remove. All theatres, lecture houses and other places where large numbers of the people assemble are closed for the present. The disease seems to prevail principally at Okina-cho and Matsukage-cho, but cases have also occurred at Homura and Homoko. Up to the present time, according to a statement issued by the Governor of Kanagawa, 156 cases have been returned of which thirty-eight have proved fatal, 22 males and 16 females. This was up to midnight of the 20th instant.

At Yokosuka and Odawara it is reported that cases have occurred, while news to the same effect comes from Osaka and Nagasaki, though except at the latter place no deaths are reported. It is stated that while the *Shinagawa Maru* was on her voyage from Nagasaki to Kagoshima with troops "several tens" of those on board were attacked, and it was therefore thought best to return to Nagasaki in order that the disease might not be communicated to the troops at the seat of war. She is now anchored in one corner of the harbour and will remain out of service for some time. In Tôkiô some few cases are reported, and it has been ordered in the *Genro-in* that any official belonging to that office who may have any member of his household attacked with cholera, shall be compelled to absent himself from his duties.

Although too much praise cannot be given to the native authorities for their prompt and vigorous efforts to arrest by all means in their power the further progress of cholera, their good intentions are sometimes productive of some inconvenience to the people, who are more energetic than prudent in the use of the desinfectants that are liberally supplied, and one or two have given themselves serious uneasiness by applying remedies internally which were only intended for external use. The officers, too, who are selected to inspect the dwellings are sometimes more zealous than learned. A day or two ago a policemen and a doctor on their round of inspection visited the house of one of our Japanese friends. After carefully looking over the premises to see that there were no lurking places for the disease, and giving some proper directions as to what to eat, drink and avoid, they asked for a tea cup, into which they poured a strong solution of carbolic acid, with instructions that twice or thrice a day each inmate should apply it to his or her upper lip with a piece of sponge, so that all germs of the disease might be destroyed before being inhaled. This was faithfully done, but the present state of the upper lips of that household render it necessary that some other method of keeping off the complaint should be adopted.

We would call the attention of the Authorities to a foul heap of decaying vegetable matter that is allowed to accumulate on the shore between the Railway Station and Takashima-cho. It is composed, we presume, of all the sweepings and refuse of the market, and sends forth an effluvium that spreads far round its neighbourhood, and must be most dangerous and prejudicial to health. Boating men know the spot too well, and in rowing past always keep as far out as possible, but even at a long distance the stench is sometimes overpowering. Steps should certainly be taken without delay to remove the offensive matter, or to render it harmless by the free use of lime and earth, and measures adopted to prevent any further accumulation.

As an illustration of the rapidity with which voyages are made in modern times, the following particulars of the movements of the steamer *Loudoun Castle* may not be without interest. This vessel left London on the 18th of July last with a general cargo for the East, called at Singapore and Hongkong, at both of which ports she discharged and took in cargo, and reached the wharf at her destination, Shanghai, on the morning of the 29th August, having completed the voyage from London in the unprecedented time of 43 days. As she passed Woosung on the afternoon of the 25th May with a cargo of new teas from Hankow, she thus completed the round trip under 96 days, a marvellous instance of despatch. At Shanghai the *Loudoun Castle* lay until the 11th September, when she left for Kobe direct, where she stayed for three days and then proceeded thence on her way to this port, arriving early on the morning of the 18th instant. She left this port about noon on the 21st, will call at Kobe again, take in cargo there and then proceed to Shanghai to complete her loading of tea for New York. It is expected that she will arrive at New York sometime between the 20th and 30th of November, complete her discharging and be back again in London about the middle of December. This will give ample time for all requisite repairs to be effected, and yet allow of the steamer loading again a general cargo for Shanghai, and arriving out there in time to proceed to Hankow for the new season's teas in May next year. The rapidity of locomotion supposed to have been accomplished by Mr. Phileas Fogg sinks into insignificance compared with the practical results of the movements of the *Loudoun Castle*.

It is interesting to compare the state of the Silk market this year with that of last. Twelve months ago the eagerness which foreigners showed to purchase silk was not to be stifled by the prices which dealers demanded they should pay, and the excitement amongst silk men was such as probably will not be seen again for many seasons to come. A favourable telegram from Europe at the present time may cause considerable settlements to be made, but there is none of that rush among the generality of buyers to follow blindly the example that one or two bolder ones may set them, and which last year caused, on several occasions, a rise of $50 to $70 per picul in a few hours time. The market this season has not been entirely at the mercy of speculative buyers, but, on the contrary, has been guided, as a rule, by the careful and steady ones, while is it a notable fact that many who were large purchasers last year are not operating at all this season. By the P. & O. steamer *Bombay* on the 29th of August, the largest shipment, hitherto, of this season was made, when 539 bales left this port. On the 20th September last year the M. M. steamer *Menzaleh* took away the unprecedented quantity of 2,189 bales, and by Mail steamers leaving previously to that date shipments were made varying from 1,150 to 1,650 bales. The total export for this season up to-day is 4,143 bales, while for last year at a corresponding date it amounted to 12,695 bales, against 3,095 bales in 1875, and 1,697 in 1874. Last year the highest price paid for Hanks was $1,150 per picul, but this year we only hear of 4 bales having been settled about a fortnight ago at $570, while very superior parcels can now probably be obtained at $550. If we take the average comparative value of Silk at this port for this year and last, up to the 22nd September, we arrive at more startling results.

Total value of Export, from 1st July to 22nd September—
For 1876.....$8,111,657=average per picul $803,
For 1877.....$1,628,663= „ „ $494½.

Speculators in London have several times made an attempt to give a fillip to this market, but being unsupported by manufacturers, the influence they brought to bear could not be maintained, and prices which had thus been pressed to an advance speedily fell to their former figure. We now learn by telegrams that the London market is weak, and that the Lyons market has altogether lost the influence it last year

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had on prices here. America is taking more Silk than formerly and the trade promises to increase, with, we hope, a good result. Notwithstanding the startling difference in export which this season shows compared with last, we are inclined to think that the result will be a more favourable one, for though large profits were made in this article early in the season of last year, there was a sad falling off towards the close. This year operations have been on a much more limited scale, but have been conducted with more prudence and on a sounder business basis.

The *Akébono Shimbun* gives some particulars respecting Ôhara, the noble who was murdered at his residence on the night of the 6th instant by some unknown assassins. His wife was also attacked and has since died of her wounds.

The sole office that Ôhara seems to have held previous to the restoration was that of *Jiyô* (Imperial attendant) which position he only occupied for a short time, as he resigned and went to Kiôto where he lived a retired life. When the troops of the Mikado defeated those of the *Bakufu* on the 3rd of the 1st month of the 1st year of Meiji, at Toba and Fushimi, Ôhara forsaw that another battle must be fought before the troops of the Shôgun could be brought under subjection. Consulting therefore with another *Jiyô* he went at once to Matsuyama in the province of Omi, where he collected together a number of *samurai*, and formed them into a body whom he called the van of the Imperial Army. Commanding them in person he attacked the Shôgun's troops under Takenaka Tango-no-Kami, at Iwato in the province of Omi. Successful in this engagement he advanced to Isé and fought a battle at Nagashima, but his band made themselves so notorious by deeds of cruelty that they were set upon by other bodies of Imperialists, and after a number had been killed, the rest had to be disbanded and sent to their homes. Ôhara himself, however, was permitted to return to Kiôto in safety. After the restoration he was appointed to a high position in the *Gaimushô*, which he continued to hold until his untimely death at the age of forty-four.

This cruel and cowardly assassination of Ôhara and his wife is a proof of the present insecurity of life and property in the capital which is giving serious uneasiness to the Japanese authorities. Every night on an average over seventy houses are entered by armed bands, and property carried off, while resistance is met by assault or murder. The police seem powerless to act in the matter, and have so far, we believe, failed to arrest or discover the perpetrators of the numerous outrages. It can scarcely be supposed that they are committed by common thieves, and their frequency and success would seem to point to some organized plans.

By the 10.30 train on Friday we saw a number of Satsuma prisoners being taken to Tôkiô, we presume for trial. There were in all about a hundred, most of them men in the very prime of life, there being but three of them who seemed under the age of twenty, while some few were apparently over fifty. They were a remarkably fine and hardy looking body of men, some of them fully six feet in height and splendidly proportioned and developed, affording a singular contrast to the wretched apologies for men of which the last levies of Government troops mainly consisted. There were but two sick or wounded, who came to the station in *jinrikishas*, and who were apparently subjected to no restraint whatever. One of them, a singularly handsome man, made his way with difficulty along the platform, but he was allowed full leisure and any assistance he required. The prisoners were guarded by only about six policemen, and were subjected to no harsh treatment or indignity whatsoever. They were roped together with thin cord and had one hand bound behind the back, but the tying was very loose, and if any complaint was made of inconvenience, the knots were at once loosened. Both their bearing and expression were remarkably determined, and contrasting them with the general type of the Imperial soldier, one could well understand some of the causes that have enabled the Satsuma troops to hold out so long against their opponents.

The Yokohama Amateur Athletic Club have issued their programme for the Autumn Meeting, which will take place on the 27th and 28th October. With commendable judgment the Committee adopted a resolution to allow non-resident officers of the Army and Navy and the members of all Athletic Associations in China and Japan willing to reciprocate, to enter for the various events by payment of the same entrance fees that are paid by members. The Tôkiô Athletic Association has reciprocated, and will, we hope, be well represented at the sports here, while there is every prospect of an accession of strength from the men-of-war in port. All this promises well for an interesting meeting, and as one or two well known athletes, for whom some events were looked upon as certainties, have retired from competition this Autumn, the chances are that the result of some of the races being more doubtful than usual, the entries will be largely increased. The finances of the Association are not as flourishing as they should be, as extraordinary calls have been made upon the funds for repairs to the running path. Cannot a large number of youths of this community make an effort to support a most deserving institution, not only by joining it as members, but by entering as competitors at the forthcoming meeting?

The continuance of the article commenced in our last number on the Quarantine Regulations, which, as we then stated, was written by a gentleman of the medical profession residing in the settlement, is unavoidably postponed.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 17th.

It is with much regret that we have to announce to our readers that we have just been imformed by Dr. Simmons of an outbreak of what is most probably Asiatic cholera in the native town of Yokohama. Thirteen cases have occurred within the last few days, of which ten have resulted fatally. The symptoms of the disease and the almost complete proofs obtained of its epidemic qualities leave little doubt that it is actual cholera. Dr. Simmons was engaged until late last night in consultation with the Kencho authorities, who are thoroughly aware of the necessity for prompt and vigorous action. A house by house inspection of the most rigorous nature is instituted wherever suspected cases exist. In fact the house and its inmates are entirely taken in charge by the police authorities, in order that no means of communication may be permitted with others. A large sum has been set apart for the immediate purchase of disinfectants, and every precaution taken that care can devise to prevent the spread of the disease. Too much praise cannot be given to the Governor and Vice-Governor for the energy they are displaying, and the community may feel assured that in no country in the world could more active and better planned preventive measures be taken. The cases have occurred in widely separated districts, but it is hoped that the primary cause may be discovered and the disease stamped out before it has time to spread. This account we have received direct from Dr. Simmons himself, and we publish it in order that no exaggerated and alarming statements may get abroad.

The Amateur Rowing Club held the concluding swimming races for the season at the boat house on Saturday. Five events were projected, but owing, perhaps, to the late unsettled state of the weather, only three of them were filled, and the 220 yards race and the mile race had, in consequence, to be given up. There was a good muster of members at 4.30 p.m., when the competition opened with the 100 yard race, for which four started. The winner led from the first, and could never be approached, the second man not succeeding in coming within 10 yards of him.

100 Yards Race.

Barrett	1
Hunt	2
McClatchie	0
Eldridge	0—Time 2.14½

This was followed by the long dive, for which five competed, each being allowed two trials. Dare's first dive was not in a

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good direction, so that he was beaten by Eldridge, but his second attempt was more successful, as he then passed the Doctor by about 3 yards.

LONG DIVE.

J. J. Dare	1—108 feet.
Eldridge	2
Hall	0
Towse	0
Clarke	0

The Griffins' race was the concluding event, which was open to members of the Club who had learnt to swim during this season. Only two competed, and the advantage lay with Gordon, who seemed to possess more coolness and judgment than his opponent, as the latter spoiled his chance by trying to swim through the fuunel of a steamer which projected from the beach across the course that he took. Still Wood pressed Gordon hard, as the race was secured by barely a yard.

GRIFFINS' RACE.—50 YARDS.

Gordon	1
Wood	2

Yesterday morning at a quarter past eight a steam tug in charge of Mr. J. W. Brown was passing the *Nagoya Maru* on her way to the *Belgic*, when she struck and upset a native boat manned by two *sendos*. One of the men sank almost immediately, and although a number of boats were near at hand, no attempt whatever was made to rescue the unfortunate fellow. The body has not yet been recovered.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched by Sub.-Inspector of Police Andô from Tanoura at 4.25 p.m. on the 14th instant, announces that Saigo has his temporary headquaters at Shiroyama. Kirino is going about giving orders to the men. They possess only about two hundred bags of rice. The above has been made known by a policeman of Osaka *Fu* who was captured by the rebels, and succeeded in making his escape on the night previous to this message being sent.

Another telegram despatched from Kajiki at 4.40 p.m. on the 14th instant, says that many of rebel prisoners who were set free when Saigo entered Kagoshima, are now again giving themselves up to the Imperialists.

A telegram from Police Sergeant Watanuki to Chief of Police Kawaji, despatched at 10.10 a.m. on the 14th instant, says that since the 13th instant the rebel positions are being bombarded, and the rebels are greatly harassed thereby.

On the 17th instant, being the *Shin-sho-sai* (Thanksgiving day) the officials of the higher grade will present themselves at the Palace to offer their congratulations to the Emperor.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The *Okurashô* has decided that the special allowance for the Universal Exhibition at Paris next year shall be 150,000 *yen.*

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram from Watanuki to Kawaji, despatched at 6.30 a.m. on the 13th instant, says that Saigo with his four hundred followers at Shiroyama is surrounded by the Imperialists. He does not seem to have much ammunition or provisions. It is expected, therefore, that peace will be soon restored.

It is rumoured at Nagasaki that about one hundred rebels have in some way crossed over to the island of Amakusa. Should this be true, then they must have gone there for the purpose of getting money and provisions.

The rebel leader Hemmi is said to have been in Kagoshima one day previous to the entry of Saigo.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Bureau of Ceremony has been united to the Department of the Imperial Household.

All the middle and lower officials of the above Bureau were dismissed yesterday, but many of them were re-appointed on the same day.

A somewhat daring case of forgery says the *Straits Times*, has just transpired, the facts of which are reported to be as follows:—

Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves & Co., had accounts against Government to the amount of $437.74, and on the 26th April last, a Chinaman presented himself at the Treasury with the bills and an order for the money to be paid to him, the bills and order being both apparently duly signed by Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves & Co. A cheque for the amount, payable to bearer, was drawn and signed by Mr Trotter, the Acting Treasurer, and it was presented and duly paid at the counter of the Mercantile Bank upon which it was drawn, being endorsed 'George D. Rozario.' It has been since discovered that the signatures of Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves & Co. are forgeries, and that the Chinaman who presented their bills for payment in not their cashier. The police are now anxious to make his acquaintance, and, meantime, have arrested Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves & Co's cashier, on suspicion of collusion with the forger.

Tuesday, 18th.

One or two of our readers have remarked that it would have been better had we refrained from publishing the statement which appeared in our yesterday's issue of the outbreak of cholera in Yokohama, as the intelligence is likely to cause alarm among the foreign community. Our chief, indeed only reason for publishing such unwelcome news was that undue alarm might not be caused by magnified rumours and exaggerated statements. If this dread scourge is among us, no matter in how limited a form, it is, in our judgment, far better that the actual truth should be told, and the extent of danger made clear than that rumour and the gossip of the indiscreet, which are certain to become far more alarming than reality, should be permitted to spread terror among the weaker minded. The local authorities—and no men can do more than they are doing to arrest the spread of the disease and stamp out the germs—would do well to publish each day an official report of the result of their efforts. Forewarned is forearmed, and if there are signs of any danger it is surely best to be warned of its approach, so that all due precautions may be taken to reduce the risk to a miminum. Proper instructions to servants, attention to due cleansing of compounds, removal of rubbish and stale matter, and careful inspection of fish and vegetables, and more than all of water supply, can be taken, without undue alarm being indulged in. And here we would remark that fear is one of the most fruitful of predisposing causes. The system becomes depressed by nervous terrors and rendered unduly susceptible to attack. To sustain the spirits and to keep a calm frame of mind is of far more value than all the preventive physic that can be swallowed. Every one should consider that he has a certain duty to perform in searching out and destroying as far as lies in his power every noxious element and predisposing cause, and instead of alarming his neighbours by idle gossip and the expression of silly fears, do his utmost to effectually suppress whatever may seem likely to promote attacks. If there be no actual preventive, all have it in their power to adopt preservative measures, of which the principal are cleanliness, temperance, and sobriety in all things.

Yesterday being the *Shinsho-sai*, or harvest thanksgiving day, all the Government offices throughout the country were closed and a general holiday observed. It was also the anniversary of the death of Iyeyasu, the founder of the house of Tokugawa, better known as Gogen Sama. As in addition to the attractions of the Exhibition, the Imperial Band was announced to play in the park of Uyéno, it was expected that large crowds would flock thither, especially as the weather was most favourable, and this turned out to be the case. As the native newspapers also took advantage of a day's rest, we are unable to present our readers with the usual items of Japanese news.

The *Loudoun Castle* has arrived at the anchorage this morning, having left Kobe yesterday morning at half-past five, thus making the run up in 26½ hours.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The value of the paper money supplied by the *Shiheirio* to the *Sintô-kioku* (a Sub. Department of the *Okurasho*) during the last financial year, was 9,261,360 *yen.* The value of paper money now in circulation is 93,926,953 *yen.* The notes of the Banks are excepted.

The amount of money coined at the Mint for one year from the 1st of July, 1876, to the 30th of June, 1877, was 7,887,669 *yen.*

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Wednesday, 19*th*.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

It is reported that Income Bonds to the extent of 140,000,000 *yen* will be produced by the Paper Money Department during the present month.

Mr. Hanabusa will start for Korea on the 21st instant.

A private letter from Owake states that 1,620 *samurai* of the various districts of that *ken* who joined the insurgents have had sentences passed upon them.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched by our reporter from Kumamoto at 5 p.m. on the 16th instant, states that the Imperialists are surrounding the rebels with increased forces. The rebel leader Hemmi stated that he is prepared to die upon the field.

We hear that several of the Kagoshima officials are about to be sent to Loochoo.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Judge Kôno, now presiding over the special court at Nagasaki for trying the rebel prisoners, has requested the Department of Justice to grant him a copy of the sentences passed upon Yeto Shimpei and Shima Yoshiwo, in order to guide him in his judgement upon Ishii Takenosuke and thirteen others who have lately been undergoing trial.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

On the 16th instant the returns of convicts undergoing sentence of hard labour were as follows:—

Males	2,012
Females	55

When the insurgents succeeded in retaking Kagoshima, after breaking through the Imperial lines at Mitai, they captured the following stores:—Over 3,000 bags of rice, twelve or thirteen thousand *yen*, some three hundred fire-arms and 40,000 rounds of cartridges.

Hitherto the sum allotted for the annual expenditure of the *Shikibu-riô* (Bureau of Ceremonies) has been sixty thousand *yen*, but the Government has now reduced it to thirty-three thousand.

The amount expended by the Government since the commencement of the war for the enlistment of the Police forces is 778,300 *yen*.

Thursday, 20*th*.

A fire broke out in a bath house at Kanagawa last night, which extended to the houses on either side of the road, and destroyed about 2 *cho* before it was extinguished.

The M. M. steamer *Volga* is to leave Hongkong at noon to-day for this port, with French Mails on board to the 12th August.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. informed us this morning that the Russian land-lines are again in working order.

The *Belgic* sailed for San Francisco this morning, taking the following cargo of Tea:—

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other cities.	Total.
Shanghai	138	424	2,514	3,076
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—
Hiogo	331	63	—	394
Yokohama	2,729	544	1,041	4,314
Hongkong	169	30	—	199
Total	3,367	1,061	3,555	7,983

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

On the 18th instant H.I.H. Fushimi-no-Miya reviewed the *Tonden-hei* (Yezo militia) in the place of H.I.M. the Mikado, and announced to them that an Imperial Proclamation had been issued to the following effect:—"The *Tonden-hei* were called out to suppress the rebels of the West. You have been exceedingly pains-taking in your drills and orgnization but as the rebellion is now nearly suppressed your services are no longer required, and you have permission to return to your homes from and after to-day, carrying with you my thorough approval of your conduct and discipline." At the conclusion of the review the troops were regaled with *saké* and fish.

We hear that the Imperial forces at Kagoshima have made a requisition for ammunition for their artillery, to be sent down to them without delay.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

The reason why the the rebels made their sudden entry into Kagoshima was not because they intended to make their final struggle in that town, but to capture some of the men-of-war and then descend upon Shikoku or elsewhere.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched from Sashiki at 8 a.m. on the 18th instant, says that the rebel positions at Kagoshima were again shelled on the 17th instant, and that the *Shigakko* (Private School) was burnt down.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

Statement for the week ending 15th September, 1877:—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		Dols. 1,200,000
On hand	628,380	
In circulation	571,620	
	Dols. 1,200,000	
Reserve Fund		Dols. 517,620
In Foreign money:—		
In dollars	Dols. 393,127	
In Bank notes and cheques	8,000	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	50,000	
	451,120	
Do. in native currency	66,500	
	Dols. 517,620	

Friday, 21*st*.

The *Elisabeth* left the anchorage this morning for Yokoska. The *Modeste* is still away on a cruise for target practice.

We learn from the *Hôchi Shimbun* that very heavy rain fell in the neighbourhood of Hakoné on the 14th instant. Some parts of the town of Odawara were flooded and several houses carried away. The rain ceased on the 15th, but the water which had accumulated in several places caused an outbreak of diarrhœa among the inhabitants, which the authorities were doing all in their power to check.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The following notification has been issued by H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army, to the various divisions of the forces under him. "Half a year has now been passed in the work of suppressing the western rebels. Now, strong as the rebels were, they have been beaten in battle after battle and their strongholds have been overthrown. All this is owing the valour and zeal of the officers and the men of the Imperial Army. But the rebel leader has made his escape from us and once more appears in the front. He has again entered his old den and is there commiting acts of violence. We must not treat him and his forces with contempt, but endeavour to become still further zealous and careful, so that in the end we shall gain the day, and make known to the Emperor that we had been completely victorious.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

September 2nd, 1877."

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

The rebels are said to have attacked some eighteen branch police-officers in the neighbourhood of Kagoshima, and killed the police they found there with hatchets, etc., in the most cruel manner. They then stripped the uniforms from their victims and donned the same themselves. This has made it difficult for the authorities to distinguish between rebels in police uniform and their own men, so that it is necessary for the latter to undergo strict examination, when not personally known, in order to establish their identity.

It is believed that cholera has made its way into Tôkiô, for since the night before last some three persons have died in the neighbourhood of Ogawa-machi from a disease resembling cholera.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The *Nagoya Maru* took down on the 19th instant a large

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quantity of material to be used in repairing the damage the *Riujô Kan* sustained by going ashore at Kagoshima.

The rebels circulated the following letter in various districts on their entry into Kagoshima :—

"We entered into Kagoshima to-day. The officials of the *ken* have all fled, the garrison and police forces are on the verge of being overcome, and we have so far gained a thorough victory. Such being the case, whenever any policemen are seen in the districts they should be arrested and brought to our head-quarters here. This letter must be circulated in haste through all parts of the *ken*.

By Order.

Head-quarters, 2nd September."

From the *Mainichi Skimbun.*

The rebels in Kagoshima are now occupying a place about two *ri* square. They number nearly seven hundred and consist mostly of the Private School party. The head-quarters of the Imperialists are at Tano-ura. It could appear that the rebels desire to break through the Imperial lines, having made several attempts to do so, but were each time successfully repulsed by the Imperialists. The latter are bombarding the rebel positions from sea and land both night and day. The Imperialists are determined not to make any attack, but to wait until the rebels are forced for want of provisions to attempt to make their escape.

Saturday, 22nd.

As the weather is all that the could be desired, a cricket match will take place to day at the Cricket Ground, "The Professions *vs.* Trade," play commencing at half-past ten. The two elevens will be represented by the following players :—

"*The Professions*" M. Kirkwood, Revd. J. Llewellyn, Lieuts. Havergal and Wade, E. Wheeler M.D., Messrs. Litchfield, Bain, Keary, Loane, Boyer, and Campion.

Trade.—J. Dodds, J. P. Mollison, G. Hamilton, E. D. Murray, H. Barlow, A Milne, J. D. Hutchison, C. D. Moss, W. J. S. Shand, E. Abbott and another.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The Satsuma rebels now number only one thousand. Being short of fire-arms, at least half of them are armed with swords only.

Hitherto the *Daijôkwan* has given direct orders to those lower grade officials who have had to proceed to foreign countries on government business, but for the future such officials will receive their orders from the respective Department to which they belong.

The cost of issuing the Income Bonds for the *kuazoku* and *shizoku* is upwards of 200,000 *yen*,

Of the eight hundred policemen who were stationed in Sakai *ken* two hundred have been sent to Kishiwada, two hundred to the borders of the provinces of Kii and Idzumi, while four hundred remain on duty at the port of Sakai.

Three officials of Kagoshima *ken* have arrived at the capital for the purpose of giving to the Government an exact account of the condition of the town of Kagoshima at the time of the re-entry of the rebels. They will also made copies of the correspondence which has taken place between the Central Government and Kagoshima *Han* or *Ken* since the 1st year of Meiji, as, with a few unimportant exceptions, all the official documents were destroyed when the rebels recently burned down the *Kencho* at Kagoshima.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The order to send the *Tsukuba Kan* to Korea has been cancelled, and instead of her the *Takao Maru*, now at Nagasaki, will take over the officials of the Foreign Office and Navy Department who have been commissioned to proceed to that country, and who will therefore shortly proceed to Nagasaki to embark there for Korea.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

An army surgeon named Ishizaka was captured by the rebels and taken before Saigo, who said to him in a determined voice, "I have re-entered Kagoshima and have captured plenty of supplies and ammunition, which are now at my disposal. If my enemies wish to oppose me, they must first determine to die at Kagoshima." Ishizaka was then set free.

That the people of Kagoshima generally have a strong feeling of hatred against the Imperialists is shown by the following incidents. When the *Kencho* officials were running away on the re-entry of the rebels into the town, the merchants and common people did all they could to obstruct their passage. A policeman had purchased a melon, and the vendor was peeling it for him, when the news was spread that the rebels had arrived. Immediately the melon dealer threw away the fruit he was peeling and plunged the knife into the policeman, killing him on the spot. Again, after the *Riujô Kan* was driven on shore, her crew landed stores, etc, from the ship, which were, however, quickly stolen by the Kagoshima people, who clapped their hands for joy on observing the danger the ship had got into.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Yokohama Station.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 16th September, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,951.83
Merchandise, &c.	$ 837.13
Total	$7,788.96

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$5,641.01
Merchandise, &c.	$ 765.12
Total	$6,406.13

Considerable anxiety prevails among us at the sudden advent of so dire a foe as cholera, and however great any desire may have been to trust that our medical men were mistaken in announcing the fact, we are nevertheless compelled to admit that several cases have sprung up in the neighbourhood, which unfortunately leave no doubt as to the true nature of the disease. Until yesterday the localities involved were supposed to be very limited, and it was with considerable dismay that we saw the public announcement of the presence of the disease on board U. S. S. "Ranger" when the yellow flag was flying at the fore.

It was hoped that, with the precautionary measures which the Governor so commendably instituted, the range of the malady would have been limited to those districts in which it originated, and its sudden appearance on board a man-of-war proves how subtle a foe we have to contend with, seeing that all leave had been stopped and as little communication with the shore allowed, as was compatible with the necessities of the ship.

So far, the number of deaths has been small, when we consider the numerous nooks and corners apparently so well adapted for its propagation, and we have reason to believethat, although it is now some fifteen years since the disease last visited Nagasaki, its stay among us will prove a short one, as the present weather is calculated to accomplish much in the matter of disinfection, and all such means as are likely to arrest the spread of the disorder have been put operation by those who are immediately concerned in its extermination.—*Nagasaki Rising Sun.*

In our issue of 27th August we stated that the Imperial rescript authorizing the Loan states that it is to be paid in Sycee, and is repayable in Sycee; the rescript further states that in consequence of the money being repayable in silver, the interest, at first arranged at Shanghai by Tao-t'ai Hu Quang-yung at 1 per cent per month, is to be 1.25 per cent per month. The contract made by Hu Singan, (the Tao-t'ai referred to) the Government Banker at Hangchow, is for a loan of Haikwan Tls. 5,000,000, payable in silver at 5/9½ per Shanghai tael, and re-payable in sterling at the Bank sight rates of the days on which the instalments and interest fall due. It is this discrepancy we believe which causes the difficulty in completing the loan to which we referred yesterday. We presume that Tao-t'ai Hu proposed to adjust the accounts himself, and the difficulty will probably be arranged eventually, as the Tao-t'ai exposes himself to a loss of Tls. 300,000 by not fululling his contract. We should suppose the difficulty arose from some demur upon the part of the officials to stamp bonds repayable in Gold. We should not be disposed to think that the Chinese Government objected on principle to a further demonetization of Silver, especially on such swingeing terms as 15 per cent per annum. The difficulty is, in the meantime, very lightly treated by the share market and after the 400 or 500 *Banks* sold on Saturday and Monday, buyers have plucked up courage, and in the absence of shares offering are said to be making higher bids, but we do not hear of any transactions. —*Shanghai Courier.*

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NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS.

WHATEVER be the faults of a despotic Government there can be no doubt that at a moment like the present, when a fatal epidemic has declared itself in the midst of a crowded population, and the arrest of its progress and salvation of the multitude depend on unquestioning obedience being yielded to such measures as the administrators and their advisers may consider necessary, it has a decided advantage over more liberal institutions. Not even in London could more active steps have been taken to stamp out the disease, or a more earnest desire shown to adopt those means which advanced medical science has proved to be most efficient in staying the spread of cholera, than have been taken and evinced by the Governor of Kanagawa and his associates. Both in England and America, no matter how necessary certain measures may appear, there are sure to be many persons holding peculiar views, or of obstinate and rebellious nature, who either refuse to obey them or by whom they are systematically evaded. Be the epidemic small-pox, typhus or cholera, there are always to be found grumblers who resist to the last all that is done on their behalf. Vaccination is fought against, cases of illness are unreported, crowding of lodging houses continues, and orders to clear out refuse and dirt neglected. Moreover, inspection is too often partial, inefficient and inoperative, and thus there is always the chance of efforts for security being frustrated by obstinacy and prejudice.

Here there is no danger of anything of this kind happening. Given authorities who are wise and enlightened enough to profit by the sad experiences of former visitations both here and elsewhere, and willing to act in concert with those of their foreign friends who are most capable of advising them, there is little fear that any action that is decided on by them will not be followed out to the letter by their subordinates and obeyed implicitly by the people. Nothing can be more admirable than the earnest and thorough manner in which the Japanese authorities set to work as soon as it was made clear to them that an actual case of epidemic cholera had occurred. A close and authoritative inspection was immediately inaugurated; simple rules and instructions issued as to preservatives against infection or methods to be adopted in event of seizure; a plentiful supply of medicines and disinfectants issued, and care taken to arrest the spread of the disease, by isolation of the sick, for whom medical aid is always at hand and to whom every attention is given. It is yet too early to say whether the pestilence will be stayed or will blaze up and extend its devastations, but what has already been done cannot but have a most beneficial effect on the sanitary condition of the settlement, and must certainly curtail, if it does not altogether put an end to the ravages of the disease. Foul slums have been looked into that have for the past two or three years been uncleansed, and whence it is a wonder that some dreaded illness did not stalk forth long ago. In fact, it is not at all impossible that much of the low fever that has been so prevalent among us has had its source in these filthy dens. The necessity of increased cleanliness in their surroundings is also proved to the Japanese, while the present alarm will probably lead to the question of efficient water supply being promptly taken up by the authorities. If the disease end with the few cases that have undoubtedly occurred, the visitation will prove anything but an unmixed evil, but on the contrary, we may be thankful that public attention has not been called in a more forcible manner to our neglect of the simplest precautions against an enemy whose attacks inspire such universal dread.

There are, we believe, discussions going on among some of our medical men as to whether the disease that has appeared is actual epidemic Asiatic cholera. At the present time we think such discussions useless. Fight the disease, whatever it be, first, and fight about its nature afterwards. Ever since its first appearance in England there have been the continual questions, What is cholera? Where does it come from? How can it be warded off? What is the best mode of treatment? It has been maintained that it is a special dispensation of Providence to punish us for our evil deeds. This explanation we must decline to accept, inasmuch as Providence is just, and when we see how many good honest souls die of cholera and how many unnecessary members of society escape it, it is impossible to pin our faith to the pious supposition. Some men, just and moderate in most things, have believed that, like war, it is a means of keeping down superabundant population. One hears constantly, "We want a good war; there is no room for us to get on now-a-days." But where and when has there been a good war? And taking those portions of the habitable globe that are actually inhabited, are we pigmies too thick upon its surface? Surely such theories are scarcely in keeping with our boasted intelligence.

Alas! there is no need of a providential mission of war or cholera to thin our ranks. Drunkenness and debauchery, and their offspring, poverty and disease do this fast enough. Most of our evils are self-inflicted, and the greater part of our diseases spring from our own crimes, or follies as culpable as crimes. And certainly cholera is no exception, but is equally the consequence of human stupidity and neglect of the simplest sanitary precautions. We know its cause, filth; and knowing it, it is in the power of everyone of us to aid in its effectual suppression.

It has been said by some among us that it would have been better if the medical men had refrained from trumpeting the arrival of the complaint. That it was injudicious to give it such publicity, as fears might thus be raised among the community. With reference to this we can only say, that if the publicity given by the foreign press has induced a general wholesome fear, and roused the public from their idle indifference to the state of things around them into energetic efforts to improve the general sanitary condition of the settlement,—and how much such improvement was required the last few days' inspection has shown—we feel that we have filled a large measure of good.

And in this connection we would say a few words on the folly and even danger of fear. There is no more predisposing cause to an attack than indulgence in weak and unavailing terror. Depress the mental system, and through it the physical, and you throw yourself at the mercy of the complaint. Fear does not certainly act as the primary cause of the disease, but it renders the system liable and susceptible to the entrance and action of the poison. Fear, too, is catching, and a thoroughly frightened and uncontrollably nervous person may do a vast amount of unintentional mischief by creating a panic. As in a regiment, a soldier to a great extent is

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dependent for courage or the reverse on the examples afforded him by his comrades. And now that we have to face so formidable an enemy as cholera we ought to consider ourselves one and all under arms to confront and defeat it, and remember that cowardice in our ranks is to give our antagonist an extra chance of seizing us. Perhaps we may not be called upon to do battle with this dread foe, but if we must, let us remember that each of us have duties to perform, and that calm courage is a powerful buckler in warding off its attack. There are no more effective preservatives than a quiet, well balanced mind, and cleanliness and sobriety in all things.

SILK-WORMS' EGGS.

THE season for 1877-78 may be said to have fairly opened, as the first small lots of cartoons have made their appearance in the Yokohama market, and a number of *graineurs* have arrived. As far as can be seen at the present moment, it is reasonable to suppose that the ruling prices will be extremely low, and the Japanese will probably find themselves disappointed if they expect to realize anything like the prices which they readily obtained in some former years. It is true that although the Italians last year were firm in their refusals for a long time to accede to the demands of the native producer, they were at last compelled to pay the prices demanded, but they only gave in at the last moment under pressure of the danger that might result to the shipments from the lateness of the season. To a certain extent the Japanese thus gained their object. The circumstances, however, which ruled the value of the cards last year, were entirely different from those which govern this season at its opening. This difference we will proceed to point out.

In the first place, the silk crop in Italy last year was nearly an utter failure, which not only caused silk in this market to attain an almost unprecedented figure, and thus naturally affected the prices of everything connected with that product, but the Italian reproduced seed was also very limited in quantity and exceedingly doubtful in quality. This failure in the silk was especially unfortunate for the Italian reproducers. It is well known that the use of Japanese seed is attended with less risk than of that which is home produced. Since the appearance of the silk-worm disease in Italy, the use of this latter has always involved a greater amount of danger of failure, the seed produced in Japan being more hardy and certain. The Italian growers were commencing to believe that they had succeeded in so invigorating by imported seed their own reproduction, as to render in a short time importations from Japan unnecessary. Indeed, many growers had already dispensed in a great measure with the use of Japanese cards when the undesirability of relaxing their precautions was forcibly brought home to them by the failure of the silk crop. We do not mean to attribute this failure to the use of Italian reproduced seed, but it naturally made them return to what they considered the safest course, the use of Japanese seed. The native dealers, who are always perfectly posted on the conditions which rule the demand and are not slow in drawing their conclusions, at once understood that the game was in their own hands. The repeated and united protestations of the *graineurs* that they really did not want the seed except at absuredly low figures; that they had plenty of reproduced seed of good quality at home, and that the growers, owing to the failure of the crop, had actually no money to pay the fair prices for imported seed if they wanted it ever so, as well as their threats to return to Europe without buying a card unless at their own prices, were met by the Japanese with calm obstinacy and quiet ridicule. It was the game of "pull devil pull baker" in which the Japanese pulled their opponents completely over the line; for at that time the former felt wealthy by the money they had made in silk (which however they afterwards lost), while the latter knew that their future crop depended on their buying the cards. Another reason that made the Japanese more firm in their demand, was the fact that the Government had put the usual limit on the number of cards to be set aside for export, which amounted to about one million.

The present season opens under entirely different auspices. In the first place the Japanese Government has removed the limit hitherto imposed, and the cards for sale will probably number about two millions, which is far in excess of any possible requirements. This alone would be sufficient to break down the market. In addition to this, the other causes which to a great extent justified the high prices paid last year, in spite of the illogical reasonings of the *graineurs*, are now absent. It has been urged that the prices of last season were proved to be too high by the heavy losses made by certain Japanese and foreign speculators both here and in Europe. But this is no proof. This trade is essentially a monopoly in the hands of the *graineurs* (who, as a rule, came out well on their purchases), so that outsiders cannot but work at a disadvantage, and those who meddle with a business, the success of which so largely depends on a *clientelle* on the Continent, must not be surprised if they lose when those who possess the requisite advantages succeed.

Besides the large excess of cards, there remain still other reasons which will further tend to reduce their price. Most of the Japanese connected with the silk market, trade alike in that staple and in cartoons. The profits which they last year made have been, to a great extent, swallowed up by subsequent losses. The quantity of new season's silk sold does not amount to half that at the corresponding period last year, while the value of the article has fallen fully sixty per cent. from its highest point. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that the native merchants, being in want of funds, will more readily accept moderate offers, whilst the excuse that may be made by the *graineurs* that silk cultivators cannot pay high prices for cards is perfectly valid, when the present low price of silk in the home markets, and the widespread feeling of uncertainty as to its future, are taken into consideration.

Mr. Mori Arinori, the Japanese Minister, is about to return to his duties at Peking and will probably leave Shanghai to-morrow for the North. This morning he attended the Mixed Court and heard several cases tried, afterwards visiting the prisons attached to the Court. He expressed his general satisfaction with what he saw.—*Shanghai Courier.*

Chang-sze-kwei, one of the Chinese Ambassadors to Japan, is not, as stated by our morning contemporary "a well-know Ningpo Shopkeeper and Junk owner," nor has he ever been such. He was sometime since Secretary or Manager of the Northern Guild, an influencial body of merchants; and is a gentleman of wealth and position. More than twenty years ago he began to take an interest in Western Sciences, and under the instruction of Dr. MacCartee made considerable progress. It is to his proficiency in these subjects that he owes his promotion in the Chinese service.—*Shanghai Courier.*

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Deep Laid Plans of Satsuma.

(From the "Hôchi Shimbun," 20th September.)

When in 1874 the *samurai* of the province of Saga broke out into rebellion, they were destroyed or forced into obedience and the rebellion entirely stamped out in a few days. But the leaders Yeto, Taniguchi, Ishii and Toku managed to escape and conceal themselves so successfully, that although the Government made the strictest search they were not to be found. It was known afterwards that Yeto went to Kagoshima and requested Saigo to conceal and protect him. This, however, Saigo declined to do. Yeto then went to Obi and procuring a boat crossed over to Kôchi in Shikoku, where he was arrested and beheaded. No one could discover what had become of his companions. Some said that they had succeeded in effecting their escape to a foreign country, while others said they had committed *seppuku*. When the present rebellion broke out, however, it was rumoured that the remaining three ringleaders were with the rebels at Kagoshima, though such was not positively ascertained to be the case. But on the 6th of this month a telegram was received from Kumamoto announcing that they had been arrested in that town, and it became known for the first time that for the past four years they had been hiding in Kagoshima.

On this subject we shall offer a few remarks. The Private School party in all probability took pity upon these three leaders, who had no place of abode, and thus concealed them thinking that they might in the future be serviceable to them. Instead of their having fled abroad they were discovered to be hiding in their own country. Now in later times it has been the custom in Japan to exercise the most rigorous care in inquiring into the birthplace and residence of the people throughout the country. Yet such could not have been the case in Kagoshima *Ken*, proving that Satsuma has thus hitherto existed as an independent province within Japan.

Saigo must have been well aware of this, and yet took no notice of it. Yeto evidently thought by his going to Saigo and entreating his protection that his request would be at once granted. But Saigo refused, probably thinking that if Yeto remained in Kagoshima he might be an obstruction to the carrying out of the plans which he had in view. It is said by some that had Yeto applied to Beppu or Hemmi he would most probably have received the protection he sought.

But on this subject it is scarcely necessary that we should dwell. By the recent discovery of the whereabouts of the Saga rebels certain facts have been made plain. The Saga leaders in going to Kagoshima and seeking the aid of the School party had certain objects in view. They knew full well that Kagoshima would afford them safe hiding places, and although defeated in their first attempt they might be able to renew their efforts at some future day. Kagoshima *ken* was to all intents and purposes under the Government of the Private School, and the leaders of the Saga rebellion felt assured of finding there aid and sympathy. The Government failed to discover them, since it was only nominal master of the *Ken*, while it really possessed no jurisdiction whatever.

It is owing, therefore, to the assistance and sympathy of the Satsuma *samurai* that these three rebel leaders have during four years succeeded in evading the vigilance of the Government, and according to their intention, in renewing their rebellion against the Government. That the School party are no longer able to shelter them, and that they have fallen into the hands of the Imperialists, is a proof that the Government has at last succeeded in asserting its authority in Satsuma. Had it done so before, there would have been no chance of the School party defying the Government by protecting traitors in time of peace, or resisting it by armed force as in the present war.

Above all it proves that the plans of the present rebellion were laid fully four years back.

While going to press both the English and Russian Admirals have arrived, the former in the *Audacious*. The *Vigilant* has been detained, but is expected shortly.—*Nagasaki Rising Sun.*

Medical inspection takes place of all the houses infected with cholera, which we hear is increasing, especially in Oura in the native quarter. Those who show any symptoms of the disease are immediately sent into quarantine on one of the adjacent islands. Quite a panic prevails amongst the natives, and many are leaving for the country.—*Cosmopolitan Press.*

LETTERS OF AN EXILE.

How we came by the accompanying letter, we take it to be nobody's business. A lady's letter? Yes, certainly. And she gave you permission to publish it? Anyone who knows us must be aware that such a question is totally unnecessary, indeed, almost insulting. Is it a young lady? No lady is ever old, their years pass in perennial spring. Is this the only letter or have you a packet of them? We cannot satisfy your curiosity in that respect, and now we distinctly refuse to answer another question. Suffice it to say that the writer has now gone to join her friends in that civilized sphere for which her longing soul evidently panted while pining here in the bitterness of a detested exile.

My Dear,——I promised to write to you from Japan. When we parted it was so easy to make such a promise, it would have been unnatural not to make it, and yet I have been here six months and it is still unfulfilled. I have not forgotten you, nor my old existence,—it would be easier to live here if I had,—but the life is so different from anything in your experience, that it is almost as difficult to write to you as if I had already been admitted to the Elysian fields. Yet certainly we are not in heaven here; it is merely an alien life, not in any sense a celestial one. We are scarcely alive; we are not positively dead; nor are we like the mild eyed melancholy lotos eaters, inasmuch as we are generally keenly desirous to return whence we came. It would be an insult to your intelligence to write you the ordinary traveller's letter, part platitude, part statistics, principally gush. Such letters justly irritate those whose grievance it is that they are obliged to stop at home. What you would care to know is the effect of exile upon myself and the few other common-place people whom Fate has so oddly wrenched away from their homely joys and destiny obscure.

To begin with the superior sex; the men, generally, like it. I fancy I have discovered one element in the contentment of the married men; they are perfectly separated from their wives' relations, and this I believe to be to them a source of joy, deep but unacknowledged. The bachelors are less easily comprehended. Some of them deplore their solitary state, and their life lacks the excitement which would enliven it in the land of two or more millions of surplus females. The daily peril of their lives in other countries does not exist here. There are no designing damsels or dangerous widows; no match making mammas who may be trifled with until the eleventh hour and gloriously eluded at last. In this state of security they sometimes become romantic, and cherish sweet visions of domestic bliss at some future and distant period. To an observant person, fresh from the great outside world, it is strange to encounter this small well-spring of Arcadian sentiment. Many of the young men, who go home prepared for every sacrifice in the way of matrimony, return here soured, silent and still single.

But the women! Who, indeed, can tell much about them! They are difficult to understand, not because they are too profound, but because they generally do not understand themselves in the least, and neither act nor think on any established principle. It is at once a hard and an easy life and lot for women. The material aspect of it is admirable, and there are undeniable delights of scenery and climate, but women in general do not transplant well, and are rarely free from repining at their separation from their own homes and people. Then each woman stands altogether alone. There are no old associations; no old friends; no one to call one by one's first name, and talk about the days of one's youth. There is nothing that can be called society. There are balls in the winter, and dinners all the year round, but there is no way of meeting people informally. The ladies never have a certain day for receiving, as they have in every other part of the civilized world. You feel surprise, and imagine that "some one has blundered" when your footman, a tattooed Japanese, reports that the lady you have come to visit is at home, or to use his own phrase "*Okamisan arimas.*" Feeling that you are also involved in the blunder, you

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enter, and after long waiting, your hostess who has been torn from the comforts of her peignoir, her fan and her novel, appears, and then you discover that there is nothing to talk about. You feebly prattle about Tennis and the Races, and complain of the weather, without which sacred topic we should be poor indeed. Then you ask if it is true that Mrs. * * * has really sent to Paris for "a box," that being the Eastern expression for new garments. About this last subject there is, perhaps, a little animation, but it soon dies out, and you make your languid farewells.

There are no amusements here: no theatre, no pictures, few new books, and very little music. If pleasure is simply absence of pain, it is a pleasant life; if virtue be absence of temptation, it is distinctly a virtuous one. But it is a negative and inconsistent state of being. The small questions of life in other places are the large ones here. The house-keeping is easy; the servants are satisfactory; but oh! the misery, the travail of spirit, if you wish to have a pair of gloves cleaned or to match a bit of ribbon. You can get a dozen delightful tea cups for a dollar, and tea pots that rejoice your heart for ten or fifteen cents; but the price of cream is a dollar a bottle, and it costs you ten dollars to have your piano tuned. Then it is hard not to be able to communicate with most of your servants, and to be helplessly in the power of the one or two who speak a little English; to be brought to shame and confusion by the appearance of inordinate dishes at dinner parties, and to have your cook insist upon it that you ordered them yourself. How often have I longed for the most insolent and intolerable of home cooks, with whom I could have familiar communion upon the vital question of wherewithal we shall be fed. If one of your servants dissatisfies you and you dismiss him, he takes no notice at all, but continues his routine of work with Buddhistic calmness and repose. Indeed, he is so superior in his majestic tranquillity, that you perhaps finish by begging his pardon, and entreating him to forgive your faults of temper, which are the consequence of your nationality. And so matters go on, until his next flagrant offence, when you again dismiss him, with the same result. Can you comprehend such a state of things? As I write I feel the hopelessness of it. All the miles of land and water which separate us act as a nonconductor, whose power is not to be overcome. Is it possible that you, the "friend of my better days" are still leading the old, peaceable, uneventful life, while I, like St. Paul, have been in journeyings often, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the sea? Shall we ever meet again? Or if we do, can we ever be again as we were, after this great gulf of separation?

Your friend, * * *

A VISIT TO THE YEDO POORHOUSE.

Previous to the year 1789, poor people in great distress were relieved by receiving rice from the godowns of the *Fu*, but there seems to have been no fixed sum set apart for that purpose.

In that year the Shôgun's Councillor of State (*Rojiu*), Matsudaira Sodanobu, Lord of Etchiu, whose policy was economy, perceiving that the municipal expenditure of Yedo was excessive, resolved to restrain this extravagance, and in order to accomplish this purpose he gave instructions that the amount of money to be used for municipal purposes should be restricted to a fixed sum per annum. By this means he had at his disposal at the end of the first three years of *Kuansei* (1789-90-91) a sum of 40,000 *yen*. This money was disposed of as follows: One-tenth was assigned to the various wards of Yedo, in order to meet any sudden emergency that might arise, one-fifth was alloted to the owners of the soil (*chi mushi*), and the remaining seven-tenths he entrusted to the *Machigaisho* (Municipal Office) that it might always be available for the relief of distressed persons. By "distressed persons" were meant, in addition to the ordinary poor, those whom fires, earthquakes, etc, had rendered homeless and destitute. The latter were supplied by the *Machigaisho* with temporary dwelling and with food until they were in a position to shift for themselves. About this time, in addition to the money saved from municipal expenditure, the Government, being of the opinion that the existence of such a system was of great importance to the country, presented to the *Machigaisho*, to be held in trust for the poor, the sum of 10,000 *rio*. This money, together with an annual sum assigned for the purpose out of municipal revenues, served not only to meet but was in excess of the wants of the people.

When a Japanese wanted public relief, he went to the head official of his ward, who, if he thought the case worthy of charity, conducted him to the *Machigaisho*. Here again the case was examined into, and, if approved of, the applicant received a dole of one *to* (a little less than half an Imperial bushel) of rice and fifteen cents in money. This dole was given for the purpose of relieving him till he could procure employment. If, however, he exhausted this stock of provisions and money before he was able to succeed in this object, he again made application to the *Kocho*, and if it was proved that by no fault of the applicant he had again become distressed, the above mentioned formalities were again gone through, and a second time he was relieved. It was a rule that an able bodied person should not receive the dole oftener than three times, as that amount of assistance was deemed sufficient for his maintenance till he was able to support himself.

After the Restoration (1868), the annual payment of a sum derived from municipal revenues for the relief of the poor was discontinued. However, as there was a large accumulation of money in the *Maichigaisho*, which had been laid aside for this purpose, the system of outdoor relief, as described above, was proceeded with as usual. But in February, 1873, the members of the *Kaigi jo* (Council) represented to the Tôkiô *Fu*, that the system then existing of now and then relieving distressed persons without teaching them a trade by which they might support themselves for life, although it got the name of charity, was in reality no kindness. They, therefore, petitioned that office to be allowed to establish a Poor House in Uyéno, in which extremely distressed persons might be taken care of, sick people might receive medical attendance and medicines, able bodied people might be taught some trade, and children might be instructed in reading writing, and arithmetic. For the accomplishment of this purpose they proposed to devote the money laid up in the *Machigaisho* to meet the expenses of the establishment. This proposal was agreed to by the Tôkiô *Fu*, and accordingly in the same month of the same year, the *Yoikuin* (Establishment for the maintenance of distressed persons) was opened.

The following is a short account of the original objects of the establishment:—

"The friendless, homeless, and poor are to be admitted into the House."

"The Poor House is established especially for the relief "of Yedo poor, but it will also receive people who not "being inhabitants of Yedo are homeless, and wandering "about the city; and criminals,* who, having served out "their term of punishment, cannot obtain employment."

"The sick, maimed and deformed are sent in to hospital. "Those who are insane, or who are suffering from some "epidemic disease, are put into separate apartments and "an attendant is appointed for each."

"Lunatics are frequently brought out of their rooms "for the purpose of bathing or exercise, and are treated ac- "cording to the nature of their mental aberration."

"Artisans will work at their respective trades, and "others at a paper and a flour mill† inside the building. "Of the money thus earned, half is retained for the ex- "penses of support, and the other half is returned when "the inmate leaves the house."

"Children will be taught writing and arithmetic; and "from their tenth year they will learn some trade or "occupation."

"During residence in the House, clothes are furnished "to each inmate, and baths are provided in which they "are forced to wash themselves every day. In the hos- "pital foreign bedsteads placed in rows are used, and the "rooms are kept as clean as possible."

"The prices of meals are fixed by contract, and the "master of the establishment frequently examines the "food to see that it is of proper quality."

* These are now taken care of by the Police Authorities.
† This latter does not seem to have been established.

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The site chosen for the *Yo-iku-in* is a high and airy compound in the Uyéno Park, immediately in the rear of the new Exhibition. It is very picturesquely situated, and as the neighbourhood is a very quiet one it seems to be eminently suited to the purposes for which it was designed. The extent of the compound is 8,634 *tsubo*, or a little more than 7 acres, of which area the houses cover 789 *tsubo*, or about $\frac{1}{12}$th of the whole space. The main building was originally a large Buddhist temple, but as that accommodation was not sufficient for the wants of the establishment, other smaller houses have been built in the inclosure. The principal building is approached by a path about thirty yards in length, skirted on either side by evergreens and flowers.

On visiting this place on the 22nd of June of this year, we proceeded first to call upon Mr. Ida, the principal official of the establishment, who received us very kindly, and willingly afforded us any information we required. When we expressed a wish to inspect the place, he was so good as to detach an officer to act as a guide, giving the latter instructions to answer any questions that might be asked.

We were first conducted through the large entrance hall (in which were piled up the musquito curtains required for the night) to a small room on the right hand, in which about 30 children under the age of ten were receiving instruction from two teachers in reading, writing and arithmetic. The latter subject was taught by means of foreign figures. We observed a little boy of about 7 years of age adding up a column of figures with both correctness and rapidity, and other children seemed intelligent and diligent. They looked quite fat and happy, and by their dress no one could have supposed that they were pauper children. At the age of ten these children are taught some trade, the selection of which is determined by the taste and physique of the child. They occupy the same apartments as the women.

The next room to the school-room was the men's apartment. It is a large, lofty room of 200 mats‡ with plenty of ventilation in summer, and there is no reason to suppose that in winter it is colder than the generality of Japanese houses at that season. This remark applies to the other rooms in the establishment, with the two exceptions of the Hospital and Lunatic Asylum, to which allusion will be made below. On the floor of this apartment were squatted about 30 men of all ages over about 25. As it was about noon some of them were taking a siesta, but others were employed in making match-boxes, which they did with great dexterity. In addition to these 30 men, about 120 more, who at the time of our visit were employed at their various trade elsewhere, occupy this room at night. As the apartment is lofty and well ventilated, no inconvenience seems to arise from making 200 mats accommodate 150 men.

Those men who are able to work are supplied with work according to their several abilities. Some are allowed to leave the house and work outside, either at some trade such as shoemaking or the like, or as navvies. But the most of them are employed within the walls of the establishment in making paper. The average amount of money earned per head is about 8 *sen*, half of which goes towards their support and the other half is kept for them till they leave the House and is then returned to them, so that some of them leave having acquired skill in some trade and with a small capital to set them going.

The next room we visited was the womens' apartment, which is of the same description as the mens', only smaller. Out of 130 women who were in the *Yo-iku-in* in June, about fifty were in the rooms when I went there, the rest being engaged in their several occupations outside. They are engaged in the various operations of paper making, and earn from 5 to 7 *sen* a day, which money is disposed of in the same manner as in the case of the men. They all were cheerful-looking, and seemed to be quite comfortable.

The kitchen is a large long room fitted up with fireplaces, cauldrons, etc., like other Japanese kitchens. It was very clean, the paupers being compelled to keep it in that condition. We were so fortunate as to see the dinner of the inmates which was just about to be served up, and consisted of rice and pickled vegetables. The quality of the rice seemed very good, and the quantity sufficient. A man who is able to work is allowed 5 *go*,‖ of rice daily, non-working-men and women 4 *go* and children receive half that amount. As mentioned above the food is supplied by contract, but is from time to time inspected by the superintendent to see that it is up to sample both in quality and quantity. Hospital patients are allowed whatever food the medical attendants order for them, such as soups, milk, etc.

The hospital consist of two wards for male and female patients respectively. They are two long narrow rooms jutting out from the main-building. In summer they are very cool and pleasant, but in winter when they have to be warmed with foreign stoves, great difficulty must be experienced in regulating the temperature, and in ventilating the rooms properly without admitting cold draughts. Each ward is furnished with about twenty-five foreign beds, which were all occupied at the time of our visit. The principal diseases, observable in the hospital, are chiefly those which owe their causes to improper and insufficient food and other evils of poverty, such as anæmia, senile gangrene, scabies, etc. There was a considerable percentage also of venereal disease, chiefly among the women. The staff of the hospital consists of two doctors and two apothecaries, who are paid and sent by the Board of Education from the hospital at Uyéno (at which some German medical men lecture) in order to extend their experience. On an occasion in which we visited this hospital with Dr. Anderson, medical officer of H. M.'s Legation, he informed us that the treatment by these native doctors of the various diseases that came under his notice, seemed to be correct. There is a small neat dispensary attached to the hospital.

Some distance apart from the buildings described above are a series of long, low, sheds which contain the insane inmates of the establishment. We regret not being able to give such good account of this department of the *Yo-iku-in* as of the rest of the house. The sheds, above mentioned, are very roughly constructed and bear a striking resemblance to a row of dens in a menagerie. They are divided into compartments of about 6 ft. by 4 ft. in size. These have a frontage of strong wooden bars, communicate with the latrines behind, and are separated from each other, laterally, by wooden partitions which allow every sound made in one cell to be distinctly heard in those adjoining. A space of about 3 feet separates the front of the cells from the true frontage of the building, which is closed at night by ordinary shutters, and in winter days probably by paper slides. These sheds face the South, and in addition to the discomfort arising from the extremely circumscribed space allotted to him, the patient must find the heat in summer intolerable, and at night when the shutters are closed outside he must be nearly stifled, as there is no proper provision for ventilation. The building is heated in cold weather by charcoal braziers, the fumes of which must, in the absence of good ventilation, combine with the waste products of respiration and transpiration to produce a highly poisonous condition of atmosphere. The patients must, moreover, suffer terribly from cold and draughts on windy days, owing to the improper character and hasty construction of the building. The most tractable of the patients are taken out for exercise every morning and evening, and made to walk in a large open space in the compound. Those patients who are very violent are treated with the douche, the apparatus for which stands at the rear of the sheds. They are also tied up with ropes till the paroxysm is over. There is accommodation for 50 patients in the asylum, which is always full, the superintendent having had to refuse several applications for admittance. I was told that the mortality in this department is very high.

In a house, also detached from the main building, are the apartments of the blind. These poor people likewise had the same comfortable appearance that was observable in the men and women paupers described above. They are employed as shampooers, and are allowed to go out to practice their trade. On such occasions they are provided with decent clothes, which are again changed on their return for the ordinary paupers' dress—a blue gown with

‡ 1 mat=6 ft. × 3 ft.

‖ 1 *go* = about ⅓ lb. dooir : 5 *go* = 1⅔ lbs.

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the characters for *Yo-iku* in stamped on the back. They also practice acupuncture—a kind of treatment which the Japanese look upon as a remedy for various diseases.

The number of inmates of the poor house in June, 1877, was 370, of which number 240 were males and 130 females. Subjoined is a table of the averages of the admittances into this establishment for the years 1873-74-75-76, and also of the numbers of those who left it and the causes of their leaving.

Average of the years 1873-74-75-76.

Entrances	—	437
Left voluntarily	83	—
Died	165	—
Ran away	66	—
Remaining	123	—

In this table it will be observed that the number of deaths bears a very large proportion to the number of entrances. This is not so extraordinary as it would at first sight appear, when the feeble and diseased state of a large proportion of the poor who are admitted is taken into consideration. With the wards of the Hospital and the Lunatic Asylum continually full, not so much of paupers who have fallen sick in the House, as of poor invalids who are admitted for the sake of medical treatment, a more favourable result could hardly be obtained.

There is also a large proportion of inmates who have run away from the institution, which Mr. Ida accounted for by the fact that in almost every case these runaways were composed of those inmates who were too idle to work, and to whom the necessary discipline of the House (such as bathing, exercise, etc.,) was particularly irksome, and who preferred the free but precarious life of begging, to the more constrained but, as it would seem to most people, more comfortable life in the *Yo-iku-in*.

The revenue of this establishment stated above is derived from the funds set aside for the purpose of poor relief, which had accumulated in the *Machigaisho*. These funds are under the control of the Tôkiô *Fu*, who send an officer periodically to inspect the place. The Superintendent also sends a yearly report to that office. In addition to the above named funds, voluntary contributions in aid of the Institution amounted to

	Yen.
In 1873	1,603.17.5
8874	435.02.7
1875	802.61.3
1876	1,047.12.2

making an average for the 4 years of about 972 *yen*. The reason of the great excess of the contributions of 1873 over those of the succeeding three years is, that as that was the year of foundation of the establishment, the Tokio *Fu* headed the list with a contribution to the amount of 500 *yen*, an item which does not occur in the following years. The amount contributed by the paupers towards their own support out of their earnings (roughly calculating an average of 3 *sen* per day from an average of 200 working inmates)§ would amount to about 3,000 *yen* per annum.

The expenses of the *Yo-iku-in* for the corresponding years amounted to

	Yen.
In 1873	9,465.48
1874	18,773.31
1875	19,033.13
18k6	14,667.60

or an average of nearly 15,485 *yen*. Of this salaries and wages amount to 3,120 *yen* per annum. As mentioned above the medical officers are employed by the *Monbusho* and consequently their salaries are not included in this sum. As it may be interesting to see how the above sums are disposed of, we give below a table of the accounts of the Institution for the month of June last.

Expenditure.	*Yen.*		Receipts.	*Yen.*	
Salaries	268	78	Received from Tôkiô *Fu*	1,400	50
Casual recipients of relief	20	93	Extra for repairs	5	61
Miscellaneous	23	63			
Medicines	85	48			
Implements of trade	27	63			
Food	584	29			
Burials	3	03			
Clothes	148	10			
Repairs	5	61			
In hand	238	64			
Total	1,406	11	Total	1,406	11

In conclusion we may remark that with the exception of the Lunatic Asylum, there appears to be little or nothing to be desired in the management of this Institution, and we are certain that the first Poor House ever established in Japan would not suffer much by comparison with many similar establishments in Europe and America.

Correspondence

MR. ASTON'S GRAMMAR.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir.—If your readers are not already tired of a discussion so remote from general interest as that which Shosei and myself have been conducting in the columns of your journal, I will ask you once more for space therein to notice some of my opponent's latest remarks.

On the main points at issue little remains to be said. Shosei's reasonings do not convince me, and mine do not convince him. So there the matter must rest.* All I would now attempt to shew is that the writer who likens Mr. Aston's theories and mine to the fancies of our old friends, the Hindoo cosmologists, builds up his own speculations with materials so light and airy as assuredly to obviate any danger of a comparison to those ponderous creatures, the elephant and the tortoise. What are the facts, or what the arguments brought forward in support of his assertion that the form *nomu* is probably more ancient than *nomun?* Why! the fact that there are numerous examples in Latin and in Greek of the euphonic insertion of the letter *n* at the end of words and in roots, and the inference that the Loochooan final *n* in such words as *nomun* has a similar origin. Surely, this is strange philology. Between the Tartar languages and the Aryan lies a gulf which no science has yet been able to bridge. On points the most vital, the two families present phenomena entirely dissimilar. And yet here, on the subject of the terminations of Loochooan verbs, we have an attempt to support a most daring hypothesis (for I again assert without fear of contradiction that in the immense majority of cases the longer form of a word is the more original) by an appeal to such minutiæ as the euphonic insertion of letters practiced in one or two members of the Aryan family. We might almost as well seek to explain the presence of a troublesome *r* at the end of words in any out-of-the-way tongue by a reference to such common English mispronunciations as "Maria*r* and me," "Victoria*r* our Queen," etc., etc., etc.

Secondly, with respect to the opinion held by Mr. Aston and myself on the original meaning of the genitive particle *no*, viz, that it signifies 'to be' (*naru*), Shosei remarks: "As regards.....the appositive use of the "genitive particle, it is sufficient to observe that the ex"pression *Yamato* no *kuni*, finds its counterpart in every "particular in the expression *the county* of *Middlesex*, "and that the explanation which connects the *no* with a "verb meaning '*to be*,' is as presumably erroneous as the "same explanation undoubtedly is in the case of the cor"responding English preposition,"—i. e., 'we do *not* know 'the original meaning of the Japanese particle; we *do* 'know the original meaning of the English particle: '*therefore* any explanation of the origin of the Japanese 'particle which would make that origin different to the 'origin of the English particle is absurd.' Surely the logic of this latter statement is as astounding as the philology of the former. What should lead us to expect to find that the genitive particle in English and the genitive particle in Japanese have a similar genealogical tree?

§ There is no authority for taking this average but it cannot be far from correct.

* As my last word on the *nomu* and *nomun* question, I may quote the opinion of a great authority, whose name, however, I am not at liberty to mention. He writes to me as follows: "The "Loochooan termination *un* is a strong confirmation of the theory. "The *n* is here inevitable. A Japanese or, I presume, a Loochooan "could not possibly say *nomu*. He would be compelled to do one "of two things,—either to vocalize the *n* as the Japanese have "done, or to insert as neutral a vowel as possible as the Loochoo"ans seem to have done."—I cannot, therefore, lay claim to the whole of the originality and ingenuity attributed to me by Shosei in his reference to my theory of an intercalary *u* between the termination *n* and the root.

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It is as though one should assert, that because in the expressions 'le roi de Rome,' or 'il rè di Roma,' the apparent genitive is really an ablative, therefore in the corresponding Latin expression 'rex Romœ' the apparent genitive must also be an ablative, whereas we all know that it is nothing more nor less than a locative. And this fundamental difference between genitives presents itself,—not in languages of widely severed origin,—but in a parent tongue and those to which it has given birth. When, therefore, Shosei writes that "to acquiesce in a "theory which ascribes to the faded features of the "verb 'to be,' the distinctness and freshness of the "locative case, is simply to ignore the clearest and "surest of the contributions to our knowledge of "the workings of the intellect which the study of "comparative philology has made," his words touch neither Mr. Aston nor myself. Neither of us ever ascribed to the faded features of the verb 'to be' the distinctness and freshness of the locative case, which is by no means the sole original of the genitive. What we did was to ascribe to the as yet distinct and *unfaded* verb 'to be' the power of usurping the place of the genitive, and of supplanting as a genitive particle the old and faded postposition *tsu*, which seems to have been the original genitive particle,—an opinion which derives great support from the use of *no* after the adverbial form of adjectives, where it evidently means *naru*, 'to be,' and from the fact that *no* is always the genitive particle used "where the same thing is meant by the nouns which it "joins, or where one is a part of the other," † and, generally, in all cases where *naru* might be substituted for it without changing the meaning of the sentence or making the latter unintelligible.

My last ground of quarrel with Shosei is the way in which he speaks of Motowori, and throws doubt on the very existence of the future in *na*. An anonymous foreigner's opinions on such a subject are, of course, open to universal criticism. But for another anonymous foreigner contemptuously to cast Motowori's decision on one side as "the dubious speculation of a single grammarian, opposed to the weight of authority," is surely as rash a thing as could well be conceived. Who, then, carries authority with him if Motowori does not? Motowori *is* authority. But, as a matter of fact, Motowori does not stand unsupported; for Chikage, in the Riakuge edition of the Manyōshu, explains in the same sense as that advocated by Motowori every future in *na* that presents itself, viz.: as being precisely equivalent to the ordinary future in *n*. Of any connection with the interjection *na*, never a word. If, then, we find in the Manyōshu, which is the most trustworthy monument of primitive Japanese, numerous examples of a form shewn by the context to have conveyed a future meaning, and by the use of such characters as 奈 and 名 to have been pronounced *na*, we have sufficient authority for the existence of a future in *na*; and if we find that Motowori and Chikage interpret this future in *na* as a simple future, and not as a compound of a future and an interjection, we have sufficient authority for interpreting it in like manner, and seeking to account for it accordingly.

With regard to the negative verbs *noman* and *nomanu*, I must still hold that the presence of the former in Loochooan, which, though doubtless a dialect of Japanese, is yet so distinct from it as to necessitate the use of an interpreter between individuals of the two nations, tells in favour of Mr. Aston's opinion attributing to the vowel *a*, and not to the termination *nu*, the negative force; for the more important element is likely to be the more persistent. As, however, Shosei has not advanced any opinion of his own on the subject of the derivation of the negative verbal forms, a discussion of them does not fall within the scope of a letter occupied with a refutation of his arguments.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
YOUR REVIEWER.

† Aston, p. 117.

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Wednesday, September 19th, 1877.

STILLFRIED & ANDERSEN *vs.* D. WELSH.

(Adjourned from the 22nd ultimo.)

When this case was last heard, it was ordered by consent that defendant should, within one week, deliver to plaintiffs an account of all monies collected for them, and a list of all the invoices received from plaintiffs, the amount of which he had not collected, and that he return such invoices not so collected, to plaintiffs;—and that the plaintiffs within the same time deliver to defendant an account of all commissions due by them to him.

Mr. Andersen appeared for plaintiffs. Defendant appeared personally.

In reply to the court, asking whether the mutual claims had now been adjusted, defendant said that he had rendered accounts to plaintiffs, and plaintiffs had rendered accounts to him, but that plaintiffs are unwilling to allow him the whole commission he claims, to wit $75.00 and offered him only $43.00. As soon as his claim is allowed, he is ready to pay up what he has collected.

Mr Andersen said that the reason why his firm refused to comply with defendant's claim was, that the latter was entirely unsupported by proof.

His Honour strongly advised the parties to arrive at a compromise, and finally Mr Andersen agreed to allow defendant a commission of $60.00. It was consequently ordered by consent that the defendant pay to the plaintiffs the sum of $83.99 and $1.50 for costs on the 20th of September, 1877.

IN H. B. M.'S PROVINCIAL COURT.

Hiogo, Thursday, September 13th, 1877.

Before A. A. ANNESLEY, Esq., Acting-Consul, Judge.

WILLIAM GREGORY SANDS, HENRY LUCAS, } *Assessors.*

L. KNIFFLER & Co. *versus* WILLIAM SINCLAIR THOMPSON, Master British steamer *Atholl*.

Claim for damage to Brass Sheets ex. above steamer.

Mr Cruchley appeared for plaintiff.

The defendant did not appear.

This was a re-opening of this case, on the motion of the plaintiffs, for the production of further evidence.

Reports from B. W. Dwars, of the Osaka Chemical School, were handed in and read; also from A. C. Sim. Also a certificate from the Superientendent of Customs, Yokohama, certifying that there was chloride of lime on board the steamer, and one from Mr David Scott to the same effect. Also, certificates from Mr. G. Reding, of Messrs. Kniffler & Co of Yokohama, and from Mr. Richard Reiff, of Messrs. Gutschow & Co. certifying that they had received compensation from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents of the *Atholl* at that port, for damage done by chloride of lime to goods shipped to them by that steamer.

On Friday, the 14th instant, the Court rendered the following:—

Judgment.—The Court having heard and considered the further evidence adduced on a motion on the 13th instant (on the part of the plaintiffs, due notice of the hearing of which was given to the defendant's Agent), is of opinion that a new hearing of this case is now unnecessary. It has been shown to the satisfaction of the Court, in the further evidence brought by the plaintiffs, that the Brass Sheets contained in all the eleven casks which were consigned to the plaintiffs and landed at this port from the British steamer *Atholl* have sustained such damage from the action of cholorine gas emanating from bleaching powder (which it has been proved composed part of the cargo of the said steamer) as to render the same valueless to the plaintiffs for the purposes of their contract; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the value of the Brass Sheets to the plaintiffs, if delivered in sound order, was the amount claimed—

The Court therefore orders that the defendant or his bondsman at this port pay to the plaintiffs the sum claimed, viz: $5 524.65, instead of delivering to them the eleven casks containing Brass Sheets; and also pay the fees of the surveys held on the casks and contents, together with costs of Court.

The assessors assented.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. W. DENISON, Esq., Vice-Consul General.

Monday, September 17, 1877.

JAMES R. ANGLIN *vs.* NORMAN WIARD.

This was a claim of $129.65 for work done and paper supplied. Defendant denied his indebtedness.

Both parties appeared personally.

Mr Walter Brent was sworn, and said: I am manager of the *Japan Gazette*; I rendered defendant an account, of which this is a copy (paper handed in). I have called on defendant, while he was living at Curtis' Hotel, to settle his bill; he would have nothing to do with me, he wanted to see Mr Anglin. Defendant has paid $50.00 on account since I became connected with the *Gazette*. From what I know of the work done for defendant and of the usual charges for job work, I should say that the charge is not at all ex-

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orbitant. Defendant did not object to the price charged when he received the work.

Defendant admitted that plaintiff, on several occasions, while he was at Curtis' Hotel, tried to get a settlement; he also admitted that he had received a copy of the *Gazette* at No. 52, Bluff, up till the 30th August last.

In cross-examination of this witness defendant called for the book containing the original entries of his account. The book was produced.

Cross-examination continued.—I do not know whether these are the original entries. I have seen the pamphlet printed for you at our office. From the entry in our books I was aware that there were two editions. I personally presented you our bill once. That was at Curtis' Hotel. You said you preferred to see Mr Anglin. This book is before my time as manager of the *Gazette*. I took charge in February. On June 30th you ordered an extra copy of the *Gazette* to go to Yokoska; that with postage is $3.30, and that makes your account for July and August to be respectively $6.30, while for June it was only $3.00. I do not think I threatened to stop your paper on the 30th August. I said that one paper would still go to your private residence.

Charles D. Moss was sworn and said.—I was connected with the *Gazette* from September, 1873, to February, 1877. The entries made on page 554 of the ledger were all, with one exception, made by me. Defendant gave me the order for the 500 pamphlets and for the advertisement. The pamphlets were sent to defendant about a year ago; he complained that the price was too high.

Cross-examined by defendant: When you remonstrated with me about the price, I referred you to Mr Anglin. I do not remember that you afterwards returned me the bill, saying that you could do nothing with Mr Anglin. I believe you paid me $100. You asked at that time for a reduction in the bill, and as I had a personal disagreement with Mr Anglin, declined to make any allowance, and referred you to Mr Anglin. I think you asked for a separate bill for your subscription to the paper. These were the original entries of your account on page 554. I suppose they were first entered by Mr Anglin in his day-book.

The examination in chief of witness was resumed, and elicited the following replies:—The usual charge for book work in the *Gazette* office, while I was manager, was what we could get. We had no fixed price. The price depended upon circumstances. As I am no printer, I usually referred such matters to you. I think I have known instances when you have charged less than $2 50 per page. For instance, the Eastern Club Book. I told you at the time that I thought the price charged defendant too high, and you replied that you had made the arrangement. Although there are 500 pamphlets, each containing 28 pages, I considered the price extreme.

This concluded plaintiff's case.

The court adjourned until 1.30 p.m.

James R. Anglin was sworn, and said, in answer to questions put by defendant: There are two distinct editions of your pamphlet. The second edition was more than half re-set. The terms were $168.00 for the edition, but on account of errors the price was reduced to $158.00. The price charged by me was by a special agreement. It is my department of the business. You never objected to the price, but told me you were obliged to me for letting you off so easily. The 28 pages of your pamphlet, at the cost of $2.50 per page, would have been $62.50 for the first hundred copies, and half that price for each subsequent hundred. At this rate the price of 530 copies would be $210.00. I do not remember any discussion about stereotyping the book. I do not know whether you ever used the first 500 copies; you saw the proofs, and took delivery. I am not aware that you visited Nikko while the pamphlet was being printed. I do not know that proofs were made ready for you to take along with you. I never called on you at the International Hotel to see about 490 copies of the pamphlet. You told me that you had been distributing the book so freely to friends that you had concluded to have a hundred more printed on superior paper, to send to high officials. I told you that more than half the book was in case, and that it would cost as much as the first edition, as the work had to be redone. You said: "Never mind, there are such glaring errors in the first edition that I must have another edition." I tried to persuade you not to do it. I offered to put in a table of errors. But you would have a second edition, and so I printed it on extra heavy paper. I don't know that there is any difference in the meaning of the two words "hudwink" and "hoodwink." I told you some of the type was in case, I did not say the whole of it was distributed. I made a reduction in the price, because a portion of the type was still standing. I made an agreement with you for $158.00 and for $42,00. It ought to have been more, but you pleaded poverty. It is impossible for me to mark in the pamphlet how much was re-set. The second edition of the pamphlet has a more workmanlike look than the first. I do not know whether it was $2.50 per page or the sum of $158.00, that Mr Moss considered too high.

Mr C. F. Reimers, sworn, said: I am defendant's secretary. On the 4th instant I called at the *Gazette* office, and spoke with Mr Anglin about the pamphlets in the presence of the manager, Mr Brent. I told him one of defendant's objections to the bill was that he had been charged full price for the second edition, because it was not re-set. Mr Anglin told me that it was all re-set, as he could prove by the men in his office.

Cross-examined by plaintiff: You certainly told me that you wanted to have nothing to do with me. You said "all the type" had been re-set.

Mr Norman Wiard, sworn: I am defendant in this case. I agreed with Mr Anglin to set up the type, furnish superior heavy paper, and print 100 copies of the pamphlet for $1.50 page, which was the price I told Mr Anglin I had paid in New York and Washington for setting up type and stereotyping. Mr Anglin agreed with me, and urged me to have additional copies printed, for which I was to pay only the price of the paper and the press work. When I told Mr Anglin that I was not a skillful proof reader, he said he would read the proof himself and make me a first-rate book without giving me any trouble. I told Mr Anglin I should be particular to have the book done in a workmanlike manner. I give him a model pamphlet, showing weight and character of paper, weight of cover and its peculiar tint of colour, and width of the margin. I told him I had published nearly 100 pamphlets, and I wanted them all alike. When I received a proof, I found a very large number of errors, considering it had been set up from printed copies. One letter had been reprinted four times, another was printed twice, and so it is in both editions. I scratched it from the proof, and returned the same with the request that it should be removed. The next day I received another proof; two of the letters complained of had been removed, two more remained, and besides a lot of typographical errors, which Mr. Anglin promised me to correct. I told him that I was going to Nikko, and that I wanted 50 copies of the pamphlet at once, as I wished to distribute them before leaving, but to be sure and have all the errors corrected. He had previously told me he desired to make a nice job of it, and if I insisted upon having so many copies so soon, they could not be properly pressed nor bound and covered. On the morning I intended starting for Nikko, I received at my rooms in the International a proof copy of the book paged and printed on one side. I found nearly all the original errors in this too. I went to the office, and remonstrated with Mr. Anglin. He said he had some peculiar trouble on his mind, and had been unable to attend personally to the job. He said he could not rely upon the workmen. He said, "I will do it myself, Mr. Wiard. I will get you 50 copies to-night; what time are you going?" I said, 4 or 5 o'clock, and that I preferred not to have the 50 copies then, but 4 or 5 copies without cover. He asked me how many copies I intended to have printed, and said he would have them ready when I returned. I said I would prefer to have him not to print the books until I returned as I could not distribute them until then. We discussed the price and he said no more than the paper and the press work, and when I said 100, he said "You better have 500, it won't cost you much." I told him I should not make up my mind until I had returned from Nikko. He complained that it would keep the type locked up a long time. To which I replied that he had agreed to correct the proof, and had not done so, otherwise I should have given him my orders before leaving. He said: "You had better give your orders for the extra copies, as I have to get the paper ready." I agreed, if the book looked well when I returned. I would order 400 extra copies. I returned after ten days from Nikko, and found 500 copies of the book stored in my room. I went to Mr Anglin, and told him the book would not answer at all. I afterwards learned that a friend of mine had sent one copy, which he procured at the office, to Mr Krebs, of the Mitsu Bishi Company. I told Mr Anglin that I objected to this edition, on account of errors, paper and narrow margin, that a second edition must be printed at once. The error on page 18, naming the price of the boiler attachment, as it was only one-tenth of the price, spoiled the book, if there had been no other errors. Mr Anglin said he could not print another edition immediately, because all the type was distributed. I told him he must set it up again, and he said that it would cost just as much as the first 100. I asked him to proceed, set it up, and give it to me as soon as possible. In course of time I received the 100 copies, and immediately made a journey to Tōkiō for the special purpose of recovering the one that had been sent to Mr Krebs, and give him one of the second edition instead. I sent 24 copies to various engineers of U. S. vessels where my invention is applied. I soon received them back again, because page 9 follows page 4, and pages 5, 6, 7, and 8 follow page 12. About 80 copies were bound in this way. I sent one copy to Mr Anglin, in reply to his demand that I should pay for such work. I soon received a bill from the *Gazette* office; I went there, saw Mr Moss, and told him that I had not expected to have to pay for the first edition, because it was of no use to me. Mr Moss told me to see Mr Anglin. When I asked Mr Anglin whether he intended to charge for the first 500 copies, he said, "Yes, Mr Wiard, you had the books." I then told him that the charge was to be at the rate of $1.50 per page.

Mr R. Meiklejohn, sworn, said, in reply to defendant: I am a practical printer. I have not seen the editions in question. (One copy of each exhibited.) I could not swear whether these two editions were printed from the same form. There are some letters equally bad in the same place in both editions. It is not probable that on re-setting they would be so. The broken type would lead me to believe that the second edition is struck from the same type as the first. The cost of paper and press work of 100 copies of the first edition would be $10.00.

Cross-examined by plaintiff: To print 500 copies of the first edition I would ask $150.

This concluded defendant's case.

B. A. Klyne was sworn, and said: I am a printer in the *Japan Gazette* office. I remember defendant coming about the books. The type of the first edition remained standing about three days. I asked you (plaintiff) whether I could put it in the case, and you said "yes." I distributed over 12 pages. You brought me a corrected copy, and what was distributed was re-set.

To the Court: I don't recollect what portion of the book was distributed. I could not tell by reference to the book. I neither set nor distributed any portion of it.

Judgment reserved.

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IN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. ZAPPE, Esq., Consul.

Messrs. CARL RHODE and R. REIFF, Assessors.

Monday, September 17, 1877.

This was an enquiry into a charge brought by Messrs Copeland and Wiegand against their drayman, Theodor Wilhelm Holm, for embezzlement.

The accused said, in reply to the Court, that he had whilst here in Japan filled several situations as teacher; last year he was engaged by Mr Copeland to sell beer for him, and had remained with him until the end of last month. He admitted that on the 31st August he had sold for $8.50 beer to Mr Mackenzie, for which he got Mackenzie's receipt, but that he, with Mackenzie's consent, altered the receipt to make it appear as if he had sold beer for $31.25. The whole he debited to the Brewery, and in that manner he had profited $22.75. Mackenzie had, formerly, received that quantity of beer and paid for it cash with $22.75, which amount accused had appropriated instead of delivering it to the Brewery. He likewise admitted that on the 17th August, he had sold a dozen pints of beer to Mr McCance, who had given a receipt for the beer, and with whose consent he afterwards wrote five gallons more on the receipt. These five gallons he debited the Brewery and profited the value, as he sold the beer in another place, and kept the money for himself. As to the beer sold in August, on the 9th and the 21st, to Mr Michell, who had given the usual receipts for the beer, he declared that it had been delivered by his *betto*, as he was not at that time in the waggon himself. The *betto* brought him the blank receipts with Mr Michell's signature, and the *betto* contends that he has delivered all the beer mentioned in the receipts. He had himself filled up the receipt, because the *betto* said he delivered the beer. With regard to twice ten gallons beer, which Mr Pierce in Benten denies having received, although they are written in his receipts, dated the 11th and 18th August, he contends that he has delivered the beer. With regard to five gallons of beer charged to Mr Anderson at No. 113 on the 7th August, he contends that it has been delivered, not by himself, but by his *betto*.

Mr David Mackenzie was called as a witness, and deposed that his receipt had been tampered with since he signed it. Accused had come to him on the 5th inst., and told him that he had made an error in the receipt, and asked him to say nothing about it; he, accused, would make good the difference between the beer actually delivered to witness and that mentioned in the receipt. Witness had accepted accused's promissory note for the amount. He never permitted accused to make alterations in his receipt.

Evidence sworn to.

Accused admitted that he had spoken an untruth when he said that the last witness consented to the alteration of the receipt.

Mr Richard McCance was next called, and stated that he had never consented to accused altering his receipt. He only discovered the alteration when his receipt for the beer was presented to him with a demand for payment.

Accused had no questions to ask.

Mr Michell said that he had never given a blank receipt with his signature to accused. He had signed receipts for two dozen pints, but the additional ten gallons had been put in afterwards, and that beer he had never received.

Mr Pierce denied having received or signed for the beer charged against him. He lives in Benten, and is employed in the Lighthouse Department. There is no other Pierce in the same place.

Mr William Anderson denied having received or signed for the five gallons of beer charged against him. He lives at No. 113; the only other occupant is a blacksmith named Schiras, and he has not received the beer either.

Mr Leatham Eaton said: I am the bookkeeper to the firm of Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand. The accused used to receive from me every morning, when he started on his round with the beer-waggon, a certain amount of beer, for which he gave me a receipt. When he returned in the evening, or, at the latest, next morning, we settled accounts. He then delivered up the cash he had received, and the receipts for beer given to him by different customers; and this together with the beer unsold ought to square our accounts. But accused had arbitrarily inserted into the customers' signed receipts additional dozens or gallons of beer, which he sold for his own account to third parties, and the money for which he kept for himself. The consequence was that when accused had been discharged on the 31st of last month, and the accounts were sent out from the brewery this month, protests poured in from the customers, who complained that their receipts had been tampered with.

Mr Wiegand deposed that he is a partner of the firm of Copeland & Wiegand. Accused has been in the employ of the brewery since the 15th June last year. It was his business to distribute and sell beer in Yokohama. He was discharged on the 31st of last month. We could never understand why we could not obtain our money from the German man-of-war *Elisabeth*. Accused told us that we might wait until the 1st Sept. On board I ascertained that accused had collected the money more than six weeks ago. It was rather a large amount, $254.10. He had no business to collect that money. He had returned us our bills as uncollected, and in order to be able to collect the money, he had copied the bills, and signed our name to the receipts. Five per cent. commission on the sales was allowed the stewards, and on the above $254 10, that commission amounted to about $12.00. After I had learned that accused had received the money, I spoke to him about it. He promised to pay it, but the next day he pretended sickness and remained in bed, and the next day again he said that he had lost the key of his chest. I had the chest opened by a carpenter in his presence, when he put his hand into the chest and said the money had been stolen from him. I then laid an information against him at this Consulate. His salary at the Brewery was 2½ per cent. on all sales, besides free quarters.

The deposition was sworn to.

Accused said that Mr. Copeland had given him permission to sign the name of the firm. As for his telling Mr. Wiegand that the money had been stolen from him, that was only a pretext, because he had not the money. He had collected from the *Elisabeth* $163, but the firm owed him $150, and he had thought that he could pay himself out of the *Elisabeth's* money.

Adjourned until 2 p.m.

Hiroku Saburo, a *betto* employed with the beer waggon of Messrs Copeland and Wiegand, was asked whether he, on the 11th and 18th of last month, had delivered ten gallons of beer to Mr Pierce in Benten. He answered that he was certain that he, in the course of last month, had not delivered any beer to Mr Pierce in Benten. He had formerly delivered beer to him which was paid for in cash, but that is now long ago. Mr Pierce was then living upstairs, and nobody downstairs. He had not during last month delivered any beer in kegs at Benten.

Kangiyama Sankichi, also *betto* with the beer waggon, said that no beer had been delivered by him at Benten during last month. He knew the house of Mr Pierce, and, as far as he remembers, the last time he got beer was in May. As far as he remembers, one dozen beer was delivered last month to Mr Michell, No. 71. Witness carried the beer into the house, and a Japanese boy brought him the receipt. Accused was at that time with the waggon. Witness has never carried any beer into the house No. 113.

Accused contended that witness had come to him, and told him that he (witness) had carried a keg of beer into No. 113; and he asked accused to fill up a receipt, to which he would then procure the signature.

Witness denied this *in toto*.

The witness Saburo was recalled, and asked whether beer had been delivered in the house No. 71 during last month, and his reply was that at least once one dozen had been delivered, but no kegs. With regard to No. 113, he is certain that no beer whatever had been delivered there during last month.

Accused asked witness whether he had delivered beer at No. 114, 115, and 162, all of which questions witness answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Wiegand denied the allegation of accused that the firm owed him $150. Accounts had been fully squared between them at the end of July.

Accused meant that as he had not received a month's notice before his discharge, he thought he was now entitled to a month's wages, which amount might serve as a set off against the claims now brought against him.

Adjourned until the 27th instant, at 9.50 a.m.

Before E. ZAPPE, Esq., Consul.

Messrs. E. SCHMID and CARL ROHDE, Assessors.

Saturday, September 22nd, 1877.

L. P. MOORE *vs.* BUSCH, SCHRAUB & Co.

This was a claim of $645.30, arising out of an import made by plaintiff for defendants in the commencement of the year 1876, of a certain quantity of dried fruits; defendants had taken delivery of the lot and paid for a part. Plaintiff now claimed that defendants be ordered to take delivery of and pay for the balance and also pay costs. The defendants denied indebtedness; they alleged that the fruits were not imported for their account; that plaintiff had at the beginning of last year proposed to them to import from San Francisco an invoice of dried fruits for the use of the German men-of-war then in harbour, and to share the profit. Plaintiff was to make the import for his own account and at his own risk, and it was expressly agreed that no responsibility should attach to defendants if the goods were not sold as projected. As defendants did not succeed in disposing of the goods to the *Vineta*, they wrote to plaintiff in January this year that the goods were lying in their godown at plaintiff's disposal.

Mr. H. Andersen appeared for plaintiff, Mr. E. Schraub for defendants.

The Court gave the following:

JUDGMENT.

If the defendants, with good conscience and without perjuring themselves, are able to swear that plaintiff had bound himself to take back the goods now in defendants' possession, consisting of 32 boxes dried plums and 36 boxes dried apples, in case the German men-of-war should not buy them, then plaintiff has to pay costs. But if defendants do not take the above oath, then they shall pay plaintiff $645.30 and costs,

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A decree in the *Peking Gazette* of the 24th August grants a request by the Viceroy of Nanking for a remission of taxation in certain districts near Nanking, "on the score of their prostrate condition, and their recent sufferings from locusts and drought." A remission of three-tenths of the grain-tax is conceded in favour of five districts, and a decree to this effect is ordered to be publicly placarded and the proper steps taken to prevent official underlings extorting the sum thus surrendered.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

We hear that cholera is very bad at Foochow among the Chinese, who are dying in numbers. With the exception of one death which has unhappily been recorded, foreigners seems to have escaped the epidemic, though diarrhœa is prevalent among them. —*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

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DIAMONDS.

(*Spectator.*)

Until within little more than ten years ago, an "Ethiop" on his native soil desirous of wearing a fair jewel in his ear would have had to import the bauble; and at a much later date, the colonists of Queensland and New South Wales believed that Nature, in the storing of her treasure-houses out their way, had drawn the line at Gold. In all the riches of the earth had English territory a share, except in those much-prized things which have inspired fancies and fables from the beginning of all records of fancy and of fable. The diamond had hitherto yielded up its peerless preciousness in Indian mines and in Brazilian gravel-beds—where in early times the men who, in washing gold found the sparkling stones, threw them away, or used them as card-markers—in the Ural mountains (where the earth was also bountiful of emerald), and in Borneo. Of these treasure-hoards, India's were the most ancient and rich, and the most industriously rifled. When, in 1727, Bernardino Fonseca Lobo, who had seen rough diamonds in India, took a number of the pretty card-markers from Minas-Geräes to Portugal for sale, the European merchants, frightened lest the discovery should cause a fall in the price of the gems in their possession, declared that "Brazilian diamonds" were only the refuse of the Indian stones, forwarded to Goa, and thence to Brazil. No inanimate article of commerce in the world has inspired more cruelty and tyranny or occasioned more misery than the diamond, and if among the animate the horse rivals it as a suggester of subtle swindling, it barely does so. The very fairies cannot help cheating in precious stones,—how, then, should mere mortal merchants? So the dealers, having the ear of the diamond-buying world, pooh poohed and discredited Brazil; whereupon the Portuguese cut their human fellow-diamonds deeply, by sending the Brazilian stones to Goa and thence to Bengal, where they were offered for sale as Indian gems and fetched Indian prices. This was a very neat transaction, pending the establishment of the "Diamantina" as a remunerative fact demonstrated by slave-labour.

Some remarkable stories are connected the discovery of diamonds in Brazil, so much regretted by the Marquis de Pombal, who vainly endeavoured to arrest the evil by forbidding search in the province of Bahia (Brazilian diamonds were known at first as "Bahias") on the plea that agriculture would suffer from the diversion of industry. We find these stories in Mr. Streeter's valuable work on "Precious Stones," in which every branch of his fascinating subject is made interesting. The discovery of diamonds in Bahia was in this wise:—"A cunning slave from Minas-Geräes, keeping his master's flocks in Bahia, observed a similarity between the soil of his native place and that of Bahia. He sought therefore in the sand, and soon found 700 carats of diamonds. Fleeing from his master, he carried these with him, and offered them for sale in a distant city. Such wealth in the hands of a slave caused him to be arrested, but he would not betray himself. The master, to whom he was given up, tried to get at his secret by cunning, but without avail, until he thought of restoring him to his former occupation in Bahia, and watching him." A year afterwards, 25,000 people were digging diamonds in the fields there (80 miles long by 40 broad), and at the rate of 1,450 carats a day. Dreadful misery ensued on the discovery of the "Diamond Rivers." The Government wanted to secure the monopoly of the new-found wealth to the Crown, and so the dwellers on the rivers' banks were driven from their homes to distant wilds and despoiled of all they possessed. "Nature seemed to take part against them; a dreadful drought, succeeded by a violent earthquake, increased their distress. Many of them perished, but those who lived to return, on May 18, 1805, were benevolently reinstated in their rightful possessions. Strange to say, on their return, the earth seemed strewn with diamonds. After a shower, the children used to find gold in the streets, and in the brooks which traversed them. Often the little ones would bring in three or four carats of diamonds. A negro found a diamond at a root of a vegetable in his garden, and poultry, in picking up their food, took up diamonds constantly." Æsop thus improved upon, in the fulness of time we find Sindbad parodied. In 1868 the child of a Dutch farmer named Jacobs, settled at the Cape, amused himself by collecting pretty pebbles on the banks of the neighbouring river, and picked up a specimen which attracted his mother's attention, so that she showed it to one Schalck van Niekerk, who was curious in such matters. He was puzzled about its nature, and offered to buy it, but Mrs Jacobs laughed at his offer, and gave him the pebble, which afterwards passed carelessly through two intervening pairs of hands before it reached—in a gummed envelope and unregistered—Dr. Atherstone, of Graham's Town, an excellent mineralogist. This gentleman, having examined its physical character and tested its degree of hardness and density, and its behaviour when subjected to optical tests by means of polarised light, pronounced it to be a diamond. This is the stone which was examined by *savants* of all nations during the Paris Exhibition in 1867, and purchased at the close of it by Sir Philip Wodehouse for £500. In 1870, Mr. Streeter's Diamond Expedition party were exploring the Transvaal far and wide, and ascertaining facts which complete our knowledge of the new wonder of the world. Amid dry geological details, charming touches of anecdote and adventure crop up, like the gems themselves, from the gravel and the quartz; and great solitary jewels, like the "Stewart" and the "Dudley," emerge and take their places in history, with the Sancy, the Pitt, the Great Mogul, the Hope Brilliant, and many another bright bauble, blood-and-tear-stained. The Transvaal, our new territory, is Sindbad's Valley in prose fact, and the origin of the most celebrated group of dry diggings—that called Du Toit's Pan, which does not sound poetical—is as simple and fantastic as a fancy of Hans Christian Andersen's. "A Dutch boer, named Tan Wyk, who occupied a farmhouse in this locality (twenty miles S.E. of Pniel), was surprised to find diamonds *embedded in the walls of his house, which had been built of mud from a neighbouring pond.* This led to examination of the soil, which was soon found to contain diamonds. On continuing to dig lower, and lower, diamonds were still brought to light, nor did they cease when the bed of rock was at length reached."

It was but natural that the discovery of diamonds at the Cape should excite only moderate enthusiasm in Brazil, but the Portuguese trick was long past, and the merchants would have been wiser had they been less angry, and especially less incredulous; had they remembered, to avoid them, the incidents of a century before. They refused to receive the warnings sent in perfect good-faith, and in stolid unbelief beheld the attention of the trade diverted to the Cape stones, which were brought to market by all kinds of holders, and so fascinated the Amsterdam lapidaries that for a long time they would cut none other. The Brazilian market went down, and down, and has never recovered itself. "The Cape yield of large stones," says Mr. Streeter "enhanced the difficulties of influencing the Amsterdam lapidaries. They finding superabundance, refused to cut small ones, and these Brazil furnished in every parcel with which the merchants supplied the market. The merchants of Brazil had therefore to exclude all small stones, and contrive to compose their parcels so as to enter into competition with Cape gems. They have not succeeded yet, not because in beauty and quality the Brazilian diamonds had deteriorated, but because of the exorbitant prices at which they had been offered for sale. The future appears decidedly unpropitious for the importation of Brazilian diamonds, as long as the prices of diamonds generally remain at the present level. A very considerable rise would alone produce a resumption of the mines in the diamond districts of Brazil, where none the less untold treasures are still hidden." So is the eclipse of the great Cuddapah, Kandia, and Ellora groups avenged.

The discipline of the Brazilian diamond-fields is well contrived and maintained, but it must be comical to behold the tableau of "honesty rewarded," when a lucky negro finds a stone of 17½ carats, and is crowned with a wreath of flowers, and led in procession to the manager. It is pleasant to know that the triumph has substantial elements also; that the virtuous digger receives his freedom, a new suit of clothes, and permission to work for wages. The only important Australian diamond-fields are in New South Wales—discovered within three years—the gems existing in Victoria and South Australia being not remarkable for quality or quantity; but Mr. Streeter is convinced that great things are in the future for Australia, when the colonial continent shall be scientifically ransacked for these mysterious and beautiful formations of the immeasurable past. He believes that in the Australian Alps the matrix will be discovered whence the crystals of pure carbon already found have been washed, and that, as the geological formation of the whole of the New England district in New South Wales resembles closely that of the district of the Baggage Mines in Brazils, it will sooner or later be found to yield diamonds in paying quantities. Of Queensland he prophesies that another diamond-field will be found, either on the Palmer River or its affluents, where some very remarkable and rich gold-mines have lately been recovered; or on the Gilbert River and its affluents, and in the country extending to the Gulf of Carpentaria,—that pitiless country, which has witnessed so much heroic effort and terrible suffering.

The Indian princes and nobles are greedy of diamonds beyond all people, and there is but one country in the world in which any product of nature is held more precious than this wonderful combustible gem, whose nature, indeed, we know, but whose genesis is still a moot question for science. That country is Burmah, the land of the White Elephant, where the finest rubies sheltered in the earth's breast are found and are rated far above diamonds. As the King of Siam prizes his cats, so the King of Burmah prizes the rubies of his country, jealously prohibiting the export of them, so that the beautiful luminous stones—which do but glow with a clearer and richer colour when they are exposed to fire in which the diamond would be consumed and disappear—can only be procured by stealth or favour of private individuals. No European has ever been permitted to see the King's wonderful ruby, "the size of a pigeon's egg, and of extraordinary quality;" and the sale of the two magnificent rubies which were brought to England in 1875—the finest ever known in Europe—caused such excitement, that a military guard had to escort the persons conveying the package to the ship. Five days' journey south-east of Ava lies the home of the blood-red gems, the jealous earth in which the people believe that they ripen, becoming from their original colourlessness, yellow, green, blue, and last of all, the matchless ruby-red. Next to these rank the rubies which are found in the Tartar wilds of Badakshan, and which the people there believe are always found in pairs. "When one of the seekers has discovered one, he will frequently hide it until its mate is found." Mr. Streeter knows of only one specimen of a red diamond, which is like a gem on fire, and it passed from his hands into the possession of a great connoisseur last year. "The red diamond," wrote Sir Thomas Nicols, in 1651, "is prized according to the glorious beauty of its perfection. It feeds your eyes with much pleasure of beholding, and hence are discovered to us the excellency of super-celestial things."

There is something fascinating to the imagination in the experiments which have been tried on diamonds in order to wrest the the secret of their nature and their formation from them. One cannot read without a feeling of suspense how the Accademia del Cimento, in the year 1694, induced by Cosmo III., fixed a diamond in the focus of a great burning-glass, and watched it, dismayed, as it cracked, coruscated, and disappeared; and how the experiment was frequently repeated, until Lavoisier (he whom Fouquier Tinville declared to be unnecessary to the Republic) proved that diamonds burn just the same as common coal, if oxygen be not shut out, because they are pure carbon and combine with oxygen. How silent

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and how still one would have stood to watch Guyton de Morveau at his work, when he consumed a diamond in oxygen by means of the burning-glass :—"First, he saw on that corner of the diamond which was in the exact focus of the lens a black point; then the diamond became black and carbonised. A moment after, he saw clearly a bright spark, twinkling on the dark ground; and when the light was interrupted, the diamond was red-hot and transparent. A cloud, and the diamond was more beautifully white than at first; but as the sun again shone forth in its full strength, the surface assumed a metallic lustre. Up to this point, the diamond had sensibly decreased in bulk, not being more than a fourth of its original size; of elongated form, without definite angles; intensely white, and beautifully transparent. The experiment was suspended for a day or two, when, on its resumption, the same phenomena recurred, but in a more marked degree; subsequently, the diamond entirely disappeared,"—like Macbeth's witches, making itself.—air!

THE TELEPHONE.

(*Saturday Review.*)

When the invention, or rather the supposed perfection, of the instrument called the telephone was announced, speculation as to its possible uses was naturally suggested. If this novel apparatus were indeed capable of all the feats assigned to it while it was still invested with the magnificence belonging to the unknown, there was little limit to the wonders which it might accomplish. Fortunio's gifted servant Fine-ear would find in the telephone a rival that would lower immensely the value of his special faculty; and a pendant would be found to the ivory tube belonging to Prince Ali in the story of "Ahmed and Peribanou," by looking through which its fortunate possessor could view at will any scene in any part of the earth. Or, to pass from fairy-tale marvels to matters of fact, the telephone might be made useful in an infinity of ways both to the public and to the people who provide for the public's amusement. A popular lecturer, for instance, might, with the aid of the new instrument, save himself a large amount of wear and tear by delivering his discourse in a dozen different places at the same time, thus outdoing Frikell's feat of riding out at all the gates of St. Petersburg at twelve o'clock. In a marvellously clever, but little known, work called *Adventures in the Moon*, there is a story of a certain Aristus who came to the conclusion that a body was a very inconvenient encumbrance, and persuaded his household god to teach him a charm by means of which he might get rid of his limbs, and retain only his mind and voice. The arrangement did not turn out quite as successfully as he thought it would. His children, when he spoke to them, "were at first terrified by this mysterious voice, and could hardly be prevented from running away; but hearing it solemnly assure them that it was their father, and had no design of hurting them, they took courage, and were then greatly amused to find how their father had hid himself; they laughed violently whenever he spoke, and seemed to be delighted with the novelty." Increased familiarity with the wonder bred contempt. "They had been accustomed to follow without hesitation the advice which came from a peremptory countenance; but now the advice which came out of the air made very little impression upon them." Aristus's commands were met by flat refusal; his wife attempted to bring the children back to a sense of their filial duty, "but her expostulations could procure no obedience to the venerable sound, and it was disobeyed every hour." The more exasperated Aristus became the more the children were delighted, and they even went so far as to play all kinds of tricks on purpose to hear the air scolding them. Something of this inconvenience might, unless provision were made against it, belong to the system of lecturing by telephone. The authority accompanying words spoken by a man who believes in the lesson he teaches and lends it weight by an impressive demeanour, might well be lost in the case of a spectral voice issuing from a drumhead hung in the middle of the lecture-room. And, unless the instrument were very accurate, there might be some confusion as to whether a sudden pause was intended as a hint for applause, or was due to a hitch in the machinery. The first of these objections might be met without any great difficulty. There is a game, or there was when children were content with games that involved no moral or scientific lesson, in which, while one person recites a poem, another goes through the actions that he conceives to be appropriate to the poet's meaning. A hint might be taken from this; the outward signs of the telephone might be kept out of the audience's view, and a person "made up" as accurately as possible to represent the lecturer might appear to deliver the discourse with fitting gesture and aspect. In the same way the resources of the new apparatus might be turned to account by learned persons desirous of instructing the world, but unable to overcome their fear of standing up to face an audience. Sitting peacefuly in his own study, a man whose eloquence was before defeated by his shyness might give forth burning words to an audience some miles off, whose applause might be transmitted to him by a second telephone arranged for the purpose.

In the case of theatrical and operatic entertainments the telephone might render incalculable services. Suppose that a favourite actor is prevented from appearing by a fit of the gout or anything else which cripples his limbs, but leaves his voice and intelligence unhurt. What more simple in such an emergency than to arrange a telephone by which his accents shall be carried to an enraptured audience, while a double goes through the mere mechanical movements of the part? Or, if a prima donna were suddenly indisposed, and no one could be found to take her place, the manager might at once telegraph to another prima donna in a distant town, and have the heroine's music sung by telephone. This system might of course be carried still further, so as to improve on the new method lately exhibited at Bayreuth. Herr Wagner is of opinion that the sight of an orchestra interferes with the proper appreciation of the lyric drama. The imagination, which should be filled with mysterious impressions of things, far removed from commonplace life, is checked by the view of a company of men of this world engaged in blowing and fiddling. We would go further than this and say that not all the resources of machinery, steam vapour, and practicable dragons breathing real flame, can furnish an adequate embodiment of Herr Wagner's ideas. Let us, then, do away with these gross representations of poetic images. Let each member of a number of audiences assembled at various points see in his own mind's eye the scenes and personages that the composer's music, conveyed by telephones to the different assemblies, suggests. There would then be no need of building special theatres in accordance with the notions of the poet and musician. Herr Wagner might train his own orchestra and keep it constantly in his own house, ready to comply at a moment's notice with the demands made by operatic managers all over the world.

To take another musical, or, to speak according to our feelings, unmusical, matter. As we were writing the foregoing lines, and reflecting with a due solemnity upon the sublime notion of many crowds in many distant places listening in awed silence to the harmonies of the *Götterdämmerung* flowing apparently out of thin air, our meditations were rudely interrupted by the noise of one of the so-called piano-organs which are the bane of most people who have either any nerves or any love for music. That there are, on the other hand, many people to whom this horrible din is a source of delight is evident from the number of organs which patrol the streets. We have even heard it asserted by a professor of music that the street organ is not without its use in giving some notion of time and tune to people who could not in any other way acquire it. If this be so, it would be well to remedy the evil by making such arrangements as exist in every German town for popular music. But until that can be done the telephone might be brought to the rescue, if a company of the people who delight in benevolence to organ-grinders could be formed to distribute the strains of the organ to their poorer brethren. In a yet more important matter the apparatus might be turned to excellent account. The eminent statesman who has kindly constituted himself the referee of every one on every earthly question might, with a properly arranged system of telephones, do away with the trouble of writing innumerable post-cards. His many correspondents would, it is true, sacrifice the privilege of possessing his autograph; but they would gain in exchange the advantage of actually hearing the words of wisdom dropped from his mouth.

Unfortunately these and like dreams do not for the present, at least, seem likely to be realized. The telephone in its present condition, to quote from an accurate account of it which appeared some days ago, "only enables a performer to play the 'Minstrel Boy' and 'God save the Queen,' on a most imperfect musical instrument five miles away," and from this fact the writer justly infers that the invention "is of very little practical value." It may also be remarked that, as a matter of fact the telephone is not, in idea at least, a new invention. In 1861 Herr Reis of Frankfort invented an instrument called a telephone, which telegraphed musical sounds by means of a rod of soft iron in a coil of wire, through which a current was sent. "The reproduced notes," to quote from an account of this instrument, "though of the same pitch, are not of the same quality as the transmitting (transmitted?) notes. They are very faint, and resemble the sound of a toy trumpet" Mr. Varley may be said to have improved upon this, although we are disposed to agree with a critic who has said that the sounds produced by Mr. Varley's telephone on the occasion of its private trial were "a little grouty and nasal." "Grouty" is an expressive, if not a usually recognized word, and gives a good impression of the general character of the sounds, which are at present further disfigured by a drum-like vibration of the membrane from which they are produced. However, the same writer who described the notes as "grouty" observed that "the interesting and important fact was that they were there." This fact certainly cannot be disputed; and, as we are told that the inventor hopes "to be able to produce articulate speech," we may perhaps look forward to some of the brilliant ideas entertained of the telephone's powers being realized.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 20th September, 1877.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Russian army in Poland has been ordered to Bulgaria.

A great battle is considered imminent between Mehemed Pasha's and the Russian forces.

It is officially denied that the Servian troops are marching towards the Turkish frontier.

LONDON, September 18th, 1877.

Despatches report the losses of the Russian forces at Plevna to the 15th September as numbering twelve thousand men, three hundred officers, and three thousand six hundred Roumanians. (Query killed.)

According to an official Turkish despatch the Russian troops have evacuated Tirnova, and Mehemed Pasha has defeated the twelfth Russian Army Corps, inflicting on it great loss.

LONDON, September 16th, 1877.

According to unofficial Turkish accounts Mehemed Pasha is marching with his troops against the Russian

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positions on the river Jantra, and the Russian forces are falling back.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

According to Official despatches, the Turkish troops have recovered three of the entrenched positions at Plevna which were captured by the Russian forces on the 11th September. The Russian losses have been enormous.

Suleiman Pasha with his artillery has silenced the Russian batteries along Trajan's road.

LONDON, September 15th, 1877.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

According to Russian official despatches, a general assault was made on Plevna on the 11th September, the Russians capturing four redoubts and losing three distinguished Generals. The number of killed and wounded is unknown.

INTELLIGENCE FROM FRANCE.

Monsieur Gambetta has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of two thousand francs for a speech he made of a nature most hostile to the Government.

WINNERS OF THE ST. LEGER.

Silvia, first.
Golightly, second.
Manœuvre, third.

LONDON, 14th September, 1877.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

According to Russian Official Despatches the Russians, admit a great defeat with heavy loss and are compelled to raise the blockade of Rustchuk.

The Turkish forces are retreating by the bridge of Pyrgos.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Straits Times Extra.)

Calcutta, 13th August.—The ship *County of Stirling* was totally lost on Saturday. In going down the river she touched the Fulka sand and rolled over. The first mate, two apprentices, and two sailors were drowned. The export of grain from Calcutta to Madras last week was 557,814 cwt. A Durbar will be held at Belvedere to-morrow to confer the sannads granted on the 1st January to native gentlemen.

Ootacamund, 15th August.—The weather on the Neilgherries and in the Wynaad has been rainy for the last four days, and the greater part of last week. In Wynaad, corpses of coolies are frequently observed under hedges and coffee bushes. The rain was too long deferred to repair all mischief caused by drought to the coffee estates, but the prospects of the crop are decidedly improved. Much anxiety is however felt regarding labour for the future, as the famine in Mysore is decimating the coolie population, whence the supply is obtained.

Bombay, 16th August.—The Viceroy holds a levee at Poona on the 22nd. The Colonel and Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteers have been selected to attend. The total importations of food grains into the Madras Presidency in the week ending 8th August were 12,892 tons, against 15,388 tons in the previous week. The exports from Calcutta for Madras during the same week were 28,000 tons, the largest clearance in one week yet made.

The Home Government being informed of the wreck of the *Meikong*, the Secretary of State requested the Bombay Government by telegraph to direct the Aden authorities to send the *Quantung* or other available vessel to report, and if necessary to protect the property of the *Meikong*.

London, 17th August.—Dervish Pasha announces indecisive fighting at Batoum. A court-martial has commenced sitting on Abdul Kerim Pasha and Redif Pasha. A Turkish official despatch states that a Russian reconnoitring party unsuccessfully attacked the Turks at Kaslar and were defeated and compelled to fall back on Keserova with a loss of 500 killed and wounded. The Royal Warrant respecting army promotion was only signed on the 13th instant. During the last fortnight it has been materially modified in favour of the purchase officers.

London, August, 18th.—The Mansion House Famine Relief Fund is rapidly increasing. Lord Northbrook has presented £500, and the Rothschilds' and Baring Brothers' Banks have presented £1,000 each to the Fund. Several Mayors are responding to the appeal of the Madras Committee, and have called meetings for the 13th instant. Suleiman Pasha, with his army has arrived at Elena, north of the Balkans. Salonica has been placed in a state of siege. General Marsky supersedes General Melikoff (as Russian commander in chief in Armenia). Poti has been deserted. Hobart Pasha is at Sinope. The Circassian emigration to Turkey is increasing.

London, August 19th.—The Russian Imperial Guard has crossed the Danube. Skirmishing has occurred in the vicinity of Rustchuk. A Turkish official despatch states that a detachment of the garrison of Rustchuk has repulsed a detachment of Russians. A Turkish force landed in the Dobrudscha on the 17th inst. The Russians are advancing against it. It is expected that the Egyptian troops will shortly attack the Russian positions along the Kustendjie railway. According to a Russian official despatch, a Russian reconnaisance has been repulsed by a strong Turkish force on the Osmanbazar road. A Turkish official despatch from Batoum states that Dervish Pasha has carried the advanced Russian positions.

London, 20th August.—The Russian force, consisting of 35,000 infantry, ten regiments of cavalry and 110 guns attacked Ahmed Muktar Pasha on the 18th instant near Kars. The engagement lasted the whole day and eventually the Russisns were defeated and were compelled to fall back with a loss of 1,200 men; the Turkish loss being only one hundred. The Russian have re-occupied Kustendjie.

London, 20th August.—The mobilization of two divisions of Russian grenadiers and one of cavalry has been ordered. The Russians have strongly occupied the line of communication between Tirnova and the Schipka Pass.

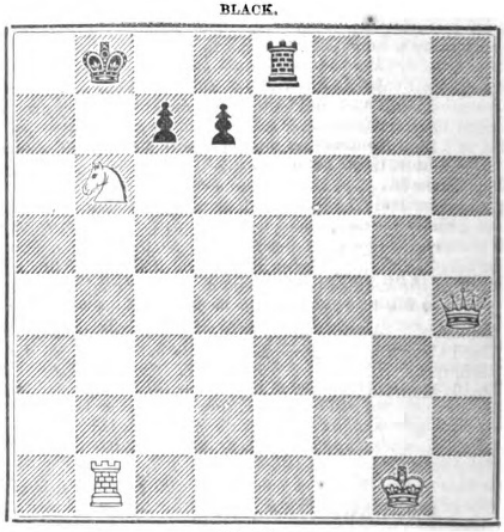
Alexandria, 20th August. The river Nile has been stationary for four days; its level is fourteen feet below the average for the past three years.

London, 31 August. The Russians still strongly hold the Schipka Pass. Suleiman Pasha has made a reconnaisance of the Hankoi Pass and has found that the Russians are strongly entrenched. According to a Russian official despatch, the Turks were repulsed.

PROBLEM,

by MR. HORWITZ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF W. S. PAVITT'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—B. to Q.'s sq.	1.—Kt. takes Q.
2.—Kt. to Q. Kt.'s 5th.	2.—K. takes P.
4.—B. mates.	

Correct answers received from W.H.S., and W.B.M., Tokio; C.B., and Q., Yokohama.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—A good business has been transacted in *Yarns* during the week, and prices are firmer, medium and lower qualities being still most in demand. *Shirtings* are saleable only at low rates. *Velvets* are fairly steady, but enquiry is not so active. *T. Cloths* are rather more enquired for.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—			
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.40 to $1.75	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	36 in.	per pce.	2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.80 to 2.20	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb.	0.67½ to 0.85
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.55 to 2.30	Black Velvets			7.25 to 8.35
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.00 to 2.57½	English Drills 14/15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.	2.40 to 2.65
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1.60	Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in.	2.00 to 2.35
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25				

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$28.00 to 31.25	No. 38 to 42 per picul	$35.00 to 39.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$32.25 to 34.75	Reverse Twist 16-24	—

Woollens remain quiet and there is no absolute change in prices to report.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5 60 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de Laine	30 yds. 30 in.	0.25 to 0.28½
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25 to 5.25	Multicolored ,,	30 yds. 30 in.	0.28 to 0.37½
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	3.75 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.25 to 0.32	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	—	Union	54 in. to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.80
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	per lb	0.40 to 0.45
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.17 to 0.18				

Sugar.—The market is weak, as buyers offer lower rates than holders are disposed to accept, especially for *Formosa* kinds. White Sugars show a decline of 20 cents per picul.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	(nom.)	per picul	$4.75	China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul	$7.20 to $7.50
,, in basket	,,	,,	$4 65	,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$6.30 to $7.20
Taiwanfoo in bag		,,	$4.60	,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$5.50 to $5.90
do. in basket		,,	$4.50	Swatow Brown	,,	None.
China No. 1 Ping-fah		,,	None	Daitong	,,	$3.80
,, No. 2 Ching-pak		,,	$8 20 to $8.50	Japan Rice	,,	$2.30 to $2.50
,, No. 3 Ke-pak		,,	$7.60 to $8.00	Kerosene Oil, nominal	,,	$3.00

Kerosene Oil.—Late consignments having been nearly all cleared off, prices are firmer, and dealers now offer $2.80, on which rate, however, importers are asking a reasonable advance. Stocks are moderate.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Fair transactions took place at the begining of the week at last rates given, but later on several buyers settled large lots of Hanks, and consequently dealers asked an advance of 10 to 15 dollars per picul. This has stopped operations to a great extent, and rejections have been very considerable. We therefore leave quotations almost unaltered. Oshius and Filatures have been sold in small quantities at the prices giving below. Settlements are 525 bales of Hanks, 60 bales of Oshius and 15 of Filatures, in all 600 bales. Arrivals are 700 bales, while Stocks consist of 1,300 bales. The total export from 1st of July to date is 4,134 bales, against 12,695 bales for same period last year.

		In London at 4s. 0d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.05 per kilo.*
Hanks, Superior No. 1	—	—	—
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$510 to 530	18/5 to 19/1	51.00 to 53.00
,, Good No. 2	$490 to 500	17/9 to 18/1	49.00 to 50.00
,, Good all round No. 2½	$460 to 480	16/9 to 17/5	46.50 to 48.00
,, Medium No. 3	$430 to 450	15/9 to 16/5	43.50 to 45.50
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$400 to 420	14/9 to 15/5	41.00 to 43.00
Oshius, Good to medium	$450 to 500	16/5 to 18/1	45.50 to 50.00
Kakeda	$500 to 580	18/1 to 20/9	50.00 to 57.50
Hamatski	$410 to 450	15/1 to 16/5	42.00 to 45.50
Filature Silk	$600 to 730	21/5 to 25/9	59.00 to 71.50

Tea.—The market for the past week has been somewhat quieter, and settlements only amount to 1,200 piculs. The demand continues for "Teas for price," although better classes have received a little attention. We make no change in quotations, but the tendency of the market is in buyers' favour.

Common	$ 9.00 to $13.00	Fine	$23 00 to $27.00
Good Common	$14.00 to $15.00	Finest	$28.00 to $32.00
Medium	$16.00 to $18.00	Choice	$34.00 nominal
Good Medium	$19.00 to $22.00	Choicest	—

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Since the departure of the *Belgic* on the 20th there has been little or nothing done, and rates generally are easy.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11⅛d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	73⅞
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 10⅞d.	,, Private 10 days sight	74¼
,, Private 6 months' sight	3s. 11⅛d. @ 4	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	94
On Paris—Bank Sight	4.90	,, 30 days sight Private	96
Bank 6 months' sight	5.00	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	94½
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.05	,, 30 days sight Private	96½
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1½ % dis.	Kinsats	420
,, Private 10 days' sight	1⅞ ,,	Gold Yen	391½

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept. 16	Belgic	Metcalfe	British str.	2627	Hongkong	Sept. 10	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
,, 16	Akitsushima Maru	Ward	Japanese str.	1146	Hakodate	,, 14	General	M. B. Co.
,, 18	Loudoun Castle	Marshall	British str.	1592	Kobe	,, 17	General	Adamson, Bell & Co.
,, 19	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1200	Shanghai & ports	,, 12	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 19	Friedrich	Höyer	Germ. 3-m. schr.	295	Hakodate	,, 7	General	H. Grauert
,, 19	Beatrice	Jordan	British schr.	96	Kurile Island	,, 7	Furs	H. Cook
,, 21	Doris Brodersen	Nielsen	Danish ship	647	Nagasaki	,, 13	Coal	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 22	Ocean Pearl	Grinell	Am. schooner	190	Hakodate	,, 19	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sept. 17	Etta Loring	Loring	Am. barque	716	New York	Tea	Smith Baker & Co.
,, 17	Christine	Weldfang	Germ. barque	540	Hakodate	Ballast	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 19	Tibre	De Girard	French str.	1726	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 19	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1246	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 20	Belgic	Metcalfe	British str.	2627	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
,, 20	Tennessee	Capt. J. Young	U. S. frigate	4220	Hakodate	——	——
,, 20	Monocacy	Capt. J. P. Fyffe	U.S. gun-boat	1370	Hakodate	——	——
,, 21	Loudoun Castle	Marshall	British str.	1592	Kobe and Shanghai	Tea	Adamson, Bell & Co.
,, 22	Yorkshire	Longley	British str.	1771	Kobe	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese steamer	1200	Shanghai & ports	Sept. 19	M. B. Co.	Shanghai
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1070	South Coast	Aug. 19	Lighthouse Department	
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1704	Hongkong	Sept. 15	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong
Tanais	De la M'celle	French steamer	1735	Hongkong	Sept. 11	M. M. Co.	Hongkong
SAILING SHIPS.							
Annie W. Weston	Winsor	American barque	740	Hakodate	July 10	Ed. Fischer & Co.	
Bernhard Carl	Luders	German barque	435	Hamburg, viâ Kobe	Sept. 14	H. Grauert	
Beatrice	Jordan	British schooner	96	Kurile Islands	Sept. 19	H. Cook	
Charter Oak	Staples	American ship	964	New York	June 29	China & Jap. Trading Co.	
Cremona	Gove	American barque	608	New York	Aug. 17	Smith, Baker & Co.	New York
Carl Ludwig	Petersen	German brig	233	Foochow for Otago	Aug. 26	C. Rohde & Co.	
Clifton	Graham	British barque	351	Antwerp	Sept. 14	E. Moulron.	
Ching-Too	Baikie	Brit. 3-m. schr.	304	Hakodate	Sept. 14	Carroll & Co.	
Doris Brodersen	Nielsen	Danish ship	647	Nagasaki	Sept. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Eme	Asals	British barque	731	London	Aug. 24	L. Kniffler & Co.	
Fetisch	Schmidt	German barque	441	New York	Sept. 2	Grosser & Co.	Melbourne
Friedrich	Höyer	Germ. 3-m. schr.	295	Hakodate	Sept. 19	H. Grauert	
Lothair	Orchard	British ship	794	London	Sept. 14	Cornes & Co.	
Maitland	Davies	British barque	715	Cardiff	June 19	Order	
Messenger	Gilkey	American ship	1027	New York	July 29	China & Jap. Trading Co	
Mary Jane	Brinemeier	Am. brigantine	235	Kobe	Aug. 20	E. C. Kirby & Co.	
Otsego	Cook	Am. schooner	52	Kurile Islands	July 19	H. Cook	
Parmenio	Abbott	British barque	369	Sydney, N.S.W.	Sept. 7	Order	
Undine	Fawckner	British barque	796	Sydney, N.S.W.	Aug. 25	Walsh, Hall & Co.	New York
Wilhelmine	Buse	Germ. brigantine	281	Hakodate	Sept. 8	Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.	Honolulu

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Belgic* from Hongkong:—For San Francisco: Miss Huntley, Mrs. Peel, Mr. Young Wyn Chuen, Mrs. Young Hing Po; and 46 Chinese in steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* for Hongkong:—Major Huskisson, Messrs. Thompson, J. Culty, G. Nelson, S. Tamplyn, A. Koch, and Chun Wo.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Miss Laurence, Mrs. Nishimura, Messrs. C. J. Melluish, Shinimura, Shinagawa, Wetteroff, Matsuyama, C. R. Smith, A. Hahnhuber, J. Adrian, Elliott, Morse, Satow, 22 Japanese in Cabin, 4 Europeans, 3 Chinese and 426 Japanese in the steerage.

Per *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports: Mrs. Kageko, Miss Hutchins Mrs. E. Bonger and child, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stout and 2 children, Rev. Mr. Foss, Mrs. Takasu and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Omura, Mrs. Sugiyama, Capt. Paul, Messrs. John G. Walsh, J. C. Hurd, R. Reiff, T. Lenz, Watanabe, Nakabayashi Tuck Ching, A. T. Freeman, D. Larriew, Osaki, Fujino, A. B. Peres, Kobagashi, and C. Julin.

Per Steam-ship *Belgic* for San Francisco:—Mrs. Peel, Mrs. Young Hing Po, Messrs. O. Westphal, Young. Wyn Chuen, and 1 Japanese, 46 Chinese in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France	... 153 bales.
England	... 311 ,,
Total	... 464 bales.
Cocoons	... 78 bales.
Treasure for London	...$23,000

Per Steamship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure ... ... Yen 31,040

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure $10,200.00
,, ... *yen* 1,000.000.00

REPORTS.

The Steam-ship *Belgic* reports:—Left Hongkong September 10th at 3 p.m.; had moderate S. W. monsoon throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama September 16th at 6 a.m., having made the passage in 5 days and 15 hours.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE

LANCASHIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of he Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 *(Times 8th March*, 1864*)*.

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS

MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

INSURANCE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

La Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes. (Limited.)

Incorporated with le Lloyd Francais and la Compagnie Francaise d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs. 17,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, at current rates.

No Policy Fees charged.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.

Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES AGAINST FIRE at current rates.

SIBER & BRENNWALD,
Agents.

Yokohama, 5th February, 1877. 1m.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements of the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capita of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,
the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

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INSURANCE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
A.D. 1720.

THE ndersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS.....	12 Months...	1½	per Cent.
" "	6 " ...	1	"
" "	3 " ...	¾	"
" "	1 " ...	½	"
" "	10 Days.....	⅓	"

They now Charge, viz:—

DWELLING HOUSES in the Settlement	FIRST-CLASS P. A	2½	per Cent.
	SECOND-CLASS "	3	"
DWELLING HOUSES on the Bluff.....	FIRST-CLASS P. A.	1½	per Cent
	SECOND-CLASS "	2	"

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16, 1871.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon almost all descriptions of Property at the current rates of premium.

Total Sum insured in 1876, £248,980,367.

Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

WILKIN & ROBISON,
Agents,
Yokohama and Kobe.

Yokohama, January 25, 1877. tf.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1878 12ms.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Po licies for large amounts, on Buildings and Content in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at curren rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

W. CRAWFORD & CO.,

57, CARTER LANE, SAINT PAUL'S,

LONDON, E.C.,

Beg to state that they are open for any Commercial Transactions, as to Consignments, for Granting Drafts, and Presenting Commercial Bills for Acceptance and Payment. For Buying English Goods at a very small Commission and Forwarding Goods to any place in England or the Continent.

WE beg to draw your attention to avery important English Invention we have on hand, viz.:

WOOLLEN BLANKETS

OR

COVERINGS,

OF ALL SIZES COMBINED WITH AN

AIR PILLOW.

It will be found most necessary and useful for Military Men, Travellers, Invalids, for use in the Hospitals, &c., &c., possessing amongst others the following advantages:—

It is the finest substitute for a Bed.

The Pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease.

It will pack up in a very small compass, and can be carried about without any inconvenience.

Price from 15s. to 35s. each.

When ordering the above article, please remit the amount of your order to

W. CRAWFORD & CO.

August 22, 1877. 6ms.

ENGLISH DOOR LOCKS.

ASK FOR

JAMES CARPENTER'S MAKE

NEAT, DURABLE AND CHEAP.

EVERY LOCK BRANDED

"JAMES CARPENTER, PATENTEE."

May be ordered through any importer of English hardware.

Sept. 8, 1877. 26ins-w.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 67.

China Sea.

NINGPO DISTRICT.

Rock to the Eastward of Pootoo Island.

NOTICE is hereby given that Captain PETERSEN, of C. M. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "*Ho-chung*," has reported a Rock, unmarked on the Charts, to the Eastward of Pootoo Island, and he gives the following magnetic bearings as determining its position:—

West Nine Pin Rock.....N. 33° E.
Half Tide Rock .....N. 12° E.
N. W. Point of Isthmus Island...N. 14° W.
Northern end of Pootoo E. Bluff..N. 49° W.

The Harbor-Master at Ningpo has verified the position of this pinnacle rock, and reported that there will probably be only 6 feet of water on it at low water spring tides, with from 7 to 13 fathoms round it.

See Admiralty Charts Nos. 1,199 and 1,969.

By orders of the Inspector-General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, 27th August, 1877. S. 13.



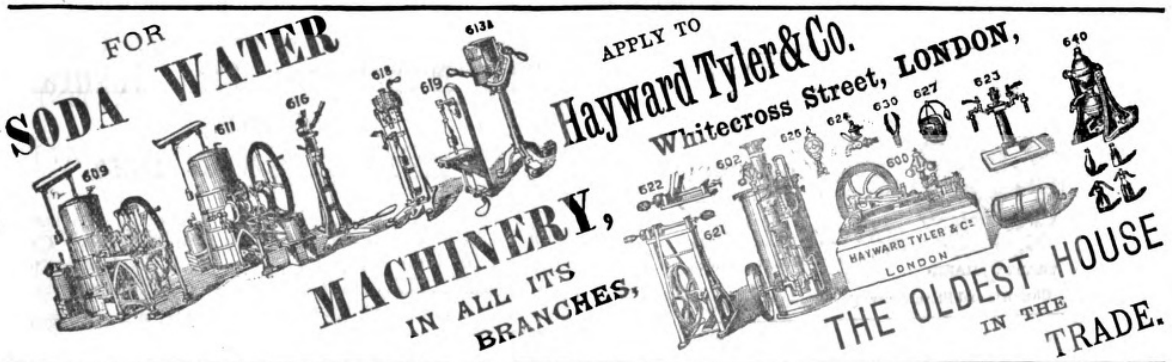
PIESSE & LUBIN

WHOLESALE

PERFUMERS,

LONDON.

July 28th, 1877. 52 ins.



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MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

d. w. & m.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH

BY TAKING

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless, and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage*, *Mild Aperient* or *Brisk Purgative* according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly HALF A CENTURY proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers, or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of **Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers,** and the other ordinary **ailments** of life.

Agents—

BOMBAY, MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

16th June, 1877. 12 m—1f.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER



dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

January 13, 1877. 13ins

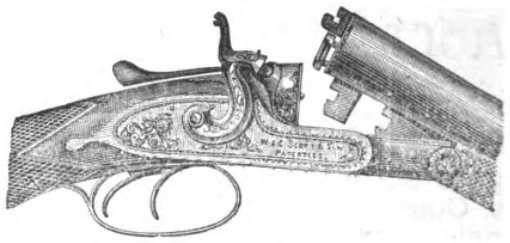
BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT OF
NOURISHMENT
in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE
AND CONVENIENT FORM.



SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London, and all
Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

July 14, 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL and DIPLOMA OF HONOUR awarded, CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, Philadelphia, 1876. For excellence of Materials and Workmanship in their PREMIER QUALITY and medium grades. Their New PATENT TRIPLEX action and COMPENSATING LUMP.

The attention of Sportsmen is requested to the above new system of action. Its superior strength and solidity imparts greatly improved shooting powers. Hard hitting being the desideratum required is obtained by this powerful Gun.

Prices of the TRIPLEX: £22.10.0, £30.0.0, and £37.10.0. This latter is our highest quality and is marked "THE PREMIER QUALITY."

Excellent DOUBLE-GRIP BREECH-LOADERS at £8.10.0, £12.0.0, £16.0.0 and £20.0.0. Shooting guaranteed.

OUR PATENT TOP LEVER with PURDEY solid double bolt. Shooting guaranted. Sound plain finish £15/0/0. Well finished, good materials £21.0.0. Cases and implements £4, £6 and £8 extra.

In the New York International Gun Trial competition, 1873, the Committee awarded our guns the Diploma, being declared first for points of merit of action, materials, proportion and shooting qualities.

Extract from Forest and Stream, New York, December 26th, 1876. Contributed by one of the judges of awards of guns at the Centennial. "The crowning glory of the display was the case of W. & C. Scott & Son. This firm has sent more good guns to this country during the past few years than any other, and they especially commend themselves to American sportsmen from the fact that they furnish good guns, honestly made, and of high shooting powers at very moderate prices. Their TRIPLEX ACTION combines, in the highest degree, strength with simplicity, and it must rapidly secure the favor of all who test its merits."

OUR PATENT COMPENSATING LUMP strongly recommended; should be ordered on every gun (cost, 30 shillings extra). For the Sportsman abroad, this invention is invaluable, being secured against the joint becoming loose after several years wear.

CHOKE BORED GUNS.—Slight, Medium or Full.

BREECH LOADERS in all systems from lowest qualities.

SINGLE and DOUBLE MUZZLE LOADERS.

Makers of the NEW SWINBURN-HENRY Sporting Express and SWINBURN-HENRY RIFLES and Carbines taking Government Ammunition. This Rifle is a great improvement on the Martini.

SNIDERS Military and Sporting. MARTINI RIFLES.

DOUBLE EXPRESS RIFLES .450, .500, .577 Bore.

SUPERIOR REVOLVERS.

Chief Address, Manufactory,
Premier Gun Works,
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

LONDON OFFICE,
10, Gt. Castle St.,
REGENT CIRCUS.

Yokohama, September 22, 1877. 3ms.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 36.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 28th instant, at No. 71, Bluff, the wife of ARTHUR BELLAMY, of a daughter.

On the 29th September, at No. 38, Bluff, the wife of JOHN GRIFFIN, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 25th instant, MELTIAH JORDAN, a native of the State of Maine, U.S.A., Master of the British schooner *Beatrice.*

Notes of the Week.

From the very commencement the rebellion in Kiushiu has presented a series of startling surprises that have rendered it hopeless to conjecture what the final result would be. The last scene of the tragedy, however, that has been played before the eyes of this country for over seven months, was performed with terrible swiftness when the last remnant of the Satsuma army found bloody graves on Shiroyama on the morning of the 24th. From the time of the bold re-occupation of Kagoshima a strange silence had been observed as to what was transpiring, and the news that the brave leaders and their small band of devoted followers had met a common death was alike surprising to natives and foreigners. In spite of the determined bravery with which the war has been maintained against fearful odds, and giving full meed of admiration which they compel to the bold manœuvres of the insurgent leaders, it must be admitted that they have shown themselves wanting in that military genius with which Saigo and Kirino have always been credited, and which alone could have ensured their success against overwhelming numbers and resources. The waste of precious time before Kumamoto which gave their opponents ample time to prepare; the utter want of concerted action; the strange refusal of Saigo to profit by the offers of assistance made to him from time to time seem to have been a series of fatal mistakes, of which lastly, brilliant though it was, the retaking of Kogoshima was the crowning error. As no details have yet been published it may be premature to express any decided opinion, but from what can be gathered from the limited evidence supplied by the native papers, it would appear that Saigo, Kirino, Murata, Hemmi and the other principal leaders, accompanied only by about four hundred men, after having, by a wonderfully bold dash, reoccupied Kagoshima, deliberately retired to a position which enabled them to be entirely surrounded by a body of some fifteen thousand Imperialists, whence all possible mode of escape was cut off, and where they permitted themselves to be slaughtered like rats in a pit, without making the least effort to defend themselves. The Government despatches state that while only about thirty of the insurgents escaped, but nine of the Imperialists were wounded, not one being killed. This is certainly, if correct, the most incomprehensible of all the mysterious events that have occurred during the war, and can only be accounted for on the ground that it was premeditated. It is possible that Saigo and the rest may at last have realised how hopeless was their position. Sympathy with their action took only the form of carefully hushed expression. The errors made in the early part of the campaign rendered it impossible to escape from Kiushiu. Flight could only entail inglorious retreat among the mountains, which would probably end in ignominous capture. Preferring death to dishonour they determined, in the true *samurai* spirit, to perish together, refusing to survive the loss of the cause for which they had so bravely fought. That the last struggle was anything more than a massacre cannot well be doubted. What else can it be called, when a few hundred men are destroyed by fifteen thousand without the loss of a man on the part of their assailants? But after all it was a fitting end, and far better so than a shameful death at the hands of an executioner. Hero as Saigo has always been to the people, he will be none the less so esteemed from the manner of his death. The record of his life is stained by no deeds of oppression, no tales of selfish ambition. Admitting that his action in taking up arms against the Government may be deemed unjustifiable, he died as he had lived, a brave and noble *samurai*, and his companions in death showed themselves fit followers of such a chief. Though much misery and loss has been entailed upon the country by a civil war of which he was, if not the secret promoter, the acknowledged leader; though he

> "Hath widowed and unchilded many a one
> Which to this hour bewail the injury,
> Yet he shall have a noble memory."

The son born to the Mikado on the same morning that witnessed the last terrible scenes of the civil war on the heights of Shiroyama, will, in the event of the Empress having no issue, be heir to the Imperial throne. To-day the ceremony of naming the Prince took place. Salutes were fired, and a general holiday observed in all the Government departments.

We regret to observe that the attacks of cholera do not diminish in number. There is certainly no more ground for alarm now than there was when its appearance was first announced. It assumes no more virulent form, nor do the average number of cases increase; still it exists, and every day there are reported a certain number of deaths from the disease. It has broken out on board the *Raiden Kan*, nine cases having been reported, as also one case on board another vessel in

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harbour. From various parts of the country reports are likewise received of its appearance, although, happily, nowhere does it seem to exist in any but a mild form. The Japanese authorities continue their praiseworthy exertions, and it is in all probability owing to the extreme precautions adopted that the disease has been kept within present bounds.

In our issue of the 15th instant appeared an article entitled "A Chapter in Modern Japanese History," which was a sketch of the life of the father of the famous Satsuma leader Kirino. Our readers may remember that after the failure of his attempt against the Government in Osaka, Oshiwo Heihachirô and his adopted son Kakenosuke were said to have committed suicide in the house of a cloth merchant, where they were discovered in concealment. It is now, however, affirmed by some one who has been diving deep into the records of the past, that Kakenosuke, then aged sixteen, managed to escape and fled to Kagoshima. Here he was noted for his brilliant talents and amiability of disposition, and was compared with Rikiya (celebrated in the *Chuishi Gura*). It has been ascertained that Oyama Tsunayoshi, the Governor of Kagoshima at the time of the present outbreak, was formerly called Kakenosuke. His age—fifty—exactly corresponds with that of Kakenosuke, and there are many other circumstances connected with his career which have induced a wide spread belief that Oyama Tsunayoshi and the adopted son of Oshiwo Heihachirô are one and the same man.

While it is lamentable to read the account of the distress that already exists and must continue to arise from the failure of the crops in India, it is cheering to see the wise and statesmanlike steps that are being taken by the Government to mitigate the terrible sufferings of the people. The prospects of the crops in many parts seem to grow worse. In Madras especially are the effects of the threatened famine to be feared. In answer to an appeal from the Madras Government, at a meeting held at Calcutta Mr. Eden stated that the Supreme Government took upon itself the whole responsibility of famine relief, and requested that no appeal should be made to public charity unless the Government, finding itself unequal to the task, should make the appeal in the name of the Viceroy in Council. Such appeal says the *Friend of India*, it is not probable will ever be made. Already the number of those employed on the relief works in Madras amounts to close on a million, while those in receipt of gratuitous relief exceed that number. The same journal goes on to say that is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the crisis, and that such preparations must be taken to meet it as would be required to meet a great war. The first Imperial year has thus become the gloomiest since the troubles that led the crown to assume the Government of India, but having won it by force of arms, it must now make it trebly its own by saving it from the most serious time of famine the land has seen for more than a century. The Viceroy, in spite of bad health and against the advice of his physicians, is travelling in the famine region, and thus at considerable personal risk seeing what measures of relief may be necessary, and the best means of carrying them out. The fact that the State thus charges itself with the entire responsibility of meeting the calamity is so important an advance on the attitude which the Government used to assume in these calamities, that it would be unwise by an appeal to private charity to do anything to weaken its significance. In former calamities of the same order, the Government had been very slow to admit that it could do anything to mitigate them, beyond the remission of the land revenue in the distressed districts, and the opening of relief works therein for the employment of the able bodied labourer. The cause of the sick, the aged and the young was devolved by the State upon the charity of the people. A very important step was made in advance, when the Government came forward later with the offer to meet private charity half way in the cost of maintaining those classes, who from age, infirmities or caste could earn nothing on relief works. The Government has now charged itself with the task of relieving all classes alike, and such a step meets with unaminous popular approval. An appeal to private charity is certainly the unfairest form that taxation can assume, as only the very few ever think of giving systematically, but no opposition can be raised to the State obtaining by taxation the money needed to mitigate the dreadful sufferings of the people.

When we see what measures a properly organised Government can take to fight a foe so terrible as the Indian famine, it is lamentable to look at the state of affairs in China. There too, in many districts, as in India, failure of crops has occurred for the last three years, and hundreds of thousands have perished and will perish of starvation, without the Chinese Government making any efforts worth the name to save the lives of its wretched subjects. There can be no exculpation on the ground that the Government has been overtaken unawares. A series of disastrous years should have opened the eyes of the rulers to the necessity of inaugurating proper measures of relief. Why was not something done as in India in the way of inaugurating relief works? Surely there is work enough and to spare if the Chinese Government will only take it in hand. But the fact is that the dynasty is nodding to its fall. It is almost lifeless, and a mass of corruption and incapacity from head to foot. The last three years have terribly shaken its already crumbling foundations, and there is not much doubt that the misery that must fall on the people from the failure of crops in the present year, will culminate in a revolution that will in all probability overturn the whole tottering edifice.

By an advertisement in the columns of one of our contemporaries we see that the liquor sellers of Yokohama—we presume notably those of the Homura Road—have called a meeting for the purpose of considering the best means of expelling their Japanese brethren from the settlement. We do not know on what grounds the presence of the native dealers is objected to, and can only suppose that it is in consequence of their providing their patrons with more harmless compounds at a lower price than their foreign rivals. It is impossible to suppose that the movement against them can have had its origin in any high moral sentiment on the part of the foreign dealers. If it comes to a question of poisoning, we should say decidedly the native is by far the most innocent, and if it should be put to the vote as to which should be sustained we should unhesistatingly throw all our influence on the side of the Japanese. They are at least under a law which can be enforced. Their liquors can always be inspected, forfeited if necessary, and the conduct of their houses regulated. Unless they should hire a foreign bar-tender their minds would remain in happy ignorance of the concoction of "drinks," the sole object of which is to madden with thirst, and place the pocket of the unfortunate imbiber at the mercy of the grogshop keeper. Not that we desire to insinuate for a moment that any one of the Homura Road liquor sellers would commit a dishonest action; but when Jack comes ashore flush with money, it is desirable that he should as rapidly as possible get into that bemuddled state which makes it imperative that he should treat his friends all round to "one glass more," and swell an account that might be disputed in sane moments. Now it must be acknowledged that Homura Road grog shop keepers are allowed to take their lives—and seriously affect morals and health of their customers—in a delightfully free and easy manner. They are entirely debarred from any municipal interference. They can do their spiriting in what way seems unto them best. There is nothing to prevent them from dealing in poisons without let or hindrance, while the sale of equally dangerous compounds would bring upon an unfortunate druggist the heaviest penalties of the law. Why don't the latter, by the bye, call a meeting to consider the best way of expelling the foreign liquor sellers from the Homura Road? Still, after all, it is perhaps refreshing to see that there is so much honour among—liquor sellers, as to cause them to be jealous of any one interfering with their mortiferous privileges. It is not just, they may say, that a Japanese should have the right to destroy the coating of a foreigner's stomach. That we must reserve solely, to ourselves. Let us call a meeting and expel the rightful keepers of the vineyard so that their inheritance may be ours. And this they do by order (so

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runs the advertisement) of E.L.C.O.P.—which can be ominously interpreted as standing for Every Liquor-seller Capable Of Poisoning. Far be it from us to assert that such should be its meaning, but that is all we can make out of it. Evidently a dangerous and deadly secret society is at work in our midst. General Van Buren warned us of its existence many a time and oft, and denounced it in fearless terms. We refused to listen to him; some of us laughed at him, and now we see how boldly it rears its head. It should be served like Buckingham.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* relates in so grave a style the following story, that it is not permitted us to throw any doubt on the statement made by our contemporary. It appears that a carpenter living at Noge, who had stopped for the night at Hodogaya, was returning home at daybreak on Thursday morning, when as he was taking a short cut across the hills he saw a little child running and calling to him. From its voice he took it to be about five years old, and wondering how so young a child could be out alone at that early hour, he ran to its assistance, when on catching hold of it he discovered that it was a badger which had disguised itself, but whose identity was betrayed by a very bushy tail which it had forgotten to conceal. He managed to capture it and take it to his home, where our contemporary asserts, "it now remains." Now here is a chance for some enterprising spirit to make money in these hard times. No doubt the child-like and bland badger can be purchased for a moderate consideration. Who knows that it may not have powers of transformation unlimited? Perhaps it is the original *bumbuku chagama* (the lucky tea kettle). Taken to London on exhibition, say at the Westminster Aquarium, what shillings would it not bring into the pocket of its fortunate possessor? Psyche and Zoe would have to play whist with a dummy audience. Zazel would not be able to find money to buy the powder to blow him or her out of the hundred ton gun. Even Pongo's nose, what there is of it, would be put entirely out of joint, and the transforming badger would become the lion of London. Visions of untold wealth and Barnumian luxury rise before us as we write. We give fair warning that we propose to devote the whole of to-morrow in searching out the abode of the fortunate carpenter, and in securing the monopoly of the wonderfully gifted animal. We shall be generous to the community, inasmuch as we intend to give a performance with new and wonderful transformations, interspersed with songs by several distinguished Amateurs, at the Gaiety Theatre, in aid of the funds of the Amateur Dramatic Corps. This is the only means we see at present of restoring them to a state of solvency. We shall announce full particulars shortly.

While on the subject of badgers, with regard to which animal so many strange stories and superstitions exist among the Japanese, we can of our own knowledge state that they sometimes appear to show a strange fearlessness of the presence of man. It is popularly supposed that badgers prefer to take up their residence near a temple, and the hill on which stands the shrine of Sannosama in Tôkiô is said to be a favourite haunt. Be that as it may, when Mr. Godfrey, the late Chief Consulting Mining Engineer to the Japanese Government, resided at the Niwa Yashiki, which is close to the temple referred to, it was a common occurrence in the winter time for a large badger to come into the kitchen and lie down near the fire. The servants, of course, held it in superstitious reverence, and not only allowed the door to remain open for it whenever it might choose to pay a visit, but supplied it with food and milk, of which it sometimes condescended to partake. No attempt was ever made to capture it, and it betrayed no fear of any member of the household. We have several times heard this fact related by the lady of the house, who had frequently been called to see the animal lying down in the kitchen.

The *Shanghai Courier* states that "The *Peking Gazette* of the 29th August contains an amusing decree, refusing to recognise the re-embodiment of a certain Thibetan Lama, who committed some serious crime during the reign of Tao Kwang, and was consequently stripped of his rank and office and deprived for ever of "the privilege of successive births into the world." The Lamas apparently declare that he has come back, despite the Imperial decree, and hence have petitioned through the Imperial Resident at Lhassa, that the child in whom his spirit has been discovered may be recognised. But the Emperor declines utterly. It has been decreed that he shall not be reborn, and he cannot be." The Emperor, we humbly submit is acting unwisely. If he wishes to perpetuate the vengeance of his ancestor he should by all means permit the Lama to return to earth. Some one has said, "If you wish to punish your enemy, let him live." The doctrine of re-incarnation is anything but a comfortable one, for "it is a bad world my masters."

In the obituary notice of the late Mr. John England, M.I.C.E., which appeared in our issue of 22nd instant, it was stated that Mr. England was educated for the mechanical branch of his profession in the establishments of Messrs. Beyer, Peacock & Co., Gorton, near Manchester. It should have been stated that he was educated at the establishment of Mr. W. Fairbairn, of Manchester.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 24th.

The Cricket match "The Professions *vs.* Trade" was not carried to a conclusion on Saturday, owing to several players from the *Modeste* not appearing, as was expected. As it was thought that they might turn up during the morning, the match was commenced, "The Professions," in consequence, being sent first to the wickets at 11 o'clock, and play for the projected match continuing until tiffen, but as the missing *Modeste* men had not arrived by the time that tiffen was finished, the original match was abandoned, and in its place a scratch match was got up. For some time it was a matter of difficulty to decide what the sides should be, but after various suggestions, it resolved itself into a competition of "The Talls *vs.* The Shorts."

Time allowed of only one innings being played, which resulted in favour of "The Shorts," as the following score will show:—

SHORTS.

J. P. Mollison c. Shand, b. Wheeler	42
A. Milne b. Hamilton	0
A. W. Keary c. Brewer, b. Dodds	10
E. Abbott b. Wheeler	26
H. Havergal c. Moss, b. Wheeler	12
J. P. Hutchison b. Shand	6
G. J. L. Hodges c. Shand, b. Wheeler	4
H. Barlow c. Wheeler b. Shand	6
E. D. Murray l.b.w., b. Wheeler	2
C. G. Dunlop, not out	3
Extras	14
Total	125

TALLS.

J. Dodds, run out, b. Abbott	12
E. Wheeler c. Hutchison, b. Keary	0
G. Hamilton b. Abbott	12
M. Kirkwood c. Hodges, b. Keary	8
H. C. Litchfield b. Abbott	2
J. Daniells b. Havergal	3
C. D. Moss thrn. out Hutchison, b. Abbott	4
W. J. S. Shand b. Abbott	4
A. J. Loane b. Havergal	2
T. Brewer, not out	1
Extras	22
Total	70

Some very good play was made, and there was a marked improvement in the fielding to be noticed. With the assistance that can now be obtained from the Navy, there is very good material for excellent matches, and we hope that several more will be played before the season closes, as the Yokohama Cricket Club decidedly requires some incentive to revive the waning interest of the members it already possesses, and to induce an accession to their ranks from the numbers in Yokohama who no doubt can play cricket, but yet, for some unknown reason, do not join the club.

From the *Osaka Nippô*.

According to a return made on the 19th instant, there were 4,780 patients in the temporary Army Hospital at Osaka.

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The *Okurashô* has decided that the appropriation for the Universal Exhibition at Paris next year shall be 150,000 *yen*.

One of the *Shoji* named Yanagiwara presented the Emperor with a son at noon on the 23rd instant.

Some kind of agrarian riot took place at Fukui in Echizen on the 18th instant, a body of men, numbering about 1,500, assembling and making a disturbance.

The P. & O. steamer *Bombay*, with English mails on board to the 17th August, left Hongkong on Saturday last, the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The Government has issued orders that in the event of an official or workman belonging to any of the departments having any member of his household siezed with cholera, he shall not be permitted to attend at his office until permission is given him by the medical board. A similar notification has been issued to all the primary schools.

The Chinese Government has sent an embassy consisting of five ambassadors to Korea.

Masuda Sôtaro, the commander of the Nakatsu rebels, was captured on the 3rd instant when Kishima Kiyoshi was killed. [This man was formerly editor of one of the Tôkiô newspapers.—ED. *D. A.*]

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

On the 21st instant from 1 a.m. to 12 midnight thirty-one persons were attacked with cholera within Kanagawa, Yokohama, Hodogaya and Yokosuka, of whom eleven died, seven being males and four females.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched from Kajiki, at 5.55 a.m. on the 21st instant, states that thirty men belonging to the *Shinsen-riotan* made an attack upon the rebel position near the Private School on the night of the 20th instant, and after killing three men set fire to the remainder of the buildings at that place.

The Kanagawa Kencho has requested the Government to make a grant of five thousand *yen* to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred by be prevalence of cholera in Yokohama.

The wheat and barley crops in Korea are this year very good, and the Japanese merchants who imported rice for sale there have had to ship it back to Japan. "I have seen," says a correspondent, "some thirteen or fourteen specimens of gold dust obtained from washings of rivers, so it is supposed that much gold can be obtained in the country."

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The Bureau of Police at Tôkiô has ordered the various police stations in the city to make enquiries as to what quantities of carbolic acid there are in possession of the druggists under their jurisdiction, as that article will be much required in case the epidemic of cholera spreads.

Tuesday, 25th.

We hear that the police authorities at Tomioka, a small village between Kanazawa and this, yesterday applied to the *Kencho* for remedies for those who are attacked with cholera, and also for disinfectants, as a few cases have occurred among the inhabitants of that village. Several cases have also been reported from Kawai-no-tsuji, on the road to Hachoji.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

A telegram despatched from Kagoshima at 10.55 a.m. on the 24th instant, says that the Imperialists made a general attack upon the rebel positions at dawn of the 24th instant and captured them. Saigo, Kirino, and Murata were killed.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A telegram sent by Iwamura, the Governor of Kagoshima, to the Governor of Tôkiô, despatched at 7 a.m. on the 22nd instant, says that cholera is prevailing at Taniyama, Sendai and Sakurashima, and twenty deaths have already occurred. This disease was introduced from some of the ships, and the epidemic seems likely to spread.

On making an inquiry at the chief hospital of the Tôkiô *Fu* at Atagoshita on the 23rd instant, we were informed that thirty cases resembling cholera had occurred in the city, but only five or six cases of real cholera had been met with.

A telegram despatched from Kagoshima at 9 a.m. on the 22nd instant, says that the rebel position is being daily bombarded and the insurgent forces have become greatly reduced. The distress of the people is increasing daily, and the Governor is in a state of great anxiety about them.

There is a rumour current that some of the rebels who were at Shiroyama, in the rear of Kagoshima, have fled to the island of Amakusa in Hizen.

A telegram despatched from Kobe at 2.30 p.m. on the 22nd instant, reports that two cases of cholera have occurred in Hiogo *ken*, one of which has proved fatal.

The amount that the *Okurasho* has spent up to the present time in the suppresion of the Satsuma rebellion is over 34,642,300 *yen*.

From the *Akebono Shimbun*.

Mr. Okubo Seifu, the editor of the *Heian Shimbun* lately published at Kiôto, has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment for violating the 15th article of the Press Laws, by publishing in the fifteenth number of his issue a letter sent to him by Mr. Seki Kerichi to the following effect:—"Oppressive governments should be overthrown, and the laws which obstruct the liberties of the people should be reformed." His sentence also included punishment for having published the particulars of his trial, in the eighteenth number of the issue of his paper. Mr. Seki, the writer of the incriminated letter, has been sentenced to 20 days' imprisonment and a fine of 15 *yen*.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The value of the money coined at the Osaka Mint from its establishment to December 1876 are as follows:—

Gold	Yen	51,156,032.00
Silver	„	20,715,042.05
Copper	„	2,330,903.52

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

Statement for the week ending 21st September, 1877:—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		1,200,000
On hand	734,430	
In circulation	465,570	
	1,200,000	
Reserve Fund		465,570
In Foreign money:—		
In dollars	345,570	
In Bank notes and cheques	8,500	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	50,000	
	399,070	
Do. in native currency	66,500	
	465,570	

Wednesday, 26th.

At the request of the Board of Health we publish the following statement which they desire to make public:—

"As there seems to be an uncertainty in the minds of some of the community, as to the exact nature of the disease now prevailing, the undersigned, medical members of the Board of Health, deem it wise to state positively that the disease in question is, beyond the posibility of a doubt, Malignant or Asiatic Cholera.

In making this statement formally and publicly, the undersigned have no wish to alarm the people of Yokohama, on the contrary, it is their opinion that however great an epidemic may exist among the native population, the conditions surrounding foreign residents are such that its extension to foreigners generally is unlikely. Nevertheless, as experience has proved the value of certain precautions in preventing the advance of cholera, as the course of the disease once introduced is beyond human prediction, and as many are careless or reckless unless assured of present danger, it seems advisable that the foreign residents of Yokohama should realise their position.

Measures have quietly been taken, under the direction, or upon the recommendation of the Board of Health, which we believe have placed the foreign settlement of Yokohama in as fair sanitary condition as is possible under the circumstances, and the Board will continue its action during the existence of danger. Meanwhile it is hoped that every resident, trusting to the good intention and disinterestedness of those

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labouring for the health of the settlement, will assist to the utmost of his power in the work they have in hand.

(Signed) J. C. Hepburn, M.D.
" E. Wheeler, M.D.
" D. B. Simmons, M.D.
" A. Goertz, M.D.
" J. Lambert, Staff Surg. R.N.
" Stuart Eldridge, M.D.
" J. W. Coles, Surg., U.S.N.
" E. Massais, D.M.P.
" T. H. Tripler, M.D.
" H. Latham, M.D."

We would call attention to the official statement, to be found elsewhere in our columns, of the ravages of cholera among the Japanese. This return, altered day by day, will appear every morning among our advertisements.

The *Elisabeth* has returned to the anchorage from Yokoska.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the 25th gives the following account of the final struggle at Kagoshima:—On the 24th instant at 4 a.m., the Imperialists made a general advance toward the rebel positions, and ascending Shiroyama, at 4.30 made a simultaneous attack on the insurgent positions. By 5 o'clock they were in entire possession of the place, Saigo Takamori, Kirino Toshiaki, Murata Shimpachi, and other Satsuma leaders being among the killed. Thus the rebellion has come to an end.

The first step that the insurgents took in the outbreak on the 30th of last January was that of capturing Government powder from the magazine at Kagoshima. They then collected troops from Sutsuma, Hiuga, Osumi and Higo, and beseiged the castle of Kumanoto. Here and at Yamaga, Takase and other strategical points, for about a space of fifty days they kept the Imperialists at bay, but being attacked both in front and rear by the Government troops, they raised the seige of Kumamoto on the 15th April and took up their position at Koyama, to the south of Kumamoto. Here several desperate battles were fought in the neighbourhood of Mifume and Takemiya, but being defeated they retreated to Yabe. They then attempted to hold Hitoyoshi and Oguchi, but were again unsuccessful. For a short time they managed to surround Kagoshima but were compelled to retreat toward Osumi and Hiuga. In every engagement they were unsuccessful, and finally they sustained a terrible defeat at Nobeoka. At Inotake they were surrounded by the Imperialists and came within an ace of losing their heads, when on the 17th August they succeeded in breaking through the lines of their opponents, and in making their way to Kagoshima, which they re-entered on the 1st September. Here they took up their position on Shiroyama, and on the 24th their final defeat and death of their leaders occurred. For over seven months have they kept moving from place to place, and it must be admitted that they have proved themselves very strong.

On the 23rd the Mikado had a son born to him, and on the 24th the final defeat of the insurgents took place, over which happy tidings our readers will probably heartily rejoice.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched by Admiral Kawamura, the Vice-Minister of the Navy, from Kagoshima, announces that Saigo, Kirino, and Beppu have been killed. The head of Saigo is not to be found. Search is now being made for it.

A telegram from Lieut.-General H.I.H. Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya, despatched from Kagoshima at 10.10 a.m. on the 24th instant, announces that the troops under his command and all the other Imperial forces made a general attack upon the rebels at Shiroyama, commencing at dawn of that day. By 5 a.m. all firing had ceased, the defence of the rebels not having been anything like so energetic as the Imperialists expected, only eight or nine of the Government troops having been wounded and none killed during the attack.

The local officials of Kumamoto *Kencho* having had much extra work to do since the breaking out of the rebellion, the Home Department has asked the *Daijôkuan* for permission that a sum of money, not to exceed 50 *yen* each, may be awarded to those deserving it. This request has been granted.

Three police sergeants and nine constables have been ordered on service to the Loo-choo *Han*, and will consequently start for those Islands on the 26th instant.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Okura & Co. have received an order from the Government to make several thousand wadded gowns, which are to be supplied to the rebels who surrendered themselves.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

It is said that ten thousand *yen* are to be sent to the Kagoshima *Kencho* to cover extraordinary expenses.

A telegram from Uwajima in Awa, Shikoku, says that, according to an order received from the Minister of Home Affairs, all the Tôkiô policemen now in and about that town will return to Tôkiô by the *Atago Maru.*

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

On the 23rd instant a rebel visited the Imperial camp who was deputed to carry a message from the Private School party, but the nature of the communication he made has not transpired.

Miyaji Kinkichi, representing Kasuya Shuso of Chiba *ken*, presented a letter addressed to the Prime Minister to the *Daijôkuan* on the 24th instant, which contained the assertion that Shimadzu Saburô and his son are the real leaders of the present rebellion, and not Saigo.

It is said that Saigo, Kirino and Murata were killed on the 23rd instant at Iwasaki, on Shiroyama.

Thursday, 27th.

Ex-*Sangi* Soyejima, the former Minister for Foreign Affairs, returned by the *Tokio Maru* yesterday from China.

The *Braemer Castle* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 14th instant. The *Glenartney* arrived at the latter port on morning of the 16th instant, after a run of 39 days from London.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

A Chinaman living at No. 165, Yokohama, having been detected in an attempt to send over to China some Japanese whom he had purchased in Shikoku and near Kobe, has been brought before the *Saibansho* for examination.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Those policemen who have been ordered to Loochoo go there to relieve others whose term of service has expired. The former will start from Kobe for Loochoo in the *Taiyu Maru.*

On the 25th instant eleven persons in Tôkiô were attacked with cholera, which in one instance proved fatal.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

One battalion of artillery from Hiroshima garrison is to be sent to Kôchi *ken* (Tosa).

There are now twenty-five police stations in Kagoshima *ken*, and a force in all of 1,491 policemen.

The number of policemen at Miyazaki in Hiuga is 697.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Thomas Muel (?), a British subject residing at the Bonin Islands, has requested that he might be allowed to become a natualized Japanese subject.

Friday, 28th.

The verdict which was to have been given in the German Court yesterday in the case of Theodor Wilhelm Holm, formerly in the employ of Messrs. Copeland & Wiegand, has been deferred to a later date.

When the *Oceanus* left Hakodate the steamer *Dragon* had just arrived. There were no men-of-war at all lying in the port.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram sent by Police Inspector Watanuki to Kawaji, the Chief of Police at Tôkiô, despatched at 6.05 p.m. on the 26th instant, says that Fukami and twelve other rebels who were trying to excite the people of Akune and Koshiki-shima to make an attack upon Nagasaki, have been all arrested at various dates since the 22nd instant.

A telegram despatched by the H.I.H. Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya, and which was received at 2 a.m. on the 25th instant, is as follows:—"Saigo was killed by the troops under my

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command. Kirino, Beppu and Hemmi destroyed themselves. Sakata has surrendered. The 4th Division and the troops under my command attacked Iwazaki-dani and killed fifty of the rebels."

Another telegram received later on says:—"About one hundred rebels surrendered to H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya. Yasumura, who pursued Saigo, was wounded by him, and much regrets that he could not obtain his head. He succeeded in taking a revolver that Saigo had in his possession. Saigo's head was shortly afterwards discovered, having been buried."

A telegram received at 10 p.m. on the 25th instant from Yamagata, the Minister of War, announces that the Imperial head-quarters have been transferred from Hososhima in Hiuga to Kagoshima.

When the news arrived that there was some agitation prevailing in Tosa Mr. Sasaki, a member of the *Genrô-In*, was immediately despatched to that province. A report has since been received from him to the effect that all is quiet, and that he will soon return to the capital.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

We hear that all the Imperial forces will be withdrawn from Kiushiu about the 30th of this month.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Seven new cases of cholera occurred in Tôkiô from 12 noon of the 25th to the 26th instant, one of which proved fatal.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

As some thirteen of the crew of the *Raiden Kan*, now lying in the port of Yokohama, have been attacked by cholera, the vessel is to be despatched to Yokosuka, where the whole of the crew and the ship's stores will be landed.

Saturday, 29th.

Cholera seems to have broken out at the Takashima colliery. According to the *Hôchi Shimbun*, among the miners, from the 16th instant to the 21st, forty-one were attacked by the disease, of whom eleven died. Among the coolies during the same period twenty-four were attacked, of whom ten died.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Police Sergeant Arima, at the head of over one thousand policemen who have been stationed at Uwajima in Awa, Shikoku, is expected to return here to-morrow.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The amount of gold *yen* exported from the country averages one million *yen* per month.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Prisoners in any of the jails throughout the country are now allowed to see such newspapers as the authorities may pronounce unobjectionable.

The P. M. Co.'s steamer *City of Tokio* left for San Francisco at daylight this morning. She takes 300 bales of Silk, and the following cargo of Tea :—

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other cities.	Total.
Shanghai	82	531	913	1,526
Hiogo	—	436	—	436
Yokohama	362	747	382	1,491
Hongkong	357	207	11	575
Total	801	1,921	1,306	4,028

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 23rd September, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,400.67
Merchandise, &c.	$1,059.56
Total	$8,460.23

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,561.07
Merchandise, &c.	$ 937.31
Total	$7,498.38

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

AT a moment when Europe is convulsed by war, when millions of men are being led to slaughter in in a cause for which the immense majority of them care nothing whatever, and when the foremost nations of the earth are trembling with alarm lest they should be drawn into the quarrel raging with increasing fury round that '*teterrima causa et sempiterna belli*,' the Eastern Question, Japan may fairly congratulate herself upon the final suppression of the rebellion in the south-west, which leaves her at peace with herself and all the world. Over her political horizon no cloud broods, not even a difference of any political importance exists between her and any of the Treaty Powers. To such terrible famines as are desolating India and China she is fortunately a stranger, and but very ordinary statesmanship is necessary to ensure her continued advance in civilization. It is in the highest degree unlikely, if not absolutely impossible, that the attempt of the ill-starred leader of the Satsuma insurgents should be repeated or imitated, and with the close of the civil war that has been desolating the south during the last six or eight months, is removed for ever the most serious danger to which the new order of things was exposed. The power of the *samurai* is utterly broken, and no intestine commotion need henceforth be apprehended that will exceed the limits of a riot. It is not therefore necessary that the faults or errors of the vanquished should be visited with a rigorous enforcement of the law. From the enlightened political code of the day mere vengeance has been eliminated, and where a crime cannot be repeated it would be an abuse of the forms of justice to resort to a severity which circumstances have rendered needless. Lenity were therefore wisdom; and what humanity entreats, a sound policy demands. When the masses perceive that the Government can afford to treat its enemies with clemency they will be assured of its strength, while an expiation of their errors by their lives would convert into martyrs those whom it is in the interest of peace and order, that the people should come to regard, as simply wrongheaded and violent disturbers of public tranquillity.

We are far from asserting that in no case is rebellion justifiable. But there are two essential conditions of the righteousness of taking up arms against an established Government. The first is, that the evil sought to be remedied should be of so intolerable a nature, that to continue to endure it involved consequences more disastrous than what would probably result from a state of civil war. The second is, that there should be no reasonable doubt of the movement being joined in by the majority of the people or at least to such an extent as to ensure its success. In the case of the Satsuma insurgents neither of these conditions were present. Their aims seem to have been sectional rather than national, their grievances personal rather than public in their nature, and from the beginning to the end the rising was viewed with dislike by a considerable portion of the people and with apathy by the remainder. The Government, undistracted by domestic or foreign complications, can now turn its undivided attention to the internal needs of the Empire. The development of the resources of a country and the lightening of the burden of its taxation are, or should be, the constant objects of the care of those by whom its affairs are administered, and we do not

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suppose that the Imperial advisers will neglect the ordinary duties of their position. Among the pressing wants of this country, however, there are two which call for special attention,—wants of such importance, that if not promptly and sufficiently cared for, the progress of the Empire in prosperity and civilization must be greatly retarded, if not altogether prevented. The first of these is the improvement and increase of the means of communication—a subject upon which we touched some weeks ago, and therefore need say but a few words here. As commerce means simply interchange of productions, it is clear that the existence of adequate means of interchange is of paramount importance as an element in its successful development. The provinces of the interior especially are deficient in good roads, wheel roads hardly exist at all, and even pack-horse paths are insufficient and are not maintained in anything like proper condition. Nor is it only in the interests of commerce that it would be wise for the Government to devote a large share of the resources at its command to the creation of new, and the improvement of existing means of communication. A considerable extension of the road system of the country would bring with it benefits of no less importance from a political than from a commercial point of view. As travelling became easier and cheaper, the intercourse between the different parts of the country would be largely increased, the local isolation in which nineteen-twentieths of the population are at present forced to spend their lives would be greatly lessened, and the process of completely unifying the various provinces into a coherent Empire would be immensely facilitated. Almost all the troubles that during the past nine or ten years have beset the Government have been the inevitable accompaniments of the transition from the state of loose aggregation of semi-independent principalities which existed under the Shôgunate, to that condition of unity which the statesmen of Japan have ever since the Revolution endeavoured to realise, and which they may now, with justice, hope at no distant period to see accomplished. Whatever tends to make the different sections of a people better acquainted with each other tends at the same time, as all history shows, to create among them a sentiment of union and a strong distaste for any kind of civil commotion, and the development of the means of internal traffic is the indispensable preliminary, as the Romans long since taught by precept and example, to the achievement of this desirable end.

The other principal need of the country, every possible means of supplying which ought, in our opinion, to be anxiously considered by the Government, is the education of the people. The subject is one of the highest importance and of no small difficulty, and we cannot pretend in these columns to treat it otherwise than very superficially. But if Japan is ever to occupy or maintain the position among Eastern nations which its geographical situation and its freedom from embarrassing questions, religious or political, external or domestic, afford it every chance of attaining, the present oligarchical system must be sooner or later replaced by one founded upon the broader basis of popular representation, and institutions, democratic in their essence if not in their form, must be rendered possible and safe by the existence of a sufficiently numerous class of fairly well educated citizens to support them, to appreciate their value and to obviate the dangers inherent in popular Government. While we should regret a neglect of the national history and literature we are convinced that the kind of education which the aspirations of the country call for is mainly of an European character. A mere familiarity with one or two foreign languages, is of some but not of great importance, and no solid advance can be hoped for until the political and social philosophy and modes of thought current in the West shall have obtained a tolerably wide recognition among the more cultivated classes of this country. It is in their hands that the real power must ultimately be vested, for even in the most democratic countries, the masses obey, involuntarily perhaps and oftenest unconsciously, the impulses given by the men of culture and reflection, to whom the men of action and the indifferent crowd are but implements and material.

THE LAND RENT QUESTION IN TSUKIJI.

IT is with no small relief that we find ourselves at length able to congratulate both parties to the long-pending dispute between the Government and the land-renters of Tsukiji, upon the termination of a quarrel that reflected little credit upon the discernment of those who originated it, and afforded the Japanese strong grounds for doubting whether we are influenced in our dealings with them by a higher sense of justice than that which governs their conduct towards ourselves. As our readers will probably remember, the question was—briefly stated—whether the authorities had forfeited their rights as landlords to the rents reserved by the leases, through their having enlarged the facilities originally conceded to foreigners for residing in Yedo. The land renters alleged the affirmative, and not only claimed to continue their occupation free of rent, but demanded a large sum by way of compensation as well,—thus, in effect, putting the landlord in a worse position than if an out and out gift had been made of the subject matter of the dispute. The common sense of the community at once saw that the position of the land-renters was wholly untenable, and viewed with some impatience the favourable decision they obtained in one of our tribunals. It is, however, unnecessary to enter a second time into the merits of a question already sufficiently discussed, and we shall therefore confine ourselves to a few remarks upon the fortunate termination to the whole affair, which is recorded in another of our columns. The entire claim for compensation has been very properly withdrawn, and all back rent has been paid up, while the Japanese authorities, on their part, have with great fairness consented to waive their right to the penalty legally enforceable under the leases, and have in addition, in consideration of the bad times, remitted for the present about 25 per cent of the rent originally reserved.

It cannot be said that such an arrangement, while it completely vindicates the action of the Japanese authorities, bears at all hardly upon the land-renter. It is true that Tsukiji property can scarcely be regarded as a very valuable investment, and it is probable that even at half the original rental it would not, for the present at least, be considered an attractive or a profitable one. But this is the misfortune of the renters, not in the smallest degree the fault of the Japanese authorities, who, in establishing the settlement, simply acted at the request and in accordance with the wishes of the foreign representatives. The holders of Tsukiji

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land knew perfectly well what it was they were purchasing, what were the rents and penalty, and what the conditions they would be bound to pay and observe. At the time when the arrangements for opening Tsukiji were made public, those who intended to avail themselves of them were apparently satisfied with the terms of the convention under which the sales were afterwards made, and with the conditions endorsed upon the deeds of lease. At all events, no objections, so far as we are aware, were raised to either terms or conditions, and indeed, if any objections were raised, these were waived by the foreign representatives.

We cannot refrain, in conclusion, from expressing our regret that in a dispute with the Japanese, foreigners—some foreigners at least—should have been so utterly in the wrong as they have undoutedly been in this instance. We regret even more that they should have resorted to a defence which, even if admissible in law, was to an absurd degree untenable on its merits; the defence, namely, that the depreciation in the value of Tsukiji property was due wholly to the fact that the Japanese Government had allowed foreigners—chiefly in their own service—to reside, or had not prevented foreigners from residing, out of Tsukiji. No proof whatever, worth a moments consideration, has been offered in support of this plea, and it is a patent fact to all who have any acquaintance with the commercial history of Japan during the last six or seven years, that the depreciation of Tsukiji property is due partly to causes affecting trade generally, but chiefly to the circumstance that the hopes which, when Tsukiji was thrown open, were entertained of its becoming a centre of business and a rival settlement to that of Yokohama have been entirely unfulfilled.

Yet upon such slender grounds the land-renters asked for a decision which would have compelled the whole foreign community, for an indefinite period of time, to have consulted in their choice of a place of residence in Tôkiô—or indeed for that matter in Japan—not their own inclinations or interests, but the pockets of land-speculators.

The British schooner *Airlie*, while on passage to Hakodadi, on the 6th of August last, found, in Lat. 36° N., and Long. 131° E., the lower half of a camphor-wood chest of drawers, containing shirts and collars, &c., &c. One of the shirts was marked "J. Watts," and some of the collars were stamped "Watson & Co., Shanghai." The Captain took all the articles forward with him, and on arriving at Hakodadi handed them over to the British Consul there. There is reason to believe that the wreckage belongs to the missing barque *Eaglet*, and, we understand, it is to be sent for from Hakodadi, with the view to see whether it can be identified by the agents here. The *Airlie*, on her return passage, picked up twelve Japanese sailors from a water-logged junk, in the Japanese sea, and brought them to Shanghai. They were handed over to the Japanese Consul.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

The Chinese Government has made a claim upon Siam, for twenty years arrears of tribute; threatening war as an alternative should it be withheld. The *China Mail* says,—Siam must fight. To pay the tribute and thereby acknowledge herself only a province of China, would nullify all her treaties with foreign nations and made her at once the scoff and division of the East. Better death than that, they say; so the sound of warlike preparation reverberates through the land.—*Shanghai Courier.*

The M. M. str. *Volga* put in an appearance shortly after 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. The cause of detention was, as we surmised, a slight mishap in the engine-room. She left Yokohama on the 7th September, and the following day, when in the neighbourhood of Van Dieman's Straits, experienced some rough weather, which occasioned the damage. The engineers made temporary repairs, and 48 hours after the accident, the vessel was enabled to proceed, but she was kept running at a very low rate of speed.—*China Mail.*

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

SAIGO.

("Hôchi Shimbun," 25th Septnmber, 1877.)

Saigo is dead! The pestilent cloud of war which overhung the south-west has dispersed; the day has come for the forces of the Army of Chastisement to raise the song of triumph; our Government has no longer to cope with the western difficulty; and we editors may bid adieu to war intelligence. Ah! what a man Saigo was! He belonged to no wealthy family, he had no hereditary retainers attached to his person. He managed to gain the hearts of the people, oppose the numerous armies of the Empire, and though beaten in repeated engagements, he withstood the combined forces of the Empire in many a bravely contested battle in the three provinces, and kept them at bay for more than half a year. He then broke through the manifold lines which had been drawn round him in Hiuga and fled to his native place, to die there sword in hand. When we review these events, we must admit that Saigo has had no reason to feel ashamed of himself, and that even dead, he should be content with himself.

Japan had already abolished the feudal system, and completely introduced a centralized form of Government. The military prestige of our country was falling to decay, when Saigo seized the opportunity to detach himself from this movement, and gathering to himself what was left of feudal power, for years nourished and collected it near his own person. It at length manifested itself in February last, when it appeared as the shrewdest and most subtle force that Japan could well give birth to. A rush was made for Kumamoto, and Uyeki and Tawano were the scenes of hard fought battles. At this time there was a general feeling that no one could predict how things would turn out for the Empire. Still, when the news came that Saigo had laid siege to Kumamoto castle, many of those most experienced in warlike matters distinctly condemned Saigo's strategy. It is probable that the siege of Kumamoto was the cause of the present bloody defeat at Kagoshima. Suppose that he had at the time forborne to lay siege to Kumamoto and had pressed on direct to Fukuoka, sending a detachment to make the conquest of Bungo, and that he had applied in this new direction the efforts which have up to the present been spent in opposing a large army, no one can conjecture what would have been the consequence.

But all Saigo's plans have failed to hit the mark; his opposition to the forces of the Empire has only brought about the ruin of four provinces. The only result of his efforts have been these two things, viz: the impoverishment of the treasury and the loss of human life. At the beginning of the war he was worsted at Kumamoto, and the defeat of Hitoyoshi, Miyako-no-jô and Nobeoka followed in succession. He found at last that opposition was hopeless, and breaking out from the lines constructed round him at Nobeoka he reached Kagoshima after several days hard fighting. Here he burnt the *Kenchô* and entered on a conflict in which he merely gave loose to extreme violence. From this sketch of the war since the beginning of spring, it will be seen that from first to last Saigo has done nothing but give a proof of his incapacity as a general. But if he has proved himself a bad general his deeds show that in spite of his incapacity, and the poverty of his warlike resources, he still deserves to be ranked with the heroes of Japan. For ten days he defended a little nook of ground, till at last he, with Kirino and his other followers, fell in battle on the 24th, overpowered by the forces of the crown, and his stronghold was at the same time captured. Who will not rejoice for his country when he hears of the despersion of this pestilential vapour? In the present war in the south-west, all those who harboured enmity to the Government had made their appearance there. The insurgents of Saga, the remainder of those of Yamaguchi, the rebels of Kumamoto, Nakatsu and Obi each uprose with their chiefs at their head. All the subtle powers of the Feudal system were here assembled and broke out in one corner of the south-west, so that Saigo's *last** battle was not only his own last struggle but was the last struggle of that subtle force which animated the Feudal system. The poisonous influences of this institution have now been extinguished, and if this Empire is again disturbed by war, it will arise from some other cause.

A REVIEW OF THE LATE REBELLION.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun," 26th September.)

On the 24th instant the Satsuma rebellion was brought to an end and peace restored, so that the foundations of the present Government may be said to have been firmly laid in this 10th year of Meiji. The Government under which we live was founded at

* 'Last' is in Japanese '*Saigo*.'

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the overthrow of the Shôgun, and with the end of the Satsuma rebellion, the final overthrow of feudalism has taken place. Although the Government has been continually progressing, the administration of the Kagoshima *ken* remained as in the feudal times. The provinces of Satsuma, Osumi and Hiuga were entirely governed by the *samurai*, and although they were a portion of the Empire, they really occupied the position of independent states.

When the *samurai* of Saga, Kumamoto, Yamaguchi and other parts, rose against the Government, they expected to receive the support of Satsuma. But now that this powerful clan has been brought into submission, one may say that a second Restoration has taken place. Saigo, although a traitor, was a brave general, and a man who possessed immense influence over the minds of the people. When he took the field at the head of thirty thousand fearless *samurai*, including the dauntless Private School party, with such leaders as Kirino, Shinowara, Murata, Kishima Beppu, Fuchibi, Hemmi, and Ikegami, who had the daring and courage to face any mortal danger, and marched northward out of Kagoshima, it seemed at first very doubtful if the Imperialists could succeed in checking his progress, and no one could foresee to which side the victory would fall. But the Emperor, with a determined will, issued a proclamation for the suppression of the insurgents. H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya was appointed Commander-in-Chief, and in eight months from the outbreak of the rebellion, the stronghold of the insurgents has been taken and their leaders killed. This success is due, not only to the wisdom of the Emperor, but to the ability of his Ministers and the valour of his Generals.

It was first known that the rebellion had broken out when the insurgents siezed the Government powder. Military and naval forces were at once despatched to the south, and a few days after the issue of the Imperial decree, H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, with his adviser H.E. Yamagata took up their head-quarters at Fukuoka in the province of Chikuzen in Kiushiu. On the 25th of February the rebels had advanced to Kumamoto. The garrison at that place and the police forces did not altogether number three thousand. The 14th Battalion was expected to come to the assistance of the garrison, but had not arrived. Moreover, the courage of the troops was much tried by the unexpected attack they had received from the Jimpu party in the previous year. Lieutenant-General Tani determined to remain in the Castle, and thus prevented the insurgents from advancing northward. Yamagata, seeing that the success of the campaign depended to a great extent upon the fall or relief of Kumamoto, advanced his headquarters to Minami-no-seki. A body of insurgents advancing from Yamaga and Takase were checked at Iwamura, where Colonel Fukuwara was killed, and another body was defeated at Takase and Konoha where Lieut.-General Miyoshi was wounded. But the insurgents, with full knowledge of military tactics, took up their positions at Iwaro and Yamaga and managed to hold the Imperialists at bay, trusting that meanwhile Kumamoto would fall into their hands. Here many a bloody struggle took place by day and night, and on the 20th March Leiut.-Generals Nodzu and Oyama took possession of Yamaga. The two bodies of Imperialists then joined, and attacked the rebel positions at Kodome, Uyeki, and Torinosu.

Shortly before this Major-General Kuroda, with Lieut.-Generals Yamada, Takashima and Kawaji, together with a large force of police men landed at Hinaku and advanced through Miyahara and Yatsushiro to Udo and Kawajiri, so that the insurgents were now attacked both in front and in rear, while their position at Kodome was considerably weakened. The insurgents, fearing that they could make no prolonged stand against this force, on the 15th of April retreated to the east of Kumamoto. Thus after a lapse of fifty days the siege of Kumamoto was raised, and after the Imperialists had effected a junction with the troops of the garrison, it became evident to which side victory must ultimately fall.

Although the insurgents retreated, however, they were yet far from being utterly defeated. They established head-quarters at Koyama, and extended their lines of defence to Otsu, Takamiya and Mifune, which places were strongly fortified. A great battle was fought on the 20th April, and the rebels were again forced from all their positions and compelled to retreat on Yabe. Here they were again unfortunate and had to fall back on Hitoyoshi. At this time Admiral Kawamura, the Vice-Minister of the Navy and one of the advisers of the Commander-in-Chief, was able to render great assistance to the troops on land by the aid of his navy.

Although the power of the insurgents had become greatly weakened, yet Kagoshima still remained in their hands. It was consequently taken by the Imperial naval force on the 26th April. The insurgents then marched to Kagoshima and made desperate efforts to retake it, but the town was so vigorously defended that they failed in their efforts. General Nodzu, advancing from Mitai, and also Yamada and Kiyoshi advancing by Kumagawa, beseiged the castle of Hitoyoshi. Kawaji also advanced against Oguchi, Sashiki and Yonedzu, and the insurgents, unable to stand against the combined attack of the Imperialists, were compelled to retreat from Hitoyoshi on the 1st June, Oguchi and Kakutô also falling, almost immediately after, into the hands of the Government troops.

On the 26th May the forces at Kagoshima defeated the insurgents at Taniyama, and shortly after Kawaji and his men made their way into Kagoshima followed by the other bodies of the Imperialists. The insurgents then retreated in several bodies towards the provinces of Osumi and Hiuga, while another party made their way to Nobeoka, and thence into the province of Bungo, but were driven out again by the forces under Nodzu and Tani. In Hiuga, also, they lost one position after another, until they were compelled to make a final stand at Nobeoka. The Imperialists then removed their head-quarters to Hososhima, and thence directed a general engagement against Nobeoka, forcing the insurgents to retreat northward to Kumata. At Inotake the latter were completely surrounded, but undismayed by their defeats, the rebel leaders permitted all the weaker soldiers to surrender, and with a few hundred of their bravest followers cut their way through the surrounding forces, marched south, and made an unexpected appearance at Kagoshima on the 1st September, where they took up their position on Shiroyama. They were immediately surrounded by the Imperialists, who, after a period of twenty days, attacked them on the 24th of September and utterly annihilated them. Thus from the time the insurgents attacked Kumamoto to their final defeat on Shiroyama, two hundred and sixteen days elapsed.

That peace has at last been obtained is owing to the indefatigable energy of those who conducted the war, among whom must specially be mentioned H.I.H. Nihon Shinnô, the Commander-in-Chief, and his advisers Yamagata, Kuroda and Kawamura; also his generals Nodzu, Miyoshi, Miura, and others. The officers under them also behaved with the greatest bravery, while the paymasters, surgeons and commissioners of the arsenals all showed the most unflagging zeal. Generals Saigo and Toriwo conducted all matters connected with supplies for the army, and sent forward such reinforcements as were required, while in the north strict watch against any outbreak was kept by generals Ida and Shijô. Now all these men have performed very meritorious deeds, and the events of the 24th of September should remain for many a day in the minds of the Japanese.

Despotism and Epidemics.

("Hôchi Shimbun," 24th September.)

As there are evident signs of epidemic cholera having broken out, the authorities have lost no time in taking all possible steps to check it. Whenever a person shows signs of being attacked by the disease he is immediately conveyed to a hospital specially established for the purpose, while police officers are appointed to make a house by house inspection, and to enquire whether anyone is ill. Too much cannot be said for the prompt steps that the Government have taken in order to give ample protection to the people.

A foreign writer has said "The Japanese Government being despotic and the people of an obedient disposition, the efforts to stamp out the disease will probably be successful." Now if we think only of the outbreak of cholera there is nothing to be offended at in these words. But the writer in saying this much has also probably intended to show the general spirit of the Government and the servility of the people of Japan. This very fact of the police, doctors and all officials taking such good care of the people has caused much anxiety among some of our thinking men. Not, however, because the Government shows so much good will towards us, for certainly nothing but praise should be bestowed for such acts of benevolence. But whence arises all this display of good will? Is it not to be supposed that if it takes such pains about an epidemic, it will also do so in other matters affecting the interests of the people? And thus it is that while men are pleased at the efforts of the Government to arrest the progress of the disease, they dread that it will show equal earnestness in meddling with everything else, and hinder the people from enjoying due liberty.

Of course urgent remedies are demanded to meet urgent cases, and the breaking out of cholera is altogether an exceptional event. At such a time any course which the Government may see fit to adopt which has for its object the checking of the disease, and prevention of misery among the masses, should be accepted thankfully. If the Government had been guilty of such an act as limiting the pri-

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ces of certain drugs when no disease was prevalent, writers would have severely criticised such a proceeding, but when it is done for the protection of a people, who are craving for the full exercise of their rights and liberties, not a word can they say. Thus, to say that measures for the arrest of disease can be more effectively carried out under a despotism is as though one said that a despotic form of Government is good for checking cholera. Be a Government despotic or liberal it is evidently its duty to arrest any disease of this nature, and if it succeed, all one can say is that it has done its duty.

Now the present active measures speak for themselves, and a despotic Government has had an opportunity of showing one good that it can do. But it should be borne in mind that we do not wish despotism or cholera, which latter serves to prove the usefulness of the former, to exist for ever.

As we said before, desperate cases require desperate remedies, but it would be a pretty state of affairs if the Government were led to suppose that in thus acting it was doing more than its duty. Nor must the people be induced to believe, because it is taking such care of them in the present instance, that it is going out of its way to do anything on their behalf or doing anything more than it ought to do. There is, therefore, no need for them to go out of their way to praise the paternal care of the Government, nor should the latter feel flattered if the people extol what has been done for their protection.

That a foreign writer should say "A despotic Government is effective in checking the progress of cholera" cannot be taken as anything to our credit. Rather should such words be hateful to us, for the evils of despotism are no less than those of cholera. We earnestly hope that the day may come when such things can be no longer said of us.

SOME OTHER CHAPTERS OF JAPANESE HISTORY.

Jusammi Dainagon Mitsusada, the Lord of the province of Kii, when he was forty years old had a son born unto him who was called Tokutarô. Now according to an ancient Japanese superstition it is most undesirable that a father at the age of forty-two should have a child two years old, such conjunction of numbers being supposed to entail some great calamity, and thus Tokutarô had to be disposed of in some way in order to avert the supposed evil consequences. It happened that Kanô Shôgen, the Chief Minister of the *daimio* lost a child of nearly the age of Tokutarô. Arrangements were at once entered into, and the child was adopted into the family of Kanô.

When Tokutarô was six years of age, he accompanied his adopted father to Yedo, where he went to superintend the affairs of the *yashiki* of the *daimio*, and on his arrival Tokutarô had his name changed to Yoshimune.

Years rolled on, and as he grew up to man's estate he fell in love with Sawano, a handmaid of the wife of Kanô, whom she had brought with her from Wakayama, a girl of attractive looks and gentle manners, who returned his affection. But trouble fell upon the lovers. Marriage was the only means of hiding the girl's disgrace, but how could the descendant of the family of a *daimio* marry so far beneath his rank? There was nothing to be done but to keep the matter as quiet as possible, and send the girl away. So this was done, and when she left her lover he gave her a sum of money, and a document testifying that he was the father of the child, which he would provide for if it should prove a male, but which was to be at her own disposal if a girl. This was in the first year of Hôyei (1704). He also gave her a famous dagger, which had been presented by Tokugawa Iyeyasu, the founder of the Shôgunate, to his eleventh son Yorinobu, an ancestor of the Lord of Kii, and which she might require to produce at some future day as proof of her child's parentage. With these gifts did Sawano return to her home in the village of Hirasawa, in the province of Kii, and relate to her mother Osan the sad story of her shame.

On the 25th day of the 3rd month of the following year, Sawano gave birth to a boy. Osan was overwhelmed with joy to think that her daughter should have borne a son to a noble, but her happiness did not last long, for the child died a few hours after its birth, and the young mother, overcome with grief at the loss, quickly followed it, and both were buried at a temple called Kôdenji. Osan become crazy with sorrow, but at length by the attention and kind nursing of her fellow villagers, she was restored to her senses.

Now after this the Lord of Kii, Yoshimune's father, died, and his death was followed by that of both his sons who succeeded him. The family line having thus become extinct with the exception of Yoshimune, the latter was recalled from the care of his adopted father and became the Lord of the province. This was in the year 1714.

Now Yoshimune was a wild and reckless youth, fond of hunting and fishing and all kinds of field sports. When for some reason or other the *Bakufu* had forbidden fishing to be carried on in the neighbourhood, Akugi Bay on the coast of Idzu, he used to go and fish there every night. When Oöka Chiuyemon, the governor of that district, heard of this, and heard the rank of the offender, he sent orders to him to desist from fishing in these waters. When he received the message he replied to the bearer of it, "I am Yoshimune, the third son of the *daimio* of Kii. Are you blind? Can you not see the crest of *awoi* on my lanterns?" The *yoriki* (police officer) returned and informed the governor of the reception he had met with. On the following night, therefore, the governor accompanied by two *yoriki* went himself and ordered Yoshimune to cease his fishing excursions, but he received the same reply as had been made to his messenger the night before. He therefore proceeded to arrest the offender and imprisoned him for the night in an empty house under a strong guard. In the morning, summoning the prisoner, he thus addressed him. "Scoundrel, in open defiance of the Government you dare to fish in prohibited waters, and then try to make me believe that you are a son of the *daimio* of Kii, and that therefore you have a right to fish. Wretch that you are, you should in justice be punished with the utmost severity, but out of merciful consideration I acquit you." Yoshimune, apparently much alarmed by the determination of the Governor Oöka, went away without a word.

In the year 1716 the seventh Shôgun, Iyetsuna, died without issue. A successor had consequently to be selected and choice must fall on the *daimio* of Owari or the Lord of Kii.* After great meetings and consultations among the *daimio* of the various provinces, and the high officials of the *Bakufu*, it was decided that Yoshimune the Lord of Kii should succeed to the Shôgunate, who accordingly in the thirty third year of his age became the 8th Shôgun, and received the ratification of his title and office from the Imperial Court at Kiôto.

Shortly after his accession he asked some of the officials what had become of Oöka Chiuyemon, the former Governor of the district of Yamada in Idzu, and was informed that he still held that position. The Shôgun then ordered that he should be summoned to the capital.

When Oöka received this message calling him to Yedo, he imagined that he was to be punished with death, remembering his former treatment of the Prince who had now become the Shôgun. He therefore set out fully prepared to commit *seppuku* if called upon to do so. When he was admitted to the presence of the Shôgun, the latter said to him, "Do you remember me?" The Governor replied, "Your Highness' countenance very much resembles that of a mischievous fellow whom I once arrested on the Bay of Akugi, many years ago, for fishing against the express orders' of the Government." Contrary to what he expected Oöka was appointed forthwith to the high and responsible position of Governor of Yedo, and received the title of Etchizen-no-kami.

Now in the village of Hirasawa where poor Sawano and her little son had died, there stood a temple called Kanô-In, which was presided over by a good hearted priest, always ready to give his prayers for those who had need of such pious services. This priest had a friend, who was a *rônin*, Miyajima by name, who had fallen into a sad state of poverty, having a wife and infant son dependent upon him. Of these latter the good priest took care, but when the boy Hôtaku was six years old both his parents died, and he was adopted by the holy man. Now Hôtaku was a keen witted boy and performed his duties in such a way as to become a credit to his teacher and benefactor, and a favourite with all who came

* This was necessary as the founders of these daimiates were sons of the first Shôgun, Iyeyasu.

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in contact with him. He so quickly acquired a knowledge of reading and writing and the use of the abacus, that when he had arrived at the age of eleven, he was as far advanced in these branches as most men of twenty. He was much petted by Osan, the mother of Sawano, who looked after the boy's wants in many ways. One day when he was paying her a visit she asked him his age, and on his replying that he was eleven she discovered that he was just the age that her grandchild would have been had he lived, and thinking of her sad loss she began to grieve bitterly. Hôtaku asked the cause of her tears, and she then related the story of her loss and how the father of her little grandchild was now the Shôgun. She then asked Hôtaku where he was born, and he produced a document from his *mamori bukuro* written by his father showing the day of his birth, the 25th day of the 3rd month of the 2nd year of Hôyei, which was the very day on which Sawano had borne her son. Hôtaku remarking that there was nothing very remarkable in such a coincidence, asked her if she had no writing to prove that her grandson was really the son of the Shôgun. Osan replied that she had, but that she had never yet shown it to anyone. As Hôtaku was, however, so dear to her, she produced the paper and likewise the dagger which Yoshimune had given to Sawano at parting.

Here the temptation first presented itself to Hôtaku. His young but singularly developed mind became filled with the idea of impersonating the son of the Shôgun, and he saw that if he failed in securing the inheritance, he might at least become one of the *daimio* of the *gosan-ke*.†

After a year had passed he accompanied his teacher to the shop of a druggist in the neighbouring town of Wakayama, whither the priest had been called to offer up certain prayers. Here Hôtaku, by the exercise of much cunning, succeeded in possessing himself of some deadly poisons. The 12th month of the year was remarkable for the occurrence of great snow storms. One very cold snowy night, the priest received a present of a quantity of *saké*. Now he was a man who never tasted a drop, so Hôtaku went to him and telling him that a wished to make some present to the old woman, Osan, in acknowledgement of her many kindnesses, and knowing that she liked *saké*, asked if he might have a portion to give to her. The priest, praising him for his thoughtful kindness, gave him at once what he wanted.

So on this blustering snowy night when other boys of his age would have lacked the courage to stir out of doors, Hôtaku set out for the house of his old friend, taking with him the present of *saké*. Osan was much pleased, and drank so much of it that she was compelled to lie down to keep off its effects. Hôtaku then proceeded to strangle her, and placed her over the fire place in such a position that it might seem that she had fallen into it in a drunken sleep. Then carefully destroying all proof of his guilt, he took the document and dagger given by her lover to Sawano, and went his way home. For several days no one knew what had become of Osan, until one of the villagers went to her house and found her dead. But no suspicion of violence was aroused in the breast of any one, all thinking that she had fallen into the fire when drunk with *saké*, and so had died.

Hôtaku's next wish was to get rid of his benefactor, the priest, as he knew full well that he could not carry out his object as long as the priest was living. He therefore put some of the poison he had stolen from the druggist into the old man's rice, and so killed him. Thus all obstructions in his path were removed.

On the death of the venerable priest the villagers held a meeting and decided that Hôtaku should succeed to the office. But Hôtaku pleaded that he was yet young and inexperienced in the duties of priesthood, and requested that he might be allowed to travel for a period of five years, and learn his duties. The relatives of the priest and the villagers, although they argued that he was too young to travel alone, were at last induced to give their consent, and collecting sums of money, gave them to the boy for his expenses, and some among them even offered to escort him for some distance on his journey. This latter offer however Hôtaku refused, urging that in that case, when it came to parting from them, he might lack the courage to leave such good friends behind him, and so begged them to let him leave in the morning before anyone was astir.

On the following morning, therefore, Hôtaku dressed himself in the garb of a pilgrim, and taking with him the precious document and the dagger, left his native village, which he was never to behold again. When he arrived at Katada-no-ura, a short distance from the temple, he saw a dog lying asleep. He killed it with his sword and cut his clothes, smearing them with the blood of the animal, so as to make those who found them believe that the wearer had been murdered. Then leaving them with his hat by the road side, he put on another dress, and throwing the body of the dog into the sea proceeded on his journey.

One of the villagers soon after passing by, discovered the clothes and recognised them as those worn by Hôtaku. Taking them to the village he showed the marks of the sword cuts and the blood stains, and it was at once concluded that the unfortunate Hôtaku had been murdered by robbers for the sake of the money with which he had been provided, and that his body had been thrown into the sea. Greatly did the simple villagers mourn his untimely end, and the clothes were stored in a godown where all ownerless articles were laid by.

Hôtaku made his way to Kumamoto in the province of Higo, where after a number of adventures, he obtained employment in the shop of a *mochi* (rice cake) seller. He remained in this situation until 1725, waiting for some favourable opportunity to carry out his plans. At last he found occasion to alter an account, which was to be sent for collection to the *daimiô* of Kumamoto, for forty-seven *riyô* to one hundred and seventeen *riyô* by drawing a line over the character for four, and with the money thus obtained he escaped from Kumamoto and commenced to make his way to the north. One night while travelling through the province of Bingo, it grew dark before he could arrive at any post town. Wearily climbing a steep and rugged mountain pass, he at last came to a wayside temple, which he entered determining to rest there for the night. He had not slept long, however, when he was awoke by some noise at the entrance, and on looking up saw a *samurai* of large stature and powerful frame, smoking his pipe. Roused by curiosity Hôtaku at once went up to him and addressed him, asking him the name of the place. The *samurai* replied "This is Tomo in the province of Bingo. For myself I am a man who makes his living off travellers, so at once hand over to me all the money you have." Hôtaku, finding that the man was a robber said, "Do you only want money? Surely a very simple matter. Here are a hundred *riyô*, take them." With this amount the fellow did not seem to be content, for he caught hold of Hôtaku and attempted to take from him the dagger and the stolen certificate. But Hôtaku in a firm and determined voice said, "You must fight and kill me before you can rob me of these things." Perplexed by the haughty bearing of the youth, the robber said, "It is very plain that you have not gained by honest means what you appear to prize so highly." Hotaku replied, "I stole these things when I was but twelve years old and ever since I have been pursuing a certain plan." In reply to the robber's questions as to how he came in such a place and what he was doing, Hôtaku related to him all that he had accomplished and the true object of his ambition.

Now this robber, whose name was Akagawa Daizen, was a son of the ex-*Karô* (Minister) of the Lord of Mito, and having on one occasion killed a girl in a tea house on the Tôkaidô for the sake of a hundred *riyo* that she had in her purse, had turned *rônin*. He was astonished at the capacity for evil which Hôtaku displayed, and promised to become his follower. He then proceeded to inform Hôtaku that he had an uncle in the province of Mino whose name was Tenchiu, who though a priest was a man of infamous character. To him he suggested that they should go at once and consult with him as to the best means of carrying out Hôtaku's plans. To this the latter agreed and thus together they made their way to the province of Mino. Here they informed Tenchiu of their project, and at once induced him to enter into the plot. The first step was to contrive some plan by which it should be made to appear that Hôtaku was in

† The three provinces of Mito, Kii and Owari.

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some way connected with the priest. Tenchiu was not at a loss, for stating that he had a pupil living with him named Tenichibô, who came from the island of Sado, he proposed to kill him and put Hôtaku in his place. There were also two other pupils, whose knowledge might prove dangerous, whom it would be necessary to dispose of. Hôtaku and Daizen therefore took them to walk on the hills, and siezing their opportunity flung them over a cliff. During their absence the priest killed the other pupil Tenichibô, and Hôtaku took his name and place.

(To be continued.)

From private letters from London we learn that the English passengers wrecked on the *Meikong* privately met Cap. Gulland of the *Glenartney* at Messrs McGregor, Gow's offices, and presented that officer with a silver tea service as a mark of their gratitude for the services and kindness shown to them while on board the vessel under his command. A balance of £55 was handed over to be distributed among the crew. We understand that to Mr. Thomson, of the Oriental Bank at Yokohama, was mainly due the credit of giving shape to the wishes of his fellow-passengers.—*China Mail.*

Correspondence.

MR. ASTON'S GRAMMAR.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Sir.—Your Reviewer now declines further discussion on the main points at issue between us, and in default of a reply to my arguments, avowedly contents himself with a retort. But under the guise of proving a side issue, the insubstantiality of what he calls my own speculations, he contrives to slip in a good deal in defence of his original position. It seems desirable, therefore, to point again, as briefly as possible, how completely, he has failed to establish any connection between his three new facts and Mr. Aston's hypothesis.

First, then, as regards his contention that the Loochooan *nomun* is a more original form than the Japanese *nomu*. This he has now tacitly abandoned in favour of the far more scientific, but equally unsupported, conjecture of his unnamed authority, put forward in the foot note to his letter. That conjecture might be worth testing by a closer scrutiny of the Loochooan dialect; but your Reviewer's I have shown to be refuted by the canon to which he had himself appealed.

Secondly, as regards "the archaic future in *na*." Your Reviewer, when first brought to book, virtually gave this up as unavailable for the support of the hypothesis; but he still seems reluctant to surrender it altogether. I need not waste space over his provisional suggestions, and it will be time enough to discuss his settled opinion when he has formed it. His latest remarks on the point, however, are wholly irrelevant. For the question is not about the meaning of such forms as *taworana*, but about their derivation, which is a widely different matter. If it could be shown that the final *n* of the ordinary future, *taworan*, is primitive, a confirmation would be given to Mr. Aston's hypothesis incomparably stronger than anything which either that gentleman or your Reviewer has adduced; for then the Japanese future would seem to be formed in much the same way as the Latin and Greek future, for example in *τυπ-σ-ω* and *ama-bo*, is formed; that is to say, by the addition of the verb to be (*as-* and *bhu-*) to the root of the main verb. But we know very well that the *n* of the future is not primitive; that it is a product of phonetic decay, the original of which is *mu*. With regard to the signification of the forms in *na*, there never has been, so far as I am aware, any difference of opinion among Japanese grammarians; and the paragraph in which your Reviewer arrays his authorities to prove, what no one ever contested, that they are interpreted as simple futures, is so much labour wasted. But on the altogether different question of the etymology of these forms, no such unanimity of opinion prevails. Motowori's opinion was that *taworana* is, as regards its derivation, simply *taworan*, the *na* permuting with *n*. In this opinion he stands alone. And if your Reviewer has any doubt as to its being opposed to the analogy of the language, let him try to find a single incontestable instance of the permution of *na* with *n*.

Thirdly, as regards the independent evidential value of the Loochooan form *noman* by the side of the Japanese form *nomanu*. On this point your Reviewer shall answer your Reviewer.

"With regard to the negative verbs *noman* and *nomanu*, I must still hold that the presence of the former in Loochooan, which, though doubtless a dialect of Japanese, is yet so distinct from it as to necessitate the use of an interpreter between individuals of the two nations, tells in favour of Mr. Aston's opinion attributing to the vowel *a*, and not to the termination *nu*, the negative force." (September 22nd.)

"* * * The fact that, in so many languages the letter *n* is an essential part of words implying negation, seems to us to have but little force; for, although Latin, Spanish, German, English, etc., are from one point "many languages" the comparative philologist can only consider them as essentially one, and will carefully guard against allowing their literary and practical importance to mislead him into giving them more than one place in the discussion of a question of this nature."—(August 25.)

The recent decisions of the two law-courts in the matter of the Tsukiji land-rents are not more irreconcilably at conflict than the dicta above contrasted. The illustration, however, does not hold good throughout; for your Reviewer, in both of his judgments, happens to be wrong.

I shall now notice very briefly the other points in your Reviewer's letter. He condemns the employment of a principle of Aryan philology as an instrument of research in languages of the Tartar group, forgetting, apparently, that this is precisely what he himself has done; for from no other source but the examination of the Aryan tongues was derived his favourite formula that the longer form of a word is generally the more original. His former practice was better than his present profession. His assertion, that "between the Tartar languages and the "Aryan lies a gulf which no science has yet been able to "bridge," is untenable. The science of comparative philology has bridged the gulf by demonstrating the agglutinative origin of inflections. The fact that no genealogical connection between the two families has yet been traced in no degree impairs the relevancy of the phonetic analogies pointed out by me. That the euphonic insertion of *n* obtains in at least one Tartar language may be seen by turning to p. 35 of Mr. Aston's Grammar. And, ridiculous as it may seem to your Reviewer, the scientific philologist does not disdain to take notice even of such a vulgarity as Mariar. Both it and its more genteel counterpart, Mawia*h*, are as much phenomena of English speech as the most unimpeachable literary forms. And 'troublesome' letters, both at the beginning and the end of words, in literary as well as 'out-of-the-way' tongues, have over and over again been found to owe their origin simply to common mispronunciations. To refined Roman ears, accustomed to *spatium, sperare, status, stella*, such common Latin mispronunciations as *ispatium, isperare, istatus, istella*, seemed, and no doubt were, abominable vulgarities. Yet the comparative philologist eagerly welcomes the evidence of the prevalence of that mispronunciation; for it explains to him, when examining the phenomena of French, the origin of the initial vowel in *espace, espérer, état, étoile*. And we know that the two vulgarities, that of St. Giles's which says "Mariar" and that of the Suburra which said "*i*spatium," in common owe their origin to the same phonetic law; a law as operative in the Tartar languages as it is in the Aryan.

In his rejoinder to my remark on the only one which he specified of the alleged difficulties in Japanese that Mr. Aston's hypothesis would clear up, namely, the appositive use of the genitive, your Reviewer has,—no doubt unwittingly—distorted my reasoning; and he has misunderstood the hint I threw out to him in the conclusion of my last letter. Correctly stated, my reasoning is as follows: 'The same phenomenon, namely the appositive use of the 'genitive, presents itself to us equally in the Japanese 'and the English languages; in both cases this seeming 'anomaly would be explained if the Japanese and English 'genitive particle be derived, in their respective languages, 'from the verb 'to be;' but in the case of the English 'particle that explanation is known to be untrue; therefore it is probably untrue in the case of the Japanese 'particle also.' The logic of the inference is beyond cavil, and the probability is strengthened by every additional case in which it can be shown that the appositional use of the genitive is due to a cause other than connection of the genitive particle with the verb 'to be.' It is so strengthened by the two additional instances which your Reviewer

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cites in his vain endeavour to weaken it. For the very same phenomenon, declared by your Reviewer to be 'really strange,' meets us not only in French and Italian, but in all the Romance languages; and the genitive in those languages is formed, not as it is imagined to be formed in Japanese, by the verb 'to be,' but as it is known to be formed in English, by a preposition indicative originally of the ablative case. To show that the genitive is sometimes formed in other ways, notably from the locative, is simply beating the air. A number of instances in which it is so formed might be easily adduced. But your Reviewer has hitherto failed to adduce a single instance in any language in which it is formed from the verb 'to be.'

Seeing that your Review has misunderstood it, my allusion to the argument from the locative ought, perhaps, to have been more explicit, for it touches closely Mr. Aston's hypothesis. The idea of locality is prior in language to the idea of simple existence. There are whole families of languages which are without any verb 'to be.' In thought and in language the specific, the concrete, the objective, precede the general, the abstract, the subjective. To suppose that '*in* the street' *(machi-ni)* originally meant '*being* the street' is to invert the order of the evolution of human intelligence.

On questions of Japanese philology I share to the fullest extent your Reviewer's profound respect for Mr. Aston's authority. But an hypothesis which derives prepositions from the copula, and denies to the negative termination *nu* of Japanese verbs the negative force, will require to be supported by much stronger arguments than those put forward either by its originator or your Reviewer before it can be considered as entitled to even the temporary and provisional acceptance of scholars.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,

SHOSEI.

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.,S COUCT, TOKIO.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Monday, September 24, 1877.

TOKIO FU *vs.* BLOCKLEY.

The claim of two per cent. monthly interest on the arrears of ground rent from the lot No. 17, Tsukiji, which claim in the judgment rendered on the 29th ultimo was reserved for further argument, and had been set down for hearing to-day, was settled in the following manner:

"It is ordered, by consent, that the case be discontinued, and that each party pay its own costs."

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. W. DENISON, Esq., Vice-Consul General.

Monday, September 24, 1877.

J. GARGAN *vs.* NORMAN WIARD.

(Adjourned from the 12th instant.)

In this case was to-day delivered the following:—

JUDGMENT.

In this case the plaintiff claims $50.00 house rent, $2.15 moneys advanced to defendant's servant, $150 salary, rent for furniture at the rate of $20.00 per month from May 27th, 1877, to date of its return, and the return of the furniture, or in the event the defendant elects to keep the furniture, rented by him from the plaintiff, the defendant be ordered to pay the sum of $185.06 therefor.

The defendant in his answer admits indebtedness in the sum of $2.15, which amount he deposited in court. He denies that he is indebted to plaintiff in any other or further sum for the following reasons. That plaintiff did not perform more that 10 days' labour for him; that that labour was of no value to him because plaintiff did not continue in his service, that plaintiff agreed to wait for wages and rent until defendant received a certain instalment on his contract; that he was deprived of the use of the premises No. 52, Bluff, and is therefore released from the obligation of paying rent from June 19th to July 19th; and further that the furniture used by him at Yokoska was taken by consent of the plaintiff from the rooms rented by him from the plaintiff at No. 52, Bluff, and that consequently he should not be compelled to pay rent for the rooms and at the same time be called upon for payment for the use of the furniture taken therefrom. The defendant asks that the case be dismissed at the costs of the plaintiff, and that the court determine a reasonable amount as rent for the furniture from June 19th to date of its return.

The plaintiff testifies that defendant engaged him May 10th, 1877, and told him to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Yokoska; that on May 26th, he went to Yokoska with the defendant; that previous to this latter date he was employed several days in trying to obtain furniture for defendant, and that on the 8th June he informed defendant that he was going to leave because he could not get his wages; that the defendant rented rooms from him at No. 52 Bluff, April 19th, 1877, for the period of three months, and that he was only paid two months' rent; that defendant took the furniture to Yokoska May 28th and agreed to pay for its use and also to return it when he was able to obtain other furniture.

All this is admitted by the defendant with one exception: he denies that he agreed to pay for the use of the furniture.

Miss Gargan testifies that defendant was not refused admittance to the rooms rented by him, and that defendant still has the latch key to the house in his possession.

The only evidence opposing this statement is the testimony of Mr. Reimers, who states that July 14th he made an entry in a journal kept by himself for defendant (which journal was not produced in court) to the effect that defendant's servant had informed him that he had been refused admittance to the rooms.

The averment of the defendant, that plaintiff agreed to wait for his rent and wages until defendant received a payment on his contract, is not borne out by the evidence, and indeed I am at a loss to discover exactly upon what ground the defendant bases his evidence.

The lease of the rooms No. 52, Bluff, which is an exhibit in Court, provides for payment of rent monthly, in advance.

The defendant attempts to prove in his evidence that the plaintiff was ill-natured, incompetent, and discourteous. These charges are not set up in the answer, and should not therefore properly be considered as a defence; but, giving them due consideration, the fact remains that the plaintiff left the defendant's employ of his own motion, and that, subsequent to his so leaving, defendant gave plaintiff a writing to the effect that he had employed him.

From all the evidence, I am of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendant: For rent of rooms No. 52, Bluff, from June 19th to July 19th, $50.00; amount advanced by plaintiff to defendant's servant, $2.12; salary during the time he was actually under defendant's orders, viz. from May 10th to June 8th, 1877, inclusive, less the four intervening Sundays and one day absent without leave, 25 days, at $5 per day, $125.00; rent of furniture from the date the lease of rooms at No. 52, Bluff, expired to date, viz., from July 19th to September 24th, 1877, $15.00 per month, $32. 50; and also that the plaintiff is entitled to the return of his furniture.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed that plaintiff have and recover from the defendant the sum of $209.65 and costs of Court; and that the defendant return to the plaintiff, at his own cost within ten days from the date hereof, the furniture in his possession belonging to the plaintiff.

H. W. DENISON,
U.S. Vice Consul-General.

Thomas Thomson, a sailor from the American barque *Annie Weston*, was charged with being drunk yesterday, and destroying property to the value of 50 cents.

Ordered to pay the damages, and sent on board.

Thuesday, September 25, 1877.

Robert White, a sailor from the American ship *Messenger*, was charged with using abusive language on board to the captain.

The accused said that the whole trouble arose from the food; he could not complain of the quantity, but this morning the crew wanted some hash, and the captain would not give the steward orders to prepare it.

Captain J. F. Gilkey, master of the *Messenger*, was sworn, and said: This morning accused came aft, and asked to have hash for breakfast and supper. I told him that I should not give any different provisions from what I gave now, unless I put the crew on the regulation scale. He then said that he would put a head on the steward. I told him he had better not to try to do that. His reply was that he did not care a ——— for me or anybody in the ship; he said he knew it was of no use to come to me, and that I was a ——— hog. In this strain he went on, and I went ashore and reported him. The chief officer was present during the scene, which took place at the gangway, just as I was going to leave the ship. Accused has asked me to discharge him, and he told me this morning that he would try to run away.

Accused admitted the charge, but pleaded that he had occasion for abusing the captain. He said that the cook, who calls himself a steward, sits the most of the day on a chair on the poop, instead of attending to the meals of the crew, who are fed on any slops that come to hand. He had not made any complaint in the Consulate, because it was his intention to leave the ship in this port. Otherwise he should have complained of the flour which, is quite musty and unfit for eating.

The captain admitted that the flour had become musty, but said it was his intention to buy other in this port, and he had sent samples ashore to try to dispose of his own without total sacrifice.

Chinton Antony, steward of the ship, was sworn, and said, with regard to the flour, that since the 18th of July he had been obliged to use the musty flour. It was mixed with the cabin flour. The other provisions have all been good, and no man on board has hitherto complained of them.

Andrew Baden, chief officer of the ship, was sworn, and said that he overheard the conversation this morning between the captain and the accused. When the captain came out of his cabin to go ashore, the accused stepped up and said he wanted to speak to the captain about the food. He said that what the steward gave them was only grease and slush, and that he would pound the steward with

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his own pan. As the captain would not agree to change the scale of provisions, accused said at last to the captain: "You took me out of New York, but you won't take me out of this place; I want you to understand that."

His Honour told the accused that he was not going to assist him in getting away from the ship; if he had anything to complain of he knew where to carry his complaint, and it would have been looked into. His behaviour towards the captain was inexcusable.—which the accused knew well himself. The order was, that he should be kept in jail for three days, be fined four days' pay, and pay $5 costs.

Wednesday, September 26, 1877.

TÔKIÔ FU *vs.* BATCHELDER.

Mr Dickins, on behalf of the Tôkiô *Fu*, applied by motion for leave to withdraw the record in this cause, the defendant having paid up the rent due for the land held by him in Tsukiji.

Upon proof of the consent of the defendent to this course being produced, an order was made in the terms of the motion.

IN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. ZAPPE, Esq., Consul.

Saturday, Sept. 22, 1877.

AARON COHEN *v.* E. A. SANDERS.

E. A. Sanders, chief officer of the German brig *Wilhelmine*, was charged by Aaron Cohen, a Russian subject and resident of No. 183, Yokohama, with having on the 20th instant, struck plaintiff, whilst on board, with his fist on the eye, inflicted a kick on plaintiff, as the latter was leaving the ship by the gangway, and, when plaintiff had reached his *sampan*, levelled a double-barrelled gun at him, with the words, "You—Jew, if you again come on board, I shall shoot you."

Defendant admitted the charge, but pleaded provocation. Both plaintiff and defendant appeared personally.

Defendant said: On the 20th instant about dusk plaintiff came on board and asked for the captain, and when he was informed that the captain was not on board, he said, "I am sorry, because I come to quarrel with him." He then uninvited took a seat in the cabin I had already in the morning forbidden Cohen to put his feet on board, because I suspected him of having assisted two of our sailors to desert. The rest of the crew had been drunk the whole day in consequence of Cohen having the night before brought them some spirits that were more like poison than schnapps. In the cabin, Cohen commenced to speak against the captain, because the captain had said in the Consulate that Cohen had enticed his sailors to desert. I ordered Cohen out of the cabin and from on board. He left the cabin but remained on deck talking to the crew. I told him again to leave the ship, and as he did not do so, I took hold of him and transported him to the gangway, giving him at the same time a blow in the face. At the gangway he continued to argue, and I gave him a kick,—but I had neither shoe nor boot on my foot, only my stocking When he had arrived in his sampam, he indulged in abusive language, and to frighten him, I raised a gun that was lying on the deck. Perhaps I called him as he has said. I shall here remark, that the landsman George Schultze heard him whisper to one of the sailors that the two deserters were now well hidden, and the ship would not catch them. The cook has also heard him say that the mate had offered him 20 marks if he would bring the deserters back, but that he would not do it. I mention this to show that I had good reason to be angry with Cohen.

The landsman and the cook gave evidence on oath which corroborated the deposition of the chief officer.

His Honour ordered the defendant Sanders to pay a fine of $1 and costs, at the same time authorising him, if ever plaintiff should reappear on board the *Wilhelmine*, to have him removed by force.

Monday September 24, 1877.

Albert Anderson, a sailor from the German barque *Fetisch*, was this afternoon fined 57 marks for insubordinate conduct last night, towards his captain. In default of payment, he was ordered to be imprisoned for 14 days.

Albert Andersen, a sailor from the German barque *Fetisch*, was charged with disorderly conduct and insulting behavior towards the captain, on board the *Fetisch* last night.

Accused said: Last night about 8 o'clock, the mate came in a *sampan* to the ship and had some dispute with the *sendos*. I told the *sendos* to be off, and the captain ordered me to shut up. I then abused the captain, I do not remember to have called him a "schweiningel," but I believe I otherwise abused him. I had been drinking in the afternoon with some strangers, who were visiting on board.

Captain Claus Luders, master of the *Bernhard Carl*, deposed. It was about half past eight when I came to the *Fetisch* last night on a visit to Captain Schmidt. There were then high words between Captain Schmidt and the accused. The latter followed the captain aft, and when he was told to go forward, he called the captain a "schweiningle" and told the captain that he might shoot him. The captain had him removed with help from the crew, but he returned and again made scandal.

Heinrich Ohl. Friederich Bode and Carl Hansen, all belonging to the crew of the *Fetisch*, testified to the insulting behaviour of the accused towards the captain.

The Court considered the charge proved and fined the accused 75 marks, one month's wages; in default of payment the Court ordered him to be imprisoned for 14 days.

Messrs. CARL ROHDE and R. REIFF, Assessors.

Thursday, Sept. 27, 1877.

SHIMIDZU SEIKICHI *vs.* P. BOHM.

This was a claim for $107.00 with interest, for carpenter's work done by plaintiff to defendant's houses on lots Nos. 114 and 119, Settlement.

Defendant pleaded that the work had been done in a very unsatisfactory and unworkmanlike manner, nor had it been finished in time. He demanded that the claim be dismissed at the cost of plaintiff.

Both parties appeared personally.

At the suggestion of the Court, they agreed to arrange their differences out of Court.

ALFRED DE MUSSET.*

(*The Spectator.*)

Twenty years after the death of Alfred de Musset, his brother—an author himself of some reputation—has given the world an account of his life. If it loses, after this interval of time, some of the interest which always attaches to the biography of a person who was prominent among the leading men of the day, it gains, on the other hand, for the chief figure of the work, a much calmer and maturer judgment than if published soon after his death, and we cannot but think that biographers in this country might very well follow M. Paul de Musset's example, and publish, with a little more deliberation, their friends' or relatives' lives.

Alfred de Musset was born in December, 1810, in the centre of old Paris, in what was then the Rue de la Noyers, close to the Hôtel Cluny, one of those streets which the improvements of the Second Empire have completely erased. His father, Victor de Musset, was a very capable military official, high in rank, who during his life occupied several important posts in the administrative departments of the Army. He was a man, too, of considerable literary cultivation, having at one time published an edition of Rousseau's works, as well as a lengthy criticism on the life and writings of the philosopher. In fact, at one period of his life, in 1821, he so far put away the sword for the book as to become Librarian of the Chamber of Peers. Moreover, his family could be traced through a long line of ancestors to one Rodolphe de Musset, in the twelfth century, and boasted among the past of their race a poet and musician in the thirteenth century, Colin de Musset, the friend and contemporary of Thibaut, Count of Champagne, out of the first and most celebrated of the Troubadours. His mother was one of the Desherbiers, an old family of Champagne, so that Alfred de Musset was by birth, and certainly by his tastes, what would have been called an aristocrat, born of a family proud both of their birth and their personal qualities. De Musset's early years were passed partly in Paris and partly in the country, and he was early noticeable as an imaginative and sensitive boy, and for his alternating fits of vivacity and depression. Yet it is impossible to find in his short life any of those prominently-marked occurrences which often render it possible to give a general and comprehensive outline of a man's career. All the leading incidents of de Musset's career were essentially literary, though the tenor of his life was frequently interrupted by the course of his various loves, which certainly failed to run smoothly. He was never married; it is true that he fell in love, but he was constantly doing this, sufficiently thoroughly too to produce a very considerable impression upon the tone of his literary work, according to the state, whether of success or disappointment, of his passion. From time to time he left Paris, but he always returned thither, and looked upon it, much as he certainly appreciated country life, as his true home. Great national events happened, but these, again, affected him no more than as giving a slightly different tone to his thoughts for the time, and a slightly sterner cast to his poetry. He never at any time like Victor Hugo and other great literary Frenchmen, concerned himself actively with politics. Decidedly his were of a liberal stamp, but both his birth and his education, as well as his intimacy with the family of Louis Phillippe, inclined him rather to the Orleanist than to the Republican side. The second main landmark, therefore, of his life is the date of his death, April, 1857. De Musset's first attempt to put his thoughts into poetry, was, if we except a boyish copy of verses to his mother, when he was only fourteen years old, a short narrative and descriptive poem of an antique character, written in the spring of 1828; and at the end of the following year appeared his first publication of any importance, *Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie.* At this time he formed the youngest of a group of able men who, under the lead of Victor Hugo, were setting themselves up as a kind of romantic school of writers. Among them were numbered Prosper Merimée, Alfred de Vigny, and Sainte-Beuve. Often it was their habit to take long evening walks to watch the setting sun, or to ascend the towers of Notre Dame and gaze over Paris, and then return to the house of Hugo, and pass the night in literary discussions and in the recitation of poetry. It is noticeable that the leader of this band has survived followers, and is still in the energetic use of his powers when they are no more. In Sainte-Beuve, the ablest critic of his time, de Musset found a sympathetic critic, who quickly discovered his talents. After reading one of his very earliest pieces, he wrote to a friend, "Il y a parmi nous un enfant plein de génie," and from that time he was in no slight measure the means of making Alfred de Musset known to the Parisian and consequently to the whole literary world. We find, too that Alfred de Musset had an early desire to distinguish himelf as a dramatic writer, but his want of success

* *Biographie d' Alfred de Musset: sa Vie et ses Œuvres.* Par Paul de Musset. Paris; G. Charpentier. 1877.

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at first for many years prevented him from making a second attempt. So far back as 1830 a piece called *La Nuit Vénitienne* was played at the Odéon Theatre. It quite failed, however, to hit the popular taste, and de Musset was so disheartened by this failure that for seventeen years no piece of his appeared on the Parisian stage, though from time to time, he wrote and published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* some of his now best-known comedies, such as *Il ne Faut Jurer de Rien*, and others. The story of a second appearance of a work of de Musset's on the stage is not a little singular. In 1837 he wrote a short comedy, called *Caprice*, which appeared as usual in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. About 1845, M. Bocage, director of the Odéon Theatre, was desirous of putting *Caprice* on the stage, but for some reason it was decided at that time not to represent it. But an actress, Mademoiselle Allan-Despréaux, had become very popular with the theatre-goers of St. Petersburg. Being desirous of playing some new and small piece at the Royal Theatre, the saw a short Russian play acted, which was so suitable that she desired to have it translated into French. She was told that it was a French piece which had been translated into Russian, and was from the pen of Alfred de Musset. It was played before the Russian Court, and the actress, when engaged in 1847 to appear in Paris at the Comédie-Francaise, chose one of her first two *rôles*, the character of Mademoiselle de Léry; and Alfred de Musset was henceforth, after this successful and singular re-introduction of his works, one of the most popular of French dramatic writers.

For a brief period, de Musset, rather for the purpose of bread-winning than for the pleasure of composition, wrote a few novels, which, like most of his work, first made their appearance in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Indeed this connection of his with this periodical reflects a good deal of credit on the steadfasteness of De Musset to those who were the first to appreciate his gifts, and on the forbearance and good-nature of M. Buloz and his colleagues. In January, 1833, an article appeared by Sainte-Beuve, the most appreciative that had hitherto been published on his works, which, from the reputation of the writer, naturally drew a good deal of attention to the object of it. Accordingly he was chosen by M. Buloz to write also for the *Revue*, and in April of the same year appeared de Musset's first contribution, the drama of *Andrea del Sarto*, and from that time forth not a year passed without the *Revue* containing a drama, a poem, a novel, or a critical essay from his pen. During the first part of his connection with the *Revue* he contributed several novels, but after he left off writing prose he could never be prevailed on, however strongly pressed by M. Buloz, to take up this kind of writing again; and in spite of the regard which existed between them, the editor would often have to wait for several months for a short poem,—the fruit at last of some sudden impulse or suggestion. This very Review was the cause of one of his most popular compositions, which all exemplifies, too, the suddenness of his work. One number contained a song of the German poet, Becker, insulting to the patriotism of Frenchmen, with, as De Musset thought, an insufficient answer, the "Marseillaise de la Paix." The family were at breakfast, chatting together, when De Musset took up the new number; his face suddenly brightened, his eyes sparkled, he struck his hand on the table, and rushed off to his own room. Two hours after he returned, and recited "Le Rhin Allemand," a song which became so popular that it was set to music by more than fifty composers, and caused de Musset to receive a challenge from some Prussian officers. His heart, in fact, was never in his prose works, and in 1839 he abruptly declared that he would write no more romances. Having counted the pages of the *Croisilles*, he exclaimed, "Finis prosæ!" and henceforth never wrote more prose. "Everybody," said he, "could write, with more or less grace, a love-story, and therefore he should remain a poet only." The fact of a popular dramatic author being also a poet naturally did much to attract people's attention to his shorter pieces of poetry, hence the year 1847 is perhaps one of the most marked in de Musset's literary career. In 1850 another event occurred of some note in his life, his election to a chair in the Academy. He had long hesitated to offer himself as a candidate, fearing that the style of his work would scarcely be appreciated by the electors. At length, however, M. Merimée, whose classical studies and official position rendered him an admirable patron, prevailed upon him to offer himself as a successor to M. Dupaty. From his brother's account, he was chosen rather from a desire to avoid disappointing a man loved by all who knew him, than from any strong appreciation of his merits by those who had to choose a successor to the vacant seat.

If we turn to a different point in his life, the various temporary attachments to which he succumbed, they seem to be evidence of a want of truth and depth in his character. He was deep in love for the time; he seems to have felt none of the kind of devotion which goes deeper than passion and means something infinitely better, and after being plunged into the depths of despair when the lady abandoned him, he always, after a period of depression, consoled himself afresh. The most serious of these love-affairs was that with the great novelist, George Sand. The writer of this biography does not directly mention Madame Dudevant by name, but he devotes some space to the prelude and the consequence of this attachment,—one of more than ordinary interest, from the celebrity of the person who was the object of it. De Musset and this lady had determined to make a tour in Italy in 1833, a project greatly disapproved of by his mother. But one morning, the "dame inconnue," as M. Paul de Musset is pleased, with unnecessary mystery, to call her, alighted at de Musset's house, and persuaded his mother to trust her son to her "motherly care." All appeared to go well till the travellers reached Venice, when de Musset's letters to his friends ceased for six weeks; then news arrived of a severe illness, and of his approaching return, told in a most depressed tone,—"Je vous apporterai un corps malade, une âme abattue, un cœur en sang, mais qui vous aime encore." For a good many months de Musset remained weak both in body and mind. He gave no details of his rupture with the distinguished novelist, and five years after, in describing, not the facts of the case, but his later feeling, he simply says, with epigrammatic terseness, that she was dark, with large eyes, "I loved her, she left me," though in a short dramatic piece which he afterwards wrote—"On ne badine pas avec l'amour"—some traces of this affair are to be found in the characters of Camille and Perdicace. Had de Musset found some lady to whom he could have been bound by a nobler and more sacred tie, and one with a mind full of sympathy and power, in all likelihood many of the troubles of his life would not have overtaken him. There is one connection which he formed, however, which in some respects compensated for his ignobler loves—with the lady whom he called his "marraine." She was both a friend and, it may justly be said, a mother to him, and though his own mother long lived with him in Paris, this lady and his elder brother, the writer of this book, seem much more thoroughly to have occupied the place of a large-hearted mother and father. Except that this lady acted so completely the place of friend and guardian, the incident is not at all unlike the friendship of Prosper Merimée for his "Inconnue," and shows that the latter attachment, very singular in English eyes, was by no means extraordinary in France, or entitled to be wondered at, as it was a few years ago, when his now well-known letters were first published. That de Musset's "marraine" did great service to him in his general life and in his literary work no one who reads these pages can doubt. For in many respects, de Musset was little more than a child, with its impulses and its weaknesses, and its capability of being guided by soberer minds. His impulsive nature is well shown, indeed, by the way in which, after beginning to reflect on philosophial subjects and the wonders of Nature, he suddenly, with astonishing ardour, set to work to read through ancient and modern philosophical works, from Plato to Locke. The end of this attempt was eminently characteristic:—"Souvent rebuté par l'outrecuidance dogmatique des uns, l'indecision et l'obscurité des autres, il fermait le volume, et reprenait ou il avait laissé, l'historie de la pauvre Bernerette. Mais le jour même ou il coucha son héroine dans la tombe, comme les larmes lui venaient aux yeux, en écrivant la dernière page, sa défaillance avait cessé. Il me dit ce mot, que je n'ai jamais oublié. 'J'ai assez lu, assez cherché, assez regardé.' Les larmes et la prière sont d'essence divine. C'est un Dieu qui nous a donné la faculté de pleurer, et puisque les larmes viennent de lui, la prière retourne à lui.' Dès la nuit suivant il commence *l'Espoir en Dieu*" (p. 193). All Alfred de Musset's poems, and indeed all his work were essentially "sentimental" in the proper sense of the word. Some little incident touched his sensitive feelings, and instantly, if in the vein, he composed or began to write a poem. For instance, he imagines that a lady intends to make him become her lover, and the comedy of *Chandelier* is at once suggested. Thus in many respects his works contain the story of his life, all his sorrows and his joys bubbled out in verse; so that whilst there is much that is attractive to all, there is much that is purely egotistical. For certainly the characteristic of de Musset's poetry is its frankness; every feeling and thought were thrown into poetry, it became almost personified to him, to go back to it was to return to his dearest companion. As he wrote in "La Nuit d'Août":—

"Salut à ma fidèle amie.
Salut, ma gloire et mon amour.
La meilleure et la plus chérie,
Est celle qu'on trouve au retour.
L'opinion et l'avarice
Viennent un temps de m'emporter.
Salut, ma mère, et ma nourrice,
Salut, salut, consolatrice!
Ouvre tes bras, je viens chanter."

Thus the nature of his poetry is very varied; the gravest and the gayest subjects he touched with a charming simplicity, and a suggestive line of thought lies by the side of trifling descriptions. This same brightness and openness no doubt caused de Musset to be so popular with his contemporaries. He numbered among friends, as has already been seen, many well-known men—Sainte-Beuve, Prosper Merimeé, M. Buloz, were his most intimate associates—but the brightness, and even the sorrowfulness at times, of his nature led him rather to make boon companions of the light-hearted lovers of pleasure than of the severer intellects of France; and when his health by degrees grew more and more delicate, he to some extent permitted pleasures to degenerate into excesses, in order to drown the melancholy which his physical weakness caused. In consequence, his "marraine" on one occasion wrote to upbraid him for it. Thereupon he wrote a sonnet, asking for her pity, instead of reproaches:—

"Dans ce verre où je cherche à noyer mon supplice,
Laissez plutôt tomber quelques pleurs de pitié,
Qu'à d'anciens souvenirs devrait votre amitié."

As will have been seen, de Musset's character wanted the higher qualities, and his poetry reflected his character. He was always a graceful, though never a consistently powerful writer; he was essentially the poet of human nature, Parisian life, and intellect. He neither analysed life, like Mr. Browning, nor idealised it, like Hugo, but collecting its joys and its sorrows within his own large-hearted and sympathetic grasp, he poured them forth in stormy poems and sparkling verses. Those powers with which he was gifted he used to the uttermost, and in later years under considered physical disadvantages. When he quietly died whispering, "Dormir . . . . . enfin je vais dormir!" his dying moments were in singular contrast to the general mental tenor of his life. He had made a considerable name to which it is doubtful if a longer life would have added more lustre, for his gifts were not such as improve greatly in

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maturer years; they were fit for the spring-time of life, with its eager aspirations and its warm feelings,—they early reached their full strength. As we have said, de Musset's writings contain much of the story of his life, and to them this kindly and pleasant narrative his elder brother will form an appropriate companion and guide.

WILDBAD.

(Saturday Review.)

There are baths which are cheerful, not to say gay, and baths which even verge on the dissipated, while others have an air of solemn business about them that must be excessively depressing to nervous invalids. Thus at Hamburg and Baden Baden, even now that the gambling administrations which conducted everything so magnificently have been legislated out of these places, have you still a sense of light and cheerfulness. There are rows of gay houses with blooming flowers and gorgeous sunblinds, whence you hear the strains of pianos, lively with the *chansonettes* of Offenbach; people sip their cups at the springs in the gardens, as they might refresh themselves with an ice, or hock and seltz-water; while those who lounge along in bath-chairs seem to do so rather from listlessness than necessity. There is plenty of pleasant talk at the *tables-d'hôte*, and a conspicuous absence of care-worn faces. The hours of the foreign visitors, at least, are far from being unconscionably early. You are not disturbed by the brusque movements of your next-door neighbour while yet in the middle of your beauty sleep; and there is no general eclipsing of the lights just as you begin to feel wide-awake in the evening. And there are baths, on the other hand, which we do not care to particularize, where impressions of disease and death-grapples are irresistible. Patients in each stage of dilapidation and decay shock your eyes at every turn; and if you take a stroll along the paths in the crowded cemeetery, you move among lines of elaborate tombstones, erected to the memory of the strangers who have remained there. But, between the two extremes, are the baths that combine these opposite characteristics. The waters are guaranteed sovereign specifics for certain grave complaints and critical cases; there is no mistaking the heart-wearing anxiety with which patients are devoting themselves to bathing and drinking; yet, at the same time, there is a strong infusion of the lighter element, which increases the chances of successful treatment by throwing rose-coloured streaks across the invalid's horizon. There are baths for which nature seems to have done nothing but provide the waters that may be medicinally invaluable, while it has left all the surroundings as gloomy as possible, offering not even a semblance of healthful distraction. You find yourself buried alive in the depths of some little valley, or locked away into some sombre gorge, where lowering woods or frowning precipices shut out the sunlight save for an hour or two at noonday. Or you must lead the life of a lizard on a sunburned, stone-strewn plain, which suggests the notion of an Arabia Petrea rather than of any landscape in Europe. While on the other hand, you may find all you have gone in search of in mountain valleys like that of the Upper Engadine, where your hotel is in the very ante-chamber of the grandest Alpine sceney, and the breezes that sweep down off the snow peaks and the glaciers come laden with all that is most invigorating.

Perhaps, for the mere passing stranger, the waters which hold the middle place between these extremes are the most interesting, if not actually the most lively. You have a country sufficiently attractive to invite you to agreeable walks; you need be at no loss for congenial companions who are eager to help you to kill the time and yet you are constrained to look on at a variety of those life dramas which read you most profitable though painful lessons There is Wildbad, for example. Wildbad is situated in what must once have been one of the most secluded valleys in the Schwartzwald, on a road that leads to nowhere in particular. Few people probably go there without a purpose, but the purposes that take them thither are manifold. The great *specialité* is the treatment of diseases that cripple the invalid or rack him with pains. It acts on gout and rheumatism in all their forms; it loosens stiffened joints, and splices and patches splintered bones; it makes the lame to walk, and the paralytic to hobble. It is supposed to help to set straight the most ghastly forms of distortion, the results of fever and severe illness of every kind. And at the same time, if you consult Dr. Granville and later authorities *passim*, you will learn that the properties of its springs are soothing and slowly invigorating. It is said to calm the fevered brain and restore the enervated vital forces. Insensibly it tranquillizes the melancholy which has deranged the overtaxed nervous system, and acts on premature exhaustion and old age like the medicated herbs that "did renew old Jason." Even if you have come to Wildbad in ignorance of what you were to except, before you are well established in your hotel you might give a shrewd diagnosis of the symptons of the great majority of visitors. A half-dozen of bath-chairs or sedan-chairs on wheels are drawn up side by side in the passage which leads to the courtyard behind. Singularly commodious and luxurious chairs they are, by the way, with an ingenious apparatus that raises the legs to the angle best suited to the need of the occupant. You pass knots of stranger attendants gossiping on the staircases and in the corridors; for many of the guests who are more or less helpless come accompanied by couriers or nurses, or at all events by body servants of some kind. If nature has blessed you with sound health or left you your pristine elasticity of frame, you find yourself insensibly growing ashamed of your own springiness of tread. For as you bound up and down from your apartment, you give the go-by to the maimed and the halt painfully dragging themselves up and down by the balustrades.

It seems the normal condition of humanity in Wildbad to have more or less of a limp; there is a strange variety of curious and solid walking-sticks on exhibition, more generally used in pairs than singly; and in the eating and reading *salons* on the ground floor there are crutches lying about in odd corners. When you take your seat at the *table d'hôte*, especially at the early one, you see ladies and gentlemen being helped to their places by no means as a matter of formal politeness. Not a few of them have more or less lost the use of their lower limbs; some are actually carried in arms; while here and there at corners places are reserved for those who must stretch their stiffened legs before them. It is one of the consolations of a resort of this kind that the unfortunate patients need show no false shame. However bad they may be, there is sure to be others to keep them in countenance. And the worse they are, they more they appear to be respected. Do they not embody a marvellous faith in the efficacy of the waters, showing an example which is the best of all encouragements to those less severely afflicted; and may they not leave after a season or two as living proofs of the miracles that may be wrought by single-minded perseverance? The conversation naturally runs on the course of the treatment, and on cures which are more or less matters of tradition. The gouty gentleman who has just completed his dozen of baths is congratulated on the improved action he displayed on the promenade in the morning, while condolences are offered to a victim of rheumatism on the slight, though obvious, relapse that, however, can be satisfactorily accounted for; a sceptic—for sceptics sometimes make their way even to Wildbad—or a fellow-sufferer who is labouring under depression or despondency is confronted or comforted with stories of those startling cures which can be brought in precisely as cases in point; and not seldom indeed their needs to be no small store of faith. It is all very well for anybody who arrives with a party of solicitous friends, and whose mind is diverted from his personal troubles by light and bright society. But you see sunken-cheeked solitaries who glide about spectre-like, never speaking and seldom spoken to. If they sleep tolerably of nights, appearances must be strangely deceptive; and it is hard to see how the waters are to work beneficially with them, since their familiar demon never leaves them for a moment. Yet almost worse off are those patients labouring under disheartening maladies who go in pairs. There is an elderly gentleman barely able to balance himself on his failing limbs, leaning heavily on the shoulder of a younger man, who wears the most ghastly and woebegone expression, who is himself staggering as if he might slip at every step, and whose bloodshot eyes are starting sadly into vacancy. Were you to follow them into their apartment while they are killing they weary hours—for they are equal to very little exercise—you could scarcely find yourself in more dismal company. Happily for them, however, as well as for others, there is a brighter side to the picture. Besides *malades imaginaires* and people but slightly ill, there are many who are really profiting by the treatment, and who are proportionately elated and exhilarated. And there are many more who show a most creditable fortitude and elasticity, and who can recover something of their earlier cheerfulness under the influences of cheerful society. Most people, whether musically disposed or not, acknowledge the inspiriting power of melody; and when the band plays in the morning or evening the Kurplatz before the Bath-house is almost as animated as the market-place at the other end, when the peasants have crowded in of a morning, with their baskets of poultry and fruit and vegetables.

Music is a matter of course, and a part of universal bath treatment; but it must be admitted that other amusements are scarce. There is a vast and scantily furnished café, where coffee is only to be procured up to an early hour in the afternoon; with a single billiard-table dropped in the middle that is chiefly patronized by couriers. There is a Hof reading-room, to which you, however, must subscribe There are occasional concerts, with mediocre performances; and there is a tiny summer theatre in the gardens, where the acting is more or less entertaining. These gardens, so far as they go, are pretty nearly all that can be desired, and the most has been made of the valley and the little stream that waters it. Ingenuity has exhausted itself in multiplying paths, and in leading them up to any eminence or opening that commands the semblance of a prospect. But there, as in the surrounding forest that stretches away indefinitely on all sides, the very density of the timber and the foliage is a drawback. Away from the well-kept carriages road that leads up and down the valley of the Enz, you are always sighing for sunlight or stifling in the absence of air. Here and there the sweep of the black firwoods encloses in bright green meadows on steep slopes, studded over with rude wooded châlets for housing the precious hay crops. There is a fresh scent of hay or grass in the air, while innumerable little rills trickle down from the woodlands, making a system of natural irrigation easy. But elsewere you are enveloped in the never-ending woods, bend your steps which way you will. Black ridge succeeds to black ridge; and, though at the bottom of each abrupt descent you come upon the inevitable water, these shallow streams are your only guides, and you are utterly abroad without a compass. There are forest tracks for hauling the felled timber; but then they lose you in a labyrinth, and there are steep slides grooved in the hill-sides, by which each single stem when it is cut down is sent by a short cut to the bottom. Nothing can be richer or more beautiful than the warm undergrowth of foxgloves among the pale green bracken and beds of bilbery, contrasting with the darkness of the pines above and with the bald patches of dark brown carpeting, thickly strewed with the dried pine needles. But these great woods are strangely silent in the daytime in the height of the summer; although at night you may listen to the cries of the night roamers and the hooting of the big Black Forest owls. The only sounds that come to your ear in your walks are the heavy strokes of woodmen's axes; the only vehicle you chance to meet is the long black waggon of some grimy charcoal-burner. To be sure, the primitive arrangement for floating down the wood is a sight that in itself is worth going far to see. In the bed of a dwindled stream, half the cast of a fly across, lies a long, narrow, snake-like raft, per-

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haps many hundred yards from end to end. Great stems of trees, sixty, seventy, or eighty feet in length, are secured from ten to twenty abreast in a succession of sinuous joints. Tree is knotted to tree, end-on, by rough ropes of twisted bark, passing through iron clamps driven firmly into the timber. The stream is dammed at intervals above and below; then, when all is in readiness, the upper locks are opened and the raft advances a stage of its downward journey with the sudden flush of a minimum of water power. Fishing there is, and fair fishing too, although the trout are small; and we should fancy their spawning places must be disturbed and their numbers thinned periodically by these unwieldy trunks which go ploughing up the bottom and undermining the banks. On the whole, the visitors to Wildbad, if he has the knack of amusing himself easily, may get on tolerably well; but there, at least as much as most places, he is sadly dependent on the weather. There is a very scanty provision of artificial cover where he can indulge in a promenade in defiance of the elements; and the forests, which are always sufficiently sombre, must more than neutralize the virtues of the warm springs, when they are dripping with wet from above and steaming with vapour from below.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 26th September, 1877.

Intelligence from the Seat of War.

According to official despatches the Turkish forces have occupied a stronghold in Roumania opposite Silistria.

The Russian and Roumanian loss before Plevna is estimated at twenty-seven thousand.

London, 24th September, 1877.

Intelligence from the Seat of War.

The *Daily News* states that the attack on Plevna by the Russian Forces has been abandoned.

According to information received from Constantinople, the Porte will refuse to entertain proposals for mediation while a single Russian remains in Turkey, and refuses any armistice unless accompanied with proposals for peace.

London, 25th September, 1877.

According to a Russian Official Despatch the Turkish Forces resumed the bombardment of "Nicolas" (query "Nicopolis") and after several hours bombardment made repeated and unsuccessful attempts at assault, and in accordance with the same despatch Ismail Pasha has been defeated with great loss by General Tergukassoff.

London, 22nd September, 1877.

Intelligence from the Seat of War.

The blockade and bombardment of Plevna still continue, and thirty thousand Turkish troops under Osman Pasha are marching to its relief.

The Russian forces have been strongly reinforced at Schipka at which place the Turks have abandoned a fort they had previously taken.

London, 12th September, 1877.

At a banquet the Emperor of Austria proposed the health of his dear friend and ally, the Emperor of Russia.

London, 10th September, 1877.

News has been received that Nicsics capitulated on the night of the 6th instant. Turkish siege work have been constructed at Plevna, and have been advanced to within 1,300 yards of the enemy's entrenchments; a furious cannonade is now going on.

London, 9th September, 1877.

Lord Derby has stated that the situation is at present unfavourable for intervention with regard to the War, but that when the proper time arrives, which perhaps is not far distant, England will not lose the opportunity.

A Russian official despatch admits a defeat with heavy loss at Hazelvo (? Kazelevo).

The Russians have been compelled to raise the blockade of Rustchuk as the Turks are threatening the bridge at Pyrgos.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Aug, 23.—A Russian official despatch states that Suleiman Pasha, with forty battalions, renewed the attack on the Schipka Pass on the 21st inst. and was repulsed, the fighting proceeding until after dark. The Turks simultaneously advanced from Loftcha on Selvi. The result of the fighting is unknown. Germany has made diplomatic representation to the Porte respecting the treatment of the Russian prisoners and wounded, and has asked the other Powers to concur in it. The Russians are preparing for a winter campaign.

London, Aug. 23.—The Mansion House Famine Relief Fund now amounts to £24,000. The Princess of Wales has given £100 towards the fund.

Fighting in the Schipka Pass was still proceeding yesterday afternoon. A Russian official despatch states that repeated Turkish attacks were repulsed with heavy loss. A despatch from Osman Pasha states that on the 21st instant he repulsed a Russian reconnaisance to the westward of Plevna.

London, Aug. 24.—The lastest Russian official despatch states that all attacks on the Schipka Pass have been repulsed, and that the Russians have maintained their position and have received reinforcements. The fighting is continuous. The Turks have lost enormously, whilst the Russian loss is relatively slight, but many officers have fallen. According to Russian unofficial accounts, the Russians claim a victory at Selvi. Turkish unofficial accounts state that Mehemet Pasha has gained a brilliant victory at Eski Djuma. Austria and Italy have concurred in Germany's diplomatic representations to the Porte. Some Greek bandits, who landed at Thessaly, have been defeated. A Russian official despatch states that Tertukassow arrived at Guludji on the 20th instant, from Judyr.

London, Aug. 24.—The Bank of England has subscribed £1,000 and Earl Salisbury £500 to the Mansion House Madras Famine Relief Fund. Public sympathy in England with the famine-stricken has been thoroughly aroused.

London, Aug. 25.—Mehemet Ali Pasha reports that the Turkish left and right wings have repulsed the attack of fourteen Russian battalions at Eskidjuma. An official Russian despatch states that desperate fighting occurred in the Schipka Pass on the 23rd inst., from 4 o'clock in the morning until noon. The Russians maintained their ground, but lost heavily. Suleiman Pasha has telegraphed an account of the fighting on the 21st instant, stating that the Turks scaled the heights, fought fourteen hours, and retained the positions they had conquered. The attack on the Russian entrenchment's was unsuccessful, but he hopes to succeed ultimately.

London, Aug. 26.—General Raditsky, commanding the eighth Russian army corps, holds Tirnova, Grabova and Selvi, and has reinforced the Russians in the Schipka Pass. The vanguard of Suleiman Pasha's right wing which crossed the Balkans by the Hamboghaz Pass, is advancing towards Bebrova. A Russian official despatch admits a repulse at Eskidjuma, and that the Russians fell back upon Sultankoi. The statement that an insurrection has broken out in Crete is denied, although agitation exists there.

London, Aug. 26.—An official Russian despatch states that continuous fighting took place in the Schipka Pass from the morning of the 24th until the 25th instant. A despatch from Suleiman Pasha states that on the 23rd instant he rupulsed several Russian sorties and that a general assault was made by the Turks on the following day, when the Russians were completely surrounded. The Turks now command the line of Russian retreat to Gabrova. A late despatch received from Constantinople states that Suleiman Pasha captured the Schipka Pass and has attacked Gabrova.

Rangoon, Aug. 25.—The Krishna shoals lighthouse has entirely disappeared. It is supposed that a vessel has fouled it.

Kandy, Aug, 27, 12.26 p.m.—The differences between the Church missionaries and the Bishop are said to have been arranged satisfactorily, and all causes of disagreement, at least temporarily, are reported to be at an end. The question of the Bishop's ultimate authority is reserved. The Bishop and the Rev. Messrs Oakley and Clark are in Kandy. The Rev. Mr Clark's license has been restored. The result is highly satisfactory.

It is trusted that the differences between the Archdeacon and the congregation of Saint Paul's Church, Kandy, will be settled in a friendly manner.

London, Aug. 27.—The Russian General Doroschinsky has been killed in the Schipka Pass.

Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs that he has gained a

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brilliant victory on the heights of Kiziltepe, where he attacked and routed the enemy after severe fighting. The Russian loss was 4,000, including General Tchouchovassoff, and the Turkish loss was 1,200.

All the great Powers have concurred in the diplomatic repesentations made by Germany, at Constantinople, concerning the treatment of Russian prisoners and wounded.

Colonel Wellesley's report denies the alleged Russian cruelties.

London, Aug. 27.—No further news is to hand from the seat of war. The capture of the Schipka Pass is unconfirmed.

The French Government have resolved to prosecute M. Gambetta for a speech at Lille attacking the Government.

London, Aug. 28.—Dervish Pasha announces the capture of a redoubt upon the Russian left wing at Djianguir. A Russian official despatch states that the Russian loss on the 25th instant, at the Schipka Pass, was 30 officers and 400 men. There was continuous fighting throughout the night and until noon on Sunday. The Russians maintained their positions. Servia has resolved to militarily coöperate with the Russians in Bulgaria; commands were distributed before the declaration of war. A special meeting of the Skuptschina has been convoked.

London, August 28.—In a speech made by Sir Stafford Northcote at Plymouth yesterday, he said that England follows a peace policy, but that, if her interests required it, her strength would be equal to the occasion. Neutrality would be observed until friendly intervention was possible in order to end the war.

Obituary.—General Drought.

London, August 29.—An official Russian despatch states that the Turkish firing on Sunday afternoon and on Monday at the Schipka Pass was feeble. The Porte has sent a despatch to London complaining of the Greek armaments and threatening that, if the insurrection breaks out in Thessaly, Turkey will send troops to Athens. The British Government has remonstrated with Greece, which then sent a pacific communication to the Porte.

London, Aug. 22.—A despatch from Suleiman Pasha states that, after six day's continuous fighting with indicisive results, the Russians unsuccesfully attacked the Turkish positions on the heights to the left of the Russian positions (at the Schipka Pass) and commanding the Russian line of retreat. Suleiman Pasha estimates the Russian loss to be 3,000 killed alone. A Russian official despatch states that all was quiet on the morning of the 28th instant, and that the Russians still maintained their positions. The Turk hold the adjoining heights. The Russians are massing their troops before Plevna.

Unofficial Russian accounts state that Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha has unsuccesfully attempt to surround the Russian positions at Kurukdara, but that he has gained Kizeltepe. No official Russian despatch (on the state of affairs in Armenia) has been received.

London, Aug. 30.—A despatch from Suleiman Pasha states that his entrenchments are only 150 paces from the Russian positions (in the Schipka Pass) which are blocked on three sides, the route to Gabrova being the only one open. Seleiman Pasha is making efforts to complete the blockade. A Roumanian division has crossed the Danube to the westward of Nicopolis in order to operate in the rear of Plevna. An official Russian despatch confirms the unofficial Russian accounts telegraphed yesterday respecting the movements of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha. Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha reports that he buried 1,064 Russians at Kiziltep.

Alexandria, Aug. 30.—The Nile is still below its lowest level on the same date for the last eight years. There has also been a slightly downward tendency during the past four days.

London, Aug. 31.—Suleiman Pasha on the 30th maintained the blockade of the enemy in the Schipka Pass, and the artillery fighting recommenced. A Turkish official despatch states that the Montenegrin army has raised the siege of Nicksics.

Galle, Aug. 31, 2.37 p.m.—A box which contained five thousand sovereigns consigned to the Oriental Bank Corporation at Galle, per P. & O. steamer *China*, has reached its destination, but the contents are missing. The steamer has been searched by the police, but no trace of the perpetrators of the theft has been found. Three Arab passengers, horse dealers from Australia, having a large amount of money in their possession, have been examined on suspicion, but no clue to the robbery has been thus gained. The case in which box of sovereigns was enclosed was addressed to the P. & O. Agent, and was intact. It is suspected that the abstraction of the money was effected at Sydney.

Galle, Aug. 31.—The crew of the British ship Liffey, of London, 1,339 tons, were landed here to-day by a Maldive vessel. Their ship was wrecked on a reef called Candadu Atholi, (sic) off the Maldives, on the 3rd of August. She was bound from Mauritius to Calcutta in ballast. The crew succeeded in reaching the principal island, after being six days in their boats. They were hospitably treated by the King, and forwarded to this port in one of his own vessels.

London, Aug. 31.—Russian official despatches state that skirmishing has recommenced in the vicinity of Rustchuk and also that skirmishing has taken place between the force under Ismail Pasha and the force under Tergukassow. General Lilikoff's (? Melikoff's) troops are advancing.

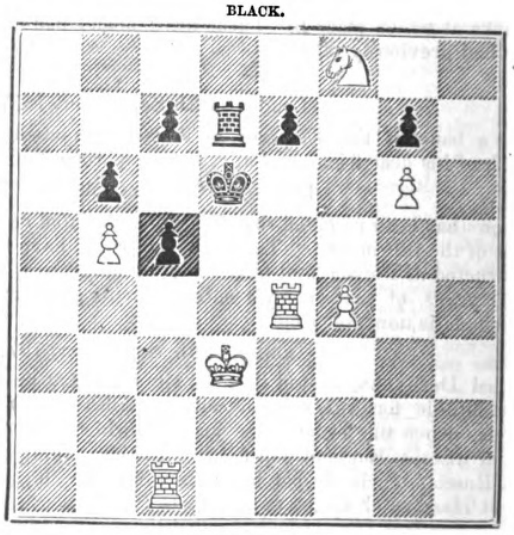
A Turkish force from Eskijuma crossed the river Lom, near Jaslar and defeated the Russians, who were compelled to fall back from the Lom. A Turkish force from Rasgrad advanced on Torlak and repulsed the Russians, besides capturing two guns. A great battle is believed to be imminent, the Turks having resumed the offensive along the whole line.

London, Sept. 1.—The Turkish Commander-in-chief telegraphs that a strong force took the offensive on the 30th August, and that after nine hours' desperate fighting at the village of Karahassanler on the right bank of the Lom, which was repeatedly taken and retaken, it remained in the hands of the Turks. The Russians retreated in disorder, pursued by another Turkish force until evening, and were compelled to abandon Haidarayaz. The Russian loss was 4,000 men and an immense booty. The Turkish loss was 3,000 men. Prince Charles has assumed the command of the combined Russo-Roumanian Corps in the West (of Bulgaria).

PROBLEM,

by W. Horner.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 4 moves.

Solution of Mr. Horwitz's problem of last week.

White.	Black.
1.—Kt. to Q.'s 5th., dis. ch.	1.—K. to B.'s sq.
2.—Q. to Q.'s 8th, ch.	2.—R. or K. takes Q.
3.—Kt. or R. mates.	

Correct answers received from W.H.S., W.B.M, and F.S., Tokio; C.B., and Q., Yokohama.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—In some articles we have to report a fair business with improvement in prices. *Yarns* again took the most prominent position ; large transactions have been reported and prices for 16/24 and 28/32 low and medium qualities have slightly advanced, whereas other spinnings are firm at former rates. *Shirtings*:—At one time a slight demand was perceptible, but lately they have again relapsed into their former dulness; quotations are unchanged but nominal. Some sales of *T. Cloths* and *Velvets* are reported, but quotations remain unaltered. For *Drills* and *Turkey Reds* there is some demand and *Taffachelass* maintain their former position.

Grey Shirtings:—						
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	...	$1.40 to	$1.75
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	...	1.80 to	2.20
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	...	1.57½ to	2.30
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	...	2.05 to	2.55
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	...	1.40 to	1.60
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	...	1.10 to	1.25

White Shirtings:—						
60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	36 in.	per pce.	...	...	2.20 to	2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb.	per lb.	...	0.67½ to	0.85
Black Velvets	...	...	...	...	...	7.25 to 8.35
English Drills 14/15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.	...	...	2.40 to	2.65
Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in.	...	...	2.00 to	2.35

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	...	...	per picul...	$28.25 to	31.25	
No. 28 to 32	...	...	per picul...	$32.75 to	35.00	
No. 38 to 42	...	...	...per picul...	$36.00 to	39.75	
Reverse Twist 16-24	...	...	,, ...	—		

Woollens.—There has been rather a better feeling in this market since our last, and transactions have taken place on a larger scale, although prices are still unsatisfactory, the more so owing to the present low rate of exchange for sterling. A fair demand for *Shimagoros* and *Plain and Figured Orleans* has been experienced, and *Blankets* and *Union Cloth* continue to find buyers at quotations. *Plain Mousselines de Laine* are quiet and have declined in value, while new patterns of *Figured Goods* are in demand at slightly higher prices. *Italian Cloth* remains neglected.

Plain Orleans	...	...	40—42 yds.	32 in.	... 5.60 to	7.00
Figured Orleans	...	...	29—30 yds.	31 in.	... 4.25 to	5.50
Shimagoro	...	...	30 yds.	30 in.	... 3.75 to	5.25
Italian Cloth	...	...	—30 yds.	32 in.	... 0.25 to	0.32
Camlet Cords	...	...	29—30 yds.	32 in.	... 5.75 to	6.00
Camlets Asstd.	...	...	56—58 yds.	31 in.	...	—
Lastings, Japan	...	...	22—30 yds.	32 in.	...12.00 to	13.00
Plain Mousselines de Laine			—30 yds.	30 in.	... 0.16½ to	0.18

Figured Mousselines de Laine			...30 yds.	30 in...	0.25 to	0.28½
Multicolored ,,			...30 yds.	30 in...	0.28 to	0.37½
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy			...48 in. to	52 in...	0.80 to	1.20
Presidents	...	...	...54 in. to	56 in...	0.60 to	0.65
Pilots	...	...	...54 in. to	56 in...	0.45 to	0.55
Union	...	...	...54 in. to	56 in...	0.60 to	0.80
Blankets, scarlet & green			6 to 8 lbs.	...per lb	... 0.40 to	0.45

Sugar.—The market continues in the same depressed condition as last reported, and prices remain unchanged. Stocks consist of about 80,000 piculs of all kinds.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	...(nom.)...	per picul...			$4.75	
,, in basket	... ,, ...	,, ...			$4 65	
Taiwanfoo in bag	... ...	,, ...			$4.60	
do. in basket	... ...	,, ...			$4.50	
China No. 1 Ping-fah	... ...	,, ...			None	
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	... ,,	... $8.20 to	$8.50			
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	... ...	,, ... $7.60 to	$8.00			

China No. 4 Kook-fah	... ...	... per picul...	$7.20 to	$7.50		
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	... ...	... ,, ...	$6.30 to	$7.20		
,, No. 6 E-pak	... ...	... ,, ...	$5.50 to	$5.90		
Swatow Brown	... ...	... ... ,, ...	None.			
Daitong	... ...	... ... ,, ...	$3.80			
Japan Rice	... ...	... ... ,, ...	$2.30 to	$2.50		
Kerosene Oil, nominal	... ...	... ,, ...	$2.80 to	$2.90		

Kerosene Oil.—The market is in an unsatisfactory condition, dealers offering lower prices than have ruled lately.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The following was our report by the American mail, which left at daylight this morning:—

Since our last report on the 8th instant, a good business has been done. Prices, on the whole, have undergone very little change, but lately buyers have demanded concessions which dealers are unwilling to make, on account of the high prices they still are compelled to pay in the up country markets, and transactions are, in consequence, somewhat restricted at the close.

Settlements are 1,150 bales of Hanks, 150 bales of Oshius and 50 of Filatures; in all 1,350 bales. Arrivals are 2,250 bales, and stocks fully 1,500 bales. The total export from 1st July to date is 4,134 bales, against 12,695 bales for same period last year. The next P. & O. steamer will probably take over 600 bales.

		In London at 4s. 0d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.05 per kilo.*
Hanks,—Superior	—	—	—
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$520 to 540	18/9 to 19/5	52.00 to 53.00
,, Good No. 2	$490 to 510	17/9 to 18/5	49.00 to 51.00
,, Good all round No. 2½	$460 to 480	16/9 to 17/5	46.00 to 48.00
,, Medium No. 3	$440 to 450	16/1 to 16/5	44.00 to 45.00
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$400 to 420	14/9 to 15/5	41.00 to 43.00
Oshius,—Extra	—	—	—
,, Best	$500 to 510	18/1 to 18/5	50.00 to 51.00
,, Good	$460 to 480	16/9 to 17/5	46.00 to 48.00
,, Medium			
Hamatski,—Good to Best	$450	16/5	45.00
,, Common to Medium	$420 to 430	15/5 to 15/9	43.00 to 44.00
Kakeda,—Extra	$580 to 600	20/9 to 21/5	57.00 to 59.00
,, Best	$550 to 570	19/9 to 20/5	55.00 to 56.00
,, Good	$520 to 540	18/9 to 19/5	52.00 to 54.00
Filatures	$560 to 700	20/1 to 24/9	56.00 to 59.00

Since the above was written extensive rejections have taken place, and prices close very firm.

Silk-worm's Eggs.—Arrivals are 190,000 cards, but we hear of only one or two small transactions, at 80 cents for good Tchitchibu cards.

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Tea.—A better feeling is perceptible in our Tea market and more business generally is doing.

Settlements since the 23rd instant to date amount to 4,100 piculs, mostly comprised of *Common* to *Medium* grades. Prices are at the present decidedly stronger, and though we do not alter quotations given below, the market closes firm, and stocks in native dealers' hands are only moderate.

Common	$ 9.00 to $13.00	Fine	$28.00 to $27.00
Good Common	$14.00 to $15.00	Finest	$28.00 to $32.00
Medium	$16.00 to $18.00	Choice	$34.00 nominal
Good Medium	$19.00 to $22.00	Choicest	—

The cargo of Japan Tea taken by the P. M. S. S. *City of Tokio* was exceptionally small, being only 1,927 packages from all ports in Japan.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—During the past week a fairly large demand for Bank Bills caused a drop in the rates, which, however, have somewhat recovered, and close firm at quotations.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11⅝d.	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	73½
„ Bank Bills on demand	3s. 10⅞d.	„ Private 10 days sight	74½
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0d. to 4s. 0⅛d.	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	93½
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	4.00	„ 30 days sight Private	95½
Bank 6 months' sight	4.97½	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	94
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.05	„ 30 days sight Private	96
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1½ % dis.	Kinsatz	424½
„ Private 10 days' sight	2 „	Gold Yen	391

Shipping Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Yorkshire*, for Kobe.—Mrs. J. Goddard and Mr. W. H. Smith.

Per *Steam-ship Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Focke, Mr. and Mrs. Rickerby and child, Captains Dunn and Hardie, Dr. Harris, Messrs. Eames, Soyeshima, E. H. M. Gower, H. Gribble, R. Reiff, C. Rossi. Kastilef, Kawamura, Hagiwara, Yoshino, Kuranasi, Nakano, Sadai, Iwakashi, Goh, Mono, Tamasani, Teboyashi, Hattori, Fomi, Sakai, and Fugiona; 2 Europeans, 3 Chinese, and 320 Japanese, including 72 prisoners in steerage. For America; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Purdon and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Love, and Mr. Talbot Olyphant.

Per *Steam-ship Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—H. E. Hanabusa, Minister to Korea; Mrs. Cobden, Mrs. De Beer, Captains Lees and Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and family, Messrs. Takatsugi, Iwasaki Hasegawa, Terao, Osaka, Soyeta, Ono, Oi, Ariki, Ishida, Itami, Noda, Ogawa, Hashgawa, Idzumita, Kida, Miura, Kent, Beattie, Kagai, Hayashi, Halenhuber, D. Scott, Kaidzu, Shimamura, Nakagawa, Tachikawa, Yamanoye, Morimoto, Takanouchi, and Takasugi.

Per Steam-ship *City of Tokio* from Hongkong:—For Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. H. Shugio. For San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Bailey, child and servant, Mr. H. L. Dalrymple; 4 Europeans, and 54 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Volga* from Hongkong:—Madame Rachel Cappelletti, Messrs. Bloom, Vigano, Cassimir Ferreri, G. Hughes, Francois Biffi, G. Civetta, Francesco Pollsio, Pietro Saccone, Arnoldo Moretti, Ettore Oltolini, Toningia, and Dousdebes.

Per Steam-ship *City of Tokio*, for San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Purdon and 3 children, Master C. Purdon, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Love, Miss Julia Crosby, Miss M. Campbell, Messrs. C J. Melhuish, J. H. Longford, W. H. Metcalf, J. B. Eames, Evrode Emery, G. D. Hamill, Major R. C. Goff, Lieut. A. Solokoff I.R.N., Lieut. A. C. McMichan U.S.N., Dr. James Harris; and 8 Europeans and 55 Chinese in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure $208,700

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure $7,800
„ ... ... *Yen* 1,051,000

Per Steam-ship *Volga* from Hongkong.—3,470 packages.

REPORTS.

The *Strathairly* reports: Left Hongkong on the 19th September; had threatening weather to Van Dieman's straits, thence strong N. E. winds and rough weather to port.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

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BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept. 23	Aarhuus	Sölling	Dan. 3-m. schr.	256	Niigata	Sept. 12	Rice	E. B. Watson.
,, 26	Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & ports	,, 19	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 26	City of Tokio	Maury	American str.	5050	Hongkong	,, 20	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 27	Volga	Rolland	French str.	1502	Hongkong	,, 20	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 26	Haydamak	Capt. Tirtoff	Russ. corvette	1000	Vladivostock	,, 20	——	——
,, 27	Boyan	Capt. Boyle	Russ. corvette	2000	Kobe	,, 25	——	——
,, 27	Strathairly	Cassap	British str.	1236	Hongkong	,, 19	General	H. Ahrens & Co.
,, 27	Oceanus	Brorsen	Germ. brig	207	Hakodate	,, 19	General	H. Grauert

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sept. 23	Wilhelmine	Buse	Germ. brig'tin.	281	Honolulu	Ballast	Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
,, 26	Aarhuus	Sölling	Dan. 3-m. schr.	256	Hongkong	Rice	E. B. Watson
,, 26	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1200	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 26	Sylvia	Comd. Hoskyn	H.B.M.'s Surveying vessel	877	Owari Bay	——	——
,, 28	Bernard Carl	Luders	German bq.	435	Bonin Islands	Ballast	H. Grauert
,, 28	Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese str.	1010	Hakodate	Stores, etc.	Lighthouse Department
,, 29	City of Tokio	Maury	American str.	5050	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1704	Hongkong	Sept. 15	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong
Strathairly	Cassap	British steamer	1236	Hongkong	Sept. 27	H. Ahrens & Co.	
Tanais	De la M'celle	French steamer	1735	Hongkong	Sept. 11	M. M. Co.	Hongkong
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1146	Shanghai & ports	Sept. 26	M. B. Co.	Shanghai
Volga	Rolland	French steamer	1502	Hongkong	Sept. 27	M. M. Co.	
SAILING SHIPS.							
Annie W. Weston	Winsor	American barque	740	Hakodate	July 10	Ed. Fischer & Co.	
Beatrice	Jordan	British schooner	96	Kurile Islands	Sept. 19	H. Cook	
Charter Oak	Staples	American ship	964	New York	June 29	China & Jap. Trading Co.	
Cremona	Gove	American barque	608	New York	Aug. 17	Smith, Baker & Co.	New York
Carl Ludwig	Petersen	German brig	233	Foochow for Otago	Aug. 26	C. Rohde & Co.	
Clifton	Graham	British barque	351	Antwerp	Sept. 14	E. Moulron.	
Ching-Too	Baikie	Brit. 3-m. schr.	304	Hakodate	Sept. 14	Carroll & Co.	
Doris Brodersen	Nielsen	Danish ship	647	Nagasaki	Sept. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Eme	Asals	British barque	731	London	Aug. 24	L. Kniffler & Co.	
Fetisch	Schmidt	German barque	441	New York	Sept. 2	Grosser & Co.	Melbourne
Friedrich	Höyer	Germ 3-m. schr.	295	Hakodate	Sept. 19	H. Grauert	
Lothair	Orchard	British ship	794	London	Sept. 14	Cornes & Co.	Kobe
Maitland	Davies	British barque	715	Cardiff	June 19	Order	
Messenger	Gilkey	American ship	1027	New York	July 29	China & Jap. Trading Co	
Mary Jane	Brincmeier	Am. brigantine	235	Kobe	Aug. 20	E. C. Kirby & Co.	
Otsego	Cook	Am. schooner	52	Kurile Islands	July 19	H. Cook	
Ocean Pearl	Grinell	Am. scooner	190	Hakodate	Sept. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Oceanus	Brorsen	German brig	207	Hakodate	Sept. 27	H. Grauert	
Parmenio	Abbott	British barque	369	Sydney, N.S.W.	Sept. 7	Order	
Undine	Fawckner	British barque	796	Sydney, N.S.W.	Aug. 25	Walsh, Hall & Co.	New York

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	Commander:
JAPANESE—Fujiyama Kan ...	13	—	Sailing sloop	Captain Matsumura
BRITISH—Modeste	14	1405	Corvette	Captain Buller
GERMAN—Elisabeth	23	2150	Frigate	Captain Von Wickede
ITALIAN—Cristoforo Colombo...	5	2500	Corvette	Count Napoleon Canevaro
RUSSIAN—Haydamak	7	1000	Corvette	Captain Tirtoff
,, Boyan	8	2000	Corvette	Captain Boyle

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE

LANCASHIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 *(Times 8th March,* 1864*).*

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS

MARINE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements of the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

A SUPPLEMENT TO RUTTER'S

From 3/6 to 4/ Sterling

BY

A. MAJOR.

TO BE HAD AT ALL THE STORES.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS,

AT CURRENT RATES.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Yokohama, July 22, 1875.

Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES AGAINST FIRE at current rates.

SIBER & BRENNWALD,
Agents.

Yokohama, 5th February, 1877. 1m.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 67.

China Sea.

NINGPO DISTRICT.

Rock to the Eastward of Pootoo Island.

NOTICE is hereby given that Captain PETERSEN, of C. M. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "*Ho-chung*," has reported a Rock, unmarked on the Charts, to the Eastward of Pootoo Island, and he gives the following magnetic bearings as determining its position:—

West Nine Pin Rock.....N. 33° E.
Half Tide Rock .....N. 12° E.
N. W. Point of Isthmus Island...N. 14° W.
Northern end of Pootoo E. Bluff..N. 49° W.

The Harbor-Master at Ningpo has verified the position of this pinnacle rock, and reported that there will probably be only 6 feet of water on it at low water spring tides, with from 7 to 13 fathoms round it.

See Admiralty Charts Nos. 1,199 and 1,969.
By orders of the Inspector-General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, 27th August, 1877. S. 13.

ENGLISH DOOR LOCKS.

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Sept. 8, 1877. 26ins-w.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reuter's Telegram Company,

(LIMITED.)

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive messages for transmission to any part of the World to which there is telegraphic communication from Japan. Passengers wishing to telegraph their safe arrival in Europe from this, can do so on payment at this office of the sum of $6. Arrangements are being made to extend this system to other countries.

E. L. B. McMAHON,
Agent, No. 32.

Yokohama, April 25, 1874. tf.

NOTICE.

TRANSLATIONS from ENGLISH into JAPANESE, or from JAPANESE into ENGLISH undertaken.

Address **M.**, Care of
"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,
No. 32, Water Street.

Yokohama, March 2, 1875. tf.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the **Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo** at this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

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USUI,—ARTIST.
Corner of Otamachi, near the Kencho.

Yokohama, February 5, 1877. tf.

ASTHMA
AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. THE MOST



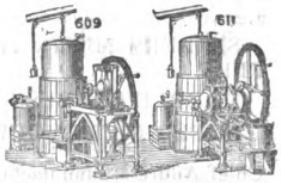
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Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

July 21, 1877.

HAYWARD TYLER & Co.



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SODA WATER MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS,
HOUSE & GARDEN PUMPS, HAND FIRE ENGINES,
DEEP WELL PUMPS,
STEAM PUMPS for Colliery and Mining Purposes,
STEAM AND WATER AND GENERAL BRASS FITTINGS.



SODA WATER MACHINERY.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL and DIPLOMA OF HONOUR awarded, CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, Philadelphia, 1876. For excellence of Materials and Workmanship in their PREMIER QUALITY and medium grades. Their New PATENT TRIPLEX action and COMPENSATING LUMP.

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WE have received numerous letters testifying to the excellence of our Guns. The following are a few extracts.

The W. & C. SCOTT & SON No. 10 choke bore "is all its name implies." I have killed stone dead grouse flying at 92 yards, and at 50 and 60 yards it will kill every time. At duck shooting it is perfection.
Brainherd, Minnesota. T. P. C.

I have just returned from North Carolina (Currituck Sound). I cannot say too much in praise of my choke bore. I have killed ducks at 60 yards, dropping dead out of the bunches at that distance. I consider I have an extraordinary gun, and deem it my duty to speak in the highest praise of guns of your manufacture. Wishing you all the success you deserve.
Red Bank, N.J., 1877. G. A. W.

From Captain BOGARDUS, Champion Shot of the World.—The Breech-loader you furnished me with is the best *proportioned* and most *effective* gun I ever owned or used. Its shooting is perfect, and I have won every contest since receiving it including my late English matches. I fully recommend the Scott as the gun.

I have carried guns of your make from Nova Scotia to Florida, and from the Adirondacks to the Pacific, and find them all I could wish for.
Cazenova, N.Y. L. W. L.

The guns for myself and friends have safely arrived. I have now great pleasure in acquainting you that I am extremely glad in possessing them. I have tried them and they give me great satisfaction. My friends are also very pleased too.
Yedo, Japan, March, 1876. V. E. B.

I have just received the Two fine guns ordered for me by Mr. B. F. Stevens, London, and desire to express my entire satisfaction of them. Such fine weapons which while they do credit to a reputation already so well known as to need no establishing, deserve from me some expression of my appreciation of the manner you carried out my wishes. A more substantial evidence of my estimation of the gun is to be seen in the fact that I have this day directed Mr. Stevens to order another for me.
G. R. W.
Paymaster U. S. Navy.
United States Flag Ship *Omaha*.
Callao, Peru, 14th June, 1877.

CHOKE BORED GUNS.—Slight, Medium or Full.

BREECH LOADERS in all systems from lowest qualities.

SINGLE and DOUBLE MUZZLE LOADERS.

Makers of the NEW SWINBURN-HENRY Sporting Express and SWINBURN-HENRY RIFLES and Carbines taking Government Ammunition. This Rifle is a great improvement on the Martini.

SNIDERS Military and Sporting. MARTINI RIFLES.

DOUBLE EXPRESS RIFLES .450, .500, .577 Bore.

SUPERIOR REVOLVERS.

Chief Address, Manufactory, Premier Gun Works, **BIRMINGHAM,** ENGLAND.

LONDON OFFICE, 10, Gt. Castle St., REGENT CIRCUS.

Yokohama, September 22, 1877. 3ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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75, CARTER LANE, SAINT PAUL'S,

LONDON, E.C.,

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WE beg to draw your attention to avery important English Invention we have on hand, viz.:

WOOLLEN BLANKETS

OR

COVERINGS,

OF ALL SIZES COMBINED WITH AN

AIR PILLOW.

It will be found most necessary and useful for Military Men, Travellers, Invalids, for use in the Hospitals, &c., &c., possessing amongst others the following advantages:—

It is the finest substitute for a Bed.

The Pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease.

It will pack up in a very small compass, and can be carried about without any inconvenience.

Price from 15s. to 35s. each.

When ordering the above article, please remit the amount of your order to

W. CRAWFORD & CO.

August 22, 1877. 6ms.



PIESSE & LUBIN
WHOLESALE
PERFUMERS,
LONDON.
July 28th, 1877. 52 ms.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. NO. 37.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

Her Majesty's Minister, Sir Harry Parkes, left in H. M. S *Modeste* this morning for a trip to Hakodate and Niigata When Sir Harry boarded the *Modeste*, salutes were fired by that vessel and by the Russian flag-ship *Boyan*, while the band of the U. S. flag-ship *Tennessee* played the British national anthem as the corvette steamed slowly out of the harbour. Sir Harry will be absent about a month.

It is doubtful if the world will ever know any more about the causes which led to the outbreak of the recent rebellion, which has been so disastrous to the country, and which has resulted in the untimely death of many brave and noble, if mistaken, men, than can be learned from the published confession of Oyama Tsunayoshi, the late Governor of Kagoshima. It is quite clear that he was guilty of great treachery to his Government, and it is not too much to believe that had he arranged a meeting between Kawamura and Saigo, when the former came to Kagoshima with the intention of seeking an interview, some pacific arrangement might have been entered into and all the miserable waste of life and property and sorely needed money have been spared. There can be no doubt that Saigo believed that a plot existed to assassinate him, and the prominent members of the Private School. The mission of Nakahara and his associates has never been explained, and over this portion of the sad history, a veil of mystery hangs, which in all probability it is better not to attempt to lift. Oyama was a man who had rendered considerable service to the cause of the Emperor, having been commander of the Imperial troops in Oshiu, in the war which led to the overthrow of the *Bakufu*. He was a man of dauntless personal courage, and for his meritorious services he had been rewarded by a pension of 800 *koku*. For the part which he has taken in the late rebellion—and by his confession it would seem that he has played no unimportant part—he has paid with his head. The sword was swift to fall, as he was beheaded within two hours after his sentence had been pronounced. Full allowance must be made for the difficult part the Government has had to play, and the natural desire to make an example of one who has done so much toward bringing on the recent deadly strife, but we cannot think that by his death the Government has gained any additional strength. While we hardly wonder at his fate, we cannot but believe that the Government would have risked no loss of respect either at home or abroad had it exercised clemency toward a man who, however misguided his late actions may appear, at one time rendered signal services to the Imperial cause. Ill weeds often spring from the graves of men who are executed for political offences.

There is a very wide spread and sincere feeling of grief among the staunchest upholders of the Government at the death of Saigo and the brave men who died with him. And this feeling finds its expression among those who have so lately been his opponents, and who successfully crushed him and his followers. In speaking to an officer of the Imperial army, it was touching to hear of the universal regret that existed throughout the army at the sad fortune of war which had deprived the country of many of its best and noblest soldiers. These regrets are the more keenly felt, inasmuch as the men whose lives, as a Japanese writer says passed away with the morning mists on the heights of Shinohara" were the very men to whom the Emperor owes his restoration, and the Government its existence. The Government has successfully destroyed its enemies, but at the cost of depriving the Emperor of many a true and loyal friend.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that in a recent engagement between the Imperialists and insurgents near Nobeoka, a Captain and a Sergeant were captured by the latter. Believing that all was over with them, they asked that, as a favour before they died, they might be permitted to have an interview with Saigo. Permission was accorded, and Saigo asked the Imperialist Captain what he had to say. He replied "I have come in obedience to the Emperor's orders to inflict chastisement upon you." The rebel General, who it appears had known the man in former times, laughed and said "I see you are as ever an honest *samurai*." At this moment the attendants brought in Saigo's luncheon, when he at once ordered that refreshments should be served to the prisoners saying that it was probably the last time they should ever eat together. The officer refused saying that he would never eat with a rebel, but commenced to eat some food that he had with him. Saigo then asked him if Kido was really dead, and was told that he was. He then inquired what had become of the Emperor and was informed that His Majesty had returned from Kiyoto to Tôkiô. After reflecting for some time Saigo said "There is one thing that I should like to say to the Emperor before I die, "and his face became very sorrowful; "It is sad to think that Kido should die, while I, a far older man, should still be living. I have been intending to put an end to myself, and thus relieve the mind of the Emperor, for my followers are all young men, and refuse to listen to my advice. Thus has the war lasted until the present time. We

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are so nearly exhausted that we cannot turn the tide of war by taking the lives of men like yourself. You are at liberty therefore to return at once to your camp." Kirino then came in and gave them the passes necessary for their safe conduct.

From the San Francisco papers received by the last mail we learn of the illness and death of the head of the Mormon Church and its peculiar institutions, Brigham Young. On the 23rd August, says a telegram to the *Bulletin*, he was siezed with violent choleraic symptoms after eating heartily of green corn. The attack was continued during the following Thursday and Friday. He slightly rallied, but on Saturday inflammation set in and he died on the following Tuesday. His funeral was announced for the Sunday after his death. His death appears to have caused profound and sincere grief to the most devoted Mormons, upon the doors of whose places of business crape was tied in mark of respect. Many Gentiles and unbelievers look upon his death as likely to break up the whole system of Mormonism, but the New York papers think that though dissensions may take place in the church, and disputes arise as to who shall succeed to the leadership, it seems probable that the Twelve Apostles, of whom John Taylor is the leader, will assume temporary control of the Saints. It was Brigham Young's request that one of his children, either Brigham Young, Jr. or John W. Young should succeed him. A latter despatch states that a meeting of the Apostles was held on the 5th September. Daniel H. Wells and John W. Young, counsellors to Brigham, were present to take, steps for the future management of the Mormon Church. It was arranged that if the counsellors were willing, a quorum of Apostles should assume the control. The meeting was perfectly amicable and it is supposed that the arrangement will be satisfactory to true Mormons generally. The virtual head of the Mormon Church is John Taylor, the first of the Apostles. A Committee has been appointed to manage financial matters until October 6th, when the semi-annual church conference will be held and trustees elected. Two of the twelve apostles who are at present in England supervising the publication of the book of Mormon in that country, have been summoned to return at once. It is stated that the Mormon dissenters at Polo, Illnois, who have chosen for their leader a son of Joe Smith, the founder of Mormonism, and who have always refused to acknowledge the divine authority of Brigham, claim that the Prophet's death was suicidal.

Brigham Young the deceased Prophet was seventy six years of age at the time of his death, having been born in 1801 at Whittingham in Vermont, New England. His father was a farmer in humble circumstances, and his son received little or no education. Brigham commenced life as a painter and glazier, and in 1832 joined the then small sect of the Mormons. He quickly rose to eminence and became one of the twelve Apostles, going in 1835 on a tour in search of proselytes to the new religion. He was remarkably zealous and successful, and received increased honours, accompanying the Saints who had increased to several thousands, in their exodus from their original settlement in Kirkland, Ohio, to Jackson County Missouri, then considered a point in the Far West whence they were not likely to be driven by advancing civilization. As the Saints increased in numbers they became aggressive and anxious to extend their territory, and hence arose those difficulties between them and the settlers which caused the former to retreat to Nauvoo in Illinois. In 1844, Joseph Smith the original Prophet and founder of the Mormon Church died and Brigham Young was elected to the position of "Prophet, Seer and Revelator." Troubles occurring at Nauvoo, Brigham Young announced that Providence had revealed to him that Salt Lake was to be the Promised Land of the Saints. Here therefore they made their way across hundreds of miles of frightful desert, harrassed by all the trials that hunger, thirst and hostile savages could inflict. Their journey was a terrible one and their passage was marked by the bones of the dead. In 1847 the foundations of Salt Lake City were laid. In 1847, a State Government was organized under the direction of Young, and application made to Washington for admission to the Union under the title of the State of Deseret. Congress refused the request, but when the Territory of Utah was organized in 1860 Young was appointed Governor for four years. In 1854, on the appointment of a Governor who was not a Mormon, Young refused any longer to acknowledge the authority of the Federal Government. A military force of 2,500 men was despatched to Salt Lake to coerce him into obedience, but the fact and ability of Young baffled all attempts at control. In 1858, a compromise was effected, and it was agreed that the Federal Government should be respected, and Young retain his power as President and Ruler of the Mormon Church. On the 8th of April last, he was 're-elected Prophet, Seer and Revelator of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in all the World, at the conference of the Mormon Church in Southern Utah. A recent writer in one of the New York journals thus describes the head of the Mormon hierarchy.

"He is six feet high, and uncommonly compact and well-muscled. He measures forty-four inches around the chest, and such is his breadth in mid-person that strangers who see him for the first time in his short, gray business coat, imagine him a rather "stumpy" man several inches shorter than he is. His head is of moderate size, with strong development of the basic and posterior regions of the cranium, and it is by no means lacking in anterior breadth. His hair is chestnut if not colored, abundant in growth, and combed in a pedantic style into a foretop to the right side, with somewhat of the lop of a rooster's comb. As regards his marital arrangements, the same writer says: He has nineteen wives; fifteen of these are his own for time and eternity; the other four are proxy wives, being widows of Joseph Smith. The children of their union with Brigham are credited to Joseph Smith, and go to swell his kingdom. All plural wives are known by their maiden names, to distinguish one from the other. The following is a correct list of Brigham's wives, in the order of their marriages: Mary Ann Angel, Lucy Decker, Emeline Free, Lucy Biglow, Zina D, Huntington, Susan Snivly, Margaret Pierce, Mrs. Twiss Emily Partridge, Martha Boker, Eliza Burgess, Eliza R. Snow, Harriet Barney, Amelia Folsom, Mary Van Cott and Ann Eliza Webb, the nineteenth and last. Brigham Young has forty-five living children the most of whom are grown and married. There are twenty-nine girls and sixteen boys in his family. Seven of Brigham's daughters taste the sweets of plural marriages. Two of the seven call Hiram B. Clawson husband; two are allied to George Thatcher, and two to Mark Croxall; the seventh is the second mate of Thomas Williams. Amelia Folsom is the only wife Brigham lives with at present. He has forsaken all for her. Upon this favorite wife is lavished all the care and attention the most devoted monogamist could possibly bestow upon his companion. In the president's household they have what is called ration day." Once a month each family receives five pounds of sugar, one pound of candles, a bar of soap, and a box of matches. The rule with all the Prophet's wives—except the favorite—is that all food beyond the plainest fare, and clothing except what nature demands for the protection of the person, the wife is expected to provide for herself and children.

In the mean time, as may well be imagined, the death of its leader has been the inauguration of a series of disputes, intrigues and dissenting movements in the Mormon Church. Although Taylor is the chief of the Apostles his chances for the leadership do not appear to be very good as he is "a slow and stubborn fanatic;" while Brigham's son John, called familiarly "Apostate Johnny," seems to lack that sanctity of character befitting his position, as it is stated that if there is to be any contest for the successorship "he could be seduced from it by the blandishments of a woman or delayed to admire the fine points of a horse." Assuredly most undesirable weaknesses in an Apostle or Chief Priest. It is therefore thought that "George Q. Cannon, the smooth, oily, shrewd delegate in Congress, undoubtedly stands the best show, because he is not only unobjectionable to the masses personally,"—we presume the writer means the feminine portion who are to be sealed to him,—"but because of his ability to figure and manipulate an election;" evidently a most necessary element in the training of a saint elect. It is very edifying to learn that on the day of the Prophet's funeral but little change was witnessed in the business portions of the city, and no more demonstrations of grief made than on the occasion of the death "of any other prominent business man." Every effort was made to bring to the city an immense crowd on the occasion of the funeral, railroad fares being reduced so as to afford opportunity to the poorest saint to attend the ceremony. On the occasion of the funeral the Tabernacle was draped and profusely decorated with flowers, the body being placed on an elevated platform. The hymns were sung by the Tabernacle choir of two hundred and fifty picked voices, and special prayers were offered, in the course of which Apostle Franklin D. Richards took occasion to thank God "that when He took Joseph Smith, He gave the Saints for a leader Brigham Young, one of the noblest and

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purest of the royal family of Heaven" which will be to most people an entirely new revelation of regality. Thousands were unable to obtain admission and altogether the Saints may be congratulated on having made the funeral as great a success as they desired.

The *San Francisco Bulletin*, from which most of the above facts are gleaned, has the following remarks on the death of the Prophet and its probable effect on the future of Mormonism :—

"The history of Brigham Young is the history of Mormonism. He made the Church a living and powerful community. By introducing terror and superstition, by adopting the arts of modern civilisation and the devices of mediæval tyranny, he succeeded in establishing a compact, self-supporting, bigoted and loyal community. As head of that band of assassins called the Danites, he is credited with mercilessly removing all suspected persons from his path. Treason against the Church he made a capital crime. Young introduced the doctrine and practice of polygamy, and employed it to strengthen his hold upon his fanatical followers. Through his missionaries he invited immigration from all parts of the earth, and by enforcing frugality and inculcating industry and perseverance he carved a paradise out of the desert, and instituted a distinct nationality, with ideas, and faith, and habits, and aspirations, all its own, and which must be pronounced as alien to the principals of republican government.

* * *

If Mormonism should go on increasing as rapidly in the future as it has in the last twenty-five years, it would be the dominant religion of the world in a few centuries. In a social point of view, it may be pronounced one of the most violent reactions that has ever taken place. It has not gone back a century or two, but two or three thousand years. It enlisted in its service the most brutal instincts. It was projected on the lust of man and the weakness of women. To secure the rank of a religion it provided itself with a sacred Book. All religions have inspired volumes. The Bhuddists have their Vedas, the Mohammedans the Koran, and Christians the Bible. So the Mormons have the Book of Mormon, said to have been found on a holy mountain, and to have been inscribed on plates of gold.

But the contrivance was not as clever as it might have been. The volume from a literary point of view, is beneath criticism If anything, it is a parody on the Bible, badly executed. It would perhaps be unfair to say it contained nothing of value in a moral point of view. Smith was more of a fanatic than an imposter. There are consequently many devout and religious sentiments in it. But though a certain amount of historical shrewdness and not a little knowledge of human nature were manifested in the establishment of this strange *cultus*, two points were left unguarded, which cannot fail to work its speedy overthrow. No provision was made for the succession. The caliphs followed in a long line from Mahomet, ever increasing in power and magnificance. Mormonism, because of this defect, is bound to go on splitting into fragments, until nothing is left of it. During the life-time of Brigham Young there was a claimant in the person of the son of Joseph Smith, the real founder of the creed. Now three or four factions, each demanding the supremacy, are becoming distinctly visible.

If the Mormons were relieved of the outside control of the General Government the regular outcome under these circumstances would be a civil war in which one aspirant would gain the victory, and having extirpated his rivals, would found a ruling house. But nothing of the kind is possible for the Mormons. The General Government will allow no internecine strife either in Salt Lake or anywhere else. The second error was in locating in the midst of a powerful and strongly antagonistic people. But when the valley of Salt Lake was reached the wildest fancy would never have dreamed that in a few years thereafter the great republic would extend from ocean to ocean, enveloping the nascent religion in its almost miraculous growth.

On the discovery of gold in California the Mormons should have moved to some island or group of islands in the Pacific. There they would have had a chance to grow up unmolested; to develope a commerce and consolidate their strength. There is reason to believe that the heads of the Mormon Church have for a long time been casting about for some escape from the geographical trap into which they have fallen. Rumor had it that at one time they had their eyes turned toward the Sandwich Islands; at another to Northern Mexico, but nothing ever came of it. Perhaps the dead prophet could not bring himself to part with the rich possessions which he had acquired in the centre of the Continent. His religious enthusiasm was restrained by his avarice. But all the questions which he left unsettled must now seek an immediate solution.

We commence in to-day's issue, to be concluded in our next number, the publication of the report on Japanese Finance by Mr. Mounsey, Secretary to the British Legation at Yedo, which has appeared in a Blue Book. Mr. Mounsey has thoroughly investigated the condition of the Finances of the country, and his Report is the most complete that has appeared. Indeed, as he himself says, no one has ever before attempted to present the facts of Japanese Finance as they actually exist. It will possess especial value for all who have dealings with this country, showing, as it does in detail, the methods of taxation, the particulars of expenditure, the amount of the public debt, and general position and prospects of the national income. We now merely call attention to it, as we intend shortly to notice it at length.

While Tôkiô is suffering nightly from the depredations of armed marauders, Yokohama is at present the happy hunting ground of petty thieves. We are speaking of the native town. On many of the side streets, in fact any where off the line of gas lit and much frequented thoroughfares, have these rogues inaugurated a reign of terror. An old woman, trudging home with her little bundle and lantern, is tripped up and robbed of whatever she may be carrying, some of her outer garments also probably being snatched off. A child going for a pot of *saké* is waylaid and made to give up the few cents it may have. So bad has it become in some parts, that women and children are afraid to move out after nightfall. But the most elaborate piece of petty swindling that we have heard of for many a day was told us recently by a Japanese friend. A well dressed Japanese took up his quarters at a tea-house in Kanagawa a few days ago, giving out that he was a road contractor and that he had obtained the contract to repair the roads near the railway station, and therefore required a number of coolies to work upon them. As it was known that these roads were to be mended and the rate of pay promised was good, thirty five cents a day, there was no lack of applications from all parts. About sixty men were engaged and told to present themselves at the tea-house at daylight on a certain morning. This they did, and the worthy contractor than ordered them to proceed to the Railway Station there to wait until he should come and set them to work. He likewise promised them each a *shirushi-banten* (working coat with the contractor's badge marked on the back) and intimated that if those who had any little bundles, or small amounts of money, or changes of clothes, liked to leave them at the tea-house, he would see that they were properly taken care of, and that it would be safer than leaving them at the road side or at any unknown house. As many of the poor fellows had come from a distance, they joyfully accepted this offer and thanked their lucky stars for giving them so thoughtful a master. So leaving all their little belongings behind them, they trustfully went to the appointed place, and patiently waited for the appearance of the contractor. Hours passed in weary waiting and he came not. It was therefore deemed advisable that some of their number should go to the tea-house and respectfully enquire the reason of the delay. To their earnest questions they received answer that the gentleman had left shortly after his workmen, and had gone away in a *jinrikisha* with a large bundle. "And the clothes?" "He had taken everything away with him." And so it was. The dastardly scoundrel had bolted with all the poor wretches' clothes, and left them half naked, penniless and hungry to find their way home, sadder and wiser men, as best they might. We trust the fellow will be caught and meet with his full deserts. He has, so far, successfully carried out a trick by which he may possibly have made ten or fifteen dollars, and which it must have required many a long hour's deliberation to perfect.

We are authorized to state that the Ladies' Tennis and Croquet Club has made an arrangement with the Cricket Club, by which they obtain the use of the Cricket Ground for Tennis on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays during the three remaining months of the year. Play will commence on the ground for the first time on Wednesday next, the 10th instant.

We are glad to be able to state that the cases of cholera for the past day or two have shown a marked decrease in Yokohama. The following is the latest official return of the progress of the disease in the Kanagawa *ken* :—

October 5.

New Cases.....	21	16 male, ...	15 Yokohama,
		5 female ...	6 elsewhere.
Died	11	7 male, ...	10 Yokohama,
		4 female ...	1 elsewhere.
Recovered.....	7	4 male, ...	6 Yokohama,
		3 female ...	1 elsewhere.

The total number of cases up to the present time have been 574, of which 233 died, 181 recovered and 160 remain under treatment. Unfortunately, while there are signs of decrease in Yokohama, the disease appears to be extending through the country. So far it seems to follow the sea line, and makes itself most felt in many of the coast low-lying districts, where influences are most favourable to its develop-

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ment. Still there is every ground for hope that we shall be spared any more serious cause for alarm than we have already experienced. In the settlement the excellent measures that have been carried out and the excessive sanitary precautions taken cannot but be productive of the best effect. It is all very well for some of us to indulge in nervous laughter over the immense expenditure of chloride of lime, and carbolic acid, and other disinfectants, with which the whole air of the settlement and bluff is redolent, but the community can afford to be laughed at for exercising common sense, and for taking sound measures for prevention instead of trusting to the doubtful chances of a cure.

Shooting licences will be issued to applicants by the *Kencho* about the middle of next week. The season extends from the 15th October to the 15th April inclusive, and the fee for a licence is the same as it was last season, viz, ten *yen*. A personal application at the *Kencho* is requisite for those who desire to obtain a licence, as the covenant required by the authorities has to be signed.

Admiral Semmes, the famous commander of the Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, whose acts during the American civil war led to difficulties between England and the United States which were only settled by the Geneva Conference died at Point Clear, Alabama, on the 30th August.

Owing to the great amount of other matter which must find a place in this week's issue, the concluding portion of "Another Chapter of Japanese History," commenced in our last number, must stand over until next Saturday.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 1st.

From 12 p.m. on Saturday, the 29th instant, to 12 p.m. on Sunday, thirteen deaths occurred from cholera in Yokohama, and eight deaths in other localities in Kanagawa *ken*.

The O. S. S. steamer *Ulysses* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 20th instant. She brings the passengers of the *Agamemnon* and *Anchises*.

The Imperial Prince was named Yukihito on Saturday last, but he will more commonly be called Také-no-Miya, as he was born in the palace of Také.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Amongst the various reports as to the way in which Saigo came by his death is the following:—On the defeat of the rebels at Shiroyama, their commander attempted to make his escape in a *kago* with a body guard of ten men, but they were soon surrounded by the Imperial troops so that flight was impossible. Upon this Saigo committed suicide, and his guards cut off his head and hid it, but the Imperialists soon after discovered it.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

It is reported that all the large entrance gates of the Tôkiô castle which still remain standing will be shortly removed.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

In all 62 cases of cholera have been reported to the Tôkiô *Fu* as having occurred from the 18th to the 27th instant, 17 of which cases have proved fatal.

The amount that the *Okurasho* has spent on the present war from its commencement to the 24th instant, is over 37,153,454 *yen*.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Preparations are being made to render the castle moats from Shiwodome at Shinbashi to Tameike (near the *Kobusho*) passable for boats.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Police sergeant Matsuyama will be sent to Kôchi *ken* with fifty policemen.

The Government has notified to the Departments of the Navy and Army, and Bureaus of Police and History, that they are to make known the names and particulars of all those who fell in the cause of the Government at the time of the Restoration, and in all the subsequent engagements that have since taken place.

Tuesday, 2nd.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Tibre*, with French Mails on board to the 26th August, will leave Hongkong to-day at noon.

The U. S. S. *Tennessee*, from Hakodate, arrived in the Bay during the night, and has anchored a few miles outside the lightship.

The M. B. Co.'s steamer *Atago Maru* arrived in port yesterday at noon. She left Uwajima, a port in Kochi *ken* on the Bungo channel, with a body of 1,200 men, part of the Tôkiô police force which was stationed in Shikoku, and after calling at Kobe proceeded to Shinagawa where she landed the men.

From an eye-witness we have obtained some particulars of the battle fought on the 24th ultimo against the rebels at Kagoshima, which resulted in their total defeat.

The Imperial forces, numbering some 15,000 men, made a simultaneous attack on their opponents, and capturing some of their batteries, turned the guns on the rebels, who, thus taken between a cross fire were almost annihilated, and although fighting against overwhelming odds made a desperate but unavailing resistance before they finally succumbed. The day after the engagement the dead were brought in from the battle field for identification, and then it was that the bodies of Kirino, Beppu and Hemmi were recognized, as they were laid out side by side near a large trench which had been dug for the reception of the fallen. Kirino's body bore evidence of his personal share in the bloody encounter of the previous day, as it was covered with wounds, his death having apparently been caused by a dreadful wound on the right temple from the fragment of a shell. The bodies of the other rebel leaders were likewise covered with wounds. Close to the body of Kirino lay the headless trunk of a tall well-formed man, with a bullet wound near the heart and a sword stab in the stomach. The clear white skin indicated that the body was that of a *samurai*, though it was clothed in the garb of a labourer or coolie. While some discussion was taking place among the officers of the Imperial Army as to whether the body was that of Saigo or not, some soldiers came in carrying a head, which fitted this trunk. The face showed signs of having been recently shaved, and the eyes were bound with a red cloth. Many were inclined to think that the head and trunk were those of Saigo, but still some doubt was expressed by those who knew that the rebel leader was in the habit of adopting many disguises, and that on several occasions during the war he had been personated by others.

Few rebels escaped from the sanguinary engagement of the 24th. About 125 prisoners were taken, the most of whom were badly wounded.

The *Akébono Shimbun* says that a telegram has been received from the Special Court at Nagasaki, announcing that Oyama Tsunayoshi, the late Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, was on the 29th ultimo at 6 a.m. sentenced to decapitation, and we have since heard that the sentence was immediately carried out.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The troops now in Kagoshima *ken* will first be returned by the Government transports to Kobe, whence they will be forwarded to their respective destinations either by land or by sea.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

A telegram has been received announcing that H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, having now completed his duties, will, after paying a visit to the Special Court at Nagasaki, and staying for a time at Osaka, shortly return to the capital.

The insurrection having been suppressed, all the troops and police will be withdrawn from Kiushiu, but in order to garrison the Kagoshima *ken*, three regiments of infantry and two thousand five hundred policemen will be sent down for that special duty.

H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army, has notified the Governor of Kagoshima *ken* to the following effect:—

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"It has already been made known, that all those who through thoughtlessness joined the rebel cause and resisted the Imperial authority, but who, on repenting of their actions, had given themselves up to the Imperialists and confessed their crimes, were either to be treated with clemency or acquitted altogether. Now it appears that some of the rebels who had concealed themselves, have given in their submission on seeing that they could no longer elude detection. You are hereby authorized to make known throughout the *ken*, that those rebels who fail to make their submission or or before the 30th September, will be treated with the utmost rigour of the law."

Wednesday, 3rd.

THE REGATTA.

The Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club were most fortunate in the weather yesterday for their Autumn regatta, which was more favourable than can generally be expected for aquatics at this port. We are pleased at being able to congratulate the Club on a marked improvement as regards punctuality, as on this occasion there was only a delay of three-quarters of an hour in starting the first event, the interport race for Canton fours. This was, of course, the race of the day, and was more especially interesting as being the first time that Tôkiô has figured as a "port." A good start was effected, Tôkiô getting a decided advantage, the rival boat obtaining a lead of nearly a couple of lengths. The Tôkiô crew were rowing 37 strokes a minute from the start, which rate they maintained over half the course, and then fell to 36, whereas the Yokohama crew kept steadily to 33 strokes throughout. When the Yokohama crew had settled down to work it became apparent what the result of the race would be. Shortly after passing the P. M. Co.'s wharf they put on a spurt and at once lessened the distance between themselves and their opponents. Without distressing themselves they drew level off the French hatoba, and shortly afterwards passed the Tôkiô boat, and with a final spurt to show what they could do if necessary, finished easy winners by two lengths. Stroke is by far the best oar among a crew who all row well. The style of No. 3 might be improved with great advantage; if he does well as it is, he might do better if be tried. Bow and No. 3 were the best men in the Tôkiô boat. The stroke was evidently not in such good condition as he ought to have been. The distance was a full nautical mile, and the race was rowed in 7 mins. 41 secs.

YOKOHAMA.

	st.	lbs.	
Bow.—A. Milsom	11	3	
2.—J. J. Dare	10	8	
3.—G. Hamilton	12	8	...1
Stroke.—A. H. Dare	10	12	
Cox.—A. H. C. Haselwood	9	7	

TÔKIÔ.

	st.	lbs.	
Bow.—F. W. Strange	10	7	
2.—E. B. Paul	12	7	
2.—C. J. Manning	12	6	...2
Stroke.—H. J. Gorman	12	—	
Cox.—G, Bachelder	8	10	

The crews were nearly equal as regards weight, Tôkiô having a slight advantage. Judging from what has been effected by the Tôkiô Club during the short time it has been in existence, we expect they will put forward a crew next spring which will make the task of Yokohama more difficult of repetition.

The pair-oared race between Yokohama and Tôkiô had to be given up owing to the collapse of the Tôkiô stroke, so that a scratch race for double sculls was got up instead.

DOUBLE SCULLS.

F. W. Strange, 1 G. Hamilton, stroke H. B. Henley, cox.	1
C. P. Hall, 1 J. J. Dare, stroke A. H. C. Haselwood, cox.	2

The start was from the P. M. Co.'s wharf, and almost immediately Hamilton took such a lead that he had the race entirely his own way and won easily by several lengths. Time 6 mins., 11½ secs.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The *Kencho* of Kôchi has notified that whenever any persons under that *ken*, whether *samurai* or *heimin*, are discovered in possession of firearms, swords or other arms, the same should at once be made known to the authorities.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The Branch War Office at Osaka sent one million *yen* to Kagoshima on the 25th ultimo.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

All the troops returning from Kagoshima will land at Shinagawa instead of at this port as it was expected.

Thursday, 4th.

Admiral Patterson, U.S.N,, arrived by the *City of Peking* yesterday, and hoisted his flag on board the *Tennessee* during the afternoon, under a salute from that vessel and the Russian flag-ship *Boyan.*

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Our reporter at Kiôto informs us by a telegram, despatched at 1 p.m. on the 2nd instant, that a collision occured between a special train proceeding from Kobe and an ordinary train running from Kiôto, and that the boilers exploded, wounding and killing many.

Police Inspector Hagiwara, who was in Bungo, has returned as far as Shimonoseki with eight hundred policemen, and will proceed to Tôkiô at the earliest convenience.

From the *Osaka Nippo.*

The Kumamoto garrison hitherto consisted of six regiments, but hereafter the force will be increased to the extent of nine regiments.

A branch of the Kumamoto garrison will be established at Kagoshima so soon as the troops now occupying the *ken* withdraw.

Of the sixty-five officers who belonged to the Imperial Guards at the commencement of the war there are now only three fit for duty, the rest having been killed or disabled by wounds.

From 21st to the 26th ultimo, eleven persons in all died of cholera at Osaka.

Friday, 5th.

By the *Tokio Maru* yesterday Generals Nodzu, Yamada and Oyama returned from the South, and proceeded to Tôkiô during the afternoon.

Major-General Saigo and forty other officers of the Imperial Army, are to be entertained to-day by the Department of the Imperial Household at a banquet at Hamagoten.

H. M. S. *Thistle* arrived safely at Ningpo on the 21st September.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The number of officials on night duty at the Tôkiô *Fucho* had been increased from three to seven, owing to the prevalence of cholera in the city.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

H. I. H. Arisugawa no Miya will return to Tôkiô on the 6th. His Highness arrived at Kiôto from the South on the 3rd instant.

A building is to be erected for the accommodation of the *Okurasho* at a cost of 18,000 *yen.*

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Thirteen cases of cholera were reported to the various police stations at Tôkiô as having occurred on the 3rd instant, of which nine proved fatal.

Saturday, 6th.

Mr. K. A. Burnell, who is well known in America as an Evangelical preacher, arrived here from San Francisco by the *City of Peking*, and purposes holding a series of special religious services during next week, full particulars of which appear in our advertising columns.

A Cricket match was played yesterday which was supposed to be a return game of "Tall *vs.* Short," but partook more of

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the nature of a scratch match. The "Short" could make no effective stand against their opponents, and only scored 59, a total which was beaten by "Tall" with only three wickets down.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kobe on the 4th instant, announces that about five thousand men among the troops are now suffering from cholera. Medical men were immediately sent down by the War, Educational and Imperial Household Departments, who had to proceed overland as there was no steamer leaving on that day.

[This statement is hardly credible.—ED. *J.M.D.A.*]

Four regiments of infantry will be left to guard the town of Kagoshima, under the command of Lieut.-General Tani.

As a garrison is to be stationed at Nobeoka in Hiuga, fifty-four carpenter have been sent from Osaka to construct barracks.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Iwamura, the Governer of Kagoshima *ken*, has requested the Central Government to send down the remainder of the fifty thousand *koku* of rice, so that it may be paid to the *shizoku* in lieu of pensions.

The residence of Tokugawa Iyemichi at Akasaka, Tôkiô, is about to be purchased by the Department of the Imperial Household for twenty thousand *yen*, in order to serve as a residence for the recently born Prince Take-no-Miya.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

After the return of H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya and troops from the seat of war, a special service in commemoration of the success of the Imperial arms will be held at Yetchiu-jima, near Tsukiji, at which H. M. the Mikado will be present.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 30th September, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,365.76
Merchandise, &c.	$ 917.81
Total	$7,283.57

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,131.02
Merchandise, &c.	$1,027.00
Total	$8,158.02

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING SEPTEMBER, 1877.

Class of Patients.	Remained Aug. 31st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Sept. 30th.	Total Treated.
1st	—	1	—	—	1	1
2nd	1	—	—	—	1	1
3rd	4	8	6	—	6	12
4th	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charity	3	—	—	—	3	3
Total	8	9	6	—	11	17

STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.
Surgeon-in-charge.

A memorial from the Governor of Yunnan, in the *Gazette* of the 1st September, is curiously suggestive of the squeezing that may occur in China, during disturbed times. General Yang Yuh-ko, late commanding the province of Yunnan, has not only foregone a debt of Tls. 400,000 due to him by Government for pay of troops, at the close of the insurrection, but has founded and liberally endowed a college in Tali-fu, before retiring into private life. It can hardly be supposed that he had really disbursed Tls. 400,000 out of his private means, and has surrendered the claim to repayment. The inference, then, is that this represents the margin beyond which it was injudicious to press his claim for pay for troops supposed to be under his banner, and that he has succeeded in amassing a sufficient fortune without this sum.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

HEALTH-HUNTING ABOUT YOKOHAMA.

IT may be that a sound body is not absolutely essential to soundness of mind, but there can be no doubt that our pleasure in life depends in a very large measure upon the degree of health we may enjoy, and that man's capacity for brainwork even, so far at all events as quantity is concerned, is in direct proportion to the vigour of his physical organization. In a community such as ours there can be but few idlers; we are almost all workers, and since the multiplication of mails and the establishment of telegraphic communication with Europe and China that latter years have witnessed,—tolerably hard workers. The hours of business here are as long as—if not longer than—in London, and we have far fewer holidays than our more fortunate countrymen whose happy destiny keeps them within the four seas. In addition, a large section of the community have much greater responsibilities cast upon them than would be incurred in the routine of business in England, and difficulties have often to be faced and surmounted without the possibility of recourse to such aid and counsel as would commonly be at hand, or not far distant, in an English commercial centre. The monotony of existence, too, is extreme; the political and social changes that are taking place around us necessarily awake but a feeble interest in the major part of the community, while only far off echoes of the great events that are convulsing Europe reach us, and we can but now and then catch a faint footfall of the immense march of intellect and civilization—onwards, we may be sure, on the whole, though to an unknown and sometimes half-dreaded goal—so specially characteristic of the present century. The distractions of society increase rather than lessen its dullness. We move in an eternal circle of similar dinners, where a constant succession of similar dishes destroys the palate, while the everlasting outpour of similar talk interlarded with more than twice told jokes and stories, blunts the intellect with wearisome repetition. In public and private we see the same faces day after day, until beauty itself loses somewhat of its charm, and even official dignity declines towards the commonplace of ordinary men. In our theatre the same actors act and re-act the same pieces, and the same lyres are twanged by the same kindly artists in the ears of unchanged audiences. So runs our life from year to year, and every year is duller than the last, until at length we find ourselves metamorphosed into a callous race almost denuded of nationality by the waves of eventless time, and lulled into intellectual sleep by the absence of all healthy stimulus to mental exertion. Of course, the community is in no way responsible for this state of things; it is the sufferer by, not the creator of a monotony due almost entirely to the necessary isolation from the political, literary and social movement of Europe, in which we live.

Against the depression caused by this lethargic invariability, and the lowering of mental and bodily vigour and tone induced by it, and by the worry specially incidental to existence under the conditions of life in Japan, we seem to possess but one remedy—change of air and scene: and the sensible remarks of Dr. Burney Yeo, in an instructive and interesting article in the last *Fortnightly Review* upon the advantages of such a change, we cannot too strongly recommend to the attention of our readers. We can only regret that no such resorts as those which he describes in glowing colours are within our reach, but although we

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cannot breathe the pure keen air of Engadine valleys or inhale the invigorating breezes that blow across Blankenberghe beaches, there are hills and shores within attainable distance that offer similar, if not equal, benefits to those who are jaded by the worry or wearied by the monotony of life in the East. We have, we may be sure, a choice of many places where a renewal of health and vigour might be sought with a fair chance of being found, but except to a few of the more adventurous among us, these remain for the most part unknown. It is a pity that visitors to unfrequented localities are so chary of imparting their experiences to the public, and we shall gladly open our columns to the reception of any notes of travel we may be favoured with. On the opposite coast, and between Uraga and Yenoshima, there are doubtless many pleasant seaside resorts, and Hakone and Ohoyama are, we may be certain, neither the sole nor the best hill stations where a refuge might be found from the heats of summer. The localities most frequented, too, such as Yenoshima and Hakone, might be turned to much better account than they actually are. The low sand hills that line the shores of the wide bay between Katase and the point where the path leaves the beach for Daibutsu, offer numerous excellent situations for seaside residences open to the south-westerly breezes in the warmer seasons and sheltered from the cold northerly winds of winter. In front the vast expanse of the waters of the Pacific for thousands of miles is hardly broken by an island, and with the beach of pure sand backed by a rampart of low dunes, we have the best possible combination of hygienic conditions, while landwards a succession of wooded glens and valleys includes an unending variety of pretty walks. A more salubrious or charming spot for residence during all but the hottest months of the year can hardly be imagined, and it possesses the additional recommendation of being within easy distance of Yokohama. If anything like united action were possible in the community, it would entail but little difficulty and expense to provide proper accommodation, better in every respect, and in the long run less costly than what is obtainable in the village of Yenoshima. So, too, the lake of Hakone might be made a much pleasanter place of refuge in the summer months, if the proprietors of the principal inns in the village could be induced to remove to the other end of the lake, where the broad open valley of Senkoku-hara would advantageously replace the closed hollow at the bottom of which the present village of Hakone lies, and which is too often nothing less than a trap to catch cloud, mist and rain. As a place of residence, however, the seaside is—in Japan at least, and so far as the requirements of the majority of the foreign community are concerned—preferable to any of the known hill stations, none of which are sufficiently elevated or sufficiently free from mist and rain, to offer any such advantages as are to be found in the Alps, the Jura, the Tyrol or the Pyrenees. The coolness, especially, of the nights in such places as Hakone during the summer heats, is, however, a great temptation. But the most sure way of turning the mountain districts in Japan to good account, is to make them the scene of excursions on foot, and the benefit derived from a trip to the hills will generally be found to be in proportion to the tale of climb peaks and passes recorded in the pedestrian's note-book. The merchant or the professional man, fagged with the multiplicity of daily cares, and unrelieved by any distractions in the monotony of social life, will find the irritation and depression of his nervous system calmed and removed as he surveys the varied aspects that nature presents to him in her wilder moods, toils up the rugged pass or steep mountain slope, hears the murmur of the wind among the forests that clothe the hill sides, or listens to the babble of the noisy stream that gives life to almost every narrow glen. The very physical labour will, if no unwise strain is put upon his energies, become a pleasure rather than a toil, the feeling of vigour engendered by the easy swing of a rapid walk is in the highest degree delightful, and the constant change of place and scene acts as a powerful restorative where bodily or mental tone has become impaired, through functional rather than organic change. To the naturalist, the artist, and the student of Japanese life and manners,—nay, even to learned lexicographers, the holiday is a still more real one, for they may each and all be sure of lighting upon more or fewer interesting novelties in their respective pursuits. We cannot, however, too strongly advise those who seek health and strength among the hills, to burden themselves as little as possible with impedimenta, especially in the shape of provisions. A little experience will soon enable the traveller to select among Japanese dishes what are most suitable to his European palate, and a small store of bacon, American corned beef or German army sausage, with, perhaps, a few biscuits or a piece of cheese, may easily be carried as welcome additions to the ordinary fare of country inns. Mountaineering, as Dr. BURNEY YEO well remarks, most benefits those whose nervous energies require restoration. Where the organic functions are interfered with either through change of tissue or otherwise than by the mere wear and tear of life, the seaside is the best resort. We ought, perhaps, to have prefaced our remarks with this distinction, but as PASCAL says,

"La dernière chose qu'on trouve en faisant un ouvrage
"est de savoir celle qu'il faut mettre la première."

The *Peking Gazette* of the 1st September makes amusing reference to derelictions of duty on the part of the late Acting Governor-General of Yünnan and Kweichow, and of Tso Tsung-tang, the Governor-General of Kansuh. Certain Censors seem to constitute a special Board, at Peking, to secure exact adherence to official routine and name penalties when faults are detected. But the absurdity of making these punishments real, in the case of high officials, seems to have been so self-evident that certain nominal salaries (which are never drawn), and nominal honours (which are conferred only as food for penalties) have been instituted, for the said Board to play with.—Accordingly, if ever Tsen Yuying is re-appointed to office, he is to be docked one year of this salary, for some technical error, and Tso Tsung-tang is degraded one step of honorary rank for some other equally flagrant wrong. And both culprits, we presume, will grunt and smile on receipt of the news, and feel very much as though the formality had been left out.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

Our Wuchang correspondent tells us what has been done by the mandarins in consequence of the recent outrage upon certain missionaries in that city. Twenty-nine men seem to have been arrested, of whom eight only cou'd be implicated; and these have since been kept in prison. No sentence of any kind has yet been passed against them; but, as our correspondent suggests, the mere imprisonment in a Chinese gaol is in itself a severe punishment.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

The *Foochow Herald* hears that the line of telegraph between Takow and Taiwan-foo is really about to be commenced. The entire *matériel* necessary to its completion has, it believes, been landed. A railway between these two places is also talked of, but there are innumerable difficulties in the way of its accomplishment which tax even the energy of Ting Futai.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

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CONFESSION OF OYAMA TSUNAYOSHI, THE LATE GOVERNOR OF KAGOSHIMA.

("*Chôya Shimbun*," *October 2nd, 3rd, and 4th*, 1877.)

"A Mr. Honda Masazane of Nagasaki has forwarded us the following as the confession of Oyama Tsunayoshi, the late Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, and although we cannot guarrantee its credibility we publish it. Oyama's estate produced 136 *koku* per annum, and he was besides in the receipt of a pension of 800 *koku* as a reward for meritorious deeds. He was aged fifty-two years and seven months.

"After leaving Tôkiô for Kagoshima *ken* in December 1877, I reached the latter place on the 27th of that month in company with Hayashi, Junior Vice-Minister of the Home Department. When Hayashi again left Kagoshima I accompanied him as far as the district of Takayama, in the province of Osumi, arriving there on the 18th January, 1877. I parted from Hayashi on the 21st, and commenced my return to Kagoshima the next day, where I arrived on the 25th, and on the 26th resumed my at the *Kencho*. On the morning of the 30th January I received intelligence that on the previous night about thirty disorderly persons had broken into the magazine of the Army Department in the village of Kusamurota, and had seized the powder there. I at once sent Police Sergeant Nakajima Takehiko to investigate the matter with the officers belonging to the magazine. That same night, about 12 o'clock, a *Tai-i* (Captain) named Shinnô Gunpachi came to my house and informed me that about one thousand men had again visited the magazine and carried off more powder, and begged that I would take the matter in hand and send a force to protect the magazine. Shinnô then withdrew, saying that he would further consult with Nakajima Takehiko. I then immediately went to the *Kencho*, and saw on the road much powder being conveyed away by *jinrikisha* or by pack-horses. I sent the officials who were at the *Kencho*, that night, to summon 12 or 13 police sergeants. By this time Nakajima Takehiko arrived, called me into a room where we were alone, and then told me that on account of the discovery of a monstrous plot, the Private School party had taken up arms and were then engaged in carrying away the Government powder. He said that the reason of the outbreak was that Nakahara Hisao, and twenty-one others who were in the service of the Bureau of Police, and who had been in Kagoshima since December, had been discovered plotting to cause dissension among the Private School party, to assassinate Saigo and then call upon the Kumamoto garrison troops and utterly annihilate the members of the Private School. This plot was overheard by a spy while Nakahara Hisao was relating it to an old friend of his named Taniguchi Tôda, and information at once given to the Private School party. When this came to the ears of Kirino Toshiaki and Shinowara Kunitoshi, they immediately went to Takayama, in Osumi, where Saigo was residing, and after repeated consultations they decided to proceed to Tôkiô at the head of the troops formerly under their command. Then Nakajima and the police sergeants present said that it was their duty to arrest Nakahara and the others implicated, and immediately left the *Kencho*. Shortly afterwards the Kirino brothers and Shinowara came to the *Kencho* and informed me of the existence of this plot. They further requested, that as they would shortly call upon Saigo to proceed to the capital at the head of the troops, that they should be supplied with the necessary money and provisions. I, knowing that money would be the first necessity for Saigo to collect troops for this expedition, wrote a letter with my own hand to Hirata Toyoji, a member of a company called Shôkei-sha at Nagasaki, and sent the same to him by one Hatanaka Genzayemon. The letter was to the following effect :—"A plot to assassinate General Saigo has been discovered, and consequently he will at once proceed to the capital at the head of his troops. I have therefore to request that you will forward to me at once the twenty thousand *yen* which are deposited with Kasano Kumakitchi, to cover the expenses of the expedition. At all events, send at once as much money as you can procure, and borrow thirty or forty thousand *yen* from Kumakitchi. The people of the *Ken* are now as much excited as at the time of the Restoration. For further particulars I refer you to Hatanaka."

I told Hatanaka that the people were in a great state of excitement, as he himself could see, and that Saigo would probably start from Kagoshima about the 12th or 13th of February. I directed him to caution Hirata to be careful of the letter I had sent him, as it must be kept secret.

On the same day Sugeno, a Lieutenant of the Navy, came to the *Kencho* and informed me that a large number of armed men had made an attack upon the dockyard the night previous, and breaking into the several godowns had taken possession of arms, ammunition, etc. He therefore requested the *Kencho* to afford him the requisite assistance, and if this could not he done, he would apply for help to the Kumamoto garrison. I, thinking that if application were made to the Kumamoto garrison the Satsuma troops might be attacked unexpectedly, therefore informed him that I would render him ample assistance. After he had retired, I sent a letter to one Awoyama, ordering him to protect the docks. Awoyama answered, that as the remaining powder had been soaked with water by Sugeno, all was now safe. On the 2nd February the *Saibansho* sent a letter informing the Government of the seizure of the powder, and thinking that the *Kencho* should do the same, I ordered Shibuya Kuniyasu and Nakamura Kaneyuki of the *Kencho* to take a despatch to a vessel that was to leave that day, informing the Home Minister of the whole affair. I stated in this despatch that some men unknown had stolen Government property from the godowns within the dockyards at Iso, and that I was then engaged in strictly investigating the matter with a view to arrest those implicated.

I have been questioned about this despatch, but I was very busy at the time, and it was writen for me by one Iwafuji Hiroshi of the *Kencho*, and sent away immediately. The statement made therein, through press of business, was incorrect, but it was not written for the purpose of deceiving the Home Minister, or to prevent the Government from taking prompt steps to suppress the outbreak.

Although the 5th of the same month (February) was a Sunday, and therefore a holiday, I ordered Minoda Nagayoshi, Kamada Masanao and others to collect together all the Government monies then in the *ken*, which were the reserve funds to meet any extraordinary expenditure, the ordinary annual allowance, and the monies that the *Kencho* was in charge of for the *Mombusho* (Educational Department), the *Okurasho* (Finance Department), and the local taxes which had been collected. This was at once done. I also sent Terada Moriyuki, and Hamajima Shinsuki to the branch *Kencho* at Miyazaki, in Hiuga, with orders to do the same there. The result of these orders was that a total amount of one hundred and twenty or thirty thousand *yen* were collected, and adding to this sum twenty-one or twenty-two thousand *yen* that were placed in the care of the *Kencho* for the magazine and dockyard, I then handed the whole sum to Saigo and his party. On the 6th a letter came from Saigo announcing that he had arrived at his home in Kagoshima, and as he desired to see me, requested that I would meet him at the Private School. On the 7th I had an interview with Saigo, who said to me, "Had I been here I should, in all "probablity, have prevented the members of the Private School "from acting so recklessly as to take possession of the Government "powder by force. But now the die is cast, and matters must "take their course." Saigo further said that he had discovered that there was no mistake as to Nakahara and others having been sent by Kawaji, at the order of Okubo, to carry out some plot, so that he had decided to proceed to the capital with his former troops, and demand an explanation from Okubo. I then told him that some trouble might arise if his intention should not be made known to all the *Fu*, *Ken*, and garrisons on his route to the capital. Saigo replied by saying that he would send me a draft of the notification he intended to issue, and requested me to allow the *Kencho* to undertake the distribution of the same, and also to make known to the Central Government the confessions of Nakahara and others. All this I consented to do. On the 11th of the same month I sent Imafuji to the Private School for the draft of the notice, but Saigo did not give it, though he sent instead the confession of Nakahara and twenty-one others, with the intimation that they (Nakahara and others) would be compelled to affix their seals afterwards. On reading the confessions I perceived that they were not inconsistent with the plot related to me by Takehiko, and I became convinced of the truth of it. After correcting such parts of the confessions as was requisite, I sent them back to Saigo by Imafugi, and Saigo then forwarded certain drafts of documents, one of which was a despatch to be sent by the *Kencho* to the Government, stating that permission had been given Saigo and others to proceed to the capital. The other was the notification of Saigo's proceedings, which was to be issued by the *Kencho* to the *Fu*, *Ken* and garrisons on the way. Copies of these drafts were then immediately made out, and thirty-one messengers were appointed to distribute them, and money for their expenses given them by the *Kencho*. I told them that if they should meet with any obstruction upon their way, they should immediately apply for assistance to the police authorities of whatever *ken* they then happened to be in. These messengers set out on the 14th. This was done for the purpose of making known the state of feel-

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ing in Satsuma and to incite the sympathy of the people. For this reason messengers were sent to Kôchi, Wakayama (Shikoku) and Yamagata (in the north) *kens*, although these places were out of the route which Saigo was to take. On the 9th the *Takao Maru* came into Kagoshima, with Kawamura, the Vice-Minister of the Navy and Hayashi, the Junior Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, on board. They informed me by letter that they intended to land. But the Private School party guarded the coast, and as their landing seemed impossible, I went on board the steamer and had an interview with them. I was there questioned about the seizure of the powder, about the arrest and trial of Nakahara and others, and also about the state of Kagoshima *ken* since the occurrence of those events. I told them nothing about my connection with Saigo, but made answers which I thought were suitable for the occasion. Kawamura then said that he would like to land and have an interview with Saigo. I then landed, and ascertained that Saigo would consent to an interview, so I returned on board the *Takao Kan* to make this known. Just at this moment the Private School party put off in small vessels to attack the *Takao Kan*, so I landed again without having made any further communication and the steamer immediately left the coast. On the 12th the twenty thousand *yen* which I requested Hirata to forward were brought to me by Ishizawa Yatarô and Hashiguchi Kumajirô. I received this money, and gave the messengers five *yen* as a present. I then sent the messengers back with several letters. One was to the following effect:—"Your letter of the day before yesterday was received at 11 a. m. on the 12th, and I have also received what accompanied it." Another was to this effect:—"What I requested you to do through Hatano you have done promptly and I am in receipt of the sum I wanted. But this money, I wish it to be understood, is that which Kasano borrowed from me. As soon as Kasano returns, tell him, please, to get more money together. Under the present circumstances I shall not be able to afford much interest. As regards our condition, we are prepared to stand against the army of the whole nation. On the 14th about fifteen thousand men are to advance in two directions, towards Oguchi and Kajiki. So far large re-inforcements have arrived from various districts. I think that Shiba must have arrived by this time. Such is our condition. Whenever you hear any news about the state of Kumamoto, please inform me. Kawamura, the Vice-Minister of the Navy, and Hayashi the Junior Vice-Minister of the Home Department, arrived here by the *Takao Maru* and I interviewed them on two occasions, but they went away without any suspicion. I heard from them with pleasure about the state of affairs at Nagasaki. Many men have arrived from Hiuga, and we are troubled because we have only men and but few of the necessaries they require. I tell you all this in return for your kindness. Wait until the turn of affairs. I am now busy both night and day." Another letter was to this effect:—"Two large guns, 1,500 men, forming 24 regiments, march for Oguchi, 7,500 men forming 135 regiments, and other body of 6,500 men for Ishiuin. They are to enter Higo after resting two nights on the way. There is still a reserve force here of five or six thousand."

As soon as the plot of Nakahara and others was discovered, I stationed policemen on the frontier and the coast to prevent them escaping, and the news of our proceedings spreading, and for this reason the port was closed, and even officials were not allowed to pass to and fro. To all those who had to pass the barriers, passport were issued by the *Kencho*. But Nakajima and almost all the sergeants and policemen joined the expedition, and there were not enough policemen left for duty in the *Ken*. I think it was on the 12th of February that Kifuji Takeakira, Ise Sadamune, Tanimura Magohachi, and Kuroye Kagenori of the Kagoshima *Saibansho* came to me and said that they desired to assist Saigo, and requested to be appointed to the police, and therefore, although I did not give them their dismissal from their posts in the *Saibansho*, I immediately granted their request. At the time Saigo departed, I asked him what should be done with Nakahara and the others, and he replied that he intended to reach Osaka by the end of February or the beginning of March, and that he would let me know from there. They were kept under guard by the *Kencho*, but about the 21st of February an English man-of-war came into the port, and gave information that the Government was about to send some vessels to Kagoshima, so Nakahara and the others were confined in a new prison erected within the grounds of the *Kencho*. A *Daikiôshô* (High Priest) named Osu Tetsunen, with others priests who had been imprisoned by the Private School party, were also confined in the same prison. Kawakami Chigata, Osakabe Kio, and Hiwatashi Goro arrived at Iso on the 13th or 14th of February in the *Teibô Kan*, but they left Iso and proceeded to the bay of Sari, in the district of Sashishiku (13 *ri* from Kagoshima). They landed there and sent letters to Kirino and Shinowara, who were then in the Teikei district (Kawakami was formerly a soldier under Kirino and Osakabe under Shinowara). The letter was to the effect that on hearing that Saigo had inaugurated an expedition, they had returned immediately to Kagoshima and requested that they might be allowed to join Saigo. But Kirino, thinking that if they really intended to join the expedition they should have landed at Iso or appeared in person, and suspecting some plot, sent these letters to the *Kencho* just as he was about to start, with the request that the writers should be strictly examined. This examination was entrusted to Migimatsu Sukenaga, a 1st class Police Sergeant. After three days Migimatsu told me that the three men had arrived, and that Kirino had ordered beforehand that should they not confess by ordinary examination the reason of their return to Kagoshima, they were to be put to torture.

The names of Kawabata, Tajiri and Tsurakimo, three men who had already joined the expedition, were discovered in some papers in the possession of Nakahara, so they were ordered to leave the expedition. They then applied through Kodama Junnosuke, for passports to proceed to Hiuga, but fearing that if they left the *ken* they might cause trouble to Saigo's party, I ordered Migimatsu to arrest and examine them. After thorough examination police sergeant Kifuji announced that they were in no way connected with the plot. But still thinking that it would be dangerous to let them out of the *ken*, I kept them under surveillance.

Kishima Kiyoshi, a *samurai* of Satsuma, was one of the leaders of the Private School party, but he was discharged for certain reasons. He then asked Saigo for permission to join his expedition, but this Saigo would not grant. About the 16th of February Kishima came and begged me to request Kirino to intercede for him, so I got a letter from Kirino which I sent to Saigo. But still Saigo would not grant the required permission, saying that he would have no intercourse with Kishima. This decision I communicated to Kishima.

On the 3rd of March, 6th class police sergeant Tanaka Teisuke of Miyazaki, Hiuga, come with Ogura Shôhei, the younger brother of a *samurai* of Oita who was an official of Kagoshima *ken*, named Nagakura and I interviewed them. Ogara said that he was trying to assist Saigo with Arima Tôda and others at both Osaka and Kiôto, but that, unfortunately, his plot had been discovered and Arima arrested, though he, himself, managed to escape and reached Kagoshima. As the Imperialist force in Bungo was weak, if the expedition should advance through Hiuga into Bungo it would probably prove an advantageous move on their part. But as Ogura was a man whom I had met for the first time and did not therefore like to trust implicitly, I made indifferent answers to his information. Ogura then said he would himself join Saigo's expedition in the event of it entering Hiuga. After this our interview ceased. When Saigo was leaving Kagoshima he said that he would limit his adherents to the members of the Private School, so that I interested myself no more about military affairs. I did not set about enlisting recruits, neither did I inform Saigo of the advice which Ogura gave that it would be well for the expedition to march through Hiuga.

When I first heard the details of the plot of Nakahara and others, I took no steps to thoroughly investigate the matter, but took the statements of Nakajima and his friends for proof, and siding with them ordered the arrest of Nakahara and others, and permitted Nakajima and the Private School party to examine them, assisted by police sergeants Nakayama Yukitaka, Kôno Hanzô, Furukawa Gensuké, Miya-uchi Shunzô, Katayama Kiubei, Niré Kagemichi and others.

On receiving the confessions of Nakahara and others from Saigo I believed in them, had them printed and issued within the Kagoshima *ken*. At the time these men (Nakahara and others) were taken before the Board of Examiners, I sent police sergeant Kifugi to Kumamoto, where Saigo was at the time, to obtain proofs against them, but none were forthcoming. Again, at the time that I accompanied the Mikado's Special Envoy on board his vessel, I heard that those men had been put to cruel torture while under examination by Nakajima and his assistants. Judging from all these circumstances, I now believe that those confessions were extorted by means of threats on the part of the Satsuma men, in order that they might obtain a pretext for breaking out into rebellion.

Furthermore, at the request of Saigo, I established a commissariat within the *Kencho*, whence the Satsuma troops were furnished with supplies.

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I am now thoroughly convinced that all my actions materially assisted Saigo in his treason.

(Signed) OYAMA TSUNAYOSHI. [L.S.]

(Signature and Seal of Judge Kôno.)

REFORM OF THE PRESS LAWS.

("Kômin Shimbun" 26th, September.)

We have recently heard a rumour that the Government has had under consideration the reform of the newspaper laws. Although we cannot say for certainly whether their severity is to be increased or mitigated, we are of opinion that their action will be rendered more lenient.

Since the institution of the newspaper laws on the 28th of June 1875, writers for the press have been subject to continual punishments, the like of which have never been known in any country in Europe. This was not, however, owing to the severity of the laws, but owing to the bold and fearless manner in which the writers expressed themselves. The reason of this was that at that time they did not well understand the nature of the laws, and it was not for wanton violation of the statutes or that they found pleasure in doing so, that they suffered punishment. Neither did the Government carry out the laws in any spirit of hatred. The reason that punishments have decreased is either that writers have ceased to so express themselves or that the censors do not look so closely into what is written as heretofore.

The minds of men are continually progressive. Thus the law that is suitable to-day may not long continue so. In such a case I do not doubt that the Government intend to revise the Press laws. The present laws were made in 1875 and they were suitable to writers of that day. But nearly three years having passed the minds of men have progressed, therefore they cannot be suitable to writers of to-day, and thus the Government proposes to reform them.

If we undertake to answer the question as to whether their severity will be increased or mitigated, we must look into the minds of the people and see if they have advanced or not. In proportion as progress takes place, so does recklessness of writing cease. The writing of 1875 can scarcely be called anything but reckless, for the minds of men had not then progressed. When writers are reckless laws must be made to restrain them, but when expression takes a milder form laws must be modelled accordingly. Our good Government therefore has appreciated this necessity and will make the reform. In such a case the laws will certainly become milder.

Editors and writers should therefore rejoice and wait for the day of reform. As we have been much pleased to hear the rumour, we have merely given our opinion.

PUNISHMENT SHOULD END WITH DEATH.

("Akébono Shimbun," 1st October.)

I have heard the rumour that the head of one of the rebel Generals Kishima Kiyoshi was exposed at Kagoshima. So it was stated in the *Yomiuri Shimbun* No. 807. When I heard this news I could not readily believe it. Now this Kishima was above the ordinary rebels being one of the most prominent among them and classed with such men as Hemmi and Beppu. At the same time he was one of Saigo's officers, and of all the offenders Saigo is undoubtedly the greatest. If Kishima is made to undergo such cruel punishment (the heads of) Kirino, Murata, and all the others should be exposed in like manner; nor is there any reason why Saigo should not have to endure similar treatment. But I do not believe that our present enlightened Government would behave so barbarously to Saigo, and therefore I do not believe that it would act thus toward Kishima. This is a punishment of a savage nature. After a man has been beheaded, the exposure of the head is intended to add to the disgrace of the punishment. But it is not carried out in any civilized country. Moreover even in Japan under the old feudal laws it was only done in cases where an offender had been guilty of monstrous crimes. Since the Restoration milder penalties have come into force, and it is only in such cases as murdering a parent or husband that such punishments as the above are carried out.

In Japan we have no special law against treason. When men rise in rebellion, under the impression that the Government mismanages affairs, however wrong their ideas may be, I cannot see that such punishment is justifiable. Yeto and Shima, the two ring leaders of the Saga rebellion a few years ago, had their heads exposed after execution, and writers at that time criticised the action of the Government. Since then many outbreaks have occurred, such as those of Kayô and Uyeno at Kumamoto, Mayabara and Okudaira at Yamaguchi, and of the *samurai* of Akidzuki and and Fukuoka. But in these cases (the offenders) were merely beheaded, while nothing was done to those who died fighting. Although these rebellions differed much in extent (from the recent one) in the crime of opposing the Government, in placing the the people in a condition of misery they differed not at all. I was much pleased when I thought that the Government had ceased all such cruel punishments and that their lenity was extended even to the rebels.

In days long passed, when Minamoto no Yoshitsune defeated the house of Taira at Ishinotani, he captured two of the Taira commanders, Michimori and Tsunemasa, and brought them to Kioto, requesting that their heads might be exposed after execution. The Imperial Court at first refused the request, but finally consented, and the sentence was carried out at the gravel pits of the river Sanjo in Kiôto. All men who read history can see that Yoshitsune was moved by personal hatred and spite when he induced the Imperial Court to forego its merciful will, and caused it to put to exposure and disgrace in a place thronged with people the heads of two nobles who had once been numbered among its members. The mercy of the Imperial Court in former days can be seen by this. I therefore am of opinion that the officials of the the present enlightened Government would be acting unwisely if they were to resort to any such mode of Government.

Saigo rose against the Imperial Authority without cause, and his act is far worse than the private strife between the families of Minamoto and Taira. But at the same time he has done far more for the cause of the Emperor than ever Taira did. For very despair at being unable to do as he wished for the Imperial cause he attempted to commit suicide off the coast of Satsuma; he fought all the battles of the Restoration; he took the castle of the Shôgun at Yedo without the loss of a single man; all these were most meritorious deeds and as reward he received the rank of *Sammi* and the appointment of General-in-Chief of the Army. But he finally passed away with the morning mist on Shiroyama. The people rejoice at the termination of the civil war, but there is a general feeling of grief to think that so great a hero did not meet a happier end.

Now should the Government determine to expose the head of Saigo, the people would be displeased. I do not therefore think that it will do so. Neither do I believe that the head of Kishima was subjected to exposure.

TAKAGI KANZO.

THE NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE AT KAWASAKI.

As the new bridge across the Rokugo River at Kawasaki is now rapidly approaching completion, and passengers by the trains to and from Tôkiô will in all probability shortly be conveyed over it, a few words in explanation of the method employed in its construction, and descriptive of the bridge and viaduct in their present stage of progress, may be of interest to some of our readers.

The superstructure of the bridge proper consists of six spans, each of two wrought iron girders, of the kind called "Warren's girders," 100 feet in length and 12 feet in height, between which are laid smaller cross girders 27 feet in length, upon which again beams of timber are laid at right angles and parallel to the main girders, for carrying a double line of rails of 3 feet 6 inch gauge; leaving an intermediate space between the up and down lines of 6 feet, the whole width of roadway between the main girders being 22 feet.

The abutment upon the Yokohama side of the river, upon which the ends of the first pair of girders are laid, consists of four brick wells built together in a group connected by arches of brickwork and capped with massive blocks of granite, laid so as to form a solid pier of great strength. Each of the four brick wells is of 12 feet in diameter, the circular brick work being 2 feet in thickness, consisting of bricks specially made for the purpose and laid in Portland and Selenitic cement, with iron tie rods running through from bottom to top in order to increase the strength of the whole mass, and secure a firmer bond. This kind of foundation, which has been largely used in India for bridges where an unusually deep foundation was required, was introduced into Japan by the late Engineer-in-Chief to the Government Railways (Mr. R. Vicars Boyle, C.S.I.), and has been used with great success upon the section of Railway between Osaka and Kiôto, in the case of several bridges across rivers whose

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bed consisted of a loose shifting sand extending to a great depth.

The bed of the river at Kawasaki differs but slightly from those above mentioned, and no strata sufficiently firm for the foundations to rest upon could be found at a less depth than from 80 to 90 feet, where a compact bed of gravel occurs; the strata above that consisting of sand and volcanic debris, evidently brought down by the annually recurring floods from the mountains, and deposited gradually during the lapse of ages, until the bed of the river has been raised many feet above its original level, as well as the adjacent country whenever the river overflowed its banks.

In the case of the four brick wells, which it has been previously stated form the abutment at the Yokohama end of this bridge, they have been sunk to a depth of 75 feet feet from the level of the underside of the girders; and in answer to the remarks which have been occasionally heard upon the alleged unnecessary length of time occupied in the erection of this bridge, it may be observed that in sinking these brick wells it is impossible (and even if it were possible, would risk the stability and permanance of the structure) to proceed except by regular gradations necessitating the expenditure of much time and patience. The process is as follows:—A few feet of brick-work commencing a well having been built, it becomes necessary to excavate from the centre in order to cause the well to gradually sink; and as the depth increases and water occurs, the difficulty is greatly augmented, necessitating the employment of excavating machinery and frequently of divers. After the first few feet, the well requires to be not only excavated from the inside, but also heavily weighted on the top to make it sink; and this process is sometimes extremely tedious, in consequence of a well sticking half way, and after being weighted as heavily with iron rails as it is deemed the new brick work can bear, refusing to budge an inch, but perhaps finally, after hesitating for days, going down 12 or 15 feet at a run.

This is sufficient to show the importance of not attempting to imprudently hurry the work, by placing too much weight upon the wells while they are new and hollow, and perhaps cracking the brickwork; or on the other hand, as those who could have built it all in six weeks would probably have done, stopping half way when they found a well obstinately sticking, and leaving it to go down suddenly some day when a train full of passengers was going over it.

The wells, having been sunk in the above manner to their final resting place, are carefully cleaned out, and having been weighted with the full test weight of 320 tons, are filled up with concrete from bottom to top, forming a solid pillar of 12 feet diameter.

On the other, or Tôkiô side of the river, are three piers of similar brick wells in each case, the two intermediate piers being carried up to the level of the underside of the girders with handsome blocks of dressed granite, forming columns 8 feet in diameter, and finished with granite masonry to match the iron capitals of the cylinder piers in mid stream. The last pair of wells which form the pier for the junction of the bridge proper with the viaduct, are connected with a brick arch of 9 feet span, similar to the Yokohama abutment, in both of which cases the springing of the arches commences several feet below the ordinary summer low water level of the river, being about 16 feet from the underside of the girders.

The three piers which form the supports to the girders in mid stream, are each composed of two cast-iron cylinders of 8 feet diameter, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in thickness for the upper portions, and 2 inches for the lower portions. They are made in segments of 6 feet in length, four segments forming a complete circle; both segments and each complete circle being firmly bolted together, and cemented with iron cement to make them water-tight, while each pier is surmounted with an ornamental capital.

The process of sinking these cylinders was precisely the same as that pursued with the brick wells, the gradual sinking being accomplished by means of subaqueous excavation, and heavy weighting with iron rails, until the final resting place was reached at an average depth of about 85 feet; after which they were finally tested with a weight of 250 tons, and filled up with concrete.

The tops of these cylinders, as well as of the other piers and abutments, are fitted with strong cast-iron bed plates to receive the ends of the girders, which are bolted down at one end, and left sliding on gun metal plates at the other end of each girder, to allow for contraction and expansion; the bed plates being provided with lugs to keep the girders in proper position.

The diameter of the tops of the cylinders and granite piers being 18 feet, ample space for the utmost degree of contraction and expansion is provided.

The viaduct extending from the bridge to the new embankment at the extreme bank of the river on the Tôkiô side, consists of 24 spans of 40 feet, from centre to centre of piers, each span being composed of four wrought iron plate girders 3 feet deep, framed together with strong T iron ties, and arranged for a double line of rails; the longitudinal timbers, upon which the rails will be placed, being laid directly upon the girders. A foot way, with a hand rail supported by iron brackets, is attached to the outside girders on either side.

The foundations for these 24 spans forming the viaduct, are composed of strong granite masonery piers, with brick fillings, but were not required to be sunk to any great depth, a sufficiently firm foundation being obtainable at about 8 feet from the surface of the river bed. The abutment at the Tôkiô end is of similar formation, but of additional strength.

The total length of the bridge and viaduct from abutment to abutment is 1,656 feet of wrought iron superstructure, carried at a height of about 18 feet above the level of low water where it crosses the river. The bridge and viaduct were designed by Messrs. R. Vicars Boyle, C.S.I., Engineer in Japan, and W. Pole F.R.S., Consulting-Engineer in London, and the iron work was constructed by the Hamiltons Windsor Iron Works, Garston, near Liverpool, to whom great praise is due for the strong and efficient manner in which the work has been turned out. The construction of the bridge in Japan was commenced with the larger foundations in April 1876, under the immediate direction of Mr. T. Shann, Resident Engineer, who has continued in sole charge up to the present time, and by whose energy and unceasing attention, combined with unusual ability, this important work has been brought to so successful an approaching termination.

We are informed that the new bridge will be opened for traffic during the present month, which we are sure will be heard with much relief by those frequent travellers between Tôkiô and Yokohama who for some time past have crossed the present wooden structure with more or less trepidation. When this new bridge is completed it will be the longest in Japan, and in strength and general permanence of structure, may be almost termed everlasting, in which respect it is unsurpassed by any bridge of its class in the world.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES OF JAPAN, BY MR. MOUNSEY, SECRETARY TO H. M.'s LEGATION.

Sir H. Parkes to the Earl of Derby.

Yedo, March 5, 1877.

My Lord,

In forwarding to your Lordship, in my despatch of the 30th January, the official statement of the estimated revenue and expenditure of Japan for the fiscal year from the 1st July, 1876, to the 30th June, 1877, I stated that Mr. Mounsey was engaged on an investigation of the finances of this country, and that I trusted I should shortly be able to forward to your Lordship the result of his study of the subject.

I have now the satisfaction of inclosing Mr. Mounsey's report, in which he describes in detail the Japanese system of taxation, the particulars of expenditure, the amount of public debt, and the general position and prospects of the national income. The difficulty attending inquiries into this subject has hitherto been considerable, as the science of finance is new to the Japanese Government, and they have had to deal with a hard task in linking the present with the past, and in determining the date from which the liabilities of the new Government

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should commence. The information, therefore, which is now supplied by Mr. Mounsey's report will, I trust, be found valuable and opportune, and it is gratifying to me to bring to your Lordship's notice the mention he makes, in his covering letter, of the assistance he has received in compiling it from the Vice-Minister of Finance, as this indicates, I think, a desire on the part of the Japanese Government to allow the true state of their finances to become known to the world.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

Inclosure 1.

Mr. Mounsey to Sir H. Parkes.

Sir, *Yedo, March* 2, 1877.

HAVING with your approval selected finance as the subject of my report this year, I have the honour to inclose to you herewith, the accompanying report on the estimates of public revenue and expenditure of Japan during the period comprised between the 1st of January, 1873, and the 30th of June, 1877.

As none of my predecessors at this Legation have written on this subject, I have found it necessary to give a detailed description of the taxes and items of expenditure contained in these estimates, and thus my report has become more voluminous than I at first intended or desired.

In compiling it I have been much aided by Mr. Matskata, the Vice-Minister of Finance, who has furnished me with copies of all the laws relative to taxation, and given me a great deal of information on many important points, especially as regards the national debt, which I should have been unable to elucidate without his valuable and ready assistance. Though authorized to do so, I have not mentioned this gentleman's name in the body of my report, and I therefore think it right to state that it is to him that I owe all the information there mentioned as coming from the Ministry of Finance.

I must also add that I am greatly indebted to Baron Siebold, who is now employed in the Finance Department, for the courteous and able manner in which he has facilitated my communications with the Japanese authorities, and my inquiries into the financial position of the Empire.

I have, &c.

(Signed) AUG. H. MOUNSEY.

Inclosure 2.

Report by Mr. Mounsey on the Finances of Japan.

THE first official statement of the condition of the national finances was issued by the Japanese Government on the 9th of June, 1873. It was published in order to counteract the bad impression which it was apprehended would result in Europe from the publication in the Japanese newspapers of the contents of a Memorial addressed to the Mikado in the preceding month of May by Inouyé Kaoru and Shibusawa Shigékasu, who, as Under Secretaries of the Treasury had been a short time previously intrusted with the administration of the Finance Department during the absence in Europe of Okubo, Minister of Finance.

In this Memorial it was stated that the annual revenue of the country did not exceed 40,000,000 *yen*; whilst the expenditure might be estimated at 50,000,000, thus leaving a yearly deficit of 10,000,000 *yen*; that, besides the latter, there was a debt of at least 10,000,000 *yen* which had been expended since the restoration in excess of revenue on national works of urgent importance; that the liabilities of the Government in respect of their issue of paper currency and for the home and foreign debt, amounted to 120,000,000 *yen*, and finally, that the total debt of the country amounted to 140,000,000 of *yen* for the payment of which no provision had yet been made.

This statement was so much at variance with the only two notices on Japanese Finance which had up to that date been made public, namely, an article which appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine," in September, 1872, and evidently inspired by the Japanese Government, and a statement of semi-official character, put forward by the Japanese Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition in the spring of 1873, both of which represented Japan as being in possession of a surplus revenue of about 3,500,000 *yen*, that the Japanese Government appear to have thought that the national credit would be most seriously and injuriously affected unless they afforded the public more detailed information relative to the revenue and expenditure of the Empire.

The Minister of Finance was accordingly ordered by the Mikado to draw up an exact statement of the condition of the Finances, and in June, 1873, he published the estimates for that year, based, according to his statement, on the revenue and expenditure of the previous year, together with an explanatory letter to the Prime Minister.

In this letter the Minister of Finance, after declaring the memorial of Inouyé Kaoru and Shibusawa Shigékasu to be founded on "rough calculations made merely from memory," ascribed the discrepancy between the "Blackwood" and Vienna statements, which estimated the surplus at 3,807,750 *yen*, and 3,459,787 *yen* (equal to 761,550 *l.* and 691,957 *l.* respectively), whilst he himself calculated it at 2,140,365 *yen* (equal to 428,073 *l.*), to the fluctuating price of rice, in which the greater part of the taxes were then paid. But he added that as payments in money were being substituted for payments in kind similar discrepancies would not recur.

He stated that though rice was then at its lowest price, and though the Government had been obliged to spend large sums on the construction of railways and telegraphs, the erection of lighthouses, barracks, public offices, and model factories, the annual income exceeded the expenditure, and that those works being completed, and being to some extent reproductive, there would in future be a decrease in expenditure and an increasing revenue.

As to the public debt, the Minister of Finance placed its total amount, both internal and foreign at 31,224,701 *yen* (equal to 6,244,940*l.*), or less than a fourth of the sum calculated by the memorialists. He briefly stated that provision was made for reducing the foreign debt by "fixing (reducing?) the allowance of the nobles and two-sworded men," that the money and rice lent by the Government to private individuals constituted a fund for meeting the internal debt, and that for the issue of paper money there was a special reserve fund deposited in the Treasury vaults. He concluded by promising that an "intelligible explanation" of these three funds should be carefully prepared and speedily published.

This promise does not appear to have been fulfilled, and nothing more was heard of the subject until June, 1874, when a second budget was published. It was followed by a third in May, 1875, but this document merely contained the estimates for the first six months of that year, as it was then found desirable to change the fiscal year. The necessity for this change was explained at the time by the Minister of Finance to arise from the fact that "the system of computing the fiscal year from January 1 to December 31, adopted in 1873, had proved inconvenient in consequence of the land tax being collected partly in one year and partly in another, thus rendering it difficult to adjust the accounts of each year, and impossible to depend implicitly on the estimates. It had therefore been decided that in future the fiscal year should end on the 30th of June, and it was with a view to inaugurate the new system that this budget was limited to a period of six months."

The fourth budget, covering the period from the 1st July, 1875, to the 30th June, 1876, was not published till January of the latter year, and the fifth, that for 1876-77, was only issued at the end of January, 1877, *i.e.*, nearly seven months after the commencement of the current fiscal year.

There are, as will be seen, many material points in which these documents differ from each other, and upon which it will be necessary for me to comment. But be-

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fore proceeding to this part of the subject, I must state in distinct terms that all Japanese budgets are nothing more than estimates. The revenue is estimated by the Minister of Finance, and the expenditure by the heads of the Government Departments. The latter forward detailed accounts of their requirements to the Financial Department, which either returns them for reduction, or passes them, according to the capabilities of the Treasury. They are then submitted to the Council of State, and if there approved, are laid before the Mikado and sanctioned. No official statement of the actual revenue and expenditure in any year has ever yet been published, and Japan being as yet neither endowed with nor fit for Parliamentary institutions, there is no public body which has the power to look into or control the national accounts. The public has therefore no guarantee that the figures of the Minister of Finance are correct, and can only derive confidence in them from the fact that the Government has hitherto been able to pay its way and meet the ordinary expenses of the Administration of the country without having recourse to loans.

I should also add, that I am informed by the Vice-Minister of Finance that the accounts contained in the first three Budgets, embracing the period from the 1st January, 1873, to the 30th June, 1875, are considered as definitely closed, and as having no connection with the accounts of the new era, commencing at the latter date. Hence, and also because reliable information even about the present, let alone the past, is only obtainable in this country with considerable difficulty, it would be an unremunerative as well as an arduous task to attempt an incisive analysis of these accounts. I insert two of them, Tables I and II (the third, for the six months from January 1 to June 30, 1875, is too involved to throw any light on the subject), chiefly as historical documents illustrative of the very gradual development of financial science in Japan, and indicative of the difficulties which must have been encountered and overcome in order to arrive at the intelligible statement of the financial condition of the Empire contained in the Estimates for 1875-76 and 1876-77.

(For Tables see page 878.)

TRAINING NOTES.

Although you do not call special attention to the fact, I am sure all your readers will hail with delight the news that "Triton" returned, from his trip round the world, per *City of Peking*, having left Yokohama on the 27th July last, and since then visited Canton, Singapore, Galle, Athens, Rome, Venice, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, witnessed the attack on Plevna and been foremost in three Turkish charges! I rather think I have outdone the U. S. Consul at Jerusalem, who only went round the world in 68 days, including a fast trip from Yokohama to Canton. But truth is stranger than fiction, and after all this exciting journey can you not guess how welcome to me was the placid calm of the Race Course paddock, where I found myself at about 5.15 a.m. (by the *mattie toki*) to-day. Alas! for the occupation of this well-known instrument. Mr. de Benter refuses longer to take an active part in the Races, either Club or Association. (*N.B.*—By active part I don't refer to his past performance on—or rather *off*— *Mongolian Lamb*). This was the first shock I received. The next news was that Mr. Morrison had gone home.—"Eureka!" I exclaimed, for visions of the heretofore existing difficulties between the opposing parties being amicably settled, flitted before me. But even this was not to be, and I soon found that the ridiculous party feeling ran stronger than ever among the malcontents.

I think there were assembled in the paddock, in various groups, rather less than 40 interested personages and spectators, and at one time there were no less than five ponies on the course! I can hardly yet say much about the ponies, but a few remarks now will lead up to my usual letters, which I hope shortly to continue.

Mr. Morrison's stable is under the very judicious management of Mr. Marlborough. *Tallapoosa* and *Braemar* are taken out in the 'wee sma hours', so I could not pick up much information about them. *Mavis, Hoosie* and *Lintie* I saw go round—the latter very round—and think that they are fully up to muster. The two Japanese ponies *Distemper* and *Copper Shipments*, as some call it, or *Crescent*, are in very fair condition, but would be better for a little grooming, of which they certainly do not get their proper portion since the departure of the *Tartan* veteran.

Mr. John Peel has a very small string this season, but *Bonny Doon* is already far more fit than he ever was in the spring. The latest addition to this stable is a young *half-breed*. If this style of animal is to be the *moko futuro* of Japan, we may verily congratulate ourselves on the introduction of what the Japs call the *Warabi-muma* (Arab). Mr. J. Peel's *Suleiman Pasha* is reported by the very knowing ones, to be by a well known Japanese stallion out of one of the best Arabian mares sent here in '65 by the late Napoleon III, as a present to the Shôgun. The success of the breed must be attributed to a *fluke*, as the usual couplings have proved utter failures. I hear that the late authorities at the Shimosa farm claim great credit for the breed of this very promising colt, but, apparently are forgetful of the fact, that *Suleiman Pasha* can boast of five Springs, while the late "powers that were" barely date back to '74.

Mr. Fairplay owns another half breed, which is much too young ($3\frac{1}{2}$) to do anything with the proper weight, and will probably be reserved for a future occasion.

Mr. Nicolas, of course, claims the ownership of a third one. Doubtless this is a half-breed, but I defy any one to say with accuracy what might be the component qualities of either sire or dam. A giraffe and a towel horse both have 'points' which may be found in Mr. Nicolas' bay colt, but I must wait for a few days—till I see him go—before I express any positive opinion as to his merits.

The Legal, Secretarial, and General Trading Company's stable are represented by quantity as regards the number of their stock and by quality as regards their riding representative. Mr. William's brilliant finish on *Crusader* at last meeting is still a topic of conversation among the sporting communists of Yokohama, and general opinion is that his services are now rather thrown away. *The Moor* and *Jim Hills were* good ponies last meeting, but during the interval have been let down to such an extent that, in my very humble opinion, they will see the greater part of the races in which they may compete. It is a pity that the proprietors of this large stable should not have been able to secure any better griffin than that they are at present training so darkly, and which I understand is to be appropriately christened *The Viaduct*. I have not yet seen any of the China ponies of this stable exercised, and therefore postpone my remarks about them till next week.

I should say something about Mr. Saville's ponies, but must wait until I have seen a little more of them.

I caught a glimpse of our corpulent friend this morning, but his stable was not represented. I hear, however, that he has profited by my former advice and feeds his ponies *more* and himself *less*. I hope to have a look at his stable in a few days, and will tell you more about it next week.

History repeats itself; and while destroying some old letters just now, I saved an incidental fragment to light a cigarette, on which appeared these old familiar lines :—

"Alas! I must train poor old "Dibsey"
In the Y. R. C. meeting to run."

Good morning Baron G.!

Colonel Forrester, of course, is very busy, having a string of six ponies under his command. I suppose, as usual, they will be good seconds or thirds. Well, if the ponies cannot gallop, it is not the fault of the trainer, for I have never yet been up to any "early morning's" work without seeing our friend doing what he calls *a training canter*; the pace may be rather fast, but that is only in accordance with his old habits. There appeared to be some difference of opinion between the Colonel and one of his mounts, which resulted in the former "squaring the circle," and I hear the pony *(Faust)* was rescued near the Wishing Bridge. There are, of course, the usual "stragglers," but I have not yet been able to pick up anything about them or their belongings, and must postpone that pleasure till next week.

Yours truly,

TRITON.

Yokohama, 5th October, 1877.

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ESTIMATED GROSS REVENUE.

Throughout this report *yen* have been converted into sterling at the rate of 4*s.* to 1 *yen*, though the average value of *yen* during the four years, January 1, 1873, to December 31, 1876, has been nearer 4*s.* 1*d.*

TABLE I.

Section		1873. Yen.	£
1.	Land Tax	40,263,588	•8,052,717
	Ground rent, trade licences, and other taxes in Yedo, Kiôto, and Osaka	310,623	62,125
	Ship tax (native vessels)	34,000	6,800
	Servants, carriage, horse, and pleasure-boat tax	63,236	12,647
	Other licences	335,000	67,000
2.	Tax on fermented liquors	774,000	154,800
	,, oil pressing	55,000	11,000
	,, sugar	287,707	57,541
	Miscellaneous taxes	1,020,934	204,187
3.	Stamps	1,300,000	260,000
4.	Customs—		
	Yedo 4,684		
	Yokohama 1,270,481		
	Hiôgo 305,238		
	Osaka 89,334		
	Nagasaki 153,723		
	Niigata 449		
		1,823,909	364,782
5.	Post Office	200,000	40,000
	Telegraphs	200,000	40,000
6.	Tax on produce of the Hokkaidô	338,813	67,763
	Total ordinary revenue	47,006,810	9,401,362
7.	Refund of Government loans and interest	1,221,982	244,398
	Sale of escheats	308,090	61,618
	Fines	200,000	40,000
	Incidental revenue	1,730,072	346,016
	Grand total	48,736,882	9,747,378

TABLE II.

Section		1874. Yen.	£
1.	Land tax	44,603,332	8,920,666
		65,000	13,000
	Shooting licences	50,400	10,080
	Tax on silkworms (cards)	190,300	38,060
	,, dealers in horses and cattle	36,495	7,299
	,, trades and miscellaneous [products	902,716	180,545
	Tonnage dues (native vessels)	42,164	8,433
	Harbour dues	40,013	8,004
2.	Tax on fermented liquors	911,800	182,360
		55,100	11,020
3.	Stamps—		
	Documentary	794,000	158,800
	On silk thread	53,700	10,740
4.	Customs—		
	1,209,177		
	312,220		
	55,916		
	119,776		
	368		
	Hakodate 19,458		
		1,716,915	343,383
5.	Post Office	329,606	65,920
6.			
7.	Special tax on grain	2,387,956	477,591
	Taxes for irrigation	161,242	32,248
8.	Loochoo tribute	37,761	7,552
9.	Salary tax	75,390	15,078
	Tax on allowances	2,194,699	418,939
10.	Imperial household	36,000	7,200
	Total ordinary revenue	54,584,589	10,916,918
11.	Refund of Government loans and interest	1,242,181	248,436
	Sale of escheats and fines	505,101	101,020
	Incidental revenue	1,747,282	349,456
		56,331,871	11,266,374
	Surplus of year 1873	2,141,265	428,253
		58,473,136	11,694,627
	The following items were originally inserted in the "Reserve Fund Account" for 1874. They form an integral part of the ordinary or extraordinary revenue, and are here treated accordingly:—		
	Mines	296,757	59,352
	Railways	722,096	144,419
	Telegraphs	39,260	7,852
	Miscellaneous receipts—		
	Iron works	106,195	21,239
	Repayment of sums due to Government on account of circulation of paper money	136,745	27,349
	Repayment of loans made by former Daimios and assigned to Government	505,656	101,132
	Refund of loans to Hans on account of new paper currency	71,666	14,333
	Coinage fees, &c	833,091	166,618
	Sale of useless articles	57,508	11,502
	Sale of public lands	256,927	51,385
	Total	3,025,901	605,181
	Grand total	61,499,037	12,299,808

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ESTIMATED GROSS EXPENDITURE.

TABLE I.

Section		1873. Yen.	1873. £
1.	Redemption of Public Debt—		
	Debt bearing no interest, of which principal is to be repaid: Instalments for 1873-74	508,700	101,740
	Debt bearing interest and repayable with interest: Instalments for 1873-74	1,100,400	220,080
	Internal debt, repayable at once.	250,000	50,000
	Foreign debt, principal	450,000	90,000
	,, ,, interest	370,000	74,000
2.	Pensions and annual allowances to former Daimios and their retainers	12,613,816	2,522,763
3.	Buildings and river embankments	4,000,000	800,000
4.	Foreign relations	100,640	20,128
5.	Council of State	330,000	66,000
6.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	168,700	33,740
	,, Finance	893,499	178,699
	,, War	8,000,000	1,600,000
	,, Marine	1,800,000	360,000
	,, Public Instruction	1,300,000	260,000
	,, Public Worship	50,000	10,000
	,, Public Works	2,900,000	580,000
	,, Justice	630,000	126,000
	,, Imperial Household	643,552	128,711
	Colonization Department	1,177,312	235,462
	Administration of three Fu	800,342	160,068
	Administration of Ken	2,992,267	598,453
7.	Police of Fu and Ken	579,313	115,864
	Police of Ken	270,687	54,137
8.	Legations in America, England, France, and Austria	89,200	17,840
9.	Consulates at New York and six other ports	21,060	5,212
	Total ordinary expenditure	42,039,488	8,407,897
10.	Incidental expenditure—		
	Reform of Postal Service, printing notes to be exchanged for those issued by Han, printing Public Debt Bonds, &c.	1,642,600	328,520
	Expenses of Diplomatic Agents in foreign countries	172,300	34,460
	Austrian Exhibition	242,130	48,426
	Fund for incidental expenses	2,500,000	500,000
	Total incidental expenditure	4,557,030	911,406
	Total ordinary expenditure	42,039,488	8,407,897
	Grand total expenditure	46,596,518	9,319,303
	Grand total revenue	48,736,882	9,747,378
	Surplus	2,140,364	428,075

TABLE II.

Section		1874. Yen.	1874. £
1.	Pensions	1,042,982	208,596
	Allowances to former Daimios and their retainers	19,484,911	3,896,982
2.	Buildings and river embankments	1,436,219	287,244
	Allowance to Temples	236,797	47,359
3.		697,450	139,490
4.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	170,000	34,000
		950,000	190,000
		8,000,000	1,600,000
		2,500,972	500,195
		1,300,000	260,000
		77,400	15,480
		843,950	168,790
		900,000	180,000
		742,578	148,516
		1,682,899	336,579
		605,300	121,060
	Local Government of open Ports	301,050	60,210
		2,548,029	509,606
5.	Police of Fu and Ken	1,110,415	222,083
		184,380	36,876
6.	Legations and Consulates	363,235	72,647
	Total ordinary expenditure	45,178,567	9,035,713
7.	Incidental expenditure—		
	Re-issue of paper currency	249,193	49,838
	Issue of Government bonds and stamps	124,435	24,887
	Expenses attending change of currency	242,052	48,410
	Transportation of grain	95,997	19,199
	Exhibition in England	9,000	1,800
	Purchase of Takashima mine	404,000	80,800
	Contingent fund—		
	Army and Navy	1,706,089	341,219
	General	4,795,352	959,070
	Total incidental expenditure	7,626,118	1,525,223
	Total ordinary expenditure	45,178,567	9,035,713
		52,804,685	10,560,936
	Proposed redemption of paper currency	5,000,000	1,000,000
		57,804,685	11,560,936
	The following items were originally inserted in the "Reserve Fund Account" for 1874. With one exception, they form an integral part of the ordinary or extraordinary expenditure, and are here treated accordingly:—		
	Redemption of debt—		
	Internal debt, principal	249,223	49,845
	Internal debt, interest	661,769	132,354
	Foreign debt, principal	488,000	97,600
	,, ,, interest	1,197,491	239,498
	Shimonoséki indemnity	1,515,000	303,000
	Mint	462,115	92,423
	Telegraph	472,130	94,426
	Mines	1,348,920	269,784
	Railways	2,520,535	504,107
	Engineering	341,981	68,396
	Expenses of assaying	107,405	21,481
	Total	9,364,659	1,872,934
	Grand total	67,169,344	13,433,870
	Deducting again the 5,000,000 yen mentioned above as proposed redemption of paper money, and the "Shimonoséki indemnity," both of which might properly have been charged on the Reserve Fund	6,515,000	1,303,000
	Grand total expenditure	60,654,344	12,130,870
	Grand total revenue	61,499,037	12,299,808
	Surplus	844,693	168,938

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ESTIMATED GROSS REVENUE.

Section.		Table III.—1875-76.		Table IV.—1876-77.	
		Yen.	£	Yen.	£
1.	Customs—				
	Yokohama	1,237,169	247,434	1,236,607	247,321
	Kobé	293,838	58,768	312,232	62,446
	Osaka	33,507	6,702	34,972	6,994
	Nagasaki	119,822	23,964	115,270	23,054
	Niigata	776	155	466	93
	Hakodaté	15,870	3,174	18,300	3,660
	Miscellaneous revenues from Open Ports	43,855	8,771	44,707	8,941
2.	Land Tax	51,505,967	10,301,193	46,556,743	9,311,349
	Royalty on mines	10,464	2,093	11,055	2,211
	Salary tax	108,285	21,657	93,575	18,716
	Taxes on Allowances of Nobles and their former Retainers (Samurai) and on Meritorious Service Pensions	2,267,810	453,562	2,198,914	439,783
	Tax on produce of the Hokkaidó	437,485	87,497	370,592	74,118
	Tribute from Loochoo	50,744	10,147	34,925	6,985
3.	Tax on fermented liquors	1,613,083	322,616	2,373,859	474,773
	Tobacco tax	100,000	20,000	539,948	107,989
	Stamp duties	534,917	106,984	531,881	106,376
	Postage stamps	570,000	114,000	652,884	130,577
	Stamps on legal deeds	200,000	40,000	302,474	60,495
	Advocates' licenses	...	...	79,500	15,900
	Stamps on silkworms' eggs cards	339,772	67,954	118,356	23,671
	Ditto on raw and floss silk and cocoons	31,646	6,329	21,492	4,298
	License for silk dealers	...	...	1,766	353
	Tax on merchant-vessels, boats, &c	189,207	37,841	128,641	25,728
	Ditto on vehicles	165,844	33,169	200,000	40,000
	Tax on Trading Corporations, rice, oil, &c	...	...	200,000	40,000
	Shooting licenses	47,641	9,528	47,573	9,514
	Licenses for dealers in horses and cattle	59,095	11,819	62,024	12,405
	Ditto for manufacture of weights and measures	7,680	1,536	8,174	1,635
	Copyright fees (income from Government property at Open Ports)	6,708*	1,341	4,026	805
	Fees for passports to foreign countries (minor receipts)	6,730*	1,346	3,928	784
	Druggists' licenses	...	..	150,000	30,000
4.	Mineral produce	548,314	109,663	1,212,825	242,565
	Railways	691,019	138,204	692,967	138,594
	Telegraphs	152,143	30,429	163,858	32,772
	Manufactories (Department of Public Works) iron	218,400	43,680	200,000	40,040
	Silk manufactories (Department of the Interior)	30,000	6,000	38,000	7,600
	Printing office (Finance Department)	18,445	3,689	20,510	4,102
	Dockyards (Naval Department)	183,432	36,687	127,000	25,400
5.	Mint	675,240	135,048	770,800	154,160
6.	Sale of Government property	968,956	193,791	692,772	138,554
	Rents from Government lands	145,668	29,134	139,713	27,943
	Ditto forests	367,270	73,454	129,769	25,954
7.	Miscellaneous revenue (not taxes)	1,553,736	310,747	1,026,849	205,369
8.	Refund of loans to Imperial Princes and Hans	323,233	64,648	791,910	158,382
	Refund of estate-rated paper money debt incurred by former Hans	170,714	34,143	425,042	85,008
	Refund of general debts due to Government	2,543,781	508,756	108,544	21,709
		68,588,266	13,717,653	62,995,643	12,599,128

* In the Estimates of 1875-76, as originally published, the first of these items was inserted as "Income from Government Property in the Open Ports," and the second as "Minor Receipts."

ESTIMATED GROSS EXPENDITURE.

Section.		Table III.—1875-76.		Table IV.—1876-77.	
		Yen.	£	Yen.	£
1.	Redemption of Public Debt—				
	Internal Debt—				
	Principal	621,942	124,388	1,833,152	366,630
	Interest	1,894,240	378,848	1,903,667	380,733
	Foreign Debt—				
	Principal	738,637	147,728	756,180	151,236
	Interest	1,081,588	216,318	1,049,420	209,884
	Commission	9,248	1,849	9,028	1,806
2.	Civil List and Appanages of Imperial Family	727,500	145,500	827,500	165,500
3.	Meritorious pensions and allowances to Nobles and their retainers (Samurai)	17,596,561	3,519,312	17,517,453	3,503,490
	Allowances to Shintó Shrines, and Buddhist Temples	208,805	41,761	187,924	37,585
4.	Council of State	400,000	80,000	494,000	98,800
	Senate	200,000	40,000	207,000	41,400
	Assembly of Local Officials	30,000	6,000	30,000	6,000
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	170,000	34,000	185,600	37,120
	,, the Interior	2,300,000	460,000	3,699,812	739,963
	,, Finance	1,604,600	320,920	1,798,600	359,720
	,, War	6,950,000	1,390,000	7,250,000	1,450,000
	,, Marine	2,700,000	540,000	3,549,700	709,940
	,, Public Instruction	1,700,000	340,000	1,704,800	340,960
	,, Public Worship	70,000	14,000	73,000	14,600
	,, Public Works	4,750,000	950,000	4,900,000	980,000
	,, Justice	1,250,000	250,000	1,420,500	284,100
	,, the Imperial Household	222,500	44,500	316,000	63,200

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ESTIMATED GROSS EXPENDITURE.—*(Continued.)*

Section.		Table III.—1875-76. Yen.	£	Table IV.—1876-77. Yen.	£
4.	Colonization Department	1,799,716	359,943	1,905,660	381,132
	Land Tax Reform Office	48,000	9,600	471,000	94,200
5.	Administration of 3 Fus	553,608	110,722	452,520	90,504
	Administration of 35 Kens	3,746,392	749,278	3,709,980	741,996
6.	Police—Yedo	1,000,000	200,000	1,195,000	239,000
	Police in 2 Fus and 35 Kens	600,000	120,000	750,000	150,000
7.	The Shintô Shrines of Isé	15,000	3,000	15,000	3,000
	Ditto, supported by Central and Provincial Governments	205,000	41,000	205,000	41,000
8.	Repairs of Buildings in Fus and Kens	170,000	34,000	239,000	47,800
	Ditto, Watercourses, ditto	1,200,000	240,000	1,400,000	280,000
9.	Legations and Consulates in Foreign Countries	515,000	103,000	548,300	109,660
10.	Reconstruction of Imperial Palace	...	...	100,000	20,000
	Disposition Fund for Relief of the Poor and Encouragement of Industry	1,500,000	300,000	500,000	100,000
	Miscellaneous Expenditure	6,920,169	1,384,034	459,051	91,810
11.	Contingent Fund	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,330,000	266,000
		68,498,506	13,699,701	62,993,847	12,598,769
	Estimated Gross Revenue	...	13,717,653	...	12,599,128
	Surplus	...	17,952	...	359

In commenting on the four preceding estimates, I shall divide my object into three parts, viz.:—

1. A description of the taxes and an explanation of the items of expenditure.
2. Remarks on the National Debt; and
3. General remarks.

(To be continued.)

THE TÔKIÔ ATHLETIC CLUB.

The first meeting of this Club was held on the open ground in front of the Naval College on Saturday last, where a course of a quarter of a mile had been prepared. The ground does not belong to the Club and was not therefore in such good order as it would otherwise have been, and somewhat militated against the competitors, but the Committee had done all that was possible under the circumstances to render the extemporized path fit for running. A pavilion had been erected for the accommodation of ladies, the band of the Japanese Marines was in attendance, and as the weather was beautifully fine the inauguration of the Tôkiô Athletic meetings could not have taken place under more favourable circumstances. Sir Harry and Lady Parkes were among the spectators, the latter having kindly undertaken to award the prizes at the conclusion. As the Club had thrown open their sports to members of the Yokohama Athletic Association, advantage was taken of their liberality, and as the result showed, no small share of the prizes fell to Yokohama competitors.

According to the programme, throwing the Cricket Ball should have been the first event, but as the Ball was not to hand the proceedings opened with

1st.—Flat Race. 100 Yards. Handicap.

F. Walker, 4 yards	...	...	...	1
A. T. Watson, scratch	...	...	...	2
W. Platt, 7 yards	...	...	...	3
E. F. Kilby, 7 ,,	...	...	...	0
W. Tempest, 6 ,,	...	...	...	0
G. Charlesworth, 7 ,,	...	...	...	0
W. B. Mason, 7 ,,	...	...	..	0
R. Ward, 2 ,,	..	...	...	0
H. J. Gorman, 4 ,,	...	...	...	0

Walker was too favourably placed and had the race entirely his own way, winning easily by a yard and a half in the slow time of 12½ seconds.

2nd.—Throwing the Cricket Ball, Handicap.

J. Hall, scratch	...	...	...	1
H. J. Gorman, scratch	...	...	...	2
F. W. Strange, scratch	...	...	...	3
F. Walker, 10 yards	...	...	...	0
R. Ward, 13 yards	...	...	...	0

Some rather wild throws were made, and in one instance the ball struck a small boy full on the head, but forcible as the blow apparently was it did not seem to cause the youngster any annoyance. For the future it would be as well to secure an entirely clear course for the throws, as the feat of Saturday cannot always be repeated with the same success. Hall eventually won by a throw of 93 yards.

3rd.—Throwing the Hammer, 16lbs. Handicap.

W. Tempest, 10 ft.	...	...	...	1
F. W. Strange, 9 ft.	...	...	...	2
H. J. Gorman, 3 ft.	...	...	..	3
R. Ward, scratch	...	...	...	0
J. Hall, 5 ft.	...	...	...	0
G. Charlesworth, 9 ft.	...	...	...	0

There was some doubt as to the actual winner of this event, which Gorman claimed, but Tempest was at the time declared to be first with a throw of 72 feet 6 inches.

4th.—Pole Jump, Handicap.

G. Charlesworth, 10 in.	...	...	...	1
F. W. Strange, 12 ,,	...	...	...	2

For this there were only two competitors who both did well. Charlesworth won by a jump of 8 feet 2 inches in excellent form.

5th.—Flat Race. 150 Yards. Two Prizes. Presented by the Railway Department. Handicap.

A. T. Watson, scratch.	...	...	...	1
W. Platt, 7 yards.	...	...	...	2
W. Tempest, 8½ ,,	...	...	...	3
E. F. Kilby, 8 ,,	...	...	...	0
R. Ward, 4 ,,	...	...	...	0

A very bad start was made, by which Watson contrived to get undue advantage, so that the effect of the handicapping was entirely lost. He almost immediately took the lead, and won without difficulty in 16¼ secs.

6th.—Long Jump. Handicap.

G. Charlesworth, 2ft. 9in.	...	...	..	1
J. Stewart, 2ft. 6in.	...	...	...	2
H. J. Gorman, 2ft. 9in.	...	..	...	0
J. Hall, scratch	...	..	...	0

Hall cleared the greatest distance, viz., 18 ft. 2 ins., but Charlesworth won by his handicap allowance, which brought him up to 19 ft. 4 ins., Stewart being second for the same reason with 18 ft. 8 ins.

7th—Hurdle Race. 120 Yards, 10 Flights. Handicap.

A. H. Dare, scratch	...	...	...	1
G. Charlesworth, 12 yards	...	...	...	2
J. Hall, scratch	...	...	...	0

Charlesworth had a good start of Dare but could not maintain the advantage, as he was caught at the fourth hurdle. Hall did not complete the course, so that Dare won as he liked in 19 secs.

8th.—Putting the Shot, 16lbs. Handicap.

R. Ward, 5ft. 6in.	...	...	...	1
J. Hall, scratch	...	...	...	2
G. Charlesworth, 8ft. 6in.	...	...	..	0
H. J. Gorman, 4ft. 6in.	...	...	...	0

Hall was again unfortunate, as Ward carried off the prize by 2 ins. only, his throw, with handicap allowance, being 37 ft. 3 ins., while Hall at scratch covered 37 ft. 1 in.

9th.—Ladies' Purse, ¼ Mile, for members only. Handicap.

W. Tempest, 22 yards	...	...	...	1
H. J. Gorman, 5 ,,	...	...	...	2
F. W. Strange, 2 ,,	...	...	...	0
W. Platt, 25 ,,	...	...	...	0
R. Ward, scratch	...	...	...	0

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Tempest made the running throughout and was never headed, though Gorman was decidedly dangerous, and if the latter had waited a little longer before making his final spurt, might have altered the result. Time 58½ secs.

10TH.—HIGH JUMP. Handicap.

A. H. Dare, scratch	... 1
G. Charlesworth, 8in.	... 2
H. J. Gorman, 10in.	... 0

Three competed, but it was soon left to Dare, who cleared 5 feet 2 ins., while Charlesworth failed to jump 4 ft. 2 ins., and Gorman retired at 4 ft.

11TH.—FLAT RACE. 1 Mile. First Prize presented by Lady Parkes. Handicap.

F. Walker, scratch	... 1
F. W. Strange, 60 yards.	... 2
R. Ward, 120 „	... 0
E. B. Paul, 150 „	... 0

With Walker at scratch, Strange 60 yds., Ward 120 and Paul 150 yards ahead, this proved the best race of the meeting. It was generally believed to lie between Walker and Strange, and the result proved this supposition to be correct, as the other competitors did not finish the course. Strange started at a pretty good pace, and soon began to gain on the limit men, but did not lose any ground to Walker, who finished the first lap in 67 seconds. Their relative positions scarcely altered during the first three laps, by which time the limit men had retired. At the beginning of the fourth lap, however, Walker increased his pace, and gained considerably up the back stretch, though when the end of this was reached he was still some 40 yards behind. It thus seemed as though Strange could not be caught, and his backers were sanguine of his success, but Walker had, through experience and careful training, more left in him than some imagined, and although he was 30 yards behind at the commencement of the last 150 yards, was able to put on a tremendous spurt, and 30 yards from home passed his opponent with a rush and won a most exciting race by 10 yards in 5 min., 7 secs. Strange ran very well and showed good staying powers, and on some future occasion may, we hope, be more successful. Considering the condition of the path, and the fact that the turns were a great deal to sharp, the time made was excellent, and the best that Walker has ever done. It was a pity to see friends of both competitors running with them part of the last lap, as such is against all rules, and should not be allowed at future meetings.

12TH.—HOP, STEP, AND JUMP. First prize presented by C. De Boinville, Esq. Handicap.

G. Charlesworth, 4ft. 9in.	... 1
J. Hall, scratch	... 2
J. Stewart, 4ft. 6in.	.. 0
A. T. Watson, 1ft.	... 0
R. Ward, 6ft. 6in.	... 0
W. B. Mason, 3ft. 6in.	... 0

Again Hall was actually the best, as he covered 38 feet 10 inches, but owing to the handicap allowance had to give way to Charlesworth as the winner with 39 feet 9 inches.

13.—THREE LEGGED RACE.

W. Platt / R. Ward	... 1
W. B. Mason / W. Tempest	... 2
G. Charlesworth / F. W. Strange	... 0

This race caused great amusement, and was, strange to say, closely contested. Ward seemed to pick up his partner and carry him in, winning by about 6 inches only.

14TH.—CONSOLATION. One prize. Presented by the Committee. 200 Yards.

H. J. Gorman, ... w. o.

This was a walk over for Gorman, but he deserved the win for the gallant efforts he had made in previous events.

15TH.—FLAT RACE. 200 Yards. For Cadets of the Imperial Naval College.

Sakamoto, ...	... 1
Imai, ...	... 2
Makaye, ...	... 0
Arrai, ...	... 0
Shama, ...	... 0
Mori, ...	... 0
Saito, ...	... 0
Ijiche, ...	... 0
Matsumoto, ...	... 0
Takuche, ...	... 0

For this there were ten entries and the competition was very good, being a marked improvement on any previous attempt. There was a sharp turn just after the start, and at this point, in the impetuosity of his career, one young gentleman went clean out of the path and of course spoiled his chance. Time 27 secs.

At the conclusion of the races the fortunate competitors received their prizes from the hands of Lady Parkes, who had appropriate and congratulatory remarks for one and all, which gave an additional charm to the pleasure the winners felt at carrying off the various prizes.

We cannot too sincerely congratulate the Committee and Members of the Club on the decided success of the meeting. Some slight difficulties may have occurred, but not more than might have been expected of a newly organized Club. One thing is certain. Whether it is more advisable to start the races by pistol shot or by some other method, there should be but one mode of starting and but one starter, who should be vested with all due authority, for though variety is "the very spice of life" it is undesirable in starting foot races. But we have no doubt that the Committee will recognise the slight failings which were apparent at this meeting, and avoid them in the future. It is to be hoped that the members will not be discouraged by the success of the Yokohama athletes, which was no doubt owing to their greater experience, and the fact that they had trained carefully and steadily. No satisfactory result can be obtained without careful training, and no half measures will do. If the members of the Tôkiô Club intend competing at the meeting here at the end of this month, they have at least some advantage. There is ample time for training, and as they will be handicapped on the result of Saturday's meeting, they will meet their Yokohama opponents on decidedly better terms for themselves.

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Tuesday, October 2, 1877.

KOMEI SHINKICHI *vs.* WILLIAM CURTIS.

This was a claim for $32.50 for work done, but as judgment had already been rendered on the 18th May last, the case was now dismissed.

THE SAME *vs.* THE SAME.

The above claim was then re-heard.

Defendant was ordered to pay $2.00 a month until the whole debt has been paid, first instalment on the 1st November.

ARAI JOSUKE *vs.* WILLIAM CURTIS.

This was a claim for $75 for vegetables delivered, but as judgment had already been rendered on the 18th May last, the case was now dismissed.

THE SAME *vs.* THE SAME.

The above claim was then re-heard.

Defendant was ordered to pay $2.00 a month during five months, and thereafter $10.00 a month until all be paid, first instalment on the 1st November.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Wednesday, October 3, 1877.

AH CHOY *vs.* JOHN GRIGOR AND JOHN PITMAN.

The plaintiff, a Chinese woman, claimed $1,050 from defendants as executors in the estate of the deceased Mr. John Rangan, viz., $500 given by plaintiff to the deceased for safe keeping, and the balance proceeds of property belonging to plaintiff, and sold by defendant, John Grigor, in his capacity as executor in the estate.

Mr Ness appeared for plaintiff, Mr Dickins for defendant John Grigor.

Mr Dickins said that as plaintiff is not a British subject he should ask that she give security for the costs of preceedings, and further remarked that one of the executors, John Pitman, had had no notice of these proceedings.

Mr. Ness replied that plaintiff is a native of Hongkong, and consequently a British subject; with regard to Mr. John Pitman, that gentleman is at present beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Dickins observed that the onus of proof that she is a British subject rested on plaintiff; Mr. Pitman had been made a party to the suit and ought consequently to have been served with a summons. Where there are several executors they must all be sued.

Mr. Ness said that there was no evidence that Mr. Pitman had not been served.

By order of His Honour, the name of Mr. Pitman was called b the usher of the Court, but not responded to.

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Consular constable G. Hodges, sworn: I have not served Mr Pitman with any proceeding in this case. Mr. Pitman was not here at the time Mr. Grigor was served. To my knowledge he has not returned.

Mr. Ness remarked that Mr. Grigor is the only one who has acted as executor in the estate; besides, Mr. Dickins holds a power of attorney from Mr. Pitman, and he asked either that Mr. Pitman's name be struck out from the case, and the same be proceeded with against Mr. Grigor alone, or that a summons be served on Mr. Dickins as attorney for Mr. Pitman.

Mr Dickins insisted that, according to the rules of this Court, all parties having an interest in the suit must be sued as co-defendants, and that all parties to the suit must be served with notice of the proceedings. As Mr Pitman is in Shanghai, there was no difficulty in conforming with these rules.

His Honour ruled that as Mr Dickins had not shown that Mr Grigor would be damnified by the absence of Mr Pitman, the name of Mr Pitman is ordered to be struck out from the proceedings.

Mr Dickins then, referring to rule 253 of the Rules for the Court, demanded that plaintiff, not being a British subject, give security for costs.

F. E. White was sworn, and said: I know plaintiff; to my knowledge she is not a British subject. Her name does not appear in the index to the register kept in the British Consulate of British subjects in Yokohama.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness; I do not know that plaintiff is not a British subject. She has told me that she came from Singapore.

Plaintiff was then placed in the witness box, and said: I was born in Hongkong, I do not know anything about registering as a British subject. I have no papers to prove that I am a British subject. Mr. Rangan was my husband. I was not married to him. I was not married to any body before living with Mr. Rangan. I have not been registered in the *Sa bansho*. From Hongkong I came to Yokohama. I have been nowhere else.

Mr Dickins said that the whole evidence tends to prove that the plaintiff is not a British subject. The mere fact of her being born in Hongkong is not conclusive. Of course a negative cannot be strictly proved, and it is for plaintiff to prove that she is a British subject. He therefore applied that plaintiff be ordered either to deposit or give security for costs.

His Honour ruled as follows: The evidence does not convince me that plaintiff is not a British subject. The application is refused.

Mr. Ness then addressed the Court on behalf of the plaintiff. He said: Plaintiff sues for $1,050. Of this amount $500 is due on Mr. Rangan's promissory note, and the balance is for a carriage, pony, and harness, plaintiff's property, sold by defendant, Mr. Grigor, as executor in Mr. Rangan's estate. He called on plaintiff to make her statement.

Ah Choy was warned to speak the truth, and said, in reply to Mr Ness's questions:—I live at No. 159, Yokohama. In the year 1873 I was possessed of $500, which had been left to me by Mr Butcher, who had been living with me. I handed that money to Mr Rangan who said he would take care of it for me. He gave me his promissory note. (Paper handed in). That is the note, I saw Mr Rangan sign it. The text of the note is written by Mr Meldrum, who was Mr Rangan's clerk. The money has never been paid back to me, neither by Mr Rangan, nor by Mr Grigor, nor by Mr Pitman. It is still due to me. After Mr Rangan's death, Mr Grigor sold my four-wheeled carriage, with pony and harness. Mr. Rangan had a two-wheeled carriage of his own. My pony was of red colour. When Mr. Rangan came back from England, he brought the carriage and harness with him, and made me a present of them. The pony he bought in Yokohama, and gave it to me at the same time as he gave me the carriage. The carriage and pony remained in my possession and for my use until Mr. Grigor took them away. I did not consent to Mr. Grigor taking them. (Paper shown). That is Mr. Rangan's signature.

Mr Dickins objected to the paper being read, as the text is in another handwriting to that of the signature. In his opinion this objection was based on common sense; there was nothing to show that the latter had been read by or to Mr Rangan before signing it. Mr Rangan was notoriously not able to read or to write anything besides his own signature, which was, in fact, nothing more than a mere mark.

The objection was overruled.

The paper was then read, which proved to be a letter from Mr Rangan, written in London to plaintiff, in which he promised her to bring her a beautiful carriage from London.

Examination continued: Mr Rangan could only write his own name. Letters written in his name were always signed by himself, but his signature was not always uniform. Mr Grigor did not tell me what price he got for the carriage and pony; he only said it had been sold very cheap. (Mr Ness observed that the proceeds were $350.)

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins: When Mr Rangan signed the promissory note for 500, nobody was in the room besides him and myself. I cannot read the note, nor could Mr Rangan but Mr Rangan's clerk read it over to both of us; he was present when Mr Rangan signed. The note was signed in the year 1873, in the spring. Its contents are that Mr Rangan had borrowed $500 from me. The money was to be returned at the end of the year. I did not ask for the return of the money. Mr. Rangan died in April this year. I saw Mr. Grigor on several occasions after Mr. Rangan's death, up to the the 25th May. Mr. Grigor had told me that all claims against Mr Rangan's estate must be presented before the 25th May. I never showed the promissory note to Mr Grigor, and never asked him to pay the money.

Adjourned till 2 p.m.

On the Court resuming its sitting at 2 p.m.,

The cross-examination of plaintiff by Mr Dickins was continued: The promissory note was signed at No. 122; the money had been given to Mr Rangan by me in the same year, 1873. The money was in notes of different kinds. Mr Thomas Wallace had given me the money at three different times. The first time was in January that same year, the last time shortly afterwards. Altogether he gave me a little above $400. The balance I got by selling at auction some furniture left me by Mr Butcher. Mr Bourne sold the furniture. I have no account sales. The furniture was sold for about $150. The sale took place before I received the money from Mr Wallace. Mr. Rangan left me $10,000 by his will. I want these $500 besides. I cannot say how much money Mr. Wallace gave me the first time, or how much the last time. Until I gave it to Mr. Rangan, I kept it in my trunk. Mr. Rangan asked me for it. I never asked him to return it to me. My father died while I was a child; my mother sold Chinese ladies' dresses. I lived with Mr. Butcher as his wife, but I was never married to him; he was my first European husband. He died in June, 1872. I commenced to live with Mr. Rangan in January, 1873. I subsisted on money I received from Mr. Wallace; I was living with him.

Mr Ness observed that he did not see what these enquiries had to do with the case. His Honour said he trusted that it would appear subsequently.

Cross-examination continued: Mr Rangan did not give me the promissory note in order to induce me to come and live with him. I was already living with Mr Rangan when the note was given to me. I did not receive any ready money from Mr Butcher's estate beside the $400 Mr Wallace gave me, and the furniture. I was in Hongkong from January, to August, 1876. Mr Rangan paid me during that time $30.00 a month. While I was living with Mr Rangan he paid all my expenses, if I wanted money, I could have it. I never told anybody that Mr Rangan had $500 of my money. I left Yokohama for Hongkong on the 24th January, 1876. Mr Rangan accompanied me and paid my passage. I came back in August the same year with Mr Rangan, who in the interval had been in England. When Mr Rangan went to England, I asked him for my $500, but Mr Rangan said he had not got money enough for himself. Mr Rangan was not a poor man, but he had lent his money out. Mr Grigor owes him $10,000. My carriage was sometimes, but not always, driven by Mr Rangan.

Chief examination by Mr. Ness continued: No part of the $500 has ever been paid back to me. The $30 paid to me in Hongkong were not on that account. Mr. Abbott was Rangan's agent in Yokohama. He sent the $30 monthly to Mr. Barnard in Hongkong to be handed over to me.

F. E. White, Consular Constable, was sworn and said: I believe the writing of the promissory note is the writing of one Mr. Meldrum, who was deported from Yokohama for vagrancy some months back. I knew Mr. Rangan well. He was rather a careful man. I do not think that he would have paid his promissory note without recovering the note.

This was plaintiff's case.

Mr Dickins said that he should first treat of the claim of $500 with interest. It was evident that no loan had ever been made of $500, and consequently the claim of interest must fall to the ground. But he thought himself able to prove that there had not even been a deposit of the principal. The claim with regard to the carriage rested entirely upon plaintiff's own evidence, because Mr Rangan's letter, that has been produced in Court, proves nothing more than that Mr Rangan had bought a carriage for the use of the plaintiff. The claim embodied in the promissory note might properly be said to have been satisfied by the legacy; he should try to show that no consideration has been given for the promissory note, or if given, it was an immoral one.

Mr John Grigor was sworn and said: I am a British subject, I live at No. 216 Bluff. I am one of the executors of Mr Rangan. I have known him for the last ten years. He was in good circumstances in the year 1873. I think it exceedingly unlikely that he at that time should have borrowed $500 from plaintiff. Mr Rangan was an uneducated, but very shrewd and careful man. His books have been kept so as to admit of winding up his estate. They contain no entry of a loan or deposit of $500, nor did Mr Rangan ever inform me of such a transaction. If it had taken place, I think I should have known of it. He told me expressly that he did not owe any money. Mr Rangan had been very anxious to sell the four-wheeled carriage. He had offered it to me. He never referred to it as plaintiff's property. I have seen Mr Rangan driving it. After I had proved the will, I put the usual advertisements in the paper. The claims were all sent in by the 25th May. I received no claim in the interval from plaintiff, either with regard to the $500 or the carriage. I saw her repeatedly, as she sometimes sent for me and put questions to me about her legacy. She is, in my opinion, a very clever woman. I told her that I had advertised for debts to be paid and claims to be sent in within the 25th May, and that I then should be in a better position to judge how the estate stood. She said she wanted to get away. The first I heard about the two claims was on the 5th June in a letter from Mr Ness, but that letter does not mention a promissory note. (Letter handed in and read.) The existence of that was only mentioned to me within the last ten days. Plaintiff was present when I handed the carriage and pony over to Mr Cope for sale by auction. She made no objection. She said she should like to buy back one of the ponies and a basket trap. The plaintiff made a verbal claim upon me for the house and furniture, which I refused. I handed her some jewelry.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: The books of Mr Rangan do certainly not contain any entries of store accounts or similar bills, otherwise they contain entries of all his transactions.

Mr Edgar Abbott was next sworn and said: I am a British subject, residing at No. 28, Yokohama. I was acquainted with Mr Rangan;

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he asked me to find a person in Hongkong who would pay $30 monthly during his absence in England, and I did so. I made up an account; I think the whole amount disbursed for Mr Rangan in Hongkong was about $700.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: I have no personal knowledge that the money was for Ah Choy. I never heard anything about a promissory note for $500.

Examination-in-chief continued: Mr Rangan accepted my account.

Mr F. A. Cope was sworn and said: I am an auctioneer. I knew the deceased Mr Rangan. I remember his four wheeled carriage. He showed it to me a few days after his return from England; he said he had brought it out for his own use, but if he could sell it for anything like what it had cost him, he would sell it. Afterwards he told me from time to time that he wanted to sell it. I took possession of the carriage, harness, and ponies from No. 133, Bluff, and sold them by auction. No objection was made. I took the carriage away on the 23rd of April, and told Mr Rangan's *betto* to bring the ponies on the 25th. The carriage was sold for $185, the harness for something like $75, one horse for $26, and another for $19. The plaintiff was present when I took possession of the carriage. At the auction the basket-carriage was bought in by Mr Plummer for plaintiff.

Mr A. Plummer was sworn and said: I reside at No. 17, Yokohama. I knew the deceased Mr Rangan well. I know both the plaintiff and the defendant. Mr Rangan would speak about his business with me; he never mentioned to me that plaintiff had lent him $500, or deposited that amount with him. I never heard him mention that he had made her a present of a carriage. After Mr Rangan's death, the plaintiff requested me and Mr Styles to act for her. I saw her several times. She asked me to request Mr Grigor to pay her legacy of $10,000 as quick by as possible, as she wanted to go to China. She did not mention the $500. On the morning of the auction she sent for me, and asked me to buy the basket-carriage, harness, and horse for her. She would give $60 for all.

Mr G. W. Styles was sworn, and said: I am a British subject, clerk at the "Grand Hotel." I have been doing bookkeeping for Mr Rangan. I commenced in June, 1873. I kept all his accounts. Since his death I have had nothing to do with his books. He never mentioned to me a loan or deposit made by plaintiff. Mr Rangan could write his name, nothing further. He was rather strict in seeing everything entered in his books. There was no entry in his books with regard to a transfer to plaintiff of a carriage with pony and harness, and I have heard nothing about it. I have not heard plaintiff make any such claim before this case was brought. After Mr Rangan's death she wanted Mr Plummer and me to act for her in promoting the settlement of her legacy, as she wanted to go to Hongkong.

This was defendant's case.

Mr Dickins then addressed the Court on behalf of defendant. He said that plaintiff was a woman that had been in the habit of living successively with different foreigners. He did not think himself that the argument, that the claim, represented by the promissory note, was satisfied by the legacy was a strong one, but it was his duty to call attention to it. At all events the omission of the words "or order" in the promissory note deprived the note of the character of a negotiable security. The next point of defence was that there was no proof that any consideration had been given for the promissory note. The plaintiff's evidence was entirely uncorroborated. Not only did she not prove that she really lent or deposited the money, but she did not even prove that she ever had the money. Why was Mr Wallace not called? Of course, because his evidence would not have corroborated plaintiff's evidence. The promissory note did not mention "for value received;" it might have been given as a present. Plaintiff said distinctly that the money was given by her to Mr Rangan for safe keeping; but that statement could not be reconciled with the wording of the promissory note, which stipulated payment within a year. The promissory note was undoubtedly given to plaintiff by Mr Rangan in consideration of her consenting to become his "housekeeper." The whole evidence given by defendant's witnesses proved that it was extremely unlikely that such a loan or deposit should ever have been made. There was no entry nor any mention of it. When the money became due, plaintiff did not ask for its repayment; after Mr Rangan's death she did not present her claim within the time advertised by the executor, and she made no mention of it either to Mr Plummer or to Mr Styles, whom she had asked to assist her. The only consideration which plaintiff had given for the promissory note, was of such a nature as no Court would recognize. Interest was demanded from the time the note become payable, but as no demand had ever been made for the money, interest ought not to be allowed.—With regard to the carriage, the only proof adduced by plaintiff in support of her claim, was Mr Rangan's letter from London, containing the phrase: "I have bought a carriage for you," but this meant nothing more than for "your use." Immediately after his return to Yokohama, Mr Rangan commenced offering that identical carriage for sale to different persons, nor was there after Mr Rangan's death any claim made by plaintiff for the carriage. If the carriage had been hers, she would certainly not have instructed Mr Plummer to buy another carriage for her at the same auction sale, at which the carriage now claimed was sold.—On these grounds he demanded a verdict in favour of defendant, and that plaintiff under all circumstances be ordered to pay costs.

Mr Ness replied, and said that it was unnecessary for him to refute his learned friend's arguments derived from the facts that Mr Rangan was in easy circumstances and consequently did not require a loan, and that Ah Choy had not gone about the settlement babbling that Mr Rangan owed her $500. The promissory note was there, and the signature to it was admitted by his learned friend. Although the promissory note was not to "order" it could have been endorsed by plaintiff and negotiated after a mere notice to the debtor. His learned friend said first that there was no consideration for the note, and then he said that the consideration was immoral, but for none of these propositions had he adduced any evidence. As the money had not been paid at the time stipulated in the note, it was only fair that interest should be paid on it from the day it became due. With regard to the carriage he could not agree with his learned friend that the phrase "I have bought a carriage for you" was synonymous with "I have bought a carriage for your use." That might be so between husband and wife, but the relation was different here. Very possibly Mr Rangan might have spoken to different persons in Yokohama about his wish to dispose of the carriage; he would undoubtedly then have made some other arrangement with Ah Choy. Neither was there anything inconsistent with her claim in her giving instructions to buy the cheaper carriage at the auction

Judgment reserved.

Thursday, October 4, 1877.

FELIX BEATO *vs.* W. S. THOMSON.

This was a claim for $376.78 damage done to cargo during its transit from London in the British steamer *Atholl*.

Mr Dickins appeared for plaintiff, Mr Ness for defendant, who is the master of the said vessel.

Mr Dickins stated that certain goods were shipped in the vessel of which defendant is the master; in the bill of lading the goods were acknowledged to have been shipped in good order and condition. When the goods arrived in Yokohama, they were found to be damaged; probably in consequence of being stowed in close proximity to some chloride of lime. A claim was made on the ship's agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., for damages, that is to say, the difference between value of the goods in their damaged state and their value if they had arrived in good condition. Similar claims have been proffered by other parties and been satisfied, but plaintiff's claim was refused on the ground that if damage had been done it was due to one of those causes that in the bill of lading are expressly excepted from ship's responsibility. He would call as witness—

Mr Anthony Johannes Cornelius Geertz, who promised to speak to the truth, and said: I am a Dutch subject. I live at No. 105, Bluff. I am a surgeon in the Dutch army, at present employed in the Japanese service. I have been five years professor of chemistry at a military college. Mr Beato handed me certain bales for examination (a carpet produced). This is a sample of the bales; I have cut a hole in the carpet in order to examine a piece. I found in it a certain quantity of chlorine and of lime. The carpet was spotted. I account for the presence of chlorine by leakage drops which must have been falling on the bales and penetrated into their texture. In the spotted part of the carpet was a larger quantity of chlorine than was found in the unspotted part. The chlorine would not exist in the dye of the carpet. The appearance of the carpet could have been caused by broken casks or bottles of chloride of lime.

Cross-examination by Mr Ness: It is impossible for me to explain in a popular way how I tested the carpet. I have no time to give such explanations. That cannot be done in a few words to non-professional men. I did not boil the piece of carpet; I extracted the matter first by water, and secondly by acids. I did not ascertain the percentage of chlorine; I could have done so. Through the reaction the quantity extracted was seen. I cannot tell the difference of quantity in the spotted and in the unspotted parts. Chlorine and lime are present through the whole carpet. I do not know whether any person had experimented on the carpet before me. The carpet was handed to me with the request to ascertain what could have caused the spots, and I was also told that there had been chloride of lime in the ship. I did not apply chloride of lime to the undamaged parts of the carpet, to compare its effects with the damaged parts. Bleaching powder is very apt to get damp in wet weather. The damage could have been caused by any chloride, but it is not probable that it was in the present case, as the reaction was acid. The chloride of lime may become liquid by attracting the humidity of air; in order to have dropped on the carpet, it must have been placed above the carpet. The damage is not caused by gas, because then the whole carpet would have been spoiled. I cannot tell when the damage was caused. It is not probable that the damage was caused by chloride of sodium. There is chloride of sodium in salt water and in sea air, but it is impossible that this damage could have been caused by sea air, because then the whole carpet must have been spoiled. There is about three per cent chloride in sea water. If the carpets had been stowed 100 feet from the chloride of lime, the damage could not have been caused by the chloride of lime. I cannot account for the black spots of the carpet, because I have not made a thorough examination. I have only ascertained the presence of a large quantity of chlorine, and a certain quantity of lime.

Examination-in-chief resumed: If the damage had been caused by sea water, I do not think I should have found such a large quantity of chlorine. I cannot state with certainty that the cause of the damage was chloride of lime, I can only state that it was a chloride. If the damage had been caused by sea water, I should not have found an access of acid. Chloride of iron or chloride of magnesium contain acid, and other chlorides may also, if not very exactly prepared, contain acid. If the emanations of chloride of lime could not escape freely, they might mix with the water in the air and drop down in a liquid state, but I do not think it would have caused this damage. There are many medicines which contain chloride, for instance, chloride of iron. I found iron in the spots. Also chloride of calcium, chloride of ammonium. I cannot tell the proportion of lime in sea water, it is very little. The damage must

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have been caused by a chloride, containing a certain amount of chlorine and a certain amount of lime.

To the Court: I do not believe that sea water could have caused the damage. A continual trickling of sea water would make no difference in the result.

Mr John Hartley, sworn: I was consignee of 100 casks of chloride of lime by the *Atholl*. The chloride of lime was packed in casks. When I received the goods, 97 were found in good order and three had the heads out of them.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: I saw the damaged casks on the hatoba. I made no claim for damage. I think it probable that the heads had got out during the landing; if they had been out for some time, the contents of the casks would have become humid, and that they were not.

Captain D. Scott was called. He claimed a fee for his attendance as witness, but His Honour refused to grant the same. He was then sworn and said: I am a master mariner and surveyor. I have surveyed the stowage and dunnage of the cargo on board the *Atholl* and found it all correct.

Mr Felix Beato was next sworn and said: I am a British subject, residing at No. 57. I am the owner of the goods mentioned in this bill of lading (Paper exhibited). The goods arrived in good condition, with the exception of one bale, the contents of which were all spotted. I discovered that the day after taking delivery. I made a claim on the captain of the ship. In good condition the goods would sell at 90 cents a yard; I think a bale contains about 400 yards. The goods would now have to be sold at auction and would scarcely fetch more than 40 cents a yard.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: There are 8 rolls in a bale; I have inspected them all, and they are damaged. Laid down here the carpets cost me 81 to 82 cents a yard. I did not see the bale before opening it. I do not know whether a clean receipt was given for the goods. I know the bales were taken away from the hatoba without any objection. The complaint was made one day after I had received the goods. I had heard of the chloride of lime in the *Atholl* before I took delivery of the goods, and I told my bookkeeper to be particular in inspecting the bales before he took delivery. The goods belong to me. My Chinaman called my attention to the damage.

Mr J. H. Brooke was sworn and said: A short time ago I was at Mr Beato's office; he called my attention to some rolls of carpet, which were spotted. I received myself bales of paper by the *Atholl*, and these bales were very strongly impregnated with chlorine-gas, but the paper was not damaged. In my opinion the spots on the carpet were caused by chlorine-gas, for which water has an affinity.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: My paper was undamaged, although impregnated with chlorine-gas. I consider it probable that the damage to plaintiff's carpet-rolls was due to chlorine in solution penetrating the bale.

Adjourned until 2 p.m.

On the court resuming its sitting at 2 p.m.

Mr Dickins called the attention of the Court to a slight inaccuracy in the petition: the amount claimed should be reduced to about half, say $203.50. He then proceeded to call as witness.

Mr Ernest Bavier, who promised to speak the truth, and said: I am a merchant in Yokohama residing at No. 76. When goods arrive here, the bill of lading is endorsed by the addressee without his inspecting the goods. The goods are not delivered until the bill of lading has been endorsed. After the bill of lading has been endorsed, it is countersigned by the agent of the ship and you proceed to take delivery. If the goods bear outside marks of being damaged, your shipping clerk will make no observations on board ship, but if there is no visible mark outside then claims for damages are generally admitted even after you have got the goods in your godown.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: Sometime you take delivery on board ship, sometimes on the hatoba. In the absence of any observation from your shipping clerk who took delivery, it is persumed that goods are in good order.

Mr Henry Engelhardt deposed: I am a German subject, and am the clerk of the plaintiff. I remember taking delivery on the hatoba of the goods mentioned in this bill of lading. The goods looked to be in good condition. They were immediately taken to the godown. It was a fine day. The godown is perfectly day. There is no chloride of lime in our godowns. I did not examine the goods the same day, but the next day when I gave delivery of them. I then found the contents of one bale in damaged condition; the contents of the other two bales were sound. I wrote immediately to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and & Co. (Copy produced and read.) As I got no reply, I wrote again the next day, again requesting Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. to appoint a person to examine the goods that had been spoiled by acid. In consequence of the last letter Mr Cobden came to our office together with the captain and saw the bale of carpeting: the captain recognised that the goods had arrived in his ship and had been damaged by chloride of lime. I claimed that he should take over the goods and pay us their market value; but he refused because I had already taken delivery. The custom in Yokohama is to endorse the bill of lading, send it to the agents of the ship and then take delivery of your goods. There was a notice in the papers to consignees of cargo per *Atholl*. I was surprised that while the wrapper of the bale was in good condition, the contents should be damaged (wrapper produced). The market price of such carpeting in good condition is 90 cents per yard. Now I would not take it at over for 40 cents.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: Beato warned me to inspect the bales carefully because there was chloride of lime in the same ship. I did inspect the bales carefully, but I could not discover any marks. The goods were landed at the hatoba in the morning, and we took them away in the afternoon. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. advised us in the morning that the goods were on the hatoba; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's Chinaman told our Chinaman. I have no personal knowledge when the goods were landed at the hatoba. The next morning our Chinaman called my attention to the damaged aspect of the contents of the bale. The wrapping had then been removed. I then also examined the wrapping. There were some spots on it, the same spots as I have pointed out here in Court. Nevertheless I call the wrapping in good condition. I did not mention the spots on the wrapping when I wrote to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. because I did not think it necessary. I wrote to them that the wrapping was in good condition after I had discovered the spots on it. I have examined the other bales; as their contents were sound I did not examine their wrappings with the same attention. The wrapping in Court belongs to the damaged carpet. Both carpet and wrapping were carried from the godown to our office at No. 57. I do not remember the very words the captain used. He said the damage was caused by acid or what you call that stuff that was on board.

Mr W. G. Bayne said: I remember being asked by Mr Beato to examine some carpeting (carpet shown). This was the carpeting. He wanted my opinion whether the carpeting was damaged by sea-water or by some chemicals. I examined the carpeting and found that it had not been damaged by sea-water. I am not in a position to state by what chemical the goods had been damaged.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: The test I applied to ascertain whether the damage was due to sea-water or not was the appearance and taste.

Mr Dickins here demaded an adjournment in order to be able to call Mr Cobden.

Adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th inst, at 10.30 a.m.

Friday, October 5, 1877.

A. Mingard *vs.* J. H. Wignall.

This was a claim of $66.00 with interest; $45.00 as balance due on a promissory note and $21.00 for travelling expenses, etc., $15.00 between Tôkiô and Yokohama and $6.00 deposited in the British Consulates in Tôkiô and Yokohama. Plaintiff appeared personally, but defendant did not appear.

G. Hodges, consular constable, sworn, deposed that he had served a copy of the summons on defendant personally yesterday. Witness went on board the *Massilia*, in which vessel defendant is chief engineer; he was not on board, and witness returned, but met defendant going to the steamer in a *sampan*, and witness then handed him a copy of the summons. He promised to attend.

Plaintiff was sworn, and said: I am a French subject, residing at No. 134, Yokohama. Defendant owed me $100.00 and gave me two promissory notes for $50 each; defendant has paid one of the notes and $5.00 on the other one. I received no summons to appear at the Consulate in Tôkiô. I further claim one year's interest.

Defendant was ordered to pay $45.00 with 8 per cent. annual interest from 1st May, 1876, until date of payment, and further $3.00 costs.

IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before H. Pierret, Esq., Consul.

Messrs. J. Reynaud and A. Gerard, Assessors.

Tuesday, October 2, 1877.

Konnisaburo and Kawajiki *vs.* Jean Clataud.

Plaintiffs, who are residents of Tôkiô, stated in their complaint that defendant had made a contract with them to paint the inside of his house, No. 33, Tsukiji; that they were to give the house three coats of paint and receive an instalment on the payment every time a coat was finished; that on the 21st ultimo, in the forenoon, they went together to defendant's house to demand payment for the second coat of paint, but that defendant contended that the house had got only one coat of paint, and that during the dispute that arose defendant gave Konnisaburo a kick in the stomach, while a son of defendant's neighbour, the druggist, Mr. Thompson, appeared on the cries of defendant, and, without further ado, took up a piece of wood that was to serve as a bannister for the staircase, with which he struck Konnisaburo over the head and shoulders, and also struck Kawajiki on the body. The plaintiff Konnisaburo was taken to the Tsukiji hospital, and a certificate was produced in court from Dr. Faulds, stating the nature of his injuries.

He now demanded in damages for his loss of time and medical expenses the sum of 26 *yen* 41 *sen*, and both plaintiffs demanded that defendant be punished according to law for his assault.

Defendant denied the charge.

The parties were personally present in court, plaintiffs supported by Japanese counsel.

Defendant said that he had contracted for painting his house, not with the plaintiffs, but with a Chinaman, who had sublet the contract to the plaintiffs. On the 21st ultimo, they came to his house and demanded the 30 *rios* that were due when the house had got its second coat of paint, but as only the first coat of paint was finished, defendant refused to pay them, when they became importunate he ordered them to leave, and as they did not do so, he took one of them by the shoulders to push him out. Both plaintiffs then attacked him, and as he was alone in the house he called for for assistance, and the son of Mr Thompson arrived and struck his assailants with a piece of wood, after which they decamped. He denied having himself struck either of the plaintiffs, who had declared their intention to possess themselves of his watch unless he paid them. As for the certificate of Dr. Faulds, that gentleman was a missionary who was trying to make proselytes among the Japanese,

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and he was singularly biassed in their favour. He would remark that on the plaintiff had sued the son of Mr Thompson in the British Vice Consulate in Tôkiô, where the young man had been fined $2.00 for assault.

The plaintiffs called as witness a Japanese mason, who deposed that on the 21st ult. he was at work on a neighbouring house, whence he could hear the dispute in No. 33. and as he approached the door he saw defendant kick Konnisaburo in the chest, and the other plaintiff take hold of defendant, who then called for help, upon which another foreigner came up and struck both plaintiffs with a piece of wood. When witness came up to No. 33, the plaintiffs, with defendant behind them, were coming downstairs from the first floor. It was when they had arrived on the ground floor that defendant kicked Konnisaburo with such force that the latter fell.

Mr. John Thompson, druggist, deposed that his residence is next to defendant's house. On the 21st ultimo he heard defendant call for assistance, and he could see in the passage of defendant's house that defendant was wrestling with two Japanese, one of whom had hold of defendant's body and the other of his legs. Witness immediately ran to the front door of defendant's house, while his son ran to the back entrance. His son took up a piece of wood, with which he struck the two Japanese, who immediately ran away; one of them shortly afterwards returned with a long bamboo pole, but was again driven away. Witness did not see defendant either strike or kick the Japanese.

The Court informed the parties that judgment would be rendered on the 6th inst. at 10 a.m.

IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before H. PIERRET, Esq., Consul.

Messrs. J. REYNAUD and A. GERARD, Assessors.

Saturday, Oct. 6, 1877.

KONNISABURO and KAWAJIKI *vs.* JEAN CLATAUD.

(*Adjourned from the 2nd instant*)

The Court to-day rendered the following

JUDGMENT.

After having heard the statements of the plaintiffs and of the defendant, and the evidence of the witnesses, and after due deliberation, the Court thus decides in this case.—

Considering that the evidence of Kawai Massonjo, who was plaintiffs' own witness, shows that the work ordered by Mr Clataud was not properly executed by plaintiffs, and that Mr Clataud in consequence thereof had to transfer the work to a third party, as proved by the contract produced by Mr Clataud;

Considering that Yaki Konnisaburo, when Mr Clataud refused to pay him, should have applied to the proper authority, instead of insisting on payment with such obstinacy as made it necessary for the defendant forcibly to eject him from the house;

Considering that Mr Clataud would not have felt compelled to call for assistance, if he had not been attacked by the two plaintiffs in a corridor, the narrowness of which prevented him from getting rid of them;

And considering that if on the one hand it appears from the evidence of Kabayashi Minekichi, that Mr Clataud used violence in order to dismiss Yaki Konnisaburo and the other Japanese, it is on the other hand proved by the evidence of Mr Thompson and by the written testimony of his son, that it was the latter who inflicted the blows and wounds, for which acts he has been punished by another tribunal.—

The Court now dismisses the complaint of Yaki Konnisaburo and acquits Mr Clataud from the charge brought against him, but rejects the claim of the latter for damages. There are no costs.

The Futai of Hupeh died very suddenly last week. He went out on the 11th to pay his respects to the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Hupeh and Hunan, who was passing through on his way to Peking, and died on the 13th. A fabulous sum, according to popular report, has been paid for his coffin, and priests are now engaged in the yamên offering up prayers for the repose of his soul. The funeral obsequies are likely to be conducted on a magnificent scale. The mandarins will escort his remains on foot to the river, whence they will be borne to his native province of Kiangsu.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

Reports are current of a disagreement as to the conduct of the war between the Czar and his brother and the military authorities generally. The Grand Duke and the generals are said to be of opinion that if the Emperor had remained at Moscow the recent disasters would not have occurred.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Cape newspapers of the 17th of July, according to the telegraphic summary from Madeira, report that Sir Theophilus Shepstone continued to meet with a cordial reception everywhere in the course of his tour through the Transvaal. Secocoeni was paying the war indemnity. It is stated that the departure of missionaries from Zululand was not in consequence of any hostility shown to Europeans by King Cetewayo.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MR. PONGO.

(The Spectator.)

It is a speciality of places of public entertainment in England, that the approaches to them shall be made as deterrent as possible; that the persons whose duty it is to admit the public shall wear an aspect of gloom and grudge, as of men who know how mistaken one is in supposing one is going to see anything for the shilling entrance-fee, and would prefer to warn the public off the premises, but, such an act of charity being forbidden, would at least suggest by their grumpy carelessness the vanity of human expectations with regard to the particular entertainment beyond their respective doors or turn-tables. Who has not noted the surprise, the discomfiture, the sudden falling of the spirits of foreign visitors, when they face for the first time the bare-boarded backwoods'-hut like approaches to the temples of Art, Science, and Bric-à-brac at South Kensington, the insecure, slanting passages, like nothing but the improvised covered way to Mr. Myers's Circus-stable, which lead to the jocosely-styled Horticultural Gardens flower shows, and the squalid disorder of the Low-Level entrance to the Crystal Palace, which combines a ricketty and dangerous staircase from the outside with some dirty pens inside, through which the aspirant to the delights of the Palace hurries, over loose, filthy, unevenly-laid boards, but in which he is confined on his way back to the train, under conditions similar to those of a "lock-up," where the tenants are habitually disorderly. We have always put up with things of this kind—was not there a perceptible under-current of misgiving when decent entrances to certain theatres were "introduced," by managers whose minds had been influenced by foreign customs in this respect?—and we probably always shall put up with them, but still we must air our grievances concerning the entrances to the Aquarium at Westminister, the dreariest place by daylight,—that is, unless our experience was exceptional—within our knowledge. Not the gentle melancholy of which Dickens writes as mostly characteristic of places where one is encouraged by advertisement to expect "a happy day," but a stronger feeling, akin to dismay, takes possession of the visitor who has passed through the creaking turn-tables and the doors, with the rough handles which he is to "push" or "pull," according to circumstances, and finds himself in the dingy vastness of the Aquarium, where the tanks are thinly occupied by a few common specimens of fish, often not of the kinds indicated on the cards supposed to guide the visitor to their contents, and where the smaller cases, containing the tortoises, water-serpents, and baby-alligators, are exceedingly foul-smelling. Dust and dreariness—both of which, of course, may be accidental—are the pervading elements of the "entertainment," as of so many others; the floor when we visited it was as dusty as that of any Metropolitan station, the walls and pillars are disfigured with advertisements, the flowers and shrubs are of the commonest kinds; the galleries are narrow walks between dust-laden rails and tables, covered with ghastly models of fish, and specimens of the blighted hopes of the Zoological Gardens. A plaster cast of an infant hippopotamus, with one leg broken off short, and a "preparation" of monkey, are among the cheering objects which one encounters on one's dusty way to the inconvenient corner at which one finds the narrow door through which one passes to an audience of the distinguished gorilla, Mr Pongo. At a dirty table stands a boy, who distributes dirty cards of admission to a space in a gallery formed by a rough enclosure of boards, leaving a narrow passage,—exactly like the prisoners' way in a police-court, with the coarsely-papered wall of the gallery on one side,—which is fitted on three sides with rows of chairs, the two shilling seats being in front, and offering no advantage whatever over the one-shilling seats, except to persons of lively imagination, who discern some in the red rope at their back. A space, with a raised floor, enclosed within wirework, and furnished with a couple of chairs, a horsewhip, a ladder, and a brown blanket, forms the scene of the exhibition of Mr. Pongo, and his friends,—August, the chimpanzee, and the dog Flok. As the audience collect, the depression of disillusion is to be read in their faces. What was the necessity for stowing away the object of so much reasonably expected attraction in a dirty corner, and surrounding him with deterrent accessories? The outer edge of the gallery is shut up with a suffocating curtain, lest a glimpse of the bewildering delights below should be caught by the dismal assemblage who wait for the appearance of Pongo, and a boy, shrill and irrepressible as Dr. Ginery Dunkle (of Troy) himself, screams incessant admonitions about the taking of tickets, even while Mr. Pongo's German attendant is laboriously enunciating the few sentences in English in which he relates the history and describes the habits of his interesting charge.

Mr. Pongo is a very nice beast, but he is not so clever as August, nor so sympathetic as Flok, and one feels about him after a little

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while as one feels about the heavy child in a nursery,—that he is good and safe, but hardly amusing. There is something disconcerting about him, too, though it is in one's own mind, not in him; it is the inclination to treat him rather as a human being of the unintelligent, than as an animal of the exceptionally intelligent kind. One speaks to him with marked distinctness and emphasis, and pets him, not with the flippant smartness one would bestow upon "Nature's Pulchinello," his companion, but gravely, and with an effort to make him understand, as one might pet one of the harmless "cases" at the Earlswood Asylum. In the quiet heaviness of his manner there is something that makes one feel patient and painstaking, as with a creature of slow brain and perception; and when he claps his dreadfully human hands, with the black skin in wrinkles on them like ill-fitting gloves, and pounds them on the floor, demanding notice and applauding himself, one claps and nods at him just as one would at a deficient child. He is singularly dumb, too, rarely uttering any sound at all, while one of his friends chatters freely, and the other barks in all the exuberant delight of games of play, of which Mr. Pongo is for the most part only a spectator, decidedly at a disadvantage where general liveliness is in question. When seated on the ground, with his grey back, his round, neatly-formed head, with comparatively small and close-sitting ears, turned towards one, his long arms folded, his spare small legs, so disproportionate in size to his powerful arms, hidden, his lean thighs tucked close to his thick, bulging, ridgy sides, he is wonderfully like a very strongly-built child to whom "rickets" has come unaccountably, and in contradiction of his apparent constitution. Mr. Pongo's face is amiable, and his attendant declares him to be 'very good-natured;" the eyes are serious and quiet, by no means so melancholy as the eyes of most monkeys with whom we have previously been acquainted; and when he hitches himself against the wires of his cage, his legs extended, one arm lying negligently ,across his lap, and the other indolently raised while he lazily scratches his head, he reminds one of Punch's pictures of an Irish Fenian, without the ferocity, the tattered tail-coat, and the brimless hat. He is not four years old, but he looks fifty, and there is not the contradiction between his face and his manners which exists in the case of most monkeys, for his demeanour is likewise middleaged. Not, perhaps, that he remembers the Gaboon, his captivity, and his slaughtered relatives, but that he thinks solemn spectators who don't talk to him a bore, and the corner of the Aquarium gallery dull. He is said to be fond of children, and he certainly brightened up when some came in, but they were shy of him, and did not respond to his hint that a little applause would be agreeable. He gravely climbs the ladder up which August skips with derisive ease, and tests the strength of the wire-work screen of his cage with nice attention; but he seemingly makes up his mind each time that it will not "bear," and relinquishes the attempt to follow the dauntless chimpanzee, who rushes about overhead doing daring trapeze feats, dangling himself by the ropes, just out of reach of the barking and jumping dog, and mocking the much superior strength of Mr. Pongo by his far greater agility. Sometimes he has a friendly rough and tumble with Flok, or gives August an admonitory cuff and roll-over; but for the most part he sits on the floor, watching their play, or arranging his blanket, in which he packs his feet up exactly as we have seen children pack their feet up in their blankets on winter nights, and he uses his hands in these operations in a thoroughly human way. Very like a man and a brother is he also when he drinks out of a bottle, grasping it in both hands, putting his head well back, and emptying the last drop down his throat. It is quite a pleasant diversion from the close resemblance, when, his attention being attracted to another chance of securing the much-disputed blanket, he transfers the bottle to his foot, holding it firmly with the toes. His slight, flat, small heeled feet are more like those of a man than the feet of any other monkey, we are told, but the likeness ceases with the toes; these are fingers, and have all the movements of fingers; nor is the face human below the brow and eyes. The absence of a nasal promontory, the wide, sunk black nostrils, like those of a hippopotamus on a very small scale, the semicircular sweep of the mouth; the thick, calf-like tongue, and something in the action of the jaw and throat when the animal lifts up his head and one sees him from the side which also reminds one of a calf, form an unlikeness to the human race as forcible as the resemblance in other respects is striking.

Mr. Pongo is in excellent health now, but has had two illnesses since he was sold to Dr. Falkestein, of the Prussian Natural History Expedition, for two gallons of rum, and exchanged his chain in an African village for the more tolerable conditions of his European career. Perhaps he was too young when the hunters took him to have any dreams now of the deep, cool, dark forest, the great luscious fruits, the glorious climbs, and bounds, and fights, the long migrating journeys of the grey-coated community, the booming, inarticulate speech which was the language of his tribe; and it may be that he is happy enough in his artificial life. It includes all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of civilisation. He goes to bed at eight every evening, "in a very comfortable bed, and sleeps till eight in the morning," his attendant told us, "always lying on his side, with his hand under his cheek on the pillow, like a man," and he eats numerous meals with unfailing appretite. Once a day he has an ample repast of roast meat and potatoes; and his breakfast, luncheon, and supper consist of milk, wine-and-water, bread, rice, eggs, fruit, and vegetables. He is on the best of terms with his attendant, and it was very funny to see him lying negligently on his back in a slanting-upwards position on the ladder, his eyes turned up to the ceiling, one hand dangling downwards, and the other thrown round the neck of his friend, as the latter repeated his brief formula to a freshly-arrived batch of spectators. Mr Pongo had quite an irresistible air of enjoying the proceeding; he rolled his tongue about, and when the sentence, "His present value is five thousand pounds!" was spoken, he withdrew his arm, gave the speaker a friendly cuff, as who should say, "What! you're at in again, are you? Fetch 'em with figures, my boy!" and dived rapidly over and under the rung of the ladder, looking at the audience upside-down from between his legs with a composed gravity infinitely comical. He never attempts to stand upright; he is too heavy, his attendant explained, and his legs are not yet strong enough to support his weight. But if is expected that he will grow to a height of six feet, and then stand upright, as the full-grown gorilla has been seen by travellers to do. At present his mode of progression is like that of a tumbler who is about to be picked up suddenly by a pinch behind from the clown in the ring He walks on his feet and his hands—the latter turned in, fist-shape, and looking like small club-feet—and his back slopes gently down from his broad shoulders to his thin, misshapen flanks. Mr. Pongo is an interesting, if not precisely a fascinating animal, and the strongest proof of his quaint suggestion of kinship with his visitors is that one is never free from a queer sense of bad manners in asking questions about him before his grave, black face; and that one leaves him with a wish that he might have something to do, or at least something to read.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Intelligence from the Seat of War.

Despatches report that it is semi-officially stated that Russia refuses to entertain proposals for peace under present circumstances, and is firmly determined to prosecute military operations.

According to a Russian Official Despatch, dated September 26th, Ismail Pasha and his Forces, together with those of Ahmed Muktar Pasha, gained a complete victory on the 1st October at Nedgevaw over ten thousand Russian Troops (? under Nedgevaw), which were driven over the frontier.

[There is evidently a mistake about dates in the above, but the message was so received at this Agency.—E. L. B. McM.]

The Russians are bombarding Plevna continuously.

Riot in the Straits of Malacca.

Kongsee riots have broken out in Malacca and Douglas (Query Capt., Superintendent of Police) has proceeded thither with a number of policemen.

London, October 2nd, 1877.

Despatches report that there are strong signs of an early and severe winter at the seat of war in Turkey in Europe, and that two inches of snow already cover the Schipka Pass.

It is believed that the campaign in Bulgaria is virtually ended for this season, and that the Russian forces will remain during the winter strongly entrenched in their present positions.

London, 1st October, 1877.

Despatches report that very bad weather has visited Bulgaria, in consequence of which it is very difficult for the Russian Army to obtain supplies, the roads being almost impassable.

Suleiman Pasha is coöperating with Mehemed Pasha.

A severely contested engagement has ensued between the forces under Ismail Pasha and those under General

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Terkugassoff, the result being indecisive, both combatants maintaining their positions.

LONDON, 30th September, 1877.

Despatches from Newspaper special correspondents announce, and the *Daily News* states, that the greatest discontent and discouragement prevail at the Russian Head-quarters and the officers regard the chances of success as hopeless, unless a change is made in the staff.

THE PENGE POISONING CASE.

All of the accused in the Penge Poisoning Case have been condemned to death.

LONDON, September 29th, 1877.

It is reported that the forces of the Russian Centre attacked Plevna on the 25th instant but were defeated with very heavy loss. No official confirmation of this engagement has, however, been received as yet.

The Russian troops attacked the Turkish positions at Southigdyr (*sic*), but were compelled to fall back, losing many killed.

N. B.—In Telegram dated London, 26th September, please read "twenty-one" instead of "twenty-seven" thousand.

London, 20th September, 1877.

Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, have met in conference which lasted for four hours. The "Semi-official Provincial Correspondenz of Berlin" indicates the object to have been the furthering of European peace.

London, 18th September, 1877.

Suleiman Pasha has captured Fort Nicholas, at the Schipka Pass.

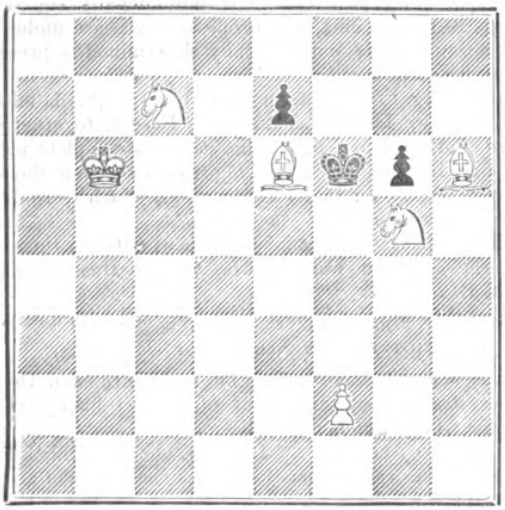
Mr. Stanley has crossed Africa, and arrived at the West Coast. He has succeeded in identifying the Lualaba with the Congo river.

PROBLEM,

From a Collection of Problems

by J. B. OF BRIDPORT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

SOLUTION OF W. HORNER'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—R. to Q.'s 4th, ch.	1.—P. takes R.
2.—R. to Q. B.'s 6th, ch.	2.—R. to Q.'s 4th.
3.—Kt. to K.'s 6th.	3.—R. moves out of the [way.
4.—Kt. takes Q. B.'s pawn, mate.	

Correct answers received from W.H.S., and W.B.M., Tôkiô, C.B., Q., and V. der P., Yokohama.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

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"	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
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SAN FRANCISCO ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
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Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—*Yarns* continue in moderate demand at firmer rates. *Shirtings* are quite neglected and nominal. Of *Taffachelass* some sales are reported, whereas *Drills* and *Turkey Reds* attract little attention, and in *Velvets* only a small business has been done.

Grey Shirtings:—							
7 lbs.	38½	yds.	39	in.	per pce.	$1.40	to $1.75
8 lbs.	38½	yds.	44	in.	,,	1.80	to 2.20
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½	,,	39	in.	,,	1.57½	to 2.30
9 lbs.	38½	,,	44	in.	,,	2.05	to 2.55
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24	,,	32	in.	,,	1.40	to 1.60
,, 6lbs.	24	,,	32	in.	,,	1.10	to 1.25

White Shirtings:—							
60 to 64 reed	40	yds.	35	in.	per pce.	2.20	to 2.40
Turkey Reds	24	yds.	30	in.	2—3 lb. per lb.	0.67½	to 0.85
Black Velvets						7.25	to 8.35
English Drills	14/15 lbs.	40	yds,	30	in.	2.40	to 2.65
Taffachelass		12	yds,	48	in.	2.00	to 2.25

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$28 25	to 31.50
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$32.75	to 35.00
No. 38 to 42	per picul	$36.00	to 39.75
Reverse Twist 16-24	,,	—	

Woollens.—The position of this market has not changed since our last, and prices remain very much the same. *Figured Orleans* and *Shimagoros* continue in fair demand, whilst *Plain Mousselines de Laine* are neglected.

Plain Orleans	40—42	yds.	32	in.	5 60	to	7.00
Figured Orleans	29—30	yds.	31	in.	4.25	to	5.50
Shimagoro	30	yds.	30	in.	3.75	to	5.25
Italian Cloth	—30	yds.	32	in.	0.25	to	0.32
Camlet Cords	29—30	yds.	32	in.	5.75	to	6.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58	yds.	31	in.	—		
Lastings, Japan	22—30	yds.	32	in.	12.00	to	13.00
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30	yds.	30	in	0.16½	to	0.18

Figured Mousselines de Laine	30	yds.	30	in.	0.25	to	0.28½
Multicolored ,,	30	yds.	30	in.	0.28	to	0.37½
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48	in. to	52	in.	0.80	to	1.20
Presidents	54	in. to	56	in.	0.60	to	0.65
Pilots	54	in. to	56	in.	0.45	to	0.55
Union	54	in. to	56	in.	0.60	to	0.80
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.				per lb	0.40	to 0.45

Sugar.—There is little or no business doing, and stocks and quotations remain unaltered since our last.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	(nom.)	per picul			$4.75		
,, in basket	,,	,,			$4 65		
Taiwanfoo in bag		,,			$4.60		
do. in basket		,,			$4.50		
China No 1 Ping-fah		,,			None		
,, No. 2 Ching-pak		,,			$8 20	to	$8.50
,, No. 3 Ke-pak		,,			$7.60	to	$8.00

China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul				$7.20	to	$7.50
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,				$6.30	to	$7.20
,, No. 6 E-pak	,,				$5.50	to	$5.90
Swatow Brown	,,				None.		
Daitong	,,				$3.80		
Japan Rice	,,				$1.80	to	$2.40
Kerosene Oil, nominal	,,				$2.80	to	$3.25

Kerosene Oil.—The market remains much the same as before, dealers continuing to offer lower prices than importers are willing to accept. It is reported that some small sales "to arrive" have been made.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—There has been a very large business done during the week at advancing prices. The chief part of the transactions has been in Hank sorts, which have advanced 25 to 30 dollars per picul, and at the close native dealers are in a state of excitement, demanding in most cases exorbitant prices for the remaining stock, which is greatly reduced.—Oshius were a little easier at the beginning of the week, but are now firm at quotations. Filatures are $20 dearer.

Settlements are 1,000 bales of Hanks, and 300 bales of Oshius and Filatures, making a total of 1,300 bales.

Arrivals are 450 bales, and stocks consist of 700 bales. The total export to date is 4,753 bales, against 13,068 bales for the same period last year.

		In London at 4s. 0d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.05 per kilo.*
Hanks,—Superior	—	—	—
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$530 to 550	19/3 to 20/0	53.00 to 55.00
,, Good No. 2	$510 to 520	18/8 to 19/0	51.00 to 52.00
,, Good all round No. 2½	$480 to 500	17/7 to 18/3	49.00 to 50.00
,, Medium No. 3 / ,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$420 to 470	15/8 to 17/3	43.00 to 48.00
Oshius,—Extra	—	—	—
,, Best	$510 to 520	18/8 to 19/0	51.00 to 52.00
,, Good / ,, Medium	$470 to 490	17/3 to 18/0	48.00 to 50.00
Hamataki,—Good to Best	$450	16/7	46.00
,, Common to Medium	$420 to 430	15/7 to 15/10	43.00 to 44.00
Kakeda,—Extra	$580 to 600	21/0 to 21/8	58.00 to 60.00
,, Best	$550 to 570	20/0 to 20/9	55.00 to 57.00
,, Good	$520 to 540	19/0 to 19/8	52.00 to 54.00
Filatures	$580 to 720	21/0 to 25/9	58.00 to 71.00

Silk-worm's Eggs.—Arrivals are 584,000 cards, and sales amount to 140,000 cards at an average cost of about 45 cents per card. Prices are somewhat lower at the close, and are quoted from 20 to 80 cents. Akita $1.50.

Tea.—For the last few days our Tea market has been rather quieter, foreign buyers not been willing to pay the advance endeavoured to be established by native holders. Settlements for the week amount to 1,450 piculs, and we make no change in quotations, which close firm.

Common	$ 9.00	to	$13.00
Good Common	$14.00	to	$15.00
Medium	$16.00	to	$18.00
Good Medium	$19.00	to	$22.00
Fine	$23 00	to	$27.00
Finest	$28.00	to	$32.00
Choice	$34.00	nominal	
Choicest	—		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been a large business doing during the past week, both in Bank Bills and Private Paper, and sterling rates have advanced about 1 per cent., closing firm at quotations.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0⅛d.	
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 11½d.	
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0⅛d.	to 4s. 0⅜d.
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	4.97½	
Bank 6 months' sight	5.05	
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.12½	
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1⅛ %	dis.
,, Private 10 days' sight	1⅜	,,

ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	73
,, Private 10 days sight	73½
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	94½
,, 30 days sight Private	96½
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	95
,, 30 days sight Private	97
Kinsats	417
Gold Yen	393½

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept. 30	Bombay	Briscoe	British str.	1827	Hongkong	Sept. 22	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
Oct. 1	Vsadnick	Capt. Novosilsky	Russ. corvette	1069	Kobe	,, 29	——	——
,, 3	Hilda	Oberg	British bq.	306	Hakodate	Sept. 25	General	Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
,, 3	Friedrich Perthes	Walter	German bq.	447	Hakodate	,, 24	General	Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
,, 3	City of Peking	Tanner	American str.	5079	San Francisco	,, 12	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 3	Nautilus	Capt. Valois	Germ. gunboat	600	Nagasaki	—	——	——
,, 4	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & ports	Sept, 27	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sept. 29	Fetisch	Schmidt	German bq.	441	Melbourne	Rice	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 29	Friedrich	Höyer	Germ 3-m. schr.	295	Hakodate	Ballast	H. Grauert
,, 30	Undine	Fawckner	British bq.	796	Hongkong	Rice	E. Whittall
,, 30	Ocean Pearl	Grinell	Am. schooner	190	Hakodate	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Oct. 2	Sunda	Reeves	British str.	1704	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
,, 4	Charter Oak	Staples	American bq.	964	Hongkong	Rice	China & Jap. Trading Co.
,, 4	Eme	Asals	British bq.	731	Kobe	General	L. Kniffler & Co.
,, 4	Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 4	Cristoforo Colombo	Count Canevaro	Italian corvette	2500	Cruise	——	——
,, 5	Maitland	Davies	British barque	715	Kobe	Ballast	Wilkin & Robison
,, 5	Messenger	Gilkey	American ship	1027	Hakodate	General	Japanese
,, 6	Lothair	Orchard	British ship	794	Kobe	General	Cornes & Co.
,, 6	Modeste	Captain Buller	H.B.M.'s corv.	1405	Hakodate	——	——

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	Commander.
JAPANESE—Fujiyama Kan ...	13	—	Sailing sloop	Captain Matsumura
GERMAN—Elisabeth	22	2150	Frigate	Captain Von Wickede
,, Nautilus	4	600	Gunboat	Captain Valnis
RUSSIAN—Haydamak	7	1000	Corvette	Captain Tirtoff
,, Boyan	8	2000	Corvette (Flag ship of Rear Admiral Pousino)	Captain Boyle
,, Vsadnick	8	1069	Corvette	Captain Novoselsky
AMERICAN—Tennessee	23	4220	U.S. frigate (Flag ship of Rear Adm. Patterson)	Captain Young

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Bombay*, from Hongkong.—Mr. C. F. Pollock, A.M.D., Mrs. Pollock, Lieut. Coker, R.A., Mr. R. Dunwiddie R.N.; and 4 Chinese.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda* for Hongkong:— Mrs. Rickerby and child, Messrs. Tempest, Waller, Ah Swee; and 7 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *City of Peking* from San Francisco:—Admiral Patterson, U.S.N., Dr. Kendleberger, U.S.N., Comd. Sumner, U.S.N., Lieut. Davenport, U.S.N., Lieut. Wainright, U.S.N., Mrs Wainwright and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Enslie, Mrs. Taylor and 2 infants, Miss L. B. Pierson, Miss H. F. Parmelee, Miss Julia A Wilson, Miss Mary E. Baw, Miss S. J. Anderson, Mrs. E. J. Patterson and 2 child, Miss J. J. Flowers, Bishop Wiley, wife and child, Revd. Isaac Pierson and wife, H. H. Lowry, wife and child, Mrs. O'Kara and family, Messrs. Tozo Tonita, M. Yokoyama, F. C. Brenschort, D. H. Patterson, H. C. Leeds, Abbott Lawrence, Jr., Julius Stahel, A. P. Karns, John Tracy, G. T. Marsh, Yokoyama, W. Curtis, David Sears, D. L. Pickman, Fredrick Schejoth, R. D. Locke, M. S. Cooper, O. G. Sawyer, U.S.N., O. Fiji, and Revd. W. G. Bentow in the cabin; 7 Europeans, and 7 Japanese in the steerage. For Hongkong: Revd. J. Borgazzi, Fung Pak, and 638 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Heinemann and child, Mr. and Mrs. Arnot, Mrs. Morse and two children, Miss Center, Madame Labastie, Generals Nodzu, Yamada, and Oyama, Drs. Brown and Gottburg Messrs. Woods, R.N., Burchard, Holtham, Hildebrand Jubin, and 47 Japanese in the cabin; 1 European, 1 Chinese, and 1,544 Japanese (320 troops) in the steerage.

Per *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and way ports:—Bishop Wiley, wife, and child, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson, Miss Pierson, Mrs. C. Alexander, Miss Jennie Chisman, Mr and Mrs. K. H. Lowry, two children, and infant, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Flowers, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Henry, and three children, Miss Remusat, Miss Parmelee, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Focke, Mrs. Cornes, Baron Von Gutschmid, Mrs. Teraiya, Mrs. Larkin and two children, Rev. W. G. Benton, Sub.-Lieut. Afenaniff, Lieut. Koltchack, Messrs. Kelly, Foster, Aldrich, Itami, Muraizama, Kunesigi, Tukumoto, Nishikawa, Koca, R. D. Lock, A. R Hains, Stone, Sangster, Dick, Hatori, Honjo, Kishi, Mikadeya, Takane, M. P. Kemperman, T. Schjoth, F. Kilby, J. H. Gorman, Kunesiji, and Sena.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Bombay*, from Hongkong:—

Sugar	1,594 pkgs.
Coffee	24 ,,
Yarn	160 ,,
Wine	40 ,,
Oil	80 ,,
Saltpetre	50 ,,
Sundries	226 ,,
Transhipment	434 ,,
Total	2,608 pkgs.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda* for Hongkong:—

Silk for England	..384 bales.
France	...122 ,,
Italy	... 45 ,,
Total ...	... 551 bales.
Silk-worm's Eggs to France	... 4 cases.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	... $40,200
,, ...	*yen* 88,150

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure	$205,794
,, ...	*yen* 7,500

REPORTS.

The *City of Peking* reports:—Left San Francisco September 12th at 12 m. Experienced thick and rainy weather during the voyage, with moderate gale on 26th, 27th and 28th from North East.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 67.

China Sea.

NINGPO DISTRICT.

Rock to the Eastward of Pootoo Island.

NOTICE is hereby given that Captain PETERSEN, of C. M. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "*Ho-chung*," has reported a Rock, unmarked on the Charts, to the Eastward of Pootoo Island, and he gives the following magnetic bearings as determining its position :—

West Nine Pin Rock.....N. 33° E.
Half Tide Rock ....N. 12° E.
N. W. Point of Isthmus Island...N. 14° W.
Northern end of Pootoo E. Bluff..N. 49° W.

The Harbor-Master at Ningpo has verified the position of this pinnacle rock, and reported that there will probably be only 6 feet of water on it at low water spring tides, with from 7 to 13 fathoms round it.

See Admiralty Charts Nos. 1,199 and 1,969.

By orders of the Inspector-General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, 27th August, 1877. S. 13.



PIESSE & LUBIN
WHOLESALE
PERFUMERS,
LONDON.
July 28th, 1877. 52 ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America : Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER



dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.
January 13, 1877. 13ins

CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES. THE MOST



EFFICACIOUS REMEDY is
PANCREATIC EMULSION.—The original and Genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.
Sold by them, and all
Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

July 28, 1877.

ENGLISH DOOR LOCKS.



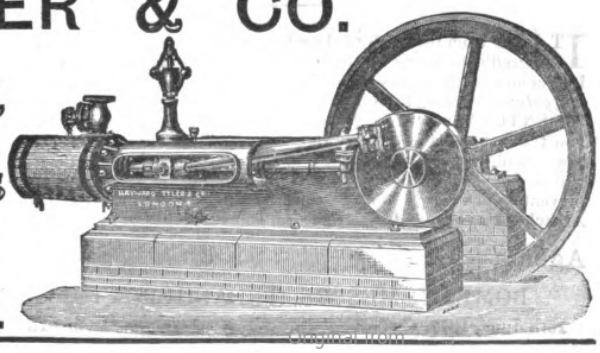
ASK FOR
JAMES CARPENTER'S MAKE
NEAT, DURABLE AND CHEAP.
EVERY LOCK BRANDED
"JAMES CARPENTER, PATENTEE."

May be ordered through any importer of English hardware.

Sept. 8, 1877. 26ins-w.

HAYWARD TYLER & CO.

ENGINEERS AND MAKERS OF
SODA WATER MACHINERY,
ENGINES AND BOILERS,
HORIZONTAL ENGINES
With Rider's Automatic Valve Gear for ensuring Economy in Steam and Fuel.



84 & 85, WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

W. CRAWFORD & CO.,

75, CARTER LANE, SAINT PAUL'S,

LONDON, E.C.,

Beg to state that they are open for any Commercial Transactions, as to Consignments, for Granting Drafts, and Presenting Commercial Bills for Acceptance and Payment. For Buying English Goods at a very small Commission and Forwarding Goods to any place in England or the Continent.

WE beg to draw your attention to avery important English Invention we have on hand, viz.:

WOOLLEN BLANKETS

OR

COVERINGS,

OF ALL SIZES COMBINED WITH AN

AIR PILLOW.

It will be found most necessary and useful for Military Men, Travellers, Invalids, for use in the Hospitals, &c., &c., possessing amongst others the following advantages:—

It is the finest substitute for a Bed.

The Pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease.

It will pack up in a very small compass, and can be carried about without any inconvenience.

Price from 15s. to 35s. each.

When ordering the above article, please remit the amount of your order to

W. CRAWFORD & CO.

August 22, 1877. 6ms.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH

BY TAKING

HOCKIN'S

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless, and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage*, *Mild Aperient* or *Brisk Purgative* according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly HALF A CENTURY proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers, or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of **Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers,** and the other ordinary **ailments** of life.

Agents—

BOMBAY, MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

16th June, 1877. 12 m—1f.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL and DIPLOMA OF HONOUR awarded, CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, Philadelphia, 1876. For excellence of Materials and Workmanship in their PREMIER QUALITY and medium grades. Their New PATENT TRIPLEX action and COMPENSATING LUMP.

The attention of Sportsmen is requested to the above new system of action. Its superior strength and solidity imparts greatly improved shooting powers. Hard hitting being the desideratum required is obtained by this powerful Gun.

Prices of the TRIPLEX: £22.10.0, £30.0.0, and £37.10.0, This latter is our highest quality and is marked "THE PREMIER QUALITY."

Excellent DOUBLE-GRIP BREECH-LOADERS at £8.10.0, £12.0.0, £16.0.0 and £20.0.0. Shooting guaranteed.

OUR PATENT TOP LEVER with PURDEY solid double bolt. Shooting guaranted. Sound plain finish £15/0/0. Well finished, good materials £21.0.0. Cases and implements £4, £6 and £8 extra.

In the New York International Gun Trial competition, 1873, the Committee awarded our guns the Diploma, being declared first for points of merit of action, materials, proportion and shooting qualities.

Extract from Forest and Stream, New York, December 26th, 1876. Contributed by one of the judges of awards of guns at the Centennial. "The crowning glory of the display was the case of W. & C. Scott & Son. This firm has sent more good guns to this country during the past few years than any other, and they especially commend themselves to American sportsmen from the fact that they furnish good guns, honestly made, and of high shooting powers at very moderate prices. Their TRIPLEX ACTION combines, in the highest degree, strength with simplicity, and it must rapidly secure the favor of all who test its merits."

OUR PATENT COMPENSATING LUMP strongly recommended; should be ordered on every gun (cost, 30 shillings extra). For the Sportsman abroad, this invention is invaluable, being secured against the joint becoming loose after several years wear.

CHOKE BORED GUNS.—Slight, Medium or Full.

BREECH LOADERS in all systems from lowest qualities.

SINGLE and DOUBLE MUZZLE LOADERS.

Makers of the NEW SWINBURN-HENRY Sporting Express and SWINBURN-HENRY RIFLES and Carbines taking Government Ammunition. This Rifle is a great improvement on the Martini.

SNIDERS Military and Sporting. MARTINI RIFLES.

DOUBLE EXPRESS RIFLES .450, .500, .577 Bore.

SUPERIOR REVOLVERS.

Chief Address, Manufactory,
Premier Gun Works,
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

LONDON OFFICE,
10, Gt. Castle St.,
REGENT CIRCUS.

Yokohama, September 22, 1877. 3ms.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 38.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DIED.

At Yokohama, October 9th, EMILE MASSAIS, Doctor of Medicine of Paris, aged thirty-nine years.

Notes of the Week.

His Imperial Highness Arisugawa-no-Miya, the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army in the South, returned in the steamer *Thabor* on the night of the 9th instant, being escorted by the Japanese men-of-war *Seiki Kan* and *Kasuga Kan*, having on board Admiral Kawamura, Adviser to the Commander-in-Chief, and Rear-Admiral Itô. Many of the ships in harbour were gaily decorated with flags after daylight on the 10th, and shortly before 8 o'clock His Imperial Highness and suite landed at the Admiralty jetty under a salute from the men-of-war and the Kanagawa fort, where they were met by the Prime Minister Sanjô Saneyoshi, their Excellencies Iwakura, Okuma, Itô, Terashima, and other high Government officials, and many of the nobles. After a brief stay at the Naval Yard a movement was made to the Railway Station, the road to it being kept by a large body of police, and the whole party proceeded to Tôkiô by the 9.34 train. At the Shinbashi Station a large escort of cavalary and infantry were waiting, and some members of the Imperial family were there to receive the Prince, who almost immediately proceeded in a carriage, accompanied by their Excellencies Sanjô and Iwakura, to the Imperial Palace at Akasaka, where His Imperial Highness, and Admirals Kawamura and Itô were received by His Majesty the Mikado, who graciously thanked them for the efficient duties they had performed in suppressing the Satsuma rebellion. After partaking of refreshments His Imperial Highness and suite left the Palace about 1 o'clock.

The next day His Majesty was pleased to raise H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya to the rank of Field Marshal, so that the Prince now holds that rank which was previously held in Japan only by his late opponent Saigo, before the latter took up arms against the Government.

Lieut.-General H. I. H. Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya, and Lieut.-General Soga, both of whom have been actively employed in the Kiushiu war, returned from the South by the *Nagoya Maru* on Thursday last. So soon as possible they presented themselves at the Imperial Palace, where they were recevied by the Mikado, who thanked them for the services they had rendered. Yamagata, the Minister of War, is expected back here about the 15th instant, together with Lieut.-General Miyoshi.

The Imperial troops are being withdrawn from Kiushiu as rapidly as possible, but the outbreak of cholera amongst them at Kobe has prevented their immediate return northwards. Most alarming accounts were at one time given by the Tôkio papers of the condition of these troops, for which there seems to have been no real foundation. The *Hiogo News*, indeed, goes so far as to doubt the existence of Asiatic cholera amongst them at all, ascribing the sickness from which the troops have been suffering to "some bad form of diarrhœa arising from causes which might most probably have been prevented." The Government has established a quarantine station down the Bay for the special purpose of subjecting all transports carrying troops from the South to strict examination, and if necessary to detention in quarantine. By such measures it is to be hoped that any danger of the spread of cholera from these returning troops may be avoided, and as the official returns show that the cases of seizure or death in Yokohama and the vicinity have been greatly reduced in number, we hope soon to be able to congratulate ourselves on being entirely free from the dreaded epidemic which has visited us.

The dread of cholera seems to be very prevalent in the country, although there is no record of its having made its appearance in towns off the coast line. The first question asked of a stranger who has come from Yokohama is whether the disease is still prevalent there, and it is evident from the anxiety displayed that exaggerated reports of its fatal effects have found their way into the country districts. At the same time it would be well for the general health of the people if some of the measures so admirably inaugurated and carried out in Yokohama and Tôkiô could be brought to bear upon the inland towns and villages. If this cannot be done generally, it would at least be well to put all hotels and caravanseries under thorough sanitary inspection. The principle *Yadoya* at Haramatchida, for example, is one that sadly needs looking after. There is at that house an absolute disregard of health, decency and propriety which we have never seen equalled in the course of a long experience of country travel. It is a house largely frequented, and how human beings can sleep and eat in such a pestilential atmosphere without suffering serious ill effects is incomprehensible. It certainly cannot be impossible to insist that certain decent and sanitary arrangements should be carried out in houses of this class. By such a course the authorities would be doing much to eradicate what must be a fruitful source of disease, and to earn the gratitude of all travellers both native and foreign. In the tea-house in question we heard several Japanese com-

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plaining that they were unable to partake of any breakfast, and no wonder, after a night spent in such an atmosphere. We warn all tourists against stopping in this village, or at least, in this house. At Hachoji, we believe, certain preventive measures have been taken, but still there is sad neglect in the town of the commonest precautions. One case only of cholera is said to have occurred here, a few days ago, the person attacked dying after a few hours' illness. As the authorities have shown themselves so earnest and thorough in the prompt measures they have carried out in the settlement and the capital, it would be well if they would continue and extend their labours, and bring about a system of sanitary reform that shall be thorough and permanent. Such a reform would no doubt be difficult, but all the trouble and expense would be amply repaid by the increased health and comfort of the people. Even plainly written and easily comprehended instructions, distributed officially throughout the country, would be better than nothing. It may take Herculean efforts to to bring about the desired reform, but it is an Augean stable that should be cleansed at once.

We are glad to observe that in the late case of "Beato *vs* the Master of the S. S. *Atholl*" the plaintiff was successful. The refusal of the defendant to pay a perfectly reasonable claim upon the mere ground that the damaged goods, in respect of which the claim was preferred, had been some twenty-four hours in plaintiff's possession before compensation was demanded, we are at a loss to comprehend the reason of, unless the circumstances were such as to give rise to some suspicion of improper conduct on the part of the latter. We need hardly say that no such circumstances existed. None such, indeed, were alleged to have existed by the defendant, who appears to have relied almost entirely upon the fact of the bill of lading having been endorsed and given up on delivery of the goods. There is a mischievous notion often current in a mercantile community that anything in the nature of a receipt is absolutely binding on the person giving it, and it is high time that the fact that, in most instances, such a receipt is merely a piece of evidence, should be recognised. We are equally glad to note the fact that the defendant did not attempt to avail himself of such a defence as was resorted to in a previous case of the same nature by a wealthy corporation, the defence, namely, that the damage complained of was caused by the *negligence* of their own officers, and that therefore they were not responsible, which is tantamount to a declaration that in return for the freight paid them for carriage, they undertake no duties and incur no responsibility whatever, and are not bound to provide officers of sense, knowledge, carefulness or honesty to take charge of their ships.

There seems to be some doubt as to the actual manner in which Saigo met his death, but the account most generally accepted is that, when Saigo was wounded and unable to escape, Murata Shimpachi performed the friendly office, in the old *samurai* spirit, of severing his leader's head from his shoulders, in order to spare him the disgrace of falling alive into the hands of his opponents. As Lucilius said of Brutus, so might it have been said of Saigo :—

> "I dare assure thee that no enemy
> Shall ever take alive the noble Brutus:
> The gods defend him from so great a shame!"

And to the brave follower who undertook the last act of devoted friendship for the fallen chief, might Saigo have addressed the words that Brutus used :—

> "Stay thou by thy lord:
> Thou art a fellow of a good respect;
> Thy life hath had some smatch of honour in it:
> Hold then thy sword, and turn away thy face,
> While I do run upon it."

A coolie, who had been in the service of the rebels, discovered to the Imperialists where Saigo's head had been hurriedly buried—so hurriedly, indeed, that some of the hair was exposed. Subsequently the disfigured head of the great Satsuma leader was reverently washed by Admiral Kawamura himself, as a mark of respect for his quondam friend and chivalrous commander in the war of the Restoration. Thousands of people daily visit the grave where Saigo lies surrounded by so many of his companions in arms, there to offer up their prayers.

In conclusion it may be appropriately said of Saigo :—

> "This was the noblest Roman of them all.
> * * * *
> His life was gentle, and the elements
> So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
> And say to all the world 'This was a man'!"

In the *St. Louis Republican* we find the following paragraph in a letter from a special correspondent, referring to the charges made by certain American newspapers against General Van Buren :—

I noticed in the Associated Press dispatches from Washington a statement to the effect that grave charges had been preferred by some returned naval officers against Gen. Van Buren, the U. S. Consul-General, Yokohama. He is accused of drunkenness, immoral practices, refusal to properly protect American citizens, cruel severity towards American seaman brought before him, &c., &c. Now I have no particular dsire to appear in the rôle of attorney for Gen. Van Buren or any other official of the state department out here, but I most emphatically declare that the party or parties who were responsible for the dispatches referred to have been guilty of a gross and cowardly libel. That the present consul-general is by no means perfect must be admitted, because he is human. But your correspondent, who has resided in Japan for upwards of ten years and has been a pretty scrutinizing observer of the conduct of four of the consul-general's predecessors, has no hesitation in asserting that Van Buren has filled his office with more general satisfaction to the American community than any one of those. He is the first one who has shown that he was possessed of legal knowledge sufficient to preside over a court where at times cases of grave importance have to be decided. And his decisions have been of such a nature that they have elicited the most favorable comments from the legal fraternity of the settlements. I have never even heard it whispered that he has made a dishonest dollar while occupying his present office. And if that idea were put forth it would be indignantly scouted by any American resident of Japan. The charge of drunkenness is made out of whole cloth. Upon diligent inquiry among Americans who have seen him daily, both officially and socially, at all hours of the day and night, I have failed to find one who has ever seen him under the influence of liquor. I write this refutation of these infamous charges not from any particular purpose to serve Gen. Van Buren, but because I consider it a shame and disgrace that men should have control of space in newspapers who would publish statements of the kind referred to, evidently without knowing the character of those from whom they obtain their information. Many of the appointments of the state department to official positions in China and Japan have by no means redounded to the credit of the department or to American citizens residing out here. But we are by no means anxious to swell the list of corrupt and inefficient appointees by adding thereto the names of men who have tried to do their duty honestly, intelligently and impartially.

For those who are fond of fishing there is capital sport to be had at the present time in the river that flows by Tana and Ichi-no-miya, and in the neighbouring streams. The fish called in Japanese *ai*, can now be caught in singular abundance and of large size, some of them weighing fully half a pound, and such would in all probability afford very good sport if fished for in English fashion. The modes adopted by the Japanese are various. One is to have an *ai* hooked through the dorsal fin so as to allow it to swim about, while attached to the line are several unbaited hooks. The fish come round the captured *ai* and are caught by the floating hooks. This mode of fishing may be successfully carried out, but the fish so caught are small, and the method seems somewhat barbarous and unsportsmanlike. Fishing with a hook baited with some kind of small grub is the most satisfactory, and by this means the finest fish are caught. Cormorants are also used by the native fisherman. These birds *(u-no-tori)* are carried down to the river perched on long poles, six on a pole, looking picturesque enough as they flap, and chatter and scold on their insecure foothold. Unpleasant birds are they, too, for a stranger to attempt any familiarity with, for they are extremely ill tempered, (which, considering that their life is made up of a series of constant disappointments, can scarcely be wondered at) and capable of inflicting a very ugly peck, while they smell most foully. They are placed in the stream from a boat, and immediately set to work to catch their prey, which, however, they cannot completely swallow, owing to their necks being confined by a ring, and which they thus compelled to disgorge. Their efforts are rewarded by a few small fish, but it would seem from their particularly "seedy" appearance that they are kept in a chronic state of hunger, so that they may seek their food the more keenly. The *ai* thus caught are not considered equal to those caught with the hook, and command a much lower price. The fishermen say that the peculiar odour of the bird is at once communicated to the fish, which can immediately be detected when the fish is eaten. A great many *ai* are sent to Tôkiô, the

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Japanese esteeming them a great delicacy, and where they always command a good price. They should be eaten directly they are taken out of the stream, if their full flavour is to be appreciated, their peculiar delicacy being lost by ever so short a journey. They are seldom to be obtained here but in a dried state, when they are insipid and worthless, though still much appreciated by the Japanese. A trip to the neighbourhood of Tana, and two or three days sojourn among its wooded hills and sparkling streams in this delicious autumn weather, would amply repay the fisherman for the dreary and maze-like roads that he must traverse across the mulberry plains in order to reach his destination. By all means, if he make the trip, let him be sure to engage a trusty guide to pilot him across these plains, otherwise he may wander for hours among paths that present no perceptible difference, and without ever meeting a soul to whom he can turn for guidance or direction.

Both the *Hôchi Shimbun* and the *Akébono Shimbun* published a statement this week to the effect that the Osaka Mint had coined gold, silver and copper to the value of over seventy-seven million *yen* from the 1st January, 1877, to the 30th September last. This must clearly be a mistake, as according to the last Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Mint, the total value of the money of all denomination coined at the Mint from the opening of that establishment in the Spring of 1871, to the 30th June, 1876, was *yen* 69,605,383.26. The value of the total coinage from 1873 to September 30th last, may by this time have reached the value stated by the above papers.

There is, apparently, hope for the advocates of women's rights in Japan, if there is any truth in the statement of the *Mainichi Shimbun* that the *Kuazoku* contemplate allowing their wives to become active members of their Club in Tôkiô, and to grant them equal rights.

A rather quaint publication has been issued in Tôkiô which we give below. It is a list of all the newspapers published in the Empire, arranged in the form of the programme of one of the large displays of wrestling which periodically take place in the capital and elsewhere, by which the standing of the different journals is clearly expressed, those of equal ability being pitted against each other under different classes, precisely as the wrestlers are :—

Umpires.

Nichi Nichi Shimbun,
Nôgiô Zasshi, Minkan Zasshi, of Tôkiô.

General Managers.

Yôyô Shadan, Tôyô Shimpô, Hôshi Sôdan, Meiji Shibun, of Tôkiô.

Overseers.

Kagetsu Shinshi, Bungaku Zasshi, Tôkiô Shinshi, Hanauta Shimbun, of Tôkiô.

Business Agents.

Yomiuri Shimbun,
Eiri Shimbun, Maru Maru Chimbun, of Tôkiô.

WRESTLERS.

EAST.		WEST.
	1st principals.	
Chôya Shimbun	Tôkiô—Hôchi Shimbun	Tôkiô
	2nd principals.	
Osaka Nippô	Osaka—Akébono Shimbun	,,
	3rd principals.	
Kinji Hiôron	Tôkiô—Mainichi Shimbun	Yokohama
	1st class.	
Kanayomi Shimbun	Tôkiô—Sakigaké Shimbun	Tôkiô
Kômin Shinshi	Osaka—Mondô Shimbun	,,
Kôgiô Shimpô	Tôkiô—Saikai Shimbun	Nagasaki
Nankai Shimbun	Ehimé—Nippon Shinshi	Tôkiô
Naniwa Shimbun	Osaka—Kôgaku Yodan	,,
Tsûzoku Shina Jijô	Tokiô—Heiji Shimbun	,,
	2nd class.	
Futsû Shimbun	Kôchi—Manabi-no-akatsuki	Tôkiô
Kiji Shimbun	Osaka—Kaikai Shimbun	,,
Eiri Nichiyô Shimbun	Tôkiô—Kainô Zasshi	,,
Osaka Eiri Shimbun	Osaka—Kôfu Shimbun	Yamanashi
Konoha Shimbun	Tôkiô—Saikiô Shimbun	Kiôto
Fûga Shimbun	,, —Inaka Shimbun	Oita
Kobe Shimbun	Hiogo—Jiyû Shimbun	Nagasaki
Fûriu Chimbun	Tôkiô—Manyû Zasshi	Kiôto
Oyama Shimbun	Ishikawa—Jinriki Shinshi	Tôkiô
Shimpi Shimbun	Naganô—Hiogo Shimbun	Hiogo
Shiga Shimbun	Shiga—Shirakawa Shimbun.	Kumamoto
Kioiku Shinshi	Tôkiô—Matsumoto Shimbun	Shinano
	3rd class.	
Ishikawa Shimbun	Ishikawa—Aichi Shimbun	Aichi
Denshin Shinshi	Tôkiô—Kuanfû Shimbun	Yamanashi
Sendai Shimbun	Sendai—Awaji Shimbun	Hiogo
Kankô Shimbun	Tôkiô—Kainô Shinshi	Tôkiô
Kaichi Shimbun	,, —Meikiô Shinshi	,,
Bisaku Shimbun	Okayama—Shidzuoka Shimbun	Shidzuoka
Niigata Shimbun	Echigo—Kaji Shimbun	Akita
Yôjô Zasshi	Tôkiô—Harima Shimbun	Hiogo
Rikken Kiji	,, —Shina Shimbun Bassui	Tôkiô
Eisai Shimbun	,, —Hokuto Shimbun	Osaka
Nagano Shimbun	Nagano—Gakutei Hôshiu-roku	Tôkiô
Yokohama Bôyeki	Tôkiô—Nisshin Shimbun	Iwate
Shôgiô Jijô	,, —Kajitsu Shinshi	Tôkiô
	4th class.	
Kasui Shimbun	Osaka—Naigai Kiji	Tôkiô
Ibaraki Shimbun	Ibaraki—Yowatari-no-yeda	,,
Fûgetsu Shadan	Hiogo—Tsukushi Shimbun	Fukuoka
Tôhoku Shimbun	Yamagata—Shika Shûshû	Tôkiô
Maishû Shimbun	Nagano—Meikoku Shimbun	,,
Wakayama S'mbun.	Wakayama—Aiki Nippô	Aichi
Yamagata Shimbun	Yamagata—Bassui Shimbun	Sakai
Niikawa Shimbun.	Etchiu—Seisei Shimbun	Tôkiô
Goshiu Kinji	Tôkiô—Hiroshima Shimbun.	Hiroshima
Hokuyetsu Zasshi	Etchigo—Hekireki Kiji	Tokiô
Kôchi Shimbun	Kôchi—Minkai Sankô-ron	Kiôto
Kuanrei Shi	Tôkiô—Tokushima Shimbun	Kôchi
Chiye-no-kura	,, —Fukoku Zempô	Tôkiô
Kosodate Zôshi	,, —Kane-no-naruki	,,
	5th class.	
Michi-no.shiwori	Tôkiô—Giokuseki-no-kura	Tôkiô
Awasé Kagami	,, —Shimbun Jijitsu	,,
Iji Zasshi	,, —Shichi Ichi Zappô	Hiogo
Gofurei Shinshi	,, —Igaku Zasshi	Tôkiô
Fûkiô Shimbun	Shimane—Kuanrei Shinshi	,,
Kiômon Zasshi	Tôkiô—Shinkei Zasshi	,,
Kuanrei Zensho	,, —Shinkio Sôgo	,,
Isoka Shinshi	,, —Bioin Zasshi	Kiôto
Kojirin Sôdan	,, —Gofurei Zappô	Tôkiô
Nisshin Hiô	,, —Kôfu-no-utsushi	,,
Sôba-hayami	,, —Sekkio Sôroku	,,
Kôfu Nippô	,, —Gofukoku Gaki	,,
Tôkiô Shiushi	,, —Kagoshima Tsuitô Zenki	,,

Honorary Members.

Bummei Shinshi (formerly Hiôrôn Shimbun and Chiugai Hiôron,) Kôkô Shimpô (formerly Kokai Shimpô,) Sômô Jijô, Môeô Zasshi (formerly Sômô Zasshi) of Tôkiô ; Gakumin Shinshi of Osaka.

Oyama Tsunayoshi, the ex-Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, as might have been expected, met his death unflinchingly. When lead out for execution he was asked if he desired to make a final statement, to which he replied, it is reported, only by a laugh. After his decapitation ten Satsuma *samurai* applied for and were permitted to take away both the head and trunk. The last sad rites were paid by these friends, and the remains of Oyama Tsunayoshi were by them interred in the temple grounds of Kodai-ji at Nagasaki.

His Excellency Okubo has been unable to attend to his official duties since the 10th instant on account of illness.

Thirty-five persons were injured and four killed outright by the fall of buildings at Tôkiô, formerly occupied by the *Mombusho* and at the time serving as barracks for the *Shinsen-riotan*, during the gale on Thursday last. A letter which we publish from a correspondent in the country, shows that the gale was severely felt in the interior.

A private telegram received from Nagasaki to-day, announces that the Governor has died of cholera.

The Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer *Saikio Maru* arrived in Kobe yesterday (Friday) at noon, all well. She experienced rough weather on the passage down, but not to such an extent as to delay her, or necessitate her seeking shelter.

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From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 8th.

The P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, with English Mails on board to the 31st August, left Hongkong yesterday, the 7th instant, at 10 a.m.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The *Okurasho* will shortly send eleven thousand *yen* to Paris to cover the expenses of the officials who will be commissioned to the Paris exhibition of next year.

A certain Lieut.-General said on meeting a newspaper editor at the seat of war:—"I have read some newspapers when I had time to do so, but they only mentioned the victories of the Imperialists as though they had been always successful. But I myself was severely beaten at the engagement at Takakuma in Osumi, and other generals have also been frequently beaten. Such newspapers are therefore unworthy of credit."

During the month of September two hundred and five civil cases were brought before the Tôkiô *Saibansho.*

The *Môshun Kan* is the only man-of-war now remaining at Kagoshima, and next month she will be relieved by the *Nisshin Kan.*

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Ex-*Sangi* Itagaki has sold his residence at Tôkiô, and all his family have returned to Kôchi.

The Department of Finance has given over to the Army Department 2,500,000 *yen* for the purchase of arms, etc.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A telegram sent from Osaka by Major General Torio to Major General Saigo at Tôkiô, announces that in order to check the prevailing epidemic among the troops returning from the South, Lieut. General Shijô has been sent to Kiôto and Lieut. General Miyoshi to Kobe, to take charge of all matters relating to the troops. In order to prevent the epidemic from spreading, the troops will not, for the present, be allowed to proceed North.

Tuesday, 9th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A telegram despatched from Kobe at 10 a.m. on the 7th instant, says that Police Inspector Soga has embarked in the *Kôriô Maru* with two hundred policemen for the north. There is no sickness among them, but they will all undergo examination at the quarantine establishment at Kugatami in the province of Sagami, before the steamer is permitted to proceed to Shinagawa.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The *Daijôkuan* has notified the War Department that the following ceremonies are to be observed on the return of H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the South, and others of his staff. On the arrival of H. I. H. at Yokohama he shall be received by a commanding officer of both the Army and the Navy. Being a member of the Imperial family he shall be saluted with twenty-one guns from the fort at Kanagawa, and all the men-of-war in the harbour. Two battalions of infantry and one troop of cavalry of the Tôkiô garrison shall form his escort from Shinbashi. On the arrival of the Advisers of the Commander-in-Chief they shall also be received by a commanding officer of both the Army and Navy, and be saluted with fifteen guns. On their arrival at Shinbashi one battalion of infantry and half a troop of cavalry shall form their escort. Should they arrive at the same time as the Commander-in-Chief, only the addition of half a troop of cavalry will be made to the escort of H. I. H. On the return of Commanders of Divisions of the Army or Admirals at Yokohama they shall be received by an officer of the rank of Colonel in the Army or Captain in the Navy, and on their arrival at Shinbashi shall be provided with an escort of cavalry.

All the officers and men belonging to the Army are to receive a bonus of two per cent. on the amount of their pay, in commemoration of the suppression of the Satsuma rebellion.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

An epidemic is prevalent among poultry in Kiôto, and the Governor has notified the inhabitants that they are not to eat any fowl which they have not previously ascertained to have been free from disease.

On the 10th instant fifty police constables will leave for the Kôchi *ken* (Tosa), under the command of Sergeant Satô.

Mr. Katô, of the *Okurasho*, will shortly visit Germany and France to enquire into the system of banking in those countries.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The branch office of the Army Department which was established at Osaka for conducting all affairs connected with the suppression of the rebellion, will be removed to Tôkiô on the 11th instant.

Wednesday, 10th.

The French mail steamer *Tibre* arrived on Wednesday morning, the 10th instant, from Hongkong, 44 hours late, owing to an accident to her machinery which occurred near Rock Island. About 2 p.m. on the 9th instant she was passed by the S. S. *Thabor* escorted by the *Seiki Kan* and *Kasuga Kan.* Admiral Kawamura signalled the *Kasuga Kan* to go to the Mail steamer's assistance, the *Tibre* then being under sail. A boat was sent and assistance offered, which, however, was declined, as the necessary repairs had been effected, but the *Kasuga Kan* was requested to stand by while the repaired machinery was tested. This request was courteously complied with, the engines of the *Tibre* were put in motion, and proving all right the *Kasuga Kan* rejoined her convoy, while the *Tibre* proceeded on to port, arriving the next day at 6 a.m.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The House of Shimadzu is one that was founded very many years ago, and could boast of territorial possessions in Satsuma at the time that Kamakura was a flourishing capital. Consequently there were many documents of historical value and other relics kept at the residence of chief of the family at Kagoshima, which were unfortunately destroyed by fire when the rebels made their second entry into the town.

The ex-*Daimio* of Owari has purchased for twenty thousand *yen* a large tract of country in Yezo, on which his former retainers may settle and thus gain a livelihoood by the pursuit of agriculture.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The Yokohama *Koncho* has spent over two thousand *yen* in the purchase carbolic acid for disinfecting purposes.

Police Sergeant Udzu, who went to Awomori *ken* to enlist recruits for the police force, has telegraphed that he has succeeded in getting together five hundred good men.

From the *Osaka Nippo.*

On the 30th ultimo Shimadzu Saburo returned from Sakurajima to his residence at Kagoshima.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Lieut.-General Miyoshi is now at Osaka. Lieut.-General Miura has arrived at Kobe, but is suffering from some indisposition.

Thursday, 11th.

The was no business transacted yesterday by the Members of the *Genrô-In*, on account of their return of the President, H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya.

At a meeting of the Board of Health of Yokohama, Japan, October 10th, 1877, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Resolved.—That in the death of our colleague Dr. E. Massais, brought about by cholera, the result of exposure to infection voluntarily incurred in his devotion to the public welfare; this organization and the community as well, have sustained a severe loss, as his professional skill and high personal qualities had endeared him to all who knew him.

Resolved.—That the members of the Board of Health tender their sincere sympathy to the family and friends of our lamented colleague.

(Signed) STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.,
Secretary of Board of Health.

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From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

All the bodies of the rebels who were killed at the last battle on Shiroyama were given over to the *Kencho* authorities, and buried at a temple in Kagoshima called Jôkô-ji. The bodies of Saigo, Kirino, Murata, Ikegami and Beppu were placed in coffins, but the corpses of the rest were merely wrapped in blankets. Saigo lies in the centre of the large grave in which all were interred, and the rest are placed in rows on either side of him. Over the grave stands a wooden post four inches square and five feet high, on which is inscribed the names of those buried, and the date on which they fell.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Our reporter at Nagasaki has forwarded us the following, being the sentence which was passed upon Oyama Tsunayoshi :—Oyama Tsunayoshi a *samurai* of Kagoshima *ken*. During the time you acted as Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, in violation of the laws of the Empire, you assisted Saigo Takamori and other in their treason. You received the confessions of police sergeant Nakahara Hisao and others, which were merely concocted by the Private School party, had them printed, and circulated throughout the Kagoshima *ken* a notification that a plot to assassinate Saigo and others had been discovered, and that Saigo was in consequence about to proceed to Tôkiô at the head of his troops. In order to excite the sympathy of the people of the country you despatched emissaries to various *Fu* and *Ken*. You further employed the *Kencho* officials in the service of the rebels, and handed over 150,000 *yen* belonging to the Government to Saigo. Furthermore you established a Commissariat Department within the grounds of the *Kencho* in order to furnish the rebels with supplies. For these crimes you are deprived of the rank of *shizoku*, and sentenced to undergo decapitation.

Nagasaki, Sept. 30th, 1877.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

From the 20th of last month to noon on the 9th instant, 204 persons were attacked with cholera in Tôkiô, of whom 67 died and 4 recovered, the remainder being still under treatment. Cholera is extending into the interior, and has reached Niigata *ken*, Saitama *ken*, the provinces on the Nakasendô, and Gumma and Fukuoka *ken*.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

On the 4th instant the Gumma *ken* was the scene of a violent storm of hail and rain. Enormous hailstones fell, and the rice and other crops in the district were utterly destroyed.

On the previous day a violent hail storm also took place in the Yamagata *ken*. Hailstones lay on the ground to the depth five inches, trees were uprooted, and the crops were greatly damaged.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

Statement for the week ending 6th October, 1877 :—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		1,200,000
On hand	685,240	
In circulation	514,760	
	1,200,000	
Reserve Fund		514,760
In Foreign money :—		
In dollars	360,381	
In Bank notes and cheques	24,879	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	50,000	
	435,260	
Do. in native currency	79,500	
	514,760	

Friday, 12th.

The strong gale which commenced yesterday afternoon did not moderate until nearly daylight this morning. The Bluff and Settlement present the usual appearance of fallen plaster, broken fences and trees, in some instances more damage having been done in a few minutes during some of the more violent of the squalls yesterday afternoon, than was effected by all the storms we have passed through this summer. The men-of-war in harbour made every preparation to ride out the gale safely by sending down topmasts and getting up steam, their example in the latter respect being followed by several merchant steamers. Some loss was occasioned to cargo boats, and more than one vessel dragged her anchors, among them being the German gunboat *Nautilus*, which lost a spar by drifting across the bow of the Mitsu Bishi Co.'s steamer *Nagoya Maru.*

A telegram was received yesterday morning from Kobe to the effect that there were indications of a typhoon threatening that port, but as the telegraphic wires were subsequently broken between this and Kobe, no further intelligence has been possible as yet.

The U. S. sloop of war *Alert* sailed from Hakodate for Vladivostock on the 5th instant, leaving the U. S. S. *Manocacy* in the former port. The American schooner *Almatia* was loading for Yokohama, and it was expected that she would be despatched in a few days.

His Excellency Yamagata, the Minister of War, is expected to leave Kagoshima for Shimonoseki very shortly, and after a brief stay at the latter place will return to the capital. H. I. H. Lieut.-General Higashi Fushima-no-Miya and Lieut.-General Soga, returned from the seat of war by the *Nagoya Maru* yesterday.

It is rumoured that Shimadzu Saburo will shortly visit the capital.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A fire broke out at Mita, Tôkiô, at 11 p.m. on the 10th instant, which destroyed fifteen houses.

Saturday, 13th.

It appears that during the gale on Thursday afternoon the German gunboat *Nautilus* dragged her anchors, and was driven across the bows of the M. B. Co.'s steamer *Nagoya Maru*, whereby the former lost a lower yard and carried away the boats on her port side, though the *Nagoya Maru* fortunately escaped without any serious consequences. A lighter which was alongside the *Nagoya Maru* at the time of the collision let go her lines and succeeded in getting away safely from the steamer and anchoring a short distance off. The *Genkai Maru* also dragged her anchors, and narrowly escaped a collision with the steamer *Thabor* by letting go a third anchor just in time. The sailing-vessels *Doris Brodersen* and *Parmenio* were flying light, and during some of the heavier squalls seemed in danger of capsizing, but fortunately rode out the gale in safety. A lighter lying alongside the *Glencarn* full of cargo sank, while two others were driven from alongside that vessel and washed ashore at Kanagawa. The roofs of some of the buildings in the settlement suffered considerably, notably that of the Y. U. Club and the boat-house.

The full force of the gale was felt at Tôkiô, and many of the hybrid and flimsy buildings which by no means grace the capital show how little they are able to withstand bad weather.

The building formerly occupied by the *Mombusho* collapsed, by which several persons were more or less injured. The Western Hall of the Uyéno Exhibition was unroofed by the wind. Other buildings there suffered severely and in some instances the contents were damaged, several person were injured, and the shrubs and trees much knocked about.

The Mitsu Bishi Co.'s steamer *Genkai Maru* was towed to Yokosuka this morning, where new boilers will be put into her, and the vessel receive a thorough overhauling.

The French Postmaster announces that he has now a supply of stamps of all denominations for sale to the public, and also postal cards available for all countries belonging to the postal union.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

One hundred and forty seven of the rebels who have been sentenced to hard labour have arrived at Tôkiô, seventy-nine of whom have since been sent to Tochigi *ken* under a guard of police, and seventy-eight to Ibaraki *ken*, there to serve out their sentences.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Police Sergeant Hiroyama returned from Kumamoto with

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two hundred policemen by the *Nagoya Maru* on the 10th instant.

By a typographical error, the chess problem which appeared in the *Weekly Mail* of Saturday last is described as a 2 move problem, instead of a 3 mover.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 7th October, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,296.42
Merchandise, &c.	$1,312.08
Total	$8,608.50

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last week.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,090.06
Merchandise, &c.	$1,220.67
Total	$9,310.73

It is nothing more than natural to suppose that with cholera and violent diarrhœa prevailing at Kagoshima the return of the troops would be hurried on as much as possible, but we were hardly prepared for the amount of energy which the Government has shewn. Some eight steamers arrived here on Sunday last, and altogether we are assured that about 14,000 troops have already arrived up from the South, and that before many days, are past the number will be doubled. The most notable arrivals have been H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-miya, and H.E. Yamagata, who reached here yesterday afternoon in the *Thabor*, escorted by the *Seikikwan*, and immediately proceeded by train to Osaka. H.E. Kawamura also entered and left the port in the *Kasuga-kan*, between Monday night and yesterday morning, having with him, as we hear, the head of Saigo—the body having been buried at Kagoshima along with those of the other eminent rebels leaders.—*Hiogo News.*

The cholera scare has been already accompanied by one or two of the amusing incidents which generally occur during times of panic, one of the most comical we have heard of being the case of a very well known keeper of a native hotel and restaurant. It seems that on one of the first evenings after the panic had set in he spent rather a convivial night and went to bed late. At the the usual hour for opening in the morning the servants were unable to wake him, and argued that he must be ill, deciding furthermore, under the impetus of their terrors, that he must needs be ill of cholera. They accordingly so reported to the police, who stationed a man at the house—which remained shut up—to prevent people going in or out. The proprietor, on waking some hours afterwards, was amazed to find that the house was still shut, and on trying to make his way out, was ordered back, as an infected and dangerous man. This was too much, and bursting past his jailer, he made his way to the police station, where the matter was presently cleared up, to the great amusement of the neighborhood.—*Hiogo News.*

"Cholera" cases are still reported amongst the soldiers arriving from the South, but there are no signs of the disease taking any hold of this locality and it so far is almost certainly not "Asiatic cholera," but some bad form of diarrhœa arising from causes which might most probably have been prevented. We hear nearly the same story from both Osaka and Kioto. The latter town has had such a cleaning, according to a correspondent, as has probably not happened to it since it has been a city, and the authorities seem thoroughly alive to the situation. The smell of carbolic acid is everywhere and the Fucho has ordered all places of amusement to be closed for 30 days, during which time it is expected troops will be passing through.—*Hiogo News.*

On enquiring yesterday evening as to the condition of the two engine drivers injured in the railway collision of Monday night, we were informed that it was about the same, and there appeared to be a fair prospect of their recovery, though it was as yet too early to say positively.

In this connection we may mention that it may perhaps be some satisfaction to the public to know that with regard to the natural enquiry to which we gave voice on Wednesday as to why the "train staff" system employed on the Kioto section was not employed also on the Kobe section, a practical comment, if not an exact answer, may be found in the fact that the system has been instituted on this section on and from to-day.—*Hiogo News.*

THE JAPANESE PENAL CODES.*

THE present Government of Japan lost no time after their accession to office in verifying the assertion of Sir HENRY MAINE, that "the earliest intellectual exercise to which a young nation devotes itself is the study of its laws." We apply the quotation advisedly, for the Japan of to-day is a young nation, the youngest on the face of the earth, and has abundantly shown its youth in the mass and crudeness of its legislative efforts since the civil war of 1868. As Mr. LONGFORD in his introductory remarks—the only fault we have to find with which is their brevity—informs us, the criminal law under the old *régime* was professedly, and we may probably add, to a great extent really founded upon the Chinese codes commonly known as those of the MING and TSING dynasties. But as each *Daimio* had right of *haute et basse justice* within his own principality, these codes were differently interpreted and administered in different parts of the realm, and when the reins of power were resumed by the Mikado, it became necessary, in order to complete the union of the more or less autonomous provinces into a coherent Empire, that the whole country should be brought under one system of criminal justice. One of the first acts, therefore, of the new Government called into existence by the events of 1868, was to take immediate measures for the preparation of a penal code, and so vigorously was the work pushed on, that in January 1871 the new code was completed and promulgated, and more or less supplemented and altered by an Imperial Rescript published in May 1873, and a notification issued in the early part of the present year constitutes the whole criminal law of the country applied to all offences except Press offences and certain minor infringements of administrative and police regulations and bye-laws.

The code is based upon the MING and TSING systems, being in fact a simple adaptation of these to the wants of modern Japan, differing from them principally in the far greater mildness of the punishments prescribed by it. In this respect it deserves the highest praise, and whatever faults posterity may find with the men who for the last nine years have held the destinies of Japan in their hands, it cannot but admire the genuine and altogether unexampled fervour with which they have embraced and put in practice humanitarian doctrines which Eastern statesmen have always shown an extreme disinclination to adopt.

But as a piece of scientific legislation the new code cannot be said to rank high. It would seem to be almost entirely a mere adaptation, so far as the strictly legal part of it is concerned, though it is difficult, without a complete translation before us side by side with a version of the MING and TSING codes, to estimate with any accurary how far, if at all, it is, in a legal sense, an improvement upon those systems. There can, however, be no doubt that it constitutes a step and a good step in the right direction, and we fully recognise its merits from a political point of view, though we feel ourselves constrained to condemn it as a legislative effort.

We shall now proceed briefly to examine the code itself, pointing out some of its principal defects, and calling atten-

* A Summary of the Japanese Penal Codes, by Joseph H. Longford, H. B. M.'s Legation. Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 28th February, 1877.

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tion to those peculiarities in it which throw light upon the idiosyncrasies of social life in Japan. And first we shall take in hand the section on General Laws with which the code very properly begins. It would have been better, however, to have prefixed a short chapter explaining the object and scope of the code, and defining the principal terms used in it. It is true there are some definitions at the end of the section, but these are altogether insufficient and are for the most part far from clear, while some of them do not appear to be necessary. Thus no distinction is drawn (we are of course using Mr. LONGFORD'S summary and write under correction of the full text) between 'Participators' and 'Accessories,' while definitions that surely were not needed are given of such terms as 'family servant,' 'superintendent' and 'custodian.'

Twenty degrees of punishment are enumerated—a peculiar feature of Chinese and Japanese criminal jurisprudence—ten from 10 to 100 days' imprisonment, and ten from 1 year's imprisonment to ten years, and from ten years' imprisonment to imprisonment for life. Here is an utterly illogical jump from 100 days to a year, and from ten years to life as periods of imprisonment. Capital punishment is inflicted by decapitation or hanging, the latter mode, strange as it may seem to those unacquainted with the social history of Japan, being, in accordance with popular sentiment, the least disgraceful. No religious service is permitted to be used at the interment of the body of an executed criminal—surely an unnecessary and harsh addition to the punishment. Imprisonment without hard labour may be undergone in the offender's own house, under charge of his relatives, who are responsible for his custody.

Some curious provisions for the mitigation of punishment according to the rank of the offender, very distinctive of a state of society which appears to be somewhat rapidly passing away, follow. Thus, *samurai* guilty of offences not considered 'very disgraceful' (of which robbing is one) are not punishable by penal servitude but by domestic imprisonment only. For instance, a common man convicted of assault may be awarded twenty days penal servitude; a *samurai* guilty of the same offence would only get 20 days domestic seclusion, often a mere nominal punishment. Again, a common man embezzling not more than 20 *yen* finds himself condemned to penal servitude for 90 days, while a *samurai* for the same offence is simply degraded. If, however, the amount embezzled exceeds 20 *yen*, both *samurai* and common man are punished alike, except that the *samurai* necessarily suffers degradation, which the common man, having hardly any political rights whatever, cannot incur. Such an accommodation of the degree of punishment to the rank of the offender would, of course, be utterly illogical in any European country, but it may possibly be justifiable in Japan upon social grounds, the outcome of its history

Persons in the naval or military services are made amenable to their officers alone, even for civil offences. This is a most important provision, and if ever the army should get to know its own power, its exemption from all civil jurisdiction might prove to be a source of great danger to the state and afford perilous facilities for the establishment of a military despotism. Considerable tenderness is exhibited by the code in the case of female offenders. In many instances they are allowed to expiate grave crimes by payment of fines, which seem not seldom altogether inadequate in amount. Thus penal servitude for 10 years may be commuted for a fine of 80 *yen*; imprisonment for life for one of 90 *yen*, and capital punishment for one of 100 *yen*,—the difference between life and death being thus estimated at 10 *yen* only. According to the list of punishments and equivalent fines contained in the 1873 amendments to the first code, an extra year of penal servitude may be remitted on payment of a fine of 3 *yen*! One of the offences for which women are not allowed to escape punishment by payment of a fine is a violation of filial piety, such as disobedience of a parent's commands,—an indication of the important position held by the head of the family in the social system of Japan. A peculiar lenity, too, is shown to the young and the aged. Thus persons under fifteen or over seventy may commute any punishment except that of death by payment of a fine; under ten or over eighty shall not be punishable at all except for theft and wounding (including probably homicide), and under seven or over ninety shall not be punishable for any offence whatever. The same privileges are to a certain extent accorded to the maimed and the deformed, on what grounds it is not easy to understand. By a singular inconsistency—if the privileges allowed to very old and very young offenders are based upon age—a repetition of an offence exposes them to punishment, though mitigated in degree.

What to Europeans will appear a most extraordinary exemption from all punishment, is that accorded to those who voluntarily confess their crimes before discovery, or whose crimes shall have been revealed by any one sufficiently near a relation to be justified in concealing it. The confession, however, must be complete. Thus, a thief stealing 100 *yen* and confessing to or restoring the whole amount escapes punishment, but if he should confess to or restore only 60 *yen*, he will be punished as if he had stolen the difference, 40 *yen*. It seems only in cases of theft and of a similar nature that a voluntary confession enables the offender to elude the whole or part of the punishment due for the offence; crimes against the person and some others cannot be thus expiated or atoned for, and confession of these, apparently, does not even mitigate the severity of the punishment.

Another curiosity in criminal legislation is presented in the immunities granted by the code to relations living together, or, if within the third degree of relationship, living separately, who may mutually conceal each other's offences or act as accessories after the fact, and, perhaps,—the wording of the code seems not to be very clear on the point—as accessories before the fact not being accomplices. The same immunities are extended to retainers and servants concealing their master's offences. Lapse of time can be pleaded in bar or in mitigation of punishment. Thus a lapse of ten years gives a right to have a capital punishment reduced to penal servitude for ten years, and to an entire remission of sentences to penal servitude for ten years or less. Five years lapse involves remission of sentences to penal servitude for 3 years or less, and three years lapse to sentences for 100 days or less. The wisdom of these indulgences may fairly be doubted. At most the judge ought simply to have the power of mitigating the sentence when a considerable time has elapsed between the commission of the offence and its discovery,

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and the exercise of this clemency ought to be left to his discretion unfettered by minute directions as to the circumstances under and the degree in which it should be extended.

MONTESQUIEU, it is true, tells us that 'tout châtiment dont la nécessité n'est point absolue devient tyrannique', but the maxim is not a good one, for the *absolute* necessity of hardly any punishment is strictly provable. We are not certain, for instance, that a system of rewards might not, if fairly tried, produce equal results by inciting to goodness of life, with those produced by the existing system of punishments which act simply as a deterrent from evilness. Nor is there any reason why a lucky or dexterous concealment of a crime should of itself absolve the criminal from the vengeance of society. The righteousness of the offender's life in the interval may properly enough be considered in awarding the punishment, and in some cases may even justify an entire remission. But the mere lapse of time without discovery does not entitle the offender to any remission or mitigation of punishment whatever. Punishment would lose something of its deterrent effect, if by concealment of a crime for a certain period of time it could be eluded. And society must not be baulked of its legitimate vengeance. The propriety, and indeed the necessity of social vengeance as an element in legal punishment, has been admitted by all writers on criminal jurisprudence, from the MARQUIS BECCARIA downwards, and an admirable essay published in *Fraser* some half dozen years ago, shows clearly upon what considerations and within what limits the revengeful feeling of society against the criminal is justified.

The remaining portion of Mr. LONGFORD'S summary we hope to make the subject of an article in a future issue.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

A RETROSPECT.

("Akébono Shimbun," 10th October.)

In February last a large number of discontented *samurai* took to arms, and broke out into rebellion in Kiushiu. They frequently baffled the Imperial military forces sent against them, and at first it appeared as though they were powerful enough to be eventually successful, but after a time they lost ground to their opponents in battle after battle, and were driven from all the strong positions they had held, until finally men and leaders, on the 24th of September, vanished with the morning mists on the heights of Shiroyama.

When the news of the final defeat of the rebels reached Tôkiô all classes rejoiced. A feeling of joy filled my heart also, as I contemplated that nothing now hindered the nation in its progress towards civilization, but second thoughts reveal the fact that the time has not yet arrived when I can free myself from all anxiety as regards the future. This is caused by the fact that the country is ruled by a limited form of Government, and the people have no voice whatever in the administration. An absolute Government such as ours cannot be depended upon. It is like a small boat on the vast ocean. So long as the waters are calm the boat may ride safely, but when storms arise it may be swamped at any moment. Now it is well known that our officials are not only a men of sense but are benevolently disposed, and it is therefore certain that they would do nothing to imperil the state.

But history shows that the very best of Governments, if not constitutionally established, are apt to become tyrannical, especially after success has attended their arms in war, principally because the members of such Government are influenced by the pride, selfishness and ambition generated by success. For instance, although the Emperor Godaigo Tennô overthrew the powerful House of Hôjô, and secured supreme power by aid of Kusunoki Masashige and others, the pride of power caused him to relapse into luxurious indolence, so that he was eventually deposed by Ashikaga Takauji, and had to flee for his life into Yoshino. The same fate befell the House of Taira, who though they at one time enjoyed undisputed power throughout the country, had not retained it twenty years before they were annihilated on the eastern coast by the Genji. The same thing has occurred in China. There both the Emperor Fu of Go, and the Emperor Shikô of Shin, after a succession of brilliant victories over surrounding nations, lost the power they had thereby gained, by their subsequent lapse into unbecoming pride and negligence of their duties. So it was with the Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. Neither of them met with an honoured end by reason of their pride and ambition. Now, when we deal with men inferior in every way to the Napoleons, can we imagine that they will be better able to avoid the errors into which those great men fell. With such examples before us we certainly think they will not.

But republican and constitutional forms of Government are not so liable to fall into such errors. We have before us the example of the kingdom of Prussia, which defeated Austria, Denmark and France. Again the United States Government, after many years of desperate fighting, put down the rebellion in the Southern States. England defeated Russia in the Crimea and chastised the Ashantees in Africa, yet in none of these cases did the pride of triumph tend to make the victors tyrannical and oppressive, but rather were the bonds between the Government and the people cemented by the national success, to the advancement of the national prosperity wealth and strength. All this arose from the fact that the people had a voice in the Government, and that popular opinion guided the administration.

Let us take a retrospect of events in our own country. During the 1st year of Meiji the rebellious *Han* in the North were completely overthrown by the Imperialists. In the 2nd year of Meiji the numerous and powerful *Daimios* throughout the country resigned their feudal power and territorial possessions into the hands of the Mikado, and in the 7th month of the 4th year of Meiji the last remnants of feudalism were abolished. During the course of these events the people were troubled and anxious, fearing that a civil commotion might result, but fortunately all was arranged quietly and peaceably. A rising took place in the 2nd month of the 3rd year of Meiji, when the Chôshiu troops took to arms, but they were soon suppressed and gave in their submission. An agrarian riot occurred in Echigo in the 4th month of the 5th year of Meiji, and another rising of farmers took place in Hôjô in the 6th month of the following year, but in both cases peace was easily restored. In the 2nd month of the 7th year of Meiji, the Saga rebellion broke out, but the rebels were speedily put down by H.I.H. Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya and Okubo, the Home Minister. In the 5th month of the same year the Formosan Expedition was despatched, and by the 6th month the savages felt the power of our arms.

Then troubles arose in consequence with China, but Okubo having been sent to that country as a Special Envoy, so managed matters that China agreed to pay us an indemnity of 50,000 taels in consideration of our troops evacuating Formosa. During the winter of the 8th year of Meiji the man-of-war *Unyô-Kan* was fired upon by the Koreans, which event led to Kuroda and Inouyé being sent to Korea to demand satisfaction, with the result that a satisfactory treaty was concluded with that country. In the 10th month of the 9th year of Meiji the *Jimpu* party broke out into rebellion at Kumamoto, and shortly afterwards Maebara raised the insurrectionary flag in Chôshiu, but both revolts were speedily suppressed. All these events were followed by the Kagoshima rebellion of this year.

During the past ten years, as it will therefore be seen, we have had to contend with many internal troubles, besides complications with foreign countries, but from all we have come out succesfully, owing not only to the valour of the officers and men of our Army and Navy and our effective armaments, but also to the confidence which the people have had in the Government, and the knowledge they possessed that the Administration was striving hard for the national prosperity. Thus it was that the people did not oppose the action of the Government, but in all cases implicitely obeyed it.

But should the Government, having successfully disposed of all foes, become filled with pride and tyrannically deprive the people of their rights, it will forfeit the confidence of the nation, and we may see the same fate befall it which destroyed the Imperial power of Godaigo Tennô.

Such being the case, we trust the Administration will favour the establishment of a constitutional form of Government, whereby the people may have a voice in the all-important questions of the finances of the country, etc, so that, despite the destructive war which has just ceased, prosperity may be secured to the people by the Administration now in power.

TAKAHASHI NORIMASA.

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SOME OTHER CHAPTERS OF JAPANESE HISTORY.

(*Continued from 29th September.*)

The plans for future procedure were laid down with admirable cunning, but there still remained the most necessary measure to carry out the plot successfully, the raising of men and money to make the journey to Yedo in princely style. Tenchiu was equal to the occasion. He gave out to all the country people that he had recently brought from Sado a young pupil, who, it was discovered, was the son of the Shôgun, and desired that they would all come and pay their allegiance to His Highness before he proceeded to the capital. The people flocked in crowds from all the surrounding districts to pay their homage to him whom they supposed to be the actual Prince. Tenchiu and the others were not idle. They got together a large number of men, mostly *ronin*, who assumed the dress and character of retainers of Tenichibô, the most prominent among them being a man named Yamanouchi Iganosuke.

In the 11th year of Kiôho (1726), Tenichibô and his followers set out for Osaka in the most splendid style, their progress equalling in every respect that of a territorial magnate. The number of retainers was very great, and everyone was ordered to pay the same respect as though the Shôgun himself were passing. On their arrival they put up at a tea-house, the keeper of which, not knowing what to make of the grand pretensions of his guests, went to the Governor Matsudaira Hinga-no-Kami, and informed him that a son of the Shôgun was staying at his house. This news created the greatest excitement. Hinga-no-Kami, after consulting with the Governor of the East and the Commander of the Castle, sent a messenger to Tenichibô, with the request that His Highness would present himself without delay at the office of the Governor. Tenichibô returned a message to the effect, that as the office of the Governor was a place where all the criminals were summoned, he could scarcely expect the son of the Shôgun to appear there, and that if Hinga-no-Kami had anything of importance to communicate he had better come and deliver it to the Prince in person. The Commander of the Castle also sent a messenger with an invitation to Tenichibô to visit his house. With this invitation the pretender complied, and producing the dagger and document gave unmistakable proof that he was that which he represented himself to be, the veritable son of the Shôgun.

The *Bakufu* authorities at Osaka immediately sent information to Yedo that the eldest son of the Shôgun, whose existence had been hitherto unknown, had made his appearance at Osaka, and this news created generally great joy throughout the country.

But Tenichibô and his followers had by this time exhausted all the money they had managed to get together, and it was absolutely necessary that more should be raised. They therefore had recourse to a cunning device. Tenichibô gave out that all the people who would supply his present needs should receive an annual income of a thousand *koku* of rice for every thousand *riyos* advanced. Many rich merchants came forward, tempted by this liberal offer and believing in the truth of his professions, so that he obtained as much money as he wanted. He and his retinue then proceeded to Kiôto and lived there in the same splendid style as at Osaka, obtaining also large sums of money. They then decided that they would proceed to Yedo. Tenichibô and his advisers, however, foresaw that their path would not be quite so easy in the capital, as they would be brought in contact with such men as Idzu-no-Kami in the Council of State, and Oöka the Governor of the city. A number of servants were therefore sent to Yedo, with instructions to have a large *yashiki* constructed at Takanawa for the accommodation of Tenichibô and his retainers.

On the 20th of September, 1726, the pretended Prince and his train left Kiôto for Yedo, passing along the Tôkaidô in a style of magnificence that astonished all who beheld it. On their arrival at Yedo Tenichibô took up his quarters at the newly built *yashiki* at Takanawa, where he was immediately waited on by all the high officials of the *Bakufu*. They subjected him to rigorous examination, but on his producing the paper signed by the Shôgun's own hand and the dagger, they could not doubt that he was actually what he represented himself to be, the veritable son of the Shôgun. All the officials were convinced of his right to the title, and Idzu-no-Kami lost no time in announcing to the Shôgun that his son had arrived in the capital. Yoshimune was overjoyed with the intelligence, and ordered that all the necessary preparations to enable him to see his son should be set forward without delay.

But there was one man who strongly suspected that Tenichibô was not what he proclaimed himself. He had carefully marked the actions of Tenichibô and his followers at Ôsaka and Kiôto, and everything seemed to confirm his suspicions that the claims of the would-be Prince were altogether false. The day after the announcement to the Shôgun, Oöka went to Idzu-no-Kami and requested that permission might be granted him to personally examine Tenichibô. This request was, however, refused, on the grounds that the highest authorities of the *Bakufu* had decided that this was the actual son of the Shôgun. Oöka than made similar application to the Shôgun himself, but not only did he refuse to grant him any such authority, but was so displeased by his persistence that he ordered that he should be kept in close confinement at his residence. This was done, and guards were placed at his gates by the *Bakufu*.

But Oöka was not to be outwitted. He therefore took the place in a *kago* of one his household, an old woman who had died, and whose body was to be carried out for burial, and by this means managed to pass the guards by night and escape from his confinement. He went at once to the residence of the Vice-Shôgun, the Prince of Mito, and said to him, "I have the strongest suspicions with respect to this self-styled Tokugawa Tenichibô. I have petitioned Idzu-no-Kami and even the Shôgun himself to grant me permission to examine him, but my request has in both instances been refused, and I have even been placed under confinement in my own house. I have secretly come to you to request that you will use all your influence with the *Bakufu* to procure me the necessary authority. If you refuse me, I have come determined to commit *seppuku* in your presence."

The Vice-Shôgun gave the necessary promise, and on the following day went to the *Bakufu*, and after much discussion the required permission was granted. Oöka then proceeded to summon Tenichibô and all his followers to his office. At first they declined to appear, but finally, thinking it best to comply, they obeyed the summons of the Governor. When the examination took place, Oöka, clever judge as he was, was completely baffled in his enquiries by the eloquence of Yamanouchi, who has before been mentioned as the most notable of Tenichibô's followers. Oöka was therefore compelled to admit that Tenichibô had fully proved his claims to be the son of the reigning Shôgun, and promised that immediate steps should be taken to bring him into the presence of his father.

But Oöka, though he was unable to prove the justice of his suspicions, was convinced in his own mind that Tenichibô was nothing but a pretender. Still, what was he to do, now that the examination that he had pleaded for had taken place without eliciting any thing against Tenichibô? If he should present himself to the *Bakufu* authorities he would be compelled to openly announce that there was no proof that Tenichibô was not what he claimed to be. And if he should admit this much, Tenichibô would certainly be presented to the Shôgun as his son, and so matters be made worse. Oöka, in this perplexity, therefore determined to remain at home on plea of illness, and thus postpone the preparations for the meeting as long as possible, employing whatever time he might thus gain in using every means in his power to find out whether Tenichibô's statements were true or false.

On the morning following the examination, Oöka sent word to the *Bakufu* authorities that he was suddenly siezed with illness, and that he was therefore unable to present himself before them. He then immediately went to the *Daimio* of Kii, and inquired of him if he knew anything of a girl named Sawano, but the only information he could obtain was the names of the employment agents in Wakayama, who had sent servants to the household of Kanô Shôgen as they were required. Oöka lost no time in despatching two trusty retainers, named Hiraishi and Yoshi-

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do, to Wakayama, to try and find out particulars of Tenichibô's former life. The faithful *samurai* travelled day and night until they reached their destination, a distance of a hundred and fifty *ri*. The Mayor of the town enabled them to find out the employment agents, but the latter could produce no books that could give any clue to the information they sought, as they had mostly been destroyed in successive fires. They succeeded, however, in discovering the residence of an aged woman named Kiku, who had been a servant of Kanô Shôgen many years before, who, it was thought, might be able to recall some important facts. To her house they accordingly went, and although Kiku remembered that there was a girl named Sawano employed in the household of the Lord of Kii, she could not tell what had become of her, or whether she was living or dead. She told them, however, of a certain Sôsuke, who used to bring Sawano letters, and suggested that he might be able to tell them about the girl. By the help of the Governor of Wakayama, this Sôsuke was found, but he could only tell his enquirers that he used to leave letters for Sawano at a tea house in a village called Itokirimura. The faithful and untiring *samurai* got Sôsuke to act as their guide to this place, and found there the tea-house where the letters were left. So many years had passed, however, since that time, that the people of the tea-house could not at first recollect anything about Sawano. At last they remembered that there was such a person for whom letters were received, and that her mother lived at the village of Hirasawa. Off they posted to this village, and caused everyone above the age of fifteen to be questioned if they remembered any such circumstance as a girl named Sawano going into the service of the family of Kanô Shôgen. One of the villagers was able to call to mind that such a person had once lived in the village, and that she and her mother both lay buried within the temple grounds of Kodenji. To the priest of that temple they accordingly went, and examining the record, they discovered that Sawano had given birth to a son who died on the 25th day of the 3rd month of the 2nd year of Hoyei, and that the mother had died a day or two after.

They had thus discovered that Tenichibô's pretensions were utterly false. The next step was to find out who he really was. They naturally suspected that it must be some one belonging to the village, and immediately set enquiries afoot to find out what children might have been born at the same date as the son of Sawano. After long research and apparently endless trouble, they managed to elicit the various facts connected with the birth and life of Hôtaku, and came to the conclusion that he and Tenichibô were one and the same person. Hiraishi and Yoshida therefore procured from the temple a copy of the records, to which was attached the seals of the authorities of Wakayama to testify to its correctness. They also obtained the clothes and hat stained with the blood of the dog which had been found after Hôtaku's supposed murder, and taking with them two men who stated that they could recognise Tenichibô if they saw him, started back in all haste for Yedo.

Now some days after Oöka had despatched his faithful retainers to Wakayama, the Shôgun said to Idzu-no-Kami, "Has not Oöka yet recovered from his illness. I am most desirous of meeting my son. Therefore tell Oöka that well or ill he must appear at his office to-morrow morning."

When this message was conveyed to Oöka he determined to commit *seppuku* on the following morning, as all his representations would be useless, Idzu-no-Kami and all the higher officials of the *Bakufu* believing that Tenichibô was the actual son of the Shôgun. When morning came he made all preparations for killing himself and his little son, who, he was determined, should not survive him, and he had even drawn his sword to commit the dreadful act, when a messenger arrived announcing that Hiraishi and Yoshida were on their way back to Yedo. Oöka stayed his hand on receipt of this intelligence, but then remembering that two days would probably elapse before his trusty messengers could arrive, he was again on the point of carrying out his intention, when Hiraishi and Yoshida rushed in, exhausted with their long and hurried journey, and prostrating themselves at the feet of their lord, showed the proofs for which he had so long and and so anxiously waited, and on the production of which he had staked the existence of his house and the honour of his name. He at once went to the *Daimio* of Mito, and informed him of all he had done and the result of his enquiries, and received from the Vice-Shôgun full authority to act as he should deem best to bring the pretender to justice.

Oöka therefore arranged that Tenichibô should be requested to attend at his *yashiki*, where the two men whom Hiraishi and Yoshida had brought from Hirasawa should be in waiting disguised as attendents, and who, if they recognised in the son of the Shôgun the boy Hôtaku, were to pull the sleeve of Oöka. The blood stained clothes were also to be hung up at the entrance gate, after Tenichibô had entered the *yashiki*. When all had been prepared, a message was sent to Tenichibô, requesting him to come to the Governor's *yashiki*, thence to proceed to the palace to be presented to his father the Shôgun. Tenichibô at once did as he had been requested, and came followed by all his retainers, with the exception of Yamanouchi, whose astute mind told him that all the preceding delays had not been without reason, and that probably the deception had been discovered or at least suspected. He therefore remained at Takanawa.

When the party arrived at the Governor's house, they were received in all state by Oöka, but no sooner did the villagers from Hirasawa see Tenichibô, than they pulled the sleeves of Oöka, and he knew that the would-be prince was no other than Hôtaku. Concealing his satisfaction at the discovery, Oöka told Tenichibô that he regretted that the presentation to the Shôgun must be postponed, as Idzu-no-Kami had for some reason been unable to attend.

Tenichibô had therefore no alternative but to return to Takanawa, when just as he was taking his leave, Oöka, pointing to the blood stained clothes and the hat which had been hung up at the entrance, called out in a firm voice "Hôtaku." All colour left Tenichibô's face, and he and some of his followers betrayed so much confusion that they were at once arrested and subjected to examination, when confession was obtained of the entire plot from the commencement.

Yamanouchi, who had been the most prominent upholder of the false prince, was at once sought, but on arrival at Takanawa, it was found that he had felt so sure of the discovery of the plot, that he had committed suicide shortly after Tenichibô had set out for the Governor's house. The rest were all sentenced to death.

Oöka's fidelity was well rewarded by the master he served so faithfully. He was made a *Daimio*, and granted an estate of ten thousand *koku* in the Province of Mikawa.

Dr. Conneau, private physician to the late Emperor Napoleon, died at Porta, Corsica, on the 16th August. Dr. Conneau was born at Milan of French parents in 1803. While a medical student he became secretary to Louis Bonaparte, the ex-King of Holland, and afterwards practised as a doctor in Rome. After the insurrection of 1831 he left Rome and became household physician to Queen Hortense, Louis Napoleon's mother. He took part in the abortive Boulogne invasion, was imprisoned with the Prince in the fort of Ham, and contributed materially to his escape He remained with the Prince in England, and returned with him to France after the Revolution of 1848. When the Empire was established Dr. Conneau was appointed principal physician to the household. In 1852 he was returned to the Corps Legislatif as a Government candidate for the Somme, and was made a senator in 1867. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Sultan has given orders that the anniversary of his accession to the throne shall not be celebrated by any rejoicings, nor will there be any reception of the diplomatic body.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Mr. Cavill has accomplished the feat, which he attempted unsuccessfully last year, of swimming across the Channel. He started from Cape Grisnez at forty minutes past three o'clock on Monday afternoon, and arrived within fifty yards of the English shore about forty-five minutes past three on Tuesday morning, but could not land in consequence of the roughness of the water. He was therefore taken on board the boat by which he was accompanied and landed on Dover pier. After a short rest he is said to have appeared none the worse for his exertions.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

From Pesth we learn that a great sensation has been produced by an appeal addressed by M. Kossuth to the Hungarian nation, whom he excites by enthusiastic words to take up arms with the Turks against the common enemy, Russia. He exhorts Count Andrassy to distrust the promises of the Czar, who, when victorious, will destroy Austria-Hungary as he will have destroyed Turkey. Kossuth calls upon the Premier to save the Imperial dynasty and his country by making an immediate alliance with Turkey against Russia before it is too late, for if Turkey is overcome Hungary will inevitably fall.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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REPORT ON THE FINANCES OF JAPAN, BY MR. MOUNSEY, SECRETARY TO H. M.'s LEGATION.

(Continued.)

PART I.—*Description of Taxes and Items of Expenditure.*

In the explanatory notes attached to the estimates of the current year, the Minister of Finance states that he has lately introduced reforms in the system of accounts, and adopted the European method of book-keeping. The classification of the items of revenue and expenditure has consequently undergone alteration, and some taxes have taken new denominations. For the purpose of comparison the Estimates of the year 1875-76 have been assimilated to those for 1876-77, but the Minister states that this could not be done with the previous Estimates (1873 and 1874), on account of what he terms the "insufficiencies of their systems." It is, therefore, only necessary to notice here the following sources of revenue in the latter, which do not subsequently appear.

Taxes.

Servants, Carriage, Horse, and Pleasure-boat Tax.—This tax was introduced in 1874, but was at once found to be both unpopular and difficult to collect. It was therefore reformed in 1873. The tax on male and female servants, sedan-chairs, and saddle-horses was abolished and replaced by a tax on vehicles, whilst the tax on pleasure-boats was amalgamated with the ship-tax.

Tax on Oil Pressing.—During the feudal times taxes of various sorts were levied in several districts on the manufacture of vegetable oil. A uniform tax was introduced in 1871, but in 1875 it was altogether abolished, with a view to encourage this branch of native industry.

Tax on Sugar.—The explanation of this tax is that, in 1873, Loochoo was allowed to pay its tribute, and some other places where the sugar-cane grows, their land-tax, in sugar. In 1874 money payments were substituted in both cases.

Harbour Dues.—Previous to the Restoration of the Mikado's Government, taxes varying in amount, according to the species of merchandise, were levied on goods imported into harbours, inlets, and mouths of rivers. Proving injurious to trade they were reduced by regulations for the maintenance of harbours, and the transport of merchandise, issued in 1873, to a single tax or due. This was, however, found to be vexatious to the tax-payers and difficult to collect. It was therefore suspended in 1875.

Special taxes on Grain appear to have been a number of small dues levied according to ancient usage, in addition to the land tax, to meet the expenses of collecting the latter. They were abolished in 1875.

Taxes on Irrigation.—These existed in the feudal times, and were partly paid in money and partly in forced labour, but only in certain provinces. The Government of the Restoration adopted the principle of uniform taxation throughout the Empire, and abolished them in February 1875.

Imperial Household.—A contribution of the amount mentioned under this head is made annually by the Mikado to the military fund. It does not appear in the subsequent Estimates as it is now deducted directly from the appropriation for the Imperial household.

Coming now to the Estimates for 1875-76 and 1876-77, I proceed to describe their items in the order in which they are classified in those documents, commencing with the revenue sheets.

Customs.—The duties on imports and exports, to and from Japan, are fixed by Treaty at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on original value.

The Land Tax.—From the most ancient time the Japanese appear to have been an essentially agricultural people. The geographical position of their country primarily, and in later times, the state of complete isolation from the rest of the world in which they were for centuries kept by their Government, debarred them from all trade and commerce with foreigners, and hence a careful cultivation of the soil must, at a very remote date, have been absolutely necessary for the maintenance of a population which, when we first hear of Japan, more than three centuries ago, seems to have been more dense than that of any European country at that date.

Kaempfer, who visited Japan in 1690, says:—"The Japanese are as good husbandmen as, perhaps, any people in the world. Not only the fields and flat country, which are seldom or never turned into meadows or pasture-grounds,* but likewise the hills and mountains afford corn, rice, peas, pulse, and numberless edible plants. Every inch of ground is improved to the best advantage, and hills and mountains, many inaccessible to cattle, which would be wholly neglected in other countries, are cultivated up to their tops." Subsequent travellers speak in the same strain, and at the present day there is nothing more striking for a European disembarking at one of the Treaty ports than the garden-like culture of every available patch of ground.

According to Japanese authorities, the whole soil of the country was, previous to the latter part of the twelfth century, actually the property of the Mikado, and they give the following as one of the systems of land tenure then in force. The land, they say, was divided into squares, each of which was subdivided into nine equal portions. Eight of these were leased to as many farmers on condition that they should collectively cultivate the ninth portion, always the central one, for the Mikado. Whether or not this or similar arrangements were general, or how long they lasted it is impossible to say, but it is certain that the feudal system introduced by the Shôguns, or temporal Emperors (as they have been erroneously termed by Europeans), in the thirteenth century, completely put an end to it.

During this and the following centuries, the country was constantly a prey to civil strife, the Shôguns and the Daimios, who had acquired possession of their respective provinces, and distributed the land amongst their retainers, being ever at war with one another. It was from the land that they drew the means of carrying on their wars and maintaining their state and hence it was that the land became burdened with taxation. At the time of Taikô Sama † (1585-89), whose authority was much more absolute and extensive than that of any of the previous Shôguns, four-tenths of the produce of the soil were exacted by the Government, six-tenths being left to the cultivator, and this proportion seems to have been retained in the territories of the Shôguns until their extinction in 1868. In the other provinces the tax or rent levied by the Daimios seems to have varied considerably, but it is said to have been everywhere greater than in the Shôgun's lands. In some parts of the country it was six-tenths, and Kaempfer says that in his time the Satsumese were taxed at two-thirds of their produce by their lord.

The maxim that the Mikado was lord paramount of the soil seems, however, not to have been forgotten or lost sight of during the six or seven centuries of his forced seclusion at Kiôto; and in the memorials presented to him by the Daimios, who were most instrumental in bringing about his restoration to power in 1868, we constantly find it expressed in the clearest terms. The Daimios of Kaga, Hizen, Satsuma, Chôshiu, and Tosa stated in their memorial: "By the conferring of rank and property the Emperor governs his people; it is his to give and his to take away; of our own selves we cannot hold a foot of land." And again: "The place where we live is the Emperor's land, and the food which we eat is grown by the Emperor's men. How can we make it our own?" and similar language was used by the 118‡ Daimios who then petitioned to be allowed to restore their fiefs to the Mikado.

* The Japanese appear to have always lived chiefly on fish and vegetables. Their domestic animals were originally only the horse, the ox, the buffalo, the dog, and the cat; sheep and goats were introduced by the Portuguese, and pigs by the Chinese; but none of these quadrupeds were used for food. The smallness of their number, perhaps, originated a distaste for animal food, and this was, no doubt, confirmed by the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, one of the most important tenets of the Buddhist religion, which is professed by a large majority of the Japanese people.

† Taikô Sama never bore the title of Shôgun.

‡ The total number of Daimios is 258, and of these 123 subsequently joined the above-mentioned 118 petitioners, whilst the remaining 17 were ordered by the Mikado to act in concert with them, and obeyed the order.

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The Mikado's reply, granting the request of the petitioners, was published in August, 1869, and it was then decided, in principle, that the Government should undertake the administration of the territories formerly in the possession of the semi-independent Daimios, convert their fiefs or "hans" into prefectural districts or "kens," and idemnify their previous owners, and their retainers, the Samurai, by fixed pensions.

This measure was not carried out until August, 1871, when the Daimios who had, in the meantime, acted as Governors of their respective provinces by direct appointment from the Emperor, were finally deprived of all administrative power, and received compensation in the form of fixed incomes, calculated at the rate of one-tenth of their revenues.

These incomes, as well as the salaries of the Samurai, the liability of which was at the same time undertaken by the Government, were to be paid partly in money and partly in Government bonds; and in order to provide for these payments, and for the growing requirements of a Government which was now assuming a centralized form, it was found neeessary to proceed to a reform of the land tax.

The tax, which constitutes nine-tenths of the revenue of the Empire, had hitherto been paid in kind. It varied in amount, as we have seen, in the different provinces of the Empire, and further, anomalies and inequalities in its incidence were almost universal.

The Japanese have a collective name for the principal crops, *Gogoku*, or the five fruits of the fields; and it is by the capabilities of the soil for producing one or other of these fruits that they have for ages classified it and estimated its value and the wealth of its possessor. These five fruits are, in the order of their value:—

1. Rice, the principal food of the people.
2. Barley and wheat, for horses and cattle.
3. Buckwheat, for cakes and bread.
4. White millet *(Panicum Italicum)*; and
5. Common millet *(Panicum crus corvi)*, and beans *(Oplysmenus frumentaceus)*, both much used for food by the agricultural classes.

A general survey, determining the classes to which each each plot of ground belonged, and the amount of taxation to which, under this system of valuation, it was subject, is said to have been made in that part of the country which was under the immediate jurisdiction of the Shôguns about two-and-a-half centuries ago; and though subsequent surveys have been made, they were of so partial a nature that this general survey continued to be the basis for calculating the land tax up to the time we are now treating of. During this long interval the relative value of much of the land must evidently have undergone great change. In some places floods had no doubt carried off part of a field; in others, irrigating streams had altered their courses. Farmers selling portions of their farms had agreed to pay the entire tax on the portion they retained, and thus brought untaxed lands into existence; whilst new lands, brought under cultivation subsequent to the survey, had remained free of all burdens.

Thus, in reforming the land tax the central Government had to convert payments in kind into payments in money, and at the same time to make a new assessment of the land. It had further to legislate on the tenure of the land, since, after the cession of their fiefs by the Daimios, it was uncertain whether the occupiers of the soil were tenants or proprietors.

With a view to attaining the first of these objects, the Government published a proclamation in 1872, permitting the payment of the land tax in money; but as few landholders availed themselves of this permission, a further Decree was issued in July 1873, rendering payments in money compulsory in each district as soon as the lands within its limits should be assessed according to the new system, and ordering the assessment to be commenced at once.

In this new assessment the old method of calculating the land tax according to the amount of produce is abandoned, and the basis adopted is the saleable value of the land. The tax on land is in future to be kept entirely distinct from that on buildings; and in computing the value of each property, the assessors are to take into consideration the capabilities of the soil, the expense of cultivation, the situation, the means of irrigation, the proximity to or distance from markets, &c., &c. A valuation is then to be struck, and on this valuation a tax of three per cent. is to be levied. This latter amount is not to be final; for the Decree goes on to state that as soon as the taxes on tea, tobacco, and other articles of produce to be presently imposed, yield a revenue of 2,000,000 *yen*, a further and gradual reduction will be made in the tax on the newly-assessed lands until it becomes 1 per cent. of their value.

At first sight it would be natural to infer that a reduction of the land tax from four-tenths or six-tenths of the of the produce of the land to 3 per cent. on its saleable value would create a large decrease in this branch of the State revenue. Such a result was not, however, apprehended by the Ministry of Finance.

I learnt from that Department in the autumn of last year that, on a rough calculation, three parts of the cultivated land in Japan is held by small peasant proprietors, and that the remainder is divided into large properties. The major part of the lands of the former being included in the old surveys, the amount of their contribution to the land tax will be considerably diminished. On the other hand, the large proprietors have in general paid far less than the sum to which their lands would henceforth be subject under an uniform tax of 3 per cent., and it was from them that the Minister of Finance calculated on recouping the deficit in the quota of the peasant farmers. He then estimated the annual revenue from the land-tax under the new system at 46,000,000 *yen*, and he argued that he could confidently count on the receipt of this sum, as the amount of the tax would no longer be dependent on the state of the harvest or the price of rice, which had caused the fluctuations observable in the Estimates of the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, viz., 40,000,000, 44,000,000, and 51,000,000 *yen*.

The new assessment was commenced in 1875, and at the close of 1876 two-thirds of the cultivated land of the country had been brought under it, whilst hopes were entertained of completing the survey of the remaining third in a few months. In the meantime many of the farmers opposed the introduction of payments in money. Repugnance to change, so common in the agricultural classes of all countries; an idea that the new form of payment would prove an additional burden; the difficulty in a country where roads scarcely exist of carrying their rice to market at a given date when the tax became due, and the still greater difficulty in the absence of banking establishments of obtaining advances on it; finally, the fear of depreciating the price of rice by throwing more on the market than was necessary for consumption; one or all of these reasons may have actuated them, and the result was that in November and December, 1876, agrarian riots broke out in several provinces of the Empire. In December they assumed a serious form, and it seems probable that these outbreaks hastened the further reduction of the tax contemplated and announced in the Decree of 1875. However this may be, on the 4th January, 1877, His Imperial Majesty the Mikado decreed that from and after that date the land-tax throughout the country was reduced to 2½ per cent. on the value of the land, and that the tax for local government purposes, also chargeable on the land, which had hitherto been equal to one-third of the land-tax, must not in future exceed one-fifth of the same.

It is supposed that this further reduction of the land-tax to 2½ per cent. will diminish the revenue of the country by about 8,000,000 *yen*, or about 1,600,000*l*.

As to the tenure of land, I am informed that, as soon as possible after the assessment of each property, titledeeds are issued for a minimum fee vesting the right to the soil in the owner, but reserving all the minerals under it to the Mikado, who thus remains lord of the manor of the whole of Japan.

Royalty on Mines.—According to the Mining Law of July, 1873, the holders of allotments from which metallic ores other than iron are raised must pay the Mining Department a yearly tax, irrespective of the land-tax, of 4s. per 2,000 square yards. Half of this tax is payable in allotments from which iron or non-metallic ores are raised. In addition to the above, an *ad valorem* tax varying from 3 to 20 per cent., according to the prosperity or the reverse of mining industry, is payable twice a year, viz., in

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January and July, upon all prepared metals and other minerals. No one except a person duly registered as a Japanese subject can become either principal or partner in making trial-borings, renting a mining allotment, or in the business of raising and preparing minerals. All persons who receive a share of the produce or who possess an interest in the profits and losses are accounted partners. Any person who breaks this rule forfeits to the Government all his interest in the undertaking, and his further proceeding with it is prohibited. If any person establishing a mine wishes to engage a foreign mining engineer, he must apply for permission to do so to the Mining Department, and furnish a draft of the engagement. When the latter is reduced to the form of a contract, it must be approved by the Foreign Office and Board of Works before being sealed by the parties to it. These regulations entirely prevent the investment of foreign capital in Japanese mines.

Salary tax.—Government officials are divided into three classes :—

1. The heads of Departments, and the hightest officials, appointed directly by the Mikado.
2. Those who hold commissions from the Crown, but are not directly appointed by the Mikado, and—
3. Those who are appointed by the heads of Departments.

The tax on the first class is now 20 per cent.; on the second, for all salaries above 70*l.* per annum, 10 per cent.; and on the third, for all salaries below 70*l.* per annum, 5 per cent.

Tax on Allowances of Nobles and their former Retainers (Samurai).—The Ministry of Finance is unable to inform me of the exact rate in money at which this tax was levied, as a great part of it has always been paid in rice. It appears to have been 30 per cent. on the larger allowances, and to have decreased proportionately with the amount of each allowance. In consequence of the adoption in August, 1876, of a scheme (described below) for the capitalization of these allowances, this item of revenue will not appear in future estimates.

Tax on Produce of the Hokkaidô—Hokkaidô, *i. e.* Northern Sea Circuit, the official name of the island of Yezo, differs in most of its natural features and products from the rest of the Empire, it is consequently exempt from the taxes imposed in the latter, and a separate scale of imposts is there levied. The chief products and the taxes thereon which were fixed by the Colonization Department in June, 1874, and which vary a little in the different provinces into which the island is divided, are as follows :—

Herring *(Nishin)*, 10 to 16 per cent.
Salmon, 10 to 20 per cent.
Dried fish (cod, soles, herring, &c.), 10 to 20 per cent.
Fish manure, 10 to 12 per cent.
Fish oil, 10 to 20 per cent.
Dried shell fish. (Each fisherman pays from 15 to 40 lbs. per annum, to the Colonization Department.)
Bêche de mer, 10 to 20 per cent.
Edible seaweed, 10 to 25 per cent., or 50 cents for each fisherman per annum.
Timber in lengths of 4 yards, 5*s.* per hundred pieces.
Squared timber, 1*l.* per 100 *koku* weight.
Firewood, 2*s.* per 100 *shiki* (a measure 5 feet broad and 10 feet long).
Charcoal, 50 bags for every kiln, or 10 bags on every 100 produced.
Staghides and horn, 10 per cent.

Besides the above, each fisherman using a net must pay a tax varying from 4*s.* to 2*l.* per annum, according to the size of his net, and there are a number of other small dues leviable on the produce of sulphur, on gardens, pastures, &c., &c., as well as on the manufacture and sale of *saké*, on horses and cattle, carriages, the sale of ice, &c., &c.

Tribute from Loochoo.—Loocho is the chief of a group of thirty-six islands in the North Pacific Ocean, about 250 miles from the southern extremity of Japan, and about 350 miles from the coast of China. Intercourse between the principal islands of the group and Japan has existed since A.D. 1451, and an Embassy was sent from them to the Court of Taikô-Sama in 1580. After that date trade relations seem to have become frequent between them and Satsuma, and vessels came annually to Kagoshima, the capital of that Province, laden with presents for its Prince. In the beginning of the 17th century the Loochooans stopped all communication with Japan, in order to curry favour with the rulers of China. Thereupon (A.D. 1609), the Prince of Satsuma, with the consent of the then reigning Shôgun, invaded the islands, took their King prisoner, and confined him for three years at Kagoshima. From this date the Kingdom of Loochoo became subject to the Princes of Satsuma, and through them to the Shôguns. The homage exacted by the latter consisted in the submission of the Kings of Loochoo to re-investiture on the accession of each Shôgun, and fifteen Embassies, principally undertaken for this purpose, are mentioned in Japanese annals as having come to Yedo between 1611 and 1850. Similar homage has been at different times paid by the Kings of Loochoo to the Court of Pekin. It would seem, therefore, that China has often disputed the right of Japan to absolute authority over these islands. The Japanese say they have paid tribute to their country since the 24th year of the reign of Suikô Tennô, A.D. 616, but I am not aware that they have any good authority for this statement. The amount of tribute varies annually according to the result of the harvest.

Tax on Fermented Liquors.—The national drink of Japan is called Saké, and is fermented from rice, Taxes on the manufacture of clear and thick saké, on various sorts of liquors made from plums, &c., &c., as well as on Shoyu Soy, a sauce made from beans, were levied at various rates and in various methods in the time of the feudal system of Government. In some provinces exclusive concessions for this manufacture were granted to privileged firms, and thus monopolies became vested in certain persons whose good will had to be purchased by any one desirous of entering the trade. Under the Government of the Restoration these monopolies were abolished, and a uniform tax was introduced in 1871. A further reform took place in 1875, when the tax on thick saké and soy was abolished. There are five kinds of saké, and according to the regulations then issued and now in force, the manufacturer pays 2*l.* per annum for a licence to brew each kind, beside 10 per cent. on the total amount of his sales, whilst the retailer's licence costs 1*l.* per annum.

A Tobacco Tax varying in amount and manner of collection existed in the feudal times, and was unified in 1875 at the following rates :—

	Per annum.
Manufacturer's licence.....	£2
Retailer's licence.....	£1

All tobaccos most be sold by retailers in stamped paper.

For 2½*d.* worth of tobacco the stamp is 1 rin=$\frac{1}{10}$ of ½d.
5*d.* „ „ „ 5 rin.
10*d.* „ „ „ 10 rin.
And so on.

Stamp Duties and Stamps on Legal Deeds.—The regulations for these duties were compiled from European and American models, and first came into force in 1873. They were revised in 1874. They include receipt stamps, requisite for all payments above 2*l.*, land transfer stamps, and, generally, the same stamps as are in use in England and America in legal and commercial transactions.

Postage Stamps.—According to the latest report of the Postmaster-General (issued in December, 1876), the revenues of his Department have never yet covered the expenditure. This is not in the least surprising when it is considered that the first introduction of a postal system, based on our European model, dates from the year 1871, and that previous to that date correspondence by letter was of a very limited nature, postal communications being only provided by the enterprise of merchants, and being limited to certain localities.

In 1871 the first Government mail route between Yedo and Osaka was opened, and in the short space of five years (up to June, 1876) mail routes of the length of 32,902, English miles were brought into active service, and 691 post-offices, besides 124 receiving agencies, 836 stamp agencies, and 703 street letter-boxes had been established.

The number of letters, packets, &c., forwarded in 1876 was above 30,000,000, being an increase of 29 per cent.

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over the number carried in 1875, and 98 per cent. over that of 1874. The inference from these figures is that the use of the Government Post will each year become more extensive, and that in time a balance between receipts and expenditure will be attained.

The charges for postage are, for an ordinary letter, 1 cent (½*d.*) in all the large towns, and 2 cents (1*d.*) for the rest of the Empire, whilst postal cards are only half these prices. The service seems to be carried on very efficiently, considering its recent establishment, for though during the year 1875-6, 1,759 letters were stolen, 1,356 of them were regained and delivered intact, five were so defaced that they could not be forwarded, and only 398 were not recovered; whilst only 193 letters were lost in the course of transmission or delivery, and 79 of these were ultimately sent to their destination.

A money order system was added to the Postal Service in January, 1875, and there are now 310 offices where orders can be obtained and cashed. Post-Office Savings Banks were also established at the same time, and of these there are now 89 in operation. Any opinion as to their probable success would be premature at present, but it is only fair to state that the business transactions of both these institutions in the first six months of the year 1876 were treble those of the same period in 1875.

It will be remarked that there is no specific charge for the postal service in the expenditure sheets of any of the Estimates in this report, except in those for 1873. The charges in question are included in the sums apportioned to the Ministry of the Interior. The following table, extracted from the last report of the Postmaster-General, shows the actual receipts and expenditure of his Department for the fiscal years 1874, 1875, and 1876, as well as his estimates for the year 1877.

Year ending—	Expenditure.		Revenue.		Deficit.	Per cent
	Yen.	£	Yen.	£	£	
June 30, 1874...	353,875	70,775	292,362	58,472	12,303	21·1
„ 1875...	594,588	118,917	448,527	89,705	29,212	32·6
„ 1876...	713,244	142,649	595,201	119,040	23,609	19·8
Estimates, 1877...	786,096	157,219	654,517	130,903	26,316	20·1

As the actual receipts of the Post-Office in 1876 exceeded the Estimates by 25,201 *yen*, the Estimate for 1877 does not appear exaggerated.

Advocates' Licenses.—In February, 1876, a license fee of 2*l.* per annum was imposed on all persons exercising the profession of advocate.

Stamps on Silkworms' Eggs Cards.—The stamp for full-sized cards is 3*d.* for any fraction of the same ¾*d.*

Stamps on Raw and Floss Silk and Cocoons.—These articles must all be sold in stamped paper. Raw silk must be made into hanks of 2½ lbs. weight, and each hank must bear a stamp of 3 cents (1½*d.*), and another stamp of the value of the twentieth part of ½*d.* The stamp for floss silk is at the rate of 5*d.* for 75 lbs. Cocoons must bear stamps at the rate of 2½*d.* for 58¼ lbs.

Licenses for Silk Dealers cost 2*s.* for each person engaged in the trade.

The three immediately preceding taxes were not imposed with a view to obtaining revenue, but in order to control the silk trade and prevent practices which had resulted in the deterioration of the cocoons and silk, and threatened to do permanent injury to the Japanese trade in these articles. The foreigners engaged in the silk trade are much benefited by these taxes, and express great satisfaction with the control thus exercised by the Government. On the other hand, they complain much of a second tax which seems to be levied by a species of Guild, which has its head office at Yokohama, and branch offices in all the silk districts. This Guild attempts to exercise a further control over the silk trade, and to prevent all silk which has not paid its inspection tax from being brought into the Yokohama market. As the Japanese Government are considering the advisability of revising the silk taxes, it is to be hoped that they will abolish the Guild.

Taxes on Merchant-Vessels and Boats.—These were very unfairly levied previous to the Restoration, and were reformed in 1872, as follows;—

Japanese junk's licence, per annum, 4*s.* for every 100 koku (1 koku=about ¼ of a ton).

Steamers, 3*l.* for every 100 tons.

Sailing ships (foreign shaped), 2*l.* for every 100 tons.

Since 1874 boats under three fathoms in length pay 10*d.* per annum, above that length 7½*d.* for every additional fathom.

Taxes on Vehicles.—Since 1875 the taxes are:—

	Per annum.	
	s.	*d.*
For 2-horsed carriages.....	12	0
„ 1-horsed „	8	0
„ jinrikishas, for two persons.....	8	0
„ „ for one person.....	4	0
„ waggons drawn by oxen, or by more than one man.....	4	0
„ hand wagons drawn by one man.....	2	0

Previous to the year 1870, wheeled vehicles, with the exception of bullock waggons, were almost unknown in Japan. The narrowness of the streets in the towns, and the badness of the roads in the country, rendered the general use of European carriages impossible. Some speedy means of locomotion became, however, an absolute necessity in the increased activity of Japanese life under the Restoration. Accordingly, in the above-mentioned year an inventive Japanese genius imagined and constructed the jin-riki-sha, or man-power vehicle, the use of which has now become common for long journies as well as for town conveyance. The body of this vehicle—the diminutive of that of a London gentleman's cab without a splashboard—is placed on a pair of light wheels and furnished with shafts, and a hood of oiled paper for wet weather. It may be drawn by one man running between the shafts; a second man running ahead with a rope attached to the vehicle and his shoulder, can be added when the roads are bad; and when great speed is required one or two more may be employed in pushing.

Tax on Trading Corporations.—Rice, oil, &c. This tax was imposed in August, 1876, and is at the rate of 7 per cent. on the receipts of these Companies.

Shooting Licences.—During the feudal times licences were requisite for the pursuit of game in some provinces, but there was no general rate of fees. In 1873 uniform regulations were issued, making a distinction between those who make a living by the pursuit of game and those who shoot or hunt for recreation. The licence for the former costs 4*s.* per annum, that for the latter 2*l.* In January last an agreement was concluded between the foreign Representatives and the Japanese Government, rendering it obligatory on all foreigners, desirous of shooting in Japan, to furnish themselves with a licence from the Japanese authorities, the fee for which is 2*l.* Foreigners are only allowed to pursue game within the Treaty limits, *i.e.*, within a radius of about 25 English miles (in some cases much less) round the open ports.

Licences for Dealers in Horses and Cattle were imposed in former times, but there was no uniform rate for their collection until 1872, when regulations, still in force, were issued. According to them every dealer must have a license, costing 4*s.*, for every seven animals passing through his hands.

Licence for Manufacture of Weights and Measures.—Rules were issued in 1875 obliging the manufacturers to pay one twenty-fourth of their profits to Government.

Copyright Fees.—Since 1875 a Japanese author can secure his copyright by the payment to Government of a sum equivalent to the selling price of six copies of his work.

Fees for Passports for Foreign Countries.—A fee of 2*s.* is charged on all passports issued to Japanese subjects going abroad.

Druggists' Licences.—This tax was imposed in January last. It does not affect the drugs and medicines used and prescribed by the medical profession, and its object is to restrict the sale of medical compounds, partaking of the character of quack medicines, in which, as well as in the charms against every description of disease and misfortune sold at every temple, the Japanese seem to have great confidence. To obtain permission to make and sell these medicines, a minute description in writing of the nature and effect of each must be sent to the Ministry of the In-

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terior, and heavy penalties are attached to their unauthorized sale and manufacture. A licence for the manufacture of one such medicine costs 8*s.* per annum. A druggist's licence for their sale costs 1*s.* per medicine. Those of itinerant and other vendors 1*s.* for all sorts of these medicines. The latter licences are valid for five years.

Mineral Produce.—The estimated value of the produce of the Government mines in 1875-6 and 1876-7 was as follows:—

	1875-76. £	1876-77. £
Gold and silver	63,385	144,507
Copper	24,564	39,600
Coal	20,178	56,258
Lead	1,536	2,200
Total	109,663	242,565

The total expenditure of the Mining Department for the year 1876-7 is estimated at 243,983*l.*

Railways.—The latest returns of the actual receipts and expenditure of the railways and telegraphs, as supplied to me by the Ministry of Finance, are for the year 1875 (January 1 to December 31), and as follows:—

Tôkiô-Yokohama Line (18 Miles).

	£	£
Receipts		86,559
Expenditure—		
Railway offices	8,851	
Constructions	14,557	
Working expenses	47,986	
		71,394
Surplus		15,165

Kobe-Osaka Line (20 Miles).

	£	£
Receipts		50,611
Expenditure—		
Railway offices	19,556	
Constructions	4,523	
Working expenses	26,187	
		50,266
Surplus		345

With regarded to these returns, the Ministry of Finance remarks that the whole expenditure for railway offices should not have been included in them, as this item comprehends the expenses of the preliminary surveys of a trunk line from Yedo to Kiôto and of branch lines from Kiôto to Lake Biwa, and from Tanaka to Niigata, as well as many expenses connected with the Osaka-Kiôto line, which was then in course of construction. It is impossible to ascertain the exact amount of capital expended on the construction of the two railways mentioned in these returns, but whatever it may have been, the surplus of the year 1875 was manifestly insufficient to pay the interest on it. There is reason to believe that the surplus was larger last year and that the receipts are increasing.

Telegraphs.—

Receipts	29,448
Expenditure	76,909
Deficit	47,461

The Ministry of Finance explains this deficit by stating that the expenditure includes the whole preliminary cost of the telegraphic lines, which are being gradually laid down to the chief towns of all the Kens.

I have not been able to obtain any reliable information relative to the expenditure in the Government iron works, silk manufactories, printing office, dockyards, and mint.

The iron and silk manufactories were erected by the Government with a view to encourage the building of similar establishments by private individuals and not as a pecuniary speculation.

Refund of Estate-rated-paper-money Debt, incurred by former Hans.—When the currency was reformed, the Central Government advanced various amounts of the new paper-money to the Provincial Governments, which were at the time in the hands of the Daimios. This item represents the refunds of these advances.

The National Debt is treated in Part II of this Report.

Civil Lists and Appanages of Imperial Family.—These were hitherto included in the appropriation for the Imperial household, but will henceforth form a separate item.

Pensions for Merit and Allowances to Nobles and their former Retainers (Samurai).—The Census of 1872 gives the number of nobles at 459. They are of two classes, the Kugés, 201, and the Daimios, 258 in number. The Kugés are chiefly descendants of the Mikados, and appear to have been always essentially courtiers. In this capacity they rank above the Daimios. In general, they had no lands, and received allowances of rice from the Mikados. The Daimios, on the contrary, were of the military class, men who gained lands and provinces during the quasi abeyance of the Mikado's power, and for long ages were often at war with each other, or with the Shôguns and their party. The object of the Daimios was to gain and maintain their independence, that of the Shôguns to subject them to their own authority. This result was first obtained by a Shôgun of the Tokugawa dynasty about 265 years ago, and for the following two centuries the Daimios were compelled to render homage at Yedo, those of inferior rank forming the nobility of the Shôgun's Court. About fifty years ago, a few of the more powerful of their number again re-asserted their independence, and their hatred of the Shôgun's authority was an important factor in bringing about the Restoration.

After their subjection by the Shôguns the Daimios seem to have given themselves up to pleasure and luxury of all sorts, and to have left the interests of their respective clans in the hands of their chief retainers. Since the Restoration they have taken little part in the Government of the country, and, with few exceptions, are now seldom heard of, except in connection with their pensions.

The Samurai, or two sworded class, were originally peasant farmers cultivating their own lands. Some authors state that they were constituted into a separate military class as early as the end of the eighth century, and, however this may be, all seem to agree that this separation became more marked as the power of the Mikados became circumscribed by the increasing influence of the Daimios. As the latter gradually added to their privileges and attained to a state of semi-independence, bodies of military retainers became more and more necessary for the maintenance and service of each petty baron, and thus, at a very remote period in the history of Japan, the Samurai became a recognized and powerful class in the nation.

They probably at first devoted themselves exclusively to military life, and, in return, received pensions in the form of allowances of rice; and, in order to secure at all times a sufficient supply of fighting men, these pensions were granted in perpetuity. In course of time they applied themselves to letters and literature, and finally, by their monopoly of the pursuits of arms and learning became the *de facto* governors of the country. Besides these hereditary pensioners there were others at the time of the Restoration who had been rewarded with allowances for life for meritorious acts performed by themselves.

Under the old system of government in Japan these allowances were paid by the Daimios, but when, in 1868, the latter restored their provinces and administrative power to the Mikado, the Central Government assumed the responsibility of their payment.

It soon found that the services of the Samurai were not only no longer required, but also that the existence of bodies of armed men of their character and numbers, animated as they were by a strong feeling of clannish attachment to their Chiefs, was an encumbrance to the Treasury, and might become a danger to the State.

The Government therefore decided on their suppression. As, however, they had a clear right to some sort of compensation, should their allowances of rice be abolished, and as they formed a very powerful class, it was found necessary to use caution in dealing with them.

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The Government accordingly offered to all Daimios* and Samurai who voluntarily surrendered their hereditary pensions a sum equivalent to six years' income, and to those who held annuities a sum equivalent to four years' income payable in both cases half in cash and half in Government bonds, bearing 8 per cent. interest, saleable or mortgageable to any but foreigners, and redeemable after the lapse of three years at the convenience of Government.

This offer was made in 1873, but was apparently refused by the bulk of the pensioners. For the sum charged for pensions in the Estimates of that year is 2,522,763*l.*, whilst it is 3,896,982*l.* in 1874; 3,519,312*l.* in 1875, and 3,503,490*l.* in 1876, or on an average considerably more than one-fourth of the entire revenue of the country.

Great difficulty has naturally always been experienced in making provision for this serious charge, and the Government has each year become more alive to the impossibility of meeting it out of ordinary revenue.

In 1873 they were obliged to raise a loan of 2,400,000*l.* in London for the purpose of constituting a fund for the above capitalization scheme, and in 1874 they found it necessary to reduce the charge by levying a heavy income tax on the pensions in question. These measures not proving a sufficient relief to the Treasury, which had to expend yearly increasing sums on the creation and maintenance of a standing army whose chief duty has hitherto been to keep the Samurai in order, the Government finally decided in August 1876, on a compulsory commutation of the pensions. With this view a return of their number and amount was drawn up by the Government, and from it I extract the following statement:—

Amount.	Number of Pensioners.
Above 70,000 yen.....	16
50,000 yen to 70,000 yen	8
30,000 „ to 50,000 „	15
10,000 „ to 30,000 „	80
5,000 „ to 10,000 „	74
1,000 „ to 5,000 „	393
100 „ to 1,000 „	15,484
25 „ to 100 „	175,174
Below 25 yen.....	127,184
Total.....	318,428

These 318,428 pensioners are the heads of the Noble and Samurai families, and by reference to the last census taken in 1872, I find that, including their families and the junior branches of both classes, they represent an aggregate of 1,947,223 souls, viz., 972,123 males, and 975,100 females. At the same time a decree was issued fixing a scale of capitalization, commencing at five years' purchase for the largest pensions, and rising gradually as the amount of the pension decreases to fourteen years' purchase for the lowest class. The payment of the commuted capital is to commence in five years, and to extend, at the convenience of the Government, over a period of twenty-five years; so that in thirty years at latest this charge will entirely disappear from the budget. Meanwhile, as the pensions are commuted into Government bonds, which cannot be sold or transferred, their holders are to receive interest on their commuted capital at the rate of 5 per cent. for the larger pensions and 7 per cent. for smaller ones.

The large incomes are those most affected by this scheme. For instance, instead of an hereditary annual income of 70,000 yen, a pensioner of the first class will only be entitled to a capital sum of 350,000 yen, payable in the course of thirty years, and will, meanwhile, only receive interest at 5 per cent. on that sum, viz., 17,500 yen, or one-quarter of his former income. The small incomes are, on the other hand, treated less harshly. A 100 yen pensioner will retain two-thirds of what he formerly enjoyed, and the very numerous class below him —302,358—will suffer still less loss from the new measure.

As to the relief which will thereby accrue to the Treasury, I am informed by the Ministry of Finance that its amount is calculated at nearly 4,000,000 of yen, or 800,000*l.* for the coming year.

Council of State.—This body consists of the Prime Minister and two Vice-Ministers, and of all the "Kio" or effective heads of the ten great administrative Departments of the State. It is a sort of Cabinet Council which meets generally once a week in the presence of the Mikado, and which decides finally all matters of importance connected with the government of the country.

Senate is composed of eminent men, not necessarily officials appointed by the Government. It numbers between twenty and thirty members, and is presided over by a Prince of the blood. It elaborates all new laws determined on by the Government, and the reforms required in old ones, but it cannot initiate legislative measures without the consent of the Government.

Assembly of Local Officials consists of one superior official from each of three Fus and thirty-five Kens.† It is a strictly consultative body, its chief function being to advise upon those measures which are both imperial and local in their nature, such as roads, local taxation, local schools, &c., &c. This Assembly has only met for one session since its institution, viz., 1875.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs.—The charge under this head represents merely the salaries of the staff of the Ministry. The staff consists of the Minister and Vice-Minister, whose salaries are 1,440*l.* and 960*l.* respectively, and 140 officials with salaries varying from 30*l.* to 960*l.* per annum.

I may here mention that the official salary of the Prime Minister of Japan is 1,920*l.* Those of the other Ministers and Vice-Ministers are on the same scale as in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Ministry of the Interior.—Besides the staff of the Ministry, 1,008 persons, this charge includes many other items of expenditure which it is unnecessary to mention in detail. The silk manufactories, the port and land survey offices are under the control of this Ministry.

Ministry of Finance employs 1,363 officials, and has charge of the State printing-office. It is divided into the Mint, Tax, Paper Money, Statistical, Audit, Loan, Record, and Paymaster's Departments.

Ministry of War.—Besides the salaries of the officials of the War Office, 699 in number, this charge includes all expenses connected with the army, the numbers and branches of which are stated in the following return:—

(For Table see next page.)

* It has been stated elsewhere in this Report that at the time of the Restoration the Daimios were allowed to retain one-tenth of their previous incomes.

† Reference made to this subsequently.

We are glad to be able to state that, so far as the immediate neighbourhood is concerned, all the signs of the recent epidemic seem to have passed off, and both Oura and Naminohira are now nearly free from sickness. But in the town there appear to be still numerous cases, and the police with a view of warning people of danger affix notifications to such houses as cases of cholera are assumed to have occurred in; and a square piece of paper pasted on the door with the characters for *den-sen-biyo*, written in large letters, certifies that an infectious disease is, or has been, present there. Meanwhile, the dread of this visitation is followed by ghostly tales in some quarters of the town of the manifest presence of the spirits of soldiers who have died here from wounds received in the late war, which are said to stalk about in the visible form of convalescents, in the usual hospital dress, with an additional covering of a blanket tied round the throat. The regimental *bakemonos* are supposed to follow people to the doors of their houses, and anyone so escorted is said to be taken suddenly ill on entering, and soon succumbs to the deadly malady which invariably results. This goblin yarn is evidently believed in with blind confidence by certain of the lower orders, who are very careful who they associate with in the day—with blankets on—and who dare not stir out of their quarters in the dusk of evening, and after dark, for fear of meeting with the unwelcome phantoms.—*Rising Sun.*

The Queen of Madagascar has by public proclamation liberated the whole of the slaves in the island. By a treaty with England in 1865 she engaged that the practice of buying and selling slaves should be discontinued, but her subjects having evaded the treaty to a great extent by pretending that their slaves were purchased before the treaty came into force, the decisive step taken by the Queen has been rendered necessary.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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DISTRIBUTION OF THE JAPANESE ARMY.

Military Division No.	Head-quarters at—	Camps at—	Permanent Garrison. No. of Infantry Brigades	Permanent Garrison. Other Troops.	Marine Artillery.	No. of Men on Peace Establishment.	No. of Men on War Establishment.	Fu and Ken included in district.	Assessment.	Total Assessment.
									Koku.	
I	Yedo...	Yedo—								
		Odawara, Shidzuoka, Kôfu ...	1	1st and 2nd Regiments of Cavalry	At Shinagawa, 1 troop	Infantry, 3 Brigades	...	Yedo—Kanagawa, Saitama, Inuma,	2,180,000	1 fu and
						Cavalry, 2 Regiments		Ashigara, Shidzuoka, Yamanashi. 1		17 ken
				1st and 2nd Battalions of Artillery	At Yokohama, 1 troop	Artillery, 4 Battalions		fu and 6 ken		
						Engineers, 3 Battalions				
		Sakura—						Imba, Kisaradzu, Nübari, Ibaragi, Ut-		
		Kisaradzu, Mito, Utsunomiya.	2	1st Battalion of Engineers	At Niigata, 1 troop	Commissariat, 1 Troop	...	sunomiya. 5 ken	2,510,000	7,370,000 koku
				Commissiariat, 1 troop:		Marine Artillery, 3 Troops				
		Niigata—		Reserve 2 Battalions of		Total No. of Men, 7,140.	10,370	Niigata, Kashiwazaki, Gumma, Tochi-	2,680,000	
		Takata, Takasaki	3	Artillery, 2 Battalions Engineers.				gi, Nagano, Aikawa. 6 ken		
II	Castle of Sendai	Sendai—								
		Fukushima, Misawa, Wakamatsu	4	3rd regiment of Cavalry	At Hakodaté, 1 troop	Infantry, 2 Brigades	...	Miyagi, Iwamae, Fukushima, Misawa,	2,210,000	11 ken
				3rd and 4th Battalion of Artillery		Cavalry, 1 Regiment		Wakamatsu. 5 ken		
		Aömori—				Artillery, 2 Battalions				
		Morioka, Akita, Yamagata...	5	2nd Battalion of Engineers	(On the point of being sent)	Engineers, 1 Battalion				
				Commissariat, 1 troop		Commissariat, 1 Troop	...	Aomori, Iwate, Akita, Sakata, Yama-	2,010,000	4,220,000 koku
						Marine Artillery, 1 Troop		gata, Okitama. 6 ken		
						Total, 4,460 Men	6,540			
III	Castle of Nagoya	Nagoya—								
		Toyohashi, Gifu, Matsumoto...	6	5th and 6th Battalions of Artillery		Infantry, 2 Brigades	...	Gifu, Nukata, Hamamatsu, Chikuma,	2,700,000	8 ken
		Kanagawa—				Artillery, 2 Battalions		Aichi. 5 ken		
		Nanaö, Fukui	7	3rd Battalion of Engineers		Engineers 1 Battalion				
				Commissariat, 1 troop		Commissariat, 1 Troop	...	Ishskawa, Niikawa, Asuwa. 3 ken	2,120,000	4,820,000 koku
						Total, 4,260 Men	6,290			
IV	Castle of Osaka	Osaka—								
		Hiôgo, Wakayama, Kiôto ...	8	7th and 8th Battalions of Artillery	At Kawaguchi, 1 troop	Infantry, 3 Brigades	...	Osaka, Hiôgo, Sakai, Wakayama, Nara,	2,150,000	2 fu and
						Artillery, 4 Battalions		Kiôto. 2 fu and 4 ken		13 ken
				4th Battalion of Engineers		Engineers, 2 Battalions				
		Otsu—								
		Tsuruga	9	Commissariat, 1 troop	At Hiôgo, 1 troop	Commissariat, 1 Troop	...	Shiga, Tsuraga, Miye, Wataraye, 4 ken	1,950,000	6,290,000
		Himeji—				Marine Artillery, 2 Troops		Shikama, Toyooka, Tottori, Hojo,	2,190,000	koku
		Tottori, Okayama, Toyoöka ...	10	Reserve, 2 Battalions of Artillery		Total, 6,700 Men	9,820	Okayama. 5 ken		
V	Castle of Hiroshima	Hiroshima—								
		Matsue, Hamada, Yamaguchi...	11	1 Battalion Engineers	At Shimonoséki, 1 troop	Infantry, 2 Brigades	...	Hiroshima, Oda, Shimane, Hamada,	2,350,000	10 ken
		Marugame—				Artillery, 2 Battalions		Yamaguchi. 5 ken.		
		Tokushima, and in the Kôchi		5th Battalion of Engineers		Engineers, 1 Battalion		Kagawa, Miyoto, Kôchi, Kamiyama,	1,690,000	4,040,000
		Ken, Susakiura, Uwajima...	12	Commissariat, 1 troop		Commissariat, 1 Troop		Ishigané. 5 ken		koku
						Marine Artillery, 1 Troop				
						Total, 4,340 Men	6,230			
VI	Castle of Kumamoto	Kumamoto—								
		Senzai, Obi, Kogoshima, Riukiu	13	11th and 12th Battalions of Artillery	At Kagoshima, 1 troop	Infantry, 2 Brigades	...	Shirakawa, Yashiro, Kagoshima, Tsut-	2,160,000	11 ken
				6th Battalion of Engineers		Artillery, 4 Battalions		suki, Mimitsu, Oda. 6 ken		
				Commissariat, 1 troop		Engineers, 2 Battalions				
					At Nagasaki, 1 troop	Commissariat, 1 Troop	...	Kokura, Fukuöka, Mitsunuma, Saga,	2,320,000	4,480,000
		Kokura—		Reserve—		Marine Artillery, 2 Troops		Nagasaki. 5 ken		
		Fukuöka, Nagasaki, Tsushima	14	2 Battalions of Artillery		Total, 4,784 Men	6,940			
				1 Battalion of Engineers						
Totals.	6	14	14 Brigades, equal to 12 Regiments of Infantry. Cavalry, 3 Regiments. Commissariat, 6 Troops. Artillery, 18 Battalions. Marine Artillery, 6 Marine Artillery, 9 Troops. [Troops.		...	31,680 Men	46,350	... ...	...	3 fu and 70 ken, 73 in all $1,220,000 koku

If the total number of the troops be compared with that of other countries, it will be found that the fact of the Engineers being in the majority, and the Cavalry in the minority, is owing to Japanese geographical formation, which is deficient in plains but abounds with mountains and precipices.
The names of places which are subjoined to the names of the Camps, indicate the places that are in after time, when the forces have increased, gradually to be formed into Camps.
As regards the casting of Marine Artillery, it is to be increased in after time, but at present the field-piece is substituted for it (i.e., for the heavy gun).
The forces for Yeso will be accurately defined hereafter.

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The army is recruited from all classes of the people on the conscriptive system. The period of active service is three years; the men are then drafted into the reserve for five years, and are liable to be called out until the age of 40. The service does not appear a popular one, as a notification was published as lately as the 1st of February last, stating that the number of recruits often fell short of the requirements of the army in consequence of many persons evading the conscription by maiming themselves and by other means, and ordering the officials to prevent these practices. Besides their military duties, the soldiers are taught reading, writing, &c., and the establishment of trade schools for them is contemplated.

Ministry of Marine.—In like manner this charge includes all the expenses of the Navy, the force of which may be learnt from the following list:—

LIST OF JAPANESE SHIPS OF WAR.

Ship's Name.	Commanded by	Tonnage.	No. of Guns.	Horse-power.	Screw or Paddle.	Complement.	Remarks.
	Admiral Ito.						
Rhujho Kan...	Capt. Fukushima	1,300	10	280	Screw	275	
Ihoaho Kan...	Com. Sawano	—	—	—	—	—	
Adzuma Kan..	Capt. Itou	700	3	500	Screw	135	Ram.
Tsuba Kan	Capt. Motoyama	1,033	11	200	Screw	245	Her Majesty's ship "Malacca"
Kasuga Kan...	Com. Isou	1,000	6	300	Paddle	130	
Nishin Kan ...	Com. Ito	800	7	250	Screw	145	
Moshi Kan	Lieut. Kasam	(?)	4	60	Screw	6	
Dai niThabor..	Lieut. S. A. Oki	(?)	4	80	Screw	65	
Hasho Kan.....	Com. Yamazaki	(?)	4	60	Screw	65	
Zingei.....	Com. K. Isuboi	900	(?)	1400	Screw	130	14 knots, trans-[port.
Tyobin.....	Q'master Wooyeta	—	—	—	—	—	
Siumpum	Not known	—	—	—	—	—	
Fujiyama	Com. Matsmura	—	—	—	—	—	Training ship.
Kenkon	Com. Hamatake	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
Ozakamaru.....	Lieut. Takayama	—	—	—	—	—	Surveying ship.
Soriomaru.....	Lieut. M. Matsuda	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto.
Takaomaru.....	Lieut. S. Ito	—	—	—	—	—	

In addition there are three vessels building in England, and 1,000 boys are now in training for those ships.
Total number of officers and men, 3,500.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence

TRAINING NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 12th October, 1877.

My notes of last week were so greatly appreciated and eagerly devoured at so many Sunday tiffins, that I am induced to commence my letter rather earlier this week, in order that I may give more mature consideration to the weighty subject I am about to treat of.

I omitted in my last to review the programme issued by the Y. R. C. which certainly merits to some extent the general dissatisfaction that is openly expressed by the majority of racing members. This may be attributed to the super-desire of the Committee to give every one a chance, and in endeavoring to do so, they have unfortunately allowed many mistakes to creep in which a little ordinary forethought would have prevented. I know it is a very difficult thing to make up a race programme, and no one should attempt it without being thoroughly conversant with matters appertaining to racing generally, and the former performances—not only here, but in China—of the ponies in particular. This has apparently been overlooked, and the first mistake appears in the first race; the present conditions of this race admit ponies that may have won any amount of races in China, and I think that many owners will feel disinclined to enter against such a pony as *Grey Friar*, whose performance in Hongkong must not be overlooked. It ought also to be expressly stipulated whether half-bred ponies will be allowed to compete in the races for Japan ponies *only*, especially in the griffins and maiden races. This point has evidently been overlooked by the Committees of both the Y. R. C. and Y. R. A., and I fear that this omission will effectually put a stop to the entries for both these events being sufficiently filled to make a race. No. 4 of the First Day will also probably fall through for want of representatives, and throughout the programme there is not *one half-mile race for China ponies*. Surely this is wrong? There is also much difference of opinion as to whether Race No. 8 on the First Day is for China Griffins of both the Y. R. C. and Y. R. A., or only the former. I have seen a note from the Secretary of the Race Club stating that it is open to all Griffins that ran at the *two* spring meetings, but the conditions of the race are worded otherwise than this, and I hear that some owners of "Club" Griffins object to the admission of "Associationists." Good second-rate ponies—such as *Vandal, Liddesdale*, etc., are very hardly treated and have positively nothing to run for unless they compete, at even terms, with the *Cracks*.

These are only a few of the mistakes which have crept into the programme, but which might even yet be rectified. The postponement of the Races, too, is rather severe on those who have been getting their ponies "well-forward" and whose calculations now are quite upset, while, on the other hand, it may suit some whose work last week, and the early part of this week was so severe that a few days rest will come in handy.

A wonderful rumour was circulated on Tuesday to the effect that an attempt had been made to poison *Tallapoosa*, or to administer a dose of disinfectant. I have not been able to ascertain that there was any foundation for such a rumour, although I traced in without much difficulty to the originator (who has always got hold of some wonderful tale about some one else's ponies). *Tallapoosa*, notwithstanding his bandage, is looking and going remarkably well, and is just as dangerous a pony as ever. Severe critics say he is *too big*, but it has been shown before on this course that old ponies run well for being rather *fleshy*. Much as it may be desired, I am afraid the "Tartan" ponies cannot be trained dark, even under the present management. There are still left a few among us who will get up in the middle of the night for the chance of seeing *Braemar let out*, or *Lintie* and *Hoolet* do the last three-quarters of a mile and half in 1.44¼! It is also well to know that *Distemper* and *Crescent* can both gallop for more than three-quarters of a mile, and that *Typhoon* is not quite screwed up; but one must get up very early to be initiated into all these mysteries.

Mr. Saville's ponies are not in so good trim as in the spring, and *Saracen's* day for racing is evidently over. *Not Proven* and *Talisman* are very regular in their exercise, but in my opinion might do equally well with the slightest bit less galloping. My advice is kindly meant, and I hope will be received "as such."

Mr. John Peel is working *Bonny Doon* up to his old Shanghai form, and the pony does great credit to the care and attention which he has received during the summer months. It does not follow, however, that because a three mile trot agrees with *Bonny Doon*, the same is suitable training for a young pony like *Suleiman Pasha*. An old proverb says "what is one *otoko's taberro* is another "*otoko's shindanji k'suri*," and although I forget the exact words I think it applicable in this case, especially if taken *cum grano salis*. *Sirius* and *Grey Friar*, who are both being trained by the same rider, are in very good fettle.

I think the most satisfied man on the course—Mr. Nicolas always excepted—is our friend "The Baron," and with good cause; his ponies are all in good trim. *Dibs* especially is looking younger and handsomer than ever, and so far as I can learn there have been no mistakes in the stable up to the present. Of course the wet weather during the week has prevented the usual galloping, and as the Club Races have been postponed this will doubtless take place during the early part of next week, when I shall try to find out if the *hopes* of the good performances of *Chance, Bravo, Sport*, etc., are likely to be realized.

Mr. Nicolas' Japanese ponies are looking very well, but the general public are not allowed to see them gallop. The L. S. and G. T. Co's string have, notwithstanding the bad weather, been very regular in their work. Wednesday afternoon *The Raven* and *Vandal* had a spin which could hardly be called satisfactory for the former. *The Consul, The Sheik, The Dwarf*, and even *The Minister*, have all been exposed to public view since my last, but I think the hopes of this stable must be based on the future performance of *The Moor* and *Jim Hills*.

The griffin referred to in my last as *The Viaduct* has apparently been discarded, and is now being trained under

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Col: Forrester's management, being stable companion to the *Pony mit-te Körf*. *Faust* and *Wilhelm Tell* are hard at it, as also *The Snark* and *The Lamb*. The latter is certainly one of the best griffins that came over last spring, if he can only be ridden at the races without repetition of the accidents he caused last meeting. *The Boojum* has twice appeared on the scenes, looking very well, but has been completely spoilt in his temper, and is now anything but a safe pony to ride either on the course or the road. Mr. Riyoshi has added *The Doctor* to his stud, but this pony is only trained by a Japanese betto on the swamp, so I should hardly think he is intended to run at either of the coming meetings.

I must not forget to mention that there are eight Japanese owned ponies in full training at Tôkiô, for the Association Meeting, so there will be a good field of native animals, and as the troops have returned from the South there will doubtless soon be some *very high officers* at the paddock in the early mornings. *Skedaddle* is also being carefully looked after in Tôkiô, and it is stated on good authority that his owner has refused the long price of $500 for him. I *know* that something very near that figure was offered, without success, and can only hope that he will not disappoint his owner's *true sporting* feelings.

I have seen so little of Mr. *Fairplay* ponies that I may be excused for not mentioning them in this week's notes; by next Friday or Saturday they will be better worthy of attention.

Though every one misses the old Clerk of the Course, it is only fair to say that his acting-successors have got it into very fair order. There is a little needless party feeling about stabling, and one or two other minor arrangements which might be better looked after, but in any case the task is rather a thankless one.

Yours truly,

TRITON.

THE GALE OF THE 11TH INSTANT.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Ushinô, Soshiu,
Thursday, October 11th, 1877.

Sir,—I imagine that you must be having a severe typhoon in Yokohama, for it is blowing a fearful gale here. I came over the Kobotoki-togi this morning and the sky looked very threatening over the mountains, though occasional gleams of sunshine gave hope that after all the weather would clear. It had rained very hard during the night, and so there was good reason to think that the worst was over. I had no sooner arrived at the foot of the pass, however, than it commenced to rain, and came down with such violence that the roads were soon converted into mere watercourses, and it was as hard work to get along as it would have been to have stemmed a mountain torrent, the water rushing down in many places a foot deep, and rendering it very difficult to keep a footing. Still there was no wind to give warning of what was to come. On arriving at Ushinô a little after noon, I found it impossible to get on any further, and put up at the first tea-house I came to. About two o'clock a few gusts of wind showed that a more than ordinary blow was coming on, and the next warning that I received was the blowing in of the whole of the *shôji* of my room on one side, and their simultaneous disappearance on the other. My intended indulgence in a nap in the afternoon after my morning ducking was rudely disturbed by my finding myself suddenly smothered under paper slides, and having to pursue my loose baggage to various parts of the hotel. There was only just time to make things fairly fast, when the roof of the next house fetched away, and came thundering down on to my apartment. If you want to thoroughly appreciate the noise and riot of a typhoon, by all means try one in a country tea-house. I thought the whole place must go, as it is a large two-storied house, and rocked like a ship at sea, while on the ground floor the wind, entering under the house, blew up the planking and the mats as though they had been pieces of cardboard. Such consternation, such exclamations, such piling of things in one place only for them to be blown over and removed directly after! Children crying, girls chattering and screaming and men scolding, while the roar of the wind was almost defeaning. A native fellow-traveller, picked up on the road, did nothing but say his prayers in the loudest tone of voice, in which pious occupation he was cut short by the thunder and crash of a godown falling opposite. Altogether the house presents about as unfestive a look to any one, like myself, in pursuit of rural quiet, as can well be imagined. It is everything but topsy turvy, and during several of the gusts I had made up my mind to its complete overthrow. There is no hot bath to-night, and I feel very doubtful, unless the wind lulls, whether there will be any supper, on which point I am naturally anxious, as my supplies are limited to a tin of cocoa and a Bologna sausage, from which materials alone it would have puzzled Frascati himself to have prepared a decent meal. The wind is, I think, going down, but it is still raining hard, and flying roofs and reckless shutters make it anything but safe to go out and see what mischief has been done. I am writing this in a ray of light which comes through a chink in the wooden slides, and from what I can discern from this limited peep hole, the ruin is widespread.

5.30 P.M.

The rain has ceased and the wind has entirely died away, a lovely evening with a brilliant sunset succeeding the storm of a few hours. The wreck is terrible, and as far as the village of Ushinô is concerned almost complete. There is scarcely a house that is not roofless, while some are flat on the ground. An entirely new and extremely pretty tea-house at the entrance to the street, where I had a great wish to remain this morning, looks like a mass of wood for match making, it being competely demolished, and as it stood in a very exposed part the force of the wind is shown by the splintering of the beams. The street is strewed with wreck, and the whole village bears the aspect of a place that has been demolished, though not burnt, in the neighbourhood of a great fire. Indeed, in many cases the visitation must have been more distructive than a fire, inasmuch as the torrents of rain entered everywhere and saturated everything. Looking down into the valley I can see several houses completely overturned, while fallen trees and massive limbs torn off and showing the white splintering wounds, bear testimony to the fury of the gale. The people say that it is the first time they have ever experienced such a wind. It certainly was very strong, as it was not over two hours and a half from the time of its commencement to its dying away, the fury of the storm not lasting more than half an hour. To-morrow I shall see whether the gale has been felt with similar force in other places. To-night I cannot learn, as all traffic has ceased along the road. Although the gusts were extremely violent and resembled those of a typhoon, the wind scarcely shifted a point, blowing steadily from nearly due *west*.

P.

"Cleaning the bowels of an adopted son" is the literal heading of the following paragraph, which we take from the *Shen-pao* (26th September).

The other day a wealthy horsedealer at Nanking, a Mahomedan, who had reached forty years without having a son born to him, was advised to adopt an heir. He successively adopted two children who died after a few months. The Mahomedans have priests who attend to their rites and especially to cleanliness. At all domestic events these priests repeat prayers. Our horsedealer called in one and told him he wished again to adopt a child. The priest replied "You have adopted two children of outer religions. The people of these outer religions eat anything and their mother's milk is thus unclean. If you again adopt a child I will tell you how to cleanse his bowels." A few days later he adopted an eight month's child and called in the priest who recited imprecations, at which our horsedealer was much gratified, and invited his friends to a feast and received their congratulations. As the night arrived the priest gave the child a soup of soap and soda. The child vomited and died. But the priest said: "Put the child in an empty room; the spirits have called him away to cleanse him; after a while he will return:" and then left. On the morrow the child had not returned to life and the horsedealer had him buried. He has expended thirty odd dollars and has still no son. What a fool!—*Shanghai Courier*

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Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Tuesday, October 9th, 1877.

Felix Beato *vs.* W. G. Thomson.

This was a claim for $376.78 damage done to cargo during its transit from London in the British steamer *Atholl*.

Mr Dickins appeared for plaintiff, Mr Ness for defendant, who is the master of the said vessel.

Mr A. J. Wilkin, who was sworn and said: I am a British subject, residing at No. 3, Yokohama. I received some goods by the steamer *Atholl*. I did not see the goods until they were brought to our godown. As to the condition of the goods, I can only speak of part of them: they were more or less *minus* the wrappers, which had rotted away and were hanging in rags. The goods themselves, which were blankets, were discoloured. It seems the damage was due to the action of chlorine. I do not remember having any conversation about the goods with the captain. There was a survey on the hatoba.

Mr Ness objected to the question: "What was the result of the survey?" and the objection was sustained.

Examination continued: I was not present at the survey. Mr Esdale, a clerk of ours, was present, and communicated to me the result of the survey. The buyer of the goods asked for $13.00 damages, which were paid by the agents of the ship.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: I think the wrappers had been damaged by gas, and not by liquid. They were quite rotten.

Mr. Martin Burchard was next sworn, and said: I reside at No. 25, Yokohama. My firm, Messrs. Simon, Evers & Co, had goods in the steamer *Atholl*. The goods were manufactured cottons; when we received them, they were slightly stained, I suppose the damage was caused by chloride of lime. I suppose this because the obnoxious matter had penetrated the tin lining. The goods had also a strong smell of chlorine. We made a demand for damages, and we were paid. We made our demand before we took delivery of the goods. We made it on the hatoba.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: The goods were in tin-lined cases. There were exterior marks of the damage. I think the damage was caused by gas and not by a liquid. The goods were discoloured. The damage could not have been caused by salt water.

Examination-in-chief continued: During the last four or five weeks I have had full opportunity in Yokohama to become acquainted with the smell of choride of lime. The smell of the goods was just like it.

Mr G Reddelien was sworn, and said: I am head of the firm of Messrs L. Kniffler and Co. I have received goods by the steamer *Atholl*. There were seven bales altogether. The wrappers of five of them had entirely rotted away. We made a claim of about $900 damages, and were paid. We made the claim on the hatoba, and subsequently the goods were taken to our godown, where they were properly examined.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: The goods were externally in bad condition. That was admitted on all hands before they were taken to our godown. The goods were quite dry, they were evidently injured by gas. Our claim was paid at once.

Examination-in-chief continued: Two of the bales were clean and sound.

Mr Hugo Orth, a German subject, objected to take an oath, but promised to speak the truth: I am of the firm of Hecht, Lilienthal and Co., at No. 8, Yokohama. We received blankets by the steamer *Atholl*; five bales were damaged. We made a claim for damages, and were paid.

Cross-examined by Mr Ness: The goods were dry. I presumed the damage was done by gas from chloride of lime. The wrappers were burnt. There were no black stains. The captain's attention was called to the condition of the goods on the hatoba.

Mr Ness called as witness for the defendant –

Mr C. H. Cobden, who was sworn, and said: I am the shipping clerk of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. I remember the goods mentioned in plaintiff's bill of lading for the steamer *Atholl*. I saw the goods on the hatoba; there were seven or eight bales. They were in good condition. Mr Beato wrote to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., complaining of the condition of the goods; afterwards he came to our office, and said that he was going to sue the captain for damages. He said that his man had given a clean receipt for the goods, notwithstanding being particularly warned to look out carefully on account of the chloride of lime in the ship. Mr Beato's complaint was sent in two days after the goods had been landed. In the afternoon, after we had received Mr Beato's letter, the captain saw Mr Engelhardt at the office of the latter, in my presence, and I heard the captain tell Mr Engelhardt that he could not entertain the claim, as Mr Engelhardt had taken away the goods without objection. Mr Engelhardt then replied that he knew that he was wrong in that, but that the goods looked in perfect order, and it was not until he had opened them that he discovered the damage. I did not hear the captain admit that the goods had arrived in his ship and had been damaged by chloride of lime. I was present at the whole interview between the captain and Mr Engelhardt. I am positive that the captain made no such admission. I saw some carpets the other day. To my knowledge none of the goods ex-*Atholl* were damaged internally without being damaged externally.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins: I saw the goods on the hatoba; they were apparently in good order, and I sent to Mr Beato to take delivery. I think the goods were landed on the morning of the 12th. I sent word to Mr Engelhardt about 11 a.m.; he took them away before 2 p.m. On the morning of the second day after that we received Mr Beato's letter. When I went to Mr Beato's store with the captain, I saw some carpets in another room. I had made up my mind not to examine the goods, as they had not been opened in the captain's presence and Mr Beato's bookkeeper had given a clean receipt for them. I do not consider that the captain's interests have been thereby damnified. I did not take any memorandum of what took place at the interview between Mr Englhardt and the captain. I have seen all the goods ex *Atholl* for which claims have been made here. I know that claims have been made and paid in Kobe. I know nothing of the properties of chlorine gas. I know there was a large quantity of chloride of lime in the *Atholl*. I know that the men who worked at discharging the cargo, were frequently unable to continue their work in the hold of the ship on account of the fumes of chlorine. I have never stated that the damage in this case was caused by chloride of lime and that the case was only defended as a matter of formality.

To the Court: The captain said to Mr Engelhardt, that if the damage had been caused by the chloride of lime there would have been outward signs of it. Mr Engelhardt said that he had examined the bales and found them in good order, and he took them away from the hatoba in consequence.

Mr Ness then addressed the Court and said:—The plaintiff has failed to prove that the goods were sound when shipped in London. The bill of lading says "received in good order," which means *externally* in good order, and it is on all hands admitted that the goods were externally in good order when landed. The spots might have been there when the goods were shipped in London. The plaintiff has further failed to prove that the goods were in unsound condition when they arrived. The fact of the wrapper being in excellent condition and the nature of the damage done, excludes the possibility of its having been caused by the chloride of lime on board. The damage may have been caused in the godown. It is a peculiar fact that the Chinaman who received the goods and opened them in the godown has not been called as witness. The goods have not been identified as those mentioned in the bill of lading. Mr Engelhardt's evidence cannot be credited with great weight, as it has been on several points contradicted by Mr Cobden's evidence. Further, the bill of lading excepts the ship from responsibility for leakage; now, the other side contends that this damage could only have been answered by leakage. The plaintiff has in no way proved that the damage was caused by chloride of lime. Dr Geertz expressly stated that the damage could not have been caused by chlorine gas, it must have been caused by chloride of lime in a liquid state trickling down upon the carpets. But there is no evidence that there was any liquid chloride of lime on board. The evidence we heard this morning went to prove that all the damage in the *Atholl* had been caused by gas, and in all cases there were clear external marks of the damage. Defendant delivered the goods in the condition in which he received them, and plaintiff's clerk, after being specially instructed to look carefully at the bales before he took delivery, did take delivery without making any objection, and only two days after he made his claim. There is absence of proof that the goods were received on board in an internally sound state; there is no evidence that they were in an unsound state when they were landed; the goods have not been identified as those mentioned in the bill of lading, and there is no evidence that damage was caused *in transitu*. I rely on the 1st exception in the bill of lading, "contents unknown" and "leakage or damage?"

Adjourned until 3 p.m.

On the Court resuming its sitting at 3 p.m., His Honour rendered the following, without calling on Mr Dickins to reply.

JUDGMENT.

In this case the plaintiff sues the defendant for the sum of $203.50 for damage to certain goods shipped on board the vessel, of which defendant is master. The petition alleges a contract by the defendant as a common carrier. The defendant in his answer denies that he contracted as a common carrier, and alleges that the goods were received to be carried upon the terms of a Bill of Lading there set out. He denies that the goods suffered any damage between the time when they were received by him, and the time they were delivered to the plaintiff, and he says further that, even if the goods were damaged between these two times, the damage was of a nature for which he is exempted from liability under the bill of lading. As the answer does not set out the particular clauses of the bill of lading, on which the defendant relies, I have asked his counsel to state them. Mr Ness informs me that he relies upon the first exception "weights, measure, quality, contents and value unknown" and upon the exception that "the ship is not liable for leakage." These are the exceptions on which he relies, and it is not necessary therefore for me to consider any of the other exceptions in the bill of lading. The evidence shows that the goods were shipped on the terms of the bill of lading, which are, as far as we have to consider, the usual terms in bills of lading. I find as a fact upon the evidence that the goods were shipped in good order, and that they were damaged when delivered. We have the evidence of Mr Beato and Mr Engelhardt that out of the four bales shipped under the bill of lading three were received in good order, only one was damaged, and there is the evidence that a great many other goods on board the ship were damaged. These other goods were damaged by chlorine, and I am satisfied on the evidence that the damage to the goods, now in question, was also caused by chlorine in combination with water, whether fresh at salt it does not appear to me necessary to determine.

The damage in the one case as in the other is accounted for by the large quantity of chloride of lime stowed on board. There is, on the other hand, the fact that the wrapper covering the goods was apparently in good order at the time the goods were taken delivery of. The wrapper was afterwards discovered to have spots on it, but not black spots, such as were on the carpet. The wrapper was pro-

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duced in court, and as counsel for the defence has contended that it was not identified, I may say that to my mind it was sufficiently identified. The spots are scarcely distinguishable, only a little whitening of the wrapping. Now the chloride of lime is spoken of as "bleaching powder," and it is not an unlikely thing that in passing through the wrapping it made the scarcely distinguishable spots, and in combination with other ingredients in the carpet produced a quite different appearance in the carpet. The fact that the carpet was black did not suggest to Dr. Geertz that it was not chloride of lime that produced the damage. In his opinion the damage might have been caused by chloride of lime. Then as to the question whether it was caused by any negligence of the master, Mr Ness contends that the exception of leakage throws the onus of proof on the plaintiff. Now, if leakage in a bill of lading means damage to goods by leakage from other goods, this condition is right. But it does not appear to me that that is what leakage in a bill of lading means. It is not necessary to determine this however, as on the facts I find that there was negligence by the master in stowing such a quantity of chloride of lime with other goods liable to be damaged by its action, either in form of gas, or in the form of liquid.

This case differs from the case decided some time ago in this Court, "Bento *vs.* the Peninsular and Oriental S. S. Navigation Company" in this, that the clause of the bill of lading exempting the defendant from damage by negligence is not relied on. Whether it could or could not have been successfully relied on, seeing that the defendant in this case is the master and not the ship-owner, it is not necessary to determine. There can be no doubt that the defendant has shown proper feeling in not attempting to rely on it.

I assess the damages at 45 cents a yard, and as there were 405 yards, the amount of the damage is $180.25. There must be a judgment for plaintiff in that amount together with the costs of suit, payable, as usual, within ten days.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. W. Denison, Esq., Vice Consul-General.

Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1877.

D. Morris, a sailor from the American barque *Cremona*, was brought up on a charge of being drunk and incapable.

Police constable Toms stated that prisoner was found last night asleep on the English hatoba, and was taken to the police station.

Prisoner said that he came ashore yesterday afternoon with leave, and got drunk.

Ordered to be locked up until sent for from the ship.

IN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. Zappe, Esq., Consul.

Tuesday, October 9, 1877.

Theordor Wilhelm Holm was charged with unlawful shooting.

The accused pleaded guilty.

Mr E. Wiegand, brewer, deposed: From yesterday morning at 9 o'clock until noon there was a continuous shooting in the room of accused. I suppose that the accused was standing in the room and fired partly through the window, partly through the door. When I went to tiffin a shot was fired that made me run up stairs, and I think I heard the whistling of the bullet. I saw the Consular constable yesterday afternoon enter the house. After he had left, accused fired one shot more. My wife became so frightened that I had to take her from the dwelling house to the brewery.

This evidence was sworn to.

Accused said that he had only fired in the cellar.

Carl Heinrich Schmidt, Consular constable, said: I received orders yesterday afternoon to stop the accused shooting, and went in consequence to his residence. I met him there and communicated to him the Consul's orders. He replied that he had a right to do as he pleased in his own house; he knew the Consul before in Shanghai, and he then made an insulting remark respecting the Consulate. This morning, when I went to Holm's house to arrest him, I demanded the gun with which he had been shooting. It is the same that is now on the table. I asked whether it was loaded, and I was answered in the affirmative. Holm then drew the charge. The cartridge on the table is the one with which the gun was loaded.

The above evidence was sworn to.

The accused denied that he had fired through the window or after the constable had forbidden him to fire. He had only been shooting rats in the cellar. Mr Wiegand had shot his cat, and firing guns was no uncommon thing in the neighbourhood.

The Court ordered accused, as convicted of unlawful shooting, to be imprisoned for seven days, and to pay costs.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT OF KANAGAWA.

Before Mr Asaina Kansui, Vice-President.

Thursday, October 11, 1877.

Whitfield and Dowson *vs.* Tajima Kiyemon.

This was a claim of $870.48 balance of account. On the 5th September, 1876 plaintiffs handed to the defendant 200 saws of English make but of Japanese pattern, with the understanding that defendant should pay plaintiffs $4.50 for every saw sold him. Defendant expressed his expectation to sell half the saws by the end of December, and the other half by the end of February, 1877, and it was arranged that until he had paid for 100 saws he should pay to the plaintiffs, as interest, the sum of $2 per month, and after the sale of the first hundred, and until the balance was sold, $10 per month. Defendant paid the interest as agreed up till the end of March last, when the plaintiffs consented to the interest being reduced to one half or $10 per month. At last plaintiffs, seeing that no saws were sold, demanded their return, when the defendant said that he had distributed them among workmen in the country, and would bring the money as soon as he was paid by his customers. Later on the defendant has, however, confessed to plaintiffs that he pawned 100 saws to a pawnbroker named Sakaiya, in Kanagawa, for 200 *yen*, and spent the money. The plaintiffs now demanded that the defendant be ordered to return the 100 saws pawned to Sakaiya, and as many of the remaining 100 as are in his possession, and further pay to plaintiffs $478.48 with interest from the 1st ultimo until date of payment, less $4.50 for each saw returned in good condition.

Defendant in his answer admitted the amount claimed, but denied malversation, stating that he had bought the saws in question, and had paid interest on the purchase sum. He added that he had now become a bankrupt, and demanded that plaintiffs' claim be included in the schedule of the rest of his liabilities.

Mr George Whitfield appeared for plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear.

Mr Whitfield stated that during the time the transactions above described took place he was away in England, and he would ask the Court to take the evidence of his bookkeeper, Mr Dallas, who had managed the affair.

Mr Dallas was then called and said: I reside at No. 69, Yokohama. I am not a partner of the firm of Whitfield and Dowson. I am the bookkeeper, and sign the name of the firm by procuration. The defendant has in his answer admitted all the facts alleged by the plaintiffs, except whether the saws in question were sold to him or only entrusted to him. We contend that the pawning of the saws to Sakaiya was fraudulent. When we entrusted defendant with the goods, we considered them to be security for our payment, that is to say, defendant was to pay us accordingly as he sold the saws.

The Judge ordered the plaintiff to forward a detailed statement in writing, and the case was adjourned *sine die*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, October 10th, 1877.

According to official despatches from Ahmed Muktar Pasha, dated October 8th, the Russian forces have evacuated their positions parallel to those of the Turks in Turkish Armenia, and are now falling back in the direction of Arpachai.

The Russian losses during the three days fighting is computed at fifteen thousand, that of the Turks at two thousand, five hundred men.

London, 24th September, 1877.

The Detectives implicated in the recent Turf frauds have been committed for trial.

Between 50,000 and 75,000 models in the American Patent Office have been destroyed by fire.

The War.

According to an official Turkish despatch, the Turkish Division and convoy of ammunition has entered Plevna.

Singapore, 26th Sept. 1877.

Ten sections of the Singapore Chinese Immigrants Ordinance have been put into operation. These provide for landing, for boarding and examining vessels, for opening dépots, payment of fees and examination of the Immigrant accounts.

London, October 6th, 1877.

Intelligence from the Seat of War.

According to an Official Turkish despatch, Ahmed Muktar Pasha gained a complete victory over the Russian forces on the second of October, defeating and compelling them to fall back, and pursuing them as far as Arpachai. The Russian loss in this defeat was five thousand men, that of the Turks being at present unknown.

The Turkish batteries at Plevna are not replying to the Russian bombardment.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

(From the Straits Times Extra.)

Bombay, September 4th, 1877.—13,000 immigrants have entered Bombay during the last 10 days. The Government are protecting this city by forming relief camps at Sion, Tanua and Parell.

The last week's rain has quite saved the crops in Concan. Heavy rain is reported this morning from Broach, Burdwan, Ahmednugger, Bhownugger, Rajcote, Patan, Damaun and Baroda.

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Consternation has been caused among the Volunteers by a successful movement to elect tradesmen as officers.

London, Sept. 5.—According to a Russian official despatch the Turks temporarily occupied Kadikoi on the 4th instant, but were afterwards expelled with heavy loss, the Russian loss being 180.

The Servian Militia have received their marching orders. Prince Milan will assume the command.

Turkish unofficial accounts state that the Turkish army corps at Rasgrad is advancing towards Biela, and has already arrived at Obretnik. A great battle is believed to be imminent.

A Russian official despatch confirms the reported capture of Lovatz, after twelve hours fighting.

Abdul Kerim Pasha, Redif Pasha, and the commanders of Scutari, Sistova and Schipka have been banished to Lemnos.

Bangalore, Sept. 6.—The Viceroy and party arrived at 8.30 and were received by the Chief Commissioner and all the civil and military officials in full uniform. There was a large gathering at the station. The weather is pleasant.

Madras, Sept. 6.—The Viceroy and suite left here last night at about ten o'clock, by special train for Bangalore, where it is expected that His Excellency will remain until the 9th instant. His Grace the Governor accompanied His Excellency to the railway station, where a numerous gathering of civil and military officials had assembled to bid him adieu.

Paris, Sept. 6.—Madame Thiers has claimed to arrange the funeral cortege of her husband, and has expressed a wish for the presence of the Republican members of the Senate and the dissolved Chamber of Deputies. The French Government will not participate in the funeral, but will only pay military honours to the deceased.

London, Sept. 7.—In the speech by by Lord Derby at Liverpool yesterday, he said that the present time was unfavourable for the intervention of any third parties in the Turco-Russian war, but that when the time arrived, and perhaps it was not far distant, England would not lose the opportunity.

The Pope is very weak.

London, Sept. 7.—Mehemed Ali Pasha telegraphs that Eyoub Ali Pasha's corps, divided into two columns has driven the twelfth Russian army corps across the river Lom. The Russian loss was 3,000 and the Turkish 400 men. The garrison of Widdin has been reinforced.

Belgrade, Sept. 7.—The Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to the representations made by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Consul General here, against warlike preparations being made by Servia, has said that Servia must be prepared for every emergency.

An interview between Prince Bismark and Count Andrassy takes place shortly.

London, Sept. 8.—A Russian Official despatch admits that the Russians were defeated with heavy loss by Ahmed Eyoub Pasha's corps at Kazeleva, and had to fall back upon Ostriza. They are now concentrating on Biela. The Russians have been compelled to raise the blockade of Rustchuk. The Turks are threatening the bridge at Pyrgos. A battle was commenced at Plevna yesterday morning. The result at present is unknown.

The Mansion House Famine Relief Fund has reached £115,000.

Mr. William Ravenscroft has been appointed Auditor General of Ceylon. The Chief Justice of Ceylon has been knighted.

London, Sept. 9.—Mr. Thiers' funeral passed off quietly.

A Vienna despatch states that Nicksics has capitulated (to the Montenegrins). No further news has been received from Plevna, the Schipka Pass or Eastern Bulgaria.

London, Sept. 10.—The capitulation of Nicksics is fully confirmed. A Russian official despatch states that the Army of the Czarewitch has withdrawn to new positions. On the night of the 6th the Russians arrived before Plevna, and constructed siege works unobserved on the heights around. On the 7th they commenced a bombardment, which was continuous up to yesterday morning, when the Russian left wing occupied the southern height with a loss of 500 men. The right wing and the centre approached to within 1,300 yards of the enemy's entrenchments. A furious cannonade was kept up throughout.

London, September 10.—The Russian headquarters have been transferred to Kudonica, between Bulgareni and Poredin. The headquarters of Prince Charles and the Roumanian army are at Poredin. No further news of the movements of Mehemed Ali or Suleiman Pasha has been received. The Russian siege artillery has commenced arriving at Kurukdara.

London, September 11.—The Czar, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and Prince Charles of Roumania are with the Russian and Roumanian army attacking Plevna. There is no further news from the seat of war.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The trial of M. Gambetta for a speech made last month at Lille, in which he attacked the Government, was concluded to-day. The defendant, who was not present in the court, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 2,000 francs.

Vienna, Sept. 11.—At a banquet to-day at which the Emperor of Austria was present, his Majesty, in proposing the health of the Czar, spoke of him as his dear friend and ally.

ENIGMA.

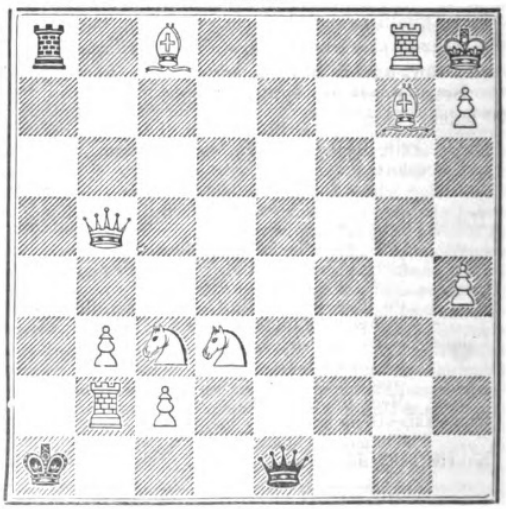
I float in the air and I creep o'er the earth;
I'm at home in the skies, yet a tear gives me birth.
I dance in the sunbeams, I sleep in the shade,
Yet the mightiest engines to me look for aid.
I'm simple in aspect, yet deep as a well,
And when ruffled in temper a terrible swell.
I run without legs, and I fly without wings,
No acrobat lithe so familiar with springs.
In swiftness my pace has been seldom outdone,
And no racehorse can equal me in a long run.
Though as I haste on I get many a fall,
Such mishaps scarce retard my great progress at all.
Like a lion I range through the woods with a roar;
Like an eagle high up in the sunshine I soar;
I am hot, I am cold, I am rough, I am smooth,
Though my anger affrights, yet my melodies soothe.
Art, Science, and Commerce to me bend the knee,
But o'er land, sea, and sky, I go fearless and free.
A traveller condemned through all nations to roam,
Yet I'm constant in charming and cleansing your home.
Great, glorious, ethereal, grand, mighty, and wild—
Still I'm merely a toy in the hands of a child.

PROBLEM,

by Samuel Lloyd.

First prize three-move Problem of Centennial Tournament.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Solution of J. B. of Bridport's problem of last week.

White.	Black.
1.—Kt. to Q. R.'s 6th.	1.—K. moves.
2.—Kt. to Q. B.'s 5th.	2.—K. to any of the 4 [squares at command.
3.—Kt. or B. mates.	

Correct answers received from W.H.S., and W.B.M., Tōkiō, C.B., and Q., Yokohama.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—A quiet tone is prevailing in our market and only *Yarns* are saleable to a fair extent. *Yarns.*—A good demand continues and a slight advance has been established; low and medium qualities of 16/24 and 28/32 still attract more attention than other spinnings. Of *Shirtings* small sales are reported at low prices, quotations being nominal. For *T. Cloths* and *Drills* there is no enquiry; *Turkey Reds* and *Taffachelass* are declining, whereas of *Velvets* fair deliveries are reported.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.40 to $1.80	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce. ... ... 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,, ...	1.80 to 2.20	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb. ... 0.67½ to 0.85
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,, ...	1.57½ to 2.27½	Black Velvets		7.25 to 8.35
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,, ...	2.05 to 2.55	English Drills 14/15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in. ... ... 2.40 to 2.65
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,, ...	1.40 to 1.60	Taffachelass	12 yds,	48 in. ... ... 2.00 to 2.35
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,, ...	1.10 to 1.25			

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$28 50 to 32.00	No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$36.00 to 40.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$32.75 to 35.25	Reverse Twist 16-24 ... ... ,, ...		—

Woollens.—Our market has been very quiet during the last fortnight, and with the exception of *Figured Orleans* and *Plain Black Orleans,* which have been sold at slightly better rates, prices remain as before. *Italian Cloth* continues without demand, whilst *Mousselines de Laine* attract more attention, but so far without quotable improvement in prices. A fair business has been transacted in *Unions, Pilots* and *Blankets.*

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	...	5 60 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de Laine	...30 yds.	30 in... 0.25 to 0.28½
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	...	4.25 to 5.50	Multicolored ,,	...30 yds.	30 in... 0.28 to 0.37½
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	...	3.75 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	...48 in.	to 52 in... 0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	...	0 25 to 0.32	Presidents	...54 in.	to 56 in... 0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	...	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots	...54 in.	to 56 in... 0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	...	—	Union	...54 in.	to 56 in... 0.60 to 0.80
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds.	32 in.	...	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	...per lb ... 0.40 to 0.45
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in	...	0.16½ to 0.18			

Sugar.—In the absence of business quotations have nominally declined 10 cents for brown and 30 cents for white kinds, at which rates, however, holders decline to sell. Stocks consist of 75,000 piculs.

Sugar:—Takao in bag ...(nom.)...	per picul...	$4.65	China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...	$6.90 to $7.20
,, in basket ... ,, ...	,, ...	$4.50	,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	...$6.20 to $6.80
Taiwanfoo in bag...	,, ...	$4.55	,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	...$5.30 to $5.60
do. in basket...	,, ...	$4.30	Swatow Brown	,,	... None.
China No 1 Ping-fah	,, ...	None	Daitong	,,	... $3.60
,, No. 2 Ching-pak ...	,,	... $7.80 to $8.50	Japan Rice	,,	...$1.80 to $2.40
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	... $7.30 to $7.70	Kerosene Oil, nominal	,,	...$3.00 to $3.10

Kerosene Oil.—Dealers hesitate about paying present prices, but as stocks are getting low and holders are fairly firm, we do not expect to see much reduction.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The following was our report for the American Mail to-day:—

Great excitement has prevailed in our market since the issue of last report, a very large business having been done at daily advancing rates, in consequence of better news from the European markets. The greater part of the transactions has been in Hanks sorts, and the advance on these is much larger than on other descriptions. Stocks are greatly reduced. We give settlements as they really are, but it should be mentioned that large quantities of silk are still in foreigners' godowns awaiting inspection. The late bad weather has, no doubt, interfered with the examination of purchases, but on the other hand there seems to be less anxiety to buy just now, and it may therefore be expected that a good deal will be rejected.

Settlements are 1,600 bales of Hanks, 500 bales of Oshius and 100 bales of Filatures, making a total of 2,200 bales. Arrivals are 1,200 bales and Stocks consist of about 600 bales.

The total export since 1st of July to date is 5,860 bales, against 13,947 bales for same period last year.

We quote:

		In London at 4s. 1d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.15 per kilo.*
Hanks,—Superior	—	—	—
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$580 to 600	21/3 to 21/11	59.00 to 61.00
,, Good No. 2	$560 to 570	20/6 to 20/11	57.00 to 58.00
,, Good all round No. 2½	$540 to 550	19/10 to 20/2	55.00 to 56.00
,, Medium No. 3	$510 to 530	18/10 to 19/6	52.00 to 54.00
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$470 to 500	17/6 to 18/6	48.00 to 51.00
Oshius,—Extra	—	—	—
,, Best	$550 to 560	20/2 to 20/6	56.00 to 57.00
,, Good ,, Medium	$500 to 530	18/6 to 19/6	51.00 to 54.00
Hamatski,—Good to Best	$460 to 480	17/2 to 17/10	47 00 to 49.00
,, Common to Medium	$430 to 450	16/1 to 16/9	44.00 to 46.00
Kakeda,—Extra	$600 to 620	21/11 to 22/7	61.00 to 62.00
,, Best	$570 to 590	20/11 to 21/7	58.00 to 60.00
,, Good	$540 to 560	19/10 to 20/6	55.00 to 57.00
Filatures	$600 to 750	21/11 to 27/0	61.00 to 75.00

Silk-worm's Eggs.—Arrivals are 1,097,000 cards and sales amount to about 200,000 cards. The supply is greater than the demand, and consequently prices have receded. Best Oshius are worth 40 to 80 cents, and other sorts 15 to 30 cents per card. Only a few choice cards have been bought @ $1.50.

Tea.—During the past week our market has been fairly active, and low grades continue in good favour. Settlements amount to 1,600 piculs, and stocks in Yokohama are only moderate.

Common	$10.00 to $13.00	Fine	$23.00 to $27.00
Good Common	$14.00 to $16.00	Finest	$28.00 to $32.00
Medium	$16.00 to $18.00	Choice	$34.00 nominal
Good Medium	$19.00 to $22.00	Choicest	—

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EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been a large business doing during the week at steadily advancing rates until the close, when a sharp decline has taken place.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0½d.	
,, Bank Bills on demand	4s. 11½d.	
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0½d.	
On Paris—Bank Sight	4.95	
Bank 6 months' sight	5.05	
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.12	
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1⅛	% dis.
,, Private 10 days' sight	1¼	,,
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73	
,, Private 10 days sight	73½	
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	95	
,, 30 days sight Private	97	
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	95	
,, 30 days sight Private	97	
Kinsatz	417	
Gold Yen	395	

Shipping Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *City of Peking* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Harman, Messrs. J. Macpherson, Fung Pak, Revd. J. Borgazzi, and 641 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steamship *Tanais*, for Hongkong.—Mrs. Keswick, 4 children and servant, Mrs. Huskisson and child, Mr. and Mrs. D'Arnat, Mrs. England and child, Mrs. Rappard and 3 children, Mrs. A. Grubel Mr. and Mrs. Banfi, Messrs. Ch. Petit, Edal, Mayeda, Ohashi, Kato, Ughes, Smidt, Chintellino, Isubuti, Ferrero, Pigeon, Kisaki, Sanokisaburo, Kichiyama, Takasio, Kakemoto, and Tsukiya.

Per Steam-ship *Gaelic* from Hongkong.—Ernest Deacon, A. Kisner, T. Espirez, and 90 Chinese.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre*, from Hongkong.—Mrs. Sutton, 4 children and servant, Messrs. Pelegrin, Klebolte, Sebebel, Lindson, Beckham, and Barry.

Per Steam-ship *Thabor* from Kagoshima, viâ Nagasaki & Kobe.—H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya, Commander-in-Chief of forces, Admiral Kawamura, Commodore Ozawa, Toda, 1st Secretary to H.I.H., Akizuka, 2nd Secretary to H.I.H., Lieuts. Eshia, Akayowa, Fukushima, and Paymaster Kegima.

Per Steam-ship *Glenearn*, from London.—Mr. P. McAnulty.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai and way ports:—General Stahel, U. S. Consul for Kobe; Lieut. Westphall, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Leon, Capt. Hardy, Messrs. Tukurai, Urano, Yamaruma, Ogasawara, Yamasaki, Chono Watanabe, Ijumi, Hashimoto, Heimann, Burnell, D. M. Kenway, Ishizaki, Terada, Waida, Loughran, Yenagucho, and Koto.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—H. Ex. Fushima, H. Ex. Skatschkoff, H. Ex. Soga, Miss Evelyn Frotheringham, Miss Jane Pie, Mr. and Mrs. Kobota, Messrs. Heimann, Wyper, Teissier, Sarvier, Lieut. G. Talcott, U.S.N., Kirby, Gorman, Kirkham, Ozier, Rieves, Stephen, and 56 Japanese in cabin, 2 Europeans, 1 Chinaman, 157 Prisoners, and 373 Japanese in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais*, for Hongkong:—

Silk for France	416	bales.
England	567	,,
Italy	124	,,
Total	1,107	bales.
Silk-worm Eggs for France	36	cases.
Italy	166	,,
Total	202	cases.
Treasure for London	$12,500.00	
,, Hongkong	4,000.00	
Total	$16,500.00	

Per Steam-ship *Tibre*, from Hongkong:—
For Yokohama ... 4,030 pkgs.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure ... $11,284

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure ... $104,400

REPORTS.

The O. & O. S. S. *Gaelic*, Captain W. H. Kidley, left Hongkong at 3 p.m. on the 2nd October; had light variable winds throughout the passage. Passed the *City of Peking* off Oosima, at 10 a.m. on the 8th instant; arrived at Yokohama on the 9th, at 10 a.m.

The German barque *Ta-Lee* reports: Left Hakodate on the 6th of October at 5 p.m, and shortly afterwards met with a severe thunderstorm, with heavy rain, lasting 20 hours, the wind being from North West. From the 7th to the 10th instant had fine weather and North Easterly winds. On the 10th instant experienced threatening weather and heavy rain, and a calm during the afternoon, but a fresh Southerly breeze sprung up which carried the vessel to Mississippi Bay, where she anchored during the night, arriving in port on the 11th October at 9.30 a.m.

The German barque *Christine* reports:—Left Hakodate on the 6th instant at 2 a.m. Experienced a heavy thunderstorm in the Tsugar Straits, the wind being from the N W with rain in torrents. This gale lasted until 4 p.m. on the 7th instant. Passed the German schooner *Friedrich* in the Straits inward bound. From the 7th instant had the wind from the North to North-East, veering round to the South-East, being light and moderate with fine weather to the 10th instant. When off Mela Head met with threatening weather and heavy rain, but a fresh breeze from the S. E. springing up at sunset, arrived in port at 8 a.m. on the 11th October.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

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,,	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
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BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct. 9	Gaelic	Kidley	British str.	2652	Hongkong	Oct. 2	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
,, 9	Thabor	Pendered	Japanese str.	600	Kobe	,, 8	——	Government Service
,, 9	Kasuga Kan	Capt. K. Isobé	Jap. gun-vessel	1015	Kobe	,, 8	——	Government Service
,, 9	Seiki Kan	Capt. Y. Inouyé	Jap. gun-vessel	850	Kobe	,, 8	——	Government Service
,, 10	Tibre	De Girard	French str.	1726	Hongkong	,, 2	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 10	Glenearn	Gasson	British str.	1270	Hongkong	,, 3	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 11	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1260	Shanghai & ports	,, 6	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 11	Christine	Weldfang	German bq.	540	Hakodate	—	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 11	Ta-lee	Bruhn	German bq.	324	Hakodate	—	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.

DEPARTURES:

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct. 7	City of Peking	Tanner	American str.	5079	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 8	Annie W. Weston	Winsor	American bq.	740	United Kingdom	Rice	Ed. Fischer & Co.
,, 9	Oceanus	Brorsen	German brig	207	Hakodate	Ballast	H. Grauert
,, 9	Tamis	De la M'celle	French str.	1735	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 9	Strathairly	Cassap	British str.	1236	Kobe	General	H. Ahrens & Co.
,, 10	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 12	Ching-Too	Baikie	Brit. 3-m. schr.	304	Kobe	General	Carroll & Co.
,, 13	Hilda	Oberg	British bq.	306	Hakodate	Ballast	Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
,, 13	Gaelic	Kidley	British str.	2652	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Bombay	Briscoe	British steamer	1327	Hongkong	Sept. 30	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong
Glenearn	Gasson	British steamer	1270	Hongkong	Oct. 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	New York, etc.
Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese steamer	1260	Shanghai & ports	Oct. 11	M. B. Co.	
Thabor	Pendered	Japanese steamer	600	Kobe	Oct. 9	Lighthouse Department.	
Tibre	De Girard	French steamer	1726	Hongkong	Oct. 10	M. M. Co.	
Volga	Rolland	French steamer	1502	Hongkong	Sept. 27	M. M. Co.	Hongkong
SAILING SHIPS.							
Beatrice	Jordan	British schooner	96	Kurile Islands	Sept. 19	H. Cook	
Cremona	Gove	American barque	608	New York	Aug. 17	Smith, Baker & Co.	New York
Carl Ludwig	Petersen	German brig	233	Foochow for Otago	Aug. 26	C. Rohde & Co.	
Clifton	Graham	British barque	351	Antwerp	Sept. 14	E. Moulron.	San Francisco
Christine	Weldfang	German barque	540	Hakodate	Oct. 11	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Doris Brodersen	Nielsen	Danish ship	647	Nagasaki	Sept. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Friedrich Perthes	Walter	Germ. barque	447	Hakodate	Sept. 24	Kingdon, Schwabe & Co,	
Mary Jane	Brinemeier	Am. brigantine	235	Kobe	Aug. 20	E. C. Kirby & Co.	
Otsego	Cook	Am. schooner	52	Kurile Islands	July 19	H. Cook	
Parmenio	Abbott	British barque	369	Sydney, N.S.W.	Sept. 7	Order	
Ta-lee	Bruhn	German barque	324	Hakodate	Oct. 11	Walsh, Hall & Co.	

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	Commander:
JAPANESE—Fujiyama Kan ...	13	—	Sailing sloop	Captain Matsumura
,, Kasuga Kan ..	—	1015	Gun-vessel	Captain K. Isobé
,, Seiki Kan	—	850	Gun-vessel	Captain Y. Inouyé
GERMAN—Elisabeth	22	2150	Frigate	Captain Von Wickede
,, Nautilus	4	600	Gunboat	Captain Valnis
RUSSIAN—Haydamak	7	1000	Corvette	Captain Tirtoff
,, Boyan	8	2000	Corvette (Flag ship of Rear Admiral Pousino)	Captain Boyle
,, Vsadnick	8	1069	Corvette	Captain Novoselsky
AMERICAN—Tennessee	23	4220	U.S. frigate (Flag ship of Rear Adm. Patterson)	Captain Young

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INSURANCE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
A.D. 1720.

THE ndersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS.....	12 Months...	1½	per Cent.
„ „	6 „ ...	1	„
„ „	3 „ ...	¾	„
„ „	1 „ ...	½	„
„ „	10 Days.....	⅓	„

They now Charge, viz:—

DWELLING HOUSES in the Settlement	FIRST-CLASS P. A	.....2½	per Cent.
	SECOND-CLASS „	3	„
DWELLING HOUSES on the Bluff.....	FIRST-CLASS P. A.	.....1½	per Cent
	SECOND-CLASS „	2	„

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16, 1871.

La Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes. (Limited.)

Incorporated with le Lloyd Francais and la Compagnie Francaise d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs. 17,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, at current rates.

No Policy Fees charged.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.

Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,
ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,
ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Po licies for large amounts, on Buildings and Content in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at curren rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon almost all descriptions of Property at the current rates of premium.

Total Sum insured in 1876, £248,980,367.

Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

WILKIN & ROBISON,
Agents,
Yokohama and Kobe.

Yokohama, January 25, 1877. tf.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements of the participation in each risk, with eight Re-In surance Companies representing an aggregate Capita of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES AGAINST FIRE at current rates.

SIBER & BRENNWALD,
Agents.

Yokohama, 5th February, 1877. 1m.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

From this date a return of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD per cent. (33⅓ per cent.) will be allowed on the premia of all LOCAL RISKS accepted by this Association.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, February 9, 1874. tf.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE Undersigned on behalf of this Company are prepared to accept FIRE RISKS at CURRENT RATES, and LIFE RISKS on HOME TERMS, and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, 13th September, 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates, at Yokohama and Tôkiô.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT OF



NOURISHMENT in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.
SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-st., London, and all
Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Ju'y 14, 1877.

SODA WATER MACHINERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT



HAYWARD TYLER & Co., 84 & 85, Whitecross Street, LONDON.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL and DIPLOMA OF HONOUR awarded, CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, Philadelphia, 1876. For excellence of Materials and Workmanship in their PREMIER QUALITY and medium grades. Their New PATENT TRIPLEX action and COMPENSATING LUMP.

CHOKE BORES ON GAME.

WE have received numerous letters testifying to the excellence of our Guns. The following are a few extracts.

The W. & C. SCOTT & SON No. 10 choke bore "is all its name implies." I have killed stone dead grouse flying at 92 yards, and at 50 and 60 yards it will kill every time. At duck shooting it is perfection.
Brainherd, Minnesota. T. P. C.

I have just returned from North Carolina (Currituck Sound). I cannot say too much in praise of my choke bore. I have killed ducks at 60 yards, dropping dead out of the bunches at that distance. I consider I have an extraordinary gun, and deem it my duty to speak in the highest praise of guns of your manufacture. Wishing you all the success you deserve.
Red Bank, N.J., 1877. G. A. W.

From Captain BOGARDUS, Champion Shot of the World.—The Breech-loader you furnished me with is the best *proportioned* and most *effective* gun I ever owned or used. Its shooting is perfect, and I have won every contest since receiving it including my late English matches. I fully recommend the Scott as the gun.

I have carried guns of your make from Nova Scotia to Florida, and from the Adirondacks to the Pacific, and find them all I could wish for.
Cazenova, N.Y. L. W. L.

The guns for myself and friends have safely arrived. I have now great pleasure in acquainting you that I am extremely glad in possessing them. I have tried them and they give me great satisfaction. My friends are also very pleased too.
Yedo, Japan, March, 1876. V. E. B.

I have just received the Two fine guns ordered for me by Mr. B. F. Stevens, London, and desire to express my entire satisfaction of them. Such fine weapons which while they do credit to a reputation already so well known as to need no establishing, deserve from me some expression of my appreciation of the manner you carried out my wishes. A more substantial evidence of my estimation of the gun is to be seen in the fact that I have this day directed Mr. Stevens to order another for me.
G. R. W.
Paymaster U. S. Navy.
United States Flag Ship *Omaha*.
Callao, Peru, 14th June, 1877.

CHOKE BORED GUNS.—Slight, Medium or Full.

BREECH LOADERS in all systems from lowest qualities.

SINGLE and DOUBLE MUZZLE LOADERS.

Makers of the NEW SWINBURN-HENRY Sporting Express and SWINBURN-HENRY RIFLES and Carbines taking Government Ammunition. This Rifle is a great improvement on the Martini.

SNIDERS Military and Sporting. MARTINI RIFLES.

DOUBLE EXPRESS RIFLES .450, .500, .577 Bore.
SUPERIOR REVOLVERS.

Chief Address, Manufactory,
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BIRMINGHAM,
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LONDON OFFICE,
10, Gt. Castle St.,
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Yokohama, September 22, 1877. 8ms.

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WOOLLEN BLANKETS

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COVERINGS,

OF ALL SIZES COMBINED WITH AN

AIR PILLOW.

It will be found most necessary and useful for Military Men, Travellers, Invalids, for use in the Hospitals, &c., &c., possessing amongst others the following advantages:—

It is the finest substitute for a Bed.

The Pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease.

It will pack up in a very small compass, and can be carried about without any inconvenience.

Price from 15s. to 35s. each.

When ordering the above article, please remit the amount of your order to

W. CRAWFORD & CO.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 19th instant, at No. 236, Bluff, Mrs. ARTHUR ANDERSON, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 2nd August, at Sydney, New South Wales, by the Revd. Dr. McGibbon, JOHN SMEDLEY, of Yokohama, Japan, only son of of Samuel Smedley of Woodlands, Bulli, to ANNIE, youngest daughter of the late John Casement of Ballacarbarry, Douglas, Isle of Man.

Notes of the Week.

We publish elsewhere the translation of an article from the *Osaka Nippô* on the subject of the land-tax. We cannot agree with all of the writer's views, and think he has missed a point in not urging more forcibly, as the true remedy for the evils complained of, the making of good roads throughout the country. As we lately pointed out, the construction of good roads means an immediate increase of trade, and reduction in the cost of produce.

It would appear that the new assessment of the land has been made, and the tax levied in accordance, in all parts of the country with the exception of the Kagoshima, Kumamoto Kôchi, Nagasaki and Niigata *Kens*, and in the eight provinces of the Kuantô. In the *Kens* above named the new assessment is in course of being made, and when concluded the tax will be uniform with that levied in other parts. But some difficulty is experienced in settling the tax on the land in the eight provinces of the Kuantô, though the whole has been surveyed with a view to bring it under the new assessment. Certain privileges were long ago granted to the holders of land contiguous to the capital of the Shôguns, by which the land-tax paid by them was considerably lower than that levied in other parts of the country, and these privileges have been allowed to continue up to the present day. If, therefore, the Kuantô provinces are now brought under the same assessment as the rest of the Empire, the farmers of those districts will not proportionately participate in the benefit of the reduction in the rate which the Mikado ordered early in the year. That is, the value of their land would be so much increased by the last assessment, that even the reduction as above would not bring the tax rate down to the amount they have paid for many years past. Frequent meetings of the Governors of the various *Kens* in which these provinces lie have been held at the *Naimusho* to discuss the subject, but no definite result has yet been arrived at, though it seems likely that the Government will make some exception in favour of the land-owers of the districts in question.

The deplorable and unaccountable schism in our racing community still continues, to the detriment of all true sport and to the disadvantage of the public. Were racing men of one mind we might be able to look forward to a pleasant meeting this Autumn, the fields would probably be good, and the contests spirited. But what is there in reality for us to look forward to? A difference of opinion among a few of those who participate actively in racing, has been fanned—apparently through interested motives—into one of the most contemptible squabbles which ever disgraced a community seeking some relaxation from the cares of business by indulgence in the noble sport, so that we are condemned to put up with two indifferent meetings, when it is but too apparent that the combined forces of the two rival Racing Clubs would ensure a race meeting of which we might be justly proud. The entries of the Y. R. C. have closed, and the result is, unfortunately, far from satisfactory and seemingly otherwise than was expected. The racing will, apparently, be in the hands of one or two stables, and the meeting consequently devoid of interest. The members may indeed complain that some

"Sickness doth infect
The very life-blood of their enterprise."

The prospects of the Racing Association are, it must be acknowledged, somewhat more promising, as they will be numerically better supported, but they labour under the disadvantage of holding their meeting far too late in the year, which circumstance is bound to militate, to a great extent, against its success, and it is therefore more than probable that spectators not actually interested in the competing ponies, will find both meetings, if not "unfriended," at least "melancholy, slow."

Saigo Takamori was the first to recommend that the army of Japan should be recruited from the lower classes, and not reserved as a special employment for the *samurai*, so that the following, which is related of him by the *Hôchi Shimbun*, is strangely suggestive. After Saigo had unsuccessfully beseiged Kumamoto for fifty days, and had been defeated by the Imperialists in engagement after engagement in Higo, Bungo, Hiuga and Osumi, he is reported to have said to those around him, that during the early stage of the rebellion he looked for serious opposition from the Imperial Guards only, as their ranks were filled exclusively by *samurai*, and that he was then inclined to despise the other Government troops who consisted chiefly of *heimin*, but the results of the fighting had fully convinced him that he had been mistaken as to the fighting abilities of the latter, and fully confirmed him in the opinion he formerly held that the army of Japan could be

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efficiently formed by conscription among the lower classes throughout the Empire.

We are glad to give publication to a letter from the agent of the P. & O. Company which will be found elsewhere, as it disclaims any reliance on the negligence of the Company's servants as a defence in actions for ship damage, though it is certainly a fact that such defence was relied upon by the Company's Counsel in the case of "Beato *versus* the P. & O. Company," as appeared in the answer to the petition, and the answer to the appeal, and was impliedly recognized by the Acting Law Secretary when giving judgment in that case, and again when referring to it during the course of the recent case of "Beato *versus* the master of the S. S. *Atholl*."

A little more than two months ago we called attention to the exceptionally fine weather with which we have been favoured for the past year, and noted then that during the month of June, which after September is usually the wettest month in the year, the total rainfall was only 2.47 inches. We now publish a table of the state of the weather last month compared with that of the same month in 1876, kindly furnished us by Dr. Veeder of Tôkiô, which will no doubt prove interesting.

	September, 1877.	September, 1876.
Highest Temperature.....	87° F. on the 2nd	... 91.1 on the 4th
Lowest ,, ...	56° on the 29th	... 54.9 on the 30th
Barometer Maximum.....	30.176 on the 22nd	... 30.189 on the 17th
,, Minimum.....	29.601 on the 16th	... 29.071 on the 17th;
Number of rainy days.....	8	... 17 [typhoon
Amount of rainfall.....	10.13 in.	... 14.13 in.
Most rapid precipitation.	3.26 in. in 5 hours in the thunder storm of the 14th	
Greatest velocity of the wind.....	18 miles an hour on the 4th	... 25 miles an hour ... on the 17th

It would thus appear that there was less rain, less wind, and greater uniformity of atmospheric conditions in September 1877 than in September 1876.

Elsewhere will be found the minutes of the first Asiatic Society's Meeting for the Session 1877-78, and we may undoubtedly congratulate the Society on the success of the inauguration at the Grand Hotel on Saturday last, when Professor Morse delivered a most interesting lecture on the "Early Traces of Man in Japan" to a large and very appreciative audience. We are happy to say that the lecture will be published, and form a valuable addition to the next volume of Transactions of the Society. The subject of the lecture was one which would appeal strongly to any foreign audience here, and was not only, as might have been expected, ably treated by the learned professor, but derived an additional interest from the wonderful aptitude with which the lecturer illustrated his subject by designs in chalk on a black board, convincing his audience without any difficulty that

"The proper study of mankind is man."

That the Japanese are becoming fully alive to the commercial advantage of advertising is shown by one at least of the Exhibitors at the Uyéno Exhibition, where the representative of a Tôkiô silk firm presents foreign visitors to his stall with a slip, neatly printed in English, calling upon the "honourable visitors to the National Exhibition, both from home and abroad," to "lend an ear" to the explanations given regarding the present and past establishment of the firm in question. Then follows a full description of the firm's filature works in the country, though the reader may be rather puzzled to understand what is meant by the statement that a certain plot of land is producing "100,000 sets of mulberry trees which are distributed equally among the farmers belonging to the local Government of Tochigi, without retribution." Full particulars are given of the extent of work performed by this firm and the number of men and women employed in the labour, and the whole concludes with the following disinterested statement, which is a perfect gem in its way, and which we give exactly as it appears:—

Now as to show the importance of silk it scarcely needs any other statement, but simply to say "No one denies it." Since the country has been opened to the foreigners, the art of silk reeling and the trade of manufactured silk have changed and advanced in quality and quantity. However there are still more ground before us, and we have really to exert ourselves.

Not only for our profit but for the general benefit of our country, all of our member have made a great deal of effort in clearing and tilling the ground to cultivate the mulberry trees, in breeding the silk worm, and in reeling the silk.

We are, all the time, anxious to do some goods if possible at least to all our Japanese brothers, if not to all mankind and are ready to sacrifice every thing in possession, if it only will benefit our people. We love our country more than ourselves, that is to say, "We don't love ourselves less, but we love Japan more." But alas! poor merchants only cared for their own profit, and finally brought down the value of our silk. Our member, however, are not and were not those poor people and endevoured much, notwithstanding at all our lose, to rectify such a false state of things and to change the poor condition of the silk trade; and, happy we are to say that "We have, by this time, successed to a certain extent in attaining our objects." In 1876, when His Majesty The Emperor of Japan visited the eastern provinces, we have been very happy noticed by The Emperor and honoured with a present of red and white crape which excited us to make greatest exertions in order to remain worthy of the honour which had been bestowed upon us.

I beg hereby the visitor to spend a few moments in examining the quality of our exhibits which we trust will be found of the finest kind, and after such examination, to favor ourselves more and more with his confidence.

Notwithstanding the mistakes constantly made by the Japanese in their use of the English language,—mistakes not to be wondered at—those natives of this country who indulge in it would seem to have a far better command of it than their neighbours in China who do the same, if we may judge from the following choice specimen. The *Shanghai Courier*, from which paper we extract it, explains that the document is in reality an appeal to steam-ship companies or owners to keep coffins on board their vessels, so that if a Chinese passenger dies on board his body may be reserved for burial on shore with all those rites so dear to Chinamen, rather than be thrown overboard unceremoniously. But without this explanation of the purport of the document in question, it is extremely doubtful if the reader would be able to arrive at its meaning.

MORAL USSAY KEEP FEW COFFEN'S STEAMERS.

As a far the navigate have so many days afraid by sickness on the 2 moon ultimo, the steamer *Amoy* from shanghai to canton a passenger died on board. Foreigner glad to sawing some plank make coffen to cover and kept but some bad smell be out because the plank slight obliged to throw in sea and on the 4 moon steamer *Ningpo* for canton also do same try to think whom no relationer and family sicking not attend death nor put in coffen throw the corpse to the ocean of glant water pity seen by Eyes and huurt the heart goodnesser of canton beg the "Wangweng dong" of the Tung wa Hospital and Siemssen and Co. and c. m. s. n. co. after any vessel from here to shanghai carry ½ coffens for any Gentlemen give so many hundred teals to Tung wa Hospital to manege. But any ports no less goodness men wherefore no do the same and afterwards the vessel for Foochow Teentsen and River ports any steamers previous to kept 1 or 2 good coffen for and don't let those Fishes to pull the Belly so the God will give same as to hold a Bill to got.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* has given an account of the manner in which the *Taihei Maru* escaped capture by the Satsuma rebels, when the troubles first broken out in that province. It appears that while the steamer was lying at anchor in Kagoshima harbour, but with steam up ready to leave, she was boarded by a number of *samurai* who had the design of taking possession of her, but were stopped in their career by the appearance on deck of the foreign captain, armed with an axe, who informed them that he was responsible for the safety of the vessel, and if they persisted in their endeavour to obtain possession of her, he would blow up her boilers and destroy the ship and all on board. The rebels were completely cowed by the undaunted behaviour of this man, and disclaiming all desire to be suddenly launched into eternity, withdrew from the steamer and allowed her to make her way unmolested from the port.

We received notice to-day from the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, that the cable between Singapore and Penang was interrupted.

We regret that press of matter compels us to defer for the present our further remarks on Mr. Longford's Summary of the Penal Codes.

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The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that returns show that throughout the whole country 2,606 persons have been seized with cholera, of whom 1,119 died, 263 recovered, 758 remain under treatment, and the result of 466 cases is unknown.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 15th.

At a meeting of the residents of Tsukiji, Tôkiô, on Saturday afternoon, October 13th, the following gentlemen were constituted a Board of Health, with power to add to their number:—

Henry Faulds, M.D.	Tsukiji,	No. 18.
W. Dönitz, M.D.	„	„ 28.
D. W. Stevens	„	U. S. L'tion.
Captain J. M. Batchelder	„	No. 1.
Charles Hargmeyer	„	„ 41.
J. Winckler	„	„ 41.
J. Clataud	„	„ 33.
Rev. George Cochran	„	„ 4.
Rev. Jas. L. Amerman	„	„ 10.

All communications may be addressed to the Board, care of J. Thompson, Tsukiji, No. 33.

JAS. L. AMERMAN,—Secretary.

The O. & O. Company's steamer *Gaelic* left for San Francisco on Saturday afternoon, taking 334 bales of Silk, 162 of which were shipped from this port, and the following cargo of Tea:—

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other cities.	Total.
Shanghai	119	2,066	2,089	4,274
Nagasaki	—	60	—	60
Hiogo	—	—	3,385	3,385
Yokohama	3,790	935	1,142	5,867
Hongkong	248	—	845	1,093
Total	4,157	3,061	7,461	14,679

According to the *Hôchi Shimbun* 500,000 *yen* are to be devoted to cleaning out the canals in Tôkiô and making them more available for boat traffic. The work is to be commenced next month, and if properly carried out a great boon will be conferred on the residents of the capital.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Lieut.-General Takashima is expected to return here in a day or two.

Both Shimadzu Saburo and his son, the ex-*Daimio* of Satsuma, are expected to visit Tôkiô shortly, and the latter will probably first arrive.

The Kagoshima *Kencho* is to be rebuilt on the same site.

Some disease has broken out in Awomori *ken* among the horses. In a short time more than one hundred horses were affected.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A few officers of the army are to be sent to observe the war now going on between Turkey and Russia.

Four hundred and fifty-eight police men of Tôkiô were promoted in rank on the 11th and 12th instant.

All the troops enlisted among the *samurai* of Chôshiu have been disbanded at Kokura.

Tuesday, 16th.

The Yokohama Racing Association have been compelled to postpone their meeting for a week, as the departure of the American mail would interfere with the dates originally chosen. The time for closing entries has consequently been extended to the 24th instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A person returning from Tosa informs us that about the middle of August much wild discussion was prevalent among the societies in Tosa, some urging that a truce should be entered into between the Satsuma and Government forces; others that the question as to whether the Government or the Satsuma people were right should be settled; others urged that opportunity offered to compel the Government to make some changes in its administration, while others, again, expressed a determination to join whichever side seem most likely to be victorious. The *Risshi-sha* still continues to uphold the cause of the peoples' rights, and its members are most devoted to their principles. Lectures are constantly delivered at public meetings, which are well attended. The people of Tosa say, that as Itagaki did not move in the risings of Yeto or Saigo, he must have determined to spend his life in advocating the cause of the peoples' rights and liberties. The *Seiken-sha* demands a general reform in the Government, but the minds of the members seem to be deeply imbued with feudalism. There is another party called *Oshishi-tô* whose members are vilifying the Government in order to creat discontent. The members of the *Chiuritsu-sha* are determined to assist the Government, so that they are dubbed sarcastically the Government office seekers.

The troops returning by land are to travel ten *ri* per day instead of six, which is their ordinary day's march, on account of the prevalence of cholera.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

There will be an unusually fine display of crysanthemums at Dangozaka, Komagome, Tôkiô, next month.

H. E. Okubo has recovered from his illness, and attended to his official duties again on Saturday last.

Generals Yamagata and Takashima will return on the 16th instant.

The Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, some time ago, requested the Government to send down one million *yen* to be used in relieving the impoverished population, making necessary repairs, etc. Of this sum five hundred thousand *yen* were sent, but on the entry of Saigo into Kagoshima on the 1st of September, the *Kencho* and many other public buildings were destroyed, so that the Governor has now made application for a further 570,000 *yen* to meet the necessary expenses.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

All the members of the *Risshi-sha* who held office in the local Government of Kôchi *ken* have been dismissed, and replaced by the members of the *Churitsu-sha.* More than half of the members of the *Kiôhô-sha* were in the police service of Kôchi *ken*, but as soon as their chief member, Midzuno, was arrested, they all resigned their posts.

A pedestrian named William Gale, of Cardiff, has commenced the hitherto unaccomplished feat of walking 1,500 miles in 1,000 hours at Lillie Bridge Grounds, West Brompton. For some years Captain Barclay's walk of 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours has been considered the greatest on record, but it remains to be seen whether Gale, who is forty-two years of age, stands 5ft. 3½in., and weighs 8st. 10lb., can put this feat in the shade. He recently, at Cardiff, covered 1,000 miles in 27 days 18 hours 44min., so that he commences his London task with very fair credentials. The time occupied in covering the distance will be six weeks less eight hours, finishing on the 6th October at 6 P.M. Although he has had indifferent weather to contend against, he neverthless displays great aptitude for his task, and walks with a fine elastic step, and very fairly.

The Ludgate Circus Offices, occupied by the *Echo* in former days, have been taken by Mr. Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, for his new London daily paper.

Wednesday, 17th.

Official instructions have been given by the Postmaster General to accept Japanese mails for conveyance by P. & O. steamers, which are either sent on board direct by the Imperial Japanese Post Office or forwarded through the British Post Office.

Major General Yamagata, the Minister of War, and Lieut. General Takashima returned from Kiushiu in the *Kokonoye Maru* yesterday. On leaving the vessel for the Admiralty jetty the Kanagawa fort and the *Raiden Kan* fired a salute. The two Generals proceeded to Tôkiô with as little delay as possible.

The German man-of-war *Elizabeth* left the harbour yesterday for a trip to the Bonin Islands.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* says that H. E. Enomoto, Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, is expected to arrive here to-day

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from Hakodate, which would indicate that the journey from Russia has been made viâ Siberia.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The 1st battalion of infantry returned to Tôkiô by the Tôkaidô yesterday. The 2nd battalion is expected to-morrow.

Yesterday, the 16th, was the day appointed for the opening of the *Kuadzoku* School, at which His Majesty the Emperor was to have been present, but on account of the return from the South of His Excellency Yamagata, the Minister of War, the ceremony has been postponed until the 18th instant.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

One thousand and eighty-one police men received on the 15th instant from the Bureau of Police, sums of money to pay their expenses to their respective homes, with a notice that they were disbanded as their services would be no longer required.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

On account of a female servant in the employ of H. E. Mayejima, the Junior Vice-Minister of the Home Department, having been attacked by cholera, H. E. has not appeared at the office since the 13th instant.

The annual allowance of the Bureau of Police has been increased by a sum of eight thousand *yen*, in order to meet the extraordinary expenses caused by special grants made to those members of the force who have returned from service in the South.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The family of Mr. Kitajima Hidetomo, the Governor of Nagasaki *ken*, who died of cholera on the 10th instant, has received the sum of one thousand *yen* in acknowledgement of his services during the war.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Lieut.-Generals Miura and Miyoshi will immediately take charge of the garrisons under their command, without visiting Tôkiô.

Upwards of 233 cases of cholera in Tôkiô were reported from the 18th September to the 11th October, 112 of which proved fatal.

Thursday, 18th.

The native papers announce the death at Osaka, on the 13th instant, of the celebrated actor Bandô Hikosaburo. He was fifty years of age and for a long time had held a high place in his profession at the principal theatres of the capital and provinces, in the opinion of many very nearly rivalling the popular Ichikawa Danjiuro. Bandô's chief accomplishment was the *shosa* or stage dance, and he was an especial favourite with the fair sex. He always held a high character in private life, and was said to have been subject to epileptic fits, which in all probability caused his death.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The *Kanagawa*, *Taihei*, *Sumida* and *Toyoshima Maru* arrived at Shinagawa yesterday with return troops and munitions of war from the South.

The *Kiushiu Maru* is expected to arrive to-day with more troops.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The following sentences have been passed at the Kiushiu Special *Saibansho* at Nagasaki, up to the 29th of last month, on those who were accused of complicity in the Satsuma rebellion:—

To decapitation	10
,, ten years' penal servitude	17
,, seven ,, ,,	6
,, five ,, ,,	16
,, three ,, ,,	83
,, two ,, ,,	424
,, one ,, ,,	203
,, one hundred days'	107
,, seventy ,,	2
,, thirty ,,	2
,, deprivation of rank, etc.	9,197
Acquitted	67
Total	10,134

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Cholera lately spread to such an extent among the miners of the Takashima colliery that several hundred men fell victims to the disease, but such effective sanitary precautions have been taken, that at the present time only five persons there are suffering from the epidemic.

An increase of twenty-eight thousand *yen* is to be allowed in the annual expenditure of the Department of the Imperial Household for the period of fifteen years.

Friday, 19th.

The Am. barque *Annie W. Weston* returned to port early this morning, having met with a severe gale off the Shikoku coast on the 11th. She was on her beam ends for 12 hours, and has damaged much of the cargo of rice she was taking to Europe. Two of her crew died of cholera between the 8th and 11th instant.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* of this morning says that further changes in the *Fu* and *Ken* are contemplated, which will reduce the departmental division of the country into two *Fu* and six *Ken*.

H. M. S. *Kestrel* passed the barque *Kingdom of Sweden* on the morning of the 16th instant, in the latitude and longitude which appears in our shipping report, or about 45 miles to the Eastward of Oosima, so that her arrival may be looked for very shortly. She left London on the 27th May, and has consequently made a tedious passage.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress paid a visit to the Noble's School in Tôkiô early on Wednesday morning, where they were received by H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya and several other members of the Imperial family, the principal Government officials and a large number of the *Kuazoku*. The wives and families of the Nobles were also largely represented. After partaking of refreshment Their Majesties were conducted to the large hall in the building, where the Mikado addressed the *Kuazoku*, congratulating them on having established this school. Following the example which had been set him by his grandfather, Jinkô Tennô, when a school was opened in Kiôto for the instruction of the children of the *Kuge*, His Majesty named the new school the *Gakusho-In*. His Majesty concluded his remarks by recommending special care being paid to the instruction of the girls. Her Majesty the Empress then addressed those present, and expressed her satisfaction at the opening of the school, and that the Mikado had graciously given it a name.

The Director of the School, Mr. Tachibana Taneyasu, suitably replied to both addresses, and expressed his deep sense of the honour done the School by the visit of Their Majesties. The Mikado then presented the school with the sum of 1,000 *yen*, and the Empress also gave 500 *yen*, while Mr. Tachibana received a present of 100 *yen* and a silken robe.

After examining the various parts of the building, luncheon was served, after which Their Majesties were escorted to their carriages by the officials and nobles present, and returned to the palace.

The Empress Dowager visited the school yesterday, and from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. to-day it will also be thrown open to the public.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A letter from Kagoshima, despatched on the 5th instant, says that the country is beginning to resume its former aspect. The town of Kagoshima had been so much destroyed by fire that it was like a plain, but rebuilding is being energetically carried on. The *samurai* and farmers of the Ishiu-in district are holding funeral services for Saigo and the other rebel leaders. At first the Satsuma people showed their hatred of whatever was Imperial, but now they have commenced to behave in a friendly manner towards the Government troops.

It was thought that the rebel leader Ikebe Kichijiurô died with Saigo on Shiroyama, but a telegram despatched from Kagoshima to the Bureau of Police, shortly after mid-night on the 16th instant, says Ikebe was recently killed by the police in the district of Kôriyama.

Sada, a *samurai* of Tosa, arrived at Tôkiô a few days ago, but was immediately arrested by the police.

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According to the return made by the Bureau of Police on the 15th instant, there were forty-three persons attacked with cholera on that day, of whom one died and one recovered. On the 16th there were twenty-six new cases, four deaths and one recovery.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

We hear a rumour that when the capital employed by the National Banks amounts to a certain sum to be hereafter fixed, the Government will prevent the establishment of any new Banks.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Government is about to purchase a piece of land at Senji, Tôkiô, whereon to erect a woollen cloth manufactory.

Saturday, 20th.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Tanais*, with French mails on board to the 9th September, will leave Hongkong to-day at 5 p.m.

The *Hiroshima Maru*, on her arrival yesterday forenoon, was anchored outside of the shipping fully two miles from the shore, and it was some time before her European passengers were allowed to land, and considerably later when the Japanese passengers left the ship. The *Hiroshima Maru* has been selected on several occasions for the unpleasant task of carrying prisoners from Nagasaki, she having a secure compartment in the waist of the vessel which is shut off from all other parts between decks, and from which a staircase leads to the port guards. She brought up yesterday from Nagasaki 207 prisoners, who, when taken on board there, showed unmistakable signs of having been neglected during their confinement—perhaps unavoidably—as most of them were dirty and sickly looking. The space in which they were confined on board is too small for so many, and despite the efforts made by the officers and surgeon to ameliorate their condition, four died, from what we are assured was not cholera, but exhaustion brought on by privations previously endured.

One of the sailors of the vessel, who had been for sometime ill, died at half-past four yesterday afternoon, but at present there is no sickness whatever on board the steamer.

The *Hiroshima Maru* is still lying outside the shipping in a state of semi-quarantine. It is to be hoped that for the future the Government will be able to carry troops and prisoners by transports specially appointed for that service, so that detention to the mail steamers may be avoided as much as possible.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The finest rice in Japan is produced in the provinces of Higo, Harima, and Mino. That from the latter place can be kept in storage for a longer period than any other, and for that reason will be the grain exhibited at the Paris Exhibition.

Her Majesty the Empress Dowager presented the Nobles' School with the sum of three hundred *yen*, when she visited that establishment on Thursday last.

A telegram was received from Bungo on the 17th instant, requesting that some vacine matter should be sent there immediately, as small-pox had broken out in that province.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Iron pipes are to be laid under the sea between Kanagawa and Yokohamafor the purpose of conveying fresh water to the latter place. These pipes are now being made at the Government Iron Works at Akabane, Tôkiô.

The sum of 150,000 *yen* was appropriated to cover the expenses of the Japanese exhibits at the Paris Exhibition next year, but on account of the increase in the number of articles that are to be sent there, this appropriation has been increased by the sum of 33,240 *yen*

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The Miyagi *Kencho* has requested permission of the Government to enlist fifty additional policemen, as the *Ken* is greatly overrun with robbers to the endangerment of the public peace.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Of the 207 rebel prisoners sentenced to hard lahour by the Nagasaki Special *Saibansho*, and who arrived from the South a few days ago, 100 are to be sent to Niigata *Ken*, 53 to Miyagi *Ken*, and 54 to Ishikawa *Ken*.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 14th October, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,674 82
Merchandise, &c.	$1,080.07
Total	$8,754.89

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last week.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,332.43
Merchandise, &c.	$1,024.69
Total	$9,357.12

We have to report some regular "typhoon weather" since our last, though Kobe itself, as has so often been the case before, has escaped the worst of the storm. It was known that a violent gale had raged at Shimonoseki on the 8th, but in Kobe, up to the afternoon of the 10th, there were few signs of any impending great danger; however, before dark, rain began to fall and soon increased to a torrent such as the oldest resident cannot recollect to have seen before, and this lasted with some intermissions and accompanied by some lightning (but little or no thunder) through great part of the night. On Thursday morning there was heavy rain with a rapidly increasing gale—very puffy—from the Eastward and a rapidly falling barometer till about 11.30 a.m., when the wind shewed signs of getting round to the Northwards and the barometer of rising. Soon after noon the sky cleared, the wind went round to N. W. and W. N. W. and continued to blow with much violence during the remainder of the day and at intervals throughout the night. On land we have heard of no damage in Kobe beyond the usual stories of plaster washed off and some injured drains.

From Osaka it will be seen below our correspondent sends us an account of what he was able to observe up there, and we have furthermore a hasty note from an occasional correspondent at Kioto, under date the 11th, stating that on the previous day they had experienced the worst gale since July, 1871. The early part of the storm does not appear to have been felt there with such extreme violence as the North West. The worst of it was over in less than an hour and a half afterwards, when the sky broke up and clouds were coming up from the South West, while the highest clouds were nearly stationary. Several large matsu trees were uprooted in the neighborhood of Kioto and plenty of branches strewed about, but no serious damage in the city had been heard of. The rice, which was partly gathered, was reported uninjured by the very heavy fall of rain.

On the sea there are but few serious casualties as yet to report, though it is far too soon to make up a tale. No accident of any consequence has been reported as happening to the shipping in the harbor, but as the *Saikio-Maru* was known to have left Yokohama at 4 p.m. on Wednesday and the typhoon—for such it undoubtedly was—appeared to be travelling to the North East, no one was surprised that she was some hours late, and there was a general feeling of relief when it was found that the amount of her damages was only the smashing in of the paddle-box guards and some damage to her internal fittings through a large quantity of water being taken on board. The steamer *Strathairly* left Yokohama 30 hours before the mail boat, and as she has not been heard of, gives some cause for anxiety, but she may easily have put in somewhere without any immediate information of the fact reaching Kobe. A breakdown to the telegraph wires near Shimonoseki had been mended about the same time the worst of the blow reached here, but communication remains destroyed between Kobe and Yokohama at the moment of writing. We have heard vague rumors of the loss of a good many junks in the Inland Sea, between here and Shimonoseki, but as it has been asserted, on authority which has made a study of these matters, that the centre of the typhoon must have passed within fifty miles of us, Kobe is certainly to be congratulated, on the whole, on a very lucky escape. The tide was very high at noon, but owing to the direction of wind there was no sea in the anchorage, or the damage would have been much greater; as it was, we have, for a wonder, not even the usual account of injuries to the bund wall to report.

Just before going to press the arrival in port of the *Strathairly* is reported.—*Hiogo News.*

Our Osaka correspondent, under date of yesterday, writes as follows; yesterday (Thursday) we were visited with a furious gale, almost worthy of being called a typhoon. The storm took the boatmen quite by surprise, and a number of cargo boats and junks came driving up the river at railway speed. As several of the former had no one on board at the time they broke adrift, numerous collisions took place and a great quantity of broken timbers came drifting up stream. Several fences were blown down on the Foreign Concession, the streets of which were strewed with branches of trees torn down by the wind. The usual quantity of broken tiles, stove piping and plaster was also sacrificed to "rude Boreas, blustering railer." It is reported that one or more corrugated iron roofs at the Mint took unto itself wings.—*Hiogo News.*

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SPORT IN JAPAN.

IT cannot be denied, we think, that in Japan more than in any other country, the lovers of sport have reason to be dissatisfied with their position. Most of the regulations contained in the licenses do not, it is true, afford any serious ground of complaint. But regulations, harmless in themselves, may be insisted upon in an intolerably vexatious and irritating manner, and those which sportsmen in this country are obliged to submit to, are too frequently sought to be inforced under circumstances which seem to show rather an illnatured hope of catching the foreigner tripping than a vigilant discharge of duty. Instances are known, where the mere fact of carrying a gun has exposed the presumed sportsman, while passing in a *jinrikisha* through the streets of a large town, to the reiterated demands of a succession of over-zealous policemen to produce his license, and to the infliction of a series of most irritating delays while copies were taken, by men more familiar with the truncheon than with the brush, of the permit exhibited. It would be, we should imagine, no difficult matter to issue orders to the police not to ask for the production of licenses in places and at times when shooting was necessarily out of the question; we doubt, indeed, whether the mere carrying of a gun is sufficient to justify the demand, and whether, without some act indicating an intention to shoot, the production of a permit can properly be insisted upon.

The over-zealousness of minor officials results, however, only in a temporary and occasional inconvenience to individuals; the more substantial grievances we are about to notice are felt by all sportsmen—by all true sportsmen at least—and are of a continuous, not of an occasional character. Of these the principal one seems to be the insufficiency of the regulations creating a close season, and the want of vigilance shown in enforcing their observance. At present the shooting season opens in October and is prolonged to the 15th April. The latter date is too advanced in the year for pheasants, for in this country the pairing off of these birds begins earlier than in Europe, and the end of February is the latest period to which the season for them should extend. The above remarks do not apply to duck and wildfowl, nor to snipe and woodcock, which migrate to other parts of the country for the purpose of pairing and may well be shot until the 15th April. Were the close season to begin with March for pheasants as, indeed, so far as most true sportsmen are concerned, it does by voluntary arrangement actually begin, the interests of sport would be greatly benefited, and the generous spirit which has induced a number of gentlemen to attempt to improve the quality and increase the quantity of game in this district by importing foreign varieties, chiefly Shanghai pheasants and Colifornian quail, would meet with a well merited encouragement. The improvement in quality which might be thus effected is striking. The average weight of the Japanese copper pheasant is 2 lbs. 10½ oz., of the green pheasant 2 lbs. 9 oz., and of the Shanghai variety 2 lbs. 8½ oz., while that of the cross between the Shanghai and the green species is, we believe, close upon 3 lbs. The Californian quail have thriven well and multiplied, and young healthy specimens have been brought alive into Tôkiô. How far, if at all, and with what results they have crossed with the native breed, sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine, but it cannot be doubted that their introduction will eventually have a beneficial effect both as to quantity and quality upon the Japanese bird.

It is not, however, sufficient to establish a close season on paper and enforce it exclusively, or almost so, against foreigners. Long after the end of the shooting season and up to the beginning of the summer heats almost, pheasants are to be found openly exposed for sale in the native markets, and the only class of persons against whom the close season is enforced with any vigilance is the small band of foreign sportsmen, consisting of a few dozen men at most (we believe last season not more than forty licenses were granted in this *Ken*, somewhere about thirty of which were to British subjects), the very class against which, with few exceptions, such vigilance is almost unnecessary. This practice of slaying birds wholesale out of season is absolutely ruinous to sport, and if allowed to continue will ere long convert the permits into valueless bits of paper. It would with the greatest ease be put an end to by forbidding the sale of game out of season, and instructing the police to enforce the prohibition, and we trust that the authorities may be induced to issue such regulations, establishing a close season from March for pheasants, and forbidding the sale as well as the killing of these birds after that date, with due provision for their enforcement upon Japanese purveyors and dealers as well us upon foreign sportsmen. The attainment of the end our observations have in view would also be greatly facilitated, if the licenses were annual instead of being issued for the season only, though of course permitting shooting only during the season. Such a change would prevent the great destruction of young birds that is now caused in the summer months by certain indiscriminate sport-spoilers rather than sportsmen, who prowl about the covers in summer and autumn killing everything winged that comes within the reach of their murderous weapons. These gentry, very few of whom we are glad to be assured can lay claim to British nationality, would be effectually restrained from pursuing their unsportsmanlike practices were they subjected to the conditions contained in the licenses throughout the whole year in lieu of the shooting season only. As it is, they are practically, during the summer and autumn months, free from restraint or interference. It is, we believe, contemplated to open the shooting season on the 1st November in place of the 15th October as at present. This would be an extension of the close season at the wrong end; by the 15th October the birds are of vigorous flight and there are no sporting reasons whatever why that date should not be kept to as the beginning of the open season. We have heard it asserted—but we can hardly believe the assertion to be founded on reality—that the Japanese authorities wish to defer the opening of the season to the 1st of November in order to obviate danger to standing crops and harvest-men and women in October from silly or malicious foreign sportsmen. In the first place there is as much harvesting done in November as in October, if indeed not more in the former than in the latter month, and the fear of harm in either month to crops or human beings is simply childish. No doubt firearms are weapons to be used with caution at all times and in all places. But the license fee entirely prevents their use by persons unfit to be trusted with them, and the

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regulations on the licenses expressly forbid shooting in places where injury to crops or persons might be caused, so that only a wilful disregard of these could lead to the results said to be apprehended,—at any time, harvest or other.

The total prohibition of shooting outside of treaty limits we cannot at all understand. The Chinese are by no means distinguished for liberality, but they permit foreigners with proper passports to shoot without restriction of limits. Here, not only are we deprived of all sport outside of the ten *ri* radius, but the ten *ri* limit itself is illiberally construed, and the opposite shores, though much less then ten *ri* from Yokohama, are sacred from the tread of the foreign sportsman. It is of course possible that the Japanese authorities have good reason for the rule, but we have never heard and cannot imagine a single even plausible ground for the exclusion. No abuse of the privileges enjoyed within the ten *ri* can be alleged, for there are hardly any instances of transgression of the license regulations. Last year, we believe, not a single one occurred within this *Ken*. The passport would be a means of identification and a *prima facie* proof of respectability, and a bond or deposit might be required, if deemed necessary, to provide against any expense a transgression of the shooting regulations might involve the local authorities in, for escort of a delinquent to the nearest treaty port. Foreigners would not be more likely to infringe the regulations out of treaty limits than within them, and there are everywhere officials enough to prevent irregular or improper shooting by the few who would be able to avail themselves of the extended privilege. The Japanese Government has, especially of late years, given so many proofs of a desire to act liberally with foreigners, that we are sure its illiberality in this instance is more apparent than real, and is founded upon some misapprehension which a little patient discussion would remove, if stated. It seems an absurdity, that while foreigners are permitted to shoot within the comparatively thickly populated ten *ri* limits, a similar privilege should not be granted them of pursuing game over the desolate hilly country beyond. We earnestly trust that some effort will be made to induce the Government to withdraw this prohibition, at all events so far as—for a commencement and as a trial—the districts of Hakoné, Fuji and Nikkô and the opposite shores of the Bay are concerned. Shooting is a most healthful and inspiriting recreation for men jaded by the worry and wearied by the monotony of Yokohama life, and we cannot think that the Government will persevere in a policy rendering it singular among all the Governments of the world, for a somewhat inhospitable and ungracious curtailment of the enjoyment of the pleasures of sport by foreign residents within its territory.

We hear on all sides the most hopeful reports that all fear of a cholera epidemic is rapidly dying out. The Government deserves credit for the rapidity and energy of measures which it took to meet the emergency.—*Hiogo News.*

From the latest accounts received from Takashima, we are glad to be able to mention that there is little sickness now prevalent, and that no deaths have occurred since the 10th instant. The miners and other labourers are gradually returning to the island, and we hope soon to hear that operations have been resumed with the customary activity.—*Rising Sun.*

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Land Tax.

Précis.

(*"Osaka Nippô," 11th October.*)

Our thirty millions of population live principally on rice and other cereals, and it is therefore clearly evident that those who cultivate the precious grain which sustains the life of the whole nation, should find a return for their labours commensurate with the benefits they confer.

The farmers who cultivate rice, use it for food themselves just as others in Japan do, but are further dependant on the crops they raise and sell in the market, for the various necessities of life which they have to purchase from others. Such being the case, should the price of rice so decline as to be comparatively cheaper than other commodities, the farmers are placed at a great disadvantage.

Let anyone take a walk into the country and he will be able to see the laborious life the farmers lead, especially at present, when they are gathering the rice harvest. Now, although it is true that merchants, artizans and others pay taxes to the Government for the protection which is afforded them by the State, we think that the farmers who produce that which forms the principal revenue of the Government and the food of the people, should be placed at an advantage, rather than a disadvantage, compared with other classes in the Empire.

Up to the time of the Restoration, the land was held by the various territorial magnates, to whom the payment of the taxes in kind was made by the cultivators of the soil without appreciable hardship. But after the Restoration, the payment in kind to the Central Government was inconvenient and expensive, on account of the want of means of transport to the capital and other centres of commerce. The Government therefore decided to abolish the customs of paying the taxes in kind, and demanded instead a payment in cash throughout the country.

But lately agrarian riots have been frequent in different parts of the country, showing that the farmers do not appreciate the benefit the Government meant to confer by the new method of collecting the taxes. And when we consider that this class of men, who are naturally of a most peaceful disposition, have at various times taken up arms, fearless of death, we are led to suppose that they must have substantial grievances.

In the old days, when the Lords of the Provinces knew no will but their own and the farmers were but their slaves, riots occurred amongst the farmers when they were subjected, as they frequently were, to cruel and unendurable treatment. It constantly happened that they were taxed to as great an extent when the crop was a failure as when it was a good one, and their scanty gains extorted from them by force.

But agrarian riots at the present day are due to other causes. The Government, being fully aware that the farmers deserved liberal treatment, issued laws governing the levying of taxes which it was thought would prove most beneficial to those concerned, but, unfortunately, through ignorance of the true intention of the Government, the farmers have erroneously considered that they were hardly treated, and a many cases have broken the peace by disgraceful rioting.

Now although we admit that the present mode of levying the land tax is a great improvement on that of former days, it seems clear that it is not yet all that suits the people. The assessment is certainly lighter than it was in the feudal times, but it is apparently a hardship to the farmers that it must be paid in cash instead of in kind, as has been customary for hundreds of years past. Admitting that a payment in cash is more desirable in a financial point of view, it should yet be borne in mind that customs which have existed for a long time past, cannot, without some disatisfaction, be swept away in a day.

For a few years past only have we been exporting rice to foreign countries, where the grain has hardly yet established a satisfactory position. Our country is not by any means rich, and money itself is scarce. When the time arrives for the payment of the land-tax, the farmers are compelled to take their grain at great incovenience and expense to the few inadequate markets open to them, which are consequently at once overflooded with grain. An immediate fall in price is the result—a fall which makes the return for the rice out of all proportion to its value compared with the cost of other necessities, so that unmerited hardship is inflicted on a very deserving and naturally quiet class, who are thus driven to despair, opposition to the Government, and consequent trouble and even death. It is sad to think that the most industrious labourers in the Empire should thus suffer.

It is true that the Government instituted reforms at the beginning

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of this year with the special object of so reducing the annual expenditure that some relief might be afforded to the agricultural classes, but riots have since occurred, which shows that something further is even yet required to remedy the disadvantageous position of the tillers of the soil, and which we think might be improved without any great trouble.

We would recommend that the farmers should have the option given them of paying the taxes in cash or in kind as suits them best, until such time as Japanese rice has established a recognized position in foreign markets, or until such arrangements can be made that no great fall is experienced in its value at the time that the payment of the tax is due. Should the local Government officials, thus authorized to accept payment in kind, find more grain accumulate on their hands at such times than they could readily sell, the salaries of the officials might be paid in rice, and the remainder gradually disposed of as opportunity offered, and the proceeds forwarded to the Central Government.

Such a course will no doubt entail some trouble at first, and the Government may be accused of vacillation, but when a necessity of this sort arises it is better to act boldly but rightly and challenge criticism, than to continue in wrong and to cause distress to a worthy class, to whom it may be said we owe our very existence.

We therefore urgently advise the Government to adopt our recommendation, which we think is the only way by which it can afford relief to the people and avoid trouble to itself.

How the Prospect of Famine should be met.

("Hôchi Shimbun," 17th October.)

During the ten years of Meiji which have elapsed, the harvests have been on an average fairly good, and no famine has, during that time, threatened us on account of a failure of the crops.

When great drought happens or destructive floods unfortunately occur, the people living on the hills and plains are reduced to roots and grasses to sustain life, while those living on the coast endeavour to derive their sustenance from the sea-weed they gather on the shore, and the privations thereby entailed are indescribable. History relates how often such miserable wretches have died of starvation, and the record fills us with sorrow.

Our intercourse with foreign countries has developed a trade which did not exist in former days, and if we were now threatened with a famine, we could immediately import rice from China, Annam and Siam, or flour from America, and so avert the calamity, so that the distress which would have been certain in the feudal times, would be relieved under our present circumstances. All this is reasonable enough, but it does not follow that we are thereby justified in neglecting to prepare ourselves to meet any impending famine.

At all events, if we were to import rice from foreign countries, the price of it would be higher than the home production on account of the additional cost of transport, so that after all it might be beyond the reach of the poorer classes who would most need it. Such being the case, the difficulty would only be of another nature. It would not be that there was a scarcity of grain in the country, but that, owing to its high cost, it would be out of the reach of the poorer classes. And while it is not impossible that we may be afflicted by a famine in a short time, it is certain that many now think that all such danger is passed, simply because we can obtain supplies from foreign countries, while they never consider that the people may be reduced to such a state of poverty that they may be unable to purchase such imported supplies. It is therefore a matter of vital importance that we should make such preparations among ourselves as are necessary to prepare for such an impending calamity.

It appears to us that such preparation could be best made by collecting rice, wheat, barley, etc, during years of plenty, and storing it against a probable time of famine. At first one would be apt to jump to the conclusion that it would be most advisable to collect large quantities of rice as a reserve stock, or create a reserve of cash, but the latter plan would not be really advisable. For instance, at the time of forming a cash reserve a certain sum of money might be sufficion to purchase one thousand *koku* of rice, whereas during a time of scarcity, the price of rice would rise to such an extent, that the same sum would perhaps only purchase one hundred *koku*. Such being the case, it would be more advisable to collect a reserve stock of grain, but as such grain would not keep for very long, it should be distributed for consumption in the country every two or three years, and replaced by new crop grain. Those who are experienced in such matters say that millet will keep well, so that a large reserve stock of this cereal should always be collected.

Early in the season the want of rain led us to dread a failure of the crops, but subsequent favourable weather relieved us of this anxiety, and the harvest promises to be a good one, so that the people generally are benefited. No inconvenience would therefore be caused if the collection and storage of grain as a reserve were commenced this year. But as the Government still persists in demanding the payment of the land-tax in cash instead of in kind, the farmers will probably complain that, owing to their having had to sell their rice at great depreciation in an overstocked market caused by the present mode of levying the tax, their produce has barely realized sufficient to pay the taxes, and quite precludes their laying aside any grain for storage against bad times to come.

In our opinion this clearly demonstrates that the Government should institute at once some reform in the mode of collecting the land-tax.

SOME OTHER CHAPTERS OF JAPANESE HISTORY.

YUI-NO-SHÔSETSU.

When Toyotomi Hideyoshi, better known by the name of Taikô Sama, had completed the victories which gave him absolute power over the entire Empire of Japan, and had retired to his castle at Osaka to enjoy his well earned repose, it was his desire that the people of his birthplace, the district of Aichi in the province of Owari, should come and settle in the wealthy city where he had taken up his residence and there pursue their several callings. Among the many who came was a certain dyer, named Yoshida Jiyemon, who was honoured with all the work required by the Court of Hideyoshi. This was in the years of Tenchô (1573-91).

On the death of Hideyoshi in the 8th month of the 3rd year of Keichô (1598), one of his five chief ministers, Ishida Mitsunari, made preparations at his castle of Sawayama, (now Hikone) to commence hostilities against Tokugawa Iyeyasu, who was also one of the principal ministers under Hideyoshi. The dyer Jiyemon went to the castle of Ishida, to dye cloths for the various banners and screens; but the castle shortly after falling into the hands of Iyeyasu, he with the rest was taken prisoner. On its being discovered, however, that he had taken no part in the fight, he was released. Deprived of his patron, Jiyemon wandered about from place to place and at last settled down in the post town of Yui in the district of Fuji in the province of Suruga. As he was an industrious and skilful workman, he soon laid by a little money, and finding that he was in a position to marry, he took to himself a wife, by whom he had a child born on the 1st of the 5th month of the 10th year of Keichô (1605), and whom he called Fujitarô. In the following year, however, the mother died.

Now from his earliest years Fujitarô showed a great love for anything of a military nature. When only five or six years old, it was his delight, when he could obtain his father's permission, to get a number of playmates and go with them to the bank of the river, and there constructing castles and fortresses, to carry on a mimic warfare, he invariably assuming the command. Jiyemon's wish, however, was that his son should become a priest, and at the age of seven Fujitarô was accordingly sent to a neighbouring temple called Seikô-ji, to be initiated into the profession. Hitherto the boy had only shown his aptitude for warlike sports, but now he showed that he was also possessed of extraordinary powers of memory. One day, shortly after his arrival at the temple, there was a debating assembly held at which some two hundred priests were present. Fujitarô listened attentively to all that went on, and that night astonished his guardian, the priest of the temple, by repeating to him the different views that had been expressed by the various priest, on the subject under discussion.

There happened to be living with the priest at this time a certain friend of his, a *rônin* named Takamatsu Hambei, who was an experienced soldier and an accomplished scholar in Chinese literature. Under his tuition the priest accordingly placed Fujitarô, and in both branches of learning his progress was equally rapid and astonishing.

In the 19th year of Keichô (1614) Iyeyasu came marching through the province of Suruga at the head of an army,

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on his way to Osaka to wage war against the son of Hideyoshi and his followers. Certain old men in the village expressed great doubts whether Iyeyasu would be successful, as the Castle of Osaka was known to be the strongest in the country and was garrisoned by near upon a hundred and seventy thousand men. This was said in the hearing of Fujitarô who told the old gossips that they had better be going about their business of planting carrots instead of talking such nonsense. The men were angry at those remarks from a boy, but Fujitarô said, "No castle, however "strong, nor garrison however numerous, can stand long if "their commanders are incompetent and fools." And this saying of the boy's proved true, for in the following year the Osaka troops were utterly defeated, and the son of Hideyoshi in despair committed *seppuku*.

One day Fujitarô asked his teacher what kind of man Hideyoshi had been. Hambei told him that he was nothing but the son of a farmer in the Aichi district, and that it was only by his abilities, his wisdom and his valour that he had been able to become the ruling power of the Empire. This set Fujitarô thinking, that though he was but a dyer's son, yet if he possessed the mental power of Hideyoshi there was no reason why he should not attain equally as eminent a position as that renowned warrior. Feeling that he needed to ally himself, at least by name, to some noble ancestry, he asked Hambei whom he considered the greatest general that Japan had produced. Hambei replied that Kusunoki Masashige was certainly entitled to that position, inasmuch as he combined the qualities of wisdom, valour and mercy. So Fujitarô, because he had been born in the village of Yui, called himself Yui Minbunosuke Tachibana-no-Shôsetsu, this making his family name the same as that of the illustrious general.*

Shortly after this Jiyemon was siezed with a fatal illness, and as he lay on his death bed he sent for Fujitarô—now called Shôsetsu—and said to him, "As I am about to "die, I leave with you a precious heirloom which has been "in my family for many generations, having come to me from "my brother Jirobei, who was a skilful fencer." He then produced a famous classical Chinese work in eight volumes, on the art of war and military tactics, and gave them to his son as his parting gift. He also requested that in seven days after his death the boy's head might be shaved and that he should be devoted to the priesthood, so that by his holy life he might atone for the sins of his ancestors and appease their spirits, and he earnestly desired of the priest to see that his instructions were carried out.

To the astonishment of all, however, Shôsetsu, three days after the death of his father, suddenly became deaf and dumb. His guardian the priest took him to all the doctors of the village, but their remedies, instead of being of any service, only seemed to made him worse. He seemed to have completely lost his senses. He teased and struck the priest's child until it was nearly mad; he destroyed the sacred relics in the temple; he placed himself upon the alter among the holy idols of Bhudda, and so conducted himself that the good people of the village were grieved at the sad change in one who had been noted for his good qualities and great promise, and looked upon him as one stricken by the curse of the Gods. Be that as it may, his conduct became so uncontrollable that the priest was forced to send him away from the temple, and place him under care of his uncle, a man named Seibei, who was a blacksmith by trade. After Shôsetsu had remained some twenty days in Seibei's house, his madness seemed to depart, but he still remained deaf and dumb. When the weather was fine he made the household understand that he wanted his midday meal prepared for him, and off he would go into the country, and return no more until nightfall. But to this Seibei made no objection, for he could be made to render no service in the house, and this was the only way to keep him out of mischief. This state of things lasted for five years, when one day Shôsetsu coming to his uncle's side, astonished him by saying, "Uncle Seibei, "it was my father's dying request that I should, seven "days after his death, have my head shaved and become "a priest. Now having heard stories of the great Hide-"yoshi from Hambei, my teacher at the temple, I deter-"mined that I would attempt to rival the deeds of that "hero, the more so that I detested the priesthood. For "this reason I have for five years pretended to be deaf "and dumb, while I have been living under your roof. "But you must not think that I have been wasting these "precious years. While I have gone out into the country "daily, it has not been for the purpose of fishing or idly "spending my time. I have been learning to swim, to "run, to jump, with bamboo stick I have been acquiring "the knowledge of fencing and spear exercise. I "have learned to ride on horses left by the farmers "in the fields, and every leisure moment I have em-"ployed in studying the books presented to me by my "father on his death bed. I have also observed the "country and its natural advantages in time of war. I "now intend to go on a *musha-shigiyô*† for a period of five "years, and learn all the arts of fencing and other military "qualifications from such good masters as I shall meet "during my wandering." With much reluctance his uncle gave him permission to follow his desires, and bidding him farewell gave him a fine sword as a parting gift.

The first steps that Shôsetsu took after leaving his uncle's house was to pay a visit to a neighbouring shrine, and after having performed his devotions, he wrote on a neighbouring cherry tree the following words:

"Never again shall here my vows be paid,
Unless in richest silks I come arrayed."

He then proceeded into the province of Kawachi; visited the birth place of Kusunoki Masashige, and also his castle on the Honzô-yama, which the great general, with but comparatively few men, had successfully defended against the overwhelming forces of Hôjô, numbering a host of many thousands. Thence he went to the famous temple dedicated to Hachiman at Tsuboi, and at the root of a large pine tree at the back of the temple he buried a banner resembling the one Masashige had used, together with a family record of the great warrior which Shôsetsu had made out when he was twelve years old. This he placed in a strong box with the characters Kusunoki Kawachi Hanguan Tachibana-no-Masashige. Then leaving Kawachi he came into the provinces of Kaga and Echizen.

One evening as he was passing through a place on the sea coast called Sabai, he found himself benighted, and was therefore compelled to enter a temple for a night's rest. Before he fell asleep some one came to the shrine, and having prayed and made an offering, went away. Anxious to see what the stranger had offered, Shôsetsu arose and found that a freshly severed head had been placed before the altar. He took it up and hid it, and then went away into a corner of the temple to rest. Without the moon was shining brightly, but the interior of the shrine was buried it pitchy obscurity. Shortly after the stranger returned, and finding the head that he had offered was no longer where he had placed it, commenced to search for it or hands and knees over the floor of the temple. Shôsetsu, making no sound, remained crouched in his corner. At last the stranger approached the spot where he was, and touching him with his hands commenced feeling him to see if he were a being. Shôsetsu bore the inspection without a movement for a moment or two, but finally unable to restrain himself any longer, he burst into a loud laugh. The astonished stranger hurriedly demanded who he was and what was his business in the temple, and both went out into the moonlight. Shôsetsu then told him that his name was Yui, that he was a descendant of the famous Kusunoki Masashige, and that he was now travelling on *musha shigiyô*. In reply to the inquiries of Shôsetsu, the stranger replied that he was a *rônin*, formerly a retainer of the house of Hôjô, by name Kanai Hambei. Shôsetsu then asked him for what reason he had offered the head. He replied that he himself was also on *musha shigiyô* and that the head was in pursuance of a vow, to make *kubi tsuka*‡. Shôsetsu at once challenged him, saying,

* Kusunoki Masashige was descended from the ancient and famous family of Tachibana, hence the boy's wish to called by that name.

† In those days it was the custom of a young men who wished to become famous as soldiers to travel through the country and take lessons in fencing and military accomplishments from all famous masters. They sometimes assisted those who were engaged in carrying out any *rendatta*, but their principal object was to excel in all those qualities most admired in a *samurai*.

‡ In those days the most reckless of the young *samurai* would sometimes take an oath before a certain God that they would cut of the head of a man in each of the sixty-four provinces of Japan, while or their *musha shigiyô*. These heads they buried under small mounds in each province in order to propitiate the God, and cause them to become famous warriors. Hence the term *kubi tsuka*,—head mound.

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"We are both pursuing the same end, the attainment of military skill; let us see which is already the better man." The challenge was at once accepted and each drew his sword. There they stood face to face, these two youths, the bright moonlight flashing on their skilfully wielded blades, whose clashing alone disturbed the silence of the lonely place. For several minutes the combat waged desperately, when at last Hambei, receiving a slight wound, lowered his sword and said, "Sir, I yield the victory to "you. I am by a great deal your inferior. In future I "shall consider myself as your pupil and retainer." Shôsetsu at once put up his sword saying, "Now we must "go each his separate way, but some day or other we shall "meet again in Yedo." Thus they parted.

Shôsetsu now made his way southward and went to Shikoku. Thence he crossed to Kiushiu and went on to the island of Amakusa, everywhere taking lessons in fencing from whatever famous masters of the art he might meet, or trying his skill against all who had achieved distinction in swordmanship. After a while, crossing again to the main land, he went to the province of Kii, and made the acquaintance of Sekiguchi Hayato, in the castle town of Wakayama, who was the most renowned fencer in the whole province. Shôsetsu lost no time in having a trial with him, and succeeded in holding his own against him. Hayato accordingly engaged him as his chief assistant, and by the time he had held that position for a year or two, his fame became so great that the Lord of the Province desired to enrol him as one of his retainers. On account of some jealous interference, however, the intentions of the Prince were frustrated, and Shôsetsu, leaving Wakayama, turned his steps northward. As he was passing across the plain of Awano in the Province of Mino, he met a young man dressed as a *komusô*.§

Entering into conversation with each other, Shôsetsu proposed that they should sit down on a stone by the wayside for a while and rest. There not being room for both on the stone, the young *komusô* with his left hand bent over a young tree which grew by the road side and rested himself upon it, while he related his history, which was briefly that he was a *rônin* from Osaka named Katô Ichiyémon, whose father had been killed by Sakai Sanuki-no-Kami, but as this man now held the office of regent (Tairô) of the Shôgun, he had been unable to avenge his father's death. At one time, when Sakai went as representative of the Shôgun to preside at a festival at the Temple of Zôjôji in Shiba, where only women were permitted to be present, he had disguised himself as a woman, and gone to the festival with the intention of avenging his father's death by slaying his murderer, but he had been discovered and barely escaped with his life. His intention now was to perfect himself in swordmanship during his travels through the country, and to seize the first favourable opportunity of accomplishing his revenge.

Shôsetsu was in no slight degree moved by what the youth told him, and said, "I see that you are no ordinary "man. What you do is right and just in thus pursuing the "object of your revenge. I, too, have certain wishes to fulfil. "Let us have a bout in fencing and see how we stand "in respect of skill. He that wins shall be master, and "he that loses shall be follower, but however the match "may result we will both promise to assist each other in "accomplishing our plans." Ichiyémon agreed to this, and breaking branches from the tree to serve in the place of swords they set to. Shôsetsu overcame his adversary, and the latter acknowledging himself his follower they travelled on together for three days, when Shôsetsu being informed by his companion that a certain Kusunoki Fuden, a lineal descendant of the hero Kusunoki Masashige, was the most famous military tactician of the day, they parted company, promising to resume their acquaintance at Yedo on some future day.

Shôsetsu pursuing his journey northward, was passing over Iyahiko-yama, when he was attacked by a band of robbers numbering some seven or eight men. Shôsetsu managed to disarm five of them, without however doing them much harm, when they begged for mercy, which was granted them. One of their number then stepped forward and said, "My name is Kumagai Saburobei. I was "formerly a retainer of the House of Takeda, the *Daimio* "of Kai, but I am now a *rônin* and the chief a band of "highwaymen, who number three hundred and eighty." Shôsetsu advised them all to return to some honest calling, and proceed to Yedo, where he promised to find employment for them all.

Shôsetsu then set out for Yedo, where on his arrival he immediately called upon Kusunoki Fuden, the famous military professor of whom Ichiyémon had told him, at his residence at Ushigome, and found that he had about three thousand pupils, many of whom were sons of *Daimios*, and *samurai* of influence and position. He introduced himself, saying, "I am Yui Shôsetsu of such "and such a province, and having heard of your great "fame during my travels, I have for some years past "been desirous of being numbered among your pupils, and "hence on my arrival in the capital, have I come at once "to apply for any vacant position, however humble, to "which you may be pleased to appoint me." Fuden replied that no one could remain in his house without a surety, but that if it pleased him to do so, he might remain under his for roof a few days and rest from the fatigues of his journey. Shôsetsu, determined to let no opportunity slip, gratefully accepted the offer, and did whatever was required of him in the most diligent and skilful manner. So much so, indeed, that by the time he had been a week in the house, Fuden, recognising his splended abilities, told him that he might remain in his school, and that he would in his case waive the question of surety.

Shôsetsu therefore applied himself to his studies with extreme deligence, so that in a few years he surpassed his master's most famous pupils. During that time Fuden introduced him to most of the *Daimios* and *samurai* of rank, informing them that Shôsetsu was equal in all respects to himself both in literature and in warlike accomplishments, and that henceforward their sons could receive their lessons from him. Indeed, in a short space of time the impression became general that Shôsetsu was superior to his master.

(To be continued.)

§ This was a kind of fraternity in Japan, the members of which were distinguished by wearing deep hats reaching down to the chin, so that the face of the wearer could not be distinguished. They were mostly *samurai* in search of some enemy, and thus their peculiar headdress served to protect them against detection by the foe whose life they sought. The *komusô* were also provided with fifes, and on meeting each other exchanged recognition by a few notes on the instrument. A want of knowledge of the meaning of such notes was held to be proof of inferiority.

For the third time within two months we have to notice the effects of the flood tide coming up with a bore. In the first the *Glenroy* got adrift, and did serious damage to the P. & O. S. *Hindustan*; in the second, on Sunday, 9th September, the *Loudoun Castle* broke from her moorings at the P. & O. buoy, fortunately only just shaving the *Gleneagles*, and was then brought up with her own anchor; and the third time was yesterday afternoon, Sunday, the 7th instant, when the *Glenartney*, which was moored at the same buoy as that to which the *Glenroy* had been previously, similarly broke adrift, and although she immediately let go her anchor, it failed to bring her up. A tug quickly came to her assistance, but could do nothing against the strength of the tide, and the huge vessel, nearly laden with a cargo of tea, was driven towards the Hongkew Associated Wharves. Moored to the wharf was the Holt's line steamer *Ulysses*, and ahead of her the French mail steamer *Ava*. The *Ulysses* had some cargo boats alongside, against which the *Glenartney* drifted, and two of them were sunk. Four of the men on board of them are believed to have been drowned. The *Glenartney* then ran into the *Ulysses* doing considerable injury, and then swung against the *Ava* doing some damage to her stern. She was, however, brought up here, and made fast. On the turn of the tide two tugs took her in tow, and she anchored below the shipping. It is remarkable that on each of these occasions a Glen steamer is mentioned, but neither of them received much damage. These particulars we have collected from various sources; but we regret to say that the chief officer of the *Glenartney* to whom our reporter applied, was not one of them. We would suggest to that gentleman, that there are times in the lives of seafaring men, when the press is useful to them, and the *Glenartney* and its officers are among those who have lately felt the benefit of it.—*Shanghai Courier.*

A forcible illustration of the inconvenience arising from the Woosung bar is afforded in the case of the British ship *Taitsing*, Captain R. G. Johnston. She left Nagasaki on the 7th ult., and arrived at the Red Buoy on the 14th ult., where she was detained for nine days, owing to insufficiency of water for her to cross the bar. This is no isolated case, for few vessels are able to enter without being delayed for a longer or shorter time at Woosung.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

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REPORT ON THE FINANCES OF JAPAN, BY MR. MOUNSEY, SECRETARY TO H. M.'s LEGATION.

(Continued.)

Ministry of Public Instruction.—Letters and learning came to Japan from China and Corea in very remote times, mention being made in Japanese annals of scholars from both these countries being brought over to impart a knowledge of the Chinese language, and books to the Mikado's Court as early as A.D. 300. The object of education was not, however, either at that period, during the dark ages, or under the régime of the Shôguns, the diffusion of knowledge amongst all classes of the people. It tended only to the preparation by means of special training, of a sufficient number of men to carry on the Government service. Thus, though the Shôguns and many of the great Daimios founded and maintained educational institutions of a high order, these were designed solely for the use of the Samurai class. The children of the common people were not admitted to Government schools, and all the education they received was at private schools or from private teachers. In spite of this exclusion, a very large proportion of the merchants, farmers and artizans are said to have been able to read, write, and keep their accounts.

Under the Government of the Restoration, the diffusion of knowledge of all kinds, amongst all classes of the people, was early recognised as essential to the advance of the country, and all the schools, both the old ones, which have been reorganized to suit the new system of education, now universal throughout the Empire, and the new ones, which have been and are being added to their number, are now open to scholars from all classes of society on equal terms.

The Ministry of Public Instruction was established in 1871, and the last report issued by it is for the year 1874. From it I extract the following data and figures :—

For educational purposes the Empire is divided into seven districts, and in these there were in the year referred to 20,017 elementary schools, an increase of 7,459 over the number open in 1873, 32 middle schools, 53 normal schools, 91 foreign language schools, and 2 Government colleges for special sciences.

The total number of pupils in these establishments was 1,730,179, 1,312,141 male, and 418,038 female, or 5·15 per cent. of the total population. This percentage is no doubt a small one, but if the increase in the number of pupils in 1874 as compared with 1873 viz., 568,966, is maintained for a few years, Japan will in this respect soon be on a level with the most advanced European nations.

The quality of the tuition being a subject beyond the limits of this report, I confine myself to remarking in regard to it that all special sciences are taught in foreign languages. Medical science is taught in German, but the report states that in future English, which has been used for all the other sciences, will eventually be substituted for it.

Of the 103 foreign instructors employed by the Ministry of Public Instruction 45 (40 male and 5 female) are English, 19 (17 male and 2 female) American, and the remainder are German 22, French 14, Russian 1, Swiss 1, and Chinese 1.

The total expenditure on elementary schools in 1874 was 639,055*l.* of which 216,169*l.* was raised by voluntary contributions, 291,722*l.* by School District rates, and 60,320*l.* by school fees. The Government aid to these schools was 60,000*l.*, and it also expended 128,628*l.* during the same year on the colleges and higher schools, as well as a considerable sum on the education of young men in Europe and America.

This Ministry employs 170 officials.

Ministry of Public Worship has 108 officials.

Ministry of Public Works is divided into seven Departments for Mines, Railways, Telegraphs, Lighthouses, Mechanics, Mechanical Science, and Repairs; and employs 889 officials.

Ministry of Justice, inclusive of the Central Tribunals at Yedo, has a staff of 1,370 persons.

There are 23 Provincial Courts in the country. Appeals from them can be carried in the first instance to one of the four High Courts at Yedo, Ozaka, Nagasaki, and Miyagi, and finally to the Supreme Court of Justice which sits at Yedo.

Ministry of the Imperial Household, 292 officials.

From the foregoing it appears that in nine of the ten Ministries (the last published list of officials does not contain those of the Ministry of Marine) there were up to January last, 6,039 officials, enjoying salaries varying from 960*l.* to 30*l.* per annum. The employment of such a large body of men in this way was probably one of the consequences of the Restoration. It was then found necessary to reward those who had fought in its favour, and this was at the time the easiest manner of doing so. Everyone was aware that there were far more hands in the Ministries than were needed for the work, and it is quite possible that the Ministers were only awaiting an opportunity to reduce their numbers when the Mikado's Decree of January 4, reducing the land tax to 2½ per cent., and the revenue by 8,000,000 yen, rendered this measure absolutely imperative. A curtailment of expenditure of a similar amount was ordered at the same time, and in consequence of this order, all the officials of all the Departments were dismissed, and only a portion of them re-appointed. I have not been able to ascertain the extent of the reduction, but there is no doubt that is has been very considerable.

Colonization Department.—This Department was established in 1871, primarily for the purpose of developing the resources of the island of Yezo, and secondly, for that of improving agriculture throughout the Empire by the introduction of foreign crops, stock, implements, and fruit trees.

Previous to 1862, the island of Yezo appears to have been a sort of *terra incognita* to the Japanese of Nippon. They had, it is true, carried on mining operations there at intervals from remote times, as long indeed as 620 years ago, but they knew little or nothing of the general resources of the island. In the above-mentioned year a preliminary survey of it was made by a foreign Engineer and geologist, engaged for the purpose by the Shôgun, but nothing further seems to have been done until 1871. The survey was then recommenced and was continued until the close of 1875.

From the reports of the surveyors, published by the Department, it appears that Yezo contains 35,739 square miles, and that it is very sparely inhabited, the principal part of the population being Ainos,* or "Hairy Men," who are supposed to be the last remnants of the aborigines of Japan, and who are described as a muscular, active race, docile and gentle, and living by hunting and fishing. The island contains coal, silver, sulphur, gold, and other minerals. The three first might, it is said, produce a considerable revenue, if properly worked, but the richest veins of gold appear to have been exhausted.

Besides its mineral resources, the island possesses petroleum wells, large forests of excellent timber, and a fertile soil, especially adapted to the growth of wheat, barley, and hemp crops, whilst the rivers and adjacent seas abound in salmon, cod, herrings, sardines, &c., and the sea otter. The climate, which is said to be healthy, is considerably colder than that of Nippon, and the winters are rigorous.

The Colonization Department has fixed the capital of Yezo at a place called Sapporo, which appears to be a well-chosen site, and has connected it, by means of a waggon road ninety miles in length, with the Bay of Mororan, where there is said to be excellent anchorage. About 100 miles of road have been made in other parts of the island. It has also established model farms and nursery gardens in Nippon, where foreign stock, grasses, fruit trees, &c., are acclimatized before being sent on to Yezo, and where scientific farming and the construction and use of European agricultural implements are taught.

A long time will, however, probably elapse before the island becomes a valuable property for Japan or its revenues cover the expenditure of the Colonization Department. For the inhabitants of Nippon show great reluctance to emigrating to it, and, according to the state-

* The census of 1872 gives the entire population at 163,668,—63,031 males and 60,637 females.

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ments of the surveyors, the Department has not yet attempted to counteract this reluctance by offering land on liberal terms. The fisheries, which if properly regulated might no doubt be a source of much wealth to the island, are now farmed out to Japanese, chiefly resident in Nippon, to the prejudice of the settlers, and the fish is cured in such a manner that it is unfit for any but the Chinese and Japanese markets.

Land Tax Reform Office was instituted in 1873 for the reassessment of the Land Tax.

Administration of the three Fus and thirty-five Kens.—The Fus are the cities of Yedo, Kiôto, and Osaka, and the Kens are the districts into which the Empire was divided for administrative purposes soon after the restoration.

There were originally sixty-eight Kens, but the number was reduced to thirty-five early in 1876, and a further reduction to twenty-three is spoken of. Each Fu and Ken is administered by a Governor and Vice-Governor appointed by the Mikado.

Police.—The entire police force of the Empire numbers 18,473 men; of these 6,000 are stationed at Yedo, 895 at Kiôto, and 606 at Osaka, the remaining 10,972 being distributed in the thirty-five Kens. The force at Yedo is maintained at the above strength, because, being the seat of the Central Government, bodies of men can be most easily detached thence to any part of the country where their services may be required.

The Shintô Shrines of Isé and other Shintô temples supported by central and provincial Governments.—The Shrines of Isé, a province about 200 miles south-west of Yedo, have the same importance in the eyes of Japanese as has Mecca in those of Mahommetans. Thousands of pilgrims annually flock to these shrines to purchase the charms against disease and misfortune of all sorts, which are there sold by the priests and are considered more efficacious than those dispensed at any other temple in the Empire.

Reconstruction of the Imperial Palace.—The Mikado's Palace at Yedo having been destroyed by fire in 1874, it has been decided to build a new one for His Imperial Majesty. The entire cost is estimated at 200,000*l*, and the construction of it is to be spread over five years.

The remaining items of expenditure either explain themselves or will be referred to in Part III of this report.

PART II.—*The National Debt.*

The uprooting of old institutions and the substitution in their stead of new governing and administrative bodies and forms, appear to have had one trait, at least, in common in all countries of the world; they have always resulted in the creation or augmentation of National Debt.

Japan has been no exception to the rule, though to a much smaller extent than is generally supposed.

During the feudal times the Shôguns and a great majority of the Daimios issued paper money of all sorts and values, even for sums as small as one-fifth and one-tenth part of a cent., which circulated within the limits of their respective provinces. In theory, this paper money was convertible; in practice, the issuer seldom held himself responsible for the payment of its equivalent in coin.

Soon after its establishment, the Central Government abolished these various currencies and substituted for them a uniform paper currency, handing over to each "Han," as the provinces were then called, a quantity of the new paper money, proportionate, more or less, to the amount formerly in circulation, and to its supposed wants. At the same time the Government assumed the responsibility of the debts which the Shôguns and Daimios had contracted during their administration of affairs.

The amount of these debts and the amount of paper money issued by the Shôguns and Daimios may consequently be said to have formed the national debt of Japan up to 1868; and the difference between the sum total of this debt in the year first mentioned and the sum total of the debt at the present day will show, to a great extent, the price which the Japanese have paid for the changes which have taken place in their Government and country during the last nine years.

The accompanying table contains the official statements of the debt, as published with the estimates of the last four and a half years. I insert the statements for the years 1873 and 1874, as well as that for the first six months of 1875, principally because they show even more clearly than do the estimates to which they are appended, the crude ideas regarding finance entertained at the time of their publication.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT.

ESTIMATES OF 1873.

	Yen.	£
Internal Debt, bearing interest.	13,755,873	2,751,176
Ditto, not bearing interest.....	12,718,478	2,543,695
Total	26,474,351	5,294,871
Of this total this and last year's instalments have been paid...	758,700	151,740
Balance	25,715,651	5,143,131
Foreign Debt.....	5,509,050	1,101,810
Total.....	31,224,701	6,244,941

ESTIMATES OF 1874.

	Yen.	£
Internal Debt, 4 per cent.....	11,237,750	2,247,550
Ditto, 6 per cent.....	1,580,200	316,040
Ditto, not bearing interest.....	9,232,553	1,846,510
Total.....	22,050,503	4,410,100
Amount to be paid in year ending December 31, 1874.....	249,223	49,844
Balance, Dec. 31, 1874...	21,801,280	4,360,256
Foreign Debt, 9 per cent.	3,859,592	771,918
Ditto, 7 per cent.	11,712,000	2,342,400
Ditto, not bearing interest	1,515,000	303,000
	17,086,592	3,417,318
Amount to be paid in year ending December 31, 1874	2,003,000	400,600
Balance, Dec. 31, 1874...	15,083,592	3,016,718
Internal Debt	21,801,280	4,360,256
Foreign Debt	15,083,592	3,016,718
Total	36,884,872	7,376,974
This sum, minus estimated reserve fund, on Dec. 31, 1874,	21,029,841	4,205,968
Leaves uncovered debt...	15,855,031	3,171,006

ESTIMATES OF 1875—(January 1 to June 30.)

	Yen.	£
Internal Debt, 4 per cent..	12,048,750	2,409,750
Ditto, 6 per cent.....	2,213,550	442,710
Ditto, 8 per cent.....	5,868,725	1,173,745
Total.....	20,131,025	4,026,205
Ditto, not bearing interest.....	10,092,532	2,918,506
	30,223,557	6,044,711
Amount payable in half year...	606,833	121,366
Balance, January 1, 1875.	29,616,724	5,923,345
Foreign Debt, 9 per cent.....	3,491,152	698,230
Ditto, 7 per cent.....	11,712,000	2,342,400
	15,203,152	3,040,630
Amount payable in half year...	722,240	144,448
Balance, January 1, 1875.	14,480,912	2,896,182
Internal Debt.....	29,616,724	5,923,345
Foreign Debt.....	14,480,912	2,896,182
Total	44,097,636	8,819,527

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CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Old currency notes	32,357,153	6,471,430
Demand promissory notes.....	1,722,508	344,502
Han and Ken promissory notes.	4,654,616	930,923
Frankfort new currency notes..	57,207,174	11,441,435
Total.....	95,941,451	19,188,290
Grand total.....	140,039,087	28,007,817
Minus estitmated reserve fund in 1875.....	22,074,864	4,414,973
Uncovered debt.....	117,964,222	23,592,844

ESTIMATES OF 1875-76.—(July 1 to June 30.)

Statement of Public Debt on July 1, 1875.

	Yen.	£
Internal Debt, 4 per cent.....	12,041,564	2,408,313
Ditto, 6 per cent.....	2,238,550	447,710
Ditto, 8 per cent.....	8,686,950	1,737,390
Total	22,967,064	4,593,413
Ditto, not bearing interest.....	10,037,785	2,007,557
	33,004,849	6,600,970
Paper money in circulation.....	94,803,819	18,960,764
Total Internal Debt.....	127,808,668	25,561,734
Foreign Debt, 9 per cent	3,003,152	600,630
Ditto, 7 per cent.....	11,477,760	2,295,552
Total of Foreign Debt.....	14,480,912	2,896,182
Grand total, Internal and Foreign Debt.....	142,289,580	28,457,916
Minus reserve fund.....	24,416,257	4,883,251
Ditto, in fus and kens.....	536,075	107,215
Loans for industrial and charitable purposes, to be refunded to Government.....	12,594,889	2,518,978
	37,547,221	7,509,444
Uncovered debt.....	104,742,359	20,948,472

ESTIMATES OF 1876-77.

Statement of Public Debt on July 1, 1876.

	Yen.	£
Internal Debt, 4 per cent.....	11,801,750	2,360,350
Ditto, 6 per cent.....	2,238,550	447,710
Ditto, 8 per cent.....	16,641,850	3,328,370
	30,682,150	6,136,430
Ditto, not bearing interest.....	10,032,720	2,006,544
Total.....	40,714,870	8,142,974
Paper money in circulation.....	94,054,731	18,810,946
Total Internal Debt.....	134,769,601	26,953,920
Foreign Debt, 9 per cent.....	2,928,000	585,600
Ditto, 7 per cent.....	11,227,123	2,245,424
Total Foreign Debt.....	14,155,123	2,831,024
Grand total, Internal and Foreign Debt.....	148,924,724	29,784,944
Minus reserve fund.....	28,341,416	5,668,283
And loans repayable to Government.....	9,382,485	1,876,497
	37,723,901	7,544,780
Uncovered debt.....	111,200,823	22,240,164

With regard to the first of these statements, it is only necessary to remark that all mention of the rate of interest payable on the debt, as well as of the amount of paper currency in circulation, is omitted, and that the foreign debt there referred to is a loan raised in London in 1871 for the construction of the railway from Yokohama to Yedo.

The statement for 1874 is more specific. It mentions the rate of interest on the various loans, and makes the public acquainted with the existence and amount of the Reserve Fund. In it there appear two additions to the foreign debt, viz., 2,342,800*l.* and 303,000*l.* The first of these sums is a loan raised in 1873 for the purpose of capitalising the allowances and pensions of the Nobles and Samurai, and the second is the last instalment of the Shimonoséki indemnity. As this latter sum was not borrowed, but is mentioned in the Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1874 as having been paid out of the Reserve Fund, it ought not to have been inserted as an item of foreign debt.

In the third statement, that for the first six months of 1875, an account of the paper currency is given, but as the Vice-Minister of Finance informs me that this account is faulty, and that in general the three documents above referred to are incorrect, I pass at once to the statement attached to the Estimates of 1875-76, which, he says, contains a correct account of the public debt on the 1st July, 1875.

It will there be seen that there are four items of internal debt.

The 1st of these, bearing 4 per cent. interest, represents the debts contracted by the Daimios during the period which elapsed between the Restoration and the abolition of the Hans, 1868-71, *i.e.*, whilst they retained the administration of their provinces by appointment from the Mikado. His Majesty's Government assumed the responsibility of these debts in 1871, when the administration of the whole Empire passed into its hands.

The 2nd item of internal debt, bearing 6 per cent. interest, is the result of a financial operation of the Government commenced in 1873, and still continued, with the object of restricting the amount of paper money in circulation and preventing a deterioration of its value. The operation consists in allowing holders of fifty yen and upwards to purchase Government bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, a certain number of which are annually drawn by lottery, and are then paid off in gold.

The 3rd item, bearing 8 per cent. interest, results from the scheme propounded in 1873 for capitalizing the allowances and pensions of Nobles and Samurai. It will be remembered that the Government then offered to all of these two classes, who voluntarily surrendered their hereditary pensions, a sum equivalent to six years' income, and to those who held annuities a sum equivalent to four years' income, payable, in both cases, half in cash and half in Government bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest. This item is nothing else than the amount of allowances and annuities capitalized under the above scheme.

The 4th item bears no interest, and represents the amount of debt contracted by the Daimios towards Japanese subjects during the fifty years preceding the Restoration. The Mikado's Government considered it an act of justice to assume the responsibility of this debt, and it was accordingly arranged that the period of payment should correspond with the length of the period during which the debt was contracted. It is consequently being paid off in instalments at the rate of one-fiftieth per annum.

The items of foreign debt having been already explained, I now come to the currency statement.

The Vice-Minister of Finance, who has furnished me with the above information regarding the internal debt, states that the amount of paper money issued by the Shôguns and Daimios, for which the Mikado's Government became responsible, was 49,000,000 yen (9,800,000*l.*). This paper money was, as above stated, replaced by an equivalent amount of Government paper money in 1868 and a further sum of the same currency of about 48,000,000 was issued between the years 1868 and 1870. This paper money is not convertible at present except in the way mentioned in my remarks on the 6 per cent. item of the debt; but as it is the avowed intention of the Government to render it convertible into specie as soon as circumstances will permit of their doing so, I do not hesitate to consider it as a part of the national debt.

The total amount of paper money issued by the Mikado's Government up to the present date is thus 97,000,000

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yen (19,400,000*l.*), and the amount in circulation on the 1st of July, 1875, was 94,803,819 yen (18,960,764*l.*).

From the foregoing it appears that the items of debt inherited by the Government of the Restoration from the feudal times are—

	£
1. The internal debt, bearing no interest and amounting on July 1, 1875, to the sum of	2,007,557
2. The paper money issued by the Shôguns and Daimios, amounting to the sum of	9,800,000
Total	11,807,557

It also appears that the debts incurred since the Restoration are—

	£
1. Internal debt, bearing 4 per cent. interest, contracted by the Daimios whilst administering the affairs of their provinces in the Mikado's name, and amounting on July 1, 1875, to.	2,408,313
2. The debt, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which is simply the temporary funding of an equivalent amount of paper money	447,710
3. The debt, bearing 8 per cent. interest, representing the amount of allowances and pensions capitalized up to July 1, 1875, viz	1,737,390
4. The amount of paper money in circulation on the same date, 18,960,764*l.*, minus 9,800,000*l.*, being the amount of the same inherited from the Shôguns and Daimios, *i.e.*	9,160,764
5. The foreign debt, raised for the construction of railways and the capitalization of allowances and pensions, amounting on July 1, 1875, to—	
(1) Construction of railways. 600,630	
(2) Capitalization of allowances and pension 2,295,552	
	2,896,182
Making a total of	16,650,359

As regards this total, it must be remarked, 1st, that item 3 and the second part of item 5 are self-redeeming loans, inasmuch as the interest paid upon them is compensated by the decreasing charge on the Treasury for the allowances and pensions of Nobles and Samurai; and, 2nd, that it is reduced by a reserve fund of 7,509,444*l.* in the hands of the Government, to 9,140,915*l.*

Hence the actual amount of debt incurred by the Government of the Restoration appears to be under 9,250,000*l.* sterling; and, considering the magnitude and extent of the changes which have taken place in this country during their tenure of office—viz., the reform of the entire administration, the creation of an army and navy, the adoption of an uniform system of taxation, involving the abolition of no less than 2,000 petty dues and imposts, the introduction of railways and telegraphs, the establishment of lighthouses and post-offices, the issue of a new currency, the extension of public instruction, and the initiation of a new code of civil and criminal jurisprudence—this sum does not seem disproportionate to the results obtained.

The sum total of the public debt on the 1st July, 1875, was 28,457,916*l.*, and according to the latest statement, that which accompanied the estimates of the current year, and gives an account of the debt on the 1st July, 1876, this sum has been increased during the year to 29,784,9·4*l.*

The items of debt in which there is an increase are the internal debt, bearing 8 per cent. interest, and the foreign debt, bearing 9 per cent. interest. As regards the former, the Vice-Minister of Finance informs me that it is entirely due to the settlement of claims arising out of the capitalization of allowances and pensions, voluntarily surrendered in accordance with the terms of the scheme of 1873. As to the foreign debt, he states that the increase (which is not absolute, but only apparent, as diminishing the amount of this debt redeemed during the year in question) is owing to the insertion in this statement of a small number of bonds bought in by the Government since the debt was incurred, and excluded from previous statements of the debt.

At the same time there is a slight increase in the reserve fund, which, as I learn from the same source, consists in round numbers of—

	£
Gold coin	4,000,000
Government paper money	1,600,000
Loans due to Government	1,900,000

The annual charge for the interest and redemption of the public debt was during :—

	1875-76. £		1876-77. £
Internal debt—			
Interest	378,848	...	380,733
Principal	124,388	...	366,630
	503,236		747,363
Foreign debt—			
Interest	218,167	...	211,689
Principal	147,727	...	151,236
	365,894		362,925
Total	869,130		1,110,288

Thus showing an increase in the latter year of 241,158*l.*, which is due to the addition made to the 8 per cent. internal debt.

Taking the average expenditure of the State during the two years 1875-76 and 1876-77, and the average charge for the interest on and redemption of the capital of the national debt during the same period, it will be found that the latter is under 8 per cent. of the former.

There will be a constant decrease in the charge for the foreign debt proportionate to the amount of capital annually paid off; the 9 per cent. item of this debt will be extinguished in five years, and the 7 per cent. item in 1895.

Part III.—*General Remarks.*

The following Comparative Table of the Estimates of years 1875-76 and 1876-77 was published, together with the Estimates of the latter year, in January last. The Minister of Finance then stated that a more retrospective comparison was impossible on account of the unsatisfactory manner in which the Estimates of the previous years had been drawn up, and the contents of this table must consequently form the basis of any general remarks on the financial position of the country, more especially as, until statements of actual revenue and expenditure are published, any speculation as to its future would be premature.

Comparative Table of Estimates of 1875-76 and 1876-77.

Revenue.

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs and other incomes from open ports	348,968	352,509	3,541	—
Land tax	10,301,193	9,311,349	—	989,844
Royalty on mines	2,093	2,221	118	—
Salary tax	21,657	18,716	—	2,941
Tax on allowances and pensions	453,562	439,783	—	13,779
Tax on revenue of Hokkaidô	87,497	74,118	—	13,379
Tribute from Loochoo	10,147	6,985	—	3,162
Tax on fermented liquors	322,616	474,773	152,157	—
Tax on tobacco	20,000	107,989	87,989	—
Stamp duties	106,984	106,376	—	608
Post Office stamps	114,000	130,577	16,577	—
Other stamps	114,283	104,717	—	9,566
Other taxes and duties	96,581	160,873	64,292	—
Mineral produce	109,663	242,565	132,902	—
Railways	138,204	138,594	390	—
Telegraphs	30,429	32,772	2,343	—
Manufactories	90,055	77,142	—	12,913
Mint	135,048	154,160	19,112	—
Sale of Government property	193,791	138,554	—	55,237
Rents from public lands and edifices	29,134	27,943	—	1,191
Forests	73,454	25,954	—	47,500
Miscellaneous (not taxes)	310,747	205,369	—	105,378
Repayment of loans to Government	607,545	265,099	—	342,446
Total	13,717,653	12,599,128	—	1,118,525

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EXPENDITURE.

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Redemption of Public Debt	869,131	1,110,289	241,158	—
Civil List and appanages of Imperial Princes	145,580	165,500	20,000	—
Allowances and pensions	3,561,073	3,541,071	—	19,998
Council of State	80,000	98,800	18,800	—
Senate	40,000	41,400	1,400	—
Assembly of Local Officials	6,000	6,000	—	—
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	34,000	37,120	3,120	—
Ministry of Interior	460,000	739,963	279,932	—
,, Finance	320,920	359,720	38,800	—
,, War	1,390,000	1,450,000	60,000	—
,, Marine	540,000	709,940	196,940	—
Ministry of Public Instruction	340,000	340,960	960	—
Ministry of Public Worship	14,000	14,600	600	—
Ministry of Public Works	950,000	980,000	30,000	—
Ministry of Justice				
Ministry of Imperial Household	250,000	284,100	34,100	—
	44,500	63,200	18,700	—
Colonization Department	359,943	381,132	21,188	—
Land Tax Reform Office	9,600	94,200	84,600	—
Three Fus	110,772	90,504	—	20,217
Thirty-five Kens	749,278	741,996	—	7,282
Prefecture of Police in Yedo	200,000	239,000	39,000	—
General Police	120,000	150,000	30,000	—
Shintô Shrines	44,000	44,000	—	—
Repairs in Fus and Kens	274,000	327,800	53,800	—
Legations and Consulates	103,000	109,660	6,660	—
Miscellaneous	1,384,034	111,810	—	1,272,224
Fund for loans	300,000	100,000	—	200,000
Fund for contingent expenses	1,000,000	266,000	—	734,000
Total	13,699,701	12,598,769	—	1,100,932

According to this table the total decrease of revenue in the current year will be 1,118,525*l.*, and the total decrease of expenditure 1,100,932*l.*

The chief items of the former are :—

1. *The Land Tax*, the decrease in which is attributed to the introduction of the new system of levying it at the rate of 3 per cent. on the value of the land, as already described.

The effect of the further reduction to 2½ per cent. will not be apparent until the Estimates of the ensuing financial year are published, as the greater part of the tax for the current year had been collected previous to the promulgation of the Mikado's Decree of the 4th of January last. It is calculated that this measure will further reduce the Land Tax by about 1,600,000*l.*

2. *Tax on Allowances and Pensions*, where the decrease is due to the capitalization of the allowance, &c.

3. *Revenue of the Hokkaidô;* and

4. *Miscellaneous Receipts.*—The sale of Government property and the refund of loans.

The taxes which show considerable increase during the current year are those on fermented liquors and tobacco, and there is an increase in the revenue from the Post-office, Railways, Telegraphs, Mines, Mint, and Customs.

With regard to the latter, I may remark that the revenue from this source in 1873, exceeded that of any of the subsequent years, the receipts in the different Estimates being :—

	£
1873	364,782
1874	343,383
1875	348,968
1876	352,509

showing that there has been a slight decrease in the foreign trade of the country. The following figures, extracted from the Trade Reports of Her Majesty's Consuls, show the nature and extent of this decrease :—

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
1873	5,488,813	4,132,199	9,621,012
1874	4,844,726	4,000,327	8,845,053
1875	5,893,413	3,602,978	9,496,391

There is no doubt a general wish for a revision of the Tariff Clause of the Foreign Treaties on the part of the Japanese. They argue that it is illusory, inasmuch as it does not give them the stipulated 5 per cent. duty on many articles. On the other hand, the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce is, I believe, of opinion that it not only does this, but that in practice many goods pay as much as 7 per cent. It seems probable that an impartial examination of the working of the clause in question has not yet been made.

The items of expenditure in which there is an estimated decrease are :—

1. *Allowances and Pensions*, in consequence of capitalization.

2. *The "Fus," and "Kens,"* in consequence of the separation of their judicial and administrative functions, the control of the former being now placed in the hands of the Minister of Justice.

3. *Miscellaneous.* The large sum of 1,384,034*l.*, charged under this head in the Estimates of 1875-76, was accounted for at the time of their publication in the following manner :—

	£
Philadelphia Exhibition	50,377
Cost of refining gold and silver	8,990
Liquidation of allowances of Nobles and Samurai	1,019,240
Rebuilding of four bridges in Yedo	17,807
Advances for brick houses in Yedo	64,000
Loan to Mitsu Bishi Steam-ship Company	163,620
Loan to Bank of Yedo	60,000
Total	1,384,034

Some of these charges belong exclusively to the Estimates of the year in question. Those that occur in 1876-77 are provided for in the Estimates of the different Ministers, or, as in the case of the item, "Liquidation of Allowances of Nobles and Samurai," by an addition to the internal debt.

4. *Fund for Loans and Contigent Expenses.*—The decrease in these two items, which is merely apparent, is caused by the adoption of a new system in framing the Estimates for the current year. Instead of a lump sum being provided for contingencies, as was formerly the case, the expenditure of each Ministry is now calculated in such a way as to cover all its incidental and unforeseen expenses.

Amongst the items of expenditure in which there is an increase in the current year we accordingly find all the Ministries. The increase in their Estimates is, however, only partially due to the cause above mentioned, and the Minister of Finance attributes it, to some extent, to the enlargement of their spheres of action. In his explanatory letter he states, for instance, that the administrative functions of the Ministry of the Interior have become more comprehensive on account of the increased encouragement which it affords to industry ; that there is an increase in both men and armaments in the army and navy ; that the mining operations have been considerably extended by the Ministry of Public Works ; and that the establishment of more District Courts and the completion of the re-assessment of the land have caused additional expenditure in the Ministry of Justice and the Land Tax Reform Office.

A reduction of these Departmental Estimates has, however, already been decreed to meet the estimated decrease of revenue from the Land Tax, and it has been semi-officially announced that they will be diminished in the Estimates of the ensuing year by about 1,366,000*l.*

The other items of expenditure in which there is an estimated increase in the current year are the Redemption of the Public Debt, referred to in Part II of this Report, the Civil List, Council of State, Police of Yedo, and Repairs in Fus and Kens, none of which require any special notice.

Conclusion.

The tendency of Japanese financial legislation is to lighten the burdens on the land, which, besides the Land Tax, has to contribute considerable sums for local affairs. It was for this that the capitalization of the allowances of the Nobles and Samurai—a measure arbitrary, no doubt, but seemingly of absolute necessity—was decreed ; and it is also with this view that new taxes have been imposed, and that a desire is expressed for a revision of the Tariff

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Clause of the Treaties with foreign Powers and for the imposition of higher duties on the import of articles of luxury, at least.

The new taxes, with the exception of those on saké and tobacco, seem to be of a tentative nature, and it is difficult to foresee whether they will add materially to the revenue. It is equally difficult to say whether the Customs' receipts would be increased by raising the duties, whilst it is evident that time must elapse before manufacturing industry can become a source of much wealth to the country or of income to the Treasury.

The Land Tax must consequently long remain the chief item of the national revenue, and the encouragement and development of the agricultural resources of the country is a matter of the first importance. For the attainment of this end, peace at home and abroad, strict economy in all the public Departments, the establishment of easy means of communication by good waggon roads in the interior of the country, and the introduction of a convertible currency, are of urgent necessity.

If, as the Vice-Minister of Finance encourages me to believe, the Estimates for the last two years are tolerably correct, the financial position of Japan does not appear to be unsatisfactory, considering the progress already made, and should not discourage the Government of the Mikado in their endeavours to solve the problem which is before them, and which consists in the improvement of their country by the adaptation of all that is beneficial in Western civilization.

They have already shown that they are fully cognizant of one at least of the bases of national progress, by the importance which they have always attached to the diffusion of education amongst all classes of the population, and it would be unjust to suppose that they are not alive to the other causes of national prosperity.

Whilst closing this Report, I am informed by the Vice-Minister of Finance, that the Estimates for 1877-78 will be published before the commencement of the fiscal year —the 1st of July next, and that a statement of the actual revenue and expenditure during the last two years is now being prepared, and will likewise be published within a short time.*

(Signed) AUG. H. MOUNSEY.

Yedo, March 2, 1877.

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* *Mr. Mounsey to Sir H. Parkes.*

Yedo, May 31st, 1877.

SIR,

With reference to the last paragraph of my Report on Japanese finance of the 2nd of March last, stating that I had learnt from Mr. Matzukata that the Estimates for 1877-78 would be published before the commencement of the fiscal year, the 1st of July next, I have the honour to inform you that, thinking the continuation of the Satzuma insurrection might have deranged the plans of the Minister of Finance, I called on Mr. Matzukata on the 25th instant to inquire if this were the case.

Mr. Matzukata told me that my surmises were correct, and that to his great regret, the Minister of Finance would be unable to carry out the intention which he had entertained up to the date of our last conversation on this subject. No one, he said, could at present foresee the date of the termination of the insurrection, and until an approximative calculation of the cost of its suppression could be made it would be impossible to frame the Estimates. He could not, therefore, fix any date for their publication, though he still hoped, notwithstanding the press of work in his department, that the publication of his statement of actual revenue and expenditure during the last two years (which is also referred to in my Report) would not be long deferred.

I told Mr. Matzukata that I thought the reasons he had given me for retarding the publication of the Estimates would be understood by all who had any knowledge of the difficulties with which the Minister of Finance had now to contend, but I remarked at the same time that it was very advisable in the interests of Japan to publish the last-mentioned statement at as early a date as possible.

Mr. Matzukata expressed his concurrence in this opinion, and thanked me cordially for the interest I take in these matters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. H. MOUNSEY.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The opening meeting of the season was held in the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, on the evening of Saturday, the 13th instant, when the chair was taken by Mr. J. J. Keswick, Vice-President.

The Chairman having opened the proceedings and the minutes of the annual meeting of the 27th June, which are published in vol. v. of the Transactions, having been taken as read, the meeting elected His Excellency Monsieur De Struve, Professor Smith, Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Dixon as a Committee of ordinary members to confer with the Council as to the desirability of amending the rules by charging an entrance fee to future members.

The Chairman then introduced to the meeting, Professor Morse of the Tôkiô Dai Gaku, recently Vice-President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, who delivered a lecture on the Early Traces of Man in Japan. After rapidly describing the formation and the discovery of the best known shell-heaps of Europe and America, the lecturer related his own discovery of the shell-heap near Omori, and exhibited a large number of specimens that he had extracted from it.

The Chairman closed the proceedings by thanking Professor Morse in the name of the Society for his exceedingly interesting and instructive lecture, and expressed a hope that the meetings of the Society throughout the coming session might be favoured by as large an audience as were assembled on the present occasion.

Correspondence

TRAINING NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 19th October, 1877.

Have you ever noticed, when listening to an eloquent lecturer, that the "firstly" and "secondly" makes your mouth somewhat water for the "thirdly," while from the "fourthly" to the "seventhly and in conclusion" your interest gradually wanders from the lecturer, and you begin to take more note of the hats, jackets, and faces by which you are surrounded. So is it with your readers and my letters, and for the past two days I have heard the probable contents of *Triton's next* far more eagerly discussed by Brokers, Bankers and Merchants than the price of silk and shirtings, or the rise and fall of "rates." You must, however, bear in mind that this is only my third letter.

The weather has been very much against training, and my notes, therefore, will not be so full of interest as they usually are during the week when the entries have closed. I heard on Monday that some prominent members of the Y. R. A. wished to have the Course set apart on certain days for trotting purposes, *vehicles of all kinds to be allowed.* I could hardly credit this, but on Tuesday afternoon, when seated at my usual post of observation, I was simply astonished to see a horse driven by an erst strong supporter of the Turf,—not either in a buggy or a sulky, but in a much heavier vehicle—apparently doing his mile against time, *on the Course,* while two others, well known in racing circles, were evidently taking time! This may be sport, but it is certainly bad taste to use the Course for such a purpose during training seasons, especially as the late rains have made it in such a state that it does not require the assistance of "wheels" to cut it up. All I can say to those it may concern, is, "*Don't do it again!!*"

The entries for the Y.R.C. were published on Wednesday, and are without exception the poorest that I have ever seen here, but notwithstanding this fact, I predict a pleasant meeting, and last, but not least, some good racing. It was generally reported that certain of the Y. R. A. ponies would have been entered, but I am told that this report was circulated as a *Sell.* If so, let me here congratulate the extremely clever originator of it (?) It reminds me of a somewhat similar joke that was proposed some years ago (on a 1st of April) at a *then* popular institution in Yokohama. "Let us, said B.," "make an

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"April fool of S. *Sign for six tiffins and have none.*" If your readers work out the two cases they will find the result rather in favour of the parties on whom the *Sell* was to be perpetrated.

For the Tartan ponies I can only say it is a pity that they have not got better cattle and more of them to run against. *Bonny Doon* is really their only opponent, and he cannot go out every time against fresh ponies with any chance of winning.

Mr. Saville's *Not Proven* and *Talisman* are still very regular in their work, and will help to swell the fields, and this also may be said of Mr. Fritz' China ponies *Don Carlos*, *Wilhelm Tell* and *Faust*, notwithstanding the efforts of Col. Forrester to make them learn to gallop. The Japanese griffin is a good addition to this stable, and although rather weedy at present, will, in my opinion, be a good pony for next spring. He has been appropriately named *Fleur de Lys!* When I say *appropriately*, it occurs to me that this, and my former remarks about *The Viaduct*, may not be so comprehensible to all of your readers as they are to the favoured few who "cull the early worm," but now all shall be enlightened. It has occurred to some of our fellow residents that the settlement of Yokohama would be improved by the erection of some more ornamental buildings than those which we are now daily accustomed to gaze upon; what to build and where to build it, was for some time a question which greatly troubled those to whom the decision of this momentous question had been entrusted. At last, however, a brilliant idea has been put forward, which is, "to connect two of our principal streets by "means of an illuminated viaduct, fixed with steam lifts "for the convenience of light traffic and passengers, and "built in the shape of a "Fleur-de-Lys," the centre petal of "which will be so constructed that it may be utilized as a "clock-tower, while the outstretched petals on either side "will be brilliantly illuminated, and let out for advertising "purposes. I have to-day been favoured with an inspection of the plans for this building, and am authorized to say that it will be at the disposal of yourself and readers, early next week. You may think that I am digressing from my subject, but, for reasons I need not now explain, it is very desirable that your readers should be made aware of what is going on as regards the viaduct.

To resume, Mr. John Peel's *Ichi-roku* had a slight spin last Saturday, which I should think hardly satisfied his owner. He shows a strong propensity for the outside rails, which is a bad sign in so young a pony. *Grey Friar* wants more quick work if he is intended to carry off the Trial Plate, but even in his present condition he should be able to hold his own against his only two antagonists, *Wilhelm Tell* and *Satisfaction*. The latter appears to have quite lost his turn of speed, but I understand he is looked upon as a certainty for the Hurdles. *Exile* and *Professional*, which complete the new stable, go much better under their present trainer than they did last meeting.

Mr Mason has *Liddesdale* and *Silverspring* in training, but their attendance at the course and work is so very irregular, that I am afraid he must not expect too much of them.

I most not omit to notice *Vandal*, who has greatly improved during the last week, and I shall expect to see him justify the good opinion his owner has of him.

Mr. Fairplay finds fault with me for not making more mention of his stable. For the present I will only say that I think he might choose a more suitable day for galloping, and I promise him a fall paragraph next week.

In the early part of the week a notice was posted at the Grand Stand that the Y. R. A. meeting would take place some days earlier than had been advertised, and accordingly many of the ponies were set to quick work, but the Committee seem to have been moved by some unquiet spirit, and have now postponed the races till a *week after the original date fixed*. This augurs badly for the success of the meeting, and also for the number of spectators who will probably attend it. The Club races are quite late enough, but a fortnight later we may be expecting snow, etc., and will certainly be glad of Ulsters and rugs, not to mention other articles necessary to keep the cold out.

I have really no time to particularize the various stables of the Y. R. A. to-day, and since the postponement of the Races most of them have been conspicuously absent. I think that certain quadrupeds will be the better for a week rest, but on this point I should not like to speak positively without first taking "legal advice." Next week I will devote my letter specially to the interests of the Y. R. A., and the review of their programmes. *There's a treat!*

Yours truly,

TRITON.

P.S.—It might be as well if the acting Clerks of the Course would take the trouble to measure the various distances. The posts have nearly all been put up in wrong places. *Cui bono?*

THE KÔSHIU-KAIDÔ AND THE GALE OF THE 11TH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Kôfu, October 14th, 1877,

SIR,—The storm of which I wrote you on the 11th was unfortunately extremely destructive throughout the provinces of Kôshiu and Sôshiu. When I left the wrecked village of Ushino the morning after the gale, and proceeded towards Kôfu along the Kôshiu-kaidô, the fearful violence of the storm was everywhere perceptible in overturned houses and giant trees. Some of the groves of red pine on the hill sides looked as though they had been played upon by artillery. At Uye-no-hara, a large and flourishing village, I do not think there was a single house that was not partially or entirely unroofed, besides numbers that were flat on the ground. It was pitiful to see the poor folk searching for all their little belongings among the wreck of thatch and shingle. Here whole families sitting on a few planks with one or two joists and rafters to show where their home once was, with their broken furniture and drenched mats and clothes piled up in hopeless confusion. Here a poor old couple, who were too poor or too friendless to get any one to help them, struggling to set up a few planks and shutters that would serve as shelter for a few days. Others, again, standing in a kind of dumb despair doing nothing but looking at the mass of ruin which was once their house, and which now buried all they owned. And this not in single cases, but in every small town or hamlet the entire way to Kôfu—Sekino, Torizawa, Yayen-bashi—all have fallen under the same destruction. I have never seen so much discouragement on the faces and in the manner of the Japanese as I have witnessed since this storm. After a large fire it is always noticeable how cheerfully the people bear their losses and hasten to repair them, but this storm seems to have been so utterly strange to them, and to have brought loss and destruction from a quarter whence they never looked for it, that their general cheerfulness of disposition seems to have forsaken them. The really fine road which has been recently constructed to Kôfu, taking the place of the former Kôshiu-kaidô, was in some places so obstructed by fallen trees, mighty stems that crushed fully two and three feet into the solid ground where they fell, as to be entirely impassable except on foot and by scrambling over the trunks or through the boughs. At one village, a little off the main road, a fire broke out during the height of the gale, consuming about two thirds of the houses. Loss of life has not been so great as what one might have expected, as hitherto I have only learned of six deaths. Doubtless there are others off the main road of which I heard nothing. Kôfu seems to have escaped pretty well, probably from its being protected by the surrounding mountains. The extensive silk mills were, however, entirely blown down, the brick chimneys alone remaining standing. From what I saw of the ruins this morning I imagine that, although the buildings were supposed to be constructed in foreign style, they must have been put up in a singularly weak manner. I suppose like the rest of Japanese modern architecture, laths and beams were made to look very solid by a coat of mud and straw, but beautifully finished off with whitewash, which comes down with the first rain, and leaves hideous open wounds revealing the flimsy pretence of the whole.

Travelling after the storm was rendered trying to the

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patience of any hurrying tourist—and all foreign tourists do hurry—by the almost utter impossibility to procure either coolies or horses for the transit of personal baggage, all being taken up in repairing damages. Thus to travel six *ri* required the time usually occupied in going twenty, and this in spite of the extreme politeness of the villagers and their wish to do all in their power to aid one in getting on. Delays are also caused by a very proper but irresistibly ludicrous precaution taken against the introduction of cholera into the Yamanashi *ken*. At Sekino, after crossing the Sagami river, on arriving on the high ground at the entrance to the village, I was called by a policeman seated at the door of a large farm house, and on my going up to him, was asked if I hailed from Yokohama. On my replying in the affirmative, I was politely told that as cholera was known to prevail in that unhappy town, I could not be allowed to proceed until I had been disinfected. I produced my passport, but was told that also, like its bearer, must be subjected to some deodorizing process. I of course said that I should be happy to undergo any precaution that would not end in my untimely decease, and my polite guardian of the peace begged that I would accompany him to the appointed place, which was a small boarded room, from whence as I approached emerged two natives who had just been pronounced disinfected. A chair was brought for me, and my faithful retainer and myself were shut in pitchy darkness, the shutters being hermetically sealed. Close to me was a large mud *hibachi*, on which was placed an iron pot containing a small quantity of some dark brown liquid. My conductor then left to call for more charcoal, and during his absense I took the liberty of inspecting the fluid. It was perfectly odourless. Urged by curiosity I dipped in my finger and tasted it, and found that it was only sweet like maple syrup. However, the charcoal was brought and the pan was put on, the policeman kindly keeping me company. I was quite thankful and happy when I found that there was to be no sulphur used, for my first fear was that I was going to be bleached in its fumes like a straw hat. After ten minutes of calm rest and peaceful conversation, during which time I could not detect the least vapour from the liquid, I was permitted to depart. I respectfully intimated that my baggage might contain some germs of the disease, but was informed that would receive attention elsewhere. So we parted with mutual polite salutations and good wishes, rendered the more profuse on my disinfector's part by a cup of brandy with which we had wiled away the ten minutes of imprisonment. At the further end of the village I was again politely arrested by another blue coated gentleman, who, pointing to a godown, told me that my baggage must there undergo fumigation. Of course I assented, and finding that I was not compelled to accompany my "traps," we sat at the door and talked cholera and disinfectants. This official told me that he did not know what disinfectant was used—it was called *sekitan-san*—and he very much doubted if it had the least efficacy, at least not in the way in which it was employed, and in this I quite agreed with him, but as the Government of the *ken* had ordered it, of course it was done. I asked him to give me a clean bill of health, but this he said he could not do, and that if I was again called upon to be fumigated in the course of my travels, I should have to submit. In about twenty minutes my baggage and two coolies came back, and here is the only cruel part of the treatment. Whether from mistake or from a desire to see what was going on, my two baggage bearers from a neighbouring village had been shut up in the godown with the baggage, and as flower of sulphur was a large component item in the stuff burned in the godown for disinfecting the belongings of travellers, their state was somewhat lamentable, and they came back smelling like old fashioned lucifer matches, and weeping bitterly brimstone tears.

P.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 16th October, 1877.

Dear Sir,—Commenting on the late case of "Beato *versus* the Master of the S. S. *Atholl* in your issue of the 13th instant, you state that you are glad to note the fact that the "defendant did not attempt to avail himself of "such a defence as was resorted to in a previous case of "the same nature by a wealthy corporation, the defence, "namely, that the damage complained of was caused by "the *negligence* of their own officers and that therefore "they were not responsible."

Your remarks are pretty conclusive that you do *not* allude to the case Beato *versus* The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, as on reference to the report (*Weekly Mail* of 11th November, 1876) you will find that no such defence was ever set up, nor is there any reason to suppose that the Company ever intended to take their stand on that clause, and my only object now in noticing your remarks is that they are calculated to mislead the public into the belief that this is the case you refer to.

Yours faithfully,

J. RICKETT, Jr.

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before Russell Robertson, Esq., Consul.

Monday, October 15, 1877.

John W. Price, a coloured seaman, was charged with assaulting the chief officer of the British barque *Clifton* with a bottle.

The prisoner pleaded self defence.

After hearing the evidence, His Honour sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

On leaving the dock, the prisoner hit the captain of the *Clifton* a tremendous blow in the face, breaking his nose.

The prisoner was again brought before the Court, and received an additional sentence of two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Wednesday, October 17th, 1877.

John Bradfield *vs.* John North.

The plaintiff claimed that the defendant entered into a contract with him to pay the sum of $3,000 in satisfaction of a promissory note given by Mr John Thompson (a partner in defendant's business) to the plaintiff for moneys had by Mr Thompson, and used in the business of defendant, the advances to Mr Thompson being secured by a bill of sale deemed by the parties to be enforceable against the property of Mr Thompson.

The defendant pleaded non-indebtedness.

Mr Lowder appeared for the plaintiff, Mr Dickins for the defendant.

Mr Dickins called attention to the fact that no cause of action was stated in the petition, and he therefore, under Rule 40, demanded that the petition be amended by stating facts amounting to a cause of action. On reading the petition, its gist would appear to be to compel performance of an agreement of sale. But in that case the defendant should be not John North, but John Thompson, and it did not appear that John Bradfield was the competent plaintiff.

Mr Lowder maintained that the petition was drawn in comformity with the rules, particularly rule 27.

His Honour ruled that the application was made too late by the defendant.

Mr Lowder then stated that this action was brought in pursuance of a contract made on the 1st June, 1876, between Mr Bradfield, of Shanghai, and defendant. Thompson's liabilities at that time consisted of $3,340 with interest since 1875, and this amount Mr North offered, through Mr Talbot, to pay to Mr Bradfield for Mr Thompson's interest and share in the business of North, Thompson & Co. As, however, Mr North experienced some difficulty, the total amount was reduced to $3,000, payable within 30 days, in return for which Mr Bradfield consented to transfer Mr Thompson's interest to Mr North, together with Mr Thompson's promissory note. The money, however, was not paid, and Mr North, when pressed, said he owed nothing.

Mr Lowder called as witness

W. H. Talbot, who was sworn, and said; I am a British subject and a public accountant. I remember receiving instructions in April, 1876, from plaintiff, in conformity with which I opened negotiations with defendant for the sale of plaintiff's share in the discount of a promissory note held by him (paper produced). That is the promissory note. I think it bears the signature of Mr Thompson; it is the same as that I have seen under letters from Mr Thompson. About the end of April I received an offer from Mr Brewer to buy plaintiff's one-fourth share of the business for $4,000. I sold the share for that price. I had told Mr North that I thought he ought to buy Mr Thompson's share, and he said he was anxious to do so himself. A meeting was arranged between Mr North and Mr Thompson on the 27th May, 1876. Mr North agreed to take over Mr Thompson's share. (Copy of letter, dated 23rd May, 1876, from Mr Thompson to Mr North, was read, to the effect that the former was willing to dispose of his share in consideration of the latter taking up the former's note to Mr Bradfield and paying himself $240 cash.)

Mr Dickins denied that the letter was ever received.

Examination continued: I wrote the letter by Mr Thompson's dictation, and saw it signed by Mr Thompson, and by him handed

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to Mr North. Previous to 1874 Mr Thompson and Mr Bradfield were in co-partnership in Yokohama, and on the 13th March, 1874, their stock-in-trade was destroyed by fire. A new deed of partnership was then made out by me, and the little stock saved, together with some goods that were in process of landing, were transferred from the firm of J. Thompson & Co. to the new firm of North, Thompson & Co. The balance due to Mr Thompson when winding up the accounts of the firm of J. Thompson & Co. was found to be about $500.00, and Mr Bradfield then advanced $2,850.00 to make up the balance of Mr Thompson's fourth share in the new firm of North, Thompson & Co. This advance was secured by Mr Thompson's promissory note and a bill of sale on his share in the stock-in-trade. Mr Bradfield's share was finally transferred to Mr Brewer on the 31st May, 1876. (Letter, dated 22nd May, 1876, from Mr North and Mr Thompson to witness, produced and read, to the effect that they were agreeable to Mr Brewer taking over Mr Bradfield's share in the business, provided Mr Brewer paid up the whole of Mr Bradfield's share.) That share was paid up on the 31st May by Mr Brewer. Afterwards Mr North came to me and said he wanted to have Mr Thompson's share in the business, but that he could not afford to pay the whole amount due to Mr Bradfield by Mr Thomson. He said that if he knew where to find $3,000 he would settle the matter. (Letter dated the 27th May, 1876, from Mr North to Mr Talbot, put in and read, to the effect that the former was willing to pay $3,000 for Mr Thompson's share in the business.) I communicated this letter to my principal, and received his answer, which I communicated to Mr North. (Letter put in, dated the 1st June, 1876, and read, to the effect that Mr Bradfield consented to take $3,000, payable within 30 days, for Mr Thompson's share in the business, and, in consideration for that amount, endorse to Mr North Mr Thompson's promissory note for $3,340 with interest, discharge the mortgage registered in the British Consulate, and authorise Mr North to advertise the dissolution of the partnership.) Mr North told me it was all right, but did not accept it in writing.

Mr Dickins objected to the written evidence, produced by his learned friend, being supplemented by parole evidence. Being a contract, either for a sale over £10 in value, or of guarantee, involving an interest in land, the contract was bound to be in writing, and had, as a matter of fact, been put in writing, which excluded all parole evidence, unless on contemporaneous collateral matter; but what his learned friend wanted to prove by parole evidence was neither contemporaneous nor collateral, but posterior and principal matter.

Mr Lowder replied that the agreement, under which he was now suing, was not one that, under the Statute of Frauds, must necessarily he put in writing, and consequently parole evidence was not excluded.

Objection overruled.

Examination continued: I saw Mr North immediately after he had received my letter, and he said "it is all right." I saw an advertisement in the papers, dated the same day, the 1st June, in which North, Thompson. & Co. notified that the interest of Mr John Bradfield and Mr Thompson in their firm had ceased from that date. This I consider a proof of Mr North having accepted the agreement. I have since been in constant communication with Mr North up till the end of last year, endeavouring to comply with his request to borrow money for him to discharge some private bills of his own, some business matter and the $3,000 due to Mr Bradfield. It was between June and September 1876 that I tried to borrow the money. About the month of October, Mr Watson, who is assistant in Messrs. North, Thompson & Co.'s dispensary, called on me and told me that he wished to take over the liabilities to Mr Bradfield. Mr North asked me, whether I had any objection to that substitution. I told him that it made no difference to me who paid the $3,000, but Mr Watson never came near me afterwards. In the month of June, 1877, I was instructed by Mr Bradfield to close the matter, and I was obliged to press Mr North, whom I had hitherto forborne from pressing as he always told me that he was trying to raise the money. Mr North had never repudiated the agreement until the end of June this year. He said that he did not owe Mr Bradfield anything and was not going to pay him a cent. I then consulted counsel. I had no power from Mr. Thompson to sell his share, nor had I, as stated in the defendant's answer, frequently endeavoured to sell that share.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a.m.

Thursday, October 18, 1877.

Mr Lowder said that the witness wanted to make a correction in his evidence yesterday.

Mr Talbot stated that he had said that the greater portion of the stock-in-trade of J. Thompson and Co. had been destroyed by fire. He should have said that the whole of the stock was destroyed by fire, and the goods transferred to North, Thompson and Co. consisted of those that were in process of landing.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins: The letter from Mr North to the *Japan Gazette* ordering a certain advertisement, was obtained by Mr Lowder. I do not consider it a breach of confidence on the part of a newspaper proprietor to part with a letter addressed to him. I may have drawn up deeds. I have not drawn up documents in bankruptcy. I have acted as accountant to the firm of J. Thompson and Co. from 1870 to the time of the fire. At that time there was a balance due from Mr Thompson to Mr Bradfield of about $500. After the fire a claim was made for total loss. The value of the stock was $17,000. and it was insured for $10,000. The insurance money was paid almost immediately, and entered into Mr Thompson's accounts. The debt from Mr Thompson to Mr Bradfield arose partly from money overdrawn by Mr Thompson. On the day of the fire several cases of goods were landed on the hatoba. I afterwards paid $389 on account of those goods. I think that these particular goods arrived before the deed of partnership of North, Thompson and Co. was made out. I do not know that there is any entry in the books to prove this assertion of mine. All the goods that arrived before or after the fire and were taken over by North, Thompson and Co., were credited to Thompson and Co.'s capital account in the new concern. I consider these goods as included in the bill of sale from Mr Thompson to Mr Bradfield. I have read the deed of partnership. There is no reference in it to the bill of sale. When Mr Marks drew up the deed of partnership, I advised him of the bill of sale. (The 4th section of the deed of partnership read, according to which the capital was to be $11,400 half contributed by Mr North, one-fourth by Mr Bradfield, and one-fourth by Mr Thompson). Mr Bradfield's whole share was, however, not paid up until the end of May, 1876. I base my claim on the letters of the 27th May and 1st June, 1876, and on the verbal understanding arrived at on the 23rd May, 1876, and in a subsequent meeting either the same or one of the next days. I also refer to the letter written by Mr Thompson to Mr North on the 23rd May. Mr North did not offer to purchase Mr Thompson's share. I represented to Mr North that I, as acting for Mr Bradfield, held a security over Mr Thompson's share. Probably the discharge of this security was one of the objects of Mr North entering into negotiations with Mr Bradfield. His principal object was to obtain the transfer of Mr Thompson's share, but without the security being discharged he would probably not have bought the promissory note. Mr North did not directly tell me that it was his principal object to obtain Mr Thompson's share, but I presume it was. If Mr Bradfield had held no security on Mr Thompson's share, Mr North would naturally have transacted the business with Mr Thompson direct. The bill of sale was given as security for the $2,850 advanced by Mr Bradfield as Mr Thompson's share in the firm of J. Thompson & Co. There is no entry in the books to show that the money was paid by Mr Bradfield to Mr Thompson, but there is an entry crediting Mr Bradfield with $3,000 cash, $1,596 for goods, and cash paid by Mr Bradfield $1,104. The $3,000 were paid in 1874, the goods were transferred between 1875 and June, 1876, and the last entry of $1,104 was paid on the 31st May, 1876. Mr Bradfield paid in all $5,700. The bill of sale was given as security for capital advanced to the old firm, and in my opinion holds good against the new firm. Between June and Dec., 1876, I asked Mr North several times to fulfil the agreement. I never asked him in writing. I did not tell him that I held him responsible under the letters of 27th May and 1st June. I cannot mention any particular date on which I mentioned the matter to Mr North; no one was ever present. In June this year I told Mr North positively that I was obliged to have the matter settled. I was keeping the accounts for North, Thompson & Co. during the last year and was on intimate business terms with Mr North. His request to me to procure him money was not in writing He mooted the question of a loan to clear off all his liabilities, including the debt to Mr Bradfield. This latter debt was mentioned among his liabilities. At that time Mr North expressly recognized that he was to pay Mr Bradfield. That was about the time I wrote to you about money. I cannot recollect whether it was for that particular loan that I wrote to you. I have written repeatedly to you about money matters. I applied to Mr Kingdom and to Mr Grauert for money, without mentioning for whom it was. Mr North said that the money was required to pay off the liabilities of the business, and the security would be on his stock-in-trade. He said expressly that the money was wanted partly to pay Mr Bradfield $3,000. The demand I made upon Mr North in June last was not more formal than the demands I had made before, but it was the first time that he repudiated his obligation.

Adjourned until 2.30 p.m. when the

Cross-examination of Mr Talbot by Mr Dickins was continued: Between June and December, 1876, Mr North never repudiated his liability. I held a power of attorney from Mr Thompson when I made the agreement with Mr North. When Mr Watson saw me, it was with reference to the $3,000 due from Mr North to Mr Bradfield; it was not to purchase Mr Thompson's share. If there had been no security on Mr Thompson's share, and Mr Watson had come to me about its purchase, I should have declined to negotiate it.

Mr. Dickins asked witness whether he had written a letter to him, dated the 21st April, 1876, having reference to a loan?

Mr Lowder objected, as the question would make witness contradict his own evidence given this forenoon.

Objection overruled.

Cross-examination continued: (Paper handed.) This is the letter. (Read to the effect that Mr Brewer was desirous to purchase the shares of Mr Bradfield and of Mr Thompson, and for that purpose wanted a loan of $10,000.) That loan is different from the loan I spoke of this afternoon. I never mentioned to you that there was a bill of sale on the stock-in-trade. In the accounts of the firm there is no mention made of the bill of sale. In the accounts of a firm it is not necessary that securities given privately by a member of the firm should be mentioned. There was a report attached to the accounts, but the bill of sale was not mentioned in that either. About the 11th or 12th July this year, I wrote a letter to Mr Thompson, asking him to take up his promissory note for $3,440, with interest. I have not endorsed the promissory note to Mr North. The bill of sale has not been discharged. I should think Mr Bradfield had, in virtue of the bill of sale and by a clause in the deed of partnership, the power to prevent Mr Thompson to retire from the firm. There is no special clause in the bill of sale that gives Mr Bradfield any such power. Mr Bradfield's share was sold to Mr Brewer at the end of May, 1876. Both he and Mr Thompson were advertised on the 1st June, 1876, as being out of the firm. In my opinion, clause 10 in the deed of partnership ("neither partner shall dispose of his

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share without the consent of the other partners,") gives Mr Bradfield the power to prevent Mr Thompson retiring from the firm.

Re-examined by Mr Lowder: I said this forenoon, under cross-examination, that the letters of the 27th May and the 1st June, 1876, and some verbal understanding arrived at on the 23rd May, were what I relied upon as forming the whole of the agreement upon which this case is based. I should have added Mr North's telling me that "it was all right," and the whole of the subsequent conversations. When Mr Dickins cross-examined me this morning with regard to my application to him for a loan, I was not aware of the date of the letter on which he cross-examined me. If I had been aware of that date, I should not have answered as I did.

Mr John Thompson was sworn and said, in reply to a question put by Mr Lowder; I am a resident of No. 33, Tsukiji, Tôkiô. I am very much opposed to giving evidence in this case. I remember an agreement being entered into in April or May, 1876, between myself and Mr North. The agreement was to the effect that Mr North was to pay to Mr Talbot the amount I owed to Mr Bradfield, and also $350, and the firm of North, Thompson & Co. was to give me credit for goods for my establishment in Tôkiô. I never knew the amount of my liability to Mr Bradfield. I admit that promissory note (paper shown). I am not still liable for that note. My liability ceased about April or May, 1876. My liability ceased because Mr North had made an arrangement with Mr Talbot, who was attorney for both Mr Bradfield and myself. The matter was arranged at a meeting where Messrs. Talbot, Brewer, North and myself were present. After my place was burned, in 1874, Mr Talbot made a deed of partnership, according to which I was not to return to Yokoham, but the firm of North, Thompson & Co. was to pay me a monthly subsidy. They did not pay the subsidy, and I returned to Yokohama, but could taken no active part in the firm. I did not sell to Mr North, in January of this year, my share in his firm. I was dangerously ill at that time. Mr North's assistant came up and wanted me to sign a paper. The date of the paper was not correct. He said they wanted to transfer the business to some other man. (Paper handed.) This is Mr North's handwriting.

Mr Lowder then produced a letter, dated 19th June, 1876, from Mr North to Mr Thompson, and read it. It contained a draught of a document, to be signed by Mr Thompson, acknowledging the liability of his establishment in Tôkiô for goods advanced by Messrs North, Thompson & Co., and also a demand that he would bind himself not to establish any druggist business within a radius of five miles from Yokohama.

Examination continued: I signed the documents demanded by that letter. I afterwards received an account from Messrs North, Thompson & Co., in which I was credited with $3,000, for which amount it appears I had sold them my share in the business.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins: My agreement in Mr Talbot's office was partly in writing, partly verbal. I cannot tell the exact date, but it must have been in March or April, 1876. Mr North signed that agreement; it was made by Mr Talbot. (Paper handed.) That was not the agreement. (Letter of 1st June, 1876, produced.) I never saw that before. (A third paper handed in.) This is the agreement that was written by Mr Talbot, but it is signed by myself. It is dated the 23rd May, 1876. The verbal agreement took place on the same day. Under that agreement, I was to transfer my share to Mr North. From the date of that signature I consider myself as out of the firm of Messrs North, Thompson and Co. I do not think I owed Mr Bradfield a cent when I signed that promissory note in London. Mr Bradfield does not owe me anything, but in all probability, if the balance was properly rendered, he would owe me a great deal of money. I was the man who made the money for the firm, and he was the man who took money out of the firm. I received proper accounts from Mr Talbot; I did not examine them, I was sick at that time. The accounts were correct. Mr Bradfield was the most honest man I ever met in my life, too honest in fact to live.

Mr Dickins here appealed to His Honour to put a stop on the extravagant hilarity of the witness.

His Honour said he would order the cross-examination of the witness adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Mr Henry Cole was sworn, and said: My business place is at No. 85 Yokohama. I am employed on the *Japan Gazette*. It is our custom to publish annual hong lists. These are our hong lists, for 1876 and 1877. I did not personally receive from Mr North the information with regard to the *personel* of Messrs. North, Thompson & Co. I sent circulars to all the firms in town, requesting them to fill up and return the said circulars; the information contained in the circulars is transferred to a sheet, like that now produced in Court, on which eventual alterations are made, and which is then used as copy in the printing office. The proofs, when pulled, are sent into the office, and when there read the revises are again sent round to the firms for verification. This process was gone through with regard to the hong lists for 1876 and 1877. I produce the sheet containing the firm of Messrs North, Thompson & Co., and appertaining to the hong list of 1876. The corrections in that sheet are made by me from the circulars that had been sent round to the firm.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins. I cannot swear positively that I got the circular returned from Mr North. I did not personally send the circular to Mr North. I cannot swear that the revise was sent by me to Mr North.

Mr Dickins called as witness

Mr John North, who was sworn, and said, I am a druggist; my place is No. 61. I cannot say whether I sent any corrected circular to the *Gazette* office in 1877. I do not remember any one coming to our place with a circular.

Cross-examined by Mr Lowder: I do not remember that I gave any information with regard to the hong list for 1877. (Paper produced). The name of "Morris" as assistant in my firm is in my handwriting. The partners mentioned here are Mr Brewer and myself. That information was supplied for the hong list, 1877, otherwise Mr Brewer's name could not have been there. Mr Thompson's name is left out, because he had retired from the firm as absent.

This concluded plaintiff's case.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow, at 10 a.m.

Friday, October 19th, 1877.

G. Hodges, Consular constable, sworn: I served a summons on Mr Thompson personally yesterday afternoon to appear here to-day. He has not appeared.

Mr Dickins then applied to the Court for a warrant to procure Mr Thompson's attendance.

His Honor complied with the request.

After the Court had waited some time, Mr Thompson made his appearance.

In reply to His Honour, as to why he did not appear at 10 o'clock, he said that he had left Tôkiô by the 9.30 train.

Cross-examined by Mr Dickins: I was perfectly in my senses when I was examined yesterday. I was not in the habit of overdrawing my account while I was in partnership with Mr Bradfield. (Power of attorney from witness to Mr Talbot exhibited.) This is my signature. I am not aware that that power of attorney was ever returned. I had a letter from Mr Talbot saying that the power of attorney was not in good form. I am not aware that Mr North ever signed any agreement, by which he took over my liabilities to Mr Bradfield, and consented to pay me $250.00, and give me goods on credit. Supposing my promissory note were endorsed to Mr North, I should not consider myself liable to Mr North. I would refuse to pay him. (Lease of premises for seven years from 1875, from Mr Kirby to the three partners, Messrs North, Bradfield, and Thompson.) This is my signature. The signatures of Messrs Bradfield and North look to me very much like theirs. No share in that lease has ever been assigned to me. Between March, 1874, the date of the promissory note becoming due, and June this year, Mr Bradfield's attorney has asked me for payment. That was about 18 months ago. Since that time and up till June this year I think I have not been asked for payment. In June or July this year I had some conversation with Mr Talbot and Mr Lowder whether I or Mr North was reponsible for the note. Previous to receiving a letter from Mr Talbot asking for payment, I had not been asked for payment during this year. (Paper exhibited.) That is a letter from me to Mr North, dated the 12th July this year, informing him that Mr Talbot had threatened me with legal proceedings to enforce payment of the note, and that I would come down and see Mr North about it. (Paper exhibited and read, to the effect that Mr Thompson transfers his share in the business of North, Thompson & Co. to Mr North, in consideration of $3,000.) This is my signature; that sale is dated the 8th January, 1877. I have since repeatedly verbally repudiated that sale. I repudiated it previous to my visit to Mr Talbot's office in July. Mr Lowder was there during my visit. There was no second promissory note from me to Mr Bradfield for $3,000.

Re-examined by Mr Lowder: When I said I "repudiated the sale," I meant that I looked upon it as no agreement. If the promissory note was endorsed to Mr North, I should refuse to pay, because I consider that he had purchased my share in the firm with its liabilities. (Paper exhibited). This is my signature; I put my signature to that paper, being solicited by Mr North's assistant and himself, to oblige Mr North, that he might be able to show to a third party that he had purchased my share. I was asked, first by Mr North's assistant, and afterwards by Mr North himself, to sign the document of January, 1877, in order that Mr North might be able to show to Mr Court that the business belonged to him. At the interview at Mr Talbot's office with yourself and Mr Talbot, I was not pressed for payment of the promissory note.

To the Court: I was not paid $250.00 by Mr North, because I have received goods from Messrs. North, Thompson & Co. From the commencement of my business in Tôkiô I have received several invoices from Messrs. North, Thompson & Co; the account now produced in Court, dated June, 1877, is the only properly balanced account that I have received. In the draught that was transmitted to me by Messrs. North, Thompson & Co., with regard our future business transactions it was stipulated that I should pay one-fifth of $2,000 monthly. I have not made that statement. With regard to my late arrival this morning, I have to state that I missed the first train, and I apologize for my late arrival.

Mr Dickins addressed the Court, and said: Previous to March, 1874, the defendant carried on business as a druggist, and a few doors from him was a rival establishment, the "Medical Hall," conducted by Mr Bradfield and Mr Thompson. About the 13th March, 1874, both establishments were destroyed by fire, and Mr Bradfield then proposed to defendant an amalgamation, which defendant accepted, much against the advice of his friends. Shortly afterwards Mr Bradfield went home, and by his improper conduct he brought the firm to the verge of ruin. Defendant, acting under a clause in the deed of partnership, consequently gave Mr Bradfield notice of dissolution of partnership Matters went on so until April, 1876, when Mr Bradfield sold his share to Mr Brewer. In fact Mr Brewer had become a partner already in March, 1876. Mr North also desired to get rid of Mr Thompson, and, acting on the advice of Mr Talbot, he opened negotiations with Mr Thompson for the transfer of his share. These negotiations were entirely verbal. These negotiations never became a final contract, and at all events the conditions were never observed by Mr Thompson. The promissory note was never mentioned during the negotiations. The only liability mentioned to Mr North was one of $3,000 on Mr Thompson's share in the stock-in-trade, secured by a bill of sale. The letter of the 27th May from Mr North, and

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the offer therein contained was accepted by Mr Talbot's lette for the 1st June, 1876, but the latter epistle added certain conditions to the acceptance which were never accepted by Mr North. During the whole of 1876 no demand was ever made on Mr North to take up the promissory note, nor were the negotiations carried on during May and June looked upon either by Mr Talbot or Mr North otherwise than an offer. Wishing, however, to purchase the share of Mr Thompson, and knowing that nobody else than himself could, under the clauses of the deed of partnership, become purchaser of it, Mr North was during 1876 ready to enter into negotiations about that share. When he, towards the end of 1876, discovered that the bill of sale, held by Mr Bradfield, was no real lien upon the property, he broke off negotiations with Mr Talbot as attorney for Mr Bradfield, and opened direct negotiation with Mr Thompson, which resulted in Mr Thompson signing the document dated the 2nd January this year. Mr Thompson had tried in his evidence to insinuate that he had been the victim of fraud committed by defendant, but he trusted that he should be able to prove to the Court that if fraud there was, it was not on the part of defendant. The business relations between Mr Thompson and defendant went on swimmingly for a long time after, and it was only in July that year this Mr Thompson surprised the defendant by repudiating the sale.

Adjourned until 2 p.m.

On the Court resuming its sitting at 2 p.m.

Mr Dickins called the attention of the Court to the fact that the witness who was examined this forenoon had been to a gay tiffin yesterday with his learned friend and Mr Talbot.

Mr Lowder denied the assertion. Mr Talbot wrote to Mr Thompson yesterday to come down and give evidence, and wrote, "you had better tiffin with me," but as a matter of fact Mr Thompson did not come for tiffin.

Mr Dickins called as witness

Mr Arthur Watson, who was sworn, and said: I am assistant in the firm of Messrs North, Thompson & Co. At the latter end of September or the commencement of October, last year, I went to Mr Talbot with the intention to purchase Mr Thompson's share in the business. I informed Mr Talbot of the object of my visit, and he replied that he had already received offers from Mr North, but as Mr North had not come to terms, he considered himself at liberty to accept other offers. I did not offer to buy a promissory note, nor did Mr Talbot offer to sell me a promissory note of Mr Thompson's. Mr Talbot mentioned a bill of sale that was registered in the Consulate. In the latter part of December, 1876, I was requested by Mr North to go to Tôkiô to see Mr Thompson and ascertain whether he was able to pay what he owed to the firm, or, if not, whether he was willing to transfer his share in the firm. Mr Thompson said he was not able to pay, but he was quite willing to transfer his share, and if Mr North would draw up the deed, he would sign it. Mr Thompson was a little sick, but quite in his senses. Shortly afterwards Mr North requested me to accompany him to Tôkiô to witness Mr Thompson's signature to the transfer. We found Mr Thompson in his room; he declared his willingness to sign a deed of transfer and asked Mr North whether he had brought it with him. Mr North said, "No, but I can draw it up now." Accordingly he drew it up in pencil; Mr Thompson looked at it, said it would do and looked for pen and ink to sign. None was handy, and as Mr North was in a hurry to catch the train, he asked Mr Thompson to have it copied and sign it in presence of witnesses and send it down. Mr Thompson promised to do so the next day; but he did not, and the day after Mr North went up alone. Those times I have now stated were the only times I saw Mr Thompson on that business. Not the sightest persuasion was used either by me or by Mr North in my presence. Mr Thompson was perfectly sober. Mr North did not instruct me to say that the document was only wanted to show to a third party. I did not say so; if the share was to have gone to anybody besides Mr North, I should have liked to have it myself. In the latter part of June or the beginning of July, this year, Mr Thompson came one evening to the dispensary and said that he had had an interview with Mr Talbot and Mr Lowder, and that Mr Lowder wished him to transfer his share. I turned to him and said "You have transferred your share to us," and his answer was: "I did some transfer but it was no good? Mr North dared him to deny the transfer, which he had made with perfectly free will. Mr Thompson's answer was: "I do not know, they say it s no good."

Cross-examined by Mr Lowder: I called on Mr Talbot because I understood he had Mr Thompson's share for sale. Towards the end of 1876 I heard as a general rumour, that Mr North wanted to sell his share to Mr Court. I heard it neither from Mr North, nor from Mr Court. I do not know that Mr North wanted to sell his share. When I saw Mr Thompson in Tôkiô, he was according to his own account, suffering from pleurisy.

Mr John North was sworn and said: I am a druggist, doing business at No. 61, Yokohama. Previous to March 1874 I carried on business at No. 61. Mr Bradfield suggested to me after the fire that we should amalgamated the two businesses, "Medical Hall" and "Yokohama Dispensary." We came to terms, my capital, amounting to $5,700 was represented by the goods saved from the fire and other new goods. Mr Bradfield and Mr Thompson were to contribute the same amount. Mr Thompson was then in England. Mr Bradfield suggested that his and Mr Thompson's shares in the firm should be paid, partly in cash, partly in goods. Of these goods the first invoice arrived in April. These invoices were dated London, January and February 1874. No goods arrived for the new firm before April. Our private ledger was at that time kept by Mr Talbot (Ledger produced). When the new partnership commenced, in March 1874, there were no goods being landed on the hatoba. The above mentioned goods were credited to the account of Thompson & Co. in the new firm. There was some trouble in obtaining the cash payment from Mr Bradfield. I wrote to him in Shanghai, that unless something was speedily paid, I should consider the partnership at an end. This brought Mr Bradfield to Yokohama in August 1874, when he handed me a chque for $3,000. The remainder was not settled until May 1876, when Mr Brewer took over Mr Bradfield's share. No information was conveyed to me, when I entered the partnership, about the existence of a bill of sale or a promissory note. Mr Bradfield never mentioned that he had advanced Mr Thompson $2,850: he said he was acting agent for Mr Thompson and should pay Mr Thompson's money as well as his own. In September, 1874, Mr Bradfield went to England, where he remained consigning goods to the firm. He returned in September 1875. I consider that he paid for the goods he bought much too high. Whilst in England he drew on us for £197. He wrote that by the time the draft became due, he should pay it himself. When it became due he drew a cheque for the amount, with which he debited a grocery house in England instead of debiting himself. As I wanted to get rid of him as partner, I gave him notice of dissolution of partnership. I thought he charged the firm more for the goods than he had paid. For instance, he charged us 7s. for the ounce of quinine and looking into our price list I saw I could buy 100 ozs. at the rate of 7s. and as I had given an order for 2000 ozs., I should have been able to get it cheaper yet. After arriving at Yokohama, he said he should like to buy my share. Between his arrival in Yokohama and December the same year, he withdrew all the cash belonging to the firm from the Bank, and used it for his own private purposes.

Mr Lowder was of the opinion that all this matter was irrelevant to the case.

Examination continued: Mr Bradfield also sent orders home for supplies of goods in much larger quantity than required. A thorough supply of goods was ordered by him to arrive within three months. At the time the acceptances became due Mr Bradfield went away to Shanghai, and I had to meet our acceptances. At that time I fell sick and was sick for about three months. Mr Talbot and Mr Brewer came to me and mooted to accept Mr Brewer as partner. I told them that I would sooner have Mr Brewer as partner than Mr Bradfield. Mr Talbot told me that he thought he could raise what money I then wanted, but he did not succeed. Mr Brewer came from Shanghai in February 1876, and was an active member of our firm already in March (Bills, signed with Mr Brewer's name, produced). Mr Bradfield returned to Shanghai in February 1876. During all this time Mr Talbot was accountant for our firm and continued so until September, 1876. (Paper exhibited). There was a letter written in Mr Talbot's office on the 23rd May 1876, but I do not think it was this. There were negotiations between me and Mr Thompson to the effect, that I should provide him with goods on credit to the amount of $2,000 for his establishment in Tôkiô, and take over his share in the firm with its liabilities. Mr Talbot came to me and said that Mr Bradfield wanted Mr Thompson, and that Mr Bradfield held a bill of sale on Mr Thompson's share in the business, and as Mr Bradfield wanted money badly, he, Mr Talbot, would have to press the claim. He said that he thought Mr Brewer might purchase the share, but I said that I should like to purchase it myself.

Mr Lowder here objected to Mr Dickins prompting the witness. Mr Dickins denied the charge.

Mr Dickins eventually retracted the word "falsehood" but maintained the sense in which it was used, to wit, that it was a totally unjustifiable charge which Mr Lowder had brought against him.

His Honour was not quite satisfied with Mr Dickins retracting the word but maintainnig the meaning.

Examination continued: On the 27th May I wrote a note to Mr Talbot, stating that I thought I should be safe in offering $3,000 for Mr Thompson's share. Mr Talbot now for the first time mentioned that Mr Bradfield held a bill of sale on Mr Thompson's share. At this I expressed my surprise. I ought to have stated before that while Mr Bradfield was in Yokohama, he flashed a paper before me, saying: "See, what Thompson owes me" It was written in Mr Bradfield's handwriting. It was a promissory note for $3,000. (Promissory note produced). This is not the paper. There was no stamp on it. The present promissory note I never saw until the day before the yesterday. Mr Talbot said there was a promissory note, he did not show me the present promissory note. According to Mr Talbot, the purchaser of Mr Thompson's share would have to take up the promissory note, which was secured by a bill of sale. It was agreed on the 23rd May that in exchange for his share in the firm I should, besides giving him credit for goods, pay him $250. These $250 were never paid, Mr Thompson never asked for them. His share was transferred to me in January 1877. It was stipulated in my agreement with Thompson with regard to the goods furnished him, that he should pay me one-fourth of his receipts every month. He has never carried out that agreement. After I had written my letter on the 27th May, there was a meeting in Mr Talbot's office between Messrs. Brewer, Thompson, Talbot and myself. I made the offer that if I would get $3,000 I would purchase Mr Thompson's share. I was anxious to do so because of the bill of sale hanging over that share. Mr Talbot wrote me a letter on the 1st June, and called on me shortly after. He asked me whether I had received his letter. I said, "yes, all right." I meant that I had received his letter. I never accepted the conditions contained in that letter. I had offered that if I could raised the $3,000 within 30 days, I would purchase Mr Thompson share. I applied to you for a loan, and although you first thought you could procure it, you afterwards told me you could not. I looked upon my offer as having come to nothing. But I nevertheless said between June and December that if I could get the money, I would take over the liability. I was at that time in the position of a proposing purchasers with regard to Mr Thompson's share. That share could not be transferred to any one but myself. In September 1876 Mr Talbot made up an account; I did not ac-

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cept that account. I did not tell Mr Talbot that I would not sign it.

Mr Lowder called for the account; Mr Dickins denied having it.

Examination continued: Between June and December Mr Talbot repeatedly spoke to me about Mr Bradfield's money. I invariably answered that, if I could find the $3,000, I would buy the share, to which Mr Talbot answered that if I could not find the money he would have to sell the share to somebody else. I never contemplated buying the promissory note apart from the bill of sale. In October or November 1875, I told Mr Watson to see Mr Talbot about the purchase of Mr Thompson's share. The bill of sale I saw for the first time in the British Consulate about the latter end of November or the beginning of December. After perusing it, I came to the conclusion that I should take no further notice of the bill of sale, and I resolved to treat directly with Mr Thompson about his share. What made me go to Mr Talbot about the purchase of the share was that Mr Talbot had told me that there was a bill of sale hanging over the share. Before the transfer from Mr Thompson took place, I repeatedly asked him for money due to my firm. However he had no money, and after I had assured myself of the nature of the bill of sale, I asked him whether he had any objection to transfer his share to the firm on account of his indebtedness, I told him not to do so unless he was perfectly willing. This was in Tôkiô. He said he was perfectly willing and would send the transfer next day. He did not do so, and I went up again to Tôkiô and found him in bed between 8 and 9 p.m. I told him what I had come for, and he said, if I would write out the transfer, he would sign it. I wrote the document and he signed it. I never heard anything more about it until last July, when he came to my business place. He said he had just come from Mr Talbot's office. He had previously often told me he had received letters from Mr Talbot pressing him for Mr Bradfield's money. He now said that he had been in conversation with Mr Lowder, who had told him that he did not think the transfer of the share legal. I reminded Mr Thompson that I did not want the transfer, unless he was willing to give it, but now I should stick to its terms and I should not go and see Mr Lowder as I had been asked to do. With regard to a statement made by Mr Thompson this forenoon that he could not even get ten cents from the firm, while he was a partner, I am able to disprove it by written evidence. (The witness here produced several I. O. Us. for money, but the Court, on demand of Mr Lowder, refused to admit the evidence as Mr Thompson was not present.) On the 5th June, 1876, he borrowed $20; on 23rd May, $40, etc. For these sums I have Mr Thompson's I. O. U. which I am willing to produce. In the commencement of this year I went to Mr Talbot's office; he asked me when Mr Bradfield's money was going to be paid. I told him I had nothing to do with it. He then said "I know what you are referring to, you are referring to the bill of sale, but if you think that bill of sale void you are very much mistaken; the best legal authority in Yokohama has declared that the bill of sale still holds good over the share." No promissory note has been endorsed to me by Mr Talbot. No bill of sale over the share I bought has been discharged. Mr Thompson's share in the leasehold has not been signed by me. I consider that the transfer of the share carries the lease with it. Mr Dickins has produced an account between Mr North and Mr Bradfield, dated the 28th July, 1877, in which Mr North is charged with liabilities for Mr Thompson amounting to $4,400.

As it was now 5 p.m. Mr Lowder asked that the case he adjourned for cross-examination of the last witness.

Adjourned to Wednesday the 24th, 10 a.m.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. W. DENISON, Esq., Vice-Consul-General.

Monday, October 15, 1877.

JAMES R. ANGLIN *vs.* NORMAN WIARD

(Adjourned from the 17th September last.)

The Court rendered the following

JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff claims the sum of $129.65 as balance of account for work done and materials supplied. The defendant denies indebtedness.

The original claim of plaintiff against defendant was $279.65, and defendant, having paid $150.00 on account, the balance of $129.65 still remains unpaid.

All the items of the claim are admitted as correct by the defendant, with the exception of two, viz: "500 books, 28 pages, $158.00," "100 books (extra heavy paper) $42.00."

It appears from the evidence, that the plaintiff printed certain books for and delivered them to defendant, and also that defendant never returned them to plaintiff, and further that defendant made two payments to the plaintiff, amounting to $150.00, on account of the general claim, without at the time expressly disclaiming liability on account of the two items above named. It also appears that when defendant made the last payment, there was less than the amount of these two items due to the plaintiff.

These facts, in the absence of sufficient evidence to the contrary, raise the presumption that the work done was reasonably satisfactory, and also an implied admission on the part of the defendant that the amount charged therefor was reasonable and just.

Therefore, without going farther into the merits of the case, I feel compelled to allow the plaintiff's claim.

The judgment of the Court is that the plaintiff have and recover of and from defendant the sum of $129.69 and costs of Court.

(Signed), H. W. DENISON,
U. S. Vice Consul-General.

IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT

Before H. PIERRET, Esq., Consul.

Messrs. A. CONIL and A. DEVEZE, Assessors.

Saturday, October 13, 1877.

HYVER *vs.* M. LABASTIE and TEISSIER.

Plintiff claimed that defendant, Miss M. Labastie, be ordered to make restitution to him of the property No. 42a, Nagasaki, called the "Oriental Hotel," and that defendant Mr Teissier be duly punished for having assaulted him with insulting language and violence.

Defendants demanded that the case be dismissed.

The parties were present in court.

Mr C. Michel appeared as counsel for plaintiff, Mr Montagu Kirkwood for the defendants Labastie, and Mr Houseal for the defendant Teissier.

Mr Michel, in opening plaintiff's case, stated that plaintiff, who was proprietor of the "Oriental Hotel" in Nagasaki, had for a number of years been living with defendant, Miss Labastie, although not married to her. In the year 1875 he found himself involved in debt, and to make sure against his creditors stripping him of everything, he in January, 1876, wrote and signed a document, by which he transferred his landed property No. 42a, to Miss Labastie, who had the document registered by the Acting French Consul in Nagasaki, Mr Marcus Flowers. Plaintiff, however, remained in possession and control of the hotel and paid the expenses incident to its administration. In July the same year he resolved to try his luck in Vladivostock, and he made a voyage thither with Japanese merchandize. The speculation proved successful, and be returned to Nagasaki in September. On his return he found the defendant, young Mr Teissier, installed in the hotel, and he did not long remain in doubt about the character of the relations between him and Miss Labastie. Although his own relations to that lady had for a length of time been merely of a platonic nature, he and Mr Teissier had frequent quarrels, and Mr Teissier went so far as to call him a thief and to break his head. Miss Labastie then threw off the mask and told him the hotel was hers and he must leave, and as she was supported by the Consul, he had to quit the house. He then rented for $25 a month a small house on the premises from Miss Labastie, but this also he had to leave on account of a quarrel that rose when he demanded his furniture, and to obtain the same had to apply to the Consul, who sent the constable to see that he got what belonged to him, but before the arrival of the constable Miss Labastie had made away with most of the furniture.

Mr M. Kirkwood replied on behalf of the defendants. He said, that the plaintiff, Mr Hyver, had been living for nine years with defendant Miss Labastie, and had always promised her marriage, but for want of some necessary papers the marriage had not taken place. In gratitude for her services, and in order to secure her against want, in case anything should happens to him, he had in January 1876 executed an instrument of donation, by which he transferred his hotel in Nagasaki to her, and he had that instrument registered by the French Consul, who had certified that the transfer had duly taken place. The transfer had been made in the same way which such acts are usually made. It had never been customary for the Acting French Consul in Nagasaki to send such documents to Yokohama for registration. Hyver remained in the hotel until he went to Vladivostock, but he often mentioned the satisfaction he felt at having secured her against want. In the meantime Miss Labastie acted as proprietor, she paid insurance, and she paid ground-rent. After plaintiff had returned from Vladivostock, he made himself disagreeable in the house and showed signs of being jealous of Mr Teissier. He repeatedly said that he knew very well that Miss Labastie could put him out of the house, but at all events the furniture was his. The learned gentleman here produced a certificate from the Consular constable, dated November 1876, that Mr Hyver had received all his furniture with the exception of a small bed with mattresses and a washstand, which he had given to Miss Labastie for her own use. Unless he had himself known that Miss Labastie was the real proprietor, he would certainly not have rented a house from her and paid her $25 rent a month. Mr Kirkwood further produced a certificate from several residents in Nagasaki as to the good conduct of Miss Labastie.

Mr Michel produced the last receipt for ground-rent of No. 42a, and pointed out that it was in the name of plaintiff.

Mr Kirkwood objected that the document produced was only a copy of a receipt, and naturally more attention had been paid to the amount paid than to the name of the person by whom it was paid. He produced a number of the *Cosmopolitan Press* for June, 1876, containing the report of an action brought against plaintiff before the Acting-Consul, Mr Flowers, in which plaintiff had stated himself that he was not the proprietor of the "Oriental Hotel."

The case was adjourned until Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 10 a.m.

Tuesday, October 16, 1877.

Mr Mitchel produced a number of bills that had been paid by Mr Hyver on account of the "Oriental Hotel;" and further produced a list of the furniture that had not been restored to his client, and said that the later had instructed him that he, besides the $4,300 which he had mentioned at the last sitting of the Court as spent by his client on Miss Labastie, had further furnished her with board and lodging, and pin-money during the last ten years, the total amount of which could be no less than $3,000, so that his client had in fact already paid her over $7,000 in return for her personal services. Mr Michel then proceeded to plead the cause of the plaintiff: He said that the transfer from Miss Labestie to Teissier of the property No, 42a was entirely void, and as the plaintiff had during the term of a

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whole year been deprived of the use of his hotel, and thus been debarred from partaking in the profits arising from the continuous passage of troops throughout Nagasaki, and as his furniture had partly disappeared, he claimed, besides restitution of the property damages to the amount of $1 539, and that defendants pay costs.

Mr Kirkwood replied on behalf of the defendant Labastie. He said that Miss Labastie arrived from France with Mr Hyver in the year 1867, and had since cohabited with him. He had not fulfilled his promise of marriage, but instead of that he made her owner of his property the "Oriental Hotel." The act, by which that transfer had taken place, was not a *donatio inter viros*, because the transfer was by no means gratuitous. It was a contract, for the transfer had been made in consideration of past cohabitation and services rendered since 1867. While a transfer of property with a view to future cohabitation might be immoral, a similar transfer in consideration of past cohabitation was not, because it was an indemnity for the wrong done to the woman by the man. The transfer was not actually a transfer of property, it was only a transfer of a lease But even supposing the Court should consider the transfer as a *donatio inter viros*, it could scarcely in equity reject it. It might perhaps not hold good against the creditors of plaintiff, but it ought certainly to hold against plaintiff. Counsel for the plaintiff had stated that plaintiff had made the transfer with the object of depriving his creditors of their due. In that case both the litigants were in *mala fide*, and his client would have the advantage derived from actual possession. If the certificate of the Acting French Consul at Nagasaki was to be considered as of no value, then all similar transactions, formerly made in the presence of the Consul, would be null. The plaintiff ought to be ordered by the Court to make a transfer of the property in due legal form. French law declares a donation void in consequence of ingratitude on the part of the receiver of the gift, but as proof of such ingratitude it mentions refusal of food, not merely to put the donator in the street. If the Court should find for plaintiff, then his client demanded that time be given her to wind up the affairs of the hotel, and to find another house, and that plaintiff be made to repay his client what she had disbursed in ground-rent and otherwise on account of the "Oriental Hotel." But he cherished the hope that the Court would dismiss the claim of the plaintiff, because he had no right to make such claim, and did not come into Court with clean hands.

Mr Houseal, on behalf of defendant, Teissier, said that the Acting French Consul at Nagasaki had declared it impossible for him to enumerate all the complaints he had received against Mr Hyver whose commerical morality was notorious both in Nagasaki and Shanghai. To show what plaintiff's character was, he produced a notice that had been posted through Nagasaki, and of which plaintiff had acknowledged the authorship (The Court refused to take congnizance of the same). Plaintiff had engaged his client as cook for the hotel, and when plaintiff returned from Vladivostock, his client demanded his wages, but could obtain none. A fortnight afterwards his client made a contract with Miss Labastie, by which he consented to remain on condition that plaintiff must not put his feet into the kitchen. As plaintiff was ruining the custom of the hotel by constant quarrelling with the guests in the coffee room, Miss Labastie was persuaded by her friends to transfer the hotel in the name of his client, who accepted the transfer in good faith. The Acting Consul had declared this transfer to be in perfect good order. As to the restitution of furniture claimed by plaintiff, the Consular constable had certified that plaintiff had got all his furniture, and he, himself, had been informed how plaintiff had tried to persuade a certain person to sign a declaration about plaintiff having had certain pieces of furniture, which he in fact had never possessed. He demanded that the complaint be dismissed, and called as witness

Jean Videau, a French subject, resident of Shanghai, who deposed that he, in the course of last year, received under envelope from his brother, then at Nagasaki, an advertisement, cut out from a Nagasaki newspaper, in which Mr Hyver notified to the public that he had nothing further to do with the "Oriental Hotel," of which Miss Labastie was the sole proprietress.

M. Michel observed that plaintiff had always kept in his own hands the control and direction of the hotel. Teissier had not a cent when the hotel was transferred to him, and when he made the astounding promise to pay for it by his work during the next two years.

M. Houseal replied that the promise was not so astounding, as the whole property was not worth more than about $600.

Adjourned until 2.30 p.m

On the Court resuming its sitting

Miss Labastie was called by the Court. The different items of the accounts current handed in by Mr Hyver were read out to her. She protested against a part of them as incorrect. She denied ever having given Mr Hyver a contra-document to prove that the transfer of the property to her was only *pro formâ*. Mr Hyver and the Consular constable removed everything belonging to him. Mr Hyver did not pay any debts of the hotel after his return from Vladivostock. She made the transfer of the hotel to Teissier, because she was tired of the ill treatment she received from the hands of Hyver, and intended to run the hotel herself with the aid of Teissier. She had no doubts with regard to the perfect legality of the transfer from Hyver.

Mr. Michel said, in reply to a question from the Court, that he had caused to be summoned as witness M. Dury, who was Acting French Consul at Nagasaki at the time of the transfer from Hyver, and who would depose that he had told Miss Labastie that the transfer was not legal. However, his witness had not appeared.

Miss Labastie denied that the Acting Consul had told her any such thing.

His Honour said that he had received a letter from Tokio; in which M. Dury excused himself from attendance to-day.

M. Hyver addressed to the Court several explanations, which he wound up by feelingly appealing to the Court to order Miss Labastie to render him the chain belonging to a locket in his possession, which, he said, was an heirloom.

Mr Kirkwood, at the request of the Court, read the arguments which he had pleaded *viva voce* during the forenoon session.

M. Hyver was asked by the Court what he meant by the word 'transfer" in the documents? He replied that at that time he was sick in bed, and that Miss Labastie feared he might die, and asked him to transfer his property to her.

M. Michel remarked that Mr Kirkwood had said that the act of 1876 was not a donation, but he had not explained what, in that case, it was.

M. Houseal then addressed the Court on behalf of his client.

Judgment to be given on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 10 a.m.

IN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. ZAPPE, Esq., Consul.

Saturday, October 13, 1877.

Messrs. CARL RHODE and R. RIEFF, Assessors.

Theodor Wilhelm Holm stood charged with embezzlement from his employers, Messrs Copeland and Wiegand.

Accused, who is in prison for another offence, was brought into Court by the Consular constable, and after undergoing a detailed examination with regard to the beer-accounts of the messes of the man-of-war *Elisabeth*, received his sentence.

The Court found him guilty of the charge, and ordered him to be imprisoned for six months and pay costs.

The following is a translation of the sentence passed on Theodor Holm.

In the name of the German Empire.

In the criminal action against Theodor Holm, born at Billeverder, near Hamburg, at present in Yokohama and without occupation,

The Imperial German Consular Court at Yokohama, in its session the 13th October, 1877, where were present, E. Zappe, Esq., Consul, Messrs. R. Reiff and Carl Rohde, Assessors, has found the accused Holm guilty of a series of embezzlements, in concurrence with a further act embezzlement, and sentenced him to be imprisoned during six months and to pay costs.

THE REASONS.

Theodor Holm, who was beer seller for the brewery of Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand, at Yokohama, was charged with having during the month of August 1877, at five different times, disposed, for his own profit and to the detriment of his employers, of several quantities of beer, which had been handed to him for sale; further with having received and appropriated an outstanding debt, amounting to $205.77, which he had been ordered by his employers to collect from the several messes on board H.M.S. the *Elizabeth*. The charge was laid against the accused by the brewer Mr Wiegand on the 5th September.

From the evidence given it appears that Holm had to dispose of the beer handed to him in the following manner. He received every morning a certain quantity of beer into the beer-waggon, of which he had charge, and this beer he had to deliver in town, either against cash payment, or on credit against chits. Holm accounted for the business transacted by him during the day, in this manner, that he every evening, or at the latest on the next morning, delivered to the book-keeper of the brewery either the cash, or the chits given to him by those who had taken beer from him. The bookkeeper then gave Holm his discharge for the beer the latter had received in the morning. The money for what beer had been sold on credit was collected by the brewery, at the end of each month, according to the tenor of the chits. Holm has

1.—*a*—Sold to D. Mackenzie in the month of Aug. 1877, 10 gallons and two doz. quarts of beer, but charged the brewery as if he had sold 25 gallons, 7 doz. quarts and pints of beer, and appropriated to his own use the surplus of 15 gallons, 5 doz. quarts and 6 doz. pints: Further

b.—He has in a similar manner, in the month of August 1877, appropriated 5 gallons of beer by selling R. McCance only 1 doz. pints of beer, but charging the brewery as if he had sold 5 gallons and 1 doz. pints: again

c.—In the month of August 1877, 10 gallons of beer, by selling to C. Michel only 2 doz. pints, but charging the brewery as if he had sold 10 gallons besides: again

d.—In the month of August 1877,20 gallons of beer, which he charged the brewery as sold to D. Pierce, although he had not sold it: again

e.—In the month of August 1877, 5 gallons of beer, which Holm charged the brewery as if he had sold it to W. Andersen, although he had done no such thing.

2.—He has in the month of August collected the amount of of $180.67, due for beer sold by him to the several messes on board the man-of-war *Elizabeth*, but he has not accounted to the brewery for this money, but kept it for himself.

According to Sec. 246 in the penal code, whosoever unlawfully appropriates to himself another man's property, that has been entrusted to his keeping, is guilty of embezzlement. The acts of the accused amount to this crime. He has kept for himself part of the beer that was daily entrusted to him for sale, but charged the brewery with it as if it had been sold to customers, and thus manifested his criminal intention to appropriate it; in the same manner he has received the sum of $180.67, which his employers had ordered him to collect from H M.S. *Elisabeth*, and has proved his criminal intention by concealing the fact that he had received the money, and making his employers believe that he had not received it, when he had already spent it for his own purposes.

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The charges, mentioned under 1 *a* and *b* and 2, have been confessed by the accused, and are besides proved by the sworn evidence of Mackenzie, McCance, Eaton and Liedtke and by the receipts on file, which have been requisitioned from the Commander of H.M.S. *Elizabeth*. With regard to the charges mentioned under 1. *c*, *d*, and *e*, accused denies them, and contends that he has truly sold and delivered to Michel, Pierce and Andersen what beer he has charged the brewery. But the above persons have all testified on oath that they never received those quantities of beer which the accused alleges to have delivered, and their testimony is corroborated by the evidence of the Japanese *bettos* Rokusaburo and Kagoyama Sankichi, who state that the beer has not been delivered at the residences of the above-named persons, as alleged by the accused. The accused must, therefore, his denial notwithstanding, be considered as also convicted of these last named offences.

The charges brought against the accused have been considered as constituting two separate crimes of embezzlement. Those mentioned under 1—*a*—*e*, have been considered as being in close, mutual, and uninterrupted connexion with each other and consequently, according to the system of the penal code, as a single continuous offence; while the charge mentioned under 2 has the character of a separate offence, and ought therefore to be punished as such.

The crime of embezzlment of objects entrusted to the care of the embezzler is, according to Sec. 246 of the penal code, to be punished with imprisonment during a term not exceeding five years; wherein, however, is to be observed that, according to Sec. 74, when there is a concurrence of several punishable offences, the whole term of imprisonment shall be more than that awarded for the graver offence, and less than the collective amount of the several terms of imprisonment incurred respectively for each single offence.

In conformity with this legal provision, the accused has been sentenced to only six months' imprisonment on both charges, although he had made himself liable to four months' imprisonment for the offence of continued embezzlement, and to three months' imprisonment for the offence mentioned in *sub* 2.

Costs to be paid according to Sec. 178 in the Ordinance of 3rd January, 1819.

(Signed) ZAPPE

CARL ROHDE.

R. REIFF.

IN THE JOTO SAIBANSHO, TÔKIÔ.

Before Mr. ITÔ KENKICHI, *Hanji*.

Tuesday, October 9th, 1877.

N. P. KINGDON *vs.* GOTO SHOJIRO.

This case, which was heard on appeal from the Tôkiô Saibansho, was for a claim of $96,250.00, damages for alleged breach of contract.

Mikuri Nakasane, a resident of Tôkiô, appeared for plaintiff, and Shirai Masao, a *shizoku* of Hiogo *ken* and a resident of Tôkiô, for defendant.

Plaintiff's statement was to the following effect: At the request of defendant, plaintiff had consented to endeavour to raise a loan of $1,000,000 in Mexicans; he took the necessary steps, and when he, in May, 1876, had a fair prospect of obtaining the money, he requested defendant to hand him a sufficient power of attorney and the deed, but the documents, which he received from defendant, were perfectly useless. He therefore, after consultation with Takaya Chozo and others, drew up a power of attorney and a deed, and sent them to defendant with a letter dated the 5th June, 1876. On the 8th of the same month he received an answer from defendant, who said that he agreed to the first three articles in the deed, and promised to return the documents before the 16th June, when plaintiff was to set about procuring the loan. But on the 15th June, defendant sent word that he wanted to see plaintiff; as, however, plaintiff was sick at that time, he excused himself. At that time plaintiff had already become somewhat suspicious, and, when he recovered from his illness, he did not go directly to see defendant, but he went on the 18th June to the house of Miura Yasu in Tôkiô, to make enquiries about a second contract, which an entry in the pocketbook of Fakita Hisanori caused him to believe had been made on the 27th March between defendant and Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co. Plaintiff could, however, get no trustworthy information on the subject, and when therefore Chosho, Hisanori and others came to his house on the 21st June, he asked them about that same contract and its contents. Chosho then promised to show it to him when they met again; at the same time Chosho had not brought the documents which plaintiff had sent to defendant, and plaintiff plainly stated to him, "that it was out of the question for him, plaintiff, to take any steps with regard to the loan so long as a second contract between defendant and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. was in existence, because this latter contract would prove an obstacle to the loan which plaintiff was to raise for defendant." On the 29th June defendant, Yasu, Hisanori, and Taisuke, with others, came to plaintiff's house, and the latter asked to see the second contract. But then Taisuke and the others refused plaintiff's request, saying that the second contact referred to quite another affair, and had no reference whatever to the business entrusted to plaintiff, and that it therefore was quite unnecessary to produce it for plaintiff's inspection. Plaintiff then plainly told defendant, that as he was denied a sight of the second contract, he believed that what he had heard of its contents was true, and that defendant had broken the contract between himself and plaintiff about procuring a loan of $1,000,000 in foreign silver, and rendering other services with regard to the coal mine. Although the power of attonery, dated the 23rd March, in 1876, has no great bearing on this case, it may be seen from its contents that the amount of the loan, which was originally intended to be only $600,000, was subsequently raised to $1,000,000. There is a letter, which shows that plaintiff was to procure defendant a loan of $1,000,000 and have the management of the produce of the Takashima coal mine. This letter, however, remains in defendant's hands, but plaintiff is able to produce a letter, dated the 12th February 1876, in which defendant requires plaintiff to hand the sum of $60,000 to Hisanori from the proceeds of the loan of $1,000,000. The necessary documents were not signed because the defendant broke the contract, and now plaintiff demands $96,250 damages for this breach of contract.

The answer of the defendant went to say: In the month of May, 1876, defendant sent a power of attorney to plaintiff, with which, however, plaintiff was not content, but forwarded the draught of a different one to defendant, with a letter, dated the 5th June, 1876. to which defendant replied on the 8th June, intimating his wish to have an interview with the plaintiff on the 15th, in order to consult further about the terms of the necessary documents. Plaintiff excused himself on account of illness, and when defendant, on the 21st June, together with Chosho and Hisanori, went to plaintiff's house, carrying with him the documents in question, then plaintiff unexpectedly brought forward that defendant had delayed beyond the day agreed between them, viz., the 16th June, and had thus broken the contract. The defendant could not bring plaintiff to enter upon any explanation whether the documents were in order or not, and had to return. On the 29th June, defendant, with Taisuke, Yasu and Hisanori, went again to see plaintiff, but the latter still insisted that defendant had broken the contract. Plaintiff has said that the contract between the defendant and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. was a proof of defendant's intention to dispense with plaintiff's services in raising the loan of $1,000,000 and otherwise in regard to the coal-mine; but plaintiff was perfectly cognizant of defendant having a contract with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and as that contract had been already modified on the 1st July, 1875, there was no reason to suppose that it interfered with the contract between plaintiff and defendant. The reason why defendant delayed beyond the 16th June to come to a final arrangement with plaintiff, was that it was necessary that an interview should take place between the parties, and therefore defendant wrote and requested an interview on the 15th June. But the plaintiff's own conduct in the two meetings that occurred on the 21st and the 29th prevented any consultation between the two parties, and therefore it is not right to say that defendant broke the contract. Defendant asks that plaintiff be ordered to pay the expense of this appeal.

JUDGMENT.

In the documents, produced by plaintiff, it is stated that the loan is to be secured by a mortgage on the entire produce from the Takashima coal mine, but this same produce had already been mortgaged by defendant to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co as security for another loan. Now, defendant has no right to mortgage the produce of his mine, even if there was no anterior contract to that between him and plaintiff. The contract with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. states that defendant has borrowed $110,000 from them, and as security for payment he mortgages the coals; the object of this contract was then merely to secure the re-payment of the money which defendant had borrowed, and did not influence the contract with plaintiff. Moreover, the amount of money, which the defendant borrowed from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., is less than the amount of the loan to be procured by plaintiff, and the deed, drawn up by plaintiff, says expressly that the loan is to be used for discharging existing liabilities and that, if these should not reach $1,000,000, then the balance of the money should be used &c., &., which proves that the defendant did not limit the amount of the loan to what was already due on the security of the coal mine. If, therefore, the amount due from defendant to Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. did not exceed $940,000, and plaintiff was authorised to raise a loan of $1,000,000 for defendant, then it cannot be said that defendant has in any way swerved from his contract with plaintiff, because with the loan, raised by plaintiff, defendant would have been able to pay off the debt due to Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., and thus cancel the contract with them, which then would have been no obstacle to the contract between defendant and plaintiff about the loan, and certain other services in connection with the coal mine.

The reason why the figure $940,000 is used here is, that defendant, in a letter, dated the 12th February, 1876, and produced by plaintiff, has asked plaintiff to hand Hisanori $60,000 out of the proceeds of the loan; and this amount, deducted from $1,000,000 leaves $940,000 as the amount which defendant would be able to pay Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.

In reply to the letter, dated the 5th June, 1876, with which plaintiff sent defendant drafts of a power of attorney and of the deed, with the request to have them returned with his signature, defendant wrote on the 8th of the same month to plaintiff, asking for an interview on the 15th June, in which the proper terms of the power of attorney and the mutual rights and obligations of the contracting parties could be discussed and finally settled. Defendant has stated that this was his object in asking for an interview, and this meets the purpose of plaintiff's letter to defendant, dated the 5th June. But the desired consultation did not take place, because the plaintiff excused himself from the interview, demanded by defendant on the 15th June. And when Chosho, Hisanori, and others went to plaintiff's house on the 21st June, and Sojiro, Taisuke and others, on the 29th June, 1876, then plaintiff immediately expressed his intention to have nothing further to do with the contract about the loan and other services connected with the coal mine. It is then not defendant's fault that there was a delay beyond the 16th June in handing over the necessary documents, because it was plaintiff who excused himself from the interview on

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the 15th June, and in the interviews on the 21st and the 29th June defendant had no chance to show the documents, and consult with plaintiff about their contents, because plaintiff would not listen, but said that defendant had already broken the contract, although the contract between defendant and Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. did not at all interfere with the contract between defendant and plaintiff, about a loan and other services connected with the coal mine. Defendant must therefore be acquitted from the charge of having broken the contract through delay.

As to the verbal evidence, given both on the part of plaintiff and of defendant, as far as it is conflicting and uncorroborated by other evidence, it must be set aside and ignored.

For the above-mentioned reason the plaintiff's demand on appeal is hereby dismissed, and the decision of the lower Court upheld. Costs of appeal to be paid by plaintiff.

TÔKIÔ JÔTÔ SAIBANSHO.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, October 16th, 1877.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Despatches report that Chefket Pasha has effected a junction with Osman Pasha, bringing up a fresh convoy of provisions and munitions of war.

Suleiman Pasha has established his head quarters at Rudikoi. (Query Kadikoi.)

The *Daily News* publishes the report, that rainy weather has converted the camp of the Czarewitch into lakes and mud roads, rendering the country impassable except at Biela and Rustchuk, also that the Russian forces are unprepared for the Winter season, and that they lost their great coats and tents during their retreat over the river Lom.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

LONDON, 8th October, 1877.

According to a Russian official despatch of 2nd October the left wing captured the entrenchments of Ahmed Mukhta Pasha after desperate fighting. On the 4th the Russians abandoned the conquered positions for want of water.

The Russian loss was 4,290 men and 63 officers. The Turkish loss was enormous.

Mehemed Pasha has been recalled from his position: Reouff Pasha has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the Turkish Army of the Balkans, and Suleiman Pasha has received the same appointment to the army of the Danube.

OBITUARY.

Mdlle. Titiens.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A weeping mourner rooted to the spot,
My next runs laughing by and heeds her not.

1. Struggles for fancied right, full charged with wrong;
2. Flutter thy little day, thy flight is song.
3. Plant it elsewhere, a sage would shake the globe;
4. Such should be beauty's hair and beauty's robe.
5. A charming countess, quick to love and wed;
6. The odious partner in an unloved bed.

Answer to enigma of last week:—Water.
Correct answers received from "A cross stick," M, and J.

True benevolence is so seldom met with that when instances occur they should be recorded with the commendations they deserve. Very recently while strolling through the native town, we passed a small group of dogs—of the common order—two of which, in a sad mangy condition, were licking a third which in addition to a broken leg was very much more afflicted with the same malady. There seemed so much sympathy expressed in the care with which the two fellow sufferers tended their seedy looking friend that we were at once reminded of the homilies on Charity so often taught, so seldom practised.—*Rising Sun*

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

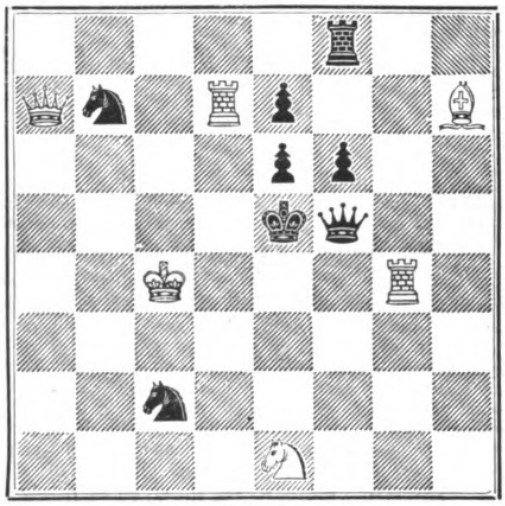
January 13, 1877. 13ius.

PROBLEM,

by S. LOYD.

First prize two-mover in the American Centennial Tournament.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

SOLUTION OF SAMUEL LOYD'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—Q. to K. Kt.'s 5th.	1.—Q. to Q.'s 8th.
2.—Kt. takes Q.	2.—R. any move.
3.—Q. mates.	
	1.—Q. to K. B.'s 8th.
2.—Q. to K. Kt.'s 2nd.	2.—Q. or R. any move.
3.—Q. or R. mates.	

[A variation is made by Black's first move being Q. to K. R.'s 8th, but the result is the same.]

	1.—R. to Q. R.'s 2nd.
2.—Q. to K.'s 3rd.	2.—Q. or R. any move.
3.—Q. or R. mates.	
	1.—R. to Q. R.'s 3rd.
2.—B. takes R,	2.—Q. any move.
3.—R. mates.	
	1.—R. to Q. R.'s 5th.
2.—P takes R.	2.—Q. any move.
3.—R. mates.	
	1.—R. to Q. R.'s 6th.
2.—Q. to K.'s 7th.	2.—Q. or R. any move.
3.—Q. or R. mates.	

Correct answers received from W.H.S., and W.B.M., Tôkiô, and C.B., Yokohama.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH

BY TAKING

HOCKIN'S

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless, and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient* or *Brisk Purgative* according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly HALF A CENTURY proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers, or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of **Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers,** and the other ordinary **ailments** of life.

Agents—

BOMBAY, MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

16th June, 1877. 12 m—1f.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—There is no new feature to report in our market. *Yarns* continue in moderate demand; *Shirtings* are dull and nominal. Other articles are unchanged.

Grey Shirtings:—							
7 lbs.	38½	yds.	39	in.	per pce.	$1.40 to $1.80
8 lbs.	38½	yds.	44	in.	,,	1.80 to 2.20
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½	,,	39	in.	,,	1.57½ to 2.27½
9 lbs.	38½	,,	44	in.	,,	2.05 to 2.55
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24	,,	32	in.	,,	1.40 to 1.60
,, 6lbs.	24	,,	32	in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25

White Shirtings:—							
60 to 64 reed	40	yds.	35	in.	per pce.		2.20 to 2.40
Turkey Reds	24	yds.	30	in.	2—3 lb. per lb.		0.67½ to 0.85
Black Velvets							7.25 to 8.25
English Drills	14/15 lbs.	40	yds,	30	in.		2.40 to 2.65
Taffachelass		12	yds,	43	in.		2.00 to 2.35

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$28 50 to 32.00	
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$32.75 to 35.25	
No. 38 to 42	per picul	$36.00 to 40.00	
Reverse Twist 16-24	,,	—	

Woollens.—We have no change to report since our last, business in this staple having been very quiet. A fair demand continues for *Cloth* and *Blankets* at former quotations, whilst *Plain Mousselines de Laine* are dull again. Prices remain the same as last quoted.

Plain Orleans	40—42	yds.	32	in.		5 60 to 7.00	
Figured Orleans	29—30	yds.	31	in.		4.25 to 5.50	
Shimagoro	30	yds.	30	in.		3.75 to 5.25	
Italian Cloth	—30	yds.	32	in.		0.25 to 0.32	
Camlet Cords	29—30	yds.	32	in.		5.75 to 6.00	
Camlets Asstd.	56—58	yds.	31	in.		—	
Lastings, Japan	22—30	yds.	32	in.		12.00 to 13.00	
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30	yds.	30	in.		0.16½ to 0.18	

Figured Mousselines de Laine	30	yds.	30	in.		0.25 to 0.28½	
Multicolored ,,	30	yds.	30	in.		0.28 to 0.37½	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48	in. to	52	in.		0.80 to 1.20	
Presidents	54	in. to	56	in.		0.60 to 0.65	
Pilots	54	in. to	56	in.		0.45 to 0.55	
Union	54	in. to	56	in.		0.60 to 0.80	
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.				per lb	0.40 to 0.45	

Sugar.—Scarcely any busines has transpired during the past week. Rates are unchanged but the market closes weak.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	(nom.)				per picul	$4.65	
,, in basket					,,	$4.50	
Taiwanfoo in bag					,,	$4.55	
do. in basket					,,	$4.30	
China No. 1 Ping-fah					,,	None	
,, No. 2 Ching-pak					,,	$7.80 to $8.00	
,, No. 3 Ke-pak					,,	$7.30 to $7.70	

China No. 4 Kook-fah					per picul	$6.90 to $7.20	
,, No. 5 Kong-fun					,,	$6.20 to $6.80	
,, No. 6 K-pak					,,	$5.30 to $5.60	
Swatow Brown					,,	None.	
Daitong					,,	$8.60	
Japan Rice					,,	$1.80 to $2.30	
Kerosene Oil, nominal					,,	$3.40	

Kerosene Oil.—The market is much firmer, and sales have been made at $3.40.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—A very extensive business has lately been done. In consequence of telegraphic communications having been interrupted, small concessions were obtained in several cases at the end of last week; the demand, however, soon because more general, and prices have since been steady at quotations. Arrivals have been very considerable, and stocks are increased.

Settlements are 1,300 of Hanks, 125 bales of Oshius and Filatures, making a total of 1,425 bales.

Arrivals are 2,000 bales and stocks consist of 1,200 bales. The total export to date is 6,627 bales, against 14,389 bales for the same period last year.

		In London at 4s. 1d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.15 per kilo.*
Hanks,—Superior	$610 to 620	22/3 to 22/7	62.00 to 63.00
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$580 to 600	21/3 to 21/11	59.00 to 61.00
,, Good No. 2	$560 to 570	20/6 to 20/11	57.00 to 58.00
,, Good all round No. 2½	$540 to 550	19/10 to 20/2	55.00 to 56.00
,, Medium No. 3	$510 to 530	18/10 to 19/6	52.00 to 54.00
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$470 to 500	17/6 to 18/6	48.00 to 51.00
Oshius,—Extra	—	—	—
,, Best	$550 to 560	20/2 to 20/6	56.00 to 57.00
,, Good	$500 to 530	18/6 to 19/6	51.00 to 54.00
,, Medium			
Hamatski,—Good to Best	$460 to 480	17/2 to 17/10	47 00 to 49.00
,, Common to Medium	$430 to 450	16/1 to 16/9	44.00 to 46.00
Kakeda,—Extra	$600 to 620	21/11 to 22/7	61.00 to 62.00
,, Best	$570 to 590	20/11 to 21/7	58.00 to 60.00
,, Good	$540 to 560	19/10 to 20/6	55.00 to 57.00
Filatures	$630 to 750	22/11 to 27/0	63.00 to 75.00

Silk-worm's Eggs.—Arrivals to date are 1,500,000 cards, against 950,000 cards last year. Purchases have been made at gradually falling rates.—Total settlements are about 500,000 cards. Best cards are worth 35 to 45 cents; medium 10 to 25 cents, while low grades finding no buyers.

Tea.—During the past week but little change has taken place in the position of our Tea market, low grades being generally in most command, though good quality Teas have found buyers. Settlements amount to some 1,700 piculs, and arrivals still continuing very limited, stocks are further decreased. Prices remain unchanged, but low grades are rather firmer.

Common	$10.00 to $13.00	Fine	$23 00 to $27.00
Good Common	$14.00 to $16.00	Finest	$28.00 to $32.00
Medium	$16.00 to $18.00	Choice	$34.00 nominal
Good Medium	$19.00 to $22.00	Choicest	—

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have remained pretty steady throughout the past week, with fair business doing, principally in Private Paper.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0¼d.	
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 11d.	
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0⅛d. to ¼	
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	4.92½	
Bank 6 months' sight	5.05	
,, Private 6 mts. sight	5.12½	
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1 % dis.	
,, Private 10 days' sight	1⅛ ,,	
ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	73	
,, Private 10 days sight	73½	
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	95	
,, 30 days sight Private	97	
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	95	
,, 30 days sight Private	97	
Kinsatz	414	
Gold Yen	393	

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct. 13	Willard Mudgett	Dickie	American bq.	875	Newcastle, N S.W.	Aug. 25	Coal	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 14	Benarty	Potter	British str.	1120	Singapore	Oct. 1	General	H. Ahrens & Co.
„ 15	Malacca	Smith	British str.	1709	Hongkong	„ 7	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 15	Monocacy	Capt. Fyffe	U S. gun-boat	1370	Hakodate	„ 12	——	——
„ 15	Kedar	Johnson	British bq. [sel	532	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Aug. 25	Coal	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 16	Sylvia	Comd. Hoskyn	Surveying ves	877	Odawara Bay	Oct. 15	——	——
„ 16	Kokonoye Maru	Hussey	Japanese str.	1133	Kobe	„ 41	General	M. B. Co.
„ 16	Akitsushima Maru	Ward	Japanese str.	1246	Hakodate	„ 13	General	M. B. Co.
„ 16	G. W. Wapius	Diedriechsen	German ship	538	Newcastle, N.S W.	Sept. 1	Coal	Walsh, Hall & Co.
„ 17	Almatia	Blanchard	Am 3-m. schr.	378	Hakodate	Oct. 7	General	Kingdom, Schwabe & Co
„ 18	Kestrel	Comd. Theobald	Brit. gun-vessel	562	Kobe	„ 16	——	——
„ 18	Kiushiu Maru	Hay	Japanese str.	690	Kobe	„ 16	Troops, etc.	M. B. Co.
„ 19	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1200	Shanghai & ports	„ 10	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 19	Annie W. Weston	Winsor	American bq.	740	Put back with cargo damaged	—	——	Ed. Fischer & Co.
„ 20	Kingdom of Sweden	Smith	British bq.	787	London	—	General	Gütschow & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct. 16	Bombay	Briscoe [kede	British str.	1327	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 16	Elisabeth	Capt. Von Wic-	Germ. frigate	2150	Bonin Islands	——	——
„ 18	Friedrich Perthes	Walter	German bq.	447	Chefoo	Ballast	Captain
„ 19	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1260	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 20	Carl Ludwig	Petersen	German brig	233	New Zealand	Tea	C. Rohde & Co.

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	Commander:
JAPANESE—Fujiyama Kan ...	13	—	Sailing sloop	Captain Matsumura
„ Kasuga Kan ..	—	1015	Gun-vessel	Captain K. Isobé
„ Seiki Kan	—	850	Gun-vessel	Captain Y. Inouyé
GERMAN—Nautilus	4	600	Gunboat	Captain Valnis
RUSSIAN—Baydamak	7	1000	Corvette	Captain Tirtoff
„ Boyan	8	2000	Corvette (Flag ship of Rear Admiral Pousino)	Captain Boyle
„ Vsadnick	8	1069	Corvette	Captain Novoselsky
AMERICAN—Tennessee	23	4220	U.S. frigate (Flag ship of Rear Adm. Patterson)	Captain Young
„ Monocacy	6	1370	Gun-boat	Captain J. P. Fyffe
BRITISH—Sylvia	—	877	Surveying vessel	Commander Hoskyn
„ Kestrel	4	562	Gun-vessel	Commander Theobald

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Gaelic* for San Francisco:—Paymaster Barton, U. S.N., Lieut. C. Tallcott, U.S.N., Messrs. A. K. Bayler, U.S.N., Geo. Hamilton, Joseph Taylor; and 4 Europeans, and 90 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca* from Hongkong:—Commander Aldrich, R.N., Surgeon J. Wood, R N., Messrs H. James, J. B. Haggett, J. McGibbon, J. Graham, and Chokichi.

Per Steam-ship *Bombay*, for Hongkong:—Surgeon Greany, R.N., Lieut. Coker, R.A., Messrs. Cruikshank, Hall, Beer and 4 Chinese on deck.

Per *G. W. Wapius*, from Newcastle, N. S. W.—Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge and daughter.

Per Steam-ship *Akitsushima Maru*, from Hakodate.—Messrs. Evers, Pardun, and 50 Japanese.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Lieut. T. D. Bolles, U.S.N., Capt. Kleinman, Mrs. Cobden, Mrs. Bell, Baron Von Gutschmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Isukomoto, Messrs. Joseph, Aldrich, O. Smith, W. Westring, W. F. Milton, and 42 Japanese in the cabin; and 2 Chinese and 367 Japanese in the steerage,

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—H. E. Skatchkoff, Miss M. E. Gouldy, Mrs. Taylor and family, Mrs. Shidzuma, Miss McLean, Miss Pie, Mrs. Suzuki and infant, Miss Labastie, Miss Frothingham, Mr and Mrs. Kuri, Mr and Mrs. Ed. Sharp, Dr. Hill, R.N., Dr. Barry, Master Nishikawa, Messrs. Ohara, Diack, Landsell, Tracy, F Dury, Anson, McGerrow, Churchill, Tessier, Duplaquet, Farmer, W. Smith, and 14 Japanese in the cabin.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca* from Hongkong.—
General ... ... 1,837 packs.

Per Steam-ship *Bombay* for Hongkong.—
Silk for England ... ...464 bales.
France ... ...174 „
Italy ... ... 70 „
Total ... ... 708 bales.
Silk-worm's Eggs to France ... ... 15 cases.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure $30,752
„ ... ... *yen* 37,900

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure $5,465
„ ... ... *yen* 13,100

REPORTS.

The American barque *Willard Mudgett* reports:—Left Newcastle on the 25th of August. Had light and moderate variable winds throughout the passage until near the Bonin Islands on the 10th instant, when experienced a fresh gale from South to South-west with heavy southerly sea, continuing to the 12th instant. Had calm weather on 12th off Vries Island, arriving the next evening, making the passage in 49 days.

The British steamer *Benarty* reports:—Left Singapore on the 1st October. Had rough weather in the China sea and a gale on the 9th instant with all the indications of a typhoon, the wind from North to Nort-west and a mountainous southerly sea running causing the ship to labour heavily. Arrived in port on the 14th October.

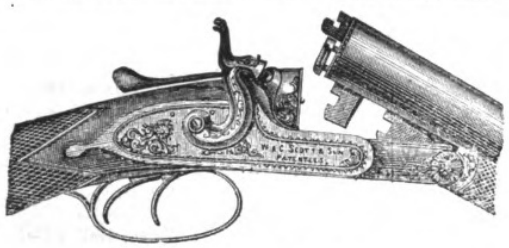
The *Malacca* reports: Left Hongkong on the 7th of October at 11 a.m.; had a fresh N. E. monsoon to Turnabout; thence experienced a strong N. N. W. gale and heavy sea to port. Arrived 15th October at 10 a.m. In Latitude 31 N., Longitude 133 E. signalled a British barque bound northwards, with the numbers N. T. W. J. flying.

The *Kedar* reports: Left Newcastle August 25th. Had moderate S.E. trades to 4 degrees S.; crossed the Equator in 161.30 E. From 4 degrees S. to 15 degrees N. had very light variable winds with much rain and disagreeable weather; from 15 degrees N. to 25 degrees N. had moderate N.E. trades. After that date had chiefly westerly winds until arrival off Cape Sagami; made the passage in 49 days.

H. M. S. *Kestrel* left Kobe on the 15th instant, and experienced northerly winds and rainy weather during the passage. On the 16th she passed the barque *Kingdom of Sweden*, from London for this port, in latitude 33.40 North, longitude 136.39 E., all well.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



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Excellent DOUBLE-GRIP BREECH-LOADERS at £8.10.0, £12.0.0, £16.0.0 and £20.0.0. Shooting guaranteed.

OUR PATENT TOP LEVER with PURDEY solid double bolt. Shooting guaranted. Sound plain finish £15/0/0. Well finished, good materials £21.0.0 Cases and implements £4, £6 and £8 extra.

In the New York International Gun Trial competition, 1873, the Committee awarded our guns the Diploma, being declared first for points of merit of action, materials, proportion and shooting qualities.

Extract from Forest and Stream, New York, December 26th, 1876. Contributed by one of the judges of awards of guns at the Centennial. "The crowning glory of the display was the case of W. & C. Scott & Son. This firm has sent more good guns to this country during the past few years than any other, and they especially commend themselves to American sportsmen from the fact that they furnish good guns, honestly made, and of high shooting powers at very moderate prices. Their TRIPLEX ACTION combines, in the highest degree, strength with simplicity, and it must rapidly secure the favor of all who test its merits."

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Yokohama, September 22, 1877. 3ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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WOOLLEN BLANKETS

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OF ALL SIZES COMBINED WITH AN

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It will be found most necessary and useful for Military Men, Travellers, Invalids, for use in the Hospitals, &c., &c., possessing amongst others the following advantages:—

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The Pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease.

It will pack up in a very small compass, and can be carried about without any inconvenience.

Price from 15s. to 35s. each.

When ordering the above article, please remit the amount of your order to

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 40.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

From all parts of the country we hear that the cholera epidemic is on the decrease, and the official returns of this *Ken* show a decided improvement, as there is a considerable diminution in the number of new cases and the daily death rate is extremely small. Indeed, the disease is almost entirely confined now to Matsukage-chô and the contiguous streets, which form part of the new swamp, or what is generally known as Karafto, and there is every reason to believe that the untiring efforts of the *Kencho* authorities to grapple with our dread visitor will before long be completely successful. The lower classes are, as might be expected, very much frightened at the disease, and in all probability many of them have fallen victims to their excessive fear of it. Through ignorance and superstition, this fear has, in many parts of the country, taken the shape of open opposition to all attempts on the part of the local authorities to provide hospital accommodation or medical assistance for those attacked by the disease, or refusal to observe the regulations for disinfection which were sought to be enforced. In one of the districts of the Kuantô, a relative of a person who had been attacked by the disease entirely misunderstood the Japanese doctor's remarks about the case requiring sharp remedies, construing such into a statement that potent drugs would be administered so that the man would certainly die. The people became greatly excited as the false report based on this mistake was industriously circulated, an unruly mob quickly gathered, and armed with agricultural implements threatened to destroy the hospital. The police were called out to quell the disturbance, in the course of which one constable was severely injured, but the leader of the rioters having been arrested the others were dispersed. From Okayama *Ken* a telegram was received last week, announcing that the farmers of Nawase-mura, in the district of Wake, in the province of Bizen, had endeavoured to forcibly prevent the completion of the hospital which was being built for the reception of cholera patients, the disease having developed itself rather virulently in that district. The police were in this case roughly handled by the mob, when they interfered to preserve the peace. At a village in the Osaka *Fu* where cholera had broken out, the proper method of using disinfectants was explained by the officials, but the inhabitants would not listen to them at all, declaring that the epidemic could only be driven away by prayer to their gods, so they made an image of straw which they called the god of cholera, and carried it in procession, but were apparently so noisy in their demonstrations of piety that the police had to put a stop to their proceedings. The Central Government has been very liberal in granting special allowances to various *Ken* to cover the expenses incurred in providing hospitals, etc. It was lately estimated by the Finance Department that the cost of the suppression of the epidemic throughout the country would be about 150,000 *yen*, but owing to the rapid spread of the disease, this estimate has now been raised to 200,000 *yen*.

The following extract concerning Free Trade in America, which we take from the *Nation*, seems to have just now a peculiar significance :—

Pursuant to a public call, a Free-trade Conference was held at Saratoga on Friday, which passed an excellent series of resolutions, and took steps to organize the sentiment of the country in accordance with them. From the moderation and good sense shown in the final result of this gathering, we infer that some who appeared to take a very prominent part, and who might be thought desirous to make themselves conspicuous, were practically overruled in the inner councils which prepared the work of the conference. It was resolved that the business depression heretofore prevailing has been due to erroneous financial and commercial legislation, which has prevented us from disposing of our surplus products by making it difficult or impossible for other countries to sell us theirs ; that taxation for other purposes than the revenue, and the restrictions put upon cheaply building and profitably buying ships, has virtually destroyed our mercantile navy ; that while the important interests that have grown up under our tariff system must be considered in any reform, it is clear from their prostrate condition that protection has done its utmost for them, and that they, like other interests, need a thorough revision of the tariff ; that existing commercial treaties should be overhauled and adapted to the altered times, and new ones negotiated where now wanting, as with France and Spain ; that reciprocity with Canada should be revived ; and that organization of all those who assent to these views should now be undertaken in order to disseminate them. To Messrs. D. A. Wells and Abraham L. Earle was entrusted the formation of a council to superintend and promote organization. The members selected are better fitted, we should say, for the task of recruiting than for the direction of the movement when its strength becomes known and a permanent organization will be necessary ; but, for the present, recruiting—that is, not making converts so much as enrolling the faithful—is the most pressing duty. The National Convention and National Association will follow in due time. The acceptance of a place in the Council by Mr W. L. Trenholm, of Charleston, shows that the Southern field is not to be neglected ; and even a protectionist might find some good in the creation of a general interest at the South in questions which neither slavery nor the war can any longer embitter or befog.

On the science of Political Economy the world has been divided for many years almost as completely as if Columbus had never lived, and a country like Japan, which has to decide *ab initio* on the principles which shall guide her commercial life, has also had to determine whether to cast in her lot with Europe or America, and whether to follow the course laid down by Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, Professor Fawcett, Frédéric Bastiat, and Michael Chevalier. The one country whose resolute rejection of the light has shaken the faith of many who ought to have known better, seems at last to be moving towards repentance. The vast extent and resources of the American continent has enabled her people to bear up for a long time against the strain of protective exactions, but

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there are limits even to American endurance, and the destruction of a mercantile navy, the prostration of commercial interests, the impossibility of disposing of surplus products, to say nothing of riotous railway strikes and vast increase of national poverty,—all these are stern teachers, and from them America is learning fast. We have no doubt of the final triumph which lies before the organization proposed by the Saratoga conference, for they will only have to put the alternatives fairly before the American public, and the keen common sense indigenous to the soil will be sure to do the rest. Let us endeavour to see what are the questions that the council will have to lay for decision before their countrymen.

It is most refreshing to note in the resolutions of the conference that the real issues have been clearly discriminated. Startling as the discovery may seem to economists of a certain class, it has nevertheless been made, and the members of the Saratoga conference have seen that money is useless except as a tool; that men cannot eat gold for food, nor burn it for fuel, nor wear it for clothes, nor make of it houses to shelter them from wind and weather. It has been seen at Saratoga that it is goods and not money for which goods are bought and sold. It has been resolved that "erroneous financial and commercial legislation has prevented us from disposing of our surplus products *by rendering it difficult or impossible for other countries to sell us theirs.*" It has thus been understood at Saratoga that money and the supply thereof is but the ripple on the surface of the ocean; trade in goods the vast bulk beneath. The first question then to be asked by the Saratoga conference of the American people will be, "Do you want goods or money?"

When this is answered and understood, Saratoga can proceed the next step. When America has been taught that in goods and goods alone lies the satisfaction of the material wants of humanity, she will have little difficulty in answering the next question, "Do you wish goods to be cheap or dear, of high or of low quality?" There are many people who will try to persuade Americans that high prices are a blessing, but paterfamilias with many little mouths and many little feet to look after, will prefer cheap bread and cheap shoes, and that the bread should be wholesome and nourishing, and the shoes water-tight and strong. And paterfamilias, reasoning by analogy, may even be made to see that if you want a ship it is most profitable to buy of that man who can most cheaply turn out the best article, no matter to what nation he belongs; and that "restrictions put upon cheaply building and profitably buying ships" are quite capable of "virtually destroying a mercantile navy." And when this has been perfectly mastered, paterfamilias may indulge in a little democratic political philosophy, in pursuance of which he may discover that taxes are, or should be, costs *imposed upon all* for the maintenance of an institution called Government, which exists *for the good of all.* Keeping this thread in hand he will not be long in discovering that "taxation for other purposes than the revenue" violates the first great canon of taxation, to wit that the burden to be borne shall be equally heavy upon all. We do not at all think that our paterfamilias will stop here, in this bare scientific exposition of a fact. His indignation will rise with the greater clearness of his vision, and he will be apt to denounce the protective tax in round terms, as being simply the legalized plunder of the many and the poor for the sake of the rich and the few.

By some such reasoning as this we hope the scales may fall from the eyes of the American nation. Wherever first principles are firmly clung to, and nothing accepted which will not square with them, Free Trade is certain ultimately to prevail. Begin with the small atom of helplessness, of men yclept a baby, and consider the supplying of all its little wants. Does it cry for hunger or for cold, the world is laid under contribution by the free trader to bring it the finest milk, the softest and the warmest wool. "Ah but," says the learned protectionist, "this will not do; great interests are at stake here; you must support the native manufacturer, and baby must be less finely fed and lie less softly warm, in the name of my magnificent theory of national independence." Excellent well, my learned professor, persuade its mother of that, and we shall be content.

But Saratoga can appeal to men in higher tones. For free trade has its exciting side and much to rouse enthusiasm. It is not good for man to dwell alone, and free trade is the greatest of all missionaries, carrying into every corner of all the lands its message of peace on earth, good will amongst men. Far into regions of deepest darkness it perpetuates the immortal decree, *Fiat lux.*

We are as sorry this week to note the intention of the P. & O. Company to rely upon the negligence of their servants as a defence in cases of damage to goods conveyed by them, as we were glad last week to suppose the contrary. If we were wrong in imagining that the defence of negligence was resorted to at the trial referred to, we were led into that error by the expressions of the judgment in the late case of Beato *v.* the Master of the *Atholl.* We can only apologise to Mr. Rickett for having cast upon his Company the imputation that they would not rely on the negligence of their servants as a defence to claims brought under their Bill of Lading.

As we predicted some month ago, the removal by the Government of the limit hitherto imposed on the number of silkworm's egg cards for exportation has led to a large over production, and about 2,000,000 cards are available to supply a market, the requirement of which are only 800,000, or at the very utmost 1,000,000 cards. The result has been an utter collapse, made more certain by the combined action of the *graineurs.* Soon after the opening of the market some cards from Akita of extra quality were brought at fancy prices, say $1.50, and small lots of ordinary cards were settled at from 40 to 80 cents, but quotations rapidly declined, and the bulk of purchases since made, viz., some 500,000 cards, were settled at from 20 to 30 cents for good, and 15 to 20 cents for medium quality. Inferior cards are altogether unsaleable, not being considered worth the cost of freight and charges, and so low a price as from 3 to 5 cents has been spoken of as their nominal value. As during the past few days good cards have been purchased at from 10 to 15 cents, the native holders have been compelled to recognise that buyers entirely command the situation, and when too late, endeavour to remedy the evils of an overstocked market by proposing, as usual, to destroy a large quantity of cards. For some days past this intention has been hinted at and discussed, and after much vacillation on the part of those interested, it has finally been resolved to throw 700,000 cards into the sea. Even the destruction of this number of cards will leave a larger quantity in the hands of native dealers than are necessary to meet the requirements of foreign buyers, so that after all a considerable surplus will remain unsold. This fact will probably prevent any advance taking place in prices for cards that have yet to be bought, as intending purchasers will be cautious in investing, knowing that it is quite possible that the Japanese, despite their unfortunate experience of former years, may make shipments to Europe on their own account, and as the cards in their possession are practically valueless, endeavour themselves to undersell the *graineurs* in the Italian markets. Purely speculative purchases are not likely to be made, as the *graineurs* have this season obtained the cards they required upon such favourable terms, and have such entire command of the home markets, that such speculation would in all probability result most disastrously.

The Silk market lately received a spurt which resulted in a large business being done, the exports during the present month having been upwards of 3,676 bales, at prices ruling $70 to $80 over the September quotations. But this improvement has only been a flash in the pan, and doubtless had its origin in a few speculative purchases at home, in anticipation of the probable result of the French elections, as the demand ceased immediately that result was actually known. Prices here have consequently fallen, and are already some $40 below the highest rates recently paid, and there is no doubt that further concessions must yet be made by holders before business can

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be generally resumed again. There are still large quantities of last season's dearly bought Silk in first hands in London and Lyons, in which the principal brokers have a large interest, and it is therefore quite comprehensible that they will do all that lies in their power to advance the market to figures which would best suit them. Consequently, we have from time to time these rushes in our market. However, as long as consumption cannot keep pace with speculation we shall see no permanent improvement, and on all sides are received complaints from consumers of the raw material of the state of business, and advices of the extremely unsatisfactory nature of deliveries.

The *Chôya Shimbun* lately announced that the Government contemplated making some alteration in the shooting regulations. We shall welcome any improvements or concessions with pleasure, and can only suppose that pressure of business owing to the late the troubles in the South, has prevented this question being dealt with before the shooting season actually commenced.

On the 23rd instant we learnt by a Reuter's Telegram that the elections in France had resulted in a crushing defeat for President MacMahon, no other official or public intimation having since been received of what must be of considerable commercial interest to a great portion of this community. Private telegrams, so far as we can learn, do not afford more detailed information, but from their general tenor it may be inferred that the political situation as above mentioned has not acted beneficially on trade. This may in part arise from the fact, that those more immediately concerned have not had sufficient opportunity to form an opinion of its probable effect, and moreover, there may be a feeling that an overwhelming republican majority can only be obtained by a considerable influx of the ultra-radical element. In a few days we shall no doubt be in possession of intelligence which will enable us to more clearly understand the various political issues involved by these late events.

From all parts of the country most excellent accounts have been received of the harvest. In the vicinity of the capital the farmers have allowed themselves a well-deserved holiday in consequence, and for a brief time have given themselves up to pleasure and rejoicing.

It is probable that either a Japanese play in all its integrity is to be put on the Paris boards, or some French play introducing Japanese characters, as an order has been forwarded to a French firm here to purchase a number of the finest stage dresses that can be procured and other theatrical appointments, together with books of directions, and illustrations of the setting of a Japanese stage and the accessories required.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* of this morning contained the announcement that the Chinese Ambassador Ho-ye-Chang, and the Secretary of Legation Chang-si-Kwai, left Shanghai yesterday in a man-of-war *en route* for Nagasaki. A short stay will be made at that port and Kobe, but the arrival of the Embassy at the capital may be expected early next month.

At the Spring meeting of the Amateur Athlectic Association, Mr. A. T. Watson carried off the Champion Cup for the 440 yards race, which had to be won for two successive meetings before it could become the actual property of the winner. At this Autumn meeting its possession was to be challenged by Mr. F. Walker only, and such been the case, and also owing to the fact that Mr. Watson has rather over-trained himself and that further delay would dangerously interfere with his chances of retaining the prize, the race was arranged to take place this afternoon on the Association's running path at the Rifle Range, though the meeting itself has been postponed *sine die* owing to unavoidable causes. There was a good attendance on the ground to witness the event, and shortly after 3 o'clock, the hour appointed for the race, a good start was effected, Watson having drawn the inside place. Watson at once took the lead, which he increased to 10 yards on turning the second corner, but Walker closed up a little down the back stretch, and appeared to be gaining on his opponent till about 120 yards from home, when Watson put on a spurt and drew away from Walker altogether, finishing a capital race in the best time ever done here, viz., 56¼ secs., thus obtaining undisputed possession of the prize. Walker gave up twenty yards from the post. The best time in which this distance had previously been done was 55 secs. by J. J. Dare in the autumn of 1874, but he then had 12 yards start. Watson himself did the distance in 57¾ secs. in October last year, being until now the second best time recorded.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 22nd.

The *Hiroshima Maru* was sent down to Nigishi yesterday afternoon, by orders of the *Kencho*, to be there placed in quarantine. While fully recognizing the energetic and generally commendable endeavours of the *Kencho* authorities to prevent the spread of cholera, we are quite at loss to understand their action in the present case. The *Hiroshima Mara* arrived in port on Friday forenoon, her passengers landed without let or hindrance, all her cargo has been discharged, there was always free communication between the vessel and shore, and it has not been conclusively shown that a case of cholera occurred on board, and yet, 50 hours after arrival, the steamer is sent down the bay to be disinfected.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The rebels of Satsuma, and those of Yamaguchi, Fukuoka and Kumamoto *ken*, who have been sentenced to hard labour, are to be distributed in the following manner:—21 to Kiôto *fu*, 62 to Osaka, 62 to Kanagawa, 52 to Hiôgo, 50 to Sakai, 50 to Hiroshima, 73 to Shidzuoka, 33 to Shiga, 32 to Gifu, 33 to Aichi, 50 to Fukuoka, 50 to Miyagi, 50 to Yamagata, 50 to Ishikawa, 50 to Shimane, 50 to Iwate, 50 to Awomori, 50 to Akita, 43 to Ehime, 80 to Wakayama, 20 to Fukushima, 52 to Saitama, 52 to Gumma, 70 to Chiba, and 55 to Yamanashi *ken*.

It is rumoured that the Government officials of various departments are to the presented with a bonus amounting to ten per cent. of their respective salaries.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Tôkiô chemists have decided that the Tamagawa river water should be used by those suffering from cholera, and not the water from the Kanda aqueduct.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Some newspaper lately published a statement that trouble had arisen between Japan and Korea in regard to the treaty, but a letter that we have received from a friend at the port of Fusan proves that the above statement was untrue. The letter says that since the 7th instant the Japanese merchants have been planning the opening of an Exhibition, and that as to treaty affairs, Mr. Hanabusa arrived safely at Fusan in the *Takao Maru*, but as two of the crew were attacked by cholera, the vessel returned to Nagasaki.

Tuesday, 23rd.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* says that a telegram was received from Kagoshima so long ago as the 7th instant, (? 17th) stating that cholera had broken out in that town and that one hundred and fifty deaths had occurred in consequence. A hospital for the treatment of the disease had been established, but the accommodation afforded was not sufficient to meet requirements, and owing to the ruined state of the place there was no means of finding shelter for those attacked, so that some of the patients were to be forwarded to the Nagasaki hospital.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

It was expected that some grand ceremonial would take place on the return of the troops from the South, in commemoration of the success of the Government arms, but it is now understood that a review of the army will be the only demonstration made.

We hear that Lieut.-Generals Tani, Miura and Miyoshi, who returned to their respective garrison commands at the conclusion of the war, will shortly visit Tôkiô.

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From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

It is said that fifty thousand *koku* of rice are to be sent by the *Okurasho* to Kagoshima to relieve the wants of the destitute there.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A person who recently returned from Kôchi *ken* (Tosa) informs us that the young students in that *ken* are constantly singing a song, the burden of which is that, "If a constitutional Government is not constituted, are shall endeavour to enforce it by a recourse to bamboo spears."

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

From the 8th to the 15th of this month 2,223 policemen of Tôkiô were promoted on account of courage displayed in face of the enemy, fifty of whom were advanced to the rank of sergeant.

From noon of the 18th to noon of the 21st instant, there were fifty-six persons attacked by cholera at Tôkiô, forty-three deaths and two recoveries.

From the *Osaka Nippo.*

It is rumoured that a division of the Hiroshima garrison will be stationed in Kôchi *ken.*

Up to the 17th instant 398 persons in all had been attacked by cholera in Osaka, some of whom belonged to the troops in garrison and others were citizens. Of the above number 13 recovered, 46 died, and 339 cases remained under treatment at the date named.

Wednesday, 24th.

The *Hiroshima Maru* returned to the anchorage from Nigishi about half-past five yesterday evening, after having undergone a thorough fumigation, and will leave for Shanghai to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The *Tokio Maru* left Kobe for this port yesterday at 6 p. m.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Sunda*, with English mails on board to September 14th, left Hongkong yesterday, the 23rd instant, at noon.

In the Chess problem we published in the *Weekly Mail* on Saturday last, a white Knight has been omitted from K. R.'s 6th.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The *Wakaura Maru* arrived in the Bay the night before last with about a thousand troops from the south, but as some forty among them were suffering from cholera, the vessel was detained off Kanazawa. After medical examination, all those who were ill were sent to the hospital at Tomioka, while the rest of the troops were marched to Yokohama. The *Tôkai Maru* also arrived at Yokosuka, having on board four hundred troops, thirty-one of whom were suffering from cholera. These who were free from disease were landed at Kanazawa, to make their way by the road to Yokohama.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The *Môshun Kan* arrived at Kobe from Kagoshima on the 21st instant, the *Teibô Kan* having been despatched from Nagasaki on the 20th instant for duty at Kagoshima.

A detailed statement of the method in which the affairs of the *Naimusho* (Home Department) and its branches are administered, will be sent to the Paris Exhibition next year.

A person living in Tôkiô applied to a friend residing in Kiushiu to procure for him some of the Saigo *satsu*, which he desired to possess as curiosities, but was surprised to receive a reply to the effect that, worthless as such *satsu* are now as currency, still there is a great difficulty in procuring them, as the people of Kiushiu cherish them as relics.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The water of all the wells and of the aqueduct at Tôkiô is being tested by chemists from the Tôkiô Dispensary, by order of the Tôkiô *Fu* authorities.

The annual expenditure of the Bureau of Police is to be reduced by the sum of five thousand *yen*, and the amount thus saved is to be added to the allowance for expenditure of the Home Department.

A fire broke out at Ushigome, Tôkiô, at 11.15 p.m. on the 22nd instant and destroyed seventy-three houses.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Mr. Matsukata Masayoshi, the Vice-Minister of the Finance Department, has been appointed as Chief Commissioner of the Japanese Department at the Paris Exhibition next year.

A contractor in Osaka has undertaken to rebuild the Kagoshima *Kenchô* for $12,500 *yen.*

The *Saikai Shimbun* reports that some seven or eight days ago fire broke out again in the Takashima coal mine, but it is not yet known whether it has been extinguished or not.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

On the 18th instant, 46 new cases of cholera, 8 recoveries and 51 deaths occurred at Osaka, leaving 326 cases under treatment.

Thursday, 25th.

A slight, but rather prolonged shock of earthquake took place yesterday evening at five minutes to eight.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that owing to advices they have lately received from China, it is doubtful whether any credit can be attached to the statement published by the *Mainichi Shimbun*, that the Chinese Ambassador to Japan might be shortly expected in this country.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The young Prince Také-no-Miya will be taken to the Imperial palace for the first time to-day, where some rank will be conferred on him, and he will receive presents from various Princes of the Imperial blood. He will also shortly be taken to visit the Empress and the Empress Dowager.

From the *Osaka Nippo.*

On the 19th instant 85 new cases of cholera, 13 recoveries, and 67 deaths occurred at Osaka, leaving 344 cases under treatment.

The Government has paid over to the Mitsu Bishi Company the sum of six millions of *yen* for the use of their vessels during the late war.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The *Asama Kan*, after undergoing repairs at Saganoseki which were necessitated by her having struck a rock off the coast of Hiuga in July last, has arrived at Nagasaki.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A telegram received from the Special *Saibansho* of Kiushiu at Nagasaki, announces that 136 rebels have been sentenced to hard labour for periods varying from one to ten years.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The troops belonging to the Sendai garrison started immediately for their destination on their arrival at Tôkiô from the South yesterday.

We hear that preparations are being made at the town of Kôchi in Tosa, to accommodate a division of the Osaka garrison which is to be stationed there.

From the *Mainichi Skimbun.*

The *Kumamoto Maru* has arrived at the anchorage from Shinagawa, with 12,000 bags of rice on board, which will in all probability be sent to Kiushiu for the relief of those who were rendered destitute by the war.

Friday, 26th.

The Committee of the Athletic Association have found it advisable to postpone the meeting which was to have taken place to-day, on account of the death from cholera of the wife of the momban at the running path. Owing to mail days and Races, there is some difficulty in fixing another date on which the sports can be held.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

It was stated in our issue of yesterday that the mode of administrating the affairs of the Home Departments of Japan would be sent to the Exhibition at Paris, but on further enquiry we have found that it is a statement of the method of administration in all the Government Departments that will be sent.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Lieut.-General Ida started on the 25th instant for Nara-

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shino-hara, probably to make preparations for the grand review shortly to be held there, in honour of the success of the Imperial arms in the South.

Thirty thousand *yen* have been sent by the *Naimusho* to the Special Court at Nagasaki, to cover the expense of conveying the rebels who have been sentenced to hard labour to their various penal destinations.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

It was thought that as at least one-half of the money required for the suppression of the Satsuma rebellion has been spent in Kiushiu, the people in that part of the country would have thereby received some corresponding advantage, but this seems not to have been the case, as all classes have severely felt the effects of distress caused by the late war.

Some disease has attacked the horses in Miyagi *ken*, and the local authorities have applied to the War Department for the assistance of veterinary surgeons to treat the malady.

The French Minister and suite were present at the review of the troops at Narashino-hara on the 24th instant.

A grand display of *Kiku-ningio*, or figures clothed with dresses made with the crysanthemum flowers, will take place at Dango-zaka, Tôkiô, at the commencement of the next month.

A Bank has been established by the *shizoku* of Gumma *ken.*

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

The Government has already sent the sum of 562,000 *yen* to Kagoshima *ken* for the relief of the destitute, but the Governor has applied for a further sum of 100,000 *yen* to cover the expenses so incurred.

Saturday, 27th.

The German man-of-war *Elisabeth* returned to port this morning, not from the Bonin Islands, but from Owari Bay, where she has been surveying.

The 440 yards race for the Champion Cup will take place at the Amateur Athletic Association's running path on the Rifle Range at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and will no doubt be a well contested race between A. T. Watson, the present holder of the Cup, and F. Walker.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

About the middle of next month further experiments with balloons will take place in the open space in the front of the Navy Department, Tsukiji, Tôkiô, in the presence of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, when two balloons will be tried, one to be filled with coal gas and the other with hydrogen gas.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

It was intended to have some troops of the Kumamoto garrison stationed at Kagoshima, but this being found inconvenient, they are to be garrisoned at Nobeoka in Hiuga, where barracks are now being prepared for their accommodation.

Saigo Kikujiro, the second son of the late rebel chief, has been acquitted of complicity in the rebellion.

The *Daijôkuan* have notified the *Kunsho-kioku* (Department of Decorations) that it will have to undertake the work of rewarding by presents those who fought against the rebels in Kiushiu.

There are between three and four thousand troops stationed at Kagoshima. The *Riujô Kan* and another man-of-war are lying in the harbour, together with five or six steamers belonging to the Mitsu Bishi Company, which were ordered there for transport duty.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt on the 6th instant in the province of Iwaki, which caused land-slips on the hills and greatly alarmed the inhabitants.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The *Okurasho* lately sent 387,655 silver *bus* to the Osaka Mint, of which 200,000 have already been converted into 1 *yen* coins, while the remainder are to be coined into 40, 20, 10, and 5 *sen* pieces, which will be returned to Tôkiô.

THE JAPANESE PENAL CODES.

Second Notice.

THE Second Chapter of the Code provides for the punishment of offences coming (upon what grounds it is, in some cases, hard to understand,) under what is termed Domestic Law. Thus remortgage of lands, refusal to reconvey upon tender of the mortgage debt, are classed under this head. It would, by the bye, be much more satisfactory if some proper system of Registration of Mortgages were provided by which mortgagees would be secured, not only against their debtors but against third parties as well. It is but small consolation for the victim of a second mortgage to see his debtor consigned to penal servitude for ten years, and thus find himself deprived of all chance of getting his claim paid.

Some of the offences enumerated in this chapter throw a curious light upon the structure of Japanese society. Discarding the son of a wife in favour of that of a concubine is punishable by 90 days penal servitude. The reason of this severity is doubtless to be found in the fact, that the eldest son *(sô riyô)*—the injured party referred to probably—inherits the whole of his father's property, real and personal. A son wasting the substance of his father, a younger brother that of his elder brother, etc., are punishable by imprisonment of from ten days to a hundred. The offence of absconding from the place of registration we do not quite understand, nor the increase of the punishment when the flight is to foreign countries. Anything like a rigorous administration of such a law as this would manifestly tend greatly to impede, what above all is desirable for the Japanese people, the freest possible intercourse among themselves and with foreign countries. Surely it would suffice if a passport were required. Turning a son-in-law out of doors and giving his wife to a second husband sounds an odd offence in western ears, but in Japan the parent guilty of such conduct may be visited with penal servitude for 90 days, though apparently the second marriage, even if the second husband be a party to the ejection, stands good. One would suppose the justice of the case would be best met by restoring his wife to the injured son-in-law. Non-observance of mourning for parents or husband is requited by a year's penal servitude; the husband, however, does not appear to be expected to mourn for his dead wife. There seem to be no laws governing matrimonial relations, and bigamy, therefore, is an offence unknown to the Japanese Codes. Adultery, however, exposes both offenders to penal servitude for a year, while a much worse crime meets with only 90 days.

Offences against property, treated of in the 3rd Chapter, are pretty severely punished. Robbery by armed men, if the crime is accomplished, is punishable by decapitation, if attempted only, by hanging. Common Robbery, for which Larceny were a better term, meets with penal servitude for life, irrespective of the amount stolen, a far too heavy punishment to apply to all cases, seeing that the judge has apparently no power of mitigating it even when extenuating circumstances are brought to his knowledge. Homicide accidentally occurring during the commission of a robbery, exposes the criminal to be sentenced to death by hanging. Some curious mitigations are permitted. Thus, in the case of theft from relations, one degree of mitigation is allowed for each degree of relationship beginning from the

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fifth degree, but when there is violence, the mitigation is only conceded when the offender is the elder party. Common sense shows that justice requires the law to be the other way, if indeed the fact of relationship ought to be admitted as any ground at all for mitigation. Robbery, or rather Larceny, from relatives living under the same roof with the offender, is to be treated as a mere improper disposal of family property. Thus a son, apparently, living under his father's roof, might rob him of all he possessed and could only be awarded from ten to a hundred days' penal servitude, while if he took ten *yen* from his nearest neighbour or any stranger, he might be sentenced to penal servitude for life.

A test of a good penal code is the distinction of the various kinds of Homicide. Criminal jurists have tried their hand at this hitherto with no great success. The subject is a difficult—indeed a curiously difficult one. It seems almost impossible to frame a definition of murder, that will not on the one hand include cases of non-murderous homicide, or manslaughter, and that will on the other hand include all species of murder. The difficulty is due, in some degree, to the variety of modes in which, especially in these modern days, murder or homicide may be committed. According to the French code, wilful homicide is called *meurtre* (murder of the second degree) and premeditated *meurtre* is qualified as *assassinat* (murder in the first degree). *Meurtre* seems also to include what we should term criminal manslaughter. It is evident that the cursory treatment of so grave a matter as homicide in the French code is wholly insufficient. In the Indian penal code the subject is much more elaborately worked out, but not we think very successfully. Culpable homicide, for instance, is defined as doing an act with the knowledge that death is likely to be caused by such act. This definition is obviously too wide; performance, for example, of a desperate surgical operation might be brought under it. The definition of murder is open to precisely the same objection, and the mode of defining it, namely by negation, is in the highest degree unscientific. No doubt the sections in question are so interpreted as to prevent injustice being done, but we are merely considering them here from a juristic point of view. The definitions given in the 4th Chapter of the Penal Codes of the various kinds of homicide, compare favourably with those just cited. The Code enumerates three kinds, preconcerted and wilful murder, wilful but not preconcerted murder, and manslaughter. The first named species hardly requires any explanation. The punishments awarded for this crime, however, present some curious anomalies. In most cases the criminal is sentenced to decapitation or hanging. Where there is an attempt only but the victim dies from fright, hanging is the punishment. In cases of the murder of a grandparent, parent, paternal uncle or aunt, elder brother or sister, husband or father-in-law, the punishment of the principal, of the accessory who has assisted in the crime, and of the accessory who has not so assisted, is the heaviest known to Japanese law,—decapitation with exposure of the head. If the murder be only attempted, hanging is substituted for decapitation. Murder of a senior by a junior relative entails decapitation, but murder of a junior by a senior relative entails the punishment due to wilful but not preconcerted murder. A fact of some importance, which seems to show that the laws are not always strictly adhered to by the Japanese authorities, is mentioned by Mr LONGFORD in connection with this portion of his subject. It will be remembered that a few years ago a determined attempt was made to assassinate Mr. IWAKURA. The guilty parties, principal and accessory, were all sentenced to decapitation, although in accordance with the code, the crime not having been completed, the accessories were not punishable otherwise than by penal servitude.

Wilful murder is not well defined, the distinction between wilful and deliberate homicide, and homicide caused wilfully but not intended by the offender, not being clearly drawn. The distinction is one of great importance, for wilful and deliberate murder is a capital crime, while simple wilful murder is punishable by penal servitude for life. The term wilful murder seems to embrace crimes that we should designate as murder in the second degree. Manslaughter is stated to comprise cases of accidental killing only, and the offence in most cases may be atoned for by a money payment to the family of the person killed. Some particular kinds of homicide are specially provided against. Infanticide is very properly regarded as murder. Killing in self-defence is only excusable when absolutely necessary to preserve life against an actual attempt upon it. The slaying by a husband of an adulterous wife or concubine in *flagrante delicto*, together with her paramour, is no offence at all; but if a certain time has elapsed since the discovery of the adultery, the slaying of any of them is an offence, met, however, by a punishment far short of that awarded in cases of murder, and much less in the case of the wife or concubine than in that of the lover being slain. The wife or concubine is, in fact, hardly and unfairly treated throughout. Thus, if the paramour slay the husband *without* the wife's knowledge or participation, she is to be punished by penal servitude for life. Attempted suicide of lovers in punished by penal servitude for ten years, the extreme frequency of this practice apparently rendering so singular a special provision necessary.

Poisoning seems to be always treated as murder in the first degree, and rightly so, for poisoning, if wilful, must of necessity be both a deliberate and preconcerted assassination of the very worst kind.

The law of assaults is contained in the 5th Chapter, and these appear to be treated with considerable harshness. Thus a mere blow with the hand is punishable with 20 days penal servitude; if a lesion of any kind is caused the punishment is increased in a sort of rough and often not very logical proportion to its severity. An assault on an official of Imperial appointment, that is bearing the Emperor's commission, entails 5 years penal servitude; if an incised wound is inflicted the offender must be hanged. Assaults may be committed on other officials bearing commissions of the Government or of a Department at a much cheaper rate. These distinctions show how little inclined to democracy the rulers of Japan are, and how thoroughly the differences of rank are recognised. A husband may assault his wife or concubine as much as he pleases, so long as he avoids inflicting a cutting wound, and even in the latter case the public prosecutor can take no cognisance of the offence except at the request of the injured wife or concubine. A wife assaulting her husband, however, is very differently treated, as a common assault by her is punished by 100 days' penal

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servitude, and aggravated assaults are punished far more severely when committed by a wife on her husband than in other cases. Stringent penalties protect parents against the violence of their children, and even accidental killing of a parent exposes the agent to penal servitude for at least one year, without the power of commutation by payment of a fine. Parents, on the other hand, may beat their children without risk of punishment, and even if the beating be so violent as to cause death, incur 2½ years penal servitude only. A senior relative is subject to no punishment for an assault on a junior relative, unless an incised wound is inflicted, in which case he will be punished, but the penalty will be mitigated in proportion to the nearness of the relationship. The theory of this strange indulgence is probably connected with a notion that the nearer the relationship is the more the position of a senior relative approaches that of a parent. The duty of *ada-uchi*, or vengeance, so often the theme of Japanese romance, is not upheld by the new code, and although the killing incontinent of a slayer of a parent is not visited with any punishment, the framing and carrying out of a scheme of revenge exposes the successful machinator to the penalty awarded in cases of preconcerted and wilful murder.

We have already seen that relatives are not bound to give information of each other's offences, and are allowed even to aid each other in escaping the consequences of them. But by the provisions of the 7th Chapter, relatives within certain specified degrees are even *punishable* if they mutually inform against each other, except in particular cases of murder. A parent, however, laying a false and malicious accusation against a child is not punished at all. Children guilty of disobedience to the commands—we suppose lawful commands—of a parent incur 100 days' penal servitude, but whether children doing an unlawful act at the command of their parents can plead such command in defence, the codes do not state. This singular jurisprudence shows how great is the *patria protestas* in Japan, how paramount the authority of the husband and how humble the position occupied by the wife.

Adultery is a punishable offence even when committed with a mere concubine. Trafficking in opium is forbidden on pain of decapitation, and inciting to the use of the drug by hanging. Gambling, unless the stakes consist of something to eat or drink, is punished by penal servitude for 80 days or more. Contraventions against police regulations, etc., etc., expose the offender to penal servitude for 100, 40 or 20 days (commutable, however, by payment of fines). Some of the regulations are curious; against tattooing, against insolent language by chair coolies, including, probably, *jinriki-sha* men, against women cutting their hair short without any particular reason for doing so. Wrong conduct not specifically provided against in the codes is termed an impropriety, and may be punished by penal servitude for from 30 to 70 days. Among serious improprieties are mentioned; the breaking of idols, the dissemination of false and malicious or alarming reports, the publication of written matter that causes difficulties in the administration of government, etc., the last being an offence of such limitless application, as to allow of any amount of tyrannical interference by the Government with thought, speech and conduct.

The system of criminal procedure is in the highest degree unsatisfactory. It consists merely of a series of examinations of the accused and the witnesses, at which the public are not allowed to be present, and during which the accused is not permitted to have the assistance either of experts or of his friends. It does not appear that he can even interrogate the witnesses called against him, and there is no provision by which he is enabled to procure the attendance of witnesses unwilling from any cause to come at his mere request. In fact, there is no trial whatever, merely an investigation of the case by a magisterial officer, repeated by the Court of the *Ken* when the offence charged is of a serious nature. There seems to be considerable doubt whether torture is still resorted to or not, but according to Mr. LONGFORD its use has not been formally abolished, and is, indeed, sanctioned by the Codes, which not only provide for the punishment of officers who may torture persons under 15 or over 70 years of age, or mained or deformed, but in the preliminary chapter give a description, and, we believe, an engraving of the instrument of torture, called by the significant name of the 'Investigation Whip,' and prescribed to be made of three strips of bamboo bound with hemp, to be half an inch thick and three feet in length. The necessity or propriety of its application appears to be left entirely to the discretion of the judges, who, when they resort to it, do so, as a rule, only after they have convinced themselves of the guilt of the accused who persists in asserting his innocence. It is evident that such a system of procedure we have described is unjust, barbarous and absurd. The prosecutor (always an official) sits on the same bench with the judge or judges, who are professionally inclined to consider an accused person as a guilty one and themselves as baffled investigators if their examination does not induce him to confess. There is no publicity allowed to the proceedings, and the harsh or unjust judge has only to fear the censure of his own colleagues. Nor is the prisoner, however dull, ignorant or incapable of clear expression he may be, afforded or allowed any assistance whatever to meet the arts of a practised adversary.

Reviewing these Codes (apart from the procedure) as a whole, we cannot but be struck by their immense superiority to the old criminal law. In them, indeed, are contained the germs of an admirable system of criminal law, and there are not wanting in them traces of a truly philosophical comprehension of the essentials of criminal legislation. But the execution of what seems to have been, on the whole, well conceived, is bad, while the draftsmanship is execrable.

The minuteness with which punishments are sought to be made proportionate to offences is, of course, unscientific, as well as the extent to which commutation by payments of money is permitted. Both these features are eminently characteristic of archaic criminal codes, and the formal recognition of them in the nineteenth century is a singular and interesting proof of the extraordinary perdurability of social ideas once firmly fixed in the minds of men. Our space forbids us from further treatment of the subject, but we cannot take leave of it without an expression of hearty thanks to Mr. LONGFORD for the admirable manner in which he has executed a most laborious task. We trust he may be induced to prepare a complete translation of the Codes, and if to this should be added a

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version of such portions of the Chinese Codes as may be necessary for purposes of comparison, and a glossary of technical terms and expressions, the work would not only be of great service to scholars, to legal practitioners and to the public generally, but would entitle the author to high consideration as an original investigator in an entirely novel and most interesting field of research.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS,

Centralization.

("Akébono Shimbun," 24th October.)

The Government has already reduced the land-tax to 2½ per cent. on the actual value of the land, at the same time ordering that the local rate on it shall in no case exceed one-fifth of the above tax. We now hear that the Government is considering whether it should not be left to the option of those on whom this tax is levied, to pay it in money or in kind as they find most convenient, and it is more than probable that this concession will soon take effect. This proves the consideration the Emperor has for the agricultural classes, as expressed in the Imperial decree issued in January of this year, it being an act of pure benevolence on the part of His Majesty towards a large section of his subjects.

But the question arises, will such concession be sufficient to improve the condition of the agricultural classes, who have of late years been so impoverished. We think that there is yet another important question which should be considered, and that is the repeal of the system of centralization.

The many agrarian riots which have lately taken place have been brought about by the hardship entailed on the farmers by reason of their having to pay their taxes in cash, but when they are permitted the option of payment in cash or in kind as best suits them, such grievance will be done away with.

We are led to enquire, how it is that the farmers find a difficultly in paying their taxes in money, which at first view would appear to be the simplest method, and that it is now necessary to repeal the law so ordering the tax to be paid, in order to avoid distressing the people.

A variety of circumstances have, no doubt, combined to impoverish the country, many of which were perhaps unavoidable. The Government is doubtless alive to the difficulties to be contended with, but is it aware that no measures it has taken have sufficed to materially improve the condition of the lower classes?

We have been examining the Finance Minister's estimates of revenue and expenditure for the financial year commencing July 1st, 1876, and ending June 30th, 1877, and noted in Part 4 that the estimated expenditure for *In*, *Sho*, *Shi* and *Kioku** was 28,005,672 *yen*, and in Part 5 that the expenditure for *Fu* and *Ken* was estimated at 4,162,500 *yen*. Again, in Part 6 we observed that the estimated expenditure of the police force throughout the Empire was 1,945,000 *yen*, of which amount 1,195,000 *yen* were appropriated to the Bureau of Police at Tôkiô, leaving only a balance of 750,000 *yen* for the other two *Fu* and the thirty-five *Ken*. This clearly shows that the greater part of the national expenditure is centralized in the capital.

The Kaitakushi, it is true, spends some 1,905,660 *yen*, which cannot be said to belong to the Central Government, nor can the appropriations for garrisons and normal schools in the provinces, though the latter are under the Educational Department and the former the War Department, be considered as appertaining to the Central Government. Again, the cost of keeping up the various Custom Houses, which are under the Finance Department, and the *Saibansho* which are under the Judicial Department, are borne by the Central Government, though the establishments themselves are provincial. And yet again, the official department for the promotion of agriculture and manufactories sends money into the provinces to aid in the development of such works. But even with the exceptions thus named, at least four-fifths of the whole revenue is expended by the Central Government, so that the capital only is flourishing, while the provinces are becoming more impoverished day by day. To this must be ascribed the wretched condition of the country people, their inability to pay the taxes imposed upon them, and their consequent frequent risings against the Government.

Most of the duties undertaken by the Central Government can as readily, we imagine, be performed by the local authorities, and such should be committed to them. A decrease in the number of officials employed by the Central Government could thus be made, and a great saving be thereby effected, which would directly tend to benefit the provinces. We have before fully discussed the question whether the local Governments are fitted to perform the duties we would have entrusted to them, and have so fully proved that they are able to undertake them, that further repetition is needless.

Should the Government follow the advice we have given, as well as grant the farmers the option of paying their taxes in money or kind as it pleases them, it would confer undoubted benefits on the people of this country.

* All these are Government Departments in Tôkiô.

The Nobles' School.

(Choya Shimbun, 21st October.)

The *Kuazoku*, who are considered the supporters of the Imperial Court, and who are looked up to as a model the people should imitate, have combined to establish a school for their class at Nishiki-chô, Tôkiô. The building itself is an imposing one, it is well tiled and finely finished with plaster, so that it appears worthy in every respect to be an establishment where the children of the aristocracy of Japan are to be educated. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress presided over the opening ceremony, and the school received from the Mikado the denomination of the *Gakushiu-In*, all of which was no doubt intended to stimulate the *Kuazoku* in their laudable endeavours to diffuse useful knowledge. We feel convinced that their efforts to this end will not cease with the mere erection of an imposing looking building. Men belonging to the lower classes, such as ourselves, are not permitted to enquire closely into the working of such a school, but we feel convinced that the many shortcomings which have been apparent in the national schools will be avoided in the Nobles' School, and no doubt the best European, Chinese and Japanese teachers will be employed by them, to the decided advancement of knowledge in this country.

There is, however, one thing to be considered. If the youths brought up in this school are only intended to acquire mere book knowledge, then nothing more need be said. But if it is intended they should subsequently take part in the administration of the country, hold responsible positions in the Imperial Court, or become models to the people, something more is required, for it frequently happens that very learned men are quite unable to manage their own domestic affairs, and it is therefore requisite that some practical knowledge of the condition of the country should be acquired, rather than the youths in question should become nothing but book-worms. The *Kuazoku* have not failed so much in learning as in their knowledge of the world.

The *Kuazoku* have lived all their lives in palaces, they have been brought up by women and always surrounded by luxuries, while they have been kept in ignorance of the toil ordinary men have to undergo in order to make their way in the world. Although *heimin* are allowed to attend this school, they can never associate with the scions of nobility, so we are therefore inclined to think that the school will be filled only by the children of the nobles and the higher officials. Dressed in fine clothes we can imagine what the result will be. They will acquire the learning of the East and West, but no practical knowledge of the world, and will so be behind the times in which they live.

The Government wishes the *Kuazoku* to form a House of Lords as in England, and they themselves think they are fitted for the purpose, but their utter ignorance of the affairs of the world makes them but a laughing stock, and on all sides they are considered as mere puppets.

Now a gem cannot be polished with a gem, and we think it quite useless that the children of the *Kuazoku* should only exclusively associate together. It would be far better to send them to the country schools, where they might turn out promising youths. But now, if great care is not exercised, they will acquire the ideas and habits of the *Daimios* of former days and so become pitiable and useless creatures.

The Troubles of a *Kuazoku*.

("Chôya Shimbun" 21st October.)

The bright blossoms of the 'monkey slipper' *(Largerstræmia Indica)* have withered and fallen on the beds of the precious *omoto*, while silence reigns throughout the mansion and even the chattering parrot in the golden cage is overcome with drowsiness, while the master of all, the imbecile *Kuazoku*, seems utterly weary of his leisure as he watches the smoke of the cigar which he lazily puffs through his nostrils. His favourite wife looked into the foolish countenance of his lordship, which betokened anxiety, and said,

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"Has your lordship's favourite *geisha* said anything to annoy you, or has your lordship's pet fowl ceased to lay eggs. Is it the spread of cholera which causes you anxiety, or have I done anything to displease you. Kindly tell me what it is that causes this cloud on your lordship's countenance." The imbecile *Kuazoku*, heaving a sigh, and shaking his empty head in despair, replied, "There is but one thing on earth that displeases me, and that is the recent opening of the Noble's School. I am naturally no admirer of anything appertaining to letters. When I take up a pen my brain becomes confused, and whenever I open a book my head aches terribly, and whether I attempt to read a novel or a newspaper, the result is the same—a feeling of nausea. Now that the School has been opened, I must perchance attend there, though I shall only be vexed by the study of English, French, mathematics, perhaps even Japanese or something of that sort. What have I done that I should be compelled to undergo such misery. Daily will my brain be confused, my head ache or nausea trouble me, to such an extent that my death will be hastened. And never more shall I enjoy the pleasure of attending the festival of the opening of the Sumida-gawa, with you in the boat to whom I may sing and play to my heart's content."

His wife was astonished at this lament, her face betrayed the sympathy she felt, and grief for a time made her dumb. When she recovered herself, she earnestly said to him, "How would it do to ask Kihachi the carpenter, and Kumakitchi the coolie, to destroy the School some night?" His imbecile lordship replied, "That will never do. The School is built of stone and brick, and can never be destroyed by two persons in one night." Then his wife said to him in a most determined manner, "I shall follow the example of O-shichi and set fire to the School, and so dispel your highness' anxieties." But the imbecile noble was much frightened at this, and hastily said, "No, no, you must not do that. If discovered you would be burnt to death as O-shichi was, and what should I do then?" The wife asked, "Has my lord any plans?" The imbecile replied, "Indeed I have none, and for this reason have I no appetite to enjoy my daily food, and my rest at night is disturbed." His wife began to cry at this, whereupon his lordship cried also, so did the noble parrot in his cage.

At this stage Mr Flatterer, the attendant of the imbecile nobleman, entered the room, and being asked his business, said that he had brought a notification concerning the Nobles' School, which required his lordship's signature.

"Oh, the School is it?" said his lordship, "no matter what it relates to, sign my name and send the circular on to the next place."

Your lordship seems to dislike the School very much," said Mr. Flatterer, "but it is, after all, only a recreation place for young people."

"You are mistaken," replied his imbecile lordship, "the new School is anything but a place of recreation, and causes me much anxiety. I want to go to some country where there is no school, so please go and find out for me where such can be found."

Mr. Flatterer replied, "Your humble servant is ignorant, and consequently knows nothing about geography, but next door to my house there lives a teacher of foreign sciences, so that I will go and make the necessary enquiries of him."

His imbecile lordship approved of this suggestion and desired Mr. Flatterer to lose no time in doing so. Mr Flatterer accordingly called on the teacher and preferred his request for the desired information, but was astonished when the teacher laughingly replied, "In the five great divisions of the world there are countries where there are no nobles, but it would be difficult to find a country where there are no schools. Such being the case, advise his lordship, that instead of seeking for countries where there are no schools, he had better remain in a country where there are schools, but give up his rank of *kuazoku*."

Mr. Flatterer retired, but as he wended his way home, came to the conclusion that nothing reasonable could be done with an imbecile nobleman.

Modern Buildings.

("Osaka Nippô," 19th October.)

The following has been forwarded to us by a Mr. Yuasa, and although as a literary production it shows no merit, yet it deals with an important question, and we therefore publish it.

"To develop the improvements and discoveries of the age is an important matter to all countries, and particularly so to Japan, as she is now making her way along the paths of civilisation. Numerous and extensive undertakings of this nature have been carried on since the Restoration, so that it becomes impossible to enumerate them, among which the construction of railways and telegraphs, the making of roads and canals, and the erection of fine Government offices are most conspicuous. Nearly all these have been undertaken by the Government, but some have been effected by the people, having become a necessity as the progress of the country has been assured, for as they themselves become more enlightened they appreciate the value of time, and institute improvements which will effect a saving of labour.

Now when the Government undertakes any great public work, it is necessary that a special office shall be established to carry it out. In the meantime, no improvement is made in the condition of our peasants, artizans and merchants, nor are the products of the country increased. But the demand for materials of all sorts for projected innovations increases day by day, and we are obliged to import them from foreign countries, which causes a constant drain on our resources, so that day by day the nation has becomes poorer, and the people have a difficulty in supplying their bare necessities. All this arises from the fact that the wealth of Japan has not increased while we have become more lavish in our expenditure, and hence our present impoverishment. When such is the condition of the country, it were better that official business should be transacted in a hut.

Let me draw your attention to the branch office of the Kobe *Saibansho* which has lately been erected in the Okayama *Ken*. Such buildings as were already standing were not deemed convenient for the business of this office, so they were pulled down and a pretentious building in foreign style erected on the site, which rivals even the Osaka Superior Court. Countrymen like myself were surprised to see so magnificent an edifice, but yet we could not but suppose that our careful officials had found it requisite, and had built it as cheaply as possible, and therefore no reflections can be cast on them. But as the cost to the country entailed by the late war in Kiushiu has been enormous, and the Government besides has engaged in expensive works in the three *Fu* and in other *Ken*, I was indeed surprised that such costly magnificence should be displayed in so insignificant a *Ken* as the one I live in.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* once praised (!) the governor of Osaka for having raised a splendid and expensive stand on which to affix the ordinary public notifications, but at the same time urged that some stop should be put to the further erection of unnecessary buildings. So do I now praise our worthy officials for having enabled us to contemplate, through such fine buildings, the progress of Japan in the paths of civilisation, but yet request them not to indulge in the expense of erecting any more.

Although this fine building may greatly facilitate judicial matters, the cost of the Kiushiu expedition has yet to be settled and will not prove agreeable to the people, so that I hope care will be taken to avoid spending any more money on buildings. For the future let us have less of this outer civilisation.

I do not say that all such buildings are absolutely useless, but if the cost of their erection was only undertaken in proportion to the advancement of the people in civilisation, the country would undoubtedly benefit thereby.

We notice that a paragraph has been inserted more than once in the *Osaka Nippo* calling attention to the kindness of the Government in allowing editors of newspapers, who are at present having a little holiday in prison, to be regularly furnished with newspapers to read and lamps to read them by. Charles Dickens once told—or wrote—we forget where or when—a very funny story of a waiter, who, having a holiday for twenty-four hours, went over to another hotel and helped a friend of his; but even the great humorist, with all his almost unrivalled powers of bringing the improbable and fantastic within the realms of the possible, never ventured to assert, so far as we known, that while in enforced idleness the editor of a newspaper would voluntarily read one. But then Charles Dickens did not know Japan. What we call civilisation is but young here yet.—*Hiogo News*.

Although there are still cases of cholera we believe of daily occurrence in the native town, there are undoubtedly much fewer since the last heavy storm of rain and wind; Akunora and Inasa have not been exempt from the disease, while we hear of instances in Shimabara and Amakusa; and at Kagoshima from late accounts there have been a good many cases among the troops there, at one time averaging as high as eighteen per day, the death rate being 1 in 3. The heavy rain which fell here on the 10th inst., followed by the two succeeding days of high wind, was pretty general to the north as far as Yokohama, and we trust that the atmosphere has been purged of much of the germs of the malady which can only be eradicated thoroughly by means at the disposal of the same providence which in the first instance sees fit to remind us of our frailty and weakness by these occasional terrible visitations.—*Nagasaki Rising Sun*.

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SOME OTHER CHAPTERS OF JAPANESE HISTORY.

YUI-NO-SHÔSETSU.

(Continued.)

Fuden had many years before lost his wife, who had left him with an only a child, a daughter named Koman, who was now sixteen years old and a girl of great beauty and who, in accordance with a wish expressed by her mother, was betrothed to her cousin Wada Mondo, a nephew of her mother.

Now Shôsetsu increased daily in favour with the *Daimios* and in the families wherein he taught, and being made much of by all people of rank and wealth, he permitted himself to be carried away by the evil spirit of ambition, and pondered how he should succeeded to the position of his master Fuden and become the owner of a family inheritance of extreme value. Day by day the idea took possession of him, until at last he determined to carry it out even though any crime might be necessary to its fulfilment. Not that he desired to possess himself of the wealth of his master's family or to become the husband of the beautiful Koman, as might well have been supposed. His sole wish was to have absolute control over the whole military school, and, to obtain possession of two objects which were guarded in the family with the greatest care, and which were the original copies of Imperial decrees issued by the Emperor Godaigo Tennô and his son Prince Otô-no-Miya*, which had come down to Fuden through many generation from the hands of his ancestor Kusunoki Masashige. For Shôsetsu, who never for a moment lost sight of the great object of his life, the rivalling of the deeds of the hero Toyotomi Hideyoshi, knew full well that if he could induce people really to believe that he was an actual descendant of the noble ancestor of Fuden, he would stand a greater chance of accomplishing his wishes, and of commanding the services of a powerful and influential body of men in his pupils. He saw that he must have recourse to treachery to obtain what he desired, and thus did he set about gaining his ambitious ends.

In Fuden's house there dwelt at this time a young *samurai* who had fallen deeply in love with his master's pretty daughter, but he managed thus far so successfully to conceal his passion that no one but she whom he loved —and loved in vain—suspected its existence. Shôsetsu, however, keen sighted and cunning as he was, soon saw and understood all. One day he took the young fellow, Kuroyémon by name, aside, and told him in the most serious manner that he had something of the greatest importance to disclose to him, and that although the matter was of an extremely delicate nature, he trusted that their long intimacy might excuse his speaking about it. Kuroyémon, greatly astonished, begged that he would speak unreservedly and tell him what had happened. Shôsetsu then proceeded to tell him that their master Fuden had discovered that his daughter Koman, who was engaged to another man, was in love with some one in the house with whom she had been carrying on an intrigue, and that as he considered it a disgrace that his daughter should be in love with some one who was no better than a servant, he had determined to slay the man, and save the honour of his family. Shôsetsu, then asked if it was he, Kuroyémon, who was in love with Koman, who replied that it was true, but he knew not if his love were returned, as although he had written to her no answer had been vouchsafed to his letter. Shôsetsu immediately remarked that it must have been the letter which had betrayed the secret, and that he had little doubt that Koman returned his passion, but that she had not dared to send a reply to his letter, from fear of her father discovering that she was in love with one of his retainers. Kuroyémon said that in that case he would use every effort to obtain her in marriage, and Shôsetsu, having thus worked on the poor fellow's feelings, told him that he would do everything to aid him in carrying out his wishes, but that he must promise to act as he should suggest. Kuroyémon willingly gave his promise, and Shôsetsu then said that the first thing to be done was to get rid of Fuden and Mondo, the girl's betrothed. Kuroyémon, entirely blinded by his passion, and believing that Shôsetsu was swayed by no other motive than a desire to aid him through feelings of friendship, replied that he would permit nothing to stand in the way of obtaining Koman.

After much consideration Shôsetsu told Kuroyémon to go and tell Mondo that Fuden had said that although his daughter was engaged to him, Mondo, he had no intention that the engagement should be carried out, for Mondo showed no attention to him or his daughter, but was a man of weak mind, spending his time solely in idleness and debauchery. He had therefore determined to marry his daughter to Shôsetsu, who should inherit all his estates. At the same time, as the engagement could not well be broken off, he could only see one way out of it, which was to get rid of Mondo, and he had therefore determined upon his death. Kuroyémon did exactly as he was told, and repeated the whole story to Mondo, who was utterly confounded, but whose rage was, as Shôsetsu had desired, directed entirely against the innocent Fuden, who had not even known that any thing had passed between his daughter and one of his retainers.

On the 11th day of the 10th month of the 9th year of Kanyei (1632) Fuden said to Shôsetsu, "To-morrow, is "the day on which I usually call all my friends to drink "tea with me *(cha-o-takeru)*, but as I am called away and "shall not return until late in the evening, postpone the "party until the 13th." Shôsetsu promised that he would do so, and immediately seeking Kuroyémon, told him to go at once to the residence of Mondo and tell him that the gathering had been postponed until the 13th, on which occasion Fuden had determined to poison him. He was also to hint that Fuden would probably pass a lonely spot at a certain hour, and that as he had made up his mind to Mondo's destruction, the latter would do well to be beforehand, and lying in wait there, to kill him as he passed. When Mondo heard this, he said to himself, "There can be no wrong in my slaying the man who is treacherously seeking to take my life", and he determined to act upon the hint thrown out to him.

At about ten o'clock, Fuden, in utter ignorance of the treacherous plot laid for his destruction, was returning accompaniedly the trusted Shôsetsu, when as they approached the fatal spot, Shôsetsu stopped under pretence of adjusting his sandal. Just as Fuden was turning a corner, he was assailed by Mondo, and before he could defend himself fell pierced to death by a spear. Shôsetsu, drawing his sword, ran forward, and crying "What coward dares assail my master?" with one cut laid Mondo dead at his feet. Then running to the house he told how the dastardly Mondo had attacked and slain his revered master, and that in his rage he had cut the fellow down and killed him on the spot. At this announcement the whole household was overwhelmed with grief for the loss of the master that had all loved so well, and loud were the praises showered on Shôsetsu for his courage in taking such a swift revenge.

Now as Fuden and Mondo, who was to have been his successor, were both dead, the question arose as to who should inherit the estates. The relatives and principal pupils having consulted together, concluded that Shôsetsu was the only one who could fitly carried on the school which had been founded and conducted with such ability by the late master, so on the 16th of the month he was installed in the place of Fuden. But the poor girl Koman was so shocked by the terrible fate of her father and lover, that she refused all comfort, and becoming a priestess, retired to the nunnery of Kamakura to spend the rest of her life in works of devotion.

Shôsetsu told Kuroyémon that he had done all in his power to aid him, even to sacrificing both his beloved teacher and the unfortunate Mondo, but that Koman was so overcome by these misfortunes that it was impossible to induce her to listen to any proposal of marriage, and thus the scheme had failed. He warned him, however, that if the tale should ever leak out he would be punished as one of the principals, and then presenting him with a small estate at Kôjimachi, part of his ill gotten spoils, and the sum of a thousand *riyôs*, told him to settle down upon

* Godaigo Tennô is the Emperor whom Kusunoki and other loyal nobles restored to power by overthrowing the House of Hôjô, thus making Kiôto not only the nominal but the actual centre of the Government. He was destroyed, however, by Ashikaga Takauji, who slew the brave and promising Ôtô-no-Miya at Kamakura, and placed on the throne one of his relatives.

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it and to hold his peace with regard to the whole proceeding.

Shôsetsu was now the actual master of Fuden's school, whose numbers had increased greatly since he first joined Fuden in its management, and was also the possessor of the coveted manuscripts, so that now no one could doubt that he was the actual descendant of the great warrior Kusunoki Masashige. Not forgetful of his promises, he called to him the *rônin* and the band of highwaymen with whom he had met during his travels. Kanai Hambei, Katô Ichiyémon, Kumagai Saburobei, one and all responded to his invitation and with all their followers came to his residence at Yedo.

Shôsetsu, however, found that he could not keep all these men at his own house, and at his own expense. Moreover he feared that the presence of such a powerful and reckless body of followers might arouse suspicion, and bring him into discredit with the authorities. He therefore used the influence which he had acquired with the various *Daimios* and families of the aristocracy to get them engaged as teachers, and his patrons, feeling sure that Shôsetsu would recommend no one who did not possess the necessary ability, were eager to engage their services, and thus he obtained employment for nearly the whole of them. Neither did he forget his uncle Shôbei who had befriended him in former days, but establishing an iron worker's shop in connection with his school, put him in charge of it. He also set up an armourer's shop, at the head of which he placed the son of a famous armourer, who had been sent away from his home for misconduct, and who had applied for and obtained the protection of Shôsetsu. In these shops he found employment for a number of pupils and followers. In acting thus he had a two-fold object, to keep his men constantly at work so that no feeling of discontent might be allowed to arise among them, and also that when he should find it convenient to cause a disturbance, he might have a body of followers perfectly skilled in the making of every warlike necessity and appliance. So that no suspicion of his intention might be aroused, he opened a number of small shops in the neighbourhood of the school for the sale of firearms, spears, swords, armour and such like, and calling the attention of the various *Daimios* to the excellence of the various articles manufactured under his own superintendence, requested that they would honour him by purchasing from him whenever they required supplies. In consequence he received from them large orders, and so extensive did his trade become, and so judiciously was it conducted, that in the space of three years he found that he had amassed between twenty and thirty thousand *riyos* from the profits of his trade alone.

Now there was a certain young man named Marubashi Chiuya, a son of the *Daimio* of Tosa, who had turned *rônin* in consequence of his father having been deprived of all his estates after his defeat by Tokugawa Iyeyasu. He was but a child when his father was ruined, and had fled with his mother to Yamagata in the northern province of Dewa, where he was brought up. He was now a full-grown, powerful young fellow, well skilled in the use of the sword, and having heard of the fame of Shôsetsu, came to Yedo with a friend named Okumura, an archer of renown, and together they called upon the famous master. Shôsetsu, willing to see what skill they really possessed, allowed them a trial, but found that they were no match for him in either the use of the sword or bow. Burning to avenge his father's wrongs, Chiuya remained in Yedo awaiting a favourable opportunity to take part in a rising against the Shôgun's Government, but of his designs he had hitherto said nothing to Shôsetsu. One day, when the latter was on a visit to him, in the course of conversation he asked Shôsetsu about his family, and learned that he was a descendant of Kusunoki Masashige, Chiuya then told him who he was and of the sad fate of his father and the loss of his estates, and they were thus led on to speak of their designs. They mutually agreed that no time must be lost, but that they would at once arrange some plan of action, and each bound himself by a solemn pledge to assist the other. From this time forth they held frequent consultations, at which a friend of Chiuya, named Shibata of Yamagata, a man of great bodily strength, was invited to assist, but their plans were never made known to Okumura, whom they knew to be loyal to the government.

One day in the 15th year of Kanyei (1638) Shôsetsu said in the presence of a large number of his pupils, that he had had a wonderful dream the previous night, in which it seemed that a warrior in court dress had appeared to him, and addressing him, said, "You are my lineal "descendant, and if you require a proof of this, dig at the "root of the great pine tree behind the temple of Hachi-"man at Tsuboi in Kawachi." Shôsetsu, however, laughingly remarked, that although the dream was so vivid as to have caused a deep impression, he looked upon all dreams as foolishness, Some of the pupils said, however, that the dream might have some meaning, and offered to go and see if what had been told to Shôsetsu could possibly be true. Accordingly they went to the place spoken of, and there to their astonishment they found an old box, evidently buried in the ground many years before, which contained the flag of the mighty warrior and the pedigree of the house of Kusunoki. Not in the least suspecting that Shôsetsu could in any way be concerned in its having been placed in the spot where it was found, they returned in great haste with the precious emblems, and announced in what miraculous manner the revelation of their existence had been made. By this scheme the fame of Shôsetsu was greatly enhanced, and he obtaining increased influence over his followers. From this time he commenced to take a few of his most trusted pupils into his confidence, and to make known to them his secret designs. At the same time he set about his preparations for the outbreak that should decide his fate.

He had now arrived at the age of thirty-six, but would entertain no idea of marriage, for he well knew the risk that he was running and the uncertainty of his future, and wished to leave behind no family who might be disgraced by his failure.

* * * * *

It is now necessary to go back a year or two in the narrative, to the commencement of the summer of the 13th year of Kanyei (1636). At this time Yomosaku, an industrious, simple minded farmer, who made his living by his daily toil in cultivating the small portion of land that he owned, was hard at work with his two daughters Miyagino and Shinobu, the eldest of whom was about thirteen years old, weeding the newly sown rice fields close to their dwelling in the village of Sakato in Oshiu. Along the road that passed the field where they were at work was coming a *samurai* named Shiga Danshichi, a man of about twenty-seven, a powerful fellow, and one of the most noted fencers among the retainers of Katakuru Kojurô, a vassal of *Daimio* of the Sendai, whose estate at the castle town of Shiraishi was not far distant. Little Shinobu having her back turned toward the road, and not suspecting that anyone was passing, happened to throw behind her some weeds she had just pulled up, which as ill luck would have it, struck the *hakama* of the *samurai*. The fellow enraged at what he chose to consider the insult of having dirt thrown at him by a peasant, threatened to kill the girl. The terrified father prostrated himself before the *samurai* praying that his child's life might be spared, but the bulley's anger was not appeased, and with one stroke of his sword he severed the peasant's head from his body, leaving the two poor children to mourn over the corpse of their murdered parent. Returning home they told their dreadful tale to their mother, who was lying seriously ill, and who on hearing of the murder of her husband was so horrified that she died in a few hours. The orphans were accordingly taken to the house of their aunt, who offered to adopt them, but after a few days the girls requested that they might be permitted to go in search of some employment, as they did not wish to be dependent on their relative. At first the aunt refused, but as the girls persisted in their request, she at last gave an unwilling consent. Accordingly, collecting together a few clothes and taking the little money that their parents had saved, they left their aunt's house and went out alone into the world. It was not, however, employment that they were going to seek but revenge. Young as they were they could appreciate the shameful wrong they had suffered by their father's murder, and were determined to seek redress. Thus by many a weary

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day's journey, sustained ever by their determination, they at last reached Yedo.

The first thing these two friendless children did was to set about finding out who was the most famous master of the sword and spear in the capital. With this intention they frequented the most crowded places, such as Riogaku and Asakusa, and there listened attentively to the conversation of the *samurai* and students who resorted there. The man whose praises seemed in everyone's mouth was some one called Shôsetsu, who appeared to be the greatest teacher and best fencer in the city. Finding out where he lived, they mustered up courage to call on him at his residence at Ushigome, and being kindly received related to him the whole of their sad story. How they had seen their father murdered, and how their mother had died of grief, and that though young in years they had determined on revenge; that they were entirely ignorant of the use of weapons; but strengthened by their filial love, they had ventured to call on him, the greatest master in the country, and entreat him to instruct them. Shôsetsu was greatly moved by their story, and not only promised to teach them, but said that he would take them entirely under his protection. He took them into his house for a term of three years, and placed them under the special care of his mistress. They were instructed in the case of the sword, spear, sickle* and *shuriken*,† and followed out the leadings of Shôsetsu, who took them entirely under his own care, in the most diligent manner. The term of three years having expired, Shôsetsu told them to continue their studies one year longer, and when at the expiration of that time Shôsetsu matched them against his ordinary pupils, the girls in most instances came off victorious, beating even those who had practised many years. Shôsetsu was delighted at their admirable progress, and told them that they might now go back to their native province and seek their revenge with a certainty of obtaining it if skill could avail.

YOKOHAMA RACING ASSOCIATION.

The following are the entries for the forthcoming Autumn Meeting:—

First Day.—Tuesday, 20th November.

1. Negishi Cup.—Value $. For China Ponies that have never won a race. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile.

Mongolian Wolf, Mongolian Beglerbeg (late Dusty Miller), The Consul, The Dwarf, Sport, Bravo, Bébé, Quasimodo.

2. The Griffins' Plate.—A Sweepstake of $10 each (with $50 added) for Japan Ponies being *bonâ fide* Griffins. Weight for inches. Five furlongs.

Mameluck, Moustique.

3. Value $. For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mohstotz, Mongolian Chief, Chief Mongolian, Mongolian Wolf, Mongolian Beglerbeg, Vandal, Dick Swiveler, Skedaddle, The Consul, The Sheik, Dibs, Favori, Chance.

4. Value $. For Japan Ponies. Winner of No. 2 and of two races at any meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Monarque, Mameluck, The Moor, Oyama, Doctor, Exile, Professional.

5. Value $. For China Ponies. Winners of three races in Japan excluded. Winners of two races anywhere, and winners at this meeting 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and a half.

Mongolian Chief, Mongolian Wolf, Mongolian Brave, Skedaddle, The Raven, The Dwarf, Sport, Bravo, Favori, Bébé, Quasimodo.

6. Value $. For Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mohstotz, Lodi, Mameluck, The Convert (late Jim Hills), Board of Health (late Sandboy), Kickapoo, Oyama.

7. Value $. For China Ponies that ran as Griffins in Japan last Spring. Winners at this meeting excluded. Weight 11st. for 13 hands, to give or take 5lbs. for each inch above or below. Entrance $5. One mile and a quarter.

Mongolian Wolf, Mongolian Beglerbeg, Vandal, Skedaddle, The Dwarf, The Sheik, Telephone, Sport, Chance, Bravo, The Boojum, Satisfaction.

8. Value $. For Japan Ponies. Winners of two races at any meeting 12lbs. extra; other winners 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5 Five furlongs.

Mohstotz, Lodi, Mameluck, Monarque, The Moor, The Convert, Board of Health, Oyama, Kickapoo, Exile.

9. Value $. For China Ponies, being *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of meeting. Winners excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Half a mile. (Six entries or no race.)

Second Day.—Wednesday, 21st November.

1. Value $. For all Ponies. China Ponies winners of four races in Japan excluded, or winners of three races anywhere 10 lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. One mile.

Mohstotz, Mongolian Chief, Mongolian Wolf, Vandal, Skedaddle, The Sheik, The Raven, The Consul, The Dwarf, Kickapoo, Telephone, Chance, Sport, Favori, Bébé, Quasimodo.

2. Value $. For Japan Ponies that have never won a race. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Kuazoku, Moustique, Mameluck, Luck's All, Professional, Exile.

3. The Mitsu Bishi Challenge Cup.—Presented—Value $200. For China Ponies. To be won at two consecutive meetings by a Pony or Ponies, the *bonâ fide* property of the same owner or owners; to be held by the last winner at each meeting until finally won. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and three quarters.

Mongolian Chief, Mongolian Brave, Skedaddle, The Dwarf, The Raven, Dibs.

4. Value $. For all Ponies China Ponies winners of four races in Japan excluded. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Mohstotz, Lodi, Mongolian Wolf, Mongolian Beglerbeg, Monarque, Mameluck, Skedaddle, The Convert, The Consul, The Sheik, Favori, Chance, Raethia, The Snark.

5. Value $. For Japan Ponies. Winners of one race of a mile, or over, 11st. Other, Ponies, weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile

Mohstotz, Mameluck, The Moor, The Convert, Oyama. Kickapoo, Doctor, Exile.

6. Value $. For China Ponies. Winners of four races excluded. Winners in 1877 of three races 12st.; of two races 11st. 5 lbs.; of one race 7lbs. extra; and non-competitors at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Penalties accumulative. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and a quarter.

Mongolian Chief, Mongolian Brave, Mongolian Wolf, The Dwarf, The Consul, The Sheik, The Raven, Telephone, Favori, Sport, Bravo, Quasimodo, Satisfaction.

7. Value $. For Japan Ponies. Non-competitors and winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mohstotz, Lodi, Monarque, Moustique, Mameluck, Luck's All, The Moor, The Convert, Board of Health, Oyama, Kickapoo, Doctor.

8. Value $. For China Ponies. Winners in 1877 and non-competitors at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mongolian Wolf, Mongolian Beglerbeg, Mongolian Brave, Dick Swiveler, The Dwarf, The Consul, Favori, Sport, Bravo, Raethia, The Snark, The Boojum.

9. Value $. For China Ponies that ran as Griffins in Japan at the last Spring meetings and for all beaten China Ponies at those meetings; 5lbs. extra for every race won in Japan in 1877. Penalties accumulative. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and a half.

* These sickles resembled very much in size and shape those used for ordinary field purposes, with the exception of having a chain hanging from the handle, about six feet in length, at the end of which was a sexagonal piece of iron which could be whirled round so as to entangle the sword arm of an opponent.

† This was a flat piece of steel, about six inches long, pointed and sharpened at one end, which was thrown at an opponent so as to injure him in some vital part.

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Mongolian Wolf, Vandal, Skedaddle, The Dwarf, The Consul, The Sheik, The Raven, Telephone, Favori, Sport, Bravo, Chance, Bébé, Satisfaction.

THIRD DAY.—THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

1. THE HURDLE RACE.—Value $. For all Ponies. Over six (6) hurdles. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. One mile and a distance.

Moustique, The Raven, Oyama, Dibs, Tennessee, Doctor, Liddesdale, Satisfaction.

2. .—Value $. For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Three furlongs.

Mohstotz, Lodi, Chief Mongolian Mongolian Wolf, Mongolian Beglerbeg, Monarque, Dick Swiveler, Skedaddle, The Moor, The Minister, Favori, The Snark.

3. .—Value $. For all China Griffins imported in 1877. Winners of one race 6lbs. extra; of two races 10lbs. extra; and of more than two races 3lbs. extra for every race won. Penalties accumulative. Ponies that have run in two races and not been placed 5lbs. allowance. Non-competitors at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile.

Mongolian Wolf, Mongolian Beglerbeg, Vandal, Skedaddle, The Dwarf, The Consul, The Sheik, Telephone, Sport, Bravo, Chance, Bébé, Quasimodo, Satisfaction.

4. .—Value $. For all Ponies, being *bonâ fide* Hacks and that have never won a flat or hack race. Ponies entered are disqualified from entering any other race, except No. 1 this day. Weight 12st. To be ridden by Jockeys who have not had a winning mount at this meeting. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Rebel.

5. .—For Japan Ponies. Compulsory on winners on 1st and 2nd days at this meeting. A Sweepstake of $10, with $5 extra for every race won. Open also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of $5, to go to the fund. Entries to be made on the Course at the close of the second day's racing. 1st Pony to receive 75 per cent.; 2nd Pony 25 per cent. Weight for inches. One mile.

6. .—For China Ponies. Compulsory on winners on 1st and 2nd days at this meeting. A Sweepstake of $10, with $5 extra for every race won. Open also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of $5, to go to the fund. Entries to be made on the Course at the close of the second day's racing. 1st Pony to receive 75 per cent.; 2nd Pony 25 per cent. Weight for inches. One mile and a quarter.

7 .—Value $. For Japan Ponies beaten at this meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Five furlongs.

Mohstotz, Lodi, Monarque, Moustique, Mameluck, The Moor, The Convert, Board of Health, Oyama, Kickapoo, Doctor, Exile, Professional.

8. .—Value $. For China Ponies beaten at this meeting, being non-winners of three Races. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Once round.

Mongolian Chief, Mongolian Wolf, Mongolian Brave, Mongolian Beglerbeg, Vandal, Skedaddle, The Dwarf, The Consul, The Sheik, The Raven, Chance, Bravo, Sport, Favori, Bébé, Raethia, Quasimodo, Satisfaction.

9. .—Value $. A Handicap for all Ponies that have run at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing: entries to be made on the Course before the last race. Winners of Nos. 5 and 6 this day excluded, and winners of any other race after the publication of the Handicap 5lbs. extra. Entrance $10. 2nd Pony to save entrance fee. One mile.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 21st October, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,632.88
Merchandise, &c.	$1,107.59
Total	$7,740.47

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$8,062.37
Merchandise, &c.	$ 866.61
Total	$8,928.98

Correspondence

TRAINING NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 23rd October, 1877.

I am commencing my Notes rather early this week, but your readers need not imagine that on that account I am—as is currently reported—going to "pitch into" the Association and its belongings. I believe that the "Associationists" think they have reduced racing in Yokohama to a *science*. This I think some of the racing members will find to their cost is the case. Now, without intending in any way to uphold the scheme of the Race *Club*, or to condemn the Secessionists, I must say that the position of the Y.R.A. brings up reminiscences of the original "split." One of the numerous reasons assigned by more than one member of the Y. R. A. for seceding from the original Race Club was that there was no fun, or sport, in racing while the majority of races fell to one stable. This is not the principle of true sport. The obvious answer to such an objection is that some proper effort should be made to bring forward ponies *fit* to compete against a strong and worthy antagonist. Instead, however, of doing this, the division among racing men will only cause at the Y. R. A. meeting the very fault they pretend to deplore as having existed at former meetings of the Club.

Some steps have been attempted towards an amalgamation, though of such a nature, that there was no option for those members of the Club, who are actively interested in the coming meeting, but to reject them. Any such attempts, if genuinely intended to succeed, should have been made before the entries closed for the Race Club meeting, and also the Y. R. A. should be prepared to deposit an equal fund with the Y. R. C., or *vice versâ*. If this can be done, the questions of 'Ballot' and 'Declaration' which were, I understand, the two sticking points, could easily be got over.

Into the Y. R. A. programme there appear to have crept many similar errors to those I pointed out in that of the Y. R. C., especially so far as regards short races for China ponies. No. 3 of the first day is almost a certainty for *Dibs*, and I should hardly think that any of the new China ponies would care to try their luck against him at scale weights. All the other races are long distances (comparatively) and No. 9 actually calls for *six griffins*.

On the second day, race No. 4 appears specially to have been made for the Nicolasian stable. Why should China winners of four races be excluded and not Japan winners? There are very few China ponies here that have won four races at this distance, but both *Lodi* and *Mohstotz* have for three years had their unlimited swing at these short distances, and the stewards need not have overlooked this fact. "By other's faults wise men correct their own," and from the free and universal manner in which the programme of the Race Club was condemned, I think the stewards of the Y. R. A. might have laid before their constituents a more tempting bill of fare than that now before me. Mind, I am writing this on Tuesday morning (the usual day for trotting matches against time) and not even the most voluminous entries will make me alter my opinion of the programme, or the motives of the "powers that be," either in the Y. R. C. or Y. R. A. Both are greatly to blame. If matters had been properly handled after last spring races, we should have had but one meeting this autumn and some good sport. In a word, it is simply ridiculous in a small community like this, that for the gratification of a personal spite or grievance, existing—or supposed to have once existed—between one or two members, we should all be condemned to the misery of witnessing such wretched failures as doubtless the coming autumn meetings will be.

Although racing men generally pretend to deplore the division which exists among them, there seems to be no *real* desire on their part to heal this wretched quarrel, and a total absence of the friendly feeling which existed in the old days, when all worked together to promote harmony and good sport. Think, O former photographer of so many pleasant scenes, what a nice looking group you might make at the course now, compared with four or five years ago! "*Hon-toni toké nga matchi-gatta, yappari*

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mina 'sto ish' oné matchi-gai-mashta." Readers, search your Latin Grammar and find the double of this proverb.

25th October, 1877.

Now, for the promised remarks on the stables:—

The entries published last night for the meeting of the Y. R. A. are certainly better than those of the Race Club, but I see there are one or two races that will fall through; in fact No. 9 on the First Day has been quietly ignored and is not even mentioned in the list now before me, which has been published in the papers. The entries have, however, been made by *some* stables with a liberality which shews a true sporting spirit; on the other hand, some owners have evidently only entered where they think their chance of winning is certain. This is a "penny wise and pound foolish" error. I have often seen instances where an owner, by grudging the extra $5 for entrance fee of a second pony, has lost a "win" for his stable.

But now to make my *resumé* of the belongings of the various stables. I commence with the most deserving, which of course your readers all know is the "Mystery," under the hands of our friend The Baron. *Dibs* is rather too light to be able to run in his old form, and showed a slight indication of weakness the other morning after a short spin. An extra measure of oats per day would do him no harm. *Sport* and *Bravo* are two good serviceable animals, and with their associate *Chance* should be the winning representatives of this stable in the China line. *Favori* and *Tennessee* may be useful to cut out the pace. In the Japan line *Oyama* is, in my opinion, by far the best pony on the course at any distance over three quarters of a mile. *Kickapoo* is being trained in this stable, but does not appear in as good form as at last meeting. I have not been able to get any *time* of these ponies, as the Baron has grown somewhat artful in his old age, and starts off his ponies at the most impossible points. It is not desirable to see all the races fall into one person's hands, but with judicious management, this stable should be able to win any and every event the ponies go for.

Mr. Fairplay's *Mongolians* of course deserve some notice, but I may be excused if I differ most decidedly with their mode of training. It is an old argument that ponies will run better if trained with a very light weight. This may answer as regards English horses and thoroughbreds, but certainly not as regards Japan or China ponies, and in support of this I may point to the great successes of Mr. Morrison in the "Tartan" stable. Both *Mongolian Chief* and *Chief Mongolian* are in very good fettle, but I think the remainder of the stud might be quietly retired, especially *Mongolian Brave*. *Kuazoku*, the Japanese griffin appertaining to this stable might turn out a good pony next autumn. He shews good signs of speed, has a pretty action, and probably might last out a five furlong race and make it "rather hot" for his competitors, but then his future career would be spoilt, and everyone is desirous to see what these *Arabia-Japonica* animals can do.

Mr. Nicolas has a large string of Japanese ponies. *Mohstotz*, *Lodi* and *Monarque* are all that are worth the trouble of training, but doubtless with the assistance of a few *very high officers* this stable will be more successful than present appea.ances would lead one to predict.

Mr. Hah-Dikesan's *Dick Swiveller* appeared on the course on Tuesday morning, piloted by the ghost of our late fellow resident Fitz H——. Evidently both the owner and trainer have other things to attend to, so poor *Dick* was doomed to do all his training in one morning, and has not since been seen on the velvet sward.

Mr. Riyoshi enters *Quasimodo*, *The Snark*, *The Boojum* and *Doctor*. The two former have been carefully handled during the training and are in as good condition as any ponies on the course. *The Snark*, however, has no heart, and unless he can sustain a lead from start to finish will never win a race. *The Boojum* is not training on the course, and *Doctor* looks more fit for a dray than for racing purposes.

Mr. —— ——'s *Bébé* is a pony that must not by any means be overlooked, and I think for a long distance can see anything that is entered for the Association Meeting. *Raethia*, however, is *au contraire* neither good to look at nor to go. From Tôkiô *Skedaddle* and *Luck's All* have been entered, the latter for the Maiden Stakes. I am under the impression that *Luck's All* won a race last meeting, which might perhaps disqualify him for the Maidens.

I must now conclude with the numerical stable of the L. S. and G. T. Company. *The Moor* and *The Sheik* fairly represent the probable successful performers of this stud. *The Dwarf* would be a very pretty pony for a light trap, *The Raven* is rather too old, and unfortunately the other representatives have not the gift of speed. *Jim Hills* has been converted into a moderate third class pony, and has certainly lost all the *entrain* he had formerly under the management of Mr. Marlborough.

I have avoided giving any trial times, principally because nothing of note has been done even by the cracks. In my next I will simply predict the probable results of the Y. R. C. meeting.

Your faithful friend,

TRITON.

(N.B.—Latest rule by the D. A. A. Clerk of the Course:—"The momban is not to serve up Tea, etc., before 6 a.m." It is somewhat hard to fall into Mexican ways thus quickly.)

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

P. & O. S. N. Company,

Yokohama, 25th October, 1877.

Dear Sir,—In last Saturday's issue of the *Weekly Mail* you made some remarks on my letter of the 16th instant which clearly shows how entirely you have misunderstood me, and I beg therefore to state that my remarks refer solely to the case "Beato *vs.* The P. & O. S. N. Co.," and are not to be taken in a general sense.

You imply that I deny that the Company would resort to a defence on the negligence clause. Now it is not to be supposed for a single moment that should occasion arise for doing so it would hesitate to rely on that, any more than on any of the other clauses in its Bills of Lading, but I fail to see how you can make out that the Company did set up that defence *in the above case*, as the *first* mention of negligence was by the Judge, at the termination of the trial, and *after* the verdict had been given.

You will see, on reference to the report on the case, that the Counsel for the defendants made no allusion to the clause in his address to the Jury, but had of course, to refer to it in the answer to the appeal to meet the arguments of the apellants.

As my motive in writing to you before was merely to set right a slight inaccuracy in the statement you made in the *Weekly Mail* of the 13th instant, and not from any wish to attach any importance to the matter at issue, namely whether the real defence in that particular case was or was not negligence, I am sorry that your subsequent remarks have obliged me again to address you on the subject, and, apologising for doing so,

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

J. RICKETT, Jr.,
Agent.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Tôkiô, 25th October, 1877.

Sir,—I am glad to observe from Mr. Rickett's letter which appeared in your last issue that it is not the intention of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to relieve themselves from responsibility for damage caused by the negligence of their servants, by pleading that very fact in bar of compensation. From my own experience, however, I can state that the Company sometimes disclaims responsibility on grounds almost as peculiar.

On my voyage out here a case of blankets, etc., belonging to me, was allowed to fall overboard at Galle in course of transshipment from one of the Company's ships to another, I having a through Bill of Lading. I called the attention of the Company's agent here to the fact immediately on my arrival, and requested him to have the case

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examined, at the same time furnishing him with the name of one of the Company's own Cap ains who would give full particulars.

The goods were not examined, and the only satisfaction I got here was that my letter would be forwarded to the head office in London. At the head office my agent was informed that I ought to have got a certificate as to the accident from the Company's agent at Galle at the time it occurred, the truth being that I did not hear of it until some time after we had put out to sea. I saw at once from the nature of the defence, that without an action at law there was no hope of redress from the Company, and as the pecuniary loss was not very heavy I immediately instructed my agent to let the matter drop.

The goods were fully insured, but the Insurance Company refused to give compensation on the ground that the damage was caused by the carelessness of the P. & O. Company.

I had no intention of making such a trifling occurrence public, and but for Mr. Rickett's letter would not have done so. It is, however, for the interest of the public and possibly even of the Company that such facts should be known. If the Company knew their own interests they would, it seems to me, shew themselves anxious to meet and not to evade any claim for damage caused by their servants. I enclose my card, which you can communicate to Mr. Rickett if he requests it.

Your truly,

LEUMAS.

[We insert this letter, but the arguments of the writer are deprived of all force by Mr. Rickett's letter above.—Ed. *J. W. M.*]

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Wednesday, October 24th, 1877.

John Bradfield *vs.* John North.

The plaintiff claimed that the defendant entered into a contract with him to pay the sum of $3,000 in satisfaction of a promissory note given by Mr John Thompson (a partner in defendant's business) to the plaintiff for moneys had by Mr Thompson, and used in the business of defendant, the advances to Mr Thompson being secured by a bill of sale deemed by the parties to be enforceable against the property of Mr Thompson.

The defendant pleaded non-indebtedness.

Mr Lowder appeared for the plaintiff, Mr Dickins for the defendant.

(Continued from the 20th inst.)

Mr Dickins said that he had a few questions to put to the last witness.

Mr North: My firm was in 1876 greatly embarrassed in consequence of the acts of Mr Bradfield. At the suggestion of Mr Talbot, I wrote a note to Mr Talbot in the month of June, asking him whether he could procure me a loan. (Letter-copy book produced and letter read, dated the 24th June, to the effect that the firm wanted a loan of $8,000, with mortgage on their stock and fixtures.) The $8,000 were to cover acceptances, and besides there was a debt of about $3,000 to Mr Gardiner. After the 24th June I mentioned to Mr Talbot that I should still be glad to have $3,000 if he could procure them; I wanted those $3,000 to take over Mr Thompson's share and discharge the bill of sale, which I understood hung over the business. Otherwise I never intended to take over Mr Thompson's debt. If the bill of sale was a burden on the business, I was willing to take it over. I do not think I ever said so to anybody. I saw Mr Talbot frequently about the month of September when he was making up our accounts. He sometimes referred to Mr Bradfield's money, and I told him I should be very glad to settle that, if I could get $3,000. I had an account from Mr Bradfield, but I did not accept of it, although I said nothing about it to Mr Bradfield.

Cross-examined by Mr Lowder: My cash-book is not here in court, but I can send for it if you wise. (Cash book sent for.) This is my invoice book. (Produced.) I did not go the hatoba myself in April, 1874, to ascertain whether there were any goods there. For all I know, there may have been goods of the old firm, "Thompson & Co.," taken over by the new firm, but nothing was said to me about it. In the invoice book there is an invoice of goods originally shipped for the old firm. There is a note on it of the day of arrival, the 28th May, 1874, made in my writing. I recognise that there is an entry in the journal of £76 corresponding with the above invoice. Dr Dalliston died in January, 1875. I was indebted to him in $5,000. Mr Kirby was his executor; he asked me to settle that debt, although he never actually pressed me about it. I do not remember writing a letter to Mr Bradfield on the 16th February, 1876, stating that Mr Kirby was pressing me. (Letter produced.) This is my handwriting. (Letter read to the effect that Mr Kirby has placed the matter in the hands of Mr Dickins, whom the writer knows well will show him no mercy; if the matter comes to a push, the writer will telegraph, "Dickins is coming") When I said that Mr Kirby was not pressing me, I meant that he did not bring me into court. (Another letter produced.) This is also my handwriting. (Letter, dated 8th March, 1876, read, to the effect that Mr Dickins had declared himself willing to accept of a mortgage on the firm, but that all the partners of the firm must sign the bond). (A third letter produced.) This is my hand-writing. (Letter, dated the 27th May, 1876, read, to the effect stating that the writer had been sick and was advised to take a trip home, further that the affairs of the firm were very straightened on account of the large orders made by Mr Bradfield, and that the writer hoped to raise a loan from a friend to clear off liabilities.) I do not remember who the friend was, from whom I expected the money. It may have been Mr Dickins.

His Honour here told Mr Dickins that he thought his interruption of the cross-examination demanded explanation.

Mr Dickins said that he thought it was a waste of time of his learned friend to press a question, to which the witness had already answered, that he could not remember.

Cross-examination continued: I can give no other name than that of Mr Dickins. I had given Dr Dallision a bill of sale on my share in the firm of North, Thompson & Co., but it was not registered. I think I have signed three bills of sale, but I do not pretend to any more knowledge of bills of sale than an ordinary person. I have sufficient sense to know that a bill of sale on chattels that had been destroyed at one set of premises could not hold good on goods on another set of premises. Until lately I did not take legal advice as to the validity of the bill of sale, now in Court. By lately I mean this year. I cannot say in what month; I have seen Mr Dickins very often and cannot say in what consultation it was. I went to the registry of this Court in the latter end of the year 1876 to look at the bill of sale, because it occurred to me that Mr Thompson could not legally give a bill of sale on his share in Messrs North, Thompson & Co., and if this bill of sale was in existence it must refer to the firm of Thompson. & Co. Together with Mr Brewer I took Mr Litchfield's advice on the question. I think it was in summer, this year. At the time I searched the register I was still being asked by Mr Dickins to pay my debt to Dr Dalliston. Mr Dickins demanded payment from me up till lately, until I signed a bill of sale to Mr Dickins. There is a bill of sale in this registry, dated the 2nd April, 1877, signed by me to Mr Dickins. I suppose I had a letter once a month from Mr Dickins asking for payment to Dr Dalliston's estate. I endeavoured to sell my share in the firm, in order to pay that debt among other things. It was Mr Court, to whom I endeavoured to sell my share towards the end of 1876. I did not inform Mr Watson that I was endeavouring to sell my share. Mr Watson was afterwards annoyed that I did not tell him. I told Mr Thompson of it. In the latter end of 1876 Mr Court asked me if I had anything to do with Mr Thompson's business. I told Mr Thompson in the middle of December, 1876, that I had proposed to Mr Court to buy my share, Mr Court had told me that he was in negotiations with Mr Thompson to buy his business. I did not sell to Mr Court because he did not find the money. Mr Court looked through our books. He came upon the arrangement by which Mr Thompson had transferred to us his share in June, 1876. He said he would like to have the matter settled, I told him there was no cause for alarm, as I had ascertained that the bill of sale had nothing to do with my firm. The negotiations with Mr Court extended into January, 1877. I do not remember having mentioned to Mr Thompson that Mr Court had raised objections with regard to his bill of sale. (Paper handed) This is our account with Mr Thompson, dated 30th June, 1877. I sent him accounts regularly every quarter. I do not think I ever before had credited him with $3,000. The reason why I had not before credited Mr Thompson with these $3,000 was that I did not wish to mix the two accounts up. The $3,000 were mentioned in the account of the 30th June, because he owed us money for supplies and I owed him money for his share. Before I supplied Mr Thompson in Tôkiô, I had already established business quarters there myself, and had been to some expense. With these expenses I debited Mr Thompson. On the 31st May, 1876, the value of Mr Thompson's share in my firm must at the outside have been $4,000. I do not remember that there was any account made by Mr Talbot, setting forth that value. I agreed to buy his share for $3,000. According to the account rendered on the 31st December, 1876, Mr Thompson was then indebted to us $2,000. I charge Mr Thompson 50 per cent. on the cost price of the goods, with which I supply him. (Paper handed). These are accounts between my firm and Mr Thompson. The item "$269.00 being cash account before purchase," is cash supplied to him before the purchase of the supplies. The latter were supplied to him on condition that he had a right to return them within six months. That is to say, it was at my option at the end of six months to take the goods back, if Mr Thompson did not pay me according to agreement every month a quarter of his receipts. The words in the account produced: "before purchase" refer to "before purchase of supplies," not to "before purchase of share." In the account current dated 31st January, 1877, I have not credited Mr Thompson with $3,000 because, as stated above, I did not wish the two accounts mixed up. I can give no further explanation of what I mean by "accounts mixed up." By looking over my cash book I may be able to account for the $260 cash debited to Mr Thompson.

Mr Lowder here called for the I.O.U's., which were mentioned the other day by Mr. Dickins, and on having received them produced them.

Adjourned until 2 p.m.

The Court resumed its sitting at 2 p.m.

Cross-examination of Mr North continued: I am not able to account for the $276 cash. In making up the invoices, I found the

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amount in Mr Talbot's private ledger to be larger, and presuming Mr Talbot's account correct, I thought that the difference must have been in cash that had not been put down. That is the only explanation I can give. Mr Thompson has never objected to the amount as incorrect. I am not prepared to point out the two accounts, the difference between which is $296. I have, during the recess this noon, looked over my cash-book. From my cash-book I cannot account for these $296. (Papers handed.) I have seen these I.O.Us. Three of them are dated, and three are not. The handwriting is Mr Thompson's, with exception of the dates "23rd May, 1876" and "5th June, 1876" which were written in pencil by me at the time. The corresponding amounts will be found in the rough cash-book (entries in cash-book pointed out). I can only find two more of the I. O. Us. entered in the cash-book. I can recall no particular reason for dating two I. O. Us. out of the six. It was done at the time when they were signed and I have not seen them since; they were put aside in an envelope. I produced them on Friday last in order to contradict a statement of Mr Thompson. I had no recollection that two of the notes were dated in my own hand-writing. I cannot say that I took an I. O. U. for every cash advance to Mr Thompson. The dates, "the 23rd May" and "5th June" do not recall to me the circumstances under which I wrote them. (Paper handed). This letter was written by me in rely to Mr Talbot's letter to me dated the 23rd August, 1876. When it says that Mr Bradfield will have to wait some time for his money, it refers to Mr Llewellyn's money. (Paper handed). This latter, dated the 7th June 1876, is in my handwriting. There is no mention in it of any purchase of Mr Thompson's share. (The letter, which was one to Mr Bradfield, was partially read and contained the following phrase: "This will reduce the amount of the money I have to pay you for the purchase of Mr Thompson's share.") I only meant, in case I was to purchase Mr Thompson's share. In January, 1877, I did not tell Mr Thompson the value of his share. The last balance sheet had been made up in September 1876, and and that I did not acknowledge. Mr Thompson's transfer was from the date of the 1st October 1875. That was the date of the balance sheet. It was done so, simply to save the expense of making up the books. The transfer was to North, Thompson & Co., not to myself. The previous transfer in June, which, however, was not a clean transfer, was in my own name. After the 23rd May, 1876, Mr Thompson was never consulted with regard to the affairs of the partnership. The answer to plaintiff's petition was drawn up by counsel under my instructions; it states in its Sec. 4 that the transfer in May, 1876, was made to me, but it should have been to "the firm." I am acquainted with the prices of medicines. Quinine is an article of which the price sometimes varies from day to day. I must correct my former statement that Mr Bradfield bought 2,000 ozs.; it should have been 1,000 ozs. I mentioned quinine as an instance that Mr Bradfield overcharged us. I am still under that impression. At that time, 1875, the price of quinine was firm. Mr Bradfield was cognizant of my bill of sale to Dr. Dalliston. I can prove that Mr Bradfield abstracted all our cash from the Bank.

Mr Lowder said: You made a lot of accusations against my client; it is my duty to him to give you a chance either to withdraw or substantiate them.

Cross-examination continued: In December, 1875, Mr Bradfield withdrew from the Bank $1,256, $219, and $100. When Mr Bradfield left the business there was only $1,100 to his credit; as his share was $4,000, he must have abstracted the difference. I was saving to pay a certain creditor at the end of the year, but when Mr Bradfield gave over the management, I only found $29.00 to our credit in the Bank. What I complain of is that Mr Bradfield withdrew his capital before he sold his share.

Re-examined by Mr Dickins: Mr Bradfield never mentioned to me to take ever any liability towards him. I expected that Mr Talbot would act for me just as well as he was acting for Mr Bradfield and Mr Thompson.

To the Court: No promissory note was ever mentioned to me until Mr Bradfield's return from England in September 1876. Afterwards no promissory note was mentioned unless in the negotiations for his share. Until I saw it in this Court I knew of only the promissory note for $3,000. I read Mr Talbot's letter dated 1st June, 1876, which mentions a promissory note for $3,340. The difference between that and the note for $3,000 I thought was the interest. The letter specially mentions interest besides the $3,340; I do not think that I took particular notice of that letter, as it differed from our agreement and I never answered it. Mr Talbot stated the value of the share at $4,000 and some hundred. I offered $3,000 because I did not think the share worth more. The reason that I advertised in the *Gazette* that Mr Thompson was out of the firm, was partly that I wanted to get rid of Mr Thompson, partly on account of some verbal agreement between Mr Thompson and myself in which I had agreed to supply him with goods. In fact, I was under the impression that Mr Thompson was shortly going out. I was then labouring under the impression that the bill of sale held good over my firm, and I was anxious to get hold of Mr Thompson's share to release my business of that liability, and furthermore I really thought at that time that I could easily raise $3,000. From the 1st June and until Mr Thompson signed the transfer, I cannot say that I treated Mr Thompson as a partner of the firm. After I had found out in December that the bill of sale was not good, I did not mention anything about it to Mr Talbot.

Mr Talbot was called and said in reply to Mr North: I remember we had an interview at the commencement of this year. I want to give my own version of what took place. Mr North came to me in January this year, in reference to the sale of his half share to Mr Court. He said that he was in a great stress for money, that he had lately been pressed for the money due to Dr. Dalliston, and that he was afraid proceedings should be taken under the bill of sale. I said that the other bill of sale being registered, would stop such proceedings. He then said he did not think that latter bill of sale a good one. I said I did not know what made him think so. He then laughed, and said that he was too sharp to be put out with a piece of waste paper.

Mr North to the Court: Mr Talbot said, "You refer to the bill of sale; we have had the best counsels' advice in England on that, and they all say that the bill of sale still holds good." Between January and June this year I saw very little of Mr Talbot. He may have asked me in the interval about the bill of sale, but I do not remember my answer. I did not see the necessity of telling Mr Talbot of my negotiations with Mr Thompson in January 1877. I was displeased with Mr Talbot withholding from me all information about the bill of sale before the agreement in May 1876.

Mr Dickins then addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant, saying; There never was an agreement between plaintiff and defendant of such a nature as a Court of law can act upon. The strongest evidence is that no written instrument was ever asked from Mr North, even by such a wary man as accountant Mr Talbot. No doubt there was a verbal agreement between Mr North and Mr Thompson, on the 23rd May, 1876, but to that agreement Mr Talbot was no party. Besides that agreement was never carried out; the $250 were never demanded or paid, and Mr Thompson afterwards borrowed amounts of money from Mr North, for which he gave his I.O.U., which he scarcely would have done if $250 were due to him by Mr North. The agreement, if one, ought undoubtedly to have been in writing, as comprising transfer of a share in business and in a lease. The agreement, although not carried out, hung fire, and Mr Thompson was on the 1st June in anticipation advertised out of the firm, but Mr Thompson treated himself as a member of the firm, as he afterwards transferred his share to Mr North. The next documents, on which the plaintiff relies, are the letters of the 27th May and of the 1st June 1876; these two letters must be read together. The letter of the 27th May says, "I think I shall be safe in offering $3,000 for Mr Thompson's share," and the letter of the 1st June accepts the letter of the 27th May but adds certain conditions, among them, that the $3,000 should be paid within 30 days, which of course meant that if the money was not paid within that time the agreement fell through. But the rest of the wording of the letter of the 1st June is in contradiction with its commencement, and speaks of the transfer not of the share, but of the promissory note, and the two letters read in unison, lead to the absurd result that Mr North, by paying $3,000, would obtain not only Mr Thompson's share in the business, free from the liability of the bill of sale, but also get endorsed to himself Mr Thompson's note for $3,340 with interest, on which he would afterwards be able to sue Mr Thompson, that is to say, he would obtain the share for nothing. It should be remembered that Mr Talbot acted for Mr Thompson and for Mr Bradfield, and was accountant for Mr North. But Mr Talbot does not seem to have acted with equal indulgence to all the parties, but rather to have inclined towards Mr Bradfield, and he has not hesitated to make use in this case of material, of which he had become possessed in his confidential capacity. Now, to establish a valid consent to the letter of the 1st June, there ought to have been a written acceptance on the part of Mr North, which there is not. Nor was there, according to Mr Talbot's own evidence, a distinct verbal agreement. Mr North undoubtedly admits a liability to Mr Bradfield, to wit in virtue of the bill of sale hanging over his business, but that is quite another kind of liability than the one which Mr Talbot wants to fix upon Mr North. The learned gentleman felt himself compelled to refer to the inaccuracies in Mr Talbot's evidence. In his chief examination he distinctly says: Mr North wanted to purchase Mr Thompson's share; but then in his cross-examination he says Mr North did not want to buy Mr Thompson's share. Then he says, he had no power to sell Mr Thompson's share. But he sold Mr Bradfield's share and had evidently also power to sell Mr Thompson's share. Further he states that the quantity of the goods saved from the fire were transferred to the new firm, but next day he contradicts himself by saying that no goods were saved. Again, he says that at the very time of the fire there were goods on the hatoba belonging to the old firm, which were transferred to the new firm; but it has been proved that no such goods arrived until the month of April. He says distinctly that he bases his claim on the verbal agreement of the 23rd May, and the two letters and on nothing further, but after the recess, when he has been better advised, he recants. His monstrous assumption of the value of the bill of sale is beyond argument. He is of opinion that the private encumbrances of members of the firm need not be stated in an account, although the encumbrance is on the property of the firm. Much stress has been laid upon Mr North having said "all right," when he was asked by Mr Talbot if he had received the letter of the 1st June.

As it was now 5 p.m. and Mr Dickins despaired of finishing his address to-night, the case was adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a.m.

Thurday, October 25th. 1877.

Mr Dickins continued his address on behalf of the defendant. The letter of 27th May and 1st June read together formed but a conditional acceptance of a conditional offer thus doubly removed from a certain agreement. It was if anything at all bilateral yet how could we insist on its performance by Mr Bradfield. Parole acceptance of a written proposal only turned the proposal into an agreement according to the case of Reuss *cs.* Pilser, when the proposal was signed by the party sought to be made liable. Here the signed proposal (letter of 1st June) was that of the party plaintiff not at all that of the party defendant. Let us now see

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what agreements can by any possibility be got out of these two letters. There are three; 1st, a discounting of the promissory note; 2nd, an agreement to buy an extinction of Thompson's liability; 3rd, a guarantee. As to the first it is absurd to suppose North ever meant merely to discount the promissory note. No motive is shown for such a step and North expressly denies it. The note as a note was commercially a valueless bit of paper. Besides it never was endorsed to North, Talbot kept it, pressed Thompson to pay it and threatened him with legal proceedings. Nor could the agreement be one to extinguish Thompson's liability. This certainly was not North's intention nor was it Talbot's, for Talbot looked on the note as valid against Thompson to the end and for the whole amount. Besides the letter of June 1st expressly tells us what liabilities were looked on by Talbot himself as those to be taken over. They were "all demands now held and owing to Mr Bradfield *and secured* upon the interest in your business belonging to Mr John Thompson." Is it possible to state more clearly that the liabilities forming the object of North's offer were not *all* Thompson's liabilities but just such of them as stuck to the business under the bill of sale and none other. Besides what consideration was there to induce North to take over Thompson's note other than the relief of Thompson's share in the stock held by North from the supposed bill of sale. Thirdly, the two letters may be looked upon as a sale of Thompson's share upon North's guaranteeing him the amount of $3,000. But the letter 1st June makes it a condition that Thompson is to transfer his share "in consideration of this payment and of any *other considerations that may be agreed upon between you*. Hence if North paid the $3,000 he was no nearer to attaining his object than before. Thompson might want "*other considerations*" and ask an additional $10,000 before he would transfer. He was no party to letters of 27th May and June 1st and says he never knew of their existence. It is evident therefore that the contemplated transaction was a transfer by Talbot of Thompson's share, that is of Thompson's share in the stock —the only valuable portion of his share, which could be transferred to North and to North only. If not this it was a guarantee of which all the necessary elements were present, creditor, principal debtor, surety, and containing liability of debtor. Even if surety had a direct interest in the matter it was still (see S. R. exch.) a guarantee.

It was hardly necessary to repeat that whether a transfer of share or a guarantee, the agreement ought to be wholly in writing, which it admittedly was not.

Next, however perfect an agreement there might have been, it fell to the ground became the inducement to it was a mistake of law or fact, or both, and a mutual mistake too. It is evident and indeed is admitted by Talbot, that but for the bill of sale the contract he relies upon would never have been entered into by North. It is clear that the latter's object throughout was, so far as his transactions with Talbot were concerned, simply to get rid of the supposed incumbrance upon the stock in trade. The pretensions of Talbot as to the validity of the bill of sale are ridiculous. The bill of sale was given to secure an advance to Thompson long before the firm of North, Thompson & Co. came into existence. It was over property of Thompson & Co. being in or coming to the Medical Hall which was burnt in March 1874. How could it possibly be upon stock of North, Thompson & Co.? How could it possibly be in respect of any advance to Thompson not mentioned or provided for in the bill of sale itself? When the new business commenced the balance due by Thompson in the old business was about $500, and Talbot endeavoured to make out that at the time of the fire there were goods of Thompson & Co. on the hatoba which ought to be included in the bill of sale, and which were transfered to North, Thompson & Co. The evidence and the books kept by Talbot himself showed clearly the incorrectness of this statement. Besides, if any part of the stock handed to North, Thompson & Co. in part payment of Bradfield and Thompson's capital was under mortgage, that fact ought to have been communicated to North, and it never was communicated to him. If the bill of sale had that validity, then Bradfield's payments on account of his share of capital were less than they ought to have been by the amount due under the bill of sale.

Hence there was a mistake. (Passages were here cited from Kerr on Fraud and Mistake, showing that in cases of mistake of law or fact in a material inducement, especially where mutual, the agreement became null and void.) There was evidently a mistake too about the promissory note. The one mentioned in the letter June 1st was not the one shown to Mr North by Mr Bradfield, which was for $3,000, had not the amount in sterling, had no stamp and was in a different handwriting. It is impossible to suppose that Mr North has invented all these matters. (Here Kerr was again cited to show that even an unilateral mistake when due to act of person in a confidental relation to the person making the mistake avoided an agreement).

I have already shown there was no consideration for the alleged agreement, *whatever* that may have been—no transfer of note—no transfer of share. It will be urged that Mr North was to get for $3,000 what was worth $4,000. But the share even if worth $4,000 to an outsider was not worth more than $3,000 in fact, because it could only be sold to Mr North himself unless with his consent. The business besides was in that condition that it was not a property but a liability. Besides the share was not transferred in consequence of alleged agreement, nor even now had the leasehold interest been transferred. This is not a case either where specific performance can be asked, and an action on the alleged contract must show not merely a willingness on the part of the plaintiff but actual accomplished facts. If a guarantee, it has not been shown that Mr Thompson refused to pay the note, nor even that the note has not been paid and for ought I know it may have been paid. I must now refer to certain points in the evidence. Mr North never saw the promissory note till in this Court. He might, it is true, have inferred its existence had he attentively considered the letter 1st June, but as he never accepted that letter as binding upon him he did not examine it attentively and imagined that the only promissory note in the affair was the one for $3,000 shown him by Mr Bradfield, and secured as he supposed by the bill of sale. Mr North knew nothing about the bill of sale until May or June 1876, and then he was not shown it nor informed of its true purport. He was informed by Talbot, whom he supposed to be acting for him as well as for Bradfield that, in the words of the letter June 1st the bill of sale was a security "upon the share belonging to Mr Thompson." North was never told that Bradfield advanced $2850 to Thompson. Bradfield did not come into the matter with clean hands, he brought the business out an embarrassment which caused North to write the letter of June 24 asking Talbot to procure him a loan to meet liabilities, which did not include any liability to Bradfield. This letter is a strong proof that North was under no liability to Bradfield other than such liability as he has always admitted and still admits, namely what attaches to the stock in value of the bill of sale, if a valid one, in respect of the same. Watson's evidence shows that the intention was to purchase the share not the promissory note, distinctly contradicts Talbot's evidence and by showing Talbot's readiness to sell to him proves absence of any idea on Talbot's part that any binding agreement existed upon North. The evidence of North and Watson show that the transfer of January 2nd 1877, was perfectly regular and proper, and that no fraudulent persuasion had been used with Thompson as urged by other side. Thompson's evidence throughout was of no value except so far as in our favour. The polite invitation to tiffin had evidently softened him towards the plaintiff, and shows how Yedo witnesses ought to be treated by Yokohama lawyers.

As to North's position in the whole affair: I need not refer again to the verbal arrangement with Thompson, except that the advertising out was justified by it and by the circumstances. The mere advertising out was not equivalent to a transfer. After it Thompson was just as much a partner as before, though under an equitable liability to make the transfer if the verbal agreement was insisted upon, which it was not. There was no necessity under any circumstances for Bradfield's consent to Thompson's retirement. In any event, Bradfield retained whatever hold he had on Thompson's share in the stock. Besides Bradfield was not a partner on 1st June as shown by evidence and by the position occupied by Mr Brewer in the firm in March, April and May. North's negotiations with Talbot never came to anything settled and certain. The letter 27th May was a conditional offer and was conditionally accepted, upon the condition of payment being made in 30 days. This is tantamount to, I will take $3,000 if you pay it in 30 days, if you don't I am no longer bound. Letter of 1st June is not a fresh proposal but simply at most a statement of terms upon which North's offer was accepted. It did not and could not bind North. Where do we find anything tantamount to a declaration by North that he bound himself to take over liability and pay $3,000 in 30 days. After June and up to December 1876, North no doubt verbally and in writing recognised a liability, but what liability? Evidently the liability attaching to the stock under the supposed bill of sale, and which he would have been glad at any time before December 1876 to satisfy. He was never pressed to satisfy it, and up to December certainly, up to the present day indeed, no attempt to act upon the bill of sale had been made. How was this, seeing that Bradfield was always in want of money and the putting in force the bill of sale would, if it were valid, have immediately and cheaply enforced payment, of what is now sued for. Talbot himself apparently has no belief in the bill of sale. There is only one thing against North, he is neither a clear headed man of business nor gifted with the faculty of expressing himself clearly. But the Court will take care he does not suffer through this incapacity, and reading between the lines will see that no injustice is done him.

North was not cross-examined at all with respect to the negotiations, in May and June 1876, with respect to the promissory note, with respect to his admission of liability, with respect to the request for a loan, Brewer's partnership, or his interviews with Talbot. In short, not upon any one of the main issues. This absence of cross examination on such principal points is tantamount to an admission of the truth of his statements concerning them. And why is he not to be taken as as a veracious an individual as Talbot. Finally the whole of the pother raised by the other side, what did it show? An alleged contract which on the face of it was no contract; a contract which even if one, on the face of it was never accepted by North and even if accepted was founded upon a false inducement and unsupported by any consideration.

Mr Dickins concluded by demanding judgment in his client's favour on the counter claim with interest and costs, and also upon the principal claim with costs.

Adjourned until 2 p.m.

On the Court resuming its sitting at 2 p.m.,

Mr Dickins did not appear.

Mr Lowder summed up on behalf of the plaintiff. He said that he had fully expected that his learned friend would, at the conclusion of the cross-examination of Mr North, have thrown up his brief, so desperate did his case look. This expectation had, however, not been fulfilled. When Mr Talbot called upon Mr North either on the same or on the following day the letter of the 1st of the June, 1876, was written, and asked whether Mr North had received his letter, the latter said, "Yes, all right," and agreeably to that letter Mr North then advertised Mr Thompson as being out of the firm. This proves that Mr Talbot's letter and condition of the 1st June had been accepted by Mr North. It is unnecessary to say anything about the aspersions cast upon the character of Mr Bradfield, as Mr North, when called upon to substantiate them, utterly broke down. The reason why Mr Talbot refrained from pressing Mr North between June and December

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last year was that Mr Talbot was cognizant of the straiteued circumstances of Mr North. Until the month of June this year Mr North never expressly repudiated his liability. By purchasing Mr Thompson's share, Mr North not only obtained for $3,000 a share that was worth over $4,000, but also got rid of Mr Thompson as a partner, caused Mr Thompson to take over the expenses he had incurred himself on an establishment in Tôkiô, and finally he disposed of $2,000 worth of goods to Mr Thompson at a profit of 50 per cent. At the same time he was trying to dispose of his share in North, Thompson & Co. to Mr Court, in order to pay off his liability to Dr Dalliston's estate. Mr Thompson has said that he signed the transfer of his share in January, 1877, to oblige Mr North who wanted to make use of that document in his own transactions with Mr Court. Mr North denies that he used any persuasion, but Mr Watson's and Mr North's evidence of what took place at the interview with Mr Thompson differ materially. Mr Thompson knew very well that he had parted with his share in June, 1876, and without some persuasion having been used he had no motive for signing the transfer in January, 1877. Mr North says that Mr Bradfield flourished a paper before his eye, and he, Mr North, discovered in that single moment that it was a promissory note for clean $3,000, in Mr Bradfield's writing, without any mention of sterling and without a stamp. It is a physical impossibility that he should have seen all these things in a single moment. The bill of sale, whether in reality valid or not, was by both parties to the agreement of the 1st June, 1876, considered to be a valid one, and if that be so, the agreement stands good, and the discharge of that bill of sale was a sufficient consideration, even if there was no other consideration, for $3,000. That the contract should have fallen to the ground because Mr North did not comply with the condition to take up the note within 30 days, is tantamount to say that Mr North's own *laches* release him from his obligation. As to Mr Talbot's conduct in this affair, which has been impugned by Mr Dickins, it should be remembered that Mr Talbot held a power of attorney for Mr Bradfield, but held none for Mr North, and had repudiated that of Mr Thompson, and nevertheless the one person, who suffers by the action of Mr Talbot, is Mr Bradfield, and the gainers are Mr Thompson and Mr North.

Judgment reserved.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Wednesday, October 24, 1877.

COPELAND and WIEGAND *vs.* LEWIS.

This was a judgment summons for $20.

Defendant, sworn: The money has not been paid. The judgment was for $40.00; it was given against me in chambers; I objected at that time to the amount of beer that was charged to my account. The case was heard by Mr Russell Robertson in the presence of Mr Bishop and Mr White. The plaintiffs' beerseller has been found guilty in court of signing other publicans' names or filling in their chits; that is my reason for not having paid the full amount. I have paid $23.00.

His Honour told defendant that he had given no valid excuse whatever for not paying his debt, and it was competent for him to send defendant to jail. He would, however, give defendant a chance, and adjourn the case until 4 p.m. If the money was not paid within that time, defendant must take the consequences.

Friday, October 26, 1877.

James Malcom was charged with being drunk and incapable.

Wm. Haxell, police constable, was sworn, and said: Yesterday evening, at half-past five, as I was on duty in Otamachi in the native town, prisoner was there, drunk and incapable, and I took him to the police station.

Prisoner had nothing to say.

The police constable said that prisoner was a discharged sailor from the *Eme*, and now stopping at the Sailors' Home.

The prisoner was let off with a warning.

N. J. STONE *vs.* R. JAFFRAY.

This was a claim for $60.50, arising out of a dissolved partnership in ponies.

Mr Montague Kirkwood appeared for the plaintiff.

Defendant appeared personally.

Mr Kirkwood stated that in this year plaintiff and defendant entered into partnership with regard to racing. Defendant was in plaintiff's employ and was dismissed in July. When the property of the partnership was to be shared, defendant claimed to be sole owner of the best pony and contended that plaintiff was sole owner of the worst pony. When plaintiff put the matter in his counsel's hands, defendant removed all the ponies to his brother's livery stable, and in answer to Mr Kirkwood he wrote a letter in which he declined to entertain any proposals on Mr Kirkwood's part. Proceedings were then opened in this Court and a receiver was appointed, to receive proceeds of sale of ponies. Mr Ness on behalf of defendant, surrendered his claim to the sole proprietorship of the best pony, and a sale of the ponies was resolved upon. An advertisement appeared in the newspapers that the ponies would be sold at public auction by Mr Bourne. On the 3rd October, the day after the auction, Mr Kirkwood wrote to Mr Ness to send him a cheque for half of the proceeds of the sale, less $25.00 for livery expenses, and he withdrew his petition from this Court. Mr Ness then sent an account current, which Mr Kirkwood could not accept, as it did not satisfy his demand to pay over to plaintiff half of the proceeds of the sale less $25.00 for livery and other expenses.

Defendant said that he had only to-day learnt that his counsel, Mr Ness, could not be here, but nevertheless he was willing to go on with the case. He admitted the petition and likewise the correspondence between Mr Kirkwood on behalf of the plaintiff and Mr Ness on behalf of himself; he further admitted that Mr Ness had instructed Mr Bourne to sell the ponies at public auction, which took place on the 2nd October, and that the net proceeds, $284.27, had been handed to Mr Ness. He had never before seen the document, by which Mr Kirkwood communicated to Mr Ness on the 4th October his withdrawal of his petition, and to which Mr Ness had affixed his consent; he was not prepared to admit that document

Defendant then read his version of the case. He said that he and plaintiff were in partnership with regard to two racing ponies; each of them bought a China pony besides for his own special account. Defendant was at that time in plaintiff's employ, but was discharged in July this year, and the partnership in ponies was then to be dissolved. Plaintiff then contended that they were in joint partnership with regard to all the four ponies, and although this was not so, but the best of all the ponies was defendant's sole property, he did not insist on his right, but, fearing that plaintiff might act detrimentally to his interests, he had all the ponies removed to a livery stable. To avoid litigation, he consented to the sale of the ponies, the proceeds of the sale to be shared between plaintiff and him. At the auction sale plaintiff bought in the ponies, but he has refused to refund half of the expenses defendant had on the ponies, with the exception of $25.00, which by no means cover plaintiff's half share.

Mr Kirkwood then entered the witness box, was duly sworn, and said: On the 3rd October I wrote to Mr Ness. (Paper shown.) This is the letter. On the 4th October, in the afternoon, I forwarded to Mr Ness the motion now produced (for withdrawal of petition), and received the same returned by bearer with his consent written thereon. Late in the evening on the same day I received the letter now produced (account current not accepted).

Mr Kirkwood left the witness box, and said: The next day, the 5th October, I received another letter, saying that there was a mistake in the account current. I replied on the same day by a letter, in which I objected altogether to the account current. Again I recived a letter from Mr Ness containing another amended account and enclosing a cheque for $56.63. I admit the proceeds of the sale, $284.27, and what is claimed now is the difference between half of that amount and the $56.63, less $25.00 for livery expenses. What I rely on is that defendant's counsel, by ordering a public sale of the ponies in virtue of my letter to him of the 28th September, and by consenting to my subsequent motion for a withdrawal of my petition in this Court, has agreed to settle the matter between the parties on the conditions set forth in my letter of the 28th September. If we had admitted defendant's special claims, we should have brought forward on our part perhaps more special disbursements on our part.

VERDICT.

I think the admissions and evidence before the Court show an agreement to compromise the original action on the basis of the plaintiff receiving the half of the net proceeds, less $25.00 as his share of the livery expenses. The original action has been settled on that basis, and the agreement must be upheld. There will therefore be a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum claimed, $60.50 with $25 costs, payable as usual within ten days.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT, KANAGAWA

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Friday, Oct. 26, 1877.

G. J. William, master of the British barque *Naworth*, was charged with assaulting a seaman named William Taylor.

Wm. Taylor, sworn, said that on the 24th inst. the accused called him bad names and struck him.

Captain William stated that as they were entering the harbour on that day, the pilot wanted some more chain. The boatswain was sick and the hands were moving slowly. He may have used some strong expression; the complainant spoke disrespectfully and accused struck him.

Fined $1,00 and costs.

G. J. Williams, master of the *Naworth*, was charged with assaulting Arthur Bell.

Arthur Bell was sworn, and said: On the 13th August I had been at the wheel in the morning. I went below to look for some canvas, and I heard a noise as if some cases were adrift. The ship was before the wind, and rolling heavily, and when I heard the noise I went directly to look for the case. I found an oblong case standing on its head, and I went on deck and told the boatswain that the cargo was broke, and that I had been below looking for some canvas. At 2 p.m. I was asked by the accused what I had being doing down the after hatch. He then struck me between the eyes, and knocked me about the deck.

Robert White, sworn: I saw the accused strike the complainant on the 13th August in the face and the side. The blow made Bell's nose bleed and he got a black eye.

The accused stated that his reason for striking the complainant was that he thought that the latter had been trying to broach the cargo.

Fined $2.00 and costs.

G. J. Williams was next charged with assaulting Robert White, boatswain of the *Naworth*.

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The accused denied the charge and as there was not sufficient evidence, His Honour dismissed the case.

Two more charges of assault were brought against Captain Williams, respectively by Willian Bell and Robert White, but as they were denied by the accused and not proven, they were dismissed.

Jose Grosso, a sailor on board the steam-ship *Malacca*, was charged with refusal of duty.

William Coyle, chief officer of the *Malacca*, was sworn and said: Accused was shipped at Hongkong as able seamen. Yesterday morning he refused to do duty as an able seamen unless he did quartermaster's work. I brought him before the captain, to whom he gave the same answer. In the afternoon at 5.30 he was again asked to turn to, and refused; likewise this morning.

Ship's articles were exhibited proving that accused had shipped at Hongkong as an A. B.

Accused said he had only engaged to do quartermaster's work.

Sentenced to one week's imprisonment, to be replaced on board should the ship leave before expiry of term of imprisonment.

IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before H. PIERRET, Esq., Consul.

Messrs. J. CHAPSAL and A. HARMAND, Assessors.

Saturday, October 20, 1877.

DENIAUD *vs.* CAILLENS.

Plaintiff claimed $30.00, the value of some furniture belonging to him, which had been sold by defendant, who had hired from plaintiff the property No. 187, Settlement, called "L'Hotel de l'Univers." He further claimed $20.00 damages for being deprived of the use of said furniture.

Mr Degron appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant appeared personally.

Defendant admitted having disposed of the furniture in question, which he thought had been transferred to him together with the lease of the property. Made aware of his error, he had offered to indemnify plaintiff, but had not been able to come to an agreement with regard to the amount; he had, however, paid $4 00 on account.

The Court heard the evidence of several witnesses with regard to the value of the furniture, and having satisfied itself that the claim proffered by plaintiff was reasonable, ordered defendant to pay to plaintiff with 24 hours the sum of $30.00, less the $4.00 already paid, or $26.00. Defendant was also ordered to pay costs. Plaintiff's claim for damages was dismissed.

Messrs. A. HARMAND and E. LUBIN, Assessors.

Tuesday, October 23, 1877.

L. KNIFFLER & Co. *vs.* LES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CIE.

This was a claim of $296.43 damages on account of goods, consigned to plaintiff in the Company's steamer *Tanais*, having arrived in a damaged condition.

Plaintiffs stated that on the 11th ultimo they received by the *Tanais* an invoice of broadcloth; some bales were found to have been damaged, and at a survey held over them, Mr Francke, appointed as expert by the German Consulate, declared the damage to have been caused by fresh water.

A correspondence between plaintiffs and defendants, dated the 20th and 21st ultimo, was produced, in which the agent of the Messageries Maritimes had rejected all responsibility on the part of the Company. Further was produced a survey report by Mr Francke, who expressed it as his opinion that the damage was of recent date and caused by rain water.

Mr H. Reddelien appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr Dickins for defendants.

In reply to the Court, Mr Reddelien said that he had nothing further to say.

Mr Dickins, on behalf of defendants, argued that there was no proof that the damage had been caused by fresh water, and if it had, that fresh water might have leaked into the ship's hold, while the ship was lying in the river at Saigon, and in that case the damage was clearly an insurance affair. Plaintiffs have insinuated that the damage may have taken place at Hongkong; the necessities of quick trans-shipment at that place may sometimes expose goods, but the company is by an express clause in the bill of lading guarded against any claims arising out of the risks of such trans shipment. It is an established anxiom that the bill of lading is law between the owner of the ship and the owner of the goods. Further, the second clause in the bill of lading exempts the Company from all responsibility for damage caused by negligence of the captain or other servants of the Company. However, the plaintiffs have not alleged negligence on the part of the captain or other servants. The damage comes clearly under the class of "accidents by sea," and is as such chargeable to the insurance. The onus of proof that the damage has not been caused by "accident by sea," rests with the plaintiffs. In short, the Company is not responsible for negligence of captain or other servants, nor for the risks of trans-shipment, nor has any negligence been proved or even alleged. The presumption is in cases of average always in favour of "accident by sea." He demanded that plaintiff's claim be dismissed.

Mr Reddelien replied that he saw the damaged bales and examined them; they were wet, but their appearance was not such as would have been the case if they had been wet from salt water. When he spoke to the agent of the Company, that gentleman told him that even if the damage had been caused by rain-water, the Company was not responsible. As he was himself agent for the Insurance Company in which the goods were insured, he took the bales to his godown and did his utmost to reduce the damage as much as possible by having the goods dried by the sun. He only claimed damages for six pieces out of three bales, and the price which those bales may bring at auction will of course have to go as a set-off against his claim of $296.00.

The members of the Court retired to consider their verdict, and on their return His Honour read the following:—

JUDGMENT.

Having heard the pleadings of the parties, and consulted together in conformity with the law, the Court decides:

Considering that defendants have not alleged any proven facts, but rely entirely on their own *ex parte* statements:

Considering that the survey, quoted by them, has not been made in conformity with existing rules, because as the claim was against a French Company, the demand for a survey ought to have been made in proper time, and the survey ought to have been ordered by the French Consulate: For these reasons the Court dismisses the claim of the plaintiffs, and orders them to pay costs.

Messrs. A. CONIL and A. DEVEZE, Assessors.

Wednesday, October 24, 1877.

HYVER *vs.* M. LABASTIE and TEISSIER.

(Adjourned from the 16th instant.)

Plaintiff claimed that defendant, Miss M. Labastie, be ordered to make restitution to him of the property No. 42A, Nagasaki, called "the Oriental Hotel," and that defendant Mr Teissier be duly punished for having assaulted him with insulting language and violence.

Defendants demanded that the case be dismissed.

Mr C. Michel appeared as counsel for plaintiff, Mr Montagu Kirkwood for the defendant Labastie, and Mr Houseal for the defendant Teissier.

In this case was to-day rendered the following:—

JUDGMENT.

The Consular Court in Japan, having heard the parties and duly consulted together, decrees as follows—

With regard to the plaintiff, Mr Hyver:

Considering that Miss Labastie pretends that Mr Hyver has, by an instrument dated the 4th January, 1876, made her a gift of two houses in Nagasaki, situated No. 42A, Sagarimatsu, which she afterwards has made over to Mr Teissier;

Considering that the instrument of the 4th January, 1876, is only a mere transfer, and had not been preceded by any act constituting such gift as Miss Labastie pretends, and that at all events the above mentioned instrument cannot be considered as in itself a deed of gift;

That, according to articles 931 and 932 in the Civil Code, a deed of gift ought to be made before a notary under the ordinary forms of a contract, and that it is especially requisite that the gift should be expressly accepted in authentic terms;

Considering that the instrument dated the 4th January, 1876, has none of the legal characteristics of a deed of gift;

Considering that the transfer made by Miss Labastie to Mr Teissier is vitiated by the same irregularities, to which must be added the incompetency of Miss Labastie, who neither could nor ought to dispose of an object that did not belong to her;

That furthermore deeds of gift, in order to be valid against a third party, ought to be registered when they concern landed property, that is to say property liable to hypothecation (art. 939 of the Civil Code);

Considering that the document, dated the 24th October, 1876, by which Miss Labastie transferred the property No. 24A to Mr Tiessier, is null and void for the same reasons as the instrument of the 4th January:

With regard to the damages, which Mr Hyver claims from the defendants;

Considering that it has been proved that Mr Hyver, before his departure for Vladivostock, and during his absence from Nagasaki, had voluntarily and unconditionally left the entire control of his property and of his hotel in the hands of Miss Labastie;

That Mr Hyver, on resuming, on his return from Vladivostock, the control of his establishment, has tacitly approved the management of Miss Labastie, inasmuch as he has made no complaint before any competent authority;

Considering that he has not been able to prove that Miss Labastie has unlawfully retained any effects or goods belonging to him; that on the contrary, it has been proved by the evidence of the British Consular constable in Nagasaki that Mr Hyver, when he left the hotel, took with him whatever belonged to him:

With regard to the claims made by Miss Labastie;

Considering that this defendant who during a certain period, had the entire control of the "Oriental Hotel" and of the property No. 42A, without rendering any account to the lawful proprietor, ought of course to defray the expenses of the establishment, of which she has had the profits;

Considering that it is a well established rule that damages ought always to be in proportion to the injury or loss caused;

That, if Mr Hyver during the time of his cohabitation with Miss Labastie has not paid her any regular wages—which he was not obliged to do as there existed no contract between them for that purpose—it is nevertheless sufficiently proved that during the whole of that time he has never ceased to supply all her wants;

That without entering into an examination of every item which Mr Hyver pretends to have paid on behalf of Miss Labastie, who does not admit all the items, it is proved that Mr

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Hyver has among other items paid the passage of the defendant, and in 1874 given her a house, No. 28B in Nagasaki, a gift that was also irregular, but the validity of which the plaintiff has acknowledged before the Court, that it had always been his intention to make Miss Labastie a present of that property, of which declaration the Court has taken note;

That even if the opposite statements of the two parties could be admitted by the Court, these statements are in themselves not sufficient;

Considering that the Court is in possession of sufficient information to form its own opinion in these respects.

With regard to Mr Teissier: Putting aside the question of insults, threats and assault, with which the Court has nothing to do, as this affair has already been adjudged in Nagasaki.

Considering that the same causes, which vitiate the transfer made by Mr Hyver to Miss Labastie, *a fortiori* make null and void the transfer made on the 24th October, 1876, of the property No. 42A, Sagarimatsu, by Miss Labastie to Mr Teissier.

For these reasons,

The Court declares that the transfer of the property No. 42A, Sagarimatsu, made by Mr Hyver to Miss Labastie the 4th January, 1876, and registered the same day in the British Consulate in Nagasaki, is null and void;

That the transfer of the same property by Miss Labastie to Mr Teissier, made in the same manner the 24th October, 1876, is equally null and void;

Orders the said property together with the furniture belonging to the hotel and the title deeds of the property to be immediately restored to Mr Hyver.

Dismisses the claim of Mr Hyver against Miss Labastie for rent of the said property, and other charges, such as profits realised by her and for retention of the furniture.

Dismisses the claim of Miss Labastie against Mr Hyver for damages.

Dismisses likewise Mr Teissier's claims against Mr Hyver.

Orders the immediate and provisional execution of the present judgment, notwithstanding appeal, and without security.

Condemns the parties to pay costs *in solidum*, each one-third.

IN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. ZAPPE, Esq., Consul.

Messrs. E. SCHMID and WM. PARDUN, Assessors.

Saturday, October 20, 1877.

NISHIMURA KIMBEI *vs.* BUSCH, SCHRAUB & Co.

This was a claim of $1,804.97, balance of account.

Plaintiff stated in his petition that he, in January 1875, made a contract with the defendants, in virtue of which plaintiff lent defendants $2,000 until the 18th February next, and received as security 500 boiler tubes, 206 bars angle iron, and 42 iron plates; defendants, when the money fell due, asked for time, which plaintiff granted on the condition that he should be paid interest and his expenses. Since the 15th March, 1875, plaintiff has at four different times received in interest and for his expenses $336.50, and part of the hypothecated goods were sold at public auction in July, 1875, by defendants, who delivered the proceeds of the sale as payment on account to plaintiff, and likewise surrendered the goods. There still remained 500 boiler tubes as security, from which plaintiff, on demand, delivered one to the defendants. Plaintiff afterwards asked repeatedly for payment, and was repeatedly requested to wait, but when he again demanded payment on the 20th of June last, defendants told him that they owed him nothing, as the debt had been cancelled already in 1875 by the delivery of the boiler tubes. Plaintiff now demanded that defendants be ordered to pay him $1,804 97 and take back the hypothecated goods. Plaintiff produced an account current, in which he charged defendants with 1½ per cent. monthly interest, and ¼ per cent for insurance premium and godown rent.

The defendant denied all indebtedness. They said, in their answer to the petition, that the evidence of the merchants, Mr Alfred Schunk in Berlin and Tokmatsu Toyosuke in Osaka, would prove the correctnes of their assertion. Plaintiff had in the year 1873 requested defendants to order an invoice of boiler plates, boiler tubes and angle iron from England, according to measure. When the goods, which were of the value of $3,800, arrived at Yokohama in September, plaintiff asked for time to pay. About a year afterwards, defendants were informed by plaintiff that he was able to dispose of 500 boiler tubes to a Japanese man-of-war, if defendants would make a reduction in the price. This they agreed to do, but plaintiff did not fetch the tubes. In January 1875 the defendants made an arrangement with the plaintiff, in virtue of which the latter advanced them $2,000 on the goods. He had to borrow the money from a third party, and defendants agreed to pay him interest and other expenses. In the meantime, Mr Busch, a partner of the firm of defendants, died, and the firm went into liquidation; the executor of Mr Busch's estate, Mr Alfred Schunck in Berlin, refused to continue to pay the above interest, and it was decided to surrender the hypothecated goods to plaintiff, and thus finish this transaction. It was consequently agreed with plaintiff to try a public auction, and in the month of June, 1875, the angle iron and the iron plates were sold at public auction, and the proceeds $1,009.43 paid over to plaintiff. In satisfaction of the remaining $894.95, the 500 boiler tubes, which were worth $1,590.00 were passed to plaintiff, and the whole transaction thus closed, although at a considerable loss to defendants. Plaintiff has since the year of 1875 never asked either for principal and interest and has continued in friendly commercial relations with defendants.

Plaintiff appeared by counsel, Mr Inosuke Shimidzu; Mr Schraub for defendants.

His Honour tried to bring about an amicable arrangement between the parties, but without success.

Plaintiff produced a letter from defendants, dated the 25th February, 1875, in which they have agreed to pay him $25.00 monthly for expenses, besides the interest He further produced the original contract between him and defendants with regard to the loan and the hypothecation. He said that as defendants, in their answer to his petition, have stated that they, on the 31st March, 1876, wrote him a letter, in which they told him that they had ceded him 500 boiler tubes in satisfaction of any claim for capital in connection with his advance of $3,000,—he was compelled to declare that he never saw that letter.

Defendant, Mr Schraub, replied that he had himself handed the above letter to plaintiff personally in his (Schraub's) office, and entered it in his letter copy book, which he produced. When the transaction between defendants and plaintiff had been brought to a close in June, 1875, he demanded from plaintiff the return of the contract Plaintiff said that the document was in the hands of a third party, but that he would bring it. This promise he repeated whenever he was asked for the contract, and at last defendant forgot to ask any more about it Plaintiff has never since June 1875 until now, made any demand for either principal or interest.

The Court decided that the issue is; whether, after the goods, consisting of 500 iron tubes, 206 bars angle iron and 42 iron plates, which were mortgaged by the firm of Busch, Schraub & Co. to the Japanese Nishimura Kimbei, as security for a loan of $1,009.43 handed to plaintiff as payment on account,—the balance of his claim has been liquidated by ceding to him 500 boiler tubes, that remained in his possession, and whether the plaintiff accepted of such cession?" To elucidate this point, it will be necessary that the evidence of Mr Alfred Schunck, merchant, in Berlin, and of the Japanese Tokimatsu Toyosuke in Osaka and Horiye Kijiro in Yokohama be taken.

The case adjourned *sine die*.

THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT PLYMOUTH.

(Nature.)

SECTION D.—BIOLOGY.

Department of Anthropology.

ADDRESS BY FRANCIS GALTON, F.R.S.

I propose to speak of the study of those groups of men who are sufficiently similar in their mental characters or in their physiognomy, or in both, to admit of classification; and I especially desire to show that many methods exist of pursuing the inquiry in a strictly scientific manner, although it has hitherto been too often conducted with extreme laxity.

The types of character of which I speak are such as those described by Theophrastus, La Bruyére, and others, or such as may be read of in ordinary literature and are universally recognised as being exceedingly true to nature. There are no worthier professors of this branch of anthropology than the writers of the higher works of fiction, who are ever on the watch to discriminate varieties of character, and who have the art of describing them. It would, I think, be a valuable service to anthropology if some person well versed in literature were to compile a volume of extracts from novels and plays that should illustrate the prevalent types of human character and temperament. What, however, I especially wish to point out is, that it has of late years become possible to pursue an inquiry into certain fundamental qualities of the mind by the aid of exact measurements. Most of you are aware of the recent progress of what has been termed psycho-physics, or the science of subjecting mental processes to physical measurements and to physical laws. I do not now propose to speak of the laws that have been deduced such as that which is known by the name of Fechner, and its numerous offshoots, including the law of fatigue, but I will briefly allude to a few instances of measurement of mental processes, merely to recall them to your memory. They will show what I desire to lay stress upon, that the very foundations of the differences between the mental qualities of man and man admit of being gauged by a scale of inches and a clock.

Take, for example, the rate at which a sensation or a volition travels along the nerves, which has been the subject of numerous beautiful experiments. We now know that it is far from instantaneous, having indeed no higher velocity than that of a railway express train. This slowness of pace, speaking relatively to the requirements that the nerves have to fulfil, is quite sufficient to account for the fact that very small animals are quicker than very large ones in evading rapid blows, and for the other fact that the eye and the ear are situated in almost all animals in the head, in order that as little time as possible should be lost on the road, in transmitting their impressions to the brain. Now the velocity of the complete process of to and fro nerve transmission in persons of different temperaments has not been yet ascertained with the desired precision. Such difference as there may be is obviously a fundamental characteristic and one that well deserves careful examination. I may take this opportunity of suggesting a simple inquiry that would throw much light on the degree in which its velocity varies in different persons, and how far it is correlated with temperament and external physical characteristics. Before I describe the inquiry I suggest, and

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towards which I have already collected a few data, it is necessary that I should explain the meaning of a term in common use among astronomers, namely, "personal equation" It is a well known fact that different observers make different estimates of the exact moment of the occurrence of any event. There is a common astronomical observation, in which the moment has to be recorded at which a star that is travelling athwart the field of view of a fixed telescope, crosses the fine vertical wire by which that field of view is intersected. In making this observation it is found that some observers are over-sanguine and anticipate the event, while others are sluggish and allow the event to pass by before they succeed in noting it. This is by no means the effect of inexperience or maladroitness, but it is a persistent characteristic of each individual, however practised in the art of making observations or however attentive he may be. The difference between the time of a man's noting the event and that of its actual occurrence is called his personal equation. It remains curiously constant in every case for successive years, it is carefully ascertained for every assistant in every observatory, it is published along with his observations, and is applied to them just as a correction would be applied to measurements made by a footrule that was known to be too long or too short by some definite amount. Therefore the magnitude of a man's personal equation indicates a very fundamental peculiarity of his constitution; and the inquiry I would suggest, is to make a comparison of the age, height, colour of hair and eyes, and temperament (so far as it may admit of definition) in each observer in the various observatories at home and abroad, with the amount of his personal equation. We should thus learn how far the more obvious physical characteristics may be correlated with certain mental ones, and we should perhaps obtain a more precise scale of temperaments than we have at present.

Another subject of exact measurement is the time occupied in forming an elementary judgment. If a simple signal be suddenly shown, and if the observer passes a stop as quickly as he can when he sees it, some little time will certainly be lost, owing to delay in nerve transmision and to the sluggishness of the mechanical apparatus. In making experiments on the rate of judgment, the amount of this interval is first ascertained. Then the observer prepares himself for the exhibition of a signal that may be either black or white, but he is left ignorant which of the two it will be. He is to press a stop with his right hand in the first event, and another stop with his left hand in the second one. The trial is then made, and a much longer interval is found to have elapsed between the exhibition of the alternative signal, and the record of it, than had elapsed when a simple signal was used. There has been hesitation and delay: in short, the simplest act of judgment is found to consume a definite time. It is obvious that here, again, we have means of ascertaining differences in the rapidity of forming elementary judgments and of classifying individuals accordingly.

It would be easy to pursue the subject of the measurement of mental qualities to considerable length, by describing other kinds of experiments, for they are numerous and varied. Among these is the plan of Prof. Jevons, of suddenly exhibiting an unknown number of beans in a box, and requiring an estimate of their number to be immediately called out. A comparison of the estimate with the fact, in a large number of trials, brought out a very interesting scale of the accuracy of such estimates, which would of course vary in different individuals, and might be used as a means of classification. I can imagine few greater services to anthropology than the collection of the various experiments that have been imagined to reduce the faculities of the mind to exact measurement. They have engaged the attention of the highest philosophers, but have never, so far as I am aware, been brought compendiously together, and have certainly not been introduced, as they deserve, to general notice.

The principal experiments by which the mental faculities may be measured require, unfortunately for us, rather costly and delicate apparatus, and until physiological laboratories are more numerous than at present, we can hardly expect that they will be pursued by many persons.

Let us now suppose that, by one or more of the methods I have described to allude to, we have succeeded in obtaining a group of persons resembling one another in some mental quality, and that we desire to determine the external physical characteristics and features most commonly associated with it. I have nothing new to say as regards the usual anthropometric measurements, but I wish to speak of the great convenience of photographs in conveying those subtle but clearly visible peculiarities of outline which almost elude measurement. It is strange that no use is made of photography to obtain careful studies of the head and features. No single view can possibly exhibit the whole of a solid, but we require for that purpose views to be taken from three points at right angles to one another. Just as the architect requires to know the elavation, side view, and plan of a house, so the anthropologist ought to have the full face, profile, and view of the head from above of the individual whose features he is studying.

It might be a great convenience, when numerous portraits have to be rapidly and inexpensively taken for the purpose of anthropological studies, to arrange a solid framework supporting three mirrors, that shall afford the views of which I have been speaking, by reflection, at the same moment that the direct picture of the sitter is taken. He would present a three-quarter face to the camera for the direct picture, one adjacent mirror would reflect his profile towards it, another on the opposite side would reflect his full face, and a third sloping over him would reflect head as seen from above. All the reflected images would lie at the same optical distance from the camera, and would, therefore, be on the same scale, but they would be on a somewhat smaller scale than the picture taken directly. The result would be an ordinary photographic picture of the sitter surrounded by three different views of his head. Scales of inches attached to the framework would appear in the picture and give the means of exact measurement.

Having obtained drawings or photographs of several persons alike in most respects, but differing in minor details, what sure method is there of extracting the typical characteristics from them? I may mention a plan which had occurred both to Mr. Herbert Spencer and myself, the principle of which is to superimpose optically the various drawings and to accept the aggregate result. Mr. Spencer suggested to me in conversation that the drawings reduced to the same scale might be traced on separate pieces of transparent paper and secured one upon another, and then held between the eye and the light. I have attempted this with some success. My own idea was to throw faint images of the several portraits in succession, upon the same sensitised photographic plate. I may add that it is perfectly easy to superimpose optically two portraits by means of a stereoscope, and that a person who is used to handle instruments will find a common double eye-glass fitted with stereoscopic lenses to be almost as effectual and far handier than the boxes sold in shops.

In illustration of what I have said about photographic portraits, I will allude to some recent experiences of my own in a subject that I have still under consideration. In previous publications I have treated of men who have been the glory of mankind. I would now call your attention to those who are its disgrace. The particular group of men I have in view are the criminals of England, who have been condemned to long terms of penal servitude for various heinous offencee.

It is needless to enlarge on the obvious fact that many persons have become convicts who, if they had been afforded the average chances of doing well, would have lived up to a fair standard of virtue. Neither need I enlarge on the other equally obvious fact that a very large number of men escape criminal punishment, who in reality deserve it quite as much as an average convict. Making every allowance for these two elements of uncertainty, no reasonable man can entertain a doubt that the convict class includes a large proportion of consummate scoundrels, and that we are entitled to expect to find in any large body of convicts a prevalence of the truly criminal charactistics, whatever these may be.

Criminality, though not very various in its development, is extremely complex in its origin: nevertheless, certain general conclusions are arrived at by the best writers on the subject, among whom I would certainly rank Prosper Despine. The ideal criminal has three peculiarities of character; his conscience is almost deficient, his instincts are vicious, and his power of self-control is very weak. As a consequence of all this, he usually detests continuous labour. This statement applies to the criminal classes generally, the special conditions that determine the description of crime being the character of the instincts; and the fact of the absence of self-control being due to ungovernable temper, or to passion, or to mere imbecility.

The deficiency of conscience in criminals, as shown by the absence of genuine remorse for their guilt, appears to astonish all who first become familiar with the details of prison life. Scenes of heart-rending despair are hardly ever witnessed among prisoners; their sleep is broken by no uneasy dreams—on the contrary, it is easy and sound; they have also excellent appetites. But hypocrisy is a very common vice; and all my information agrees in one particular, as to the utter untruthfulness of criminals, however plausible their statements may appear to be.

The subject of vicious instincts is a very large one; we must guard ourselves against looking upon them as perversions, inasmuch as they may be strictly in accordance with the healthy nature of the man, and, being transmissible by inheritance, may become the normal characteristics of a healthy race, just as the sheep-dog, the rettiever, the pointer, and the bull-dog have their several instincts. There can be no greater popular error than the supposition that natural instinct is a perfectly trustworthy guide, for there are striking contradictions to such an opinion in individuals of every description of animal. All that we are entitled to say is, that the prevalent instincts of each race are trustworthy, not those of every individual. A man who is counted as an atrocious criminal by society, and is punished as such by the law, may nevertheless have acted in strict accordance with his instincts. The ideal criminal is deficient in qualities that oppose his vicious instincts; he has neither the natural regard for others which lies at the base of conscience, nor has he sufficient self control to enable him to consider his own selfish interests in the long run. He cannot be preserved from criminal misadventure, either by altruistic or by intelligently egoistic sentiments.

It becomes an interesting question to know how far these peculiarities may be correlated with physical characteristics and features. Through the cordial and ready assistance of Sir Edmund Du Cane, the Surveyor-General of Prisons, who has himself contributed a valuable memoir to the Social Science Congress on the subject, I was enabled to examine the many thousand photographs of criminals that are preserved for purposes of identification at the Home Office, to visit prisons and confer with the authorities, and lastly to procure for my own private statistical inquiries a large number of copies of photographs of heinous criminals. I may as well say, that I begged that the photographs should be furnished me without any names attached to them, but simply classified in three groups according to the nature of the crime. The first group included murder, manslaughter, and burglary; the second group included felony and forgery; and the third group referred to sexual crimes. The photographs were of criminals who had been sentenced to long terms of penal servitude.

By familiarising myself with the collection, and continually sorting the photographs in tentative ways, certain natural classes began to appear, some of which are exceedingly well marked. It was also very evident that the three groups of criminals contributed in very different proportions to the different physiognomic classes.

This is not the place to go further into details: indeed my inquiry is far from complete. I merely quote my experiences in order to show the way in which questions of character, physiognomy, and temperament admit of being scientifically approached, and to give an

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instance of the helpfulness of photography. If I had had the profiles and the shape of the head as seen from above, my results would have been much more instructive. Thus, to take a single instance, I have seen many pencil studies in outline of selected criminal faces drawn by Dr. Clarke, the accomplished and zealous medical officer of Pentonville Prison; and in these sketches a certain very characteristic profile seemed to me conspicuously prevalent. I should have been very glad of photographs to corroborate this. So, again if I had had photographic views of the head taken from above, I could have tested, among other matters, the truth of Prof. Benedict's assertion about the abnormally small size of the back of the head in criminals.

I have thus far spoken of the characters and physiognomy of well-marked varieties of men: the anthropologist has next to consider the life history of those varieties, and especially their tendency to perpetuate themselves, whether to displace other varieties and to spread, or else to die out. In illustration of this, I will proceed with what appears to be the history of the criminal class. Its perpetuation by heredity is a question that deserves more careful investigation than it has received, but it is on many accounts more difficult to grapple with than it may at first sight appear to be. The vagrant habits of the criminal classes, their illegitimate unions and extreme untruthfulness, are among the difficulties. It is, however, easy to show that the criminal nature tends to be inherited while, on the other hand, it is impossible that women who spend a large portion of the best years of their lives in prison can contribute many children to the population. The true state of the case appears to be that the criminal population receives steady accessions from classes who, without having strongly marked criminal natures, do nevertheless belong to a type of humanity that is exceedingly ill-suited to play a respectable part in our modern civilisation, though they are well-suited to flourish under half-savage conditions, being naturally both healthy and prolific. These persons are apt to go to the bad; their daughters consort with criminals and become the parents of criminals. An extraordinary example of this is given by the history of the infamous Jukes family in America, whose pedigree has been made out with extraordinary care, during no less than seven generations, and is the subject of an elaborate memoir printed in the thirty-first annual report of the Prison Association of New York, 1876. It includes no less than 540 individuals of Jukes blood, among whom the number of persons who degraded into criminality, pauperism, or disease, is frightful to contemplate.

It is difficult to summarise the results in a few plain figures, but I will state those respecting the fifth generation, through the eldest of the five prolific daughters of the man who is the common ancestor of the race. The total number of these was 103, of whom thirty-eight came through an illegitimate granddaughter, and eighty-five through legitimate grandchildren. Out of the thirty-eight, sixteen have been in gaol, six of them for heinous offences, one of these having been commited no less than nine times; eleven others were paupers or led openly disreputable lives; four were notoriously intemperate; the history of three had not been traced, and only four were known to have done well. The great majority of the woman consorted with criminals. As to the 85 legitimate descendants, they were less flagrantly bad, for only five of them had been in gaol and only thirteen others had been paupers. Now the ancestor of all this mischief, who was born about the year 1730, is described as having been a hunter and a fisher, a jolly companionable man, averse to steady labour, working hard and idling by turns, and who had numerous illegitimate children, whose issue has not been traced He was, in fact, a somewhat good specimen of a half-savage, without any seriously criminal instincts The girls were apparently attractive, marrying early and sometimes not badly; but the gipsy-like character of the race was unsuited to success in a civilised country. So the descendants went to the bad, and the hereditary moral weaknesses they may have had rose to the surface and worked their mischief without a check. Cohabiting with criminals and being extremely prolific, the result was the production of a stock exceeding 500 in number, of a prevalent criminal type. Through disease and intemperance the breed is now rapidly diminishing; the infant mortality has of late been horrible among them, but fortunately the women of the present generation bear usually but few children, and many of them are altogether childless.

This is not the place to go further into details. I have alluded to the Jukes family in order to show what extremely important topics lie open to inquiry in a single branch of anthropological research and to stimulate others to follow it out. There can be no more interesting subject to us than the quality of the stock of our countrymen and of the human race generally, and there can be no more worthy inquiry than that which leads to an explanation of the conditions under which it deteriorates or improves.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

(The Times.)

On Friday there was issued Mr. Calcraft's general report to the Board of Trade upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1876. The total number of persons returned to the Board of Trade as having been killed on all the railways during the year was 1 245, and the number of injured was 4,724. Of these 139 persons killed and 1 833 injured were passengers. Of the remainder, 673 killed and 2,600 injured were officers or servants of the railway companies or contractors; and 433 killed and 241 injured were trespassers, or suicides, or others who had met with accidents at level crossings, or from miscellaneous causes. Of the passengers, according to the returns made to the Board of Trade, 38 were killed and 1 297 were injured from causes beyond their own control.

The total number of passenger journeys, exclusive of journeys by season-ticket holders, was 538,287,295, or about 31,000,000 more than in the previous year. Calculating on this estimate, the proportions of passengers killed and injured in 1876 from all causes were in round numbers one in 3,872 570 killed and one in 285,867 injured. In 1875 the proportions were one in 3,783,600 killed and one in 280,800 injured.

The officers and servants of railway companies according to Lord Aberdeen's return presented to Parliament in the autumn of 1874, amounted at the end of 1873 to 274,535. Assuming them to amount now to 280,000, there have, during the past year, in proportion to the total numbers employed, been killed from all causes about one in 416 and killed or injured one in 86.

The proportions of passengers returned as killed and injured from causes beyond their own control were, in 1876, one in 14,165,453 killed (or, including the journeys of season-tickets holders, one in 17 000 000), and one in 488 908 injured. In 1875, the proportions were one in 29,823,500 killed, and one in 5,556,284 killed and one in 296,243 injured. Thus the proportion of passengers killed from causes beyond their own control during 1876 shows an increase, when compared with that of the year 1875, but a decrease when compared with that of the year 1874.

The number of train accidents officially inquired into in 1876 was 149 against 164 in the previous year. The most serious were those on the Great Northern Railway at Abbott's Ripton, by which 13 passengers were killed; at the Foxcote signal cabin, between Radstock and Wellow, on the Somerset and Dorset Railway, by which 12 passengers were killed; at the Arlesley Siding Station on the Great Northern Railway, by which four passengers were killed; and at Brierfield near Burnley, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, by which three passengers were killed In each of two other accidents one passenger lost his life

Mr Calcraft says:—

"The results of the past three years are more satisfactory on the whole than those of the two years immediately preceding them, and in the past year there were fewer investigated accidents than in each of the preceding five years. It is but reasonable to suppose that the improvements so much required, which, in consequence of public attention having been drawn to the subject, are being, more or less, rapidly introduced, have already borne some fruit. In the face of an increase of traffic, there has been a marked diminution in these three years, as compared with 1872 and 1873, in the number of accidents under most of the above classes; the least satisfactory classes in the past year being accidents from engines or vehicles meeting with or leaving the rails in connexion with defects or obstructions on the permanent way, and accidents of facing points. Of the above 149 train accidents for 1876, 74, or about one half, or 50 per cent., were cases of collision under different classes, in addition to certain collisions which occurred on inclines or in connexion with facing points; while 32, or 21 per cent. were from passenger trains being wrongly turned into sidings, or otherwise through facing points; 23, or 15 per cent., were from engines or vehicles meeting with or leaving the rails in connexion with defects of or obstructions on the permanent way; 12, or 8 per cent., were from boiler explosions, or failures of axles or tires, from other defects of rolling-stock; and five, or 3 per cent, were on inclines."

Summing up, the statistics specifying the causes of accidents, Mr Calcraft says:—

"These figures are not satisfactory, either as to actual result or by comparsion with former years. They indicate that much is still required, in addition to what has been done, to provide for safety in working, more or less, on different systems of railway, and the point to the special departments in which improvement should be effected. The highest figure, 101, represents, as usual, the number of cases in which negligence or mistakes of officers or servants entered into these 149 train accidents; and the four figures, 48, 25, 29, and 23, represent, respectively, means by which that negligence may in a great degree be prevented—namely, 1, by better arrangements of signals or points or interlocking; 2, by a better system for securing intervals between trains; 3, by improvemnt of regulations or discipline; 4, by on adequate provision of lines and sidings for conducting the traffic. Then again 27 represents the number of cases of defective maintenance in roads, works, or rollingstock; 8, the number of cases of important one than appears from the figure 21, because there are always numerous other instances in which collisions might be prevented, or their serious consequences might be averted, if engine drivers and guards had in their own hands the power of readily stopping their trains, or if the brake acted of itself at once on the happening of an accident.

"There is it would seem no improvement which would do more to prevent accidents, or to mitigate their serious consequences, than the use of continuous brakes; and the time has now come when it is incumbent upon the railway companies to agree among themselves as to which of the various systems of continuous brakes which have been brought forward is best adapted for general adoption. It is for the companies to consider the various conditions which such brakes should fulfil, and to decide upon the system of brake which best complies with those conditions. As instructive example has been set by the Belgian Government, who have recently, in the report of a Commission specially appointed for the purpose, adopted a continuous brake for the Belgian State railways: and it is much to be regretted that the railway companies of this country have not combined for a similar object.

"The progress made during the past year in the interlocking of signal and point levers, and in extension of the block system of working has no doubt contributed materially to safety in railway working. From the return just presented to Parliament the progress in the United Kingdom in the interlocking of signal and point levers is represented by a percentage increase of 6 per cent., and the

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progress in the appliction of the absolute blocksystem to a further proportion of 7 per cent. of the length of railways open for passenger traffic.

"I cannot conclude this report" (writes Mr. Calcraft) "without calling attention to the serious loss the Department has sustained by the resignation of Captain (now Sir Henry) Tyler. He invariably performed the duties appertaining to his office with such marked zeal and conspicuous ability as to gain not only the confidence and respect of the Department, but also that of the public and railway world, and the severance of Sir Henry Tyler's connexion with the Board of Trade must be long felt by all those with whom he has been associated during the last 24 years."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, October 22nd, 1877.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Despatches report that Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha has retreated with a portion of his forces to Kars, having been defeated by the Russians owing to their superiority in artillery and the powerful reinforcements they received.

LONDON, 20th October, 1877.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN TURKEY IN ASIA.

According to a Russian official despatch, the Russian Forces gained on the 15th instant a complete victory over those of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, capturing thirty-two guns, and an immense quantity of war material. Seven Pashas were also taken prisoners.

Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha fled to Kars.

The above is also confirmed by a Turkish official despatch.

LONDON, 19th October, 1877.

According to information furnished by the *Times* newspaper the prospects of the Turkish Forces in Asia Minor are of the gloomiest nature.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

The Elections in France have resulted in a crushing defeat for President MacMahon.

London, 11th October, 1877.

The Chinese Minister, replying to the Quakers, laid great stress upon opium smoking, and not the lekin duties (which were moderate), being the cause of the impoverishment of the Chinese, and preventing their purchasing foreign goods. He stated that the Chinese Government intended to adopt prohibitive measures, and that it was desirable to dissuade the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce from opposing the promulgation of the Chefoo Convention.

THE WAR.

The Empress of Russia is expected to proceed to Bucharest.

According to Russian official despatch, Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha has abandoned his positions, including Kaziltepe. The Russian Troops actively pursued, and have taken up advanced positions.

London, 10th October, 1877.

Hilarious is the winner of the Cesarewitch. *Macaroon* second. *Belphoebe* third.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

The bridges at Sistova and Nicopolis are impassable for vehicles for the past two days through stormy weather.

FRANCE.

The Repressive measures adopted by the French Ministry are increasing.

London, 9th October, 1877.

Suleiman Pacha is at Shumla.

The Russian head quarters have been transferred to Sistova.

The Emperor of Russia will winter at Bucharest.

The general assault of Plevna is not expected to take place for three weeks.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

January 13, 1877. 13ius.

LOGOGRIPH.

Sweet is the music of my whole upon a Sabbath morn,
When dewdrops glisten on the rose, and gem the rising corn,
But, if beheaded now, a change remarkable you see;
No longer full of melody, a measure I shall be.
Put on another head, repeat the process o'er again,
And in succession you will see a very varied train:
A home for hermits, or for monks; a place for keeping thieves;
A pleasant woodland valley, bright with summer flowers and leaves;
The coat of some dead animal that certain traders sell;
A place of horror, where the bad in misery will dwell;
A little lady, famed by "Boz," who perished over-young;
The hero of a foreign land, by many poets sung;
A place where some have told us that the goddess Truth is found;
A wild, unearthly, fearful, harsh, and miserable sound.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC OF 20TH OCTOBER.

WILLOW. STREAM.

1. W ar S
2. I nsec T
3. L eve R
4. L oos E
5. O livi A
6. W or M

Correct answers have been received from Fujiyama, and F.S., and we have been favoured with the following solution:—

The *Willow* sadly watches the bright gleam
Made by the sparkling, gaily rushing *Stream*.

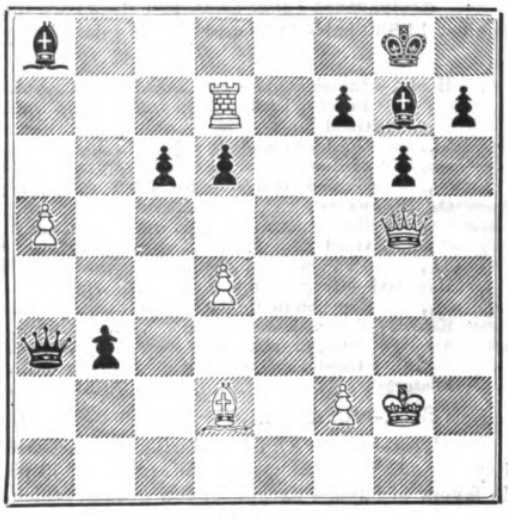
1.—We hope that soon these cruel *wars* will cease,
And all the struggling nations then have peace.
2.—In fair Japan, each tree and field is rife
With noisy, gay, and brilliant *insect* life.
3.—"Had I a fulcrum," Archimedes cried,
"I'd, with my *lever*, move the earth in pride."
4.—Dishevelled hair, with *loose* and careless dress
We call—not beauty—but untidiness.
5.—The graceful countess, she of love-sick fame,
Is known by all, *Olivia* is her name
6.—In years to come, when death has made his call,
The *worm* shall feed on you, and me, and all.

L. T.

PROBLEM,

by MR. EDNEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 4 moves.

SOLUTION OF S. LOYD'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—K. to Q. Kt.'s 3rd.	1.—The two Knights can give check to the white King in four places.
2.—Q. takes in any move the black Kt. and mates.	
	1.—Q. to Q.'s 6th, check, or Q. any move.
2.—Kt. takes Q. and mates, or according to the moves of black Queen, Kt. mates on Q.'s 3rd, or K.'s B. 3rd.	
	1.—R. any move.
2.—Kt. to K. B.'s 7th, mate.	

Correct answers received from W.H.S., and W.B.M., Tôkiô; Q., and C.B., Yokohama.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—Our market is dull without material change in quotations. In *Yarns* a small business has been done, whereas other articles are neglected and prices nominal.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.40 to $1.80	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce. ... ... 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.80 to 2.20	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb. ... 0.67½ to 0.85
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.57½ to 2.27½	Black Velvets		... 7.25 to 8.25
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.05 to 2.55	English Drills 14/15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in. ... ... 2.40 to 2.65
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1.60	Taffachelass	12 yds,	48 in. ... ... 2.00 to 2.35
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25			

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$28 50 to 32.00	No. 38 to 42 ... ... per picul... $36.00 to 40.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$32 75 to 35.25	Reverse Twist 16-24 ... ... ,, ... —

Woollens.—Business during the past week has been on a very small scale, and prices remain unchanged.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	...	5 60 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de Laine	...30 yds.	30 in... 0.25 to 0.28½
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	...	4.25 to 5.50	Multicolored ,,	...30 yds.	30 in... 0.28 to 0.37½
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	...	3.75 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	.. 48 in. to 52 in...	0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	...	0 25 to 0.32	Presidents	...54 in. to 56 in...	0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	...	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots	...54 in. to 56 in...	0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	...	—	Union	..54 in. to 56 in...	0.60 to 0.80
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds.	32 in.	...	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs....	per lb ... 0.40 to 0.45
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in	...	0.16½ to 0.18			

Sugar.—A better feeling is apparent for Brown Sugars, the market being firm at last quotations. There is also more enquiry for White Sugars at improved rates. Stocks consist of 70,000 piculs.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	...(nom.)...	per picul...		$4.65	China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...	$7.10 to $7.40
,, in basket ...	,, ...	,, ...		$4.50	,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	...$6.40 to $7.00
Taiwanfoo in bag...		,, ...		$4.55	,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	...$5.50 to $5.80
do. in basket...		,, ...		$4.30	Swatow Brown	,,	... None.
China No 1 Ping-fah		,, ...		None	Daitong	,,	... $3.80
,, No. 2 Ching-pak ...		,, ...		$7.90 to $8.20	Japan Rice	,,	...$1.80 to $2.80
,, No. 3 Ke-pak		,, ...		$7.40 to $7.90	Kerosene Oil, nominal	,,	...$3.80 to $3.40

Kerosene Oil.—Dealers are holding off and trying to "bear" the market for settlement of October accounts. Stocks are very much reduced.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Settlements have again been very large during the past week, but latterly advices from European markets have been very discouraging, and consequently the demand has fallen off and prices receded. Arrivals having, in addition to this, been very important, dealers are anxious sellers.

The quotations given below are those nominally quoted, but at the close concessions can be obtained even on these.

Settlements are 950 bales of Hanks, 100 bales of Oshius and 40 bales Filatures.

Arrivals are 1,950 bales, and stocks are increased to 2,000 bales. The total export to date is 8,070 bales, against 14,880 bales to a corresponding date last year.

		In London at 4s. 0½d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.10 per kilo.*
Hanks,—Superior	$580 to 590	21/0 to 21/4	58.00 to 59.00
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$560 to 570	20/4 to 20/8	56.00 to 57.00
,, Good No. 2	$540 to 550	19/7 to 20/0	54.00 to 55.00
,, Good all round No. 2½	$520 to 530	19/0 to 19/4	52.00 to 53.00
,, Medium No. 3	$490 to 510	18/0 to 18/8	49.00 to 51 00
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$450 to 470	16/7 to 17/4	46.00 to 48.00
Oshius,—Extra	—	—	—
,, Best	$530 to 550	19/4 to 20/0	53.00 to 55.00
,, Good	$500 to 520	18/4 to 19/	50.00 to 52.00
,, Medium			
Hamatski,—Good to Best	$450 to 470	16/7 to 17/4	46.00 to 48.00
,, Common to Medium	$420 to 430	15/7 to 15/11	43.00 to 44.00
Kakeda,—Extra	$600 to 620	21/8 to 22/4	60.00 to 62.00
,, Best	$570 to 590	20/8 to 21/4	57.00 to 59.00
,, Good	$540 to 560	19/8 to 20/4	54.00 to 56.00
Filatures	$580 to 750	21/0 to 26/8	58.00 to 74.00

Silk-worm's Eggs.—The market has collapsed, and hardly anything has been done during the week.

Tea.—Native holders during the past week have shown more willinguess to meet the views of foreign buyers, and a fair amount of business, say 2,450 piculs, has been transacted since our last issue. Prices are rather in favour of buyers, except for low grades, which are in small supply and pretty firmly held.

Quotations for grades from *Medium* upwards are about $1 per picul easier, and close as under, holders being willing to accept offers.

Common	$10.00 to $13.00	Fine	$22 00 to $27.00
Good Common	$14.00 to $15.00	Finest	$28.00 to $32.00
Medium	$16.00 to $18.00	Choice	$34.00 nominal
Good Medium	$19.00 to $21.00	Choicest	—

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The business of the past week has been limited, with scarcely any fluctuation in rates.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight ...	4s. 0¼d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight ...	73⅛
,, Bank Bills on demand... ...	3s 10d.	,, Private 10 days sight...	73½
,, Private 6 months' sight... ...	4s. 0¼d. to ⅜	On New York—Bank Bills on demand...	95
On Paris—Bank Sight ...	4.90	,, 30 days sight Private... ...	97
Bank 6 months' sight ...	5.02½	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand ..	95
,, Private 6 ms. sight. ...	5.12½	,, 30 days sight Private.. ...	97
On Hongkong—Bank sight ...	1½ % dis.	Kinsatz	416
,, Private 10 days' sight...	1¾ ,,	Gold Yen ...	393

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct. 20	Hiogo Maru	Christensen	Japanese str.	896	Kagoshima	—	General	M. B. Co.
„ 20	Oceanic	Parsell	British str.	3700	San Francisco	Sept. 29	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 21	Tori	Williams	British schr.	52	Kurile Islands	—	Pelts	Captain
„ 21	Friedrich	Höyer	Germ. 3-m. schr	295	Hakodate	—	General	Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.
„ 21	La Clocheterie	Capt. Reynier	Fr. corvette	1990	Kobe	—	——	——
„ 22	Auguste Reimers	Hagenberg	Germ. schr.	295	Takao	Sept. 11	Sugar	H. Grauert
„ 23	Naworth	Williams	British bq.	350	Antwerp	—	General	E. Moulron.
„ 23	Julia A. Brown	Nickerson	Am. 3/m. schr.	543	Newcastle, N S W.	—	Coal	Cornes & Co.
„ 25	Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai, &c.	Oct. 17	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 26	Lotte	Haskerl	German schr.	25	Kurile Islands	—	Ballast	Captain
„ 27	Elisabeth	Capt. Von Wickede	Germ. frigate	2150	Cruise	—	——	——

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct. 21	Sylvia	Capt. Aldrich	S'veying vessel	877	Cruise	——	——
„ 22	Oceanic	Parsell	British str.	3700	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 23	Volga	Rolland	French str.	1502	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 23	Akitsushima Maru	Ward	Japanese str.	1146	Kobe	General	M. B. Co.
„ 23	Glenearn	Gasson	British str.	1270	New York, viâ Kobe, etc.	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 25	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1200	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 26	Ta-lee	Bruhn	German brq.	342	Chefoo	Ballast	Captain

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	Commander.
GERMAN—Nautilus	4	600	Gunboat	Captain Valnis
„ Elisabeth	22	2150	Frigate	Captain Von Wickede
RUSSIAN—Haydamak	7	1000	Corvette	Captain Tirtoff
„ Boyan	8	2000	Corvette (Flag ship of Rear Admiral Pousino)	Captain Boyle
„ Vsadnick	8	1069	Corvette	Captain Novoselsky
AMERICAN—Tennessee	23	4220	U.S. frigate (Flagship of Rear Adm. Patterson)	Captain Young
„ Monocacy	6	1370	Gun-boat	Captain J. P. Fyffe
BRITISH—Kestrel	4	562	Gun-vessel	Commander Theobald
FRENCH—La Clocheterie	12	1990	Corvette	Captain Reynier

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Oceanic* from San Francisco:—Mrs. Grace Winter, Mr. and Lady Flower and maid, Mrs Fletcher & son, Mrs C. Holcomb, Mrs. Lex, son and maid, Dr. Stillman, G. W. Knox and Mrs. Knox, Messrs. H. de la Camp, E Cavalieri, M. V. de Naeyer, J. L. Flood, M. de Bavier, E. J. Fraser, F. B. Mills, Jackson McKenty and Niese; and 1 European, and 4 Chinese in the steerage. For Hongkong—653 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Volga*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. Mazzaza, Vigano, Riccardi, Martinetti, Bossolo, J. Andriossi, Imberti, Fondra, Maurer, Torunjia, Gerosa, P. Barucca, Vivet, Vallet, Lusseaux, Le Bunetel, Hoch, Valentin, Conture, Decugis, J. Cailliens and child, and Bouvier.

Per Steam-ship *Glenearn*, for Kobe.—Mrs. W. H. Smith and three children, and Mr. Orth. For Shanghai: Messrs. W. Crake, G. Crake, Main, and Austin.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Messrs. Pitman, Taylor, Ellis, Spahn, Cameron, Bloom, Strome, Ronald, Campbell, Diack, Kennedy, Nicoll, Fuller, and 65 Japanese in cabin; 4 Europeans, 391 Japanese, and 3 Chinese in steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Mrs. Holcombe, Dr. Gottburg. Mr. and Mrs. Miyazaki, Mrs. Hirose, Messrs. Kostilef, Yano, Ullman, Ono, Otani, Matsui, Ikeda, Oha a, Watanabe, Hasegawa, Ishii, Toyasu, Yokoyama, Joseph, Burchard, Ah Ching, Yebayashi, Taneguchi, Ikeda Jr., Kuwabara, Takehisa, Takagi, Koro, and Brenschedt.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Volga* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France	632	bales.
England	813	„
Total ...	...1,445	bales.

Waste silk...	59	bales.
Cocoons	6	„
Silk-worm Eggs for France	95	cases.
Italy 1,242		„
Total ...	...1,337	cases.
Treasure for London	... $54,000.00	

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure $199,950.00

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure $305,777.74

REPORTS.

The German schooner *Friedrich* reports: Left Hakodate on the 17th instant. Had fresh Northwesterly winds to Sendai, thence Easterly winds and thick rainy weather to port. Arrived at 10 a.m. on the 20th October.

The *Hiogo Maru* reports:—Left Kagoshima on the 17th instant with 13 cabin and 71 steerage passengers. Had light South-easterly winds to Cape Murodona, thence N.N.E. winds and fine weather to Mississippi Bay, where she anchored at 10 o'clock on Friday evening, leaving for Yokoska on Saturday morning. Having obtained pratique she came up to the anchorage, arriving at 11.30 a.m. on 20th. All well on board.

The German schooner *Auguste Reimers* reports: Left Takao on the 11th September and proceeded to Amoy, where the Captain who was sick was landed, the vessel meanwhile anchoring outside the bar. The chief officer taking charge, she left on the 27th September for this port, but meeting with strong northerly winds in the Formosa channel was obliged to go south about. She had calm weather to the 10th Oct., them met with a severe gale from N. E. lasting 36 hours, afterwards variable winds and fine weather to port. One of the crew a Javanese sailor, died on the 11th instant from an internal abscess.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE

LANCASHIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 *(Times 8th March,* 1864*).*

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS

MARINE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon almost all descriptions of Property at the current rates of premium.

Total Sum insured in 1876, £248,980,367.

Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

WILKIN & ROBISON,
Agents,
Yokohama and Kobe.

Yokohama, January 25, 1877. tf.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates, at Yokohama and Tôkiô.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 18, 1874. 3ms.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Content in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at curren rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

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BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES. THE MOST



EFFICACIOUS REMEDY is PANCREATIC EMULSION.—The original and Genuine prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-st., London. Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

July 28, 1877.

GO-GAKU H'TORI ANNAI,

OR

GUIDE TO SELF INSTRUCTION,

In English and Japanese,

In 3 Vols.,

BY

CAPTAIN F. BRINKLEY,

Royal Artillery.

The Japanese Government having GRANTED THE COPYRIGHT of this work, its price IS NOW REDUCED TO

THREE DOLLARS.

May be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co and Messrs. F. WETMORE & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE,

At the Office of this Paper,

IN PAMPHLET FORM,

The British Consular Trade Reports

FOR THE OPEN PORTS,

AND

SUMMARY OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Price, One Dollar.

Yokohama, September 26, 1877. tf.

FOR SALE.

Japan Silk Tables,

BY **E. P.**

FROM

$350 to $1,500,

AT EXCHANGE

From 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.

AND

Fr. 4.45 to 6.09.

Can be obtained at the Office of this Paper.

Yokohama, March 6, 1877.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

A SUPPLEMENT TO RUTTER'S

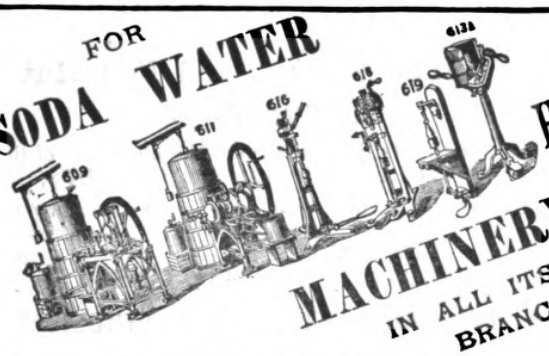
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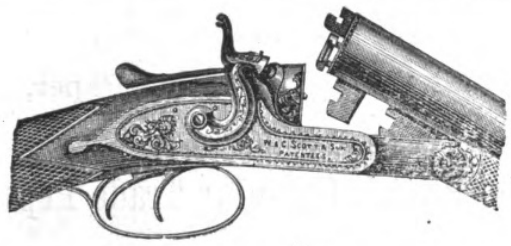
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W. & C. SCOTT & SON.

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CHOKE BORES ON GAME.

WE have received numerous letters testifying to the excellence of our Guns. The following are a few extracts.

The W. & C. SCOTT & SON No. 10 choke bore "is all its name implies." I have killed stone dead grouse flying at 92 yards, and at 50 and 60 yards it will kill every time. At duck shooting it is perfection.
Brainherd, Minnesota. T. P. C.

I have just returned from North Carolina (Currituck Sound). I cannot say too much in praise of my choke bore. I have killed ducks at 60 yards, dropping dead out of the bunches at that distance. I consider I have an extraordinary gun, and deem it my duty to speak in the highest praise of guns of your manufacture. Wishing you all the success you deserve.
Red Bank, N.J., 1877. G. A. W.

From Captain BOGARDUS, Champion Shot of the World.—The Breech-loader you furnished me with is the best *proportioned* and most *effective* gun I ever owned or used. Its shooting is perfect, and I have won every contest since receiving it including my late English matches. I fully recommend the Scott as the gun.

I have carried guns of your make from Nova Scotia to Florida, and from the Adirondacks to the Pacific, and find them all I could wish for.
Cazenova, N.Y. L. W. L.

The guns for myself and friends have safely arrived. I have now great pleasure in acquainting you that I am extremely glad in possessing them. I have tried them and they give me great satisfaction. My friends are also very pleased too.
Yedo, Japan, March, 1876. V. E. B.

I have just received the Two fine guns ordered for me by Mr. B. F. Stevens, London, and desire to express my entire satisfaction of them. Such fine weapons which while they do credit to a reputation already so well known as to need no establishing, deserve from me some expression of my appreciation of the manner you carried out my wishes. A more substantial evidence of my estimation of the gun is to be seen in the fact that I have this day directed Mr. Stevens to order another for me.
G. R. W.
Paymaster U. S. Navy.
United States Flag Ship *Omaha*.
Callao, Peru, 14th June, 1877.

CHOKE BORED GUNS.—Slight, Medium or Full.

BREECH LOADERS in all systems from lowest qualities.

SINGLE and DOUBLE MUZZLE LOADERS.

Makers of the NEW SWINBURN-HENRY Sporting Express and SWINBURN-HENRY RIFLES and Carbines taking Government Ammunition. This Rifle is a great improvement on the Martini.

SNIDERS Military and Sporting. MARTINI RIFLES.

DOUBLE EXPRESS RIFLES .450, .500, .577 Bore.
SUPERIOR REVOLVERS.

Chief Address, Manufactory,
Premier Gun Works,
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

LONDON OFFICE,
10, Gt. Castle St.,
REGENT CIRCUS.

Yokohama, September 22, 1877. 3ms.

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W. CRAWFORD & CO.,

75, CARTER LANE, SAINT PAUL'S,

LONDON, E.C.,

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WE beg to draw your attention to avery important English Invention we have on hand, viz.:

WOOLLEN BLANKETS

OR

COVERINGS,

OF ALL SIZES COMBINED WITH AN

AIR PILLOW.

It will be found most necessary and useful for Military Men, Travellers, Invalids, for use in the Hospitals, &c., &c., possessing amongst others the following advantages:—

It is the finest substitute for a Bed.

The Pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease.

It will pack up in a very small compass, and can be carried about without any inconvenience.

Price from 15s. to 35s. each.

When ordering the above article, please remit the amount of your order to

W. CRAWFORD & CO.

August 22, 1877. 6ms.

TRADE  MARK.

ELLWOODS'

HATS AND HELMETS.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS,

Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in

Hot Climates.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 41.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The present occasion of the birthday of the Mikado is the first time we believe that the anniversary has been acknowledged by the resident foreigners in any open manner. When the birthdays of Foreign Sovereigns are always duly observed and made the occasions of rejoicing, it is but the simplest mark of respect that the birthday of the Ruler of the country where we reside should be fittingly acknowledged, and doubtless from the present time the 3rd of November will be kept by foreigners, as by natives, as a general holiday. To-day the Banks are closed, and advantage of a rest taken by the daily papers. At an early hour the native town was gaily decorated with flags, the ships in harbour were dressed and at noon a Royal salute fired by the Kanagawa Fort and all the men-of-war in port. The Governor of Kanagawa receives all the Foreign Consuls at dinner at the Machigaisho this evening, and in honour of the day a grand display of both day and night fireworks is being made in the Public Gardens on the Swamp, which commenced at 3.30 p.m. and will extend until midnight. The usual official entertainments will be given at the capital and in the provinces, and it is interesting to notice that for the first time the position of the native press has been officially recognized in Japan, as we learn from the *Hôchi Shimbun* that the respective editors of the *Nichi Nichi*, *Chôya* and *Hôchi Shimbun* have received an invitation to be present at the grand banquet to be given at Hamagoten this evening, at which the higher officials and members of the *Corps Diplomatique* will be present.

The troops have been returning day by day from the South, and as they have arrived, some have been disbanded and others despatched without delay to the various garrisons to which they properly belong. A review of the troops of the Tôkiô garrison lately returned from Kiushiu, who will be commanded by Lieut.-General Nodzu, took place yesterday in presence of the Mikado, and His Majesty has appointed special officers to convey his thanks to the troops of the other garrisons in the Empire for their bravery in face of the enemy, the privations they have had to undergo for the Imperial cause, and the valuable services they have rendered in restoring peace to the country. Lieut. General Tani, who was in command of the castle of Kumamoto when it was besieged by Saigo at the commencement of the outbreak, and who offered so gallant a resistance to the enemy, has returned to Tôkiô together with Lieut.-Generals Miura and Miyoshi, who also did good service in the South, and were received in audience by the Mikado on Thursday, when His Majesty graciously expressed his thanks for the great services they had rendered to the country in so gallantly and effectually aiding in the suppression of the rebellion.

A paragraph lately appeared in the *Akébono Shimbun* to the effect that the mystery which has hitherto enshrouded the murder of Hirasawa, *Sangi*, which took place some years ago, has been revealed by the confession of a person lately arrested in the Kochi *ken*. Hirosawa was a noble holding office next to that of *Karô* (minister) to the Prince of Chôsiu, of which province he was a native. Previous to the restoration of the Mikado to the Imperial power he exerted all his influence to bring about the overthrow of the Shôgunate. When the downfall of the Bakufu was finally effected, two offices were established by the Mikado, called *Giyô* (or Vice President of the Cabinet) and *Sanyo* (who were members of the Cabinet and held similar rank with the present *Sanji*). The former post could be only filled by an *ex-Daimio*, while to the latter office were appointed prominent *samurai*, and in the *Sanyo*, though lower in rank, the real power of administration was vested. To this office was Hirosawa appointed and took an active part in all important matters relating to the affairs of the country. When the office of *Sangi* was established, Hirasawa was at once advanced to the position, and distinguished himself by the zeal and clear-sightedness with which he performed his duties, showing, however, far greater talent for the management of civil than of military affairs. He was assassinated at his house at Kudan, Tôkiô, in 1870, at the age of fifty, and up to the present time the perpetrators of the murder or the causes which led thereto have remained undiscovered. Many persons have at various times been arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in the crime, but have none of them proved to be the actual culprits. According to the *Akébono Shimbun* the mystery will now be cleared up.

We venture to suggest in the interest of ourselves—as sufferers—and in the general interest of the community who are likely to follow in our unhappy footsteps, that one, or, if the Government of the *ken* can afford the extra outlay, two lanterns might with great advantage be employed on the Camp Hill to point out to the belated wayfarer sundry heaps of mud or gravel which have been placed there, we presume for road repairs. In case our suggestion cannot be carried out, it would be well for pedestrians to provide themselves with lanterns, thus saving themselves much bodily discomfort and mental vexation.

The *Akebono* also states that the intended reforms to be made in the press laws have been drawn up, but that they have yet to be laid before the *Genro-In* for consideration. It is expected that the new laws will come into force about March next.

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According to the *Choya* some malignant epidemic has broken out amongst the dogs at Omori which causes their death in a few hours. If the visitation would only extend to Yokohama and its environs and carry off those four legged tormentors of our peace which make night hideous with their howlings and day wretched with the sight of their manginess, how calmly should we all resign ourselves to the calamity.

The storm of the 11th October seems to have been the most severe and extensive in its course than has visited the China and Japan Seas for some years. According to the following account, which has been kindly furnished to us by a passenger who was on board the steamer *Strathairly* when on her passage from this port to Kobe, shows that that vessel was in serious danger, and at one time was actually given up for lost by all on board :—

We left Yokohama October 10th at 11 a.m.for Kobe. When off Vries Island passed the *Glenearn* and at 7 p.m. the *Thabor*, [illegible] inward bound, the weather then being perfectly fine. At daylight next day passed the barque *Awajishima Maru*. At 8 p.m. on Wednesday, rounded Oosima Light, and expected to make the run from Yokohama to Kobe in about 32 hours. At 6 p.m. we were well up the Kii channel, a fresh breeze blowing at the time, and the weather setting in thick. At 6.30 p.m. there was much rain and fog, and it was blowing hard, the barometer also falling fast. The ship's head was put to the southward, the engines going dead slow, everything having been made snug in anticipation of a fresh gale. At midnight the gale was still increasing, with a mountainous sea running, the barometer being 29.40 and still falling. At 5 a.m. it was blowing a perfect hurricane, the ship labouring very heavily, and even rolling her rails under water. At 8 a.m. the ship was on her beam ends, the barometer still falling, and there being every indication that the ship was working into the centre of a typhoon. Those on the bridge could not see the forepart of the vessel for spray. The wind was hauling to the southward, and the sea making a clean sweep over the ship. At this time the cargo broke loose, and there seemed little chance of saving the vessel, as the barometer continued falling, being then 29.15. The boat covers were blown to pieces and one boat smashed. All this time a fearful sea was running, so much so as to be quite indescribable, the barometer being 29.12, and still falling. The Captain and officers had to be lashed to the bridge, as the sea was making a clean breach over the vessel. At noon the barometer was steady, but the sea as dangerously high as before. At 1 p.m. the centre of the storm passed over the vessel, and the opportunity of a lull was seized to head the steamer to the northward, which put her on the port tack, the cargo thereby being righted. The barometer now commenced to rise, the lowest reading having been 29.10. At 3 p.m. the force of the wind had greatly decreased though the sea still ran high, but all danger was fortunately passed. This state of affairs continued until midnight, and at 4 a.m. on Friday, the 12th instant, we shaped a course again for the Kii Channel. By observations taken at noon that day, the ship was found to be 210 miles from Osima Lighthouse, so that it was estimated that the centre of the typhoon passed about 250 miles from the land. At 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 13th instant, we arrived in Kobe, having come out safely from one of the severest typhoons which has ever visited this coast. Captain Cassap declared that during forty years experience he had never met worse weather.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that the Head Office of the Telegraph Department at Kobikicho, Tôkiô, was completed on the 31st ultimo. The building, which is large, is constructed of brick and cost ten thousand *yen*.

The same paper also states that when Sir Harry Parkes reached Niigata in H. M. S. *Modeste* on the 25th ultimo but, it was impossible to effect a landing on account of the wind. After waiting for two days and still being unable to land, the vessel left for the South.

In Shinshiu and the neighbouring districts winter has apparently thoroughly set in, though it has commenced unusually early. At Matsumoto snow has fallen, and among the hills the cold at the end of October was very bitter, the snow lying deep on the mountains and well down into the higher valleys. The chain of peaks which borders Shinshiu and Hida, which is very bold and striking in outline, is almost Alpine in snow-clad grandeur when seen from the Zenkôji-Kaidô. In travelling through this section of the country one is much struck by the goodness of the roads, and by the evident care which has been taken in constructing them and the pains still being bestowed to bring them into thorough order. If some of the bridges were widened and the more dangerous portions of the roads securely guarded, there is no reason why carriages might not pass over any of them. It is to the making of roads of this kind throughout the country that the Japanese Government should devote its attention. They are the arteries by which the life blood of civilization will be carried into the country. As yet it is surprising to mark how even a very few miles from the capital there is an absolute ignorance and apathy as to all that relates to the outside world. The discomfort in which the people live seems not to be so much the result of poverty (for of absolute want or wretchedness as we understand the terms there is little trace), as of ignorance of anything better, and consequent absence of desire for increased comforts. In the principal towns there are a few shops where some of the more common of foreign goods are kept, but their use must be confined almost exclusively to the inhabitants of those towns, for away from them one finds scarcely ever a trace of foreign commodities. Of what is going on in their own country it is rare to find in the villages anyone who has more than the faintest knowledge, or who cares to learn of what does not immediately concern himself or his immediate neighbourhood. Let any foreigner who believes that ill-fitting dress clothes and cheap sentiment finding its expression in bad English, are to be taken as signs that Japan has emerged into the full light of civilization, and is to be entrusted with the handling of that most delicate and dangerous toy, ex-territoriality, travel a few miles beyond the boundaries assigned by treaty, and he will surely at once renounce his errors, and confess that things are not what he in his blind admiration would have his countrymen believe. Space forbids us to enter upon these matters at present at any length, but we shall sieze an early occasion to return to the subject.

On the 21st instant, the native journals report, a terrible storm took place in the neighbourhood of Awomori in Oshiu. Much damage occurred to the rice crop which had been cut but not yet stored. In the town the water stood two feet deep on the floors of many of the houses.

The *Hochi Shimbun* reports that Mr. Iwamura, the Governor of Kagoshima *Ken*, has issued a notification to the effect that all the *Kuchos* and *Kochos* of that *Ken* will in future be elected by the people.

Their Excellencies the Peruvian and Dutch Ministers, with their suites, left on the 1st instant for Narashino-hara, to be present at the review which was to be held at that place yesterday in the presence of the Emperor.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the First Annual Report of the Sapporo Agricultural College. The subjects of which it treats are of too great importance to be dismissed in a short paragraph, but we are compelled, from want of space, to reserve our remarks thereon until our next issue.

The *Akébono Shimbun* records a curious disturbance which broke out among the prisoners in the Osaka jail on the 26th instant. Some discontent was caused by the substitution by the officials of blankets for the native *futons* which had been previously in use for the prisoners' bedding, which at last increased to such an extent that all authority was set at defiance. The prisoners demanded that their cells should be furnished with mats, and that they should be supplied with tobacco, *saké* and other

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luxuries. This was naturally refused, whereupon some hundred and eighty of the prisoners made a combined attempt to break out of jail. The alarm was given, and a force of five hundred policemen hastened to the assistance of the keepers, but even then were unable to put a stop to the disturbance until they had resorted to the extreme measure of pumping boiling water on the rioters, which had the effect, as might have been expected, of repressing the turbulence of the rioters and restoring peace and order.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 29th.

The American ship *Messenger* left Hakodate on the 24th instant. Experienced lights baffling winds and calms during the passage, arriving yesterday afternoon. She left the *Meiji Maru* in port, that vessel having arrived from Sado on the 23rd. The *Meiji Maru* will tow down the old light ship, which has been replaced by a new one.

The steamer *Radnorshire* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 11th instant. The *Glenfinlas* arrived at the latter port on the 16th.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

We hear that a great festival is being prepared at the shrines at Ise on behalf of those who fell in the civil war of the Restoration, and also during the recent rebellion.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Short sketches of the career of those who fell while fighting for the Imperial cause during the war of the Restoration, and in all subsequent wars, are to be compiled for the use of His Majesty the Mikado.

Several officials of the Army Department have been appointed to draw up a detailed account of the recent rebellion.

On the 25th police sergeant Hagiwara, at the head of nine hundred policemen, set out from Hiuga for Shinagawa. Police sergeant Nakagawa and six hundred police officers and men have received orders to return, and a transport will be despatched to convey them to Tôkiô.

An office is to be established within the *Genrô-In* to take charge of affairs relating to the Kiushiu Special *Saibansho.*

The amount spent by the Navy Department in the suppression of the Kiushiu rebellion was less than half a million of *yen.* The Army Department spent from five hundred thousand to one million of *yen* on every *riotan* (army corps), of which there were ten engaged.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

His Excellency Kuroda has not attended his office since the 20th, on account of illness.

Tuesday, 30th.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* announces that the exhibitors at the the Uyéno Exhibition have applied to the authorities to admit the public to the Exhibition free of cost on the evening of the 3rd November, that being the anniversary of the Mikado's birthday. If this request is acceded to, we presume the buildings will be specially lighted for the occasion.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that official returns show that 7,403 persons throughout the Empire were attacked by cholera from the 5th September to the 30th October, of whom 3,731 died.

The *London & China Express* contains a paragraph announcing the visit of "Prince Tokugawa" to Glasgow, and erroneously styles this youth His Royal Highness.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Early next month a special service will be held at Kudan, Tôkiô, in commemoration of those who fell in the late Southern war.

Lieut.-General Miura, the Commander of the Hiroshima garrison, has arrived at Kobe, where he waits for Lieut.-Generals Tani and Miyoshi, whom he will accompany to Tôkiô.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

H.I.H. Fushimi-no-Miya has taken out a shooting license, and will go in pursuit of game in the Kanagawa *ken* during the current shooting season.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Most of the troops lately engaged in the South are returning at once to their various garrisons. In a few days His Majesty the Mikado will review those belonging to Tôkiô, and transmit to the troops of other garrisons an expression of his thanks for, and approval of, the services they have rendered in the suppression of the recent rebellion.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

Statement for the week ending 27th October, 1877 :—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		1,200,000
On hand	698,165	
In circulation	501,885	
	1,200,000	
Reserve Fund		501,885
In Foreign money :—		
In dollars	369,419.82	"
In Bank notes and cheques	2,915.68	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	50,000.00	
	422,335.00	
Do. in native currency	79,500.00	
	501,835.00	

Wednesday, 31st.

An enterprising pryrotechnist, Hirayama Jinta, has been granted the use of the Public Gardens on the Swamp, for the purpose of making a display of fireworks on Saturday next, the 3rd proximo, in honour of the Mikado's birthday. There will be a most varied display of both day and night fireworks, as the advertisement shows, the first three of which will be let off very early in the morning, as a signal that the weather promises to be favourable enough to carry out the programme in its entirety, so that it will be understood, that should this signal not be given, there will be such a change made in the programme as the state of the weather may necessitate. With fine weather the real display will commence at half-past three o'clock. Accommodation will be provided for spectators in the Public Gardens, but we are authorized to state that the Cricket Ground will be opened to Ladies, and the members of the various Clubs. No charge is made by the pyrotechnist, who apparently wishes to bring himself to the notice of foreigners with a view to employment on future occasions.

A committee meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association was held at No. 70 on Monday, when the following arrangements were made to hold the Autumn Meeting :—

Taking into consideration the impossibility of finding two days for the Athletic Sports until the end of November, owing to Mail days and Autumn Races, it was decided to hold a one day meeting on Tuesday, 13th November. Post Entries to be received till Tuesday, 6th November, present handicaps to remain and *no withdrawals* allowed.

PROGRAMME.

1.—100 Yards Race	12.30	12.—Hop, Step & Jump	2.40
2.—Throwing at Wicket	12.40	13.—Final 150 Yards Race	2.55
3.—150 Yards Race	12.55	14.—Throwing Cricket Ball	3.05
4.—Griffins' Race	1.05	15.—Ladies' Purse Race	3.20
5.—1st Heat Boys' Race	1.15	16.—High Jump	3.30
6.—Quarter Mile Race	1.25	17.—Visitors' Race	3.45
7.—Throwing Hammer	1.35	18.—Mile ,,	3.55
8.—Hurdle Race	1.50	19.—Final Heat, Boys' Race	4.00
9.—Long Jump	2.00	20.—Pole Jump	4.15
10.—Half Mile Race	2.15	21.—Consolation	4.30
11.—Final 100 Yards Race.	2.30	22.—Steeple Chase	4.40

A short advertisement to be inserted in the *Japan Herald* or other paper, advising date of meeting, date of post entries closing, and entries closing for Quarter Mile Handicap, and that Programme will be issued in due course, say on Saturday, 10th November. If the programme should be already printed, then slips must be issued with post entries, order of meeting, and entries for the Quarter Mile.

Tôkiô men to be advised that the Committee will endeavour to arrange in the event of their absence by unavoidable circumstances, some means by which they can compete by special heat or otherwise in 100 and 150 yards races, which are run early in the day.

Boys' Race to be run in heats under 9 ; 9 to 10; 10 to 11, and 11 to 12 years old without handicaps ; the winners to be handicapped 3 yards a year in final heat.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

The silver mines at Ikuno, in the province of Tajima, have

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been worked by a French Mining Engineer, and a vein of gold has been discovered there.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The Mikado will shortly pay a visit to the paper manufactory at Ôji.

The amount spent upon the Kiushiu rebellion from its outbreak to the 27th of this month, was 44,638,098 *yen.*

The sum of 27,000 *yen* is to be spent by the Owake *ken* in forwarding the rebels who have been sentenced to hard labour to their various destinations.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Government is to make known to the Kanagawa *Kencho* the ceremony to be observed in receiving the Chinese Minister on his arrival at Yokohama.

Policemen are now being recruited for distribution in Osaka, Kiôto and the five treaty ports.

As very many people pay visits to the tomb of Saigo, his wife is about to order the erection of a place of refreshment close by the grave, for public convenience.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

His Excellency Sanjô, the Prime Minister, has for the past few days been unable to attend his office on account of ill health.

About 5 p.m. on the 28th instant some fifty soldiers of the Tôkiô garrison came into collision with the police at Yotsuya, Tôkiô, which resulted in two of the latter being wounded. The cause of the disturbance is not stated.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

On the 3rd proximo the officials of Government appointment and all the foreigners in the employment of the Government, will be entertained at a banquet at Hamagoten, in commemoration of the birthday of H. M. the Mikado.

The commander of the rebels of Kumamoto, Ikebe Kichijurô, and Sadaoki, another rebel commander, were sentenced to death by the Special Court at Nagasaki, and decapitated on the 26th instant.

Thursday, 1st.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* reports that all is quiet in Kochi *ken* (Tosa), in a great measure owing to the influence the Governor, Mr. Koike, has over the people.

A Court of Inquiry was held at Hongkong on the 23rd ultimo, into the circumstances attending the loss of the British barque *Merse,* which vessel was abandoned after having struck on the Pratas Shoal on the 11th October. The Court found that the Captain acted imprudently in trying to pass to windward of a well known dangerous part in the China Sea, and was also of opinion that although for nine days the Captain did his best to get the ship afloat again without success, and even though there was no prospect of getting the vessel off the reef, yet it would have been better if he had remained by the ship until she had sustained such damage as would have put it beyond doubt that she could not have been floated again. While finding the master guilty of an error of judgment, the Court did not think it sufficient to necessitate the suspension of his certificate.

The festival which is to take place at Kudan, Tôkiô, early next month, in commemoration of those who fell during the late war, promises to be an important one. His Majesty the Mikado will himself visit the temple on the occasion, a display of fireworks will be made and horse races held. In addition, an exhibition of wrestling will take place, the principal wrestlers of Japan having been summoned by telegraph from various parts of the country to take part in the sports.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

On the 28th instant the officers and men of the Osaka garrison celebrated the success of the Imperial arms in the South, *saké* and *saka-a* having been provided for the troops, as well as for the families of those who fell during the war.

Maichida Heijirô, the son of the ex-*Daimiô* of Sadowara who commanded a force of the rebels in the recent war, has been captured by the Kumamoto police.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The Foreign Ministers are to be entertained by His Majesty the Mikado at a banquet at Hamagoten on the 3rd of November, the anniversary of His Majesty's birthday. During the evening a display of fireworks will take place.

The uniforms of the police throughout the Empire will, for the future, be made of a kind of native cotton cloth, called *kokura.*

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The Government has decided that the capital of any bank which may be established in the future shall not exceed one million of *yen.*

The *Naimusho* and *Okurasho* have suggested to the *Daijô-kuan* the desirability of reducing the number of the keepers of the Shintô Shrines.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

A coal mine has been discovered in Iwate *ken,* and will shortly be worked.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

Mr. Shiwoda, who accompanied Mr. Hanabusa to Korea, has written to say that the latter will shortly return to Japan on official business.

Friday, 2nd.

The barque *Cremona* sailed for New York direct yesterday, with a cargo of 325,500 lbs. of Tea.

It is reported that Shimadzu Saburo may shortly be expected at the capital, one of his *Karei,* or household managers, having arrived on the 29th ultimo at the Shimadzu *Yashiki,* Kakigara-chô, in order to make preparations for the reception of his lord.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

It is rumoured that a notification will shortly be issued, ordering the adoption of foreign style of clothing by all officials of Imperial or Government appointment in the *Daijô-kuan* and Department of the Imperial Household. It is likely that this order will also be extended to all Government Departments.

It is reported that the principal officers of the Navy and Army who were engaged in the Southern war, will receive decorations in a few days.

Snow has already fallen in Oshiu. At Matsumoto in Shinshiu, also, a snow-fall occurred on the 26th ultimo.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

His Majesty the Mikado will review the troops at the drill grounds, Hibiya, Tôkiô, on the 2nd instant. On that occasion they will be under the command of Lieut. General Nodzu.

Major General Torio, and Lieut. Generals Miura, Miyoshi and Tani arrived here yesterday morning by the *Saikio Maru* from Kobe, and soon afterwerds left by train for Tôkiô.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING OCTOBER, 1877.

Class of Patients.	Remained Sept. 30th.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Oct. 31st.	Total Treated.
1st	1	1	1	—	1	2
2nd	1	4	3	2	—	5
3rd	6	6	4	1	7	12
4th	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charity	3	2	1	—	4	5
Total	11	13	9	3	12	24

A. GOERTZ, M.D.
Surgeon-in-charge.

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THE FINANCES OF JAPAN.*

IT will readily be admitted that no more important subject can engage the attention of the publicist who shall busy himself with the examination of the position and prospects of a civilised country, than the condition and administration of its Finances.

Nor is the study of such a subject as dry, or the results of such a study as unattractive as is commonly supposed. On the contrary, the clear statement of the actual condition and probable future of the Finances of any country of which the affairs are administered by a settled Government, is no less interesting than instructive. Such a a statement is in great measure a description in figures—the most exact and often the most telling means of narration—of the ordinary and special disadvantages, physical and social, of the state with which it is concerned, reflecting with peculiar accuracy many of the leading features of its popular life, and affording the surest basis for an outlook into its future. The recent extraordinary changes which have taken place in this country invest all subjects connected with it with a special interest both for the politician and for the philosopher, and no better test of the solidity and durability of the progress it has made within the last decade can be imagined, than the degree in which it has been able to organise its financial system upon an European model. Mr. MOUNSEY'S able report shows exactly to what extent this assimilation has been accomplished, and while it gives as exhaustive an account as the materials at his command enabled him to furnish, of the actual resources of the Empire, it affords a most valuable summary of the financial history of the country, and of the important charges that have taken place during the past eight or nine years in the establishment and administration of its revenue.

Although the Financial Statements from time to time published by the Government are made up, not of real, but of estimated items of revenue and expenditure,—a system that cannot be too soon abolished—we see no reason to doubt the general accuracy of the more recent figures of the Minister of Finance, and we shall, accordingly, for the most part use them as if they represented actual receipts and disbursements. Out of the total revenue of—in round numbers—63 millions for the financial year 1876-77, 46½ millions were produced by the land-tax, which thus furnishes more than five-sevenths of the annual income. The land, therefore, in Japan, as in India and most Eastern countries, forms the main source of national revenue, while in European countries the reverse is the case. The taxation of land seems, indeed, to be more and more abandoned by modern European finance as a means of raising the necessary supplies, and even the indirect taxation involved in customs, excise and stamp duties will be given up as soon as a satisfactory mode of imposing and collecting an income tax shall have been discovered. So far as the land-tax is concerned, a similar tendency exists to some extent in Japan, for as soon as certain other taxes shall produce an annual income of 2 millions, it is to be reduced from 2½ per cent. to 1 per cent. on the value. Even then, however, it will form the most considerable item in the revenue, and the tax, accordingly, with justice occupies the first place in the attention of the economist who deals with the finances of this country. In the interesting history of this tax, which Mr. MOUNSEY embodies in his Report, we are informed that previously to the 12th century the whole land of the country was regarded as the property of the Mikado, and was divided into squares which were again measured out into nine equal portions, eight of which were assigned to as many of his subjects free of rent, but upon the condition that they cultivated the ninth portion for the sole benefit of their Imperial landlord. Such a system could never have lasted for any length of time, or been in force over a wide area, and probably the tradition represents rather some theoretical explanation of a mode of assessment than a tenure that even actually existed.

During what the Japanese are fond of calling the middle ages, the lordship of the land was vested in the Shôguns and the Daimios, and while only four-tenths of the annual produce was taken by the former, six-tenths or more were exacted by the latter. This, however, in all probability was all the taxation the peasant was subjected to, and remission in times of scarcity must have been allowed. In 1868 the Daimios voluntarily surrendered their territories to the Mikado, acknowledging him as lord of the soil, and confessing that of their own selves they could not hold a foot of land. The real meaning of this unexampled abdication has yet to be discovered. It may have been motived by animosity to the Shôgun; or it may have been brought about through the ascendancy politic retainers had gained over their effete masters, or lastly the Daimios, most of whom were overwhelmed with debts, may have found it a relief to get rid of their liabilities by cession of their lands. It certainly was not a mere act of disinterestedness, for there can be little doubt but that the Daimios expected to benefit by the change, and to recover under the milder sway of the MIKADO the power they had lost under the rigorous domination and close surveillance of the Eastern Court.

A couple of years more and the Daimiates were wholly abolished. In 1872 it was announced that the land tax which had hitherto been paid in produce might be paid in coin, and in 1873 payment in coin was made compulsory, while the mode of assessment was changed, the value of the land, not the amount of its annual produce, being made the basis of the new system. Up to the beginning of the present year the tax was 3 per cent. on the value, but the opposition which the new arrangement met with from the farmers, induced the Government to purchase tranquillity by reducing the tax to 2½ per cent. from the 4th January, and at the same time to promise a further reduction to 1 per cent. as soon as certain taxes on produce should provide an annual income of not less than two millions. This reduction to 2½ per cent. will diminish the revenue by about eight millions, and in making their late demands upon the treaty powers to increase the import duties, the Government have, probably, been to some extent actuated by a desire to recoup the deficiency.

Whatever the remote future of Japan may be, it is clear that for a very long time to come she will remain an agricultural country. Her great want at the present moment is capital, capital of her own possesssion and accumulation, and nothing more surely stops the growth of capital than taxation burdensome in amount or wrong in imposition. The land tax, regarded as rent, does not, it may be,

* Report on the Finances of Japan by A. H. Mounsey, Esq., Secretary to H. B. M.'s Legation.

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enter into the cost of production, for the price of the produce of the best land is of course regulated by that of the produce of the worst land under cultivation, and this necessarily pays no rent. But it does tend to prevent or restrict the accumulation of capital by the peasant farmer, and in a mainly agricultural country no considerable increase of capital can result except from the accumulation by the peasantry of their more or less hardly-won savings. A land-tax or rent, again, involves the proprietorship of the land by the Government, a state of things highly favourable to the continuance of a despotic system, and condemned, we believe, by all schools of political economy.

We trust therefore that the efforts of Japanese statesmen will be directed towards bringing about such a reduction of this tax, obnoxious, if for no other reason, upon the ground of its costliness as a tax laid practically upon raw produce long before consumption is possible, as to prevent it from being, what it now must be, a serious obstacle to the accumulation of agricultural capital, without which no great development of the productive resources of the country is likely to be attained. After the land-tax, but at a great interval, the most important items of revenue are the Customs' and other duties levied in the treaty ports, amounting in all in 1876-7 to 1¾ millions, the taxes on allowances to nobles and samurai 2½ millions, the duties on fermented liquors 2⅓ millions, and the mineral produce 1¼ million. The remainder of the revenue, some ten millions in round numbers, is made up of various items; the returns (not profits) from Government manufactories, from Railways and Telegraphs, from the Post Office and Mint, and the produce of licenses, stamps, and a crowd of miscellaneous taxes. Most of these miscellaneous taxes ought no doubt to be abolished. The ingenuity of Japanese financiers has hardly left a product of the country, or a profession, trade or calling exercised within its limits untaxed. From most of these petty taxes only a small revenue is raised, and the expense of collection must be considerable, while the harm done by the irritation they cause and by the discouragement a number of small trades suffer through them, must be out of all proportion to their returns. There are taxes on junks, on fishing boats and on each fishing net, on vehicles of every kind down to *jinrikishas* and hand-carts, on almost all kinds of produce, on trading corporations, and, in fact, on everything on which a tax can by any ingenuity be levied. Nor are these light, the tax on *jinrikishas*, for instance, is a good week's gross return, and the taxes levied by the Colonization Department on Yezo produce afford a sufficient explanation of the utter failure of the attempts made, at such vast outlay, to develop the resources of that Island. In lieu of most of these petty dues, an income tax might, after a little time, be imposed without too greatly shocking the prejudices of the people. It were well, perhaps, to precede it by a house tax based upon the rent or rent-value of each inhabited house. In Japan, as elsewhere,—though doubtless to a less extent in Japan than in European countries—the kind of house a man lives in is a fair index of his income and the tax is one especially recommended by the ease and cheapness of its assessment and collection. No dwelling, we think, should entirely escape payment of such a tax, but this should be, not a fixed proportion, but one based upon a sliding scale varying between certain limits according to the rent or rent-value assessed. The ward and village system indigenous to the country affords the requisite machinery both for assessment and collection, and, if necessary, means of appeal against the assessment of the local authorities might easily be provided. It may be taken as an axiomatic principle of the science of taxation that taxation of raw produce (or of land, which amounts to the same thing, at all events in a country like Japan where the holders are also the cultivators of the soil) and of labour should be avoided as much as possible, and economists are almost unanimous in preferring direct to indirect contribution, as the fairer and cheaper mode of procuring the necessary revenue. In Japan most of the objections that exist in European countries to direct taxation find no place, and the only exception that could be taken to the mode of making every citizen bear his part of the public burden would be its novelty.

Our further remarks on the topics suggested by Mr. MOUNSEY'S Report must be deferred to a future issue.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

(Akébono Shimbun, 29th October.)

The Kiushiu rebellion having been supressed, we are led to ask if this is not now the time when freedom of speech can be granted? Any one who replies in the negative can be no better than a blind man, ignorant of the events of the times in which we live, and nothing more than an obstructor to the progress of the nation.

Of course, stifling the popular voice cannot by any means be looked upon as a desirable proceeding, but yet at times circumstances may necessitate some curb being put on the free expression of opinion by the press. Even in Europe, the most civilized portion of the globe, it cannot be said that universal freedom of speech is allowed; but to place heavy restraints on any expression of opinion at the very time when everything points to the necessity of perfect freedom of opinion being allowed, is the very worst course that can be taken.

Since the *Han* were abolished and the country partitioned into *Ken*, each of which is ruled by an official appointed by the Central Government, the military and civil duties of the *samurai* fell into abeyance. Furthermore, so vital a change was made in their position by the changes made with regard to their incomes, that they not only found their occupation gone, but that it was difficult for them to obtain a bare livelihood. So poor and discontented did they become, that they longed for some outbreak in which they could take part. There were tens of thousands of men in this condition. When such men as Saigo and Etô Shimpei resigned their appointments because they disagreed with the Government's action on the question of the Korean Expedition, etc., this discontent was greatly increased. This feeling brought about civil war, and although the outbreak of Etô at Saga was suppressed at once, Saigo retired quietly to Satsuma, and like a tiger in his lair lay watching his opportunity. There were, besides, many more such men, living in the southern part of Nippon or in Kiushiu, who were ready to rise against the Government when occasion offered.

At this time some public writers openly denounced the faults committed by the Government, which was all very well, but there were others who maliciously attacked every action of the Government from a spirit of opposition, and their writings were calculated to incite the people to hostility against the Government. To provide against such attacks, the Government promulgated the Press Laws, which, considering the state of the country, and the reckless licence of which many public writers were guilty, were absolutely necessary to preserve order. It does not follow that the Government wished to prevent all freedom of expression on the part of the Press, but only to check unbridled abuse of the privilege on the part of the few, and so prevent them from misleading the people by their mischievous writings.

It is apparent that the condition of the country was then very different to what it is now. Last year the *Jimpu* party broke into rebellion at Kumamoto, and their example was quickly followed by the rising at Akidzuki, and subsequently by the rebellion of Mayebara in Yamaguchi *Ken*. To suppress all these outbreaks,

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however, took but a short time, and by the Government success the country was rid of many discontented men.

At the commencement of this year Saigo rose against the Government in Kiushiu, and it was greatly feared that disturbances would break out at the same time at Saga, Kurumé and Yanagawa, but such, fortunately, was not the case. Unimportant outbreaks occurred at Fukuoka and Hagi, but were suppressed with little difficulty.

But now, not only have the Satsuma *samurai* been completely overcome, but the rebellious people of Kumamoto, Obi, Nobeoka and Takanabe have either been slain or have given in their submission, and we may fairly conclude, that with the suppression of the Satsuma rebellion, all the discontented *samurai* in the country have been annihilated.

Such being the present state of Japan, we think that even if all restrictions were removed from the Press no harm could be done, nor would reckless writers have it in their power to incite the people to oppose the Government. Whatever arguments such might use they would never be able to induce men to follow the example set by Saigo.

Great as the influence of Saigo was with the people, when he marched at the head of fifteen thousand picked men of Satsuma into Kumamoto *Ken*, he obtained only a few adherents from Hiuga, Osumi, Higo and Bungo, while of the great number who lived in other parts of the Empire none made any move whatever. This clearly shows that it is not in the power of any writer, no matter how opposed he may be to the Government, to endanger the peace of the country by inciting the people to rebellion.

But we are far from saying that though perfect freedom of expression is granted, that deliberate attempts to provoke a breach of the peace should be allowed to go unpunished.

The restraint placed on free discussion of public events, hinders on the one hand reforms in the construction of the Government and the checking of official corruption, while on the other hand it prevents any improvement being made in the conditions of society and tends to encourage a feeling of discontent in the minds of the people, forming on the whole a great obstruction to any real advancement on the part of our country.

On some future occasion we hope to deal more minutely with this question.

SOME OTHER CHAPTERS OF JAPANESE HISTORY.

YUI-NO-SHÔSETSU.

(Concluded.)

Of the two sisters who had thus given such extraordinary evidence of their prowess, the elder was most skilled in the use of the sickle and *shuriken*, while the younger could better wield the *naginata*, or curved spear. Shôsetsu therefore presented them with these weapons when they were about to leave his house, as a means by which they might revenge the murder of their father. He also furnished them with the clothes they would require for their journey, and ordered three of his stalwart followers, Matsuda, Shibata and Tsubonai to escort them on their road. The last named of these men had been one of that body of highwaymen who attacked Shôsetsu years before in the mountain pass in Echigo.

The five travellers being fully equipped, started on the road towards the famous town of Sendai. On their arrival at Shiraishi, they petitioned Katakura Kojurô, the vassal of the *Daimio* of Sendai, that the two girls, Miyagino and Shinobu, might be allowed to challenge to mortal combat his retainer Shiga Danshichi, for the dastardly murder of their father four years before. Katakura referred the request to Date Masamuné, the *Daimio* of Sendai, and on receiving a favourable reply granted the required permission.

Preparations were made for the combat to take place in public, and a space of two hundred feet square was fenced off with bamboo for the purpose. On the day appointed Masamuné, attended by Katakura Kojurô and seventy of his chief vassals, appeared on the scene to witness the fight, and from far and near so large a number of people flocked in, that the services of three hundred *ashigaru* were required to keep the ground. Punctually to the hour named, Danshichi entered the lists at one end, and with his drawn sword in his hand advanced to meet the little Shinobu, who had entered at the opposite end, and who was armed only with the spear *(naginata)* which Shôsetsu had given her. An officer whose duty it was to see that the combatants were properly accoutred, discovered that Danshichi had taken the cowardly precaution of wearing chain armour under his clothes, and as this was directly in contravention of the rules of a duel *à outrance*, it was stripped off him by command of Masamuné amidst the expressions of scorn and contempt to which the spectators were provoked by his treachery.

The combatants were then placed opposite each other and the signal given to begin the fight. Cautiously they commenced, and for a time neither obtained any advantage. The lookers-on turned pale and hardly trusted themselves to draw breath as Shinobu lost ground, but relief was felt as she put forth all the energy she was capable of, and dexterously managing her weapon, forced her foe to retreat before her and so recovered the advantage she had previously lost. An interval for rest was then called, when it was discovered that both combatants were slightly wounded. When time was up, Shinobu's place was taken by her elder sister Miyagino, who was armed with the sickle and a few *shuriken*. A desperate fight ensued, and at last Miyagino succeeded in planting *shuriken* in both eyes of her opponent. Blinded by this, Danshishi struck wildly in every direction with his sword, until Miyagino entangled his right arm with the chain attached to her sickle, and then with one blow cut off both his arms. Calling Shinobu to her she directed her sister to sever the head of their foe from his body, which was at once done, to the admiration of all present Thus was the girls' long sought for revenge accomplished.

Both the girls were sought in marriage by members of high families in the neighbourhood, and received numerous offers of adoption, but declined all, saying that though they had accomplished their cherished purpose it had necessitated the shedding of blood, which only a life of retirement and devotion could expiate. They therefore retired at once to Kamakura where they took the vows of nuns. This event occurred in the 17th year of Kanyei (A.D. 1640) and caused the name of Shôsetsu to ring throughout the land. Everywhere his kindness was extolled, as being equal to his well known wisdom and prowess.

About this time Shôsetsu commenced active steps towards carrying out his deep laid plans. First of all he made a close imitation of the seal of the wealthy *Daimio* of Kii, by the use of which he was enabled to collect large sums of money, but he took a precaution of making this imitation differ from the real seal in some minor particulars which would escape casual observation, for reasons which will appear later on.

Shôsetsu then called together the principal men among his party, and a consultation was held as to the course to be pursued, when the following steps were decided upon. One Aritaké was to undermine the powder magazines within the Shôgun's castle at Yedo, working from without the moat. A train thus laid would be fired at a given signal and the magazines blown up, while some of his accomplices were to set fire at the same time to other parts of the city. During the confusion which would ensue, Shibata, at the head of three hundred men disguised in dresses bearing the Tokugawa crest of the *awoi*, would enter the castle in a body, as though they desired to render assistance or secure the safety of the Shôgun, and taking advantage of the opportunity which would thus offer, seize the person of the Shôgun and bear him off at once to Nikkô. To secure a safe retreat Marubashi Chiuya, at the head of one thousand men, was to follow Shibata to Nikkô, and after crossing the Kuribashi river, break down the embankments and flood the country, so as to prevent pursuit by the Shôgun's party. Katô Ichiyémon and Kumagai Saburobei were to proceed to Kiôto at the head of large force, and on hearing that Yedo and Sumpu in Suruga were in flames, were to immediately attack the Imperial palace, seize the person of the Mikado, confine him in a temple on Hiyeizan, and there compel him to issue a decree for the chastisement and deposition of the Shôgun. Kannai Hambei and Yoshida Katsuyémon were to proceed to Osaka and there incite the *rônin* to join their enterprize, and be ready to render assistance to their fellow conspirators at Kiôto if necessary. In the meantime Shôsetsu at the head of his remaining followers

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was to advance to Suruga, capture the castle of Sumpu, and having taken up a strong position on Kanô-zan, be prepared to support the forces at either Kiôto or Osaka. Nikkô was decided upon for their head-quarters.

In the first year of Keian (A.D. 1648) some business or another took Chiuya over the Benkei-bashi, where he could not help stopping to examine well the castle and the moat, while he pondered how best he would be able to cross the latter in making an attack on the castle. While so occupied, Matsudaira Idzu-no-Kami, who had been appointed Regent during the illness of the Shôgun, passed by and noticed Chiuya's fixed attention. Calling to him an official of the Bakufu named Amano Yagoro, who also happened to be passing at the time, he demanded if he knew who the man was who was so attentively scanning the castle. Amano replied that the man in question was Marubashi Chiuya, the noted fencer. On hearing this Idzu-no-Kami ordered Chiuya to approach him, and addressed him as follows:—"You have the "appearance of a man who is plotting some mischief. I "will not order your arrest now, but remember, if ever "an outbreak occurs you will be the first whose arrest I "shall secure." Idzu-no-Kami then proceeded on his way, telling Chiuya, in addition, that he had heard of his great skill in the use of the spear, and that in consequence he would receive him at his residence whenever he chose to call upon him.

In the 4th month of the 4th year of Keian (A.D. 1651) the third Shôgun of the Tokugawa line, Iyemitsu, died. Shôsetsu and Chiuya decided that the time had now arrived for carrying their plans into execution, so called a meeting of the leaders of their party on the 25th at Dôkan-yama, a noted place of entertainment between Uyéno and Asŭkayama, in Yedo, in order that a discussion might take place as to what steps the conspirators should take. It was then decided that those who were to proceed to Kiôto and Osaka should set out for their destinations at once, and that Shôsetsu could secretly supply them with funds. So the day following, Katô Ichiyemon, and Kumagai Saburobei left for Kiôto and Kanai Hambei and Yoshida Katsuyemon for Osaka, the men under their command getting out of Yedo so that they avoided observation, and in an equally cautious manner taking up their quarters in the neighbourhood of the cities of Kiôto and Osaka. Shôsetsu provided them with money as he had promised, and these bands, as they quietly waited until the time for action arrived gradually increased their force by persuading large numbers of *rônin* in the neighbourhood to join them.

Shôsetsu had handed to Chiuya the sum of five thousand *riyo*, but the latter, however, deemed it insufficient to cover the expenses of his party at Yedo, and being averse to apply to Shôsetsu for further assistance, set about trying to collect more money on his own account. From an arrow maker named Tôhirô he borrowed two hundred *riyo*, telling him that he would make repayment on the 13th day of the 7th month.

So far matters progressed favourably, but it was not long before events occurred which delayed the plans of action which had been agreed upon. News arrived from Kiôto that Kumagai Saburobei, the chief of that band of robbers who attacked Shôsetsu among the mountains of Echigo years before, and who was now appointed to a command in the conspiracy, had been led into such extravagant expenditure at Kiôto, that shame at the consequences of his imprudence had caused him to desert. Then Chiuya was taken ill with fever, and was in danger of discovering the plot, for becoming delirious, he imagined he was leading on an attacked, and called out in a loud voice, "Shibata, take the Shôgun to Nikkô. Set the city on fire," and so on, so that Shôsetsu had hard work to keep him quiet.

When Chiuya had fully recovered and Shôsetsu's preparations were considerably advanced, he called another meeting of his party on the night of the 18th of the 7th month at Dôkan-yama. Two thousand, eight hundred of his followers then mustered, and it was resolved that a simultaneous attack should be made on the castles of Yedo and Sumpu on the 26th of that month, and that as soon as the news of these attacks should be received at Kiôto and Osaka, their partizans there should put into immediate operation the plans which had been already agreed upon.

All being thus arranged, Shôsetsu left Yedo on the 21st of the 7th month, the one thousand men who were to act immediately under his command having left the city small bodies so as not to attract attention, and shortly afterwards assembling at the rendezvous in the neighbourhood of Sumpu as agreed upon. To cover his expenses, Shôsetsu had continued to raise considerable sums of money by means of the forged seal of the *Daimio* of Kii.

Immediately after the departure of Shôsetsu, Shibata commenced his operations of undermining the powder magazine in the castle, and laying plans whereby the city could be fired in numerous quarters at a given signal. As to Marubashi Chiuya, he still considered it requisite to raise additional funds, not with the intention of betraying or thwarting Shôsetsu's plans, but because he felt convinced that the more money he could obtain, the more effectually could be carry his plans into execution. Imbued with this notion, he set off on the evening of the 23rd day of the 7th month to the house of a wealthy merchant named Matabei, with whom he had become slightly acquainted, and tried to borrow of him five hundred *riyo*, stating as his reason for asking such a sum, that he had taken service with the *Daimio* of Kaga, and required the money for his travelling expenses. He added that his appointment would enable him to replay the sum he desired to borrow in a very short time. This tale had no effect on the merchant, who declined to lend the money on such security. At last Chiuya, thinking that an admission of the real purposes for which the money was required would secure it being supplied, thus addressed the merchant:—"Now to tell you the truth, the reason why I wish you "to lend me the money is this. I am about to engage "in a plot, the plans for which, having been laid for years, "are now in course of being carried out at Sumpu, Kiôto, "Osaka and Yedo. At the present moment there is no ob-"stacle to success but the want of money, so I therefore beg "you to lend me the sum I require, and when success has "crowned our attempt, I will return you ten times the "amount I now wish to borrow from you." Matabei was greatly alarmed at what he heard, though he did not allow his face to betray his apprehension, but promised that by the next day he would place three thousand *riyo* at Chiuya's disposal.

As soon, however, as Chiuya retired, Matabei hastened to impart the information he had thus obtained to a mutual friend named Okumura. This Okumura accompanied Chiuya from Yamagata to Yedo when they first visited the capital, but being himself loyal, had not been invited to join the conspiracy.

Okumura decided that the *Bakufu* should without loss of time be made acquainted with the whole affair, and accompanied Matabei at once to the residence of the Regent, Matsudaira Idzu-no-Kami, to whom they related the circumstances of Chiuya's confession.

Now ever since the meeting on the Benkei-bashi, Idzu-no-Kami had had doubts about Chiuya. On hearing the report of the imformants, he at once suspected that some dangerous plot was about to be put into execution. His suspicions were confirmed when the arrow-maker soon after appeared, and with fear and trembling informed him that Chiuya had shortly before borrowed money from him, which was to have been repaid on the 13th of that month, but that on application to Chiuya, not only was the money not forthcoming, but that he (the arrow-maker) had been forced to pledge himself that he would join the conspiracy in which Chiuya was engaged.

Idzu-no-Kami was now convinced that a great danger threatened the state, and that prompt steps must be taken to meet it, so at once went to the *Bakufu*, and giving out that the Shôgun was dangerously ill, summoned the *Daimios* of Mito and Owari to present themselves in council without delay. On their arrival a consultation was held, and orders at once issued to all the *Daimios* in Yedo to place the city under the strictest guard of their retainers, while messengers were immediately despatched to the Governors of Sumpu, Kiôto and Osaka, informing them of the discovery of a plot, and advising them to take prompt measures to prevent its outbreak.

Idzu-no-Kami next ordered Ishiya Shôgen, the Gover-

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nor of Yedo, to despatch twenty *yoriki* and fifty *dôshin* to the residence of Marubashi Chiuya, and there arrest him at once.

By the morning of the 24th day of the 7th month every part of the city was closely guarded by the retainers of the different *Daimios*. When the *Bakufu's* officers arrived at Chiuya's house, he was in bed, sleeping off the effects of an over-indulgence in *saké*, yet as soon as one of the officers incautiously approached too near him, he sprang up in his bed, seized his sword, and made the poor wretch feel the full force of that strength for which he was so notorious. A second officer similarly paid with his life for his temerity, and a concerted attack by two others was easily repelled. A rush was then made by all the officers on Chiuya, and one after another a victim fell, but their numbers in the long run proved too much for Chiuya, who, seeing that further resistance was vain, attempted to commit suicide, but was prevented, seized, bound and carried off, together with his wife and children, for examination before the Governor. A large sum of money that was discovered in his house, was also taken possession of. Shibata escaped to Suruga, but upwards of three hundred and seventy arrests were made that day in Yedo. Barrels of gunpowder were discovered in various parts of the city, with trains ready laid, so that at a given signal the city would have burst into flames in numerous quarters.

When the *Bakufu's* order to arrest Shôsetsu reached Okubo Gemba-no-Kami, the commandant of the Castle of Sumpu, he immediately collected a force of one hundred and fifty warriors, and then summoned Shôsetsu to appear before him. Shôsetsu's followers urged their leader to appeal to arms, as no other alternative was left him, but Shôsetsu dissuaded them from such rashness, saying, "If "there was any chance that the desire I have for so many "years cherished could be attained and my faithful and "beloved followers rewarded for their devotion, I would "not hesitate to lead you to battle, but I forsee that any "such attempt would now end in failure. It would be but "the means of unnecessary bloodshed, and would also entail "undeserved misery and hardship on many. It is better, "therefore, that I should die, and cause as little suffering "as possible to others." These words concluded, he committed *seppuku*, and his example was immediately followed by his principal officers.

On the 29th day of the 7th month, Itakura Suô-no-Kami, and Kuki Hizen-no-Kami, the Governors of Kiôto, sent seventy detectives and three hundred *yoriki* to arrest the conspirators there, and after desperate fighting Katô Ichiyemon and others were captured, and put to death after they had been subjected to cruel torture in order to induce them, but without avail, to confess. A strict search was made for Kumagai Saburobei, who had previously deserted from Katô's party, but his whereabouts could never be discovered, and it is not known even to this day what became of him.

Now at Osaka both Hambei and Yoshida Katsuyémon were in a great state of anxiety when they heard that Saburobei had deserted from Katô, and receiving no good news from the north, Yoshida set off in that direction in order to see if he could pick up any information on the road. At Yamazaki he encountered Hori Nizayémon, the Governor of Arima, at the head of one hundred men, who had been despatched to capture the Osaka conspirators. By them he was arrested, and eventually put to death. On receipt of this sad news Kanai Hambei made his escape, but committed suicide on the 3rd day of the 8th month.

To return once more to Yedo. Marubashi Chiuya was subjected to the most cruel torture by stone, fire and water, but would not confess one iota, declaring that he would not utter a word to implicate others even if boiled in oil. His wife and two children were then brought into his presence, and he was informed that they would be made to undergo the same torture that had been applied to him if he still refused to confess. Strong minded as he was, Chiuya was not proof against this abominable cruelty, and made a confession that Shibata was implicated in the plot. Beyond this he would say nothing, and on the 19th day of the 8th month was crucified, together with his two little innocent boys, aged respectively five and twelve years. Of the others arrested, thirty of the most prominent suffered a similar shameful death at Sudzuga-mori.*

On hearing of the wretched fate which had befallen their generous benefactor, the two women Miyagino and Shinobu, left Kamakura and hastened to Suruga. On arrival at the city of Sumpu they ascertained that the head of their former master, Yui-no-Shôsetsu, was subjected to the disgrace of public exposure, together with the heads of eleven of his followers. An application to the authorities to be allowed to take the head away was refused, on the grounds that it was to remain exposed for seven days, but that the body would be given up to them if they so desired. These bold and brave women, who had not forgotten their master's past kindness, determined to stealthily abstract from its disgraceful position the head which was more precious to them than anything else in the world, and bury it decently. They succeeded in their design that very night, and reverently interred the head of their benefactor at Abekawa, one *ri* south of Sumpu, or Shidzuoka as the town is now called. Together they took up their residence at Murokuji-chô in the former place, so that they could conveniently watch, for the rest of their lives, over the grave which contained what was so dear to them.

The *Daimio* of Kii has at first under suspicion of complicity in the plot, on account of the use Shôsetsu had made of his forged seal, but one of the conspirators declaring that Shôsetsu had purposely made an alteration in one of the characters of the seal, by which the innocence of the *Daimio* could be established, the impression of the two seals were closely compared, when the truth of this confession was confirmed and the loyalty of the *Daimio* of Kii established.

In reward for the energy and promptness which Idzu-no-Kami had shown in discovering and overthrowing the most extensive plot even known in Japan, he was rewarded with an estate producing five thousand *koku* of rice per annum. The merchant Matabei and Okumura were each rewarded with an annual pension of three hundred *koku* of rice, nor was the service rendered by the arrow-maker in giving information of what he knew overlooked, for he also was rewarded with a pension.

REVIEW OF THE INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY INTO CHINA AND JAPAN.

By JOHN H GUBBINS, Esq.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 27th October, 1877.

I.

For a long time it was generally believed that Christianity was first introduced into China in the middle of the 13th century, and this belief holds its ground in spite of vague rumours of missionaries having penetrated to Central Asia and China at a time anterior to that of the Crusades, and in spite of the mention made of Nestorian missionaries by Marco Polo. And there was much to support this belief, for the missionaries of the 13th century and those who followed two centuries later, sought long in vain for any traces of the previous existence of Christianity in the country; and it was only in the year 1625 that a discovery was made which shewed conclusively not only that Christianity had been introduced into China in ancient times, but that successive introductions had taken place, these earlier efforts being due to Nestorian missionaries.

Nearly all writers who have examined the subject have agreed in conceding the authenticity of the Stone at Signanfu, to the inscription on which we are indebted for so much information. From this inscription—a facsimile of which is given in an old book on China written by a missionary named Kirchere,—we learn that in the 6th, 7th and 8th centuries missionaries were successively sent to China by the Nestorian Church in Armenia, and that their efforts towards the conversion of the Chinese were attended with considerable success. Christian communi-

* The execution ground during the time of the Bakufu, situate between Shinagawa and Omori.

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ties were founded in numerous places with ramifications extending throughout the Empire. The Nestorians appear to have carried on their operations uninterruptedly, until they met with a fierce persecution at the hands of Genghis Khan, from which time they dwindled away in numbers rapidly and disappeared with the downfall of the Mongol Dynasty in A.D. 1369.

During the last century of their residence in China, the Nestorians were joined by missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1246 Carpina was sent on a mission to the Tartars of Mongolia by Pope Innocent IV, and he was followed a few years later by another papal legate named Rubruk, who was sent on a similar special mission. The first Roman Catholic missionary to settle in China was Jean de Corvin, a monk of the order of Minorites. Owing to the jealousy and opposition of the Nestorians, who according to one authority cited by Le Huc numbered about 30,000, some years elapsed before he succeeded in establishing any footing in the country. At length in 1307 he succeeded so far as to be appointed Archbishop by Pope Clement V, who detached several other monks to assist him in his mission. According to Le Huc, Corvin, at his death in 1330, left behind him a flourishing Christian community. Be this as it may, its vitality was small, for forty years later no trace of it was left. Williams, in his History of China, is of opinion that the Roman Catholic missionaries, like the Nestorians, were concentrated chiefly round the Mongol Court, on which they relied for protection, and that they shared the fate of their patrons on the overthrow of that dynasty.

Nothing daunted by previous failure, two centuries late, the Roman Catholic Church made a second effort to introduce Christianty into China, and the close of the 16th century saw the Jesuits in the Chinese Empire. It may be that the previous failure is connected with the fact that they had no convenient basis from which to direct their efforts. Since then, however, the colony of Macao had been formed. In 1517 D'Andrada, envoy from the Viceroyalty of Goa, obtained from the Chinese Government the concession of a narrow strip of land close to Canton, and here the energy of the Portuguese soon established a settlement which in the course of half a century had attained to a flourishing condition, and served as a natural *point d'appui* for the Jesuit Mission. The seminaries and convents of Macao were the schools in which were trained the men who afterwards went through such hardships in the propagation of their faith in China and Japan, and have left such numerous records of their courage and perseverance, and here, as each successive wave of persecution swept over the country and drove them to take refuge elsewhere, they were enabled to rally their forces, and when occasion served to recommence their work with fresh vigour.

In this second introduction the difficulties which the missionaries encountered were perhaps greater than before. They first entered China by way of Canton in 1581, but they were forced to return to Macao, and it was not till the year 1583, after three successive failures, that they finally gained a footing in that town, where by the favour of the Viceroy the were allowed to work unmolested.

The four who thus led the way were Ricci, Roggiero, Paceio, and Duarte, and they at once set themselves to the task of acquiring the language. That this proved their greatest obstacle at the outset can well be imagined, and Semedo, who followed later on, in his history of China says as much. The words in which he modestly speaks of the difficulty experienced by his brother missionaries and himself might be said equally well of those pioneers in the Japanese language, to whom after-students owe so much.

"The language," says Semedo, "seemeth more difficult "than any in the world, being curt and equivocal, and in this "difficulty the Fathers were without any master to teach "them, without any interpreter to explain what was said "to them; so that they neither understood others nor "others them; but by force of diligence and unwearied "pains they went on conquering and gaining; and al- "though they never arrived at any perfection in the lan- "guage or good accent in pronouncing it; yet they dis- "covered the mysteries of that tongue and set them down "in so plain a form that they made it much more easy for "those who came after them."

The missionaries at first donned the garb of Buddhist priests, but afterwards finding that the dress of the *literati*, or learned class, commanded more respect, they changed it for the latter.

Ricci soon proved himself the most able of the four. In 1594 he succeeded in forming a community in Soochow, the capital of Kiang-Si, and four years later he was enabled to do the same at Nanking, where he acquired considerable reputation by his lectures on the exact sciences. In 1601 he had so far ingratiated himself with the authorities that we find him settled at the Court of Peking, where he was joined by other missionaries and gained many converts, some of these being men of distinction in in the Empire. Le Huc gives an amusing account of the delight shewn by the Emperor and the Court generally with the worderful clock which was among the presents given by Ricci. The story runs that the Empress-mother, hearing of the clock, expressed a desire to see it. The Emperor unwilling to incur the charge of filial disobedience, and at the same time fearing lest the precious object of curiosity should be kept from him altogether, took the precaution of sending the clock unwound. The Empress-mother soon tired of the toy when in that state, and restored it to its anxious owner.

Ricci continued to reside at the court until his death in the year 1610, and up to that time and until the year 1617, when the first edict of expulsion was issued, the missionaries in the North of China appear to have enjoyed the constant protection of the Government. Even then, so strong was the influence they had at Peking, that they were able to brave the fiat of explusion; and disregarding that decree they busied themselves at the capital in the intervals of their preaching with translating and publishing various works in the Chinese language.

There is a discrepancy in the various accounts on this point, some writers stating that the Jesuits at the capital shared the general fate of the missonaries, while others favour the view that an exception was made in the case of those at Peking. The latter view is probably correct, as it is borne out by what happened during a subsequent banishment of the missionaries; or it may be that some only of the missionaries at Peking were allowed to remain, the rest sharing in the general expulsion.

Meanwhile the position of the missionaries in the Provinces had been very variable, and they had been subjected to several persecutions. Nanking was the place where they met with the greatest hostility. Driven out of that city in 1613, on their re-establishment there in 1616 they were arrested by the Head Official of the Local Branch of the Lipu department, and were treated with such hardship and severity that two of their number died in confinement. After a lengthened imprisonment they were brought to trial at the time that the edict of the following year (1617) was issued, and sentenced to banishment, their goods and houses being confiscated. The way in which the order was carried out is thus described by Semedo, who was treated more leniently than the others on account of his sick condition.

"They were thrust into narrow cages of wood (such as "are used in China to transport criminals condemned to "death from one place to another), iron chains were hung "round their necks, manacles were fastened to their "wrists; their hair was allowed to hang straight down, "and their gowns put upon them in a strange uncouth "manner that they might look like the people of a "savage and barbarous country. In this way they were "brought out on the 30th April, their cages were sealed "with the Imperial seal, orders being given to the guard "to allow them out only at such times as were neces- "sary for eating and sleeping; three tablets were "carried before them on which their sentence was "inscribed and also a notice forbidding any one to have "any communication with them. Arrived at Canton "they were taken out and sent back to Macao along with "the fathers who had left Peking."

Imitating the careless bravery of their bretheren in Japan, the banished missionaries soon contrived to re-enter the country, and for some time until their prospects improved they dispersed and remained secreted in various parts of the Empire. Nor had they long to wait. In 1628 Schaal, who had succeeded Ricci in the leadership of the Jesuits, was installed in his predecessor's position

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of Astronomer to the Court, and by that time the missionaries had recovered their former status, and their preaching, in the Central Provinces especially, was favoured with marked success. By the year 1632 there were flourishing Christian communities in the Provinces of Kiang-Si, Honan, and Szechuen, with headquarters at Peking, Hancheu, Shensi, and Nanking.

We can sympathize with Semedo's feeling of gratification when he says:—"To this state and condition is the "Church of China arrived after the continual labor and "pains of the Fathers during 58 years;—and truly so "happy and prosperous a success could never have been "expected from such difficult beginning and such weak "means."

"On their return to Peking," says the same writer, "the Fathers lost no time in placing themselves under "the protection of the Lipu department lest they should "be called upon by the War Office to lend their services "in warding off the Tartar invasions, and having repaired "their Church they established themselves in their old "quarters. And there," the old chronicler proceeds to state with quaint satisfaction," they do yet inhabit to this "very day (1638), meddling only with such things as "belong to their profession without ever being spoken to "concerning wars, Tartars or arms."

About this time the Jesuits were joined by the *réligieux* of other orders, Dominicans, Lazarists and Franciscans.

The Manchu invasion and the disorder which followed in the years between 1630-60, were naturally unfavourable to the progress of Christianity, but the position of the missionaries at Court remained unaltered. The new dynasty extended its protection to the Jesuits, and Schaal being engaged to reform the calendar, was honoured with a high rank and received permission to introduce other members of his order. During the reign of Shunchi the missionaries continued in favour, but on his death in 1665 an edict was issued against them, and many were sent out of the country, while others, among whom was Verbiest, were imprisoned. Schaal's death at this time is attributed to grief and mortification at the disastrous state to which the mission was reduced.

It is said, and with some appearance of truth, that the strifes which began to arise amongst the members of various orders about this time, was one of the causes which led to this second persecution. Considerable dissatisfaction had already been caused in the Jesuit body by the policy which Ricci had instituted, and the adoption of which he had enjoined on his followers, in regard to the Ancestral Rites practised by the Chinese. The less liberal of the fraternity argued that this was a concession to Paganism which should never have been made. (Ricci's motives in giving it are of course apparent. His missionary experience had soon shewn him that the relinquishment of this ancient practice was one of the greatest obstacles in the way of conversion.) On the arrival of other *réligieux* the supporters of Ricci's policy found themselves outnumbered, and the contentions on this and other points—amongst which were the meanings of the terms *Tien* and *Shang-ti*—grew at last to such a pitch that in 1645 the Vatican thought fit to interfere, and a Bull of Pope Innocent X decided against Ricci's adherents and the Jesuits generally. This decision was reversed in 1656 by a Bull of Pope Alexander VIII, to which the body of the missionaries submitted; but the question was again raised in 1693, when an ultimate decree was pronounced by Pope Clement XI, by which the practice by converts of the Ancestral and other Rites was disallowed.

Williams, in his notice of Christianity, enters at length into this question, and says that the Emperor Kang-hi was opposed to the views of the Vatican, and that this latter Bull was resisted *ri et armis* by the Jesuits.

Though scattered and dispersed by the edict of 1665, the missionaries did not remain long under a cloud, and six years afterwards, on the accession of the Emperor Kang-hi, they were restored to their former favour, Verbiest being appointed Astronomer Royal.

In 1687 the French missions were established, their object, so Le Huc says, being as much to gain information for the French academy as to propagate Christianity.

* The first eighteen years of the 18th century saw Christianity at its greatest height of prosperity in China. It is stated that at this time there were in two of the provinces alone upwards of a hundred churches, and more than a hundred thousand converts. It was at this time that a survey of the Empire was carried out under the direction of the Jesuits.

In 1718 Kang-hi, either resenting the action of the Vatican or yielding to the persuasion of the circle of Jesuits round him, issued an edict forbidding the residence in China of all missionaries who did not subscribe to the rules affecting ancestral worship laid down by Ricci, and before his death it is said that he even went so far as to countenance the persecution of Christian converts.

On Kanghi's death in 1723 Christianity suffered a third persecution, from the effects of which it has never recovered. In 1732 one of the French missionaries wrote home, "What we have been dreading for so many years has at "length come to pass, our religion is entirely proscribed "in China, and all the missionaries except those at "Peking (who were employed at Court as mathematicians under the tittle of *artists* and *learned men*) have "been driven from the Empire."

During the whole of Yung-tching's reign persecution continued, and though under the administration of his successor, Kien-lung, the missionaries recovered to some extent their credit at Court, the tide of persecution in the provinces never entirely stopped. The suppression of the religious orders and the political commotions which convulsed Europe towards the end of the 18th century, exercised a baneful effect upon the cause of Christianity, and missionaries and converts alike unsupported by aid from without, and harassed by local persecutions, gradually decreased in numbers and influence.

Notwithstanding that within the last thirty years a slight re-action has set it, owing to the altered conditions under which the operations of the missionaries are necessarily conducted, the progress has been slow; and there seems little probability of the missionaries regaining the position which they occupied in the days of Ricci, Adam Schaal and Verbiest.

II.

It is to Portuguese enterprise that Christianity owes its introduction into Japan in the XVI century. As early as 1542 Portuguese trading vessels began to visit Japan, where they exchanged western commodities for the then little known products of the Japanese Islands; and seven years afterwards three Portuguese missionaries, Xavier Torres, and Fernandez, took passage in one of these merchant ships and landed at Kagoshima.

The leading spirit of the three, it need scarcely be said, was Xavier, who had already acquired considerable reputation by his missionary labours in India. After a short residence the missionaries were forced to leave Satsuma, and after as short a stay in the island of Hirado, which appears to have been then the rendezvous of trade between the Portuguese merchants and the Japanese, they crossed over to the mainland and settled down in Yamaguchi in Nagato, the chief town of the territories of the Prince of Chôshiu. After a visit to the capital which was productive of no result owing to the disturbed state of the country, Xavier left Japan with the intention of founding a Jesuit mission in China, but died on his way in the island of Sancian.

In 1553 fresh missionaries arrived, some of whom remained in Bungo, where Xavier had made a favourable impression before his departure, while others joined their fellow-missionaries in Yamaguchi. After having been driven from the latter place by the outbreak of disturbances, and having failed to establish a footing in Hizen, we find the missionaries in 1567 collected in Bungo, and this province appears to have become their headquarters from that time. In the course of the next year Vilela, the chief of the mission, made a visit to Kioto, Sakai, and other places, in the course of which he is said to have gained a convert in the person of the *daimio* of the small principality of Omura, who displayed an imprudent excess of religious zeal in the destruction of idols and other extreme measures, which could only tend to provoke the hostility of the Buddhist priesthood. The conversion of this prince was followed by that of Arima no Kami (mistakenly called the Prince of Arima by the Jesuits).

* "The Chinese Empire," by Williams.

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Other missionaries arriving in 1560, the circle of operations was extended, but shortly afterwards the revolution headed by Mori compelled Viléla to leave Kiôto where he had settled, and a simultaneous outbreak in Omura necessitated the withdrawal of the missionaries stationed there. Mori of Chôshiu was perhaps the most powerful noble of his day, possessing no fewer than ten provinces, and as he was throughout an open enemy to Christianity, his influence was exercised against it with much ill-result.

On Viléla's return to Kiôto from Sakai, where a branch mission had been established, he succeeded in gaining several distinguished converts. Amongst these were Takayama, a leading general of the time, and his nephew. He did not, however, remain long in the capital; the recurrence of troubles in 1568 made it necessary for him to withdraw, and he then proceeded to Nagasaki, where he met with considerable success. In this same year we come across Valegnan preaching in the Goto Isles, and Torres in the island of Seki, where he died. Almeida, too, about this time founded a Christian community at Shimabara, afterwards notorious as the scene of the revolt and massacre of the Christians.

Hitherto we find little mention of Christianity in Japanese books. This may partly be explained by the fact that the labours of the missionaries were chiefly confined to the southern provinces, Christianity having as yet made little progress at Kiôto, the seat of literature. But the scarcity of Japanese records can scarcely be wondered at in the face of the edict issued later in the next century, which interdicted not only books on the subject of Christianity, but any book in which even the name of *Christian* or the word *Foreign* should be mentioned.

Short notices occur in several native works of the arrival in Kiôto at this date of the Jesuit missionary Organtin, and some curious details are furnished respecting the progress of Christianity in the capital and the attitude of Nobunaga in regard to it.

The "*Saikoku Kirisutan Barteren Jitsu Roku*", or "True Record of Christian Padres in Kiushiu", gives a minute account of the appearance and dress of Organtin, and goes on to say:—"He was asked his name and why "he had come to Japan, and replied that he was the "Padre Organtin and had come to spread his religion. "He was told that he could not be allowed at once to "preach his religion but would be informed later "on. Nobunaga accordingly took counsel with his "retainers as to whether he should allow Christianity "to be preached or not. One of these strongly "advised him not to do so, on the ground that there "were already enough religions in the country. But No- "bunaga replied that Buddhism had been introduced from "abroad and had done good in the country, and he there- "fore did not see why Christianity should not be granted "a trial. Organtin was consequently allowed to erect a "church and to send for others of his order, who when "they came were found to be like him in appearance. "Their plan of action was to tend the sick and relieve "the poor, and so prepare the way for the reception of "Christianity, and then to convert everyone and make the "sixty-six provinces of Japan subject to Portugal."

The "*Ibuki Mogusa*" gives further details of this subject and says that the Jesuits called their church *Yeirokuji* after the name of the period in which it was built, but that Nobunaga changed the name to "*Nambanji*" or "Temple of the Southern Savages." The word *Namban* was term usually applied to the Portuguese and Spaniards.

During the next ten years Organtin and other missionaries worked with considerable success in Kiôto under Nobunaga's immediate protection. This period is also remarkable for the conversion of the Prince of Bungo, who made open profession of Christianity and retired into private life, and for the rapid progress which the new doctrine made amongst the subjects of Arima-no-Kami. This good fortune was again counterbalanced by the course of events in the Goto Islands, where Christianity lost much ground owing to a change of rulers.

Ten years thus passed away, when the Christian communities sustained a great loss in the disgrace of Takayama, who was banished to Kaga for taking part in an unsuccessful intrigue against Nobunaga which was headed by the Prince of Chôshiu. Takayama's nephew, Ukon, however, declared for Nobunaga, and the latter gave a further proof of his friendly feeling towards Christianity by establishing a church in Adzuchi-no-shiro, the castle town which he had built for himself in his native province of Omi.

In 1582 a mission was sent to the Papal See on the part of the Princes of Bungo and Omura, and Arima-no-Kami. This mission was accompanied by Valégnan, and reached Rome in 1585, returning five years later to Japan.

In the following year Nobunaga died, and Hidéyoshi, who succeeded him in the chief power, was content for the first three or four years of his administration to follow in the line of policy marked out by his predecessor. Christianity, therefore, progressed in spite of the drawbacks caused by the frequent feuds between the southern *daimios*, and seminaries were established under Hidéyoshi's auspices at Osaka and Sakai. During this period Martinez arrived in the capacity of bishop; he was charged with costly presents from the Viceroy of Goa to Hidéyoshi, and received a favorable audience.

Hidéyoshi's attitude towards Christianity at this time is easily explained. The powerful southern barons were not willing to accept him as Nobunaga's successor without a struggle, and there were other reasons against the adoption of too hasty measures. Two of his generals, Kondera, and Konishi Setsu-no-Kami,—who afterwards commanded the 2nd division of the army sent against Corea,—the Governor of Osaka and numerous other officers of state and nobles of rank and influence had embraced Christianity, and the Christians were therefore not without influential supporters. Hidèyoshi's first act was to secure his position. For this purpose he marched into Kiushiu at the head of a large force and was everywhere victorious. This done he threw off the mask he had been wearing up to this time, and in 1587 took the first step in his new course of action by ordering the destruction of the Christian church at Kiôto,—which had been in existence for a period of eighteen years—and the expulsion of the missionaries from the capital.

It will be seen by the following extract from the *Ibuki Mogusa* that Nobunaga at one time entertained designs for the destruction of Nambanji.

"Nobunaga", we read, "now began to reject his previ- "ous policy in permitting the introduction of Christianity. "He accordingly assembled his retainers and said to "them:—'The conduct of these missionaries in persuading "'people to join them by giving money does not please me. "'It must be, I think, that they harbour the design of seiz- "'ing the country. How would it be, think you, if we were "'to demolish Nambanji.' To this Mayéda Tokuzeniu "replied:—'It is now too late to demolish the temple of "'Nambanji. To endeavour to arrest the power of this "'religion now is like trying to arrest the current of the "'ocean. Nobles both great and small have become "'adherents of it. If you would exterminate this religion "'now there is fear lest disturbances be created even "'amongst your own retainers. I am therefore of opinion "'that you should abandon your intention of destroying "'Nambanji.' Nobunaga in consequence regretted ex- "ceedingly his previous action with regard to the Chris- "tian religion, and set about thinking how he could root "it out."

The Jesuit writers attribute Hidéyoshi's sudden change of attitude to three different causes, which are given in detail in Charlesvoix's book, but it is clear that Hidéyoshi was never favourable to Christianity and that he only waited for his power to be secure before taking decided measures of hostility. His real feeling in regard to the Christians and their teachers is explained in the "Life of Hidéyoshi", from which work we learn that even before his accession to power he had ventured to remonstrate with Nobunaga for his policy towards Christianity.

Hidéyoshi's next act was to banish Tokugawa Ukon to Kaga where his uncle already was, and he then in 1588 issued a decree ordering the missionaries to assemble at Hirado and prepare to leave Japan. They did so, but finding that measures were not pushed to extremity they dispersed and placed themselves under the protection of various nobles who had embraced Christianity. The territories of these Princes offered safe asylums, and in these scattered districts the work of Christianity progressed secretly while openly interdicted.

In 1591 Valegnan had a favourable audience of Hidé-

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yoshi, but he was received entirely in an official capacity, namely in the character of envoy of the Viceroy of Goa.

Christianity was at its most flourishing stage during the first few years of Hideyoshi's administration. We can discern the existence at this date of a strong Christian party in the country, though the turning point had been reached, and the tide of progress was on the ebb. It is to this influence probably, coupled with the fact that his many warlike expeditions left him little leisure to devote to religious questions, that we must attribute the slight relaxation observable in his policy towards Christianity at this time.

"Up to this date," says Charlevoix, "Hidéyoshi had not "evinced any special bitterness against Christianity, and "had not proceeded to rigorous measures in regard to "Christians. The condition of Christianity was re-assur-"ing.* Rodriguez was well in favor at Court, and Or-"gantin had returned to Kiôto along with several other "missionaries, and found means to render as much as-"sistance to the Christians in that part of the country as "he had been able to do before the issue of the edict "against Christianity by Hidéyoshi."

The inference which it is intended should be drawn from these remarks, taken with the context, is clear,—namely that had the Jesuits been left alone to prosecute the work of evangelizing Japan, the ultimate result might have been very different. However, this was not to be.

Hitherto for a period of 44 years the Jesuits had it all their own way in Japan by virtue of a Bull issued by Pope Gregory XIII, in 1585 (the date of the appointment of the 1st Bishop and of the arrival at Rome of the Japanese Mission), and subsequently confirmed by the Bull of Clement III in 1600—by which the *réligieux* of other orders were excluded from missionary work in Japan. The object of these Papal decrees was, it seems, to ensure the propagation of Christianity on an uniform system. They were, however, disregarded when the time came, and therefore for a new influence which was brought to bear upon Christianity at this date—not altogether for its good, if the Jesuit accounts may be credited—we must look to the arrival of an embassy from the Governor of the Phillippines, whose Ambassador was accompanied by four Franciscan priests.

These new arrivals when confronted by the Jesuits with the Papal Bull declared that they had not transgressed it, and defended their action on the ground that they had come attached to an embassy and not in the character of missionaries; but they argued at the same time with a casuistry only equalled by their opponents, that having once arrived in Japan there was nothing to hinder them from exercising their calling as preachers of Christianity.

The embassy was successful, and Baptiste who appears to have conducted the negotiations in place of the real envoy, obtained Hidéyoshi's consent to his shrewd proposal that pending the reference to Manila of Hidéyoshi's claim to the sovereignty of the Phillippines he and his brother-missionaries should remain as hostages. Hidéyoshi, while consenting, made their residence conditional on their not preaching Christianity—a condition which it is needless to say was never observed.

Thus at one and the same time the Spaniards, who had long been watching with jealous eyes the exclusive right of trade enjoyed by the Portuguese, obtained an opening for commerce, and the Franciscans a footing for their religious mission.

It was not long before the newly arrived missionaries were called upon to prove their devotion to their cause. In 1593, in consequence, says Charlevoix, of the indiscreet statements of the pilot of a Spanish galleon, which being driven by stress of weather into a port of Tosa was seized by Hidéyoshi, nine missionaries, namely six Franciscans and three Jesuits, were arrested in Kiôto and Osaka, and having been taken to Nagasaki were there burnt. This was the first execution carried out by the Government.

Hidéyoshi died in the following year (1524), and the civil troubles which preceeded the succession of Iyeyasu to the post of Administrator, in which the Christians lost their chief supporter Konishi who took part against Iyeyasu, favoured the progress of Christianity, in so far as diverting attention from it to matters of more pressing moment.

Iyeyasu's policy towards Christianity was a repetition of his predecessor's. Occupied entirely with military campaigns against those who refused to acknowledge his supremacy, he permitted the Jesuits, who now numbered one hundred, to establish themselves in force at Kiôto, Osaka, and Nagasaki. But as soon as tranquillity was restored, and he felt himself secure in the seat of power, he at once gave proof of the policy he intended to follow by the issue of a decree of expulsion against the missionaries. This was in 1600. The Jesuit writers affirm that he was induced to withdraw his edict in consequence of the threatening attitude adopted by certain Christian nobles who had espoused his cause in the late civil war, but no mention is made of this in the Japanese accounts.

So varying, and indeed altogether unintelligible was the action of the different nobles throughout Kiushiu in regard to Christianity during the next few years, that we see one who was not a Christian offering an asylum in his dominions to several hundred native converts who were expelled from a neighbouring province; another who had systematically opposed the introduction of Christianity actually sending a mission to the Phillippines to ask for missionaries; while a third who had hitherto made himself conspicuous by his almost fanatical zeal in the Christain cause, suddenly abandoned his new faith, and from having been one of its most ardent supporters, became one of its most bitter foes.

The year 1602 is remarkable for the despatch of an embassy by Iyeyasu to the Phillippines, and for the large number of *réligieux* of all orders who flocked to Japan.

Affairs remained *in statu quo* for the next two or three years, during which the Christian cause was weakened by the death of two men which it could ill afford to lose. One of these was a noble called Kondera by Charlevoix, but whose name we have been unable to trace in Japanese records. The other was Organtin, who had deservedly the reputation of being the most energetic member of the Jesuit body.

The number of Christians at this time in Japan is stated to have been 1,800,000. The number of missionaries was of course proportionally large, and was increased by the issue in 1608 of a new Bull by Pope Paul V, allowing to *réligieux* of all orders free access to Japan.

The year 1610 is remarkable for the arrival of the Dutch, who settled in Hirado, and for the destruction in the harbor of Nagasaki of the annual Portuguese galleon sent by the traders of Macao. In this latter affair, which arose out of a dispute between the natives and the people of the ship, Arima-no-Kami was concerned, and his alliance with the missionaries was thus terminated.

In 1611 no less than three embassies arrived in Japan from the Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese respectively, and in 1613 Saris succeeded in founding an English Factory in Hirado, where the Dutch had already established themselves. It was in this same year that Christianity was finally proscribed by Iyeyasu. The decree of expulsion directed against the missionaries was followed by a fierce outbreak of persecution in all the provinces in which Christians were to be found, which was conducted with systematic and relentless severity.

The Jesuit accounts attribute this resolution on the part of Iyeyasu to the intrigues of the English and Dutch traders. Two stories, by one of which it was sought to fix the blame on the former, and by the other on the latter, were circulated, and will be found at length in Charlevoix's History.

We have no wish to enter upon a defence either of our countrymen or of the Dutch, and fully admit the possibility of such intrigues having occurred. Indeed, considering in what relations both Spaniards and Portuguese stood at that time with both of the other nations, and how high religious feeling ran in the seventeeth century, it would be strange if some intriguing had not taken place. Still we should like to point out that there were, we think, causes other than those to which the Jesuit writers confine themselves, quite sufficient in themselves to account for the extreme measures taken against Christianity at this date.

There was the predetermination against Christianity already shewn by Iyeyasu; there were the new avenues

* Rodriguez seems to have been to the Jesuit Mission in Japan in a smaller degree what Ricci was to that in China.

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of trade opened up by the arrival of the English and Dutch; there was the increased activity displayed by the missionaries at a time when Christianity was in a weak state, and lastly there was the influence of the Buddhist priesthood.

That this edict of expulsion issued by Iyéyasu was the effect of no sudden caprice on his part, is clear from the general view which we have of his whole policy, which was similar to that of his predecessor. His early tolerance of Christianity is susceptible of the same explanation as that shewn by Hidéyoshi. His mind was evidently made up and he was only biding his time.

It is also highly probable that the new facilities for trade offered by the advent of the Dutch and English may have had some influence upon the action of Iyeyasu. It is impossible that he can have been altogether blind to the fact that the teaching of Christianity had not been unattended with certain evils, dangerous, to say the least, to the tranquillity of the country, and it cannot have escaped his notice, that whereas the respective admissions of Portuguese and Spaniards had been followed by the introduction of Christian missionaries, who in numbers far exceeded the traders, the same feature was not a part of the policy of the two other nations whose proceedings had no connection whatsoever with religion. Possibly, too, reports may have reached his ears of the growing supremacy of the Dutch in the East, and have induced him to transfer his favour from the Portuguese and Spaniards to the new arrivals.

As regards the condition of Christianity at this time, the Jesuit accounts supply as with facts which shew that numerically speaking the Christian cause was never so strong as at this period. There were some two millions of converts whose spiritual concerns were administered by no fewer than 200 missionaries, three-fourths of whom were Jesuits. According to the "*Kirisutan Tokuki*" a native work, there were Christian Churches in every province of Kiushiu except Hiuga and Osumi, and also at Kiôto, Osaka, Sendai, Kanagawa and Kaga; and it was only in eight provinces of Japan that Christianity had gained no footing. And an increased activity in the operations of the missionaries is discernible about this time. The Dominicans in Satsuma, the Franciscans in Yedo, and the Jesuits in the Capital and Southern Provinces seem to have been vying with each other which should gain most converts; and the circuit made by Cerqueyva in which he visited all the Jesuit establishments throughout the country was probably not without effect in exciting fresh enthusiasm among the converts everywhere, which again would naturally draw attention to the progress of Christianity. But strong as the position of the Christians was numerically, we must not judge of the strength of their cause merely by the number of converts, or by the number of missionaries resident in Japan. If we consider the facts before us we find that Christianity lacked the best of all strength,—influence in the state. All its principal supporters amongst the aristocracy were either dead, had renounced their new faith, or were in exile; and here we have the real weakness of the Christian cause. Whilst therefore circumstances combined to draw attention to its progress, it was in a state which could ill resist any renewed activity of persecution which might be the result of the increased interest which it excited. Without influence at the Court and without influence in the country, beyond what slight influence the mass of common people scattered through various provinces, who were Christians, might be said to possess, Christianity presented itself assailable with impunity.

The last cause we have mentioned as being probably connected with the decisive measures adopted by Iyeyasu is the influence of the Buddhist priesthood. Japanese history mentions the great power attained by the priesthood prior to Nobunaga's administration. Although that power was broken by Nobunaga, Hidéyoshi did not inherit the former's animosity towards the priests, and Iyeyasu from the first came forward as their patron.

And again we must not lose sight of the fact that a deep-rooted suspicion of foreigners was ever present in the minds of the Japanese Government; a suspicion, which the course of events in China,—of which we may presume the Japanese were not altogether ignorant—the jealousy of the native priests, the control of their converts exercised by the missionaries which doubtless extended to secular matters, the connection of Christianity with trade, and the astounding progress made by it in the space of half a century,—all tended to confirm.

Enough has been said, we think, to show that we need not go so far as the intrigues, real or imaginary, of the English and Dutch, to look for causes for the renewed stimulus given at this date to the measures against Christianity.

In the following year (1614) the edict was carried into effect, and the missionaries, accompanied by the Japanese princes who had been in exile in Kaga, and a number of native Christians, were made to embark from Nagasaki.

Several missionaries remained concealed in the country, and in subsequent years not a few contrived to elude the vigilance of the authorities and to re-enter Japan. But they were all detected sooner or later, and suffered for their temerity by their deaths.

Persecution did not stop with the expulsion of the missionaries, nor at the death of Iyéyasu was any respite given to the native Christians. And this brings us to the closing scene of this history—the tragedy of Shimabara. In the autumn of 1637 the peasantry of a convert district in Hizen, driven past endurance by the fierce ferocity of the persecution, assembled to the number of 30,000, and fortifying the castle of Shimabara declared open defiance to the Government. Their opposition was soon overborne; troops were sent against them, and after a short but desperate resistance all the Christians were put to the sword. With the rising of Shimabara and its sanguinary suppression by the Government, the curtain falls on the early history of Christianity in Japan.

(To be continued.)

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A general meeting of the Society was held in the Tôkiô Dai Gaku on Saturday, 27th October, Dr. Murray, Vice-President, in the chair.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting held in Tôkiô, on 27th June, and those of the meeting held in Yokohama, 13th October, were taken as read.

In the absence of the Treasurer, the Recording Secretary read the report on the financial condition of the Society.

Treasurer's Report.

In the Annual Report for this year the balance to the credit of the Society is given as $342.33. At the time of the presentation of the report it was considered that nearly all the subscriptions that were forthcoming had been collected; but I expressed a hope—a hope, however, which I am afraid was regarded as rather visionary at the time—that a considerable sum could in addition be collected. I am now happy to state that I have been able to add $264.82 to the balance, making with some $15 that I am daily expecting, a total sum of over $633. All the subscriptions for this year that it is possible to obtain have, I think, now been collected; as well as some for 1876 and 1875 that I have been able to gather in.

The expenditure since the Annual Meeting has been $147.40, the principal items being for printing notices during the preceding twelve months, for lithographs and the purchase of Mr. Brunton's map for the Society's Library. Some $510 are now due for expenses incurred in the publication of the current number of the transactions and of Mr. Longford's paper, on payment of which the cash balance would show a small deficit of some $20. On the other hand, some twenty copies of the Transactions for this year have already been sold, so that this deficit is reduced to practically nought. Now there exist over 950 copies of the Transactions not due to Members and therefore available for sale, and judging from the announcement made by the Council in the last report that nearly all the copies of Volume II and Volume III, Part I, had already been sold, and that they would therefore be willing to buy back copies of these numbers so as to be able to make up complete sets, we may fairly expect that all the 950 copies will eventually be disposed of; so that the funds of the Society cannot be said to be at all at a low ebb, although there is no cash balance. Of the 950 mentioned above over 300 are already in

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the hands of our Agents in London, New York, Shanghai, and Yokohama, and 136 more have just left Japan, and I am sorry that the non-receipt of the accounts of the sales prevents my entering these sums in the cash account.

Compared with last year the funds may be considered to be in quite a flourishing state, first because our stock of Transactions for sale is considerably increased by the current numbers, secondly because we are not in debt as we were this time last year, although the cost of publishing during this year Volume V. Part 1 and Volume V. Part 2 has been nearly double the amount spent in any previous session for publication.

W. R. AYRTON,
Treasurer.

At the last Council Meeting it was resolved to recommend to the next General Meeting that an Entrance Fee of $5 be imposed upon future members. Prof. R. H. Smith read the following report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Council on the above subject.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed at the Meeting of the Asiatic Society held on the 13th instant to confer with the Council of the Society as to the desirability of charging an Entrance Fee to new members, has the honour to report that the following members of the Committee, Mr. Robert H. Smith, Mr. W. G. Dixon and Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, attended by invitation a meeting of the Council held at the British Legation on the 20th instant, and, having conferred with the Council upon the subject referred to them, unanimously resolved to recommend to the Society the adoption of a rule charging to new members an Entrance Fee of Five Dollars.

H. S. WILKINSON.
ROBERT H. SMITH.
WILLIAM GRAY DIXON.

23rd October, 1877.

The question was then put by the Chairman and unanimously carried.

Professor W. E. Ayrton then proposed in writing an amendment to Rule 5, having previously given notice to the Council, that in Rule 5, for the words "previous to the latter half of the year," the words "during the first nine months of the year," be substituted.

In accordance with the rule relating to such questions, Dr. Syle proposed, and Mr. Satow seconded, the appointment of Messrs. McClatchie, Dodds and Parson, as a Committee to confer with the Council on the subject. This was put by the Chairman and carried unanimously.

The election of the following gentlemen as new members was then announced:—Professor D. Kikuchi, Mr. T. W. Hellyer, Rev. C. T. Blanchet, Professor F. F. Jewett, Mr. Peyton Jaudon.

The Library Committee announced the receipt of the following books and periodicals:—

The Bhagavad Sita; Translation.
Russia in Asia. (In Russian)
Waifs and Strays from the Far East.
Journey through the Caucasus and the Interior of Persia.
Brunton's Map of Japan.
Bulletin de Géographie.
Bulletin d' Acclimatation.
Celestial Empire.
China Review.
Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.
Boletin de Madrid.
Monatsschrift für den Orient.
Proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society.—North China Branch.

Dr. Faulds in presenting a branch of a tree said: The branch which I now lay before the Society was on a tree in my own garden. It is studded with small somewhat cowry shaped whitish waxy bodies, tinted delicately with pink, and reminding one of the ice ornaments which are fixed on the edges of bride's cakes. They are sometimes found singly and at other times grouped, the larger ones being often squeezed tightly together as if by their gradual enlargement. They present indentations in which the pink hue is more marked. In all of them there is a well marked hook like portion composed of the same whitish material. This does not enlarge apparently, but is of the same size in the smallest ones as in the largest. On the surface attached to the wood there are generally four white lines, sometimes more, bending over from the outer surface and tending to converge to the centre of the attached portion. When the substance is removed, traces of these white lines are left on the wood The attached surface shews a brownish red central, oval portion, with delicate raised bands of the same colour, like the belly of certain aphides. The waxy material can be removed and leaves an oval brownish-red, cyst-like body, with a minute dark coloured stem shaped like a beak, containing a yellowish glaizy fluid with faint streaks of dull red. The white covering contains much water, which leaves a pinkish waxy substance on evaporation. This dissolves completely in turpentine, and forms a semi-transparent glycerine like substance with caustic potash. The wall of the capsule is tough, but crisp to the feel, loses its brown colour and assumes a faint lemon yellow but transparent appearance with acetic acid. It shows with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch miscroscopic power a series of parallel rows of papules which contain pores, from which the white waxy envelope seems to exude. From near some of these hairs spring. These elevated pores partly retain their colouring even with acetic acid. The contents are cells of all sizes, round or oval in shape, from which fact they don't seem to have been subjected to any pressure.

The largest of them by micrometric measurement are $\frac{1}{70}$ of a millimetre in diameter, but by far the greatest proproportion are not larger than facteria. These smallest ones are for the most part grouped together. Between the largest cells are groups of minute red coloured ones, forming in their arrangement a net like appearance, and in some parts these seem to be contained in delicate transparent vessels of irregular calibre.

My own conclusion is that the organism is the undeveloped female of an aphis of which I have as yet been unable to find any description. In Van Benedens quite recent work on animal parasities it is not mentioned. It has resemblances to the woolly aphis or American blight (A. lanigera; Eriosoma mali of Leach), from the pores of which exude a 'cotton-like wool' or cottony excretion. I have not seen the male, but believe it has been seen in Tôkiô. When found it will of course be winged.

The corresponding Secretary then announced the receipt of "An analysis of certain articles of Japanese food" by Mr. B. W. Dwars, which, on his motion. was taken as read, and recommended to be printed.

"A Review of the Introduction of Christianity in China and Japan" by Mr. J. H. Gubbins, was then read by the Secretary.

Professor Syle said that he would only add a few facts by way of supplement to the information contained in the paper. Père Verbiest had been required to superientend the casting of cannon; and it was laid upon the R. C. Missionaries to make a trigonometrical survey of the Empire, which they did. Mathew Ricci was eminent for his ability and success: it was claimed that, at his death, he left between 300 and 400 organized Churches in China. About 30 years ago might be seen at Shanghai, the raised terrace, surrounded by a handsome stone balustrade, which had been constructed for the purpose of making his astronomical observations. To assist in his mathematical calculations he took a promising youth from the Zie family and instructed him, leaving behind a mathematical book which is found in use at the present day. Young Zie was instructed in religion also, and became a zealous convert, composing an Apology for Christianity, which has been compared with that of Justin Martyr. He rose to the highest rank as a Mandarin, being made finally a *Tsen-Siang*, or Prime Minister. He retired in his old age to Shanghai, where his own influence, and that of his grand-daughter Candida, was such as to increase the number of converts; and permanency was given to the effect of their labors by the gift of their homestead to the missionaries. On that property has been built an extensive ecclesiastical establishment, now known as the *Ze-ka-wei*, where the meteorological observations were made which are found in the last volume of the Shanghai Asiatic Society. Prof. Syle also remarked that, in regard

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to the absence of any permanent impression made by the efforts of the R. C. Missionaries, it was to be observed that there were many benevolent institutions in Kiang Nan, the Province in which are found Shanghai, Sung-Kiang and Soochow; and no inquiries, continued through a number of years, had enabled him to trace their origin back farther than 200 years. There are Foundling Hospitals, Dispensaries, Poor-houses, Strangers' Homes; Funds for Bridge-building, Burials, Widows' Pensions, Life-saving, Fire extinction, etc., etc., and the Roman Catholics claim that these all arose in imitation of the Orphan Asylums, etc. which they had been the first to establish —a claim which there is nothing to discredit, as far as now known. There were certain phrases in the paper which Professor Syle did not admire, such as "the Buddhist *Church*," "the Buddhist *Clergy*, etc.,"—but these were partly matters of taste, for which the Society was not responsible, and which therefore need not occupy their time and attention.

Mr. Satow then made some observations upon the causes which led to the downfall of the Christian Mission in Japan, which want of space necessitates our keeping over until next week, when they will appear *in extenso*.

The Rev. J. Soper remarked that traces of the influence of the early fathers had been found in the neighbourhood of Nagasaki, where a number of adherents still existed amongst the humbler classes. This was proved by the retention of such words as Crucifix, Maria, Santa, Padre. This was accidentally discovered by observing a boy making the sign of the Cross, and on further enquiries being made, resulted in the discovery of the existence of such words as those above mentioned.

The Chairman, after proposing that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the author for his interesting paper, which was carried by acclamation, declared the meeting adjourned.

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq, Consul.

Saturday, October 27, 1877.

RATS ALI HASSAL *vs.* WILLIAM EIDMON.

This was a charge of assault.

Plaintiff stated that he was in the engine room of the steamship *Malacca* yesterday when he was directed by the 4th engineer to do some work. He refused to do so, and the 4th engineer told it to the 2nd engineer, defendant, who then struck plaintiff.

Defendant said that there was some noise in the engine-room yesterday, and he sent the 4th engineer to see what it was. The 4th engineer came back and complained of plaintiff, and when defendant remonstrated with plaintiff, the latter was impudent in his answer, which caused defendant to slap plaintiff's face.

The 4th engineer deposed that he had to report plaintiff to defendant for not doing as he was ordered to do, and as plaintiff was impertinent, the defendant gave him a slap.

His Honour cautioned defendant to be more patient in future.

Monday, October 29, 1877.

Arthur Bell, Nadal Dubin, Robert White, William Taylor, Robert Edmunds, and Ake Ridderhjelke, seamen belonging to the British barque *Naworth*, were charged with absence without leave.

On the 25th inst., the prisoners came ashore to lodge a complaint against the Captain, and have not been on board since.

The prisoners admitted the charge, and were sentenced to one week's imprisonment.

Joseph William Graham, master of the British barque *Clifton*, was charged by the shipping master, J. J. Enslie, with contravening section 149, par. 2 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and also contravening section 166 of the same Act.

J. J. Enslie, sworn, said: The articles of the *Clifton* do not set forth the number of men who are engaged as sailors; furthermore a copy of these articles has not been made accessible to the crew.

Defendant said that he knew of no law requiring the number of men engaged as sailors to be stated, and further that the articles had been handed to him by his consul at Antwerp, and he understood them to be in order. That was early in March or April. The Consul had handed the articles to him without comment. He had exposed no copy of the articles of agreement on board

Find £1 for failure to keep copy of agreement accessible to crew.

Tuesday, October 30, 1877.

J. M. Patterson, engineer of the *Massilia*, was charged with being drunk and assaulting a police officer.

Police constable Schultz deposed that a Japanese policeman came to the station for assistance. Witness went along and found the prisoner asleep in the road, and took him to the station.

Takahashi, a Japanese police officer, said that the prisoner had struck a Japanese and cut his head. He was arrested by Japanese policemen and bound, but at his request his hands were untied, and then he assaulted two or three of the police. He also drew a knife and struck one of the men on his cap.

Gonda, another policeman, said: At two o'clock this morning I went, in consequence of information received, to the house of a Japanese, whom I found with blood streaming from his head. I arrested the prisoner and took him to the Takashimacho police station. I reported the circumstance to Takahashi, who ordered the prisoner to be taken to the Yokohama police station. On his way thither, his hands were unloosened and he struck me, and from the cut on my cap I conclude that he had a knife. He then ran away and was pursued; he clutched me by the shoulder and tore my coat. Prisoner then went to sleep at the Tobe police station, and I reported the matter to the Sakaimachi police station.

Kuwada Yeishe said: This morning, between two and half-past two, the prisoner came in a jinrikisha and created a disturbance in my house. I interfered, and prisoner pushed me down stairs and hit me on the head. He came down after me, and assaulted me again. My face became covered with blood. The police were then sent for.

Prisoner said that he was first assaulted by the Japanese, and struck them in self defence. He denied having used a knife. He thought his word entitled to as much credit as that of a heathen Japanese.

Fined $5.00 and costs, or, in default, ten days' imprisonment.

Mr A. C. Dunn moved for a new trial of the lawsuit brought against him by Mr F. V. Dickins, and adjudged by this Court in favour of plaintiff on the 24th August last. In support of the motion, it was pleaded that the judgment was rendered in error, and also that the case had been heard without assessors.

Mr Dickins opposed the motion, and asked that the same be disallowed, with costs, on the plea that no written notice of the defendant's intention to move for a new trial had been given within the time appointed by the rules of this Court.

Both parties appeared personally in Court.

Judgment on the motion to be given on Thursday next, the 1st November.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. W. DENISON, Esq., Vice Consul-General.

Thursday, November 1, 1877.

F. V. DICKINS *vs.* A. C. DUNN.

(Adjourned from the 30th ultimo.)

On the motion made by defendant, Mr A. C. Dunn, for a new trial of the above case, His Honour to-day delivered the following

DECISION.

Judgment was rendered in this case by the Consul-General, sitting without assessors, on Aug. 24th, 1877. On the 1st September defendant filed a notice of his intention to move for a new trial, and on the 8th of the same month he filed the statement and affidavit, required by sec. 77 and 78 of the Consular Court Regulations. These papers were served on the plaintiff, and on the 27th September he filed a motion to the effect that the motion of the defendant be disallowed with costs for this reason: "No written notice of the defendant's intention to move for a new trial having been given within the time appointed by the rules of this Court, as that within which after rendition of the judgment in the said cause such written notice should have been given, and the requirements of rules 76, 77, and 78 thus and otherwise not having been complied with."

The only question at present before the Court is, whether the Court has the right to entertain a motion for a new trial, when said motion, or a notice of the intention to file such motion, is not filed within the time appointed by the Court Regulations.

"The Regulations for the Consular Courts of the U. S. of America in Japan" provide, sec. 78th: 'The party intending to move for a new trial shall give written notice of the same as follows: When the action has been tried by a Consul, sitting with assessors, within five days after the rendition of the judgment, and within two days after the judgment when tried by the Consul alone.'

So far as a new trial is concerned, therefore, the judgment became final and absolute upon the expiration of the time, within which the defendant's intention to move for a new trial should have been filed, and this Court is powerless to deprive the plaintiff of the right he has secured by the neglect or default of the defendant, and is equally powerless to relieve the defendant from the effect of the limitations above quoted.

The motion of the plaintiff is granted, and the motion of the defendant is disallowed with costs.

H. W. DENISON,
U. S. Vice Consul-General.

November 1st, 1877.

IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before H. PIERRET, Esq., Consul.

Messrs. A. GERARD and G. BLAKEWAY, Assessors.

Tuesday, October 30, 1877.

A PILLON *vs.* C. MICHEL.

Plaintiff, as a privileged creditor on the estate of "*Les Forges Francaises*," claimed from defendant as liquidator of the said

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estate the sum of $176.86, to wit house rent for the property No. 174, Settlement, during the month of January, 1877; $100.00, interest during six month, on the sum of $737.33, or $36.16, and further two months' rent, $30. He also claimed that the rent due to him for the four months February to June 1877, at the rate of $60.00 per month, ought not to suffer any deduction on account of fees to defendant as liquidator.

The parties appeared personally.

Defendant demanded that the claim be dismissed, as the estate was already liquidated, and plaintiff had not presented his present claim in due time.

Plaintiff said that when he had wanted to explain his present claim to defendant, the latter had ordered him out of the office. Mr Boudou could corroborate his evidence.

Defendant retorted that the reason why he ordered plaintiff out of the office was that plaintiff had said that, when defendant had to arrange money affairs, some of the money always stuck to his fingers He added that plaintiff had yesterday made him a proposition, through Mr Housenl, to arrange the matter by paying $40 00.

As the Court considered it requisite to take the evidence of Mr Boudou, the case was adjourned until 2 p.m.

The Court resumed its sitting at 2 p.m.

Jean Boudou, in reply to the Court, deposed that he remembers that he, one day, together with Mr Pillon, was in Mr Michel's office, and that witness there had stated to Mr Michel that the estate in liquidation was indebted to Mr Pillon in the sum of $100 on account of one month's house rent, and that Mr Michel had taken note of that observation.

Defendant denied this, and produced the instrument of liquidation dated 31st August, 1877, to which the signature of Mr Pillon is affixed.

Plaintiff produced a letter from defendant, dated the 20th September, 1877, in which the latter agreed that plaintiff, his signature to the above act notwithstanding, might attack the act of liquidation in open court, provided it be done within three months.

Defendant said, in reply to a question by the Court, that the reason why he gave that letter to plaintiff was that Mr Favre sent every day to him, defendant, to receive plaintiff's dividend, and in order to get rid of that bother he paid Mr Favre and gave plaintiff the above letter. With regard to the disputed house rent for two months, amounting to $10.00, he explained that after the liquidation was finished there remained a couple of machines, which, with the consent of Mr Boudou, were placed in a room belonging to Mr Pillon. As for the four months' house rent, February to June, at $60.00 per month, he produced plaintiff's receipts. Plaintiff had asked the Court to order that this money should not suffer any deduction on account of fees to the liquidator; but he would ask plaintiff whether he, when he built a house for other people, did not want to be paid for his trouble.

Judgment to be given on Saturday next, the 3rd November, at 10 a.m.

IN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. ZAPPE, Esq., Consul.

Saturday, October 27, 1877.

Nang, the Chinese cabin boy on board the German 3-masted schooner *Friedrich*, was charged with assaulting the Captain on board this morning.

The accused denied the charge; he said that he shipped in Hakodate a couple of months since in the *Friedrich*, and that he some days ago told the captain that he wanted to leave the ship, but that the Captain told told him to wait five or six days more. Last night he asked leave to go ashore but the Captain refused him leave. Consequently he had made up his mind not to work to-day, and as the Captain called him this morning at 4 o'clock to make a fire in the kitchen, he answered that he was not the cook. The Captain then came into his cabin and dragged him out by the hair. He did not strike the Captain, nor did the Captain strike him.

Captain Höyer, master of the *Friedrich*, said that he called the accused this morning at four o'clock and as the accused refused to get up, witness went into his cabin and dragged him out by the hair. When they had arrived on the deck accused struck witness on the forehead. Witness does not know with what instrument he was struck, but the mark is yet visible on his forehead and this morning it was bleeding. He produced a sword-stick found in the bed of the accused.

Berthelsen, second mate in the *Friedrich*, deposed that when he came on deck this morning he saw the captain bleeding from his forehead. He did not see what took place between the captain and the Chinaman.

His Honour observed that the proper way for a ship-master to treat a refusal of duty on the part of any person on board was not to drag the guilty person by the hair upon the deck but to make a complaint in the Consulate. As to the charge against the Chinaman for assault, it was not proven and the Chinaman must be acquitted.

Captain Hoyer said that he did not want the Chinaman on board any longer.

IN THE TOKIO SAIBANSHO.

Before YAMAMOTO MASAMI, *Hanji*.

Saturday, October 27, 1877.

YOKOHAMA SALVAGE AND DIVERS' COMPANY, *vs* SAYESHI TAICHI.

This was a claim for $300, forfeited bargain money, $270,90 for iron sold and $150 damages for alleged breach of contract, by which defendant had become purchaser of a certain quantity of old iron.

Mr M. C. Bonger, a partner in the suing firm, appeared for plaintiffs; Suzuki Shinsuke, a resident of Tôkiô, for defendant.

Mr Bonger stated that on the 4th November, 1876, the plaintiffs entered into a contract (which was produced) with defendant, by which they agreed to sell to the defendant all the old iron they had on hand at the rate of $23.10 per ton, that defendant paid them 100 *yen* bargain money and promised to take delivery within twenty days. Defendant took delivery of fifteen tons within the said term, and he then asked for a prolongation of the term for taking delivery. The term was accordingly prolonged for twenty days more on condition of defendant paying additional 200 *yen* bargain money. On the 14th December, 1876, defendant took delivery of 35 tons and asked for a respite of five days more, within which to take delivery of the remainder of the iron. On the 5th February, 1877, defendant again asked for a prolongation of 25 days, to which plaintiffs consented by a document, dated the 5th February, 1877. However, defendant did not take delivery within the above term, but on the 1st March, 1877, he sent his *banto*, Nakayama by name, to plaintiffs with word that he would take the iron away the next day, but he did not come according to promise, and plaintiffs then informed defendant that they had sent the machinery for hoisting the iron to Yokoska, and would be unable to deliver the iron to defendant until the said machinery had come back from Yokoska. As soon as it had returned, plaintiffs sent words to defendant on the 18th March to come and take delivery, but defendant never came. On the 28th March plaintiffs informed defendant that, if he did not take delivery of the iron, the 300 *yen* bargain money paid would be forfeited. On the 31st March defendant came and asked for still further respite. Plaintiffs then told defendant that the bargain money should not be forfeited if defendant would agree to take delivery from the 1st April, of all their iron. This defendant agreed to, but he only took away two large pieces of iron on the 2nd April, and on the next day he failed to make his appearance. Plaintiffs now demand that the 300 *yen* bargain money be declared forfeited according to the document dated 5th February, 1877, and that defendant be ordered to pay $270.90 for the two large pices of iron taken away by him on the 2nd April, and further $150.00 damages for the loss sustained by plaintiffs in consequence of defendant's breach of contract.

On behalf of the defendant it was admitted that he had entered into the contract, dated the 4th November, 1876, about purchasing iron from the plaintiffs, that he had paid 300 *yen* bargain money, and that he up till the 14th December, 1876, had taken delivery of 50 tons of iron In a document, dated the 16th December, 1876, the total amount of iron sold to defendant was estimated at 70 tons, and when the 50 tons, already taken delivery of, are therefrom deducted, there remain 20 tons. The defendant had only wanted to buy 50 tons of iron from the plaintiff, but owing to his ignorance of of foreign language he was not aware that the contract, dated the 4th November, 1876, stipulated that "all the iron" should be taken delivery of by him. In this manner he became compelled to take delivery of 20 tons more. When he, on the 5th February, 1877, made a contract with plaintiffs, by which he obtained prolongation of the term for taking delivery, plaintiffs promised to have the two large pieces of iron hoisted out of the water; but when defendant on the 27th February sent his *banto* Nakayama to take delivery of them, then plaintiffs informed the latter that they had sent their hoisting machine to Yokoska, and requested him to wait until the machine came back. To this defendant agreed, and on the 18th March plaintiffs sent him word to come and take delivery as the machine had returned from Yokoska, but the defendant replied that the state of the tide at present caused some inconvenience to the transport. On the 28th March plaintiffs informed defendant that his bargain money would be forfeited if he did not take delivery, in consequence of which defendant, on the 31st March, went to see plaintiffs He told them, that he had already on the 27th February sent a person to take delivery, who was prevented from doing so by the plaintiffs not being prepared to deliver, and that it was very unreasonable on their part now to declare the bargain money forfeited on account of a short delay on defendant's part, caused by a difficulty in effecting the transport. This the plaintiffs at last admitted. Defendant never entered into a verbal contract to take "all plaintiffs' iron," as stated by plaintiffs. A proposal was made by plaintiffs to defendant to take over the iron remaining on their hands, and calculated to weigh 29 tons; defendant replied that he would take it at the estimation of 25 tons, but as this did not meet with plaintiffs' approval no agreement was effected. On the 1st April Shinsuke went to plaintiffs' office, but found it closed on account of it being Sunday; he returned the next day and took delivery of the two large pieces of iron. He then wanted to buy some more of the remaining iron, but plaintiffs asked for payment for the two large pieces of iron, although defendant had already paid 300 *yen* bargain money on the purchase of 70 tons. Out of these 70 tons 50 had already been taken delivery of and if defendant should now pay extra for the two large pieces of iron, then there would only remain 11 tons that had not been taken delivery of, and the bargain money would be in excess of the price agreed upon. The defendant therefore replied that the price of the large pieces ought to be deducted from the bargain money, or else, the price of the two large pieces, *plus* the price of the remaining 11 tons, be deducted from the bargain money, the deficiency to be made good by the defendant. But the plaintiffs contended that the iron, of which defendant was to take delievery, was not only 11 tons, but all the iron which plaintiffs had on hand, furthermore used bad language, as if defendant had stolen the two large pieces of iron. While defendant was still trying to bring plaintiffs to reason, he was unexpectedly summoned at their request to appear before this Court To sum up, defendant has throughout the whole affair acted according to contract, and there is therefore not the slightest reason why his

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bargain money should be forfeited; defendant is prepared to take delivery of the remaining iron, whenever it pleases plaintiffs, on condition that the price be deducted from the bargain money, which will then still leave a surplus.

The Court delivered the following

JUDGMENT.

The plaintiffs state that the defendant made a verbal agreement to take delivery from the 1st April, 1877, of "all the iron" still remaining on plaintiffs' hands. Defendant, on the other hand, says that what he agreed to take delivery of from the 1st April was only the 20 tons left on his former contract. Every day's experience teaches us that nobody is careless in transacting business of great importance, and very particular in matters of small importance. If the plaintiffs really had, for the contract contained in the document dated the 16th December, 1876, and in virtue of which defendant was yet to take delivery of 20 tons of iron, substituted another, according to which defendant was to buy "all the iron" at a higher price, why did they not make a written contract? The plaintiffs say that they made a written contract with regard to the 20 tons, which was of small value, but only a verbal agreement with regard to "all the iron" remaining on their hands, which was of high value; however, for the above named reason, this statement is improbable and cannot be accepted. The defendant is therefore only bound to take delivery of 20 tons of iron.

The defendant having already taken delivery of a certain quantity out of the 20 tons, only 11 tons remained, and it was a breach of contract on defendant's part that he did not take delivery of these 11 tons, after the 2nd April, as had been verbally agreed upon on the 31st March. This latter agreemeent must be considered as having superseded that of the 5th February. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to damages for the loss sustained by them in consequence of the defendant not having taken delivery of the 11 tons, but there is no reason why the plaintiffs should also demand forfeit of the 300 *yen* bargain money and payment of the price of the two large pieces of iron.

For these reasons the plaintiffs' claim is hereby dismissed.

THE TOKIO SAIBANSHO.

27th Oct., 10th year Meiji.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, October 25th, 1877.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Despatches from Bucharest announce that the Roumanian troops have three times attacked the Gravitza Redoubt, but were unsuccessful.

Osman Pasha telegraphs that the Russian forces on the 19th October attacked the Turkish Right Wing East of Plevna, but were repulsed.

Russian troops have arrived before Kars and summoned the garrison to surrender.

Russian troops are marching towards Erzeroum.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A terrible colliery explosion has taken place at High Blantyre, four hundred men being in the mine at time of the explosion, all of whom it is feared have perished.

London, 19th October, 1877.

According to a Russian official despatch, on the 15th instant, a complete victory was gained over the Turks under Ahmed Muktar Pasha at Aladjadagh.

The Russians took 32 guns, many prisoners, including seven Pashas and immense quantity of war material.

Ahmed Muktar Pasha fled to Kars.

This news is mostly confirmed by an official Turkish despatch.

London, 14th October, 1877.

The only news to hand from the seat of war is that a flood has carried away the bridge over the Danube at Nikopoli.

The prisoners in the Ponge case [who were all sentenced to death] have been respited.

The General Elections in France have resulted in the election of 320 Republican, and 210 Conservative candidates.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

London, 26th Sept:—The Chartered Bank pays a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year.

London, 26th Sept.—Oriental Bank Corporation, £27. Chartered Bank, £23. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. £34.

London, 29th Sept.—On the 22nd instant, severely contested engagements took place between the forces under Ismail Pasha and General Tergukasow, which lasted nine hours. The result was indecisive, both sides maintaining their positions. The Russian loss was 300; the Turkish 45.

London, 1st October.—The Porte has refused to comply with the Russian request to transport timber across the Danube for the ostensible purpose of erecting hospitals.

There has been a seizure of arms in Transylvania, destined for the irruption of 4,000 men over the mountains to destroy the Jassy line of railway. General Klapka disavows any connection with the movement, which he deprecates.

Suleiman Pasha telegraphs that, owing to bombardment from three sides, Russian tenure of the positions in the Schipka Pass is critical.

The revenue for the quarter shows a decrease of £110,000.

A Russian official despatch states that on the 27th instant, Ismail Pasha unsuccessfully attacked Tergukasow and was defeated with very heavy loss. The Russian loss was only 171.

A despatch from Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha states that several Russian battalions from Ardahan, having crossed the Kars river, were attacked and completely defeated by him.

London, 3rd October.—Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, on the 1st instant, gained a complete victory over 10,000. The engagement lasted five hours, and the Russians were driven beyond the frontier with a loss of 400 men.

Osman Pasha telegraphs that the Russians are bombarding continuously to the eastward of Plevna.

A Russian official despatch states that the insurrection in the Caucasus is almost suppressed.

London, 3rd October.—Ahmed Mukhtar and Osman Pasha has been created Ghazis.

The Mansion House Famine Relief Fund amounts to £300,000.

A Russian reconnaisance of 6,000 men, made from Kustendji, withstood repeated charges from the enemy's cavalry; and approached near Bazardjik, which, however, they found strongly entrenched. They then returned.

A Russian official despatch states that a wide-spread insurrection has broken out in Daghestan and that the insurgents have been completely defeated and dispersed.

Several scientific bodies having made representations to the Privy Council respecting Dr. Hunter's researches, Lord Salisbury has sanctioned grants for similar observations to be made in England and for a daily solar photograph to be taken in India.

London, 4th October.—Reouff Pasha has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army in the Balkans, and Suleiman Pasha Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Danube, whilst Mehemed Pasha has been recalled.

London, 4th October.—A Turkish official despatch states that a great battle was proceeding near Alexandropol on the 2nd instant, which was apparently in favour of the Turks. The *Daily News* correspondent states that the Russian army under the Grand Duke Michael has made a general attack on Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, and carried the entrenchments, which are the key to his position. The further advance of the Russians, who bivouacked on the conquered positions, was however checked. The Russian loss was 1,500 men. Fighting recommenced on the following morning.

OBITUARY.—Major-General Louisada Barrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

London, 20th September.—According to trustworthy intelligence, the interview between Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy at Salzburg was a sequel to the late meeting between the Emperors of Austria and Germany at Ischl, to strengthen and complete the understanding between the three Emperors.

Mr. Fawcett, M.P., speaking at an Indian Famine meeting at Salisbury, deprecated a grant from the British Government, because it would, he said, weaken local energy. Economy, he said, urges retrenchment in the Indian army expenditure and the employment of the surplus on irrigation works. The Mansion House Relief Fund has reached £200,000.

Calcutta, 21st Sept.—An influential representative Famine Relief Meeting was held to-day at the Town Hall. Resolutions were passed favouring the object of appointing an influential representative committee to collect subscriptions and transmit the same wherever desirable. The

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Missionary Conference Committee have announced their intention to merge their funds. Mr. Wood, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is appointed Treasurer, and Messrs. J. Fergusson and Kristodas Pal are appointed Secretaries. General subscribers are invited.

London, 21st Sept.—The Russian Imperial guard are daily passed through Bucharest on their way to the front.

London, 22nd September.—Marshal MacMahon's manifesto has caused uneasiness. The Republicans are indignant and have issued a counter-manifesto.

Paris, 22nd September.—The result of M. Gambetta's second trial is a confirmation of the previous sentence. An official decree orders the elections of the new Chamber of Deputies to be held on the 14th October. Both houses of the French Legislature are convoked for the 7th November.

London, 22nd Sept.—According to unofficial Turkish accounts, the attack by Mehemed Pasha was on the Russian positions beyond Banikalom, where the Russians were strongly entrenched in the village of Tchairkens and along the river. No Turkish official account of the battle has yet been received. General Ignatieff is in disgrace with the Czar, and has gone to Kiev.

The Colonel of the 69th Foot has been appointed Colonel of the 15th Foot, vice Drought deceased. The Colonel of the 54th has been appointed Colonel of the 69th. Lord Mark Ker has been appointed Colonel of the 54th.

London, 24th Sept.—A Russian official despatch states that the Russian loss at the Schipka Pass on the 17th instant was 30 officers and 1,000 men. The fighting is described as desperate.

London, 24th Sept.—A Russian official despatch states that the Turks on the 21st resumed the bombardment of Fort Nicholas in Schipka Pass and afterwards made repeated and unsuccessful attempts to carry it by assault. The fighting is continuous. On the 19th instant at nightfall, Ismail Pasha attacked the position occupied by General Tergukasow (in Armenia), but was defeated with great loss. Reuter's special correspondent states that Tergukasow's positions have been almost turned by the Turkish force south of Igdyr and that supplies are failing the Russians, owing to the failure of crops in the province of Erivan. A Turkish official despatch states that a Turkish division acting as convoy to ammunition has arrived within two hours' march from Plevna. Fighting took place at Biela on the 21st instant, but the result was indecisive.

Paris, 24th Sept.—An electoral manifesto by the late M. Thiers has appeared, in which he lays great stress upon the maintenance and stability of Republican ideas and declares that the Republic governed by an anti-Republican *personnel* is intolerable.

London, 24th Sept.—The examination of the detectives in connection with the Turf frauds has ended in all the defendants being committed for trial. Bail has only been accepted in the cases of Clarke and Froggatt.

Simla, 24th Sept.—The Turkish Envoy was met at Bulkahak by the Amir's troops and courtiers in durbar. The khans and elders welcomed him and brought him into the city under a salute. Ample provisions and all necessaries were stored at every stage of the journey by the Amir's orders. Sirdar Zakaria Khan was appointed to superintend all arrangements for His Excellency the Envoy's comfort.

London, 26th Sept.—The Turkish troops have occupied a natural stronghold in Roumania, opposite Silistria. The total Russian and Roumanian loss before Plevna has been 27,000 men.

London, 27th Sept.—The Mansion House Madras Famine Relief Fund now amounts to £250,000

M. Gambetta's appeal comes on for hearing in November.

London, 27th Sept.—The jury have returned a verdict of wiful murder in the Penge case, with a strong recommendation to mercy as regards the women. All the prisoners have been sentenced to death.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Each gives three voyages to lasting fame;
Each on the chart leaves record of his name;
Yet in one point the close resemblance fails—
The Spaniard that, and this the Pole assails.

1. Painters and cheeses, doctors and degrees,
   Bastions and batteries, take whiche're you please.
2. Rival of Rome upon its bridge renowned,
   All trades must dance, and all the world go round.
3. This pretty town, what few great cities can,
   May safely boast, "We showed the world a man"!
4. Look for a dukedom of imperial date,
   Or Spanish palace, good as well as great.
5. Those who make sport with buried cities find
   This central spot exactly to their mind.

ANSWER TO LOGOGRIPH OF 27TH OCTOBER.

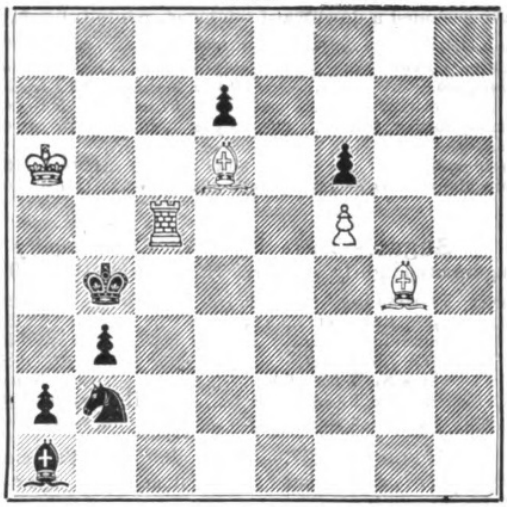
Bell - ell—cell—dell—fell—hell—Nell—Tell—well—yell.

Correct answers received from A.B., and Fujiyama.

PROBLEM,

by W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF MR. EDNEY'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—Q. to Q.'s 5th.	1.—P. takes Q.
2.—R. to Q.'s 8th., check.	2.—B. to K. B.'s sq.
3.—B. to K. R.'s 6th.	3.—Anything.
4.—R. takes B. and mates.	

Correct answers received from W.H.S., and W.B.M., Tôkiô; Q., and C.B., Yokohama.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—During the last fortnight the market has been very quiet, and quotations are mostly nominal. Of *Yarns* only 16/24 low and medium spinnings continue in moderate demand. *Shirtings* are quite unsaleable and prices declining. Other articles are neglected, and hardly any business is reported.

Grey Shirtings:—							
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.40 to $1.75	White Shirtings:—		
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.80 to 2.20	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce. 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs. 4 to 8¼ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.57½ to 2.27½	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb. 0.65 to 0.80
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.00 to 2.50	Black Velvets		7.25 to 8.25
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1.60	English Drills 14/15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in. 2.40 to 2.65
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25	Taffachelass	12 yds,	48 in. 1.80 to 2.25

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul...	$28 25 to 31.75	No. 38 to 42 ...per picul... $36.00 to 40.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$32 75 to 34.75	Reverse Twist 16-24 ,, —

Woollens.—The dullness reported in our last has prevailed throughout this week, and prices have assumed a downward tendency, while transactions have been insignificant in the extreme.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5 60 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de Laine	...30 yds. 30 in.... 0.25 to 0.28½
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25 to 5.50	Multicolored ,,	...30 yds. 30 in... 0.28 to 0.37½
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	3.75 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	.. 48 in. to 52 in... 0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0 25 to 0.32	Presidents	...54 in. to 56 in... 0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots	...54 in. to 56 in... 0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	—	Union	.. 54 in. to 56 in... 0.60 to 0.80
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	...12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs... per lb ... 0.40 to 0.45
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.16½ to 0.18		

Sugar.—There has been more enquiry for Brown Sugars, for which the market is firm, but White Sugars are slightly weaker. Stocks consist of 50,000 bags.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	...(nom.)...	per picul...	$4.65	China No. 4 Kook-fah	... ... per picul... $6.90 to $7.20
,, in basket	... ,, ...	,, ...	$4.50	,, No. 5 Kong-fun	... ... ,, ...$6.20 to $6.60
Taiwanfoo in bag	... ...	,, ...	$4.55	,, No. 6 E-pak	... ... ,, ...$5.20 to $5.70
do. in basket	... ...	,, ...	$4.30	Swatow Brown	... ... ,, ... None.
China No 1 Ping-fah	... ...	,, ...	None	Daitong	... ... ,, ... $3.90
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	...	,, ...	$7.90 to $8.10	Japan Rice	... ... ,, ...$1.80 to $2.30
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	... ...	,, ...	$7.40 to $7.70	Kerosene Oil, nominal	... ... ,, ...$3.40 to $3.50

Kerosene Oil.—In the almost total absence of stock, the market has assumed a much firmer tone since the Japanese settlement of October accounts. Quotations are $3.40 to $3.50 for cargo on the spot, and $3.20 to $3.30 "to arrive."

EXPORTS.

Silk.—We yesterday published the following for the American Mail:—

During the rather long period which has intervened since our last report, a very important business has been done. For about ten days the quotations given in our last issue were well kept up, there having even been, at one time, a tendency towards higher rates. Unfavourable advices from Europe, however, have since caused heavy rejections to be made, and arrivals having been very large, native dealers are now ready sellers at the prices noted below. At the close very fair purchases are being effected, but the demand seems to be almost exclusively for the Continent and America, and it looks as if English buyers were awaiting further reductions in order to operate, as they are, at present, to some extent holding aloof. The fall in prices for Hanks is about $40 to $50 per picul. Oshius have not undergone much change, and the demand for this description of Silk has been limited.

Settlements are 2,350 bales of Hanks, 450 bales of Oshius and 75 bales of Filatures, making a total of 2,875 bales. Arrivals amount to 5,350 bales and stocks are increased to 3,100 bales. The total export since 1st of July to date is 8,747 bales, against 15,358 bales for same period last year.

		In London at 4s. 0½d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.10 per kilo.*
Hanks,—Superior	$570 to 580	20/8 to 21/	57.00 to 58.00
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$550 to 560	19/11 to 20/3	55.00 to 56.00
,, Good No. 2	$520 to 540	18/11 to 19/7	53.00 to 54.00
,, Good all round No. 2½	$490 to 510	17/11 to 18/8	50.00 to 52 00
,, Medium No. 3	$470 to 480	17/3 to 17/7	48 00 to 49 00
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$440 to 460	16/3 to 16/11	45.00 to 46.00
Oshius,—Extra	—	—	—
,, Best	Nominal. $550 to 560	19/11 to 20/3	55.00 to 56.00
,, Good	$500 to 530	18/3 to 19/3	51.00 to 52 00
,, Medium			
Hamatski.—Good to Best	$450 to 470	16/7 to 17/3	46 00 to 47.00
,, Common to Medium	$130 to 440	15/11 to 16/3	44.00 to 45.00
Kakeda,—Extra	$600 to 620	21/8 to 22/3	60.00 to 62 00
,, Best	$560 to 580	20/3 to 21/	56.00 to 58.00
,, Good	$530 to 550	19/3 to 19/11	54.00 to 55.00
Filatures	$620 to 750	22/3 to 26/8	62 00 to 74 00

Silk-worm's Eggs.—Arrivals are about 1,600,000 cards and sales amount to 600,000 cards. Prices have gradually fallen, and close at 20 to 30 cents for good sorts. A large quantity of medium and inferior descriptions have been withdrawn from the market and will probably be destroyed, but notwithstanding this, there will still remain on hand half a million of cards for which no purchasers can be found, as it is expected that the last of the *graineurs* will have left by this opportunity and the next French mail.

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Tea.—Business during the closing week has been fairly steady, settlements amounting to 2,500 piculs, while native holders seem more willing to meet buyers' views, especially in the better grades.

Supplies continue on a moderate scale, and stocks in Yokohama amount in all to some 6,000 piculs.

The *Cremona* had despatch for New York yesterday morning, leaving the *Willard Mudgett* to follow on the berth for the same destination.

Common	$10.00 to $11.00	Fine	$22 00 to $25.00
Good Common	$12.00 to $15.00	Finest	$27.00 to $32.00
Medium	$16.00 to $17.00	Choice	$34.00 nominal
Good Medium	$18.00 to $21.00	Choicest	—

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have fluctuated slightly throughout the week, closing rather easy at quotations.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11⅞d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	73
„ Bank Bills on demand	3s. 10⅞d.	„ Private 10 days sight	73½
„ Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0⅛d. to ⅜	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	94
On Paris—Bank Sight	4.87½	„ 30 days sight Private	96
Bank 6 months' sight	5.00	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand ...	94½
„ Private 6 mo. sight	5.10	„ 30 days sight Private	96½
On Hongkong—Bank sight	⅛ % dis.	Kinsats	417
„ Private 10 days' sight	1 „	Gold Yen	391

Shipping Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais*, from Hongkong.—Miss Smith, Messrs Cullen, Mourier, and Amano.

Per Steam-ship *Benarty* for Kobe:—Messrs. J. Goddard, E. de San, J. Winkeler, Gronewort, Nishino-miya, and Sando.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca*, for Hongkong.—Professor Vanek, Messrs. Vanek, Jr., and Wran; and 10 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Messrs. H. Oishi and S. Muramats; and 4 Chinese on deck.

Per Steam-ship *City of Peking*, from Hongkong for Yokohama.—Mr. C. D. Harman and wife; and 2 European in the steerage. For San Francisco: Rev. J. B. Frazer and 4 children, Rev. J. C. Nione, wife, and 2 children, Mrs. Preston and 5 children, and Rev. Mr. Hartwells and 3 children; Mrs. Sarah Bennet, Mr. John McNulty, and 284 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. Lex, Mr. and Mrs. Mori, Mrs. Edward Lex, Yamada, Murata, Midzuhara, Murakami, Aoki, Miyaki, Iye, Kushi, Kodzuki, Usui, Sugiyama, Nakakani, Kagai, Morioka, Yokura, Dousdebes, Cameron, Kushi Takara, Davidson, H. Gribble, and H. Kniffler.

Per *Saikio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—For San Francisco: Messrs. G. D. Emmons, U.S.N., J. M. Kelly, and J. F. Kelly; Daniel Moursey in the steerage. For Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Goddard and 5 children, Messrs. Morris, Little, Stephens, Lewis, Walsh, Dury, Favre Brandt, Broeschen, Braess, Abell, Knobloch, Johnson, and 51 Japanese (including Lieutenant-General Tani and staff); 1 European, 4 Malay sailors, 454 Japanese, 1 Chinese, and 3 servants in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais*, from Hongkong:—

Sugar	1,991 paks.
General	2,792 „
Total	4,783 „

Per Steam-ship *Malacca*, for Hongkong.—

Silk for England	391 bales.
France	165 „
Italy	119 „
Total	675 bales.
Silk-worms' Eggs	9 cases.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda* from Hongkong:—

Sugar	6,124 pkgs.
General	2,960 „
Ex *Zambesi*	245 „
Total	9,329 pkgs.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$5,000.00
„	*yen* 6,638.50

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$31,465,38
„	*Yen* 11,654.00

REPORTS.

The *City of Peking* reports:—Left Hongkong on the 24th instant at 12 m.; experienced strong N.E. monsoon in Formosa Channel; thence smooth sea and light breezes to port.

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THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
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THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct. 28	Tanais	De la M'celle	French str.	1735	Hongkong	Oct. 21	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 28	Messenger	Gilkey	American ship	1027	Hakodate	,, 24	General	Japanese
,, 30	Sunda	Reeves	British str.	1704	Hongkong	,, 23	Mails, &c.	P. & O Co.
,, 31	City of Peking	Tanner	American str.	5079	Hongkong	,, 24	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 31	Akitsushima Maru	Ward	Japanese str.	1246	Kobe	,, 30	General	M. B. Co.
Nov. 1	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & ports	,, 24	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct. 27	Benarty	Potter	British str.	1120	Kobe	General	H. Ahrens & Co.
,, 28	Christine	Weldfang	German bq.	540	Hakodate	Ballast	H. Grauert
,, 29	Kedar	Johnson	British barque	532	Puget Sound	Ballast	Captain
,, 29	La Clocheterie	Capt. Reynier	Fr. corvette	1990	Cruise	— —	— —
,, 30	Malacca	Smith	British str.	1709	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
,, 31	Clifton	Graham	British barque	357	San Francisco	Tea	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 31	Friedrich	Höyer	Ger m 3-m schr.	295	Hakodate	Ballast	H. Grauert
,, 31	Doris Brodersen	Nielsen	Danish ship	647	Hongkong	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 31	Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
Nov. 2	Cremona	Gove	American bq.	608	New York	Tea	Smith, Baker & Co.
,, 2	Almatia	Blanchard	Am. schooner	235	Nagasaki	Ballast	Captain

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
City of Peking	Tanner	American str.	5079	Hongkong	Oct. 31	P M. S. S. Co.	San Francisco
Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese steamer	1146	Shanghai & ports	Oct. 31	M. B. Co.	Shanghai
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1704	Hongkong	Oct. 30	P. & O Co.	
Thabor	Pendered	Japanese steamer	600	Kobe	Oct. 9	Lighthouse Department.	
Tibre	De Girard	French steamer	1726	Hongkong	Oct. 10	M. M. Co.	
Tanais	De la M,celle	French steamer	1735	Hongkong	Oct. 28	M M. Co.	Hongkong
SAILING SHIPS.							
Annie W. Weston	Winsor	American barque	740	Put back with cargo	Oct. 19	Ed. Fischer & Co.	
Auguste Reimers	Hagenberg	German schooner	208	Takao [damage	Oct. 22	H. Grauert	
Beatrice	Jordan	British schooner	96	Kurile Islands	Sept. 19	H. Cook	
G. W. Wapius	Diedriechsen	German ship	738	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Oct. 16	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Julia A. Brown	Nickerson	Am. 3/m. schr.	543	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Oct. 23	Cornes & Co.	
Kingdom of Sweden	Smith	British barque	787	London	Oct. 20	Gilchöw & Co.	
Lotte	Haskerl	Germ. schooner	25	Kurile Islands	Obt. 26	Captain	
Mary Jane	Brinemeier	Am. brigantine	235	Kobe	Aug. 20	E. C. Kirby & Co.	
Messenger	Gilkey	American ship	1027	Hakodate	Oct. 28	Japanese	
Naworth	Williams	British barque	350	Antwerp	Oct. 23	E. Moulron	
Otsego	Cook	Am. schooner	52	Kurile Islands	July 19	H. Cook	
Parmenio	Abbott	British barque	369	Sydney, N.S.W.	Sept. 7	Order	
Reindeer	— —	British schooner	—	Nagasaki	—	F. D. Walker	
Tori	Williams	British schooner	52	Kurile Islands	Oct. 21	Captain	
Willard Mudgett	Dickie	American barque	875	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Oct. 13	Walsh, Hall & Co.	New York

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	Commander.
GERMAN—Nautilus	4	600	Gunboat	Captain Valnis
,, Elisabeth	22	2150	Frigate	Captain Von Wickede
RUSSIAN—Haydamak	7	1000	Corvette	Captain Tirtoff
,, Boyan	8	2000	Corvette (Flag ship of Rear Admiral Pousino)	Captain Boyle
,, Vsadnick	8	1069	Corvette	Captain Novoselsky
AMERICAN—Tennessee	23	4220	U.S. frigate (Flagship of Rear Adm. Patterson)	Captain Young
,, Monocacy	6	1370	Gun-boat	Captain J. P. Fyffe
BRITISH—Kestrel	4	562	Gun-vessel	Commander Theobald

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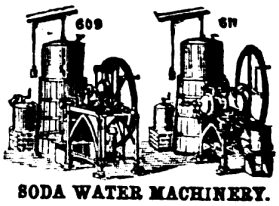
Yokohama, April 25, 1874. tf.



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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 42.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person bv whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 5th instant, at No. 97, Bluff, the wife of EDWIN WHEELER, M.D., of a son.

DIED.

On the 5th instant, at the Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus, Yokohama, SISTER ST. DONATIEN, age 31 years.

Notes of the Week.

The British Minister, Sir Harry Parkes, and party have returned safely from their trip to the north, arriving in Tôkiô on Wednesday evening after a somewhat severe journey. From Hakodate a trip was made to Sapporo, the capital of Yesso, and H. M. S. *Modeste* with the party on board then proceeded to Niigata, remaining for eight days off that port, during the whole of which time it blew too hard to allow any communication to be made with the shore. During most of the bad weather the vessel took shelter at the island of Sado, trying two of the anchorages. When at last a landing was effected at Niigata, the return journey to Tôkiô, occupying eight days, was made overland.

A private telegram from Europe, dated Friday, the 9th instant, and received in Tôkiô to-day, states that the Turkish forces in Asia Minor have been defeated at Kars and Erzeroum and have fled to Trebizonde.

It cannot denied that the unfortunate quarrel among our racing men has had a dispiriting effect on the meeting of the Yokohama Race Club just concluded. More lovely weather could not be imagined than that we enjoyed during the three days the meeting occupied, so that on this score there was every inducement to pay a visit to the very pretty course the community possesses. But the public is rightly enough getting tired of this trumpery squabble, and if the racing men themselves will not resolutely set their faces against its further continuance, it were better that the public should refrain altogether from attending the race meetings, and so bring the obstinate few to their senses. Owing to this division there was a great falling off in the entries, but there was neverthless some good racing, and the result was not always the certainty which had been predicted. *Braemer* retains his laurels as an unbeaten pony, but it should be remembered that he never met *Bonny Doon*, a pony Mr. John Peel may well be proud of. It is true that *Hoolet*, on the third day in the Merchant's Cup, reversed the beating he received from *Bonny Doon* on the 1st day, but it was clear that through some error in management *Bonny Doon* went to the post on the third day in very unfit condition for racing, in addition to having to carry top weight. The greatest novelty, however, which this meeting presented, was the advent on the course of *Ichi Roku*, a pony raised at the Government breeding establishment at Nambu. The pony is a gelding aged 5 years and 4 months, his sire having been a pure Arab, one of those presented by the late Emperor Napoleon to the last Shôgun, and his dam a native Nambu pony. He shows points of vast improvement on the ordinary native breed, and promises well for the cross generally if care in selection of good dams can only be secured. But here the difficulty lies. It is well known that many of these half breeds exist in the country, which ought to be good ponies, but through want of judgment and care in selecting suitable dams, too many of them are weedy, useless animals, altogether unworthy of the time and trouble taken in rearing them. *Ichi Roku's* appearance and performances demonstrate how much judicious selection might do, and if this were exercised we might, in a few years,—that is supposing the present split in the racing community does not cause the sport to collapse entirely—see a good field of half breeds appear on the course. It becomes now a question for consideration whether such ponies should be allowed to compete on even terms with ordinary Japan ponies, and is one which the future committees of the Racing Club or Clubs will have to deal with. Apart from this novelty, the very excellent and unprecedented time in which the mile was run on the first day, will specially mark the 1877 Autumn Meeting of the Y. R. C, when *Bonny Doon* met *Hoolet*, contending for the Britannia Cup, and an extremely fast race ensued. The first quarter was done in 31 secs., the half mile in 63½ secs., the five furlongs in a 1 min., 19½ secs., the three quarters in 1 min., 37 secs., and the mile completed in the splendid time of 2 min., 10 secs. Good time was made in other events, among which we may particularize the Cathay Cup on the first day, when *Grey Friar* did the half mile in 61 seconds; the Visitors Cup on the second day for three-quarters of a mile, which *Bonny Doon* won in an easy canter in 1 min., 38 secs.; the Merchants' Cup on the third day for one mile and a quarter, when *Hoolet* carrying 11st. 4lbs., beat *Bonny Doon* carrying 11sts. 10lbs. in 2 min., 43½ seconds, and finally in the Sayonara Stakes on the same day, when *Braemer* carrying 11st. 9lbs. did the distance once round (slightly over a mile) in 2 min., 15 secs. All these show very good going, when it is taken into consideration that our course is a succession of hills and dales, and that for any race over three quarters of a mile one hill has to be breasted sufficiently steep to appal the stoutest pony. Of the riders Mr. Marlborough has again been most

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fortunate, scoring no less than eleven wins out of twenty-four events, being followed by Mr. Osborn with six. Strange to say the handicapping gave general satisfaction, and the result of the races showed the judgment which had been exercised in fixing the weights.

The Amateur Athletic Association propose to hold their meeting at their Ground on the Rifle Range on Tuesday next, the 13th instant. The first race is set down for 12.30 p.m., and it has been arranged that the first heats of certain races and the more unimportant events will take place early in the afternoon, so that those who are unable to attend at the commencement will not be deprived of the principal interest of the meeting. The first heat of the Boy's Race is arranged for 1.15, so youngsters who intend to compete should take care to be punctual. We are glad to say that the entries are well filled, and can congratulate the Association on the prospect of a very successful and interesting meeting.

We unfortunate exiles in Yokohama—that is to say exiled from the world of music and art and all its satisfying delights—are somewhat in the position of the Princess who by means of a magic toy could tell what any one in the Kingdom was having for dinner, but if we recollect right did not partake of any of the dainty dishes which were revealed to her curiosity. She was doubtless, however, enabled if so inclined, to gratify her palate with the best of foods prepared by her royal father's French cook, and have many a cate and junket rare set before her whenever she had a mind to partake thereof. By the magic of the foreign press we too can see, whenever we wish, with what delicious art food the world at large is refreshing itself—for all good music and great art does refresh and sustain both mentally and physically. But here alas our position differs from that of the Princess in the fairy tale. We have no source whence we can derive the nourishment which our hearts are crying out for. Tantalus-like we are chained fast to a wearisome round of daily tasks and petty social duties, unable to touch or taste of the delights for which our souls crave. And after all what a healthy appetite it is which demands that our artsitic longings should to some extent be gratified. It is to the utter absence of this, to most people, necessary food of the soul that we can trace much of the gloom that afflicts at intervals all of us whose dwelling fate has fixed in the nethermost parts of the earth. If our minds had proper relaxation, how much of the despondency, the discontent, the weariness, the selfishness, which overhang our life like a black pall, would disappear, and we should be able to appreciate at their proper value the many comforts by which our life in the East is surrounded. Especially do we refer to the absence of music. The works of the poet and the scholar can be enjoyed here almost as well as in the great art centres, provided one has the patience to wait his turn at the library. Even what is being done in painting can to a certain extent be appreciated, for engravings and descriptions such as are contained in the various art journals do much to keep us familiarized with the works of the great men of the day. But of music no echo reaches us. To read of what is being done in the musical world, of the exquisite productions and the excellence of performance, is to sit at a Barmecide feast, and to know that the appetite must remain ungratified. If only these islands, like Caliban's isle, were "full of noises, "sounds and sweet airs that give delight and hurt not,"—one of the great wants which distresses most of us, would no longer exist. How keen is that want, is shown by the endeavour occasionally made by some of us to supply it, in however small a degree, by feeble amateur efforts, which take the weakest forms, all equally unsatisfactory, and which are certainly only tolerated on the same principle that sometimes in the country we eat Japanese food because we can get nothing else. When therefore we are unexpectedly provided with such an entertainment as that given by the members of the German Club on Tuesday last, we may be pardoned if we here refer to it, although it was of a strictly private nature, and in the name of those who were present express our gratitude both to those who provided it, and to certain of those whose rare artistic skill contributed so largely to its success. It is surely a great gift to have but to open the mouth or lift the hand in order to give the keenest and most refined pleasure to the listeners, and when these gifts are as graciously bestowed as on the occasion in question, it is hard to express gratitude without intruding on that privacy which it is the privilege of the givers to retain. Criticism would be entirely out of place on such an occasion, even were it called for. When artists condescend, amateur critics must be silent. But those who afforded such keen delight the other evening will not be displeased to learn that the generous display of their talents has afforded to many enjoyment to which they have long been strangers, and that perhaps some day we may be again emboldened to become petitioners for pleasures which we feel sure it is a pleasure to give.

We have received, just as we are going to press, a copy of the Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Imperial Mint at Osaka, for the year ending 30th of 6th month of 10th year of Meiji (30th June, 1877).

The amount of Gold of Standard fineness imported into the Mint during the year is	57,254	Ounces Troy.
The amount of Gold Bullion for same period	53,627	,, ,,
The amount of Silver of Standard fineness	4,734,130	,, ,,
The amount of Silver Bullion	4,385,652	,, ,,

The total number of coins struck is as follows.

	Number.	*Value.*
Gold Yen, various denominations	214,228.	1,066,714.00
Silver coins ,, ,,	29,185,676.	5,717,954.05
Copper ,, ,, ,,	85,136,117.	1,106,175.64
Total	114,536,021.	7,890,843.69

The largest yield of dollars in any one month was over 700,000

We call attention to a translation from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* on the subject of the production and export of Silkworms' Egg cards. While the writer seems to recognise the impropriety and undesirability from an economical point of view of Government interference in the business, he urges that it would be a good thing if the Government would assume entire control of the trade. We should think it has already had sufficient experience that speculation, even in Government hands, cannot be made with certainty profitable, but is subject to the laws of supply and demand, and also to those common sense laws which guide the business operations of humble merchants. A trading Government risks both loss of money and, what is of greater consequence, loss of dignity.

The latest advices from America state that there are hopeful signs that the dullness which has so long overshadowed trade in the United States is at length passing away, and that a revival of business may be confidently looked for. The prices realized by the farmers and planters for last year's productions were so good, and the promise of the crops for the present year is so bright, that money is commencing to circulate more freely, while the improved state of political feeling throughout the country is reestablishing confidence and promoting a more healthy business feeling. The Southern trade has so rapidly improved that the steamboat companies have had difficulty in meeting the demands for freight, a truly encouraging sign, when until recently it was impossible to find work for the vessels. Such activity has not been known since 1873. On the great railway lines there is marked increase of business, and the effects of a general revival of activity appear to be felt in all branches of trade. This is to a large extent fostered by the confidence felt in the administration of President Hayes. The country is no longer disturbed by political strife, and the present outlook seems to be more hopeful than for many years past. According to the grain reports in the San Francisco papers, the wheat crop in Europe is very greatly below the average. In some of the districts of England the harvest is the worst that has been known for years, there being a great number of farmers the yield of whose crops will not suffice to pay their rents. The French harvest is also considerably deficient, while the Russian harvest, which

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at one time promised well, turns out very disappointing both in quantity and quality. These deficiences, aided by the war in Europe, must make an opportunity of which America will reap the advantage. It is not therefore without reason that merchants in the United States look forward to an improved condition of trade, and to a release from that dismal state of stagnation which has prevailed so long.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* contains a report to the effect that the Government has given permission to the farmers to pay their taxes in kind, calculating the average price of rice for the past six months. We trust that this report is founded on fact and that it is the intention of the Government to amend one of the most rash of its measures, and thus redress a popular grievance which should never have existed.

From one of the San Francisco papers we learn that the German corvette *Elizabeth* has been ordered to Nicaragua, to support a claim for satisfaction on behalf of German subjects who were recently maltreated there.

The Pioneer Savings Bank of San Francisco has failed, and its manager J. C. Duncan and his son-in-law have fled to parts unknown. It is said that investigations disclose forgeries on the part of the management to the extent of $800,000. The number of depositors is over two thousand and their loss amounts to a million dollars. No trace of the rogues has been discovered. Other cities, also, have had a recent experience of fraudulent banking, and much suffering is caused by the failures of several institutions conducted on a similar plan to the Pioneer Savings Bank.

A letter from a valued correspondent appears to-day, in our columns on the subject of Professor Morse's discovery of a pre-adamic shell-heap at Omori, in which the writer complains that the paper is not made public with the rest of the Asiatic Society's proceedings. We must inform our correspondent that the lecture was not written out by Professor Morse, owing to want of time, but was delivered from notes only. Professor Morse intends writing it out in full on his voyage to San Francisco when it will take its place with the rest of the Asiatic Society's papers. We are not in a position to enter into a discussion of the value of this discovery, but have no doubt Professor Morse has ample evidence to bear out his assertions as to the antiquity of the remains. At the same time we cannot refain from remarking that a few days since in a cutting on the Zenkojikaido, a deposit of shells at some distance from the surface was observed by a foreign tourist, which had a remarkable resemblance to an old "Kitchen midden," but which from the depth below the surface must have been formed many ages ago.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun* we take the following particulars of the confession of Ikebe Kichijuro, who was the Commander-in-chief of the *samurai* of Higo during the late war in the south. It will be seen that the fatal delay before Kumamoto was to a great extent caused by the distrust felt by the Higo men for the Satsuma people, who have hitherto always used the former as a catspaw in any undertaking in which they have joined issue. It is indeed strange that Higo should have been induced in the present instance to join Satsuma in view of the many occasions on which they have been duped, and the consequent strong feeling of enmity that existed between the clans. The hatred of the present Government seems, however, to have been stronger than the feeling against the rival clan. At the same time the jealousies and want of concerted action between the leaders have evidently had much to do with the failure of the Southern cause.

I was brooding over the condition of Japan. The Government had, after the restoration, abolished the customs of the past, and adopted other and better in their place, and I had cherished the hope that the power of the Empire would shine throughout the world. Contrary to my expectation, however, the nation seemed to forget the meaning of shame or disgrace, and day by day corruption increased. This state of things at last became unendurable. The four classes were brought to misery and the people in their reckless adoption of foreign ideas clamoured for people's rights or for a republican form of Government, and the evils thus committed have became innumerable. The spirit of piety and obedience to parents and masters, taught by the Gods who founded our Empire has died. The foreign barbarians, though they may commit crimes in our country cannot be punished by its laws. In consequence of this they treat us with contempt, and this I will now prove.

There is the Saghalien question. The Kuriles have ever been admitted to be a portion of this Empire. The Government says that one has been exchanged for the other, but it is no such thing. The foreigners have taken Saghalien from us. All this arises from mismanagement of the administration, and should such a condition of things be permitted to continue, the Imperial dynasty which has lasted for ten thousand years, unparallelled in the world, would be endangered. We are being subjected to dishonour such as has never before fallen upon us, and yet we are powerless to prevent it.

All this has caused me the greatest anxiety, and I at one time made out the draft of a memorial. But when I remembered how the Government had rejected the petition of such a man as Shimadzu (Saburo) Hisamitsu, it seemed that a man like myself might memorialize a hundred thousand times, and never meet with any attention. I therefore decided that it would be useless to present my petition. I was of opinion that all this misgovernment was the fault of two or three individuals who used their influence to render void the wisdom of the Emperor, and believed that the only way in which a change could be wrought and the virtues of the Emperor made known was by destroying such officials. About the middle of February last a plot, laid by the Government to assassinate Saigo Takamori, Kirino Toshiaki, and Shinohara Kunitoshi being discovered, Saigo and others at the head of a large force endeavoured to make their way to the capital to inquire into the cause of the Government acting in this manner. I believed that this plot was orignated by certain evil officials and decided that they must be destroyed, and this I fully believed would be successfully accomplished by Saigo. But I considered that should I remain inactive, I should be unable to say a word in protest should he act in a reckless and despotic manner after having attained his object. I was not aware of the entire intentions of Saigo, but as we agreed in our opinions as far as the destruction of the officials was concerned, I united my forces with his in order that my object might be attained of acting as a check on Saigo in case his success might lead him to adopt any arbitrary measures. In any case it afforded me an opportunity to rise and endeavour to achieve my long cherished aims.

On the 14th of February I went to Kumamoto, where I met my friends Matsu-ura Shinkichirô, Yamazaki Johei and Sakurada Sôshirô, and we held frequent consultations. For a time we could arrive at no satisfactory decision, fearing that Saigo might become despotic if successful, or that the plot to assassinate him was not sufficient to justify our having recourse to arms. After a lapse of two or three days we decided to join Saigo, and by this time a portion of the Satsuma forces had arrived at Ogawa, under the command of Beppu Shinsuke. On the 19th of the same month, I went alone to Ogawa and had an interview with him. In reply to my enquiry as to what preparations he had made for attacking Kumamoto he stated that he had come out only with the intention of advancing to the capital, and that should the garrison interfere, he should merely thrust them aside and continue his advance, as he was not prepared to carry on active warfare. By the time, however, that I arrived at Kumamoto on the 20th, that city had been destroyed by fire, and I heard that young *samurai*, in bands of sixty or seventy had assembled at Takanomiya and other places. Thither therefore I went, and ordered Matsu-ura Shinkishiro to have all these men ready. On the 21st instant the Satsuma troops decided to attack the castle of Kumamoto, and Beppu Shinsuke requested us to furnish him with guides. I accordingly sent Ikeda Kagashi and five others whom I selected. As, however, hitherto the Satsuma men had nearly always played false to the Kumamoto men, the *samurai* of Higo were fearful lest they might again be tricked on this occasion. That very night I went to Kawajiri, and had an interview with Shinowara Kunitoshi to examine into the condition of the Satsuma forces. It was then, after consultation, determined to make an attack upon the garrison of Kumamoto, and on the 22nd it was decided that Shinowara should command the troops in person, and make the attack from the Danyama. On the 23rd I returned to Kiomachi, Akaoguchi, where Matsu-ura was waiting for me with seven hundred

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men, and on the 24th I had an interview with Saigo. He told me that he had heard that the *Jimpu* party would attack the garrison that night with swords, that he was to follow up the attack with his force and it was thought the castle would be taken. I remarked that all the leading members of the *Jimpu* party had perished in the rising of last winter, and that as those who remained were mostly cowards, their story of intending to attack the castle that night was probably untrue. If the attack were therefore to be made, it would be advisable that the Satsuma troops should make it at once, without relying upon the *Jimpu* party. I also remarked that an attack by day would be more advisable, as a night attack would probably cause disastrous losses to the attacking party. Saigo asked me various questions as to the geographical nature of the surrounding country, and I gave him the fullest information. He then decided to give up the idea of a night attack and to defer the attempt until he had obtained further knowledge of the nature of the fortress. I then took my leave.

By this time Kitamura Moridzumi, Sasa Tomofusa and others with their men had started for Takase, and on the 25th I received important news from them which induced me to set out at once with a body of men for Kodome. We fought desperately at Terada, Tateyama and other places, during which engagements I was wounded by a bullet. I gave my command to Matsu-ura, and went to the hospital at Nihongi. During the time I was in hospital I directed by order the transportation of arms and ammunition. In the meanwhile our troops were fighting with the greatest valour day after day at Tawara, Kichiji and other places. It was at this time that many lawless ruffians went about extorting money, etc., from the people. To put a stop to this I formed a band called Chinbutai.

The Imperialists now advanced from Yashiro and our troops were thus attacked both in the front and rear, which made defence difficult. A Higo *samurai* named Yuge Arata came to me, and advised me to dam up the waters of the Tsumigawa at Ishitsu and thus be enabled to send the troops who were beseiging the castle against the enemy, who was attacking from both north and south. I consulted with Kirino and he agreed to the plan. We were thus enabled to bring all our forces against our assailants, but being defeated at Kawajiri our troops were compelled to retreat to Kodome and the neighbourhood. I had by this time recovered sufficiently to be able to resume my command. We went to Mifune where we were again defeated and were compelled to retire to Yabe. The Kumamoto forces were divided into five regiments commanded by Sasa Tomofusa, Kitamura Moridzumi, Iwama Kojuro, Fukanô Ichizô, and Makishiba Kenjurô, I myself being Commander-in-Chief. We now advanced to Hitoyoshi. One regiment was sent toward Itsuki, and the remaining four to Mitsumata and for fifty days hard fighting continued. We were, however, finally overpowered, and had to fall back toward Oguchi. We retreated fighting through Honjô, Okubo, and Osakabe-yama, to Miyazaki. By this time our forces were terribly weakened and we lost battle after battle. I fell ill but still endeavoured to encourage the men, and to protect the troops at Yasuketagawa. The Satsuma forces who were stationed higher up the river had been defeated, and as my rear was threatened, I sent troops to protect myself against an attack. Just, however, as I was about to despatch another body, I was myself attacked by the Imperialists. Beingill and unable to move rapidly, I was compelled to hide myself in a bamboo grove, in the hope that by night I might be able to rejoin my men. The enemy, however, covered the ground and finding that I could in no way make my escape, I made my way to a farmer's house and there hid myself. Hearing afterwards that some of our troops were at Yonera on their way to Nobeoka I went over to join them, but when I arrived there, I found that they had fled elsewhere, and I could discover no trace of them. I therefore went and concealed myself at Sadowara. Here I heard a report that Saigo and others had made their way into Kagoshima, but on going there I found the environs of the city so closely guarded by the Imperialists that I was unable to effect an entry. I therefore lay hid, waiting for an opportunity, when I heard that Saigo and other commanders had died on the 24th of September, and that the remainder had surrendered. In a state of utter despair I had determined to commit *seppuku*, when I heard that Saigo had succeeded in making his escape. In such a case, I thought, we may make another attempt, and I lay concealed in different places, until I was captured on the 16th instant. I have on examination confessed all I know. The above is nothing but the truth.

24th October, 1877.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 5th.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company reports that the Shanghai Cable is in working order.

We take from the *Osaka Nippô* the following table giving the number of the troops of the 2nd Division of the Imperial Army, Commanded by Lieut. General Miyoshi, who were either killed or wounded from the commencement of the war up to the 24th of April, when these troops succeeded in relieving the Kumamoto garrison. This 2nd Division consisted of the Imperial Guards and the troops of various garrisons, as will be seen by the table. The tables are now published to show the extent to which the Imperialists suffered in the endeavour to restore the peace which Japan now enjoys.

It may be well to add that the *rentai* is what we call a battalion, and consists of either two or three regiments (*Daitai*) the strength of each of which is 640 men. This again is divided into *chintai*, or detachments of 160 men, or one fourth of a regiment, and *Shôtai* companies of 80 men or one eigth of a regiment.

		Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Men.	Total.
1st Regiment of the 1st Battalion of Imperial guard	Died	12	18	92	122
	Wounded	16	62	341	109
2nd Regiment of the same	Died	9	22	110	141
	Wounded	16	65	311	392
1st Chintai (2 companies) of the 1st Regiment of the 1st Battalion of the Tôkiô garrison troops	Died	2	2	14	18
	Wounded	3	8	34	45
4th Chintai of the 3rd Regiment of the 6th Battalion of the Nagoya garrison	Died	0	0	3	3
	Wounded	0	4	9	13
3rd Regiment of the 8th Battalion of the Osaka garrison	Died	4	20	66	88
	Wounded	5	37	247	289
1st Regiment of the 9th Battalion of Osaka garrison	Died	6	13	58	77
	Wounded	28	41	152	221
2nd Chintai of the 3rd Battalion of the Osaka garrison (Osaka)	Died	2	7	18	27
	Wounded	3	10	69	73
2nd Regiment of the 10th Battalion of the Osaka garrison	Died	2	24	95	121
	Wounded	18	38	287	343
2nd Chintai of the 3rd Battalion of Osaka garrison	Died	0	3	10	13
	Wounded	2	10	40	52
2nd Regiment of the 11th Battalion of the Hiroshima garrison	Died	2	9	33	44
	Wounded	12	41	131	184
3rd Regiment of the same	Died	4	15	66	85
	Wounded	13	69	179	261
4th Regiment of the Osaka garrison artillery	Died	0	0	1	1
	Wounded	1	1	3	5
2nd Chintai of the 2nd Regiment of Osaka garrison Engineers	Died	0	0	2	2
	Wounded	0	4	8	12
1st Buntai of the 1st Shotai of the Imperial Engineers.	Died	0	0	2	2
	Wounded	1	2	16	19
Tôkiô garrison cavalry	Died	0	0	2	2
	Wounded	1	1	1	3

Total killed and wounded 2,763

In honour of the birthday of the Emperor, Saturday was observed as a general holiday. At noon the usual salutes were fired from the men-of-war in harbour and from the forts at Kanagawa. In the afternoon, commencing at half past three, a display of day fireworks was given in the public gardens which called together a large crowd of natives and foreigners. It is we believe the first time that an exhibition of these pyrotechnic curiosities has been given in Yokohama on so extensive a scale.

To most foreigners therefore, and to our surprise to many of the Japanese the display was entirely novel. The effect of these cleverly constructed day rockets was in many instances very pleasing. They are fired to a considerable height by a heavy charge of powder from strongly hooped bamboo chambers, and on bursting display amid clouds of coloured smoke various quaint devices made of paper. Among the best were a cock and hen, a dragon pursuing a red ball, very cleverly managed, and a bouquet of crysanthemums in different coloured smokes. The weather was fortunately perfectly clear and calm, and thus the various devices were shown off to the best advantage. We do not know if these fireworks have ever been seen in England, and should think that they would afford a very attractive novelty. Their cost is however exceedingly high, if our questions on that point were correctly answered. In the evening a display of fireworks was given in

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the same place, both exhibitions being provided gratuitously by the clever maker himself, Mr. Hirayama Jinta. Although some of the rockets were very beautiful there was little variety, and the night display could not compare in interest with that given in the afternoon. The Japanese men-of-war were hung with coloured lanterns and sent up occasional flights of rockets. The Machigaisho was illuminated in the usual manner, and festivities seemed general throughout the native town where each house was decorated with one or more lanterns bearing the national colours.

In our issue of Friday last we erroneously stated that one death had occurred from cholera in other localities of the Kanagawa *Ken* than Yokohama, when the correct number of deaths should have been three. We are happy to state that there is every evidence that the epidemic has been conquered at last, as the death rate is now extremely small, and during the 24 hours from the 31st October to 1st November only three new cases were reported in Yokohama and seven in other departments of the *ken*. We append a table of the course of the disease up to the 1st November:—

Total number of Cases of seizure.....		1,101
„	Deaths.....	599
„	Recoveries.....	401
„	Cases still under treatment	101
		1,101

Tuesday, 6th.

The *Courier* reports: Left Hakodate November 3rd, had fresh North-westerly winds throughout the passage. Passed the German barque *Christine* off Inaboyé, bound north.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Volga*, with the European mails to the 22nd September, left Hongkong on the 3rd instant at 4 p. m.

The great festival at Kudan, Tôkiô, in honour of those who fell during the late war, will commence on the 13th instant and last three days. As we before stated, there will be fireworks, horse racing and wrestling, and both the Naval and Military bands will play selections. A special place will be set apart for the relatives of those who fell in the Imperial cause, and the ceremony will be under the management of Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya. Both their Majesties the Emperor and Empress will be present during one of the three days.

The *Chôya Shimbun* states that on the 2nd instant His Majesty the Mikado conferred on Prince Arisugawa Taruhito, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and President of the *Genrô-In*, the honour of a decoration of the first class, in acknowledgement of the services rendered by him during the late civil war. At the presentation the Emperor addressed the Prince in the following terms:—"I, who by the will of Heaven am Emperor of Japan, descending in one unbroken line for ten thousand years, confer on you, Prince Arisugawa, a man of the highest merit, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and President of the *Genrô-In*, this decoration of the highest class of the order of the Chrysanthemum, and you are herewith invested with all the dignities and privileges appertaining to the said order."

The decoration of the first class of the Rising Sun was also conferred upon General Yamagata Aritomo, *Sangi* and Minister of War; General Kuroda Kiyotaka, *Sangi* and Minister of Colonization Department; Admiral Kawamura Sumiyoshi, Vice-Minister of the Navy; Their Excellencies Okubo Toshimichi, *Sangi* and Minister of the Home Department, Okuma Shigenobu, *Sangi* and Minister of Finance, Ogi Takato, *Sangi* and Minister of Justice, Terashima Munenori, *Sangi* and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Itô Hirobumi, *Sangi*, Minister of Public Works and President of Bureaus of Legislation and Decorations. Special addresses accompanied the bestowal of the orders.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

On the 31st of the last month three rebels were sentenced to decapitation at the Special Court at Nagasaki, and twenty eight to hard labour for periods varying from one to five years.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

The Governor of Kumamoto *Ken* has telegraphed to Tôkiô that Machida Keijiro, the son of the ex-*Daimio* of Sadowara, has not yet been captured in Kumamoto *Ken*.

H. M. the Emperor will visit H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya on the 6th instant.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

On the 3rd instant H. M. the Mikado reviewed the troops at the drill grounds at Hibiya, Tôkiô.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Early in December the *Tsukuba Kan* will go on a cruise to Austria.

The theatres, lecture houses and the like which were closed at Kiôto on account of the prevalence of cholera, have been reopened since the 3rd instant.

Wednesday, 7th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Upwards of 18,399 rebels surrendered themselves to the branch office of the Kiushiu Special Court which was established at Miyasaki in Hiuga.

For the future Sundays will be observed as days of rest by H. M. the Empress, instead the days of *ichi-roku* as heretofore.

At 10 a.m. on the 6th instant another balloon ascent will be made at the Naval drill grounds, Tsukiji, in the presence of His Majesty the Mikado.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The Kiushiu Special Court at Nagasaki having been removed to Kiôto, was opened for business there on the 31st instant.

As we stated a few days ago, the amount expended by the Government upon the Kiushiu rebellion up to the 27th of last month was 44,638,098 *yen*, but from that time to the end of this month a further expenditure of over 6,300,000 *yen*, it is estimated, will have been incurred.

Of the 13th and 14th battalion of the Kumamoto garrison troops 69 officers, 133 non-commissioned officers, 542 men and 3 coolies died, from the commencement to the end of the war.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Some thirty different persons have lately requested permission to enter into newspaper enterprise in various parts of the country, but this has not yet been granted. Public rumour say that this delay in granting permission must be on account of the reform which is about to be made in the Press-laws.

The Government has notified, that as there are persons who maliciously spread false rumours concerning the cholera hospitals, saying that to enter one of them is certain death, etc., and thus induce the people to needlessly fear such establishments, any person detected in such an offence will be arrested and punished.

The Department of Home Affairs has ordered drawings of various plants indigenous to Japan to be made and sent to the French Exhibition next year, for which purpose three hundred specimens have already been purchased.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

At 5 a.m. on the 4th instant a fire broke out at the barracks of the Tôkiô garrison troops, Gofuku-bashi, by which four of the buildings were destroyed.

It is rumoured that the Government has granted permission to foreigners to reside in the following parts of Tôkiô, other than the Concession at Tsukiji:—Shitomi-chô, Otomi-chô, Irifuni-chô, Odawara-chô, Hatchô-bori, and Kobiki-chô.

Thursday, 8th.

Late last night the agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company was in receipt of intelligence that the cable between Singapore and Penang had been repaired.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The barracks for the Kagoshima garrison are to be built at the foot of Shiroyama.

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A school has been opened at Kajiki in Kagoshima *Ken*, where the authorities have notified that children of all classes and both sexes can obtain instruction, so urge parents to send their children there.

The *Bukaku Maru* left Higo a few days ago, but having met with bad weather, landed some of the wounded troops she had on board at Mogi-ura, and then proceeded on to Nagasaki. On her way to that port some of the powder she had on board accidently exploded and wounded a few of the crew, but it appears that no damage was done to the ship itself.

As cholera is gradually decreasing in Osaka, it has been decided to very soon destroy by fire the special hospital built for cholera patients.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Mr. Verbeck, whose term of agreement with the *Genrô-In* terminated not long ago, has been employed by the *Gakushu-In* (the *Kuazoku* School) and his services will also be partly devoted to the *Daijôkuan*, at a salary of 250 *yen* per month from each establishment.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

H. I. H. Fushimi-no-Miya has been appointed to represent H. M. the Mikado at the grand review of the troops at Narashino-hara, and will leave Tôkiô for that purpose on the 8th instant.

One regiment of the troops of the Hiroshima garrison who were stationed at Marugame have been sent to Kôchi.

On the 5th instant the sum of 20,000 *yen* was sent to the Nagasaki *Kencho* to cover the extraordinary expenditure that has been lately incurred there.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The *Nisshin Kan* will shortly be despatched to Kagoshima.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The *Hiogo Maru*, which arrived in port on the 5th instant, brought 240 troops from the South and also 166 wounded from the Osaka Hospital, all of whom were landed at Benten Bashi, near the Railway Station. Among the latter was Yasumura, who very nearly captured Saigo alive, and who, it seems, is suffering from the wound that he received on that occasion.

Friday, 9th.

A slight shock of earthquake occurred at 11 o'clock last night.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

It is reported that any person who shall for the future become bankrupt, will be deprived of the privilege hitherto allowed of being able to accept a post under Government or as the custodian of a Shintô Shrine.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

When the present National Exhibition closes, it is rumoured that another exhibition, to be called the Tôkiô Hakurankai, will be opened at Tatsunokuchi.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Their Excellencies Itô and Yamagata, General Saigo and Admiral Kawamura held a meeting at the Bureau of Decorations on the 7th inst., probably for the purpose of consulting about the distribution of decorations to those in the Army and Navy who served in the southern war.

There are now 555 butchers' shops in Tôkiô, which shows that more than 150 have been established since this time last year.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Postal cards of the denomination 3, 5, and 6 *sen* are to be, issued shortly for mails to foreign countries.

Two balloon ascents took place at the Naval College, Tôkiô on the 7th instant, in the presence of His Majesty the Mikado. The balloon which was inflated with hydrogen gas proved a success, while the other, for which coal gas was used, burst after rising a short distance.

Artizans are now hard at work building elegant carriages, which are to be presented by the Department of the Imperial Household to the various princes of the Imperial blood.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The *Sumida Maru* arrived in port on the 7th instant, with over five hundred rebels who have been sentenced to hard labour.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

The following table shows the result of the trials before the Special Kiushiu Court, from its establishment at Nagasaki until the 31st of last month, of those who were accused of complicity in the late rebellion.

To Decapitation	20
To 10 years hard labour.....	28
„ 7 „ „ „	10
„ 5 „ „ „	86
„ 3 „ „ „	248
„ 2 „ „ „	946
„ 1 „ „ „	353
„ 100 days „ „	118
„ 70 „ „ „	2
„ 30 „ „ „	2
Deprived of rank of *Shizoku*...	107
Exposed in the pillory	1
Fined	20
Discharged	35,918
Declared innocent of charges made	295
	38,154

Saturday, 10th.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. informs us that the Australian line is out of order, the cable between Banjoewang and Port Darwin being interrupted.

The P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, with English mails on board to the 28th September, left Hongkong at 11 a.m. on the 8th instant.

The *Akébono Shimbun* says that the balloon which was sent up at Tôkiô on the 7th instant, fell to the ground in Oshin, so it must have traversed a distance of about 150 miles in a northerly direction.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Shimadzu Saburo left Nagasaki on the 24th of last month for the capital, so his arrival may soon be looked for.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The Governor of Kagoshima *Ken* has advised the Government that it is desirable to prevent the *Shizoku* of his *Ken* travelling about the country, without first obtaining special permission.

The Chinese Government is now purchasing timber in Japan wherewith to built a fine temple to be dedicated to the memory of the late Emperor.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Army Department is about to erect a building covering 2,000 *tsubo*, to serve as a manufactory for Snider rifles.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The principal officers of the Army and Navy and the officials of high rank of various civil departments, in all numbering one hundred and twenty five, will be entertained at a state banquet at the Imperial Palace at 5 p.m. on the 10th instant.

If having been decided that one of the men-of-war building in England shall be named the *Fusô*, the name of the Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer *Fusô Maru* has therefore been changed to the *Tayono-ura Maru.*

The bodies of those military officers which were burried at Uyéke, Tawara, Miyasaki, Hitoyoshi and other places, are to be removed and interred either at Kumamoto or Kagoshima, at which places shrines (*Sho-ken-sha*) will be erected to their memory.

The steamer which arrived at Yokohama on the 8th instant brought 447 rebel prisoners from the south, who were in charge of two police officers, fifty-three constables, and were attended by forty coolies. The prisoners were placed in the jail at Tsukuda-jima, Tôkiô, pending their departure to Fukushima, Yamagata, Akita, Iwate and Awamori *Kens.*

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THE FINANCES OF JAPAN.*

(Concluded.)

WE have now to review that portion of Mr. MOUNSEY's Report which deals with the expenditure side of the Japanese Budget. Here probably we stand on firmer ground than when considering the revenue estimates; for the expenditure having to be provided for in advance, the several details of it are, in all likelihood, well ascertained beforehand, so that the items given in the statements furnished by Mr. MOUNSEY are almost certainly close approximations to the truth. Taking, as on the former occasion, the financial year 1876-7 as the epoch comprised in our remarks, we find that the gross expenditure is some $2,000 under the gross receipts, showing an almost ideally perfect condition of the finances. But whether to this perfection on paper there corresponds a perfection in reality depends upon the degree of accuracy with which the income of the nation has been estimated, and we have no means whatever of arriving at any useful opinion on the last mentioned and all-important point.

The principal item in the expenditure is the large one of 17½ millions for pensions and allowances to nobles and *samurai*. A good deal of rather ill-natured and certainly unjust comment is from time to time called forth by this item in the native papers. It seems to be forgotten that the position of the nobles and *samurai* at the time of the Restoration was the natural outcome of the history of Japan, from which they could not, with fairness, be deposed without proper compensation, and it may very well be doubted whether the sum of 17½ millions is anything like an equivalent in money for what they have lost by the sweeping changes that the last decade has seen. Some very interesting details we shall collect from Mr. MOUNSEY's remarks upon the item we are now discussing. In 1872 there seem to have been 459 members of the nobility (heads of families we suppose are meant) 201 of whom were *kuge* or Court nobles, said to be of imperial descent, and 258 were *daimios* or territorial barons, most of whom obtained their lands as the reward of military services rendered to the Eastern Court during the period of its ascendency. In 1876 the number of *samurai* families entitled to pensions was over three hundred thousand, of whom over a hundred and twenty thousand received a pittance of under 25 *yen* per annum, and more than a hundred and seventy thousand an annuity of under 100 *yen*. Not more than some fifteen thousand were entitled to 100 *yen* a year or more, and only about five hundred to more than 1,000 *yen* annually.

We are inclined to doubt the statement that the *samurai* were originally peasant farmers cultivating their own lands. The class probably first came into existence about the time that the dominions of the Mikado were being extended by conquest of the eastern and southern portions of Japan. Successful military leaders became governors and finally lords of the newly added lands, and divided their territories among their faithful followers. Hence came into existence a class of land-holding retainers, bound by a sort of feudal tie to their superiors, which under the Shôguns developed into the specially privileged order of the *samurai*, who now recognise the suicidal nature of the revolution they themselves effected in 1868—70. It is, however, certain that many peasants now cultivating their own lands are descendants of *samurai* to whom these lands were granted centuries ago. Numerous instances of the truth of this assertion are to be found about Yokohama, and especially in the neighbourhood of Kamakura, where historic names are still borne by tillers of historic sites.

Arrangements have been made by which this item is expected to be reduced in the current financial year by nearly a fourth, that is by the sum of 4 millions. The sufferers by this reduction must of course be the pensioners themselves, and it may be doubted whether any absolute necessity exists to justify what looks very much like a confiscation. The Satsuma insurgents, too, having forfeited their allowances, the revenue will be thus still further relieved, though, of course, against this must be set the cost of the war in the south now fortunately ended, never again, we trust, to be repeated. The war, however, has not rendered a foreign loan necessary, though it has greatly increased the issue of paper money,—a measure of which the results can hardly be estimated at the present moment.

Among the remaining items of expenditure we may notice especially the large sum required by the Public Works Department,—nearly five millions of *yen*. We cannot but think that this is greatly in excess of what it is prudent for the country to expend upon Railways, Telegraphs, Engineering Colleges, and the like. These are all excellent things in their way, but what Japan chiefly wants, for the next quarter of a century at least, is good roads and plenty of them, and improved harbour accommodation. The Railways and Telegraphs in operation do not and cannot for a long time to come be expected to pay, chiefly from the want of almost all but interterminal traffic. The Railway passenger receipts between Yokohama and Tôkiô, indeed, if we remember rightly, have shown a constant decrease in amount, though a slight one, ever since the year the Railway was opened.

The cost of the Army is 7¼ millions, that of the Navy 3½ millions. A full and interesting statement of the actual military and naval resources of Japan is given by Mr. MOUNSEY, to which we must refer our readers, contenting ourselves with the remark that the true policy of this country is to avoid all rivalry with the huge armaments of western nations, and to aim rather at keeping up a small but efficient navy than at maintaining a large standing land-force. Japan, indeed, is so happily situated geographically, and so happily circumstanced politically, that she has nothing to fear from without, unless it be the gravitation southwards of the Russian empire, to meet which she would have to rely upon her naval rather than upon her military resources.

The very considerable provision made for public instruction is a most honourable feature of the budget, and if the appropriation under this head of 1¾ millions nearly, is properly distributed, not a cent of it will, in the long run, be without ample return.

That terrible incubus of modern statesmanship, a national debt, Japan has not been able wholly to escape, but the burden is at present of modest and manageable proportions, and there is no reason other than the possible unwisdom of her future rulers why it should not remain so. Mr. MOUNSEY's elaborate treatment of this part of his subject is in the highest degree instructive, and merits a much more

* Report on the Finances of Japan by A. H. Mounsey, Esq., Secretary to H. B. M.'s Legation at Yedo.

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careful analysis than we have space or leisure at our command to make. On the 1st July, 1876, the total of the debt amounted to close upon 149 millions (nearly 30 millions sterling—more exactly £29,784,944). Of this only a little over 14 millions are owing to foreign countries, and of this latter amount more than 11 millions bear 7 per cent., the remainder 9 per cent. interest. The mass of the internal debt is nearly 135 millions (£26,953,920), of which 94 millions represent the paper money in circulation on the above mentioned date. The total amount of paper issued since the Restoration is 97 millions, showing that some 3 millions have been withdrawn or converted. But of this 97 millions, 49 millions represent the paper of the *ancien régime*, the liability for which was taken over by the new Government, and the MIKADO's Government since 1868 have issued for their own needs 48 millions only. The whole of this paper is inconvertible, but until quite lately, when a new issue took place, it was on a par with specie, showing the confidence felt in the Government by at least the trading classes, and showing too, to the infinite honour of the Cabinet, how great was the temptation it withstood, until quite lately and under exceptional pressure, to increase the issue. All issue of inconvertible paper is of course equivalent to a forced loan, and the country must at least lose the interest on, if not part of the principal of, the amount in circulation. The expedient is confessedly a dangerous one, but the remote results of it are not well understood by economists, among whom great diversity of opinion seems to exist on the subject. Nor has the comparison of the effects of a resort to it with the consequences of a foreign loan, led to any decisive settlement of the question as to whether it is a cheaper or a costlier mode of relief than a foreign loan would be. One thing is certain, it drives coin out of the country as it has done in Japan, whose minting operations must have thus involved a heavy loss to the Government, which they must sooner or later directly or indirectly recoup by taxation from the people. The greatest objection, however, to its use, is the uncertainty it introduces into the currency, and the consequent restriction of internal trade, owing to the difficulty the merchant must experience in making his calculations, in that it forces him to allow a margin for possible differences of currency-value, which in the case of a metal currency he would not have to take into consideration at all, and thus necessitates a contraction of his operations.

It must be admitted that, if the above figures are not far from representing the truth, the finances of this country are in a thoroughly healthy condition. A momentous revolution has taken place, and an entirely different system of government with a completely new policy, interior and exterior, has been inaugurated and at last settled, so far as we can judge, upon a firm and durable basis, at a cost of some 48 millions only. In no country has so great a change in its polity ever been wrought at so small an expense, and there must have been wise heads and patriotic hearts directing the movement of 1868 to permit of so thorough and inexpensive a success having been achieved. Nor does the financial future show a cloud. The cost of putting down the late rebellion has probably been much exaggerated, and will to a greater or less extent be met by the confiscation of the insurgent pensions, though such a punishment must be awarded with discretion. The taxes, though undoubtedly heavy, seem to be borne with tolerable equanimity, and there do not appear to exist any grounds for fearing a diminution of the Revenue.

The expenditure, on the other hand, might with advantage be much curtailed. The military and naval estimates are certainly beyond the real needs of the country, which simply require a force sufficient to preserve internal order and maintain the police of the adjacent seas. Much of the money spent by the Colonization Department might be saved. The silk and other industries carried on by the Government can be abandoned to private enterprise to the advantage of all concerned. We should think the Legations and Consulates might safely be reduced in number, an envoy in London and Paris, another in Washington, and perhaps one at Peking, could amply protect the interests of Japan abroad. A large proportion, probably, of the officials in the various departments might be dismissed, but it is possible that political exigencies stand for the present in the way of retrenchment in this direction. A common complaint is that too small a proportion of the money collected in the provinces is spent in supplying their needs. This complaint probably is not unfounded, for we find that while the administration of the three *Fu* costs nearly half a million, the administration of thirty-five provinces costs only three millions and three quarters. The Tôkiô police is put down at $1,195,000, while that of the whole of the rest of the Empire is estimated at three-quarters of a million.

We have purposely refrained from touching on the question of the tariff and the desired increase in the import duties. So important a subject cannot be justly treated at the end of an article, but we may state all that we are concerned to state for the moment, that it is most unlikely that any increase in the tariff will increase the amount of the customs receipts—especially in the present unremunerative condition of the import trade.

Finally we congratulate Mr. MOUNSEY on the termination of his arduous and tedious task, in completing which he has rendered a signal service to all interested in the present and future of Japan, and especially to those in whose hands its destinies are placed. We have only one error to note, the indication of which will at once satisfy our critical spirit and show what care must have been bestowed upon the preparation of a report, where such an error is the only one which we can point out. *Oplysmenus frumentaceus*, better known as *Panicum frumentaceum*, is not a bean, but a grass, not, we think, much cultivated in Japan, though the grains are used as food in many parts of Asia. The bean so commonly used as food in Japan is the seed of a species of *Phaseolus (P. radiatus)* of which several varieties are cultivated.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 4th November, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,023 96
Merchandise, &c.	$ 944.05
Total	$7,968.01

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last week.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,125.77
Merchandise, &c.	$ 574.63
Total	$7,700.40

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THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT SAPPORO.

WE have been favoured with the First Annual Report issued by the Agricultural College at Sapporo, in the Island of Yesso, which was formally opened by His Excellency KURODA KIYOTAKA, Minister of the Colonial Department, in August of last year. This establishment is a branch of the Kaitakushi, or a training school in which students may receive the instruction which shall fit them to become officers of a department, which with the best intentions, has so far shown but small results from a magnificent outlay.

As has often before been pointed out in these columns, the comparative failure of the scheme of the colonization, and development of the agricultural industries of the Northern island, has resulted entirely from the unwillingness of sanguine minds to believe that the slow and patient laying of a solid foundation was necessary to success. With the same fatal haste which has unfortunately characterized so many of the experiments of the Japanese Government, enormous sums were devoted to the construction of roads and buildings which are rapidly going to ruin for want of use and repair, and to the purchase of implements and material which must rot long before they can be turned to any account. It was fondly imagined that large bodies of colonists could be transported to the thinly peopled island of Yesso without any preparation by previous instruction, or in the smallest degree being fitted for a farming life in a comparatively rigorous climate, and there in a few years become successful and opulent farmers, turning the forests into fields rich with flocks and herds and golden grain, and making the wilderness blossom as the rose. Of course one recognises the necessity which forced the Government at that time to find, by every scheme that seemed to offer the least chance of success, employment for the crowd of useless officials that the change of the times had cast upon their hands. No doubt that as far as waste of public money is concerned, other departments of the Government would be equally open to the charge with far less excuse afforded by the purpose aimed at. The Katakushi Department, in spite of many mistakes in its management and the terrible outlay in proportion to the results obtained, has done much that is undoubtedly useful and successful. If it has bought dearly it has bought well, and no pains or expense have ever been spared by the Government to secure the services of those who from position and long experience were best adapted to conduct or advise in the direction of so important an undertaking.

But admitting all this, it cannot be disguised that the colonization scheme, as at first commenced, and in proportion to the magnificent scale on which it was projected, proved but a small success. Yet the experiment has not been valueless, and all the outlay, great and extravagant as it has often appeared, has not been entirely thrown away. Of this there is abundant proof in the founding of the Agricultural College, of which the First Report is before us, and a perusal of it encourages the hope that the seed sown at a serious cost will eventually blossom and bear good and abundant fruit. The Sapporo College is an institution on no extravagant or Utopian scale. It is modest, unpretending and hard working, and its very establishment proves that its zealous founder and director recognises the fact that if healthy, enduring reforms are to be introduced into the present system of farming in Japan, and the agricultural resources of the island of Yesso to be developed and become of permanent value, such desirable results can only be accomplished by putting aside all fancy schemes and visionary ideas, and commencing from the prosaic beginning of plain instruction and hard work.

The Report has been carefully drawn up by Mr. W. S. CLARK, by whom the College farm has been organized, and is addressed to His Excellency the Minister of the Colonial Department. The College is under native direction, the chief being Mr. DZUSHIO HIROTAKE. At the head of the Foreign Staff is Mr. W. S. CLARK, with whom are allied a Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, a Professor of Botany and Chemistry and a Professor of Agriculture. A native secretary and interpreter and a native farm-overseer complete the staff, which is certainly on a very moderate scale. According to the report "the College was founded by the Colonial Department for the education and practical training of young men from all parts of the Empire, who are expected to become its employés after graduation, and to remain in its service for the term of five years." At present there are twenty-four students at the College, the number of whom is limited to fifty. The course of instruction comprises the usual subjects of a sound English education, special attention being given to surveying and civil engineering so far as required in the construction of ordinary roads and railroads, and of works of drainage and irrigation, together with "the most thorough instruction in the theory and practice of Agriculture and Horticulture, the various topics being discussed with constant reference to the circumstances and necessities of the farmers of Hokkaido."

The College is conducted on the American system, the model chosen being the Massachusetts Agricultural College, from which institution the various foreign teachers have been selected, and by whose president, expressly sent over for a year for that purpose, the Sapporo College was first organized.

The object for which this College has been founded in Yesso by the energetic head of the Kaitakushi Department is that an efficient staff of young men may be educated as its officers and thus "become familiar with its climate, soil and resources and be qualified to aid efficiently in the development of its various productive industries." By these means it is hoped the land may be gradually reclaimed, and the agricultural wealth of the island so much increased as to afford inducements for emigration thither from other portions of the Empire, and to convert into permanent accessions the thousands of fishermen who have hitherto only visited the island during the fishing season.

One of the most important reforms sought to be effected is an improvement in the breeds of domestic animals, and there can be no doubt that if the Sapporo College succeeds in accomplishing this, and in so instructing the students, and through them the farming population, that care will be taken to maintain the improvement, it will have succeeded in introducing an element of future wealth into the country that cannot be too highly estimated. As Mr. CLARK says, "Horses and oxen are required for farm labour and for "draft, good milch cows for dairy products, beef, veal, and "hides, sheep for wool and mutton and swine for lard and "pork. The food thus produced would be chiefly consumed

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"by the people for the increase of their comfort and ability "to labour." In fact, in order to support and perform efficient labour in the comparatively severe climate of Hokkaido, it is necessary that the food of the people should be such as will afford more warmth and nourishment than the usual Japanese fare, and if meat only becomes abundant and cheap, the future population of Yesso must be large consumers of it. It is not alone in its coal fields that the future wealth of Yesso should consist. Food is as necessary as fuel, and if the agricultural population of the island is to increase and thus turn its undoubted natural resources to proper advantage, the rearing of cattle is a question of foremost importance. Moverover, manure is the gold and silver of agriculture, and the only way in which fertilizers can be abundantly supplied is by the rearing of farm animals. This again would necessitate the cultivation of root crops, Indian corn and foreign grasses, the last two of which, as Mr. CLARKE points out, are the most abundant and profitable crops of the northern portion of the United States. At present the successful breeding of cattle and sheep is surrounded by many difficulties, arising from the unfitness of the natural vegetation of Hokkaido either for hay or pasturage. It is therefore of prime importance that proper forage plants be introduced.

Again, the present ignorance of the farmers and their wretched mode of stabling cattle is a great obstacle in the way of successful stock raising. "Well bred animals, "which are the most profitable, could hardly survive the "winter storms with such shelter as the country people "deem sufficient for themselves. Good barns are therefore "required for the protection of the animals, crops and "manure from the injurious effects of the weather." A barn has therefore been erected which may serve as a model for imitation, with such modifications as circumstances may render necessary in different parts of the Empire, showing how indispensable such a structure is to successful farming and stock raising.

Space forbids us to notice at greater length this latest and, judging from the report alone, most practical and common sense endeavour to improve and increase what must necessarily prove the source of Japan's greatest future wealth, the agricultural products of the Empire; for it is only fair to suppose that if an improved system of farming should be successfully inaugurated in the Northern Island, it will be gradually adopted with certain modifications throughout the country. But enough has been said to show that the institution is in the highest degree worthy of praise, both for the spirit in which it is founded, and the practical manner in which its objects are sought to be attained. There is no attempt apparently being made to rear winners of future Ascots or Derbys. The farm certainly owns no long-pedigreed horses or worn out racers, purchased at fabulous prices for apparently no purpose but to show how easy it is to pay liberally for inutilities when the money comes out of some one else's pocket; no flocks of costly but decaying sheep; but there seems to be sound common sense guiding principles which argue well for the future usefulness of the Sapporo Agricultural College. As Mr. CLARKE sensibly remarks "While the details of the management of the College "farm must vary with circumstances, yet there should "always be some rational system in view. The following "facts and principles seem worthy of consideration in this "connection. As the farm is designed to be a model for "the imitation of the farmers of Hokkaido, it should first "of all be managed with economy. Unnecessary and "unremunerative expenditures should be avoided, and in "general only those enterprises should be undertaken which "promise a speedy return. It is much easier to begin new "and apparently promising undertakings than to carry them "through to a productive result."

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

SILK-WORM'S EGG CARDS.

(From the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," 2nd November.)

We recently called attention to the sad failures among the merchants of silk-worm's egg cards at Yokohama. The raisers of cards and the dealers in them are actually ruining themselves. The cause of these failures is that the merchants, intent only on making money without trouble, take no warning by past losses, but go on in the same senseless manner, losing year after year and giving no consideration to what they are about. When they bring their goods to the market, they find that it is only to lose again and again, because they pay attention only to the branches of their business and none to improve the condition of thetrunk or root.

The other day the merchants of Yokohama held a meeting there, and discussed the question of the advisability of destroying their cards by soaking them in water, for the same reasons that induced them some years ago to burn them. Without making any effort to arrive at the actual causes of the dullness of the market the proposition was assented to. But scarcely had they put their seals to the agreement, when their ideas underwent a charge and it was then determined that each man should be permitted to dispose of his cards as he pleased. That every merchant should be entitled to the right of selling as he pleases is of course the proper mode of transacting business. To what good therefore do such consultations tend?

The Government will be compelled to take some decided steps in this matter. There are two alternatives. One is to limit the number of cards that may be brought to markot; the other is to let the merchants follow their inclinations in the matter and thus ruin the trade by their action. The officials must choose one course or the other. No advantage, either direct or indirect, can be obtained by secret interference. Some time ago the Government attempted to interfere, and made certain regulations with regard to silk-worm's egg cards, but their action was so severely criticised by foreigners, that the measure was abandoned and nothing has since been done in the matters. In 1874, however, a large number of cards were burned in Yokohama, and though we have no certain proof that such was the case, we believe that the Government bought those cards from the merchants and had them destroyed. Since 1875 the dealers have formed an association among themselves, and the Government showed itself disposed to help them and limit the number of their cards. In 1876, three wealthy merchants of Tôkiô and Yokohama assisted this association by lending money to its members and enabling them to keep up prices. We hear that the Government also secretly furnishes them with funds. There is no doubt that though the Government at this time did not appear to be openly concerned in the matter, it was secretly lending its assistance (to these merchants).

Both producers and merchants quickly discover that the Government will assist them. Relying therefore on this aid, and taking no warning from the experience of former years, they this season again conduct their business in a way that must naturally lead to ruin. To the weak kind of assistance lent by the Government can this state of affairs be attributed.

If the Government thinks that the trade in silk-worm's egg cards is one that is of no value to the country, why does it not openly interfere and prohibit their export? The merchants and producers would then take more pains about the quality of their silk, which would result in great profit to the country. Though foreigners might oppose the measure, Japan should defend her sovereign rights as an independent nation. It is not likely that the Italians would in consequence send out men-of-war to bombard Yokohama, but if the Government really believes that such action might lead to obstruction of trade, it would be well if it would take charge of the whole crop of eggs, receiving the cards as payment of taxes, and exporting them to Italy or

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France. Surely foreigners could not raise any objections to such a proceeding.

If the prohibition of their export, the limitation of their production, or the Government assuming entire control of their sale, are not consider good suggestions, on the ground that the Government should not interfere in matters of trade, then we would urge that no assistance, direct or indirect, should be given by the Government. The cards will then become a production like tea or silk, and when the dealers in them lose year after year they will appreciate the necessity of conducting their business with greater care. At all events, the Government should refain from given secret aid, for this only affords the merchants encouragement for increased speculation, and consequent increased loss.

REVIEW OF THE INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY INTO CHINA AND JAPAN.

By JOHN H. GUBBINS, Esq.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 27th October, 1877.

(Continued)

III.

From the foregoing sketches of the course of Christianity in both countries it will be seen at once that there is little similarity between the two. Dismissing the earlier attempts to introduce Christianity in China, scant traces of which were left when the later work was commenced, we find that this similarity begins and ends with the fact that the missionaries in each case were Portuguese by nationality and Jesuits by creed.

The conditions under which missionary work was instituted in the two countries could hardly have been more antagonistic. In China there existed a despotic monarchy, and the system of Government was centralization; in Japan the despotic monarchy was but a name, and the country though nominally under one head was in reality divided amongst a number of powerful chieftains, who ruled their territories and vassals each according to his own individual will.

Under the Ming dynasty China was in a prosperous condition. The Mongol yoke had been thrown off, and under the energetic government of Yuen-Chang and his successors, the administration was placed on a firm basis, the condition of the people was improved, and the country at large profited by the advantages of peace and independence until again disturbed by the victorious campaign of the Eastern or Manchu Tartars in 1640, and the civil wars which lasted until 1660. It is true that the Tartar bands from Manchuria, were beginning to prove themselves troublesome about the time that Christianity was introduced, but their inroads did not extend far beyond the northern frontier, and the rest of China was little affected by the fighting on the border.

On the other hand Japan was never perhaps in a state of greater internal discord than when missionaries first landed on its shores. Such a scene of intestine strife and anarchy as the country presented at this period can be found in the annals of few nations. The feudal barons were engaged in the prosecution of fierce feuds one with another by the aid of mercenary bands, which roamed at large, the terror of the country people, ready to enrol themselves under any banner which could pay for their services. The Mikado was a nonentity; the Court, Shôgun and Kugé were alike powerless to restore order; and to such a pitch had matters come that the monks donned armour for the occasion, and at the head of armed hosts added fuel to the fire that was raging, and took advantage of the prevailing uproar to settle questions of dogma with their co-religionists by the arbitrament of the sword.

Entering as Christianity did into the two countries under conditions so entirely different, it is no wonder that the characteristics of its progress should be dissimilar.

In China, owing to the vigilant system of police, it was only after repeated failures that the missionaries were at length able to effect a commencement. Introduced in in Japan under cover of the general confusion, Christianity worked its way silently for eighteen years, and had made considerable progress before the nation was fully alive to the fact of its existence. Whilst, therefore, on the one hand, we see the new religion making rapid progress in an obscure locality of Japan, on the other hand there is the spectacle of a new doctrine fighting its way up hill, beset from the very outset by obstacles which would have crushed a less dogged perseverance. Half a century saw Christianity rise to a height of prosperity in Japan, which it did not attain in China until a century later.

The Portuguese Jesuits being the first in the field of missionary labour both in China and Japan, it follows that the systems on which they went to work were to a certain extent similar. Still the *modus operandi* was in each case very different. In China the missionaries spread themselves over a large area, and from the very first conducted their operations on as large a scale as possible, which in Japan, owing to the peculiar condition of the country, was impossible. Although in each case the importance of securing a footing in the capital appears to have been fully recognized, the missionaries in Japan were not so successful in this respect as their brethren in China. The protection of the Court was throughout the strong point in the latter's favour. In China, moreover, the missionaries had a great advantage in having Macao close at hand as a basis from which to work, and the regular supplies which they received from this quarter, joined to the settled state of the country, enabled them to establish communities in various places which could without any very great difficulty communicate regularly with each other. The method of work was thus better organized and more thorough than that in Japan; lastly the adoption of the garb of *literati* enabled them more easily to escape detection by the Chinese authories.

Though Macao was of great use to the Japanese missionaries, as they obtained their supplies indirectly from thence, still navigation being then comparatively in its infancy, it was too far to be of the same service to them as to their compatriots in China. At first their only port of supply was in Hirado, and communication could not have been very frequent, for later on, when Nagasaki had taken the place of Hirado as the place of call for Portuguese vessels, we read that they only received their supplies once a year by means of an annual galleon sent by the traders of Macao. We have already alluded to the unsettled state of the country which had the effect of localizing their work. Pagés, too, speaks of the Jesuits being much hampered in their operations by the want of funds. How the other orders received their supplies, and how and by whom they were maintained is not clear, but the Jesuits depended entirely on the subsidies from the Pope and the King of Portugal; and upon these, the payment of which we are told was sadly irregular, and such charitable alms as they received from different sources, they subsisted. The Jesuits had thus from the first been unable to extend their operations to the northern provinces of Japan, owing to the necessity they were under of keeping within reach of their port of supply. But the footing for trade gained by the Spaniards, which resulted in the throwing open to them of various Ports in the N. E. of the country, enabled the Franciscans to establish themselves in the neighbouring districts.

The policy adopted by the Jesuits in regard to their Missions is well described by one of their writers. He says:—"The zeal and heat of those persons who would "convert the world perfectly on a sudden is much to be "commended; and we do esteem and reverence it "in all; nevertheless in new missions and particularly in "such which are not susceptible of this fire which flameth "out so suddenly, but do require to be disposed to it by "longer time, we do endeavour to retain them within the "limits of prudence more safe, and the bounds of patience "more profitably for that which is pretended to by our "Society, whenever we meet with any of such a spirit "among us; and if that will not serve, we send them to "the pulpits and auditories of Europe, where that fire "may shine out without any danger of burning. And "this is observed by us in order to the Gentiles."

Ricci was a perfect specimen of the Jesuit missionary considered suitable to China. He is described as possessing "a zeal courageous and indefatigable, but wise, patient, "and circumspect, slow that it might be more efficacious, "and timid in order to dare the more."

It is possible that the rapidity of the progress which

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Christianity in Japan made in the districts to which it was confined may have made the missionaries generally more careless, but the prudence and patience above mentioned were certainly not distinguishing features of the Franciscans in Japan. Their indiscretion is allowed on all sides. At a time when the suspicions of the Government were aroused, and a prohibitory edict had been issued, these zealous preachers of the Christian faith went about openly in all parts of the country, assuming no disguise, and disdaining the use even of ordinary precautions.

The bad feeling which existed between the different orders must have worked much harm to the cause of Christianity in both countries. In China the advisibility of permitting converts to practise their Ancestral Rites and the meaning of the terms *Tien* and *Shangti* were the particular points of disagreement. In Japan, besides the dispute respecting Pope Gregory's Bull, we find the Jesuits accusing the others of indiscret zeal and being met with the counter-charge of timidity. Doubtless the main current of events in each country would not have been altered if the Jesuits had always remained alone in the field, but it is only fair to them to state their mode of operations was that best calculated to ensure success.

There is an important distinction in the "Christianities" of China and Japan which should not be left unnoticed. Among the causes which operated in favour of the missionaries were Trade in Japan and Science in China. That the early missionaries in the former country owed their success in a great measure to their connection with commerce we have many proofs, which leave little room for doubt. Charlevoix particularly speaks of the understanding between the missionaries and the Portuguese traders, and in one instance we are told that a Daimio who had proved hostile to the Christian cause was only permitted to have commercial dealings with the Portuguese ships which then visited Japan, on the condition that he would grant certain concessions on behalf of their religion which the missionaries demanded. Trade and Christianity went hand in hand. It was commerce which was first the means of introducing Christianity; it was the same agent that assisted it in its checquered career; and it was commerce which enabled the Franciscans to establish themselves later on in the N.E. of Japan.

In China things were different. Here there were no independent feudal barons to engage in commercial enterprises on their own account. A large Empire long accustomed to be dependent on its own resources and unwilling to break with its own traditions as long as the administration was in the hands of a conservate bureaucracy, was not likely to welcome a few missionaries preaching a new and strange doctrine for the sake of trade with foreign countries. Besides, it was not, as in Japan, a case of, no missionaries—no trade. The little foreign trade that did exist had its origin with the establishment of Macao in 1517,—sixty-seven years before the first missionary settled in Canton. Moreover, the earlier efforts of both Nestorians and Catholics had had no connection with trade. It is not to any connection with commerce, then, that we can trace the success which attended the introduction of Christianity in China. Still another agent, no less powerful in its way, was not wanting. Unlike the Japanese, who from never having enjoyed the blessings of peace and good government were still in that state of primitive civilization in which letters do not bear an important part, the Chinese had reached a very high degree of mental culture, and letters were then, as now, the stepping stone to rank and influence, and the *literati* the most powerful and respected class in the country. With the shrewd tact which has marked the Jesuit policy in all ages, the missionaries were not slow to comprehend the situation, and indeed they had the very elements necessary for success in themselves. No small share of the learning and science of the Middle Ages was held by the Jesuit confederacy, and in this respect the individuals chosen to lead the way in China were in no way behind others of their order. We see them, therefore, busily making use of their knowledge of the Chinese language to instruct the natives in arts and sciences in which western nations excelled. Were the Chinese indisposed to listen to the truths of Christianity, they were amused by instructive discourses on mathematics and other branches of learning; did a Chinese audience shew inappreciation of a religious exhortation, forthwith a lecture on some abstruse science was substituted.

In this way the missionaries gained the ear of the Chinese and at the same time established their reputation as men of learning and their claim to be regarded as on a par with the native *literati*. This explains the presence of the missionaries at Court, where Ricci, Schaal and Verbiest successively filled the chair of Astronomer Royal, and is the secret of the favour and protection so longer accorded to them by the Chinese Government.

It is interesting to note the nature of the opposition which Christianity encountered in each country. In China this opposition had its origin in three sources, the jealousy of the *literati*, the suspicions of the Government and the animosity of the Buddhist clergy. To take the last first, Semedo, Kirchere, and other writers make mention of the hostility displayed by the Buddhist Church, so we may suppose that what influence it possessed was exerted against Christianity. But this influence was small, Confucianism and Rationalism, doctrines more suited to the cynical indifference of the Chinese mind, left little elbow-room for Buddhism. As has been well pointed out by a modern writer, with the imposition of the once envious pigtail the yoke of the Tartar ended. Though Buddhist himself he was never able to impose his religion on the multitude of free-thinking Chinese. The Buddhist clergy were held in little respect and exercised but slight influence over the minds of the masses. The mainsprings of the opposition which Christianity encountered in China lay in the *literati* and Government. Owing their early success—primarily to their rare scientific acquirements—it is only natural that the line of policy thus adopted should have brought them into contact with the *literati*. It is not difficult to imagine that in the numerous arguments and discussions which must, from the nature of the case, have been carried on between the two, the superiority of the foreign scholars had the effect of exciting universally the jealousy of the former; and that these, chafing at the ascendancy of the missionaries in numerous intellectual attainments in which they had hitherto possessed a monopoly, lost no opportunity of securing their expulsion from the Empire. Hence, whenever popular outcry was raised against the Christians, we find the *literati* at the bottom of the movement; and they were also the authors of the calumnies which were whispered in the ears of the officials against the Christians and their teachers. And the suspicions of the Government were easily roused. For the local officials, becoming alarmed at the reports which reached their ears, or anxious to shew inexpensive zeal for the public service, were never slow to present memorials in which they represented the Christians as members of a secret society which was plotting against the Government. An accusation which the prevalence of such societies at all times in China rendered very plausible. The proofs of it were brought in the shape of lesser charges as follows:—It was said that, "The Christians hold mighty meetings at "their houses at certain stated times, when thousands of "people assemble; that each convert is presented with "five ducats made by a process of alchemy; that they "have arms secreted in their houses; that they are all "instructed to make the sign of the cross upon their fore-"heads in order that this may serve as a mark by which "the adherents of this society may recognize each other "when the time for organizing the insurrection arrives."

Similar charges might have been made with equal justice against the Jews and Mahomedans resident in the country, who kept themselves quite as much apart from the body of the people as the Christians. Probably, however, their passive attitude in regard to their respective creeds furnishes the reason for their being unassailed, while it is no less probable that the religious enthusiasm of the Christian converts, and the quarrels which existed amongst their teachers, increased suspicion in the Chinese mind to which religious fanaticism and sectarian jealousy are alike foreign.

In Japan the opposition was of two kinds, political and religious. The political opposition which Christianity encountered was shewn in the attitude of the Government. The favorable reception accorded to the semi-political,

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semi-religious embassies to Japan, these missions owed almost entirely to their political importance. The missionaries were never in favour at Court except for a short time under Nobunaga, and when they were not actually molested were persistently ignored.

As regards the religious opposition brought to bear against Christianity, it has already been shewn how powerful was the Buddhist priesthood at the time of the introduction of Christianity, and the Jesuit records leave no room for doubt that the opposition met from it by Christianity was very great. And although the capacity of the Buddhist clergy for resisting Christianity openly was greatly lessened by the treatment they received at the hands of Nobunaga, still the weapon of intrigue was always available, and there are many indications that they used it unsparingly.

It may be thought that too much importance has been attached to the influence exercised by the Buddhist clergy. It may be said that the solution of the question is that the Jesuits had acquired such a hold upon the country as to embolden them to assert the temporal supremacy of the Pope, and by precept and example to instigate their converts to set at defiance the law of the land; that the Government suddenly awoke to the fact that a large portion of their subjects were passing from their control, and that their suspicions being roused, the advent of the Dutch and the information they gave respecting the aims and objects of the Papacy, turned the scale against the missionaries. The sweeping measure of expulsion affecting all foreigners alike is pointed to by the holders of these views as a proof of its correctness; the severity of the persecution when once commenced is attributed by them to the effect of panic on the part of the ruling powers; and they explain the fact of greater leniency being shewn to the missionaries and converts in China by assuming that the missionaries in the larger field of operations never obtained a sufficiently firm foothold to justify them in making a similar claim for Papal supremacy.

This view, however, plausible it may appear, is not borne out by facts.

Apart from the circumstance that there is no evidences to prove that the missionaries ever went so far as to assert the temporal supremacy of the Pope, the Japanese records are unanimous in the testimony which they give respecting the attitude towards Christianity of the three great men, whose successive administrations embrace the period of Christianity in Japan. And this evidence shews how Nobunaga, though at first favourable to Christianity, later on repented of his sanction to its introduction, and how both Hidéyoshi and Iyéyasu were opposed to it from the outset of their administrations. Christianity was, it is clear, tolerated for political motives. It owed its rapid progress to the unsettled state of the country. The powerful nobles of the South paying but a nominal allegiance to the Court, availed themselves of their practical independence to introduce Christianity for the sake of the commercial advantages which it offered. Nobunaga never felt himself strong enough to prohibit it; Hidéyoshi, whose military ambition left him little time for anything but warlike expeditions, was probably deterred from the adoption of extreme measures by similar reasons; and it was thus left for Iyéyasu, who had the advantage of succeeding the other two, to carry out the policy in which it is clear that they all concurred.

It is thus apparent that the measure of 1613 was not the effect of any sudden disclosure respecting the power and aims of the Jesuits. It was but a continuance of the policy previously inaugurated by Hideyoshi in 1593.

There is nothing whatever, also, to discountenance the view that the Buddhist priesthood actively participated in the expulsion of the missionaries. Amongst other evidence we have a document written by a priest in the very year (1614) in which the edict of expulsion was carried into effect, which descants in severe terms upon the evils likely to arise from the teaching of the foreign missionaries, "Who have," it says, "come to Japan, "*not* in order to promulgate their religion, but with a "view to possess themselves of the country. Japan has "two state religions and has no need of a third; there- "fore this new religion should be stamped out.

The leading characteristics of both nations have left their impress upon the history of Christianity in each country.

The Chinese, naturally bigoted, impassive, and slow to grasp a new idea which is unattended with any practical association, viewed the new doctrine taught by the Roman Catholic missionaries with disfavour for a long time, and it was only by long and patient endeavours that converts were made. These once made, however, they exhibited the same tenacity in adhering to their new faith that had marked its previous rejection by them. This explains at once the show progress made by Christianity in China and the fact of its vitality long after it had been trodden out in Japan.

The Japanese, though a long seclusion from the outside world has imparted a narrow-mindedness to their character, are not so fettered by tradition as the Chinese, and unlike the latter they are impulsive and singularly quick to receive new impressions. They lack, however, the solidity of character and reasoning capacity of the average Chinese. The doctrine taught by the foreign missionaries had for them the charm of novelty and they accepted it eagerly. But it is very doubtful if they ever approached the Chinese as regards the intelligent appreciation by the latter of the fundamental tenets of Christianity. The latter had attained a higher degree of mental culture, and are to this day a more thoughtful and practical race than the Japanese.

The Jesuits in China mention that the great mass of their converts belonged to the middle class, whilst it is clear that in Japan the converts were mostly taken from the peasantry. One reason for this difference is probably to be found in the fact that in China the prosperous state of the country under the Ming dynasty, by favouring the growth of trade, had enabled the middle classes to secure a position which in Japan they were unable to do owing partly to the unsettled condition of the Empire.

In other words, in China there was a prosperous middle class; in Japan this class had yet to make its appearance. If may be also that the policy which induced the missionaries in China, to assume the dress of the *literati* had the effect of bringing them into contact with the more educated portion of the nation. In Japan, too, that curious division of classes and their respective positions in the social scale which existed until comparatively recent times, and by which the farmer, or peasant, was placed above the merchant and artizan, had possibly some influence in guiding the missionaries in their choice of converts At least it may safely be said that the lower classes were thus brought into prominence, a fact which would probably not escape the notice of the propagators of Christianity.

But perhaps, after all, the greatest difference between the Christianities of China and Japan is to be found in the nature and extent of the persecution to which each was subjected. It has already been pointed out that the religious feeling was at a low ebb in China, and it has been shewn how the opposition encountered by Christianity in that country originated in the jealousy of the native *Literati*, and was fostered by the suspicions of the Government. As a natural consequence it followed that the persecution in China was secular and official in its nature, and political in its object. It has also been shewn how in Japan there is every reason to suspect the connection of Buddhist intrigue with the opposition given to Christianity, and this conclusion is confirmed by the features of the persecution in the latter country. The fierceness and virulence with which it was conducted contrast strongly with the mildness of the prosecution in China, and can only be explained on the assumption that it was to a great extent religious in its nature.

In China the prosecution began with the first introduction of Christianity, and continued with more or less severity up to modern times. It was never, however, very fierce. One explanation of this suggests itself. Toleration of creeds has always been a national trait, and thus the adherents of all creeds have invariably found an asylum in China. Whether Confucianists, Buddhists, Mahomedans, or Jews, so long as those following these various religious systems remained good citizens and refrained from interference with their neighbours, they were permitted free exercise of their respective religions. The

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conduct of the Christians, although they possibly did not maintain an altogether passive attitude in regard to religion, was probably not marked by that fanatical zeal displayed by their co-religionists in Japan. Whether this be one of the reasons or not, certain it is that the persecution in China never attained any great degree of severity. Semedo and other writers speak of the native converts being arraigned before tribunals, of their suffering, lengthened imprisonment with forfeiture of houses and property and being cruelly bastinadoed; but they generally escaped with their lives, and if condemned to exile found a refuge in other provinces where they were secure from the persecution which threatened them in their native districts. And this also applies to the foreign missionaries. A few isolated instances of missionaries having suffered death are all we find during a course of nearly 300 years.

When we turn to Japan the contrast is startling. The persecution here was widely different both in nature and extent. It is unnecessary to touch on the persecutions before 1613. As has already been pointed out, with the exception of the persecution in 1588 in which nine missionaries lost their lives these were merely local, and even in some instances were provoked by the mistaken zeal of the converts, who not, content to let well alone, endeavoured to force their own convictions upon unsympathising neighbours.

Persecution in Japan did not break out in its fullest extent until after the edict of 1613. Then it burst upon the heads of the devoted Christians with all the fury of a pent-up flood, carrying all before it. Japanese records, hitherto almost silent on the subject of Christianity, supply us with abundant details concerning the persecution then instituted.

A special service, it appears, was organized which was called the Christian enquiry, and the men entrusted with its superintendence were chosen from among the trading nobility. Notifications urging the adoption of the strictest measures followed each other in rapid succession, and a system of rules for the regulation of this "enquiry" was drawn up, in which the minutest details regarding the search after Christians and missionaries, their arrest, imprisonment, examination and punishment, were carefully entered into. Government officials in the oaths which they took when accepting office, bound themselves amongst other duties to render every assistance to the "Christian Enquiry"; and a scale of rewards for the apprehension of Christian, nissionaries, and those who harboured them, was prepared and published, these rewards being increased as the decreasing number of both converts and teachers rendered the search after them more difficult. Nor were the ties of family and kindred respected. High inducements, reaching to the extent of pardon if the informers were Christians, were held out to parents to inform against their children, and to husbands to denounce their wives. In short, while the persecution lasted, the crime of harbouring a Christian, or of being cognisant of the existence of a Christian and not denouncing him, was only surpassed in enormity by the more heinous offence of being a Christian.

The description of the tortures to which the Christians were subjected reads like a page of Dante's Inferno. The mode of death seems in many cases to have been left to the whim and caprice, if not of the executioners, of those who superintended the executions, and though a great number perished by the ordinary modes of execution, such as hanging, crucifixion, strangling, and drowning, in several instances the most ingenious tortures that cruelty could invent were put into practice.

We read of Christians being executed in a barbarous manner in sight of each other, of their being hurled from the tops of precipices, of their being buried alive, of their being torn asunder by oxen, of their being tied up in rice-bags, which were heaped up together and of the pile thus formed being set on fire. Others were tortured before death by insertion of sharp spikes under the nails of their hands and feet, while some poor wretches by a refinement of horrid cruelty were shut up in cages and there left to starve with food before their eyes. Let it not be supposed that we have drawn on the Jesuit accounts solely for this information. An examination of the Japanese records will shew that the case is not overstated.

Who can wonder, in the face of these facts, at the Shimabara insurrection? The only matter for surprise is that many similar outbreaks did not occur. Had the Christians been united, such atrocities could not have failed to rouse a spirit of resistance culminating in open rebellion, which, if successful, would have shewn scant mercy to the oppressors. But the scattered state of Christian communities made united action impossible, and thus with the exception of a few obscure hints at disaffection and local troubles which are met with in Japanese books, the Shimabara Revolt remains the solitary instance of the Christians having risen against their persecutors.

While on this subject it may be well to state that there are two very different accounts of this revolt which are given in the "Shimabara Kassenki" and the "Samedaresho." In the first, the leaders of the revolt, mentioned as five in number, are described as being former retainers of the Christian convert Konishi-Setsu-no-kami; in the latter the outbreak is stated to have been fostered by the intrigues of one man, an adventurer, and great stress is laid upon the fact that the discontent which preceded the revolt was mainly caused by the bad government of the reigning Prince (who was afterwards deposed). In any case, in computing the extent of the rising, one must allow for the exaggeration common to all writers of early history, and the number of the insurgents, given at 30,000 is reasonably open to doubt.

It only remains to consider one feature which is common to the history of Christianity in both China and Japan. We allude to the small moral and intellectual influence which the practice of Christianity has exercised in either country. The early Christian, mission when they were swept away by the tide of Tartar invasion, left no traces behind them of any permanent influence upon the minds of the Chinese nation. Nor were the later introductions of Christianity which are the subject of this paper more successful. In Japan it was the same. Thus, under different conditions, the same result was reached in each country.

In the violence of the persecution to which Christianity was subjected in the latter country, joined to the social status of the majority of the converts, and the important circumstance that the crusade against the missionaries began just when the period of Japan's greatest internal prosperity had commenced, we find the main causes of this failure,

In China, on the other hand, it is unnecessary to look further than the national character. The Chinese as emigrants in whatever part of the globe present the striking picture of small communities on foreign soil living entirely apart from the people of the country, Neither the language, nor the religion, nor the habits of the nation among which they dwell have the slightest effect upon them. They leave in each case, as they came, Chinese in every respect. And if this insensibility to foreign influences be manifested when surrounded by all the accessories of foreign civilization, how much harder the task of affecting their native stoicism in their own land, amidst a population of three hundred millions wedded to its conservative notions by the fetters of ancient tradition.

It will occur to most readers of the preceding pages that the present efforts in the cause of Christianity are made under many favourable conditions. It will be seen that Christianity now stands distinctly on its own merits; that though unaided by any powerful political supporters it no longer has to fear opposition from the Government arising from suspicion of foreign designs of territorial acquisition; that it is no longer exposed to the terrors of a persecution which the feeling of the age has ceased to sanction; and that its true aims will be brought out more clearly by its disseverance from politics and trade.

Also may it be observed that increasing intercourse with foreign nations, for which greater facilities are daily afforded, must at length break down the barriers raised by ignorance and distrust; and that as the education of the young is a better weapon with which to meet the indifferentism of the upper classes, so prevalent in each country, than the conversion of the adult population, the establishment of schools, and medical missions, and the gradual diffusion of knowledge in these and other ways, are the surest roads to success,

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The following were the remarks made by Mr. Satow at the meeting of the Asiatic Society in Tôkiô on the 27th ultimo, after Mr. Gubbin's paper on "The Introduction of Christianity into China and Japan" had been read :—

Persecution and opposition of various kinds had characterized the progress of the Jesuit missions almost from the very commencement. The fathers were frequently unfortunate enough to have been patronized in the first place by chieftains who afterwards succumbed to powerful enemies, such for instance as Suye Harukata at Yamaguchi, the Ohotomo family in Bungo, the sons of Nobunaga and Hideyoshi. We may also suppose that the favours which had been shown to them by Nobunaga himself were no reason why Hideyoshi should take their part after Nobunaga's assassination. Nevertheless, the Jesuit missionaries conducted themselves with great tact, and it is by no means improbable that they might have continued to make converts year by year until the great part of the nation had been brought over to the Catholic religion, had it not been for the rivalry of the missionaries of other orders. To the natural rivalry of teachers of a different school we must add the effects of the international enmity which existed between the Portuguese of Macao and the Spaniards of Manila, and when the Dutch and English came upon the scene they in their turn endeavoured to excite the suspicions of the Japanese rulers against their hereditary foes the Spaniards. We have evidence of this from European annalists. The following well-supported story of English and Dutch treachery is from a Japanese source.

"In the year 1617 (third of Genna) a Dutch vessel fell in at sea "with a ship of Chinese build, and observed on board several in- "dividuals who appeared to them to be Bateren.[1] As the Dutch "used at that time to trade to Hirado, they brought the ship in "there, and reported the matter to Matsura Iki-no-Kami, who sent "information to the Governor's office at Nagasaki. Hasegawa "Gonroku was at once despatched to Hirado, to conduct an in- "quiry into the facts of the case, from which it appeared that the "ship belonged to a native of Sakai in Idzumi, named Jôjin, and "that she had been on a trading voyage to Luçon. Several letters "written in barbarian character were discovered on board, which "were handed to the Hirado interpreter Mori Sukeyemon to be "translated. They were found to be addressed to Bateren from "barbarous countries who were lying concealed in Japan, and "their purport was to the effect that as soon as the greater half of "the Japanese nation had been converted to the Kirishitan Sect, "information should at once be sent to the writers, upon which a "large fleet of war-vessels should be despatched. In consequence "of these facts the Bateren who had been found in the ship and "Jôjin were taken prisoners to Nagasaki, and there burnt, the "remainder of the crew being decapitated. Rewards for their "fidality were given to the Hollanders on this occasion."[2]

The capture here spoken of his no doubt that of the fathers Luis Flores and Pedro de Zuniga, by an English vessel the *Elizabeth* in 1620 off the coast of Formosa. The vessel, crew and Jesuits were transferred by the captain of the *Elizabeth* to the Dutch, who brought them in to Hirado. Jôjin is probable Joaquim, a converted Japanese, captain of the junk. It would be absurd to believe that the letters which are said to have contained information about treacherous designs on the part of the Spaniards of Manila were genuine. We know that both the English and the Dutch in those days did all in their power to prejudice the rulers of Japan against the Portuguese and Spaniards, whether missionaries or merchants, and even two centuries ago the Dutch were accused of forging a letter, which purported to be written by the Portuguese Bishop in Nagasaki to the Viceroy at Goa, and from which it appeared that the Spaniards and Portuguese had formed the design, not only of converting the Japanese to Christianity, but under the cloak of religion, of bringing the whole country under their rule, and this letter, having first concealed it on board a Portuguese vessel bound for Goa, they caused to be discovered by the Japanese authorities. This story may be read in Mercklein's appendix to Caron's Japan, and Arnold's annotations thereto, p.p. 285 and 286, and to the discovery of the letter is attributed by Montanus those measures of the Shôgun which provoked the insurrection of Shimabara, which drew in its train the expulsion of the Portuguese from Japanese in 1639.[3]

Another cause which must have contributed no little to the difficulties of the missionaries was the hostility of renegade Christians towards the religion which they had abandoned. Montanus gives a specimen of this in the language addressed by the apostate Syovan to the Jesuits Pedro Marquez and his companions in the presence of the Dutchman Schaep,[4] and other cases may easily be found in the pages of European writers. In the *Kuwanken-roku* already cited, is the following story of an ecclesiastic (apparently of Japanese birth) who turned informer :—

"In the year 1611 (16th of Keichô) a priest arrived at Sumpu "from Yatsushiro in Higo, and prayed leave to bring an accusa- "tion. He said that he was a priest of a Kirishitan temple which "had been built by Konishi Tsu no Kami, formerly lord of the "province of Higo. That the superior of the temple had made "unjustifiable accusations against him, and expelled him from the "said temple. That if His Highness would summon the other "priest to appear and deign to examine into the rights of the "matter, in token of loyalty, he would give an account of the "objects of the Kirishitan sect. His opponent the other priest, "was summoned to Sumpu, and the case was throughly investigat- "ed. The opponent, being adjudged to be in the wrong, was "punished. The other priest, out of gratitude for the benefit he "had received, gave the following account of the principles of "Kirishitan :—'The King of Namban[5] devoted the revenue of "'the five countries which composed his dominions to the follow- "'ing objects. Every year, under the name of merchant-vessels, "'ships were sent to Japan laden with gold, silver, precious "'gems, woven fabrics, and articles of *rertu*, for the purpose of "'recommending to everybody the evil religion. The Bateren and "'Iruman[6] annually prepared a record, in which was inserted, "'the number of persons who had been induced to join the re- "'ligion in that year, and the valuable goods which were distri- "'buted among them in proportion. From ancient times the "'Namban men, in this cunning way had been wont to send val- "'uable and curious commodities to Luçon. Hisupaniya[7] and "'other countries in the Southern Seas, where at first they "'obtained the loan of a very small piece of ground, on which "'they then built a temple, and began secretly to teach Kirishi- "'tan. The ignorant inhabitants of those countries believed in "'their doctrines, and finally becoming allies and partisans of the "'Namban men, enabled the latter to seize possesion of the land "'without any trouble. The Barbarians then proceeded to send "'governors to the countries which they had seized, took pos- "'session of the land, its valuable produce, and of all the gold "'and silver as their own property, and every three years sent "'these treasures to their own country.' Furthermore, a number "of priests who were lying concealed in the Home Provinces and "in Kiushiu were summoned to Sumpu, and subjected to a search- "ing examination, from which the statements of this priest clearly "appeared to be true. Upon this a decree was published strictly "interdicting Kirishitan throughout the Empire, Itakura Iga "no Kami was appointed to hold trials in the Home Provinces, "and Yamazaki Nagato no Kami in the island of Kiushiu ; and all "the persons of the evil sect who were discovered in Kiôto, Osaka, "Nara, Fushimi and other towns were decapitated on the dry bed "of the river at Gojo.[8] Those of them who, changing their evil "hearts, were converted to right principles, and petitioned for "leave to adopt a new belief, were spared under the designation "of *korobi* (fallers)."

[*Kuwanken-roku*, Vol. I., p. 18.]

This account is confirmed partly by the reports of the missionaries in their annual letters. The proclamation referred to is as follows :—

PROCLAMATION OF IYEYASU.

The Positive Principle is the father, the Negative Principle the mother by whom man is begotten, and with his birth the Three Powers are complete.

Japan from the commencement was the country of the gods. The unfathomableness of the Positive and Negative Principles is called god, and who shall refuse reverence and honour to the essence of all that is Holy and Spiritual. Man owes his existence entirely to the workings of the Positive and Negative, in his five members and in the six sources of perception, in his uprising and sitting down, in moving and in being still, he is not independent of god for a single moment. The divinity is sought for elsewhere; everywhere man is provided with a divinity, and contains a complete divinity within himself. This is the form which divinity takes.

Japan is called the land of Buddha, and not without reason. It is written : "This is the country where the divine brightness re- "appears, this is the native-land of the Sun." The Lotus of the Law says : "The power by which Buddhas save the world, resides in their perfect omniscience, whereby they make happy all living

1. Priest: a corruption of the Portuguese Padre.
2. Hekija Kuwanken-roku, I., p. 20.
3. See also Pagès, Hist. de la Religion Chrétienne au Japon, vol. I, p. 450.
4. Montanus, England edict. 1670, p. 358.
5. Portugal and Spain being under one crown at this period, Namban means the whole of the Iberian peninsula and its dependencies.
6. Brothers, a corruption of the Portuguese Irmaõ.
7. New Spain is probably meant.
8. Gojô no kawara, part of the stony bed of the Kama-gawa, which flows between the old capital and its eastern suburbs.

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beings, wherefore they make manifest immeasurable divine power." This is a golden saying, a miraculous passage. God and Buddha differ in name, but their meaning is one, just as if the two halves of a tally be placed together. The priests and laymen of antiquity, by the divine aid, sailed over the ocean and visited the far-off land of China in search of the law of Buddha, and the doctrines of the principles of benevolence, unweariedly they bore hither the esoteric[9] and exoteric books. Since that time the doctrine has been handed down from teacher to teacher in unbroken succession, and the glory of the Buddhist Law has been far greater than in other lands. This exemplifies the truth that "the Law of Buddha gradually travels eastwards."

But the Kirishitan band have come to Japan, not only sending their merchant vessels to exchange commodities, but they long to dieseminate an evil law, to overthrow right doctrine, so that they may change the government of the country, and obtain possession of the land. This is the germ of great disaster, and must be crushed.

Japan is the country of gods and of Buddha; it honours god and reveres Buddha. The principles of benevolence and right-doing are held to be of prime importance, and the law of good and evil is so ascertained that if there be any offenders, they are liable according to the gravity of their crime to the five punishments of branding, nose-slitting, cutting off the feet, castration and death. In the Book of Etiquette it is said: The degrees of mourning are many, and the appropriate dresses are five. Crimes are many, and the appropriate punishments are five. If there be one suspected of crime, let the gods bear witness. By oath shall be determined the offence and its punishment, and the distinction between guilty and innocent shall not err by a hair's breadth. Criminals of every degree are detested by Buddha, god, the trinity of precious ones, mankind, Heaven and all living things. The overflowings of accumulated wickedness shall not escape; whether by crucifixion or burning in the furnace, punishment shall be meted out, for this is the way of encouraging the good and chastising the evil. Though one may desire to keep down evil, it accumulates with ease; though one desire to advance in good, it is difficult to hold by; and thus a watch must be kept. In the present life it is so, and in the next not even all the Buddhas past, present and to come, can save from the reproaches of the King of Hell, nor can the succeeding generation of our ancestors succour us. Fear and tremble!

The faction of the Bateren rebel against the dispensation; they disbelieve in the way of the gods, and blaspheme the true Law, violate right-doing and injure the good. If they see a condemned fellow, they run to him with joy, bow to him and do him reverence. This they say is the essence of their belief. If this is not an evil Law, what is it? They truly are the enemies of the gods and of Buddha. If this be not speedily prohibited, the safety of the state will assuredly be hereafter imperilled; and if those who are charged with ordering its affairs do not put a stop to the evil, they will expose themselves to Heaven's rebuke.

These must be instantly swept out, so that not an inch of soil remains to them in Japan on which to plant their feet, and if they refuse to obey this command they shall suffer the penalty. We have been blessed by the commission of Heaven to be lord in Japan, and we have wielded power over this realm for years past. Abroad we have manifested the perfection of the Five Cardinal Virtues, while at home we have returned to the doctrine of the scriptures. For there reasons the country prospers, the people enjoy peace. The Scripture says: "If the present life be peaceful and tranquil, there will be a good place in that to come." Kung-fu-tze also has said: "Body, hair and skin we have received "from our father and mother; not to injure them is the begin- "ning of filial piety." To preserve one's body is to revere god. Quickly cast out the evil Law, and spread our true Law more and more, for the way of the gods and the Law of Buddha to prosper in spite of the degeneracy of these latter days is a mark of a good ruler. Let Heaven and the Four Seas hear this and obey.

This edict was published on the 27th January, 1614, (the 12th month of the 18th year of Keicho) and was accompanied by a set of fifteen rules intended to guide the priests who were to guarantee the orthodoxy of their parishioners.

1.

Because the Kirishitan law teaches that those who despise death cannot pass through fire without being burnt, or be plunged into water without being drowned, and that those who die by shedding their own blood are saved, the law of the Empire is more strict. Therefore you must examine such as make light of death.

2.

To those who follow Kirishitan a daily allowance of seven *iin* is made from Dattan (?) land, in order to convert the Empire to Kirishitan. It is an evil Law which injures the country of the gods. As the persons who follow these doctrines do not observe the Law of Sâkya, they object to paying contributions to their parish temple, and dislike the establishment of the Buddhist Law. Such you must examine.

3.

Such chief parishioners as do not attend on the anniversary of the founder of their sect, on Buddha's death-day, at Bon, Higan, the death-day of their ancestor's, must lose their certificates, and notice given to the Office of Sects. They must certainly be examined.

4.

Persons who belong to the Kirishitan or to the *Fujiu-fuze* refuse the priest's visit on the anniversary of their ancestors. On that day they are in the habit of paying an informal visit to the temple of their sect and then secretly assembling their [family of laymen; when the priest arrives they look displeased, and refuse his aid. You must therefore examine them.

5.

You must understand that by *Fujiu-fuze* are meant such as do not pay their parish-contribution, and following their own devices, refuse the offices of the chief priest who certifies to the fact of belonging to the sect, do not share in the expenses of the temple of their sect in due proportion to their substance, and in their hearts cherish an evil law.

6.

The Law of *Fujiu-fuze* is that its followers refuse to accept anything said to them by the temple of their sect, refuse to contribute to the expenses of the founder of the sect, to the repair of images and the temple charges generally, nor will they have anything to do with another sect. This is an evil Law. The true law is that human beings who receive the benefits of Heaven should give to Earth; that those who have received benefits from their parents should give to their children, and that those who received from Buddha should give to the priests. Therefore you will examine them.

7

[11]Kirishitan, the Hiden-sect and the *Fujiu-fuze* are three branches of one sect. The god whom they adore is called Godzu-Kirishitan-Teidzu-butsu; and Teidzu calls himself Daiusu (? Deus). By the help of this god, if they look in a mirror, they see the face of a god, but if they have changed their religion they appear as dogs. This is a mirror of evil law. Those who once look at it believe profoundly in Godzu-Kirishitan-Teidzu-butsu, and regard Japan as a land of demons. But as it is the country of the gods, which tries sects, they appear to keep to the temple of their [Buddhist] sect, mix with other people, and in their hearts they neither receive nor give (*Fujiu-fuze*) and have no connection with the temple of their [Buddhist] sect. These must therefore be examined.

8.

Although the parents for generations past may have belonged without the slightest doubt to one of the eight or nine [Buddhist] sects, it is impossible to be sure that the children may not have in their hearts been persuaded to join the evil law. The temple of the [Buddhist] sect to which they belong must examine them.

9.

The Law of Buddha must be promoted by preaching and expounding, and people made to visit the temples; they must be induced to perform their duty in the way of contributing to the parish expenses, for the temple services, repairs and building. Those who belong to an evil law or an evil sect, do nothing for the temple. They associate but little with others, and in their secret hearts break the law of Buddha, disregarding the exhortations of the priests. Wherefore examination must be made.

10.

After death the corpse's head is shaved and a postumous name conferred. The chief priest of the [Buddhist] sect must inspect the corpse and after ascertaining that it did not belong to the evil sect, pronounce the benediction. Examination must be carefully made.

11.

Particular care must be taken to investigate any case in which a person passes over the temple of his own sect, asks a priest of some other temple to perform the funeral rites, and sends away the chief priest of his own temple. Examination must be carefully made for the evil sects, and the evil law.

12.

To every person in the Empire who clearly follows the true law a sect-certificate, authenticated by a seal, shall be given. *Samurai* shall put their seal in the certificate registry of the temple to which they belong. Those who cannot make a seal with blood shall send in a certificate attested by a guarantee.

13.

It is strictly forbidden to transfer the obsequies of ancestors to another temple, and have services performed there. But this does not apply in cases where the death has taken place in a different town or province (from the residence of the successor). The family altars, the images and painted Buddhas and offerings must be carefully looked to. And every year, when the priest makes his rounds at Bon time, he must examine the family altars of those who belong to his sect.

14.

When a person dies, the directions of the sect-temple must be followed in everything.

15.

The enemies of the Empire and the object of the people's hostility are Kirishitan, *Fujiu-fuze* and the Hiden-sect. When any relatives of a Bateren die, information must be given to the Eclesiastical office, who will order an inquest, and the priest of the sect to which the deceased has belonged shall conduct the funeral. If the funeral is celebrated before notice is given to the office, the priest will be held responsible. Careful inquiry must be made. The parish priest must on no account unreasonably demand a greater contribution that is suited to his parishioner's means. The true law is that men shall honour Buddha's law and the law of the

9. The Buddhists affect to make this distinction between their scriptures and the writings of the philosophers.

10. Iriratna, i.e. Buddha, the Law and the Priesthood. See Eitel's Handbook of China, Buddhism, s.v.

11. Is *Hiden* a corruption of the word Heathen? We may easily account for its use by supposing Will Adams to have taught the Japanese to apply it to the Roman Catholic faith.

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sovereign with perfect faith. If a single one of these fifteen articles be disobeyed, the culprit shall be subject to divine punishment from Bonten Taishaku,[12] the Four Great Heavenly Kings,[13] the Dark Officers of the Five Hells, Tenshô-Daijin-Gû of Isé in Japan, Hachiman Daibosatsu, Kasuga Daimiôjin, also of his patron-god, and of all the gods of the sixty and odd provinces of Japan.

M. Pagés mentions several edicts directed against Christianity which followed this of Iyeyasu, but I have not yet been able to discover the originals of them all. The edict of 1635 of which he gives a translation under the number 116 in the volume of appendices to his History appears to have differed little from one contained in the *Nagasaki Onyaku sho-dome*, dated 1652. In 1641 was published an edict prohibiting missionaries from landing in Japan, Japanese from visiting foreign countries, and the sale of arms to foreigners. This seems a repetition of the edict of Iyemitsu on his succession to the Shôgunate in 1623 (Pagés. p. 546). In 1654 a circular was issued to the daimiôs, instructing them that all foreign vessels which might put into Japanese harbours, with the object of negotiating, should be referred to Nagasaki, whence they were to be sent home. If they fired, efforts were to be made to sink them, but they were not to be pursued even in that case, if a favourable breeze enabled them to escape from the harbour.

The year 1655 produced a renewal of the proclamation by which rewards were offered for the discovery of missionaries and converts. It runs as follows:—

"Although the Kirishitan sect has been repeatedly prohibited, yet at every change of ruler it is right to issue a decree that rigid scrutiny must be made without cessation. Of course every suspicious person must be informed against.

Formerly 200 pieces of silver very given to one who denounced a Father (Bateren) and 100 pieces to him who denounced a Brother (Iruman). Henceforward the following rewards will be given:

To the denouncer of a Father ..... 300 pieces of silver.
" denouncer of a Brother ..... 200 " "
" denouncer or of a harbourer or of a member of the sect..... 50 " "

If concealment be practised, and the fact be discovered through some other channel, the other members of the offender's company-of-five will be considered guilty of an offence. This is therefore notified."

This decree was repeated in 1658, 1661, 1664, 1671, 1678 and 1682 in nearly the same terms. In 1711 the rewards above enumerated were increased to 500 pieces for a Father, 300 for a Brother, 100 for a harbourer or member of "the sect," and a further reward of 300 offered for the discovery of persons, who after apostatizing from Christianity, had been re-converted. Harbourers or converts who turned evidence against missionaries or their own class were to receive 500 pieces, according to to the value of their information, and in case of concealment punishment was likewise threatened against the mayor of the village, the other members of the company-of-five to which the person guilty of concealment belonged and against his relations. These edicts might still be seen on the public notice boards in every village up to the year 1868.

The means of detecting Christians were various. Mention is frequently made by foreign writers of the *E-fumi*, which consisted in making the person trample under foot a portrait of Christ, and Japanese documentary sources of information confirm the story. I find it spoken of in the "Art of Interrogating" contained in the *Kerisuto-ki*, in an application for Instructions made by the Governors of Nagasaki to the Council of State in 1658, and in the *Hekija-kuwanken-roku*. It appears that the picture was originally drawn or painted in ink, but in 1669 a Nagasaki artizan "made a casting in copper representing the deity of the Christians" and all the inhabitants of the town were made to trample on it. The *daimios* of the neighbouring provinces likewise obtained the loan of this image from the Governors of Nagasaki, and used it in putting their subjects to the test. Another expedient consisted in turning the Buddhist priests into inquisitors. The regulations attached to Iyeyasu's edict of 1613 direct that every year the priests shall visit their parishioners at the period of the *Bon* feast, in the seventh month, to read prayers, and ascertain that there was no falling away on the part of members of the family; and the result of this examination was consigned to a register, which was eventually sent in to the Eclesiastical commissioners. This practice was also in force, I have been informed, up to the year 1868.

Further, functionaries called *Kirishitan bugiô*, or Commissioners for the detection of Christians were appointed, the earliest of whom was Inouye Chikugo no Kami, whose name appears so frequently in the memoirs. A form of oath was imposed on these commissioners, by which they bound themselves to serve the Shôgun faithfully in this matter, to act with perfect impartiality, unaffected either by considerations of natural affection or by personal enmity, to maintain harmonious relations with their colleagues, and to be perfectly frank and open to the Shôgun when he required any information concerning the progress of their investigations. Two drafts of such oaths are to be found in the *Kerisuto-ki*, dated 1658 and 1662, the latter of which has attached to it the signature of Yasuda Wakasa no Kami, a *hatamoto*.

Besides the measures of domestic police adopted by the Government with the object of suppressing Christianity, they exacted from the representative of the Dutch Trading Company an engagement "not to hold any communication with the Kirishitan Sect, not to bring any missionaries into the country", and to communicate every year "any information concerning the the Kirishitan Sect which it may be desirable for His Highness to hear." This formality appears to have been repeated on several occasions, if not on all, of the Dutch Envoy to Yedo taking leave of the Shôgun. In the Japanese sources I find that Zacharias Wagenaer, Capitan 1659 and 1661, made the declaration, and another occasion was in 1673 (*Kerisuto*, M.S., and *Nagasaki Onyakusho dome*, M.S.).

Similar orders were given to the Chinese who traded at Nagasaki, as early as 1641. The whole crew of any junk in which a missionary should reach Japanese shores, were to be put to death, but pardon and rewards were promised to any of the crew who should turn informer. Carrying letters or messages to Christians was prohibited under pain of severe punishment. The reward for denouncing a Christian who had taken passage in a junk was to be double the sum with which the captain had been bribed to take him on board. This decree was renewed in more distinct language in 1675. It appears that in 1695 there was discovered on board a junk a description of Peking in the Chinese language, which contained an account of the Roman Catholic Cathedral in that capital and some mention of Ricci, the Jesuit missionary. The captain and crew were subjected to a rigid examination, the result of which was that they were found to innocent of evil designs, but the captain was forbidden to trade to Japan for the future.

The measures taken for the detection of Christians were not fruitless. From a return dated 16th of the 6th month of 1658, it appears that a very large number must have been discovered during the preceding twenty years, beginning in 1639 with the arrest of Pedro Cassorei, Martino Shikimi, (both martyrs) Juan (or Syovan) the apostate [14] and another priest not identified.

In each of the following towns 'many' Christians are reported as having been detected.

- ° Sendai
- ° Aidzu
- Nihommatsu
- Nambu (district)
- Shirakawa

} in Ôshiu

- Nobusawa
- Kubota

} in Dewa

- Nikkô
- ° Kiôto
- ° Fushimi
- ° Ôsaka
- ° Sakai
- Shimo-Otawa
- ° Wakayama, in Kishiu
- ° Kanazawa
- Komatsu

} in Kaga

- Hiroshima, in Geishiu
- Tsuyama, in Mimasaka
- Takamatsu, in Sanuki

12. Brahmâ Sâkra, See Eitel s.v.

13. *Jikokuten* (持國天, see Eitel under Dhrita râchtra), *Zôchôten* (增長天, ib. Virûdhaka), *Kômokuten* 廣目天, ib. Virûpâkcha) and *Tamonten* (多聞天, ib. Vâis'ramana). See also Mayer's Hdbk. p. 310.

14. Charlevoix VII. p. 203 conjectures that Syovan was the Jesuit Father Ferreyra, but it will be seen this is unlikely.

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Usuki } in Bungo
Hiji }
Omura and
Kumamoto.

Churches or seminaries had formerly existed in all those towns to whose names an asterisk is prefixed in the above list. It is of course impossible to estimate the number of Christians arrested at each of these places, but in the case of Omura they must have amounted to hundreds. The Nagasaki *Ongakusho-dome* [15] (M. S.) contains an entry concerning the manner in which the Christians from that town are to be disposed of. It is therein ordered that ten per hundred be retained in prison, to be used as witnesses in any future trials. Ten are to be assigned to those of the informers who have been most active in hunting up victims. Eighty per cent are to be decapitated. "If" the remaining forty odd," "continues the record, who are entered in the books are found "to be undoubted Christians, they are all to be decapitated, "without further examination of their relations or the in- "formers." But we can hardly suppose that the word 'many' is to be understood in every case to mean hundreds. In the majority of cases a vague indication of the numbers is given, e. g. 3 or 4—7 or 8 and so forth, but adding these together, I find that the Christians arrested during these years in other parts of Japan than the above mentioned, numbered about three hundred and fifty, of whom fifty belonged to the despised classes of beggars *(kojiki)* and pariahs *(eta)*. Of the whole number throughout Japan some seventy or eighty belonged to the *samurai* class. In the following provinces, no arrests were made, Ohosumi, Hiuga, Shima, Kai, Hôki, Tango, Awa, and the island of Oki, to which may be added the province of Satsuma, the only arrest reported from there being of four foreign and one Japanese Bateren, and four persons guilty of harbouring. These were evidently the Jesuit Fathers Rubino, Capece, Mecinski, Moralez and Marquez.[16] In 1661 Kurokawa Yohei, before proceeding to Nagasaki, of which town he was a Governor, asks the Ministers of the Shôgun for instructions as to Christians whose interrogatory had already been commenced by his colleague Tsumagi Hakoyemon. A report to the Council dated 1668 speaks of a hundred and sixty-three suspected Christians who had been in prison for some time, and says that the years 1667 and 1668 must have furnished an additional number of 'several tens' of accused persons. The memorandum annexed to the proclamation against Christianity which was repeated in 1871 speaks of arrests continuing to be made. Okano Magokarô, another Governor of Nagasaki, in 1674 presents an application for instructions concerning the treatment of accused persons, in the course of which he suggests that suspension in the pit should be applied only to those who had been condemned to death, for while some were able to endure it for five or even seven days, weaker constitutions sometimes gave way after an hour or two, and thus frustrated the hope of obtaining evidence from them. By 1686 the few remaining Christians had learnt how to conceal their belief and the practice of their religion so well that the Council issued a circular to the chief *daimios* of the south-west stating that none of the Kirishitan sect had been discovered of late years, owing perhaps to laxness on the part of those whose duty it was to search for them, and enjoining vigilance. I have not found any evidence to show that any suspected persons were arrested later than this year, excepting of course the Abbé Sidotti in 1709, whose history has been made known by the distinguished scholar the Rev. Dr. S. R. Brown, through his translation of Arai Hakuseki's *Seiyô-Kibun*.

Considerable obscurity has hitherto hung over the fate of the last bands of devoted missionaries which sailed from Manila in 1643. Bartoly writing in 1659, Charlevoix in 1735 and more recently M. Leon Pagès, in his admirable History de la Religion Chrétienne au Japon, all state that the five fathers of whom the mission was composed suffered martyrdom; but the fact does not seem to have been ever authenticated by direct evidence. The contrary account, except in the case of a single missionary, is given by a Japanese source.

15. Records of the Nagasaki Office.
16. Vol. V. 105, Part. 8, 2.

The *Kerisuto-ki*, M. S. already quoted furnishes the following information :—

"Twenty-one years ago in the year of the tiger (1638) four were "reported from Sendai, the territory of Matsudaira Mutsu-no-Kami, "in Ôshiu; these were the Japanese *bateren*, Fuhaa Heitaro, Maru- "chiino Ichisaemon, the Namban Bateren, Furanshisuko Magoemon, "Shiyuan Hauchisuda. After the defeat of the Shimabara insur- "rection in the reign of Taiyû-In, the Bateren 巷庵 (Jiuan), "Maru Chiinio Ichizaemon, Kibe Betoro were brought under "arrest from Sendai, and four times brought before the Hiôjôjô, "but their examination was not concluded. Later Sanuki-no- "Kami went to his second mansion (Shimo-yashiki) and the three "Bateren were summoned before him. Takuan[17] Yagiu Tajima- "no-Kami and others assembled, and they put questions con- "cerning the doctrines of the sect. After two or three days "Nakane Iki-no-Kami appeared as High Messenger (from the "Shôgun) and instructed Chikugo-no-Kami that he was not to "produce the above three men at the Hiôjô-sho, but to examine "them by himself.

"The above three bateren were examined during ten days at "Chikugo-no-Kami's on the laws of Kirishitan, and after ten days "Chikugo-no-Kami sent his retainers to the three bateren in "prison, and ordered them to be tortured. They caused 巷庵 "of the Compania and Maruchiyo Ichizaemon to apostatize "*(korobase)* and to repeat the invocation to Buddha. They were "summoned to Chikugo-no-Kami's residence, and allowed to remain "there a year or two, after which time both fell sick and died. "Kibe Beitaro did not apostatize and was put to death by suspen- "sion. The reason of this was that at that time there was want "of skill in inducing apostasy. Two guilty of harbouring, were "suspended in the same pit with Kibe, and therefore persuaded "(? the officials) to kill Kibe. After his death both apostatized. "They were removed from the pit, and placed in prison, where "they lived for many years. Subsequently Franshisuko Magoe- "mon and Berunarutou Ichizaemon, two Namban Bateren, were "arrested by the authorities. Both of them were *Furate*. They "were frequently examined at the residence of Chikugo no kami, "but as the procedure was still unskilful they could not be brought "to apostatize, and were condemned to be burnt to death in "Shiba.

"In the year of the horse (1643) [were arrested] in Chikuzen "Heitoro, Furanshisu, Aronso, Chiyoseifu, all of them Namban "Bateren, and one Iruman. This man was a native of Mogi, near "Nagasaki, who had gone abroad, and become an Iruman. Be- "sides five guilty of harbouring. These were arrested by a China- "man in the time of Chikugo no Kami, and delivered up. Being "sent to Nagasaki they were cast into prison, and in the follow- "ing year all ten were summoned from Nagasaki to Yedo, "where they were handed over to Chikugo no Kami, who "subjected them to a searching examination. After being "put to the torture all four twice apostatized, repeated the "invocation to Buddha, and signed a declaration that there "was no deception in their apostacy. The Iruman and "harbourers apostatized before the Bateren, one or two at a "time, and joined Japanese sects. A prison was constructed in- "side Chikugo no kami's mansion, in which the four Bateren were "confined. They were frequently summoned before him and "examined repeatedly as to the designs harboured in Namban and "Luçon, whence the Bateren were sent to Japan, and as to the "Kirishitan law. Makino Sado no kami, Kuze Yamato no kami,[18] "and others used to visit Inouye Chikugo no kami, and put ques- "tions to which the replies were given. Subsequently Aronso "recanted, in consequence of which he was placed in the "wo- "man's godown, where he fell sick and died, after having con- "tinued to live during twenty days. In order to die by a "sort of suicide called *zeziun*, it is said to be the rule to eat very "little, so that the body becomes weaker and death ensues. He "did so, and thus came to his end. Franshisu having been impri- "soned with a woman, became friendly 'with her, and confessed. "They were exhibited to the inmates of the prison, and the latter "were commanded to witness this rare event, the marriage of a "Bateren. After the couple had been made to exchange the matri- "monial cup, they were removed to Chikugo no kami's residence, "where they passed the rest of their lives. Peitoro, Chiyoseifu, the "Iruman, with persons guilty of harbouring and members of the "sect to the number of twenty, were placed in the charge of Chi- "kugo no kami, alterations being made for that purpose at the "mansion in Kobinata. Chiyoseifu took the name of Sanyemon, "and a wife was given to him. He is still alive. Peitoro fell ill and "died on the first day of the third moon of the third year of Mei- "reki (1657). They signed a declaration ackowledging that the "Namban Bateren had recanted and used the invocation to Buddha, "and gave it in to the authorities."

"It is said that during the century or so which elapsed from the "arrival of the Bateren Maruseiro at Yamaguchi in Suevô, whence "he passed into Bungo and persuaded the Ôtomo who dwelt there "to become Christians, one hundred and five Bateren came to "Japan It is stated too that not only the Namban Bateren but "the Japanese Bateren, after being examined as to the merits of "their sect, were all tortured into repeating the invocation to "Buddha, made to seal a declaration and obliged to recant. Chi- "kugo no kami was the first to accomplish this. Seven men's "allowance of rice was granted to those who had been guilty of "harbouring [and pardoned], ten men's allowance to the Bateren, "and a thousand *momme* in silver. They were all kept inside a "stone wall, and frequently subjected to interrogation; and it was

17. A Buddhist priest, b. 1572 d. 1645.
18. Daimiôs, members of the Shôgun's Council, or *Gorôjiu*.

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"ordered that if they did not say that Namban had designs upon "Japan, they were to be tortured."

The names contained in these extracts are transliterated without alteration from the Japanese, but most of them can be identified without difficulty. Fuhaa Heitoro and and Kibe Betoro or Beitoro are evidently one and the same person, namely the Japanese Jesuit P. Cassui Pietro (Bartoli, Il Giappone lib. V. p. 174; Charlevoix VII, p. 179), whom M. Pagès mentions also in his work already cited, 1ere partie p. 850. Maruchiino Ichisaemon is probably the same person as the Padre Schichini Martino mentioned by Bartoli, (ib. p. 195) Charlevoix (ib. p. 180), and by M. Pagès, (p. 873). I find nothing in either Bartoli, Charlevoix or M. Pagès which would serve as a clue by which to identify the foreign priest here called Furanshisuko Magoemon. Shiyuan Hauchisuda is apparently the same as 養庵 (Jiyuan=Juan or Joao) mentioned in the second extract. This man is said to have been a native of Canton, and his death took place at Yedo in 1697 at the age of eighty. He was buried at a Buddhist temple called Muriô-In in the suburb of Keishikawa, outside the northern moat of the castle. He appears to have been a Jesuit father, probably the same whom Schaep calls Siovan and takes for a Spaniard[19].

Berunaruton (Bernardo) Ichizaemon is also not mentioned by either of the three historians of the church. He and Francisco Magoemon are said to have been Frate, by which is probably meant not lay-brothers, but members of one of the orders which according to Japanese accounts had taken the north and east of Japan for the field of their operations, leaving the western part to the Jesuits.

The five who are said to have been arrested in Chikuzen are easily identified as the Jesuits fathers Pedro Marquez, Francisco Cassola, Giuseppe Chiara, Alfonso Arroio (or Alonso Arroyo) and the Japanese Brother Andrea (Bartoli, op. cit. p. 196, Pagès, 878). Charlevoix (VII, p. 182) places the port of their disembarkation somewhere in the Loochoo group.

Tout ce qu'on a scu de plus certain de leur expedition, c'est qu'ayant débarqué aux Isles Lequios, *qui* dépendoient des lois du Roi de Saxuma, ils y furent Saisis, et menéz a Jedo par ordre de l'Empereur, qui leur fit scier les membres; que trois moururent sur le champ, et que les deux autres furent reportez en prison, où il y a bieu de l'apparence qu'ils ne vécurent pas longtems. Nous n'avons, pour fixer le tems de leur Martyre, que ce qu' en est rapporté dans un Journal des Hollandois, à l'occasion d'une avanture fort triste, qui arriva à un Navire de cette Nation.

Mr. Pagès says that they "had arrived in the north of Japan," but I do not know on what authority he makes this statement. Probably there is some confusion here between the case of Schaep who was arrested in Nambu, and who is mentioned by M. Pagès in the same paragragh with the five Jesuits, and the case of the latter. Montanus, in speaking of the meeting between Schaeps and his companions with four Portuguese priests (namely the four Jesuit fathers above-named) at Yedo, says that they had been brought from Nagasaki (Engl. edit. of 1670, p. 332). And the statement in the *Kerisuto-ki* that they were arrested in Chikuzen is corroborated by the *Hekija Kuwan-ken roku* (vol. I, p. 22 v.)

This discrepancy between the accounts given by Bartoli and in the *Kerisuto-ki* is great. The former says: "And whoever shall "have to describe how they were sawn while alive, as was actually "done to them in a public street in Yedo, after having undergone "other tortures, and how they were reconducted, half dead, to their "prison, the death of three of them there, and the end of the other "two, who were kept alive, but in a more dangerous kind of death, "because the Shôgun in the meanwhile had a daughter born to him "will have to distinguish the real truth from the falsehoods which "the Dutch Heretics have mixed up with it in their journals." Charlevoix seems to have followed Bartoli. On the other hand Mr. Pagès says, *loc. cit.* that the Captain and crew of the Breskens were present at the examination and torturing of the five Jesuits, three of whom died on the spot, while the other two were carried back to prison where they died shortly afterwards. Montanus, in telling the story of Schaep and his companions, nowhere says that they were actually present at the torturing. On one occasion "being "carried into the Place of Audience, they were commanded to sit "down on Mats by four *Jesuits*, who looked exceeding pitifully; "their Eyes and Cheeks strangely fallen in; their Hands black "and blew; and their whole Bodies sadly misus'd and macerated "by Torture. This Company amaz'd the *Hollanders*, who were "not able to judge the Reason of their being placed by the four "*Jesuits*."

"These though they had Apostatiz'd from the *Christian* Faith "yet declar'd publickly to the Interpreters *Kytsbyoye* and *Phat-*"*syosamon*, that they did not freely Apostatize: but the insuffer-"able torments which had been inflicted upon them. had forc'd "them to it."[20] This corroborates very closely the account in the *Kerisuto-ki*. The Hollanders were subsequently told by the servants of the House where they lodged, that "two of the four *Romish* "priests had recanted their denying of the *Christian* Faith to the "embrace the *Japan Religion*."[21] This was merely hearsay evidence, but from its very nature, as being more to the credit of the tortured prisoners than to that of their judges, is likely enough to be true, and corresponds nearly to the statement in the *Kerisuto-ki* that Alonso Arroyo recanted.

In the memorandum concerning the examination of the Jesuits signed by Inouye Chikugo-no-kami, dated the 8th day of the 9th month of the year 1643, which allowing for the difference of the Japanese and European calendars would correspond to some day in October, they are stated to have confessed that "there were "four Japanese Bateren in Luçon, one of whom was related to "Kagayama Hayato a native of Buzen, who some years previous-"ly had been condemned to be burnt. They had been told in "Luçon that the Bateren, his relative, was to be sent to Japan. They "had also been told that Namban Bateren was to cross over "to Japan in the following year. Besides these, they had "heard that two Japanese children were to be educated as Bateren, "in order to be sent over to Japan. It was commonly reported "that in this way a large number of Bateren were to be "brought up in various countries, to be sent to Japan in a con-"tinuous stream[22]."

With this may be compared the following extract from Montanus, wherein the only difference is the supposed intention of sending the four Jesuits to Batavia.

"After that, the Hollanders understood from *Phatsyo-saymon* "and their Landlord's Sons, that the Emperor kept the four *Jesuits* "in Prison, till *Elseraks* coming thither, (two of these four were "*Italians*, the third a *Castilian*, and the fourth a *Portugal*) that "by him they might be carry'd over to *Batavia*: So escaping "with their lives from a terrible Death, because they stagger'd "in their Religion, and discover'd a secret, at which the *Japan* "Emperor seem'd to be highly concern'd; the Plot was, that let "it cost what it would, Money and Blood, the *Jesuits* would "anew undertake their ancient design in *Japan*: It was absolutely "concluded, yearly to send *Roman* priests to Japan from the "*Manilla's*, and in short time two Native *Japanners* should be "sent thither, and be receiv'd in the *Jesuits* Orders, by which "means they promis'd great matters to themselves, because they "not only understood the *Japan* tongue exceedingly well, but "were of the same Nature and Disposition of their Countrymen, "and therefore might be more private from the common Persecu-"tions being less suspected than Out-landish Priests. By this "means they thought for time to come, to play their game, and "the more, because the *Christians* in all places, as if they arose "out of the Ashes of the Martyrs, began to Live afresh. So that "the Emperor was puzzled, seeing no small danger to threaten "his Crown; wherefore, he contrary to all those that had been his "Predecessors, was at the Examination of *Christian* Prisoners, or "*Portugal* Priests himself, out of meer fear of an Insurrection."

In consequence of the belief entertained by the Shôgun's government that such a design was actually entertained by the Roman Catholics interested in missions, orders were issued in 1656, thirteen years later, 'that strict vigilance must to be practised to pre-'vent any "Bateren" from finding his way into the country. Suf-'ficient time had elapsed for the children who were believed to 'have been sent some years back to Namban to be educated as 'priests, to have reached an age at which the project could 'be carried out. The execution of the plan would no doubt be 'facilitated by their being able to pass themselves off as native 'Japanese, by manners, dress and clothing. Punishment was 'therefore threatened against any one, who knowing of 'the arrival of a foreign vessel should neglect to give in-'formation; his whole family and the inhabitants of the same 'locality would be involved in his offence[24].'

It remains to trace the history of the three Jesuits who according to the *Kerisuto-ki* did not recant their denial of Christianity. Francisco Cassola married a Japanese wife, and lived many years in Chikugo-no-Kami's mansion, but the date of his death is not mentioned therein. Father Pedro Marquez died in 1657. Giuseppe Chiara received the name and swords of Okamato Sanyemon, a criminal who had suffered capital punishment. He was married to a Japanese woman of Misaki in Idzu, who is said to have been previously the wife of a criminal condemned to death. A man servant and a maid were also placed at his disposal. He resided for some forty years in the *yama yashiki*, and dying in 1685 at the age of eighty-four was buried at the temple of Muriô-In, in the

19. Montanus, Engl. edit, p. p. 328, 330, 332.

20. Montanus, Engl edit. 1670, p. 356.
21. Montanus, ib. p. 367.
22. Vol. 1. p. 23v.
23. Montanus, ib. p. 372
24. Nagasaki On Yakusho dome, M. S. vol. I.

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suburb of Koyshikawa behind Dendzu-In. Brother Andrea Vieyra, who was arrested together with the four Jesuits fathers, took the name of Nampo. He died in 1678, and was likewise buried at the temple of Murió-In.

Mention is also made in the *Keriuto-ki* of a Sicilian of Palermo who was arrested in June 1643 at Yakiu island in Chikuzen. On being examined, he confessed that he had come to Japan for the purpose of teaching Christianity. He was handed over to Yamazaki Gompachirô, the Governor of Nagasaki, and sent to Yedo where he arrived on the 13th of the 7th month. He was placed in charge of Inouye Chikugo no kami, the commissioner for trying Christians (*Kirishitan Bugiô*), by whom he was frequently examined, and it is to be inferred, eventually induced to deny his creed, since he was transferred to the *yashiki* where Giuseppe Chiara and Br. Andrea Vieyra were confined and received an annual allowance of a thousand *mommé* of silver (60 *mommé*= one tael), and ten men's allowance of rice (five *shô* or nearly two bushels per diem). Lastly, among the inmates of the *Kirishitan yashiki*, as it was popularly called, was an Anamite Christian named *Jikuan*, who died in 1700 at the age of seventy-eight, and was buried at Murio-In like the rest.

YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING.

First Day.

Wednesday, 7th November, 1877.

More charming weather could not be imagined than that which favoured the Race Club yesterday. It was.

"One of those heavenly days which cannot die,"

and to this fact must be attributed, in no slight measure, the pleasure which many of the spectators took in the day's sports. Thanks to the unfortunate schism which exists among racing men here the entries were by no means so good as formerly, and the interest which the public used to take in the race meeting has correspondingly fallen off, as shown by the small attendance within and without the Grand Stand enclosure. Indeed, when the first race started there were hardly more spectators present than used to assemble at the early morning training in days of yore. Several ladies appeared on the Grand Stand, and the band of the *Tennessee*, kindly lent by Admiral Patterson and the officers of that vessel, was in attendance. The course was in excellent order, the result being that good time was made in some of the races. We cannot too highly commend the promptitude with which the ponies were sent out for the several events, so that the tedious delays so generally experienced at race meetings were conspicuous by their absence. We trust the good example set yesterday will be closely followed hereafter.

1.—The Trial Plate.—For China Ponies that have never won a flat race here up to date of entry. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Mr. Osborn's *Grey Friar*, 10st. 5lbs. 1
„ Stevens' *Satisfaction*, 10st 5lbs. 2
„ Fritz's *Wilhelm Tell*, 10st. 5lbs. 3

For this first event there were but three ponies entered, all of which appeared at the post. The race was rightly looked upon as a certainty for *Grey Friar*, and he took the lead immediately the flag fell and was never headed. On ascending the hill *Grey Friar* ran away several lengths from the other two, and was only approached by *Satisfaction* on nearing the half mile, but the result was never in doubt, and the winner, ridden by his owner Mr. Osborn, cantered in hard held. Time 2 min., 19½ secs.

2.—The Griffins' Plate.—A sweepstake with $50 added. For Japan Ponies, *bonâ fide* Griffins. Weight for inches. Entrance, $10. Five Furlongs.

Mr. J. Peel's *Ichi Roku*, 10st. 6lbs. 1
„ Fritz's *Fleur de Lys*, 10st. 4lbs. 2

The two kept together till the half mile was nearly reached when *Ichi Roku* took the lead, which he increased without much effort after passing the trees and won as he liked, ridden by Mr. Osborn. Time 1 min., 23½ secs.

3.—The Challenge Cup.—Value, $250. For China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. One mile and a half. To be won at two consecutive meetings by the same stable.

Mr. Morrison's *Tallapoosa*, 10st. 8lbs.... ... 1
„ Fritz's *Don Carlos*, 10st. 5lbs. 2

Don Carlos had not the shadow of a chance against *Tallapoosa*, though Mr. Marlborough, the rider of the latter, evidently wished to delude the *Don's* jockey into imagining that he had, and while the "Tartan" pony only won by a length, the wretchedly slow time, 3 min., 50 secs., will show what sort of a race it was permitted to be.

4.—The Cathay Cup.—For China Ponies; winners of two or more races under one mile last Spring, 10lbs. extra; winner of one race under one mile last Spring, 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a mile.

Mr. Osborn's *Grey Friar*, 10st. 5lbs. 1
„ Mason's *Liddesdale*, 11st. 4lbs. 2
„ Morrison's *Mavis*, 11st. 4lbs. 3
„ Savile Stuart's *Not Proven*, 10st. 8lbs. ... 0

There was much delay occasioned at the post by the fractiousness of *Liddesdale*. When a start was at length effected *Grey Friar* jumped off with the lead, with *Mavis* second, *Liddesdale* being at some disadvantage by the loss of several lengths when the flag fell, which, however, he speedily made up, ran second to *Grey Friar* after passing the quarter mile, and pressed him hard on entering the straight, but thanks perhaps, to the extra weight, *Grey Friar* beat off his opponent easily, and, ridden by his owner, won by about three lengths in the good time of 61 seconds. There was, unfortunately, some mistake about the declaration of *Faust*, by which that pony was debarred from going out, and thereby probably lost a good chance of a win.

5.—The Britannia Cup.—For China Ponies; winners of six races in Yokohama in 1876 and 1877 excluded; winners of three or more races, 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. One mile.

Mr. J. Peel's *Bonny Doon*, 10st. 8lbs... ... 1
„ Morrison's *Hoolet*, 11st. 1lbs. 2

This was a splendid match between the above two cracks. *Bonny Doon* led off and increased his distance from *Hoolet* ascending the hill, but the gap was decreased at the five furlongs, and after passing the half mile the "Tartan" pony drew up to *Bonny Doon's* quarters. Despite the efforts of his jockey this position could not be improved, and a capital race down the straight only demonstrated the superiority of the "Blue and Silver," as *Bonny Doon*, ridden by Mr. Osborn, finished an exciting race two lengths ahead of *Hoolet*. The time was by far the best ever done on this course for the distance, viz., 2 min., 10 secs.; the first quarter having been done in 31 secs., the half mile in 63½ secs., and the three-quarters in 1 min., 37 secs.

6.—The Cosmopolitan Cup.—For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Morrison's *Braemar*, 10st. 8lbs. 1
„ Savile's *Crusader*, 10st. 5lbs. 2
„ Morrison's *Lintie*, 10st. 2lbs. 3

Mr. Morrison had declared to win with *Braemar*. *Crusader* started off with the lead, being followed by *Lintie*, but *Braemar* was not long before he took second place, and at the trees drew level with *Crusader*, from which point they raced in neck and neck, *Braemar* ridden by Mr. Marlborough, eventually winning by half a length. Time, 1 min, 39½ secs.

7.—The Autumn Plate.—For Japan Ponies. Winner of No. 2, 10lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. J. Peel's *Annandale*, 10st. 6lbs. 1
„ Morrison's *Distemper*, 10st. 6lbs. 2
„ Marlborough's *Typhoon*, 10st. 4lbs. ... 3
„ Fritz's *Fleur de Lys*, 10st. 4lbs. 0
„ Morrison's *Disinfectant*, 10st. 2lbs... ... 0
„ Pringle's *Planet*, 10st. 6lbs. 0

Of the seven entries six ponies appeared at the post. Several false starts occurred before they were got away, when the two "Tartans" took the lead, *Annandale* being last. *Typhoon* soon made his way to the front, and was leading at the half mile, but at the trees was deposed by *Annandale* who had run past the other ponies. Here *Planet*, being sulky, shut up and tailed off with *Fleur de Lys*. On entering the straight the ponies ran all over the course and the race was anyone's, *Annandale* securing it by half a length, with *Distemper* and *Typhoon* on the outside rail closely disputing the second place. The winner was ridden by Mr. Urquhart. Time 1 min., 43 secs.

8.—The Club Cup.—A sweepstake with $50 added. For China Ponies that have run as Griffins in Japan last Spring; winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Mason's *Liddesdale*, 10st. 11lbs. 1
„ Savile Stuart's *Talisman*, 10st 5lbs. ... 2
„ Steven's *Satisfaction*, 10st. 5lbs. 3
„ Fritz's *Don Carlos*, 10st. 5lbs. 0

On passing the stand *Liddesdale* was leading by three lengths, being followed by *Don Carlos* and *Satisfaction*, with

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Talisman lying well behind. On ascending the hill *Liddesdale* greatly increased his lead, and the immense gap between him and the other ponies was maintained to the half mile, where *Talisman*, who had been set going, closed up and at the trees challenged the leader, but even with the advantage of weight could not succeed in heading *Liddesdale*, for during the run in Mr. Urquhart called upon his pony, who answered at once, and coming away won by a length in 3 min. The good fortune of Mr. Mason, who has for years been an ardent but unsuccessful supporter of the turf, was received with demonstrations of satisfaction, though some of them took a form which may not have been altogether a pleasure to the noble owner.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, 8th November.

The Club was not only fortunate again in the weather, but there was a marked improvement in the attendance within the enclosure and of the natives outside. Many more ladies were present than on the previous day, and during the afternoon H. Ex. Okuma and Mr. Matsukata, the Minister and Vice-Minister of Finance, paid a visit to the Grand Stand. The band of the *Tennessee* was again in attendance and played through an excellent programme.

1.—THE CELESTIAL CUP.—Value, $150. Presented. For China Ponies. All winners of two races in Japan excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Mr. P. Kells' *Vandal*, 10st. 5lbs. 1
„ Savile Stuart's *Not Proven*, 10st. 8lbs. ... 2
„ Fritz's *Wilhelm Tell*, 10st. 5lbs. 3

All got off together, *Vandal* taking a lead almost immediately, which he increased going up the hill. At the five furlongs *Wilhelm Tell* was done and the race lay between the other two, though the way in which *Vandal* gradually improved the advantage he had, showed that *Not Proven* was unequal to the task before him. Mr. Williams on *Vandal* had it entirely his own way, and won with ease by three lengths. Time, 2 min., 17½ secs.

2.—THE MITSU BISHI CHALLENGE CUP.—Value, $200. Presented by the Mitsu Bishi Company. For Japan Ponies. To be won at two consecutive meetings by the same stable. To be held in the meantime by the last owner. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance. (Last winner, Mr. Don Carlos' *Kickapoo*.

Mr. Morrison's *Distemper*, 10st. 6lbs. 1
„ Pringle's *Planet*, 10st. 6lbs. 2
„ J. Peel's *Ichi Roku*, 10st. 6lbs. 3
„ Marlborough's *Typhoon*, 10st. 2lbs. ... 0
„ J. Peel's *Annandale*, 10st. 6lbs. 0

All the ponies entered faced the starter, it being impossible to say which among them was the favourite, so that a good race was anticipated; nor did the result disappoint expectations. When the flag fell *Planet* jumped off with the lead, followed by *Annandale*, *Typhoon*, *Ichi Roku* and *Distemper*. At the bottom of the dip *Typhoon* fell behind, while all the ponies ascended the hill in Indian file, still headed by *Planet*. At the five furlongs the second pony drew up, and the others gradually lessened the distance which separated them from the leaders, so that at the trees all were together. On entering the straight *Ichi Roku* unfortunately ran wide and destroyed his chance, while the rest came pounding along together, very free work being made with whip and spur by all the jocks. *Planet* contrived to keep slightly in advance of the others, but *Distemper*, who had wrested second place from *Amandale*, came dangerously near and eventually succeeded, through the strenuous efforts of his rider Mr. Savile, in cleverly winning by a neck just on the post. In the mean time *Ichi Roku* secured third place with such an extraordinary rush along the outside rail, as showed that had he but run straight the race would have been his. This was a really excellent race. Time 2 min., 41 secs.

3.—THE COMMUNITY CUP.—Value, $200. For all Ponies; Japan, 10st., China, 11st. Winners at the meeting, 7lbs. extra. Entrance, $5. Five furlongs. To be won at two consecutive meetings by the same stable.

Mr. Morrison's *Braemar*, 11st. 7lbs. 1
„ Mason's *Liddesdale*, 11st. 7lbs. 2
„ Morrison's *Mavis*, 11st. 3
„ Savile Stuart's *Talisman*, 11st. 0

Liddesdale had the best of the start but was closely followed by *Mavis*, who forced the pace. At the trees *Braemar* closed up, and after entering the straight drew level with *Liddesdale* and raced neck and neck with him to the distance, where the "Tartan" pony came away when called upon and won by a length. Mr. Marlborough rode *Braemar*, Mr. Morrison having declared the best to win. Time 1 min., 20½ secs.

4.—THE MAIDEN STAKES.—For Japan Ponies that have never won a race. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Half a mile.

Mr. Fritz's *Fleur de Lys*, 10st. 4lbs. 1
„ Mason's *Silverspring*, 10st. 8lbs. 2
„ Stevens' *Exile*, 10st. 4lbs. 3

Exile and *Fleur de Lys* apparently had this between them, the former being the favourite, but as he bolted badly at the turn he put himself out of the race. *Fleur de Lys* also ran wide, which gave *Silverspring* a chance which his rider did not fail to take advantage of, and a good race was made down the straight, *Fleur de Lys*' jockey, Colonel Forrester, succeeding in landing him a winner by a length. Time 65½ secs.

5.—THE VISITORS' CUP.—For China Ponies. Winners in Japan in 1877 of any race under a mile excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. J. Peel's *Bonny Doon*, 10st. 8lbs... ... 1
„ Morrison's *Tallapoosa*, 10st. 8lbs... ... 2
„ Fritz's *Faust*, 10st. 5lbs. 3

Although *Faust* went to the post this was virtually a match between *Bonny Doon* and *Tallapoosa*, the former being the favourite. *Bonny Doon* at once showed in front when the flag fell, and though pressed hard by his opponent at the trees, never conceded the lead, but increased his advantage down the straight and, ridden by Mr. Osborn, won in a canter with plenty to spare. Time, 1 min., 38 secs.

6.—THE OWNERS' CUP.—For China Ponies; non-starters and winners at the meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round.

Mr. Morrison's *Lintie*, 10st. 2lbs. 1
„ Savile's *Crusader*, 10st. 5lbs. 2

Only two ponies faced the starter. *Lintie* took the lead at once and kept it throughout, winning by a good length in 2 min., 16½ secs., Mr. Marlborough being up.

7.—THE LOTTERY CUP.—For Japan Ponies; non-starters and winners at the meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five furlongs.

Mr. Stevens' *Exile*, 10st. 4lbs. 1
„ Pringle's *Planet*, 10st. 6lbs. 2
„ Morrison's *Disinfectant*, 10st. 2lbs. ... 0
„ Marlborough's *Typhoon*, 10st. 2lbs. ... 0

Planet as usual jumped off with the lead, with *Typhoon* close by. *Exile* had rather the worst of the start but soon picked up, and all four were well together on entering the straight, coming down which *Planet* and *Exile* singled themselves out for a struggle together, and the race seemed to be the former's, but *Exile's* rider, Mr. Williams, lifted his pony in and won a well contested race on the post by half a length. Time 1 min., 21¾ secs.

8.—THE CHINA CRITERION STAKES.—First Pony, $100. Second Pony, $25. For China Ponies. A forced entry for all Ponies that have run at this meeting. Winners of one race 10lbs., of two races 14lbs. extra. Ponies that have run twice and have not been placed allowed 7lbs. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Morrison's *Hoolet*, 10st. 8lbs. 1
„ Savile Stuart's *Not Proven*, 10st. 8lbs. ... 2
„ do. *Talisman*, 10st. 5lbs. ... 3
„ Fritz's *Wilhelm Tell*, 10st. 5lbs. 0
„ do. *Don Carlos*, 10st. 5lbs. 0

One false start occurred and then the ponies got away to a wretched one, *Not Proven* at once taking a very decided lead, which he held past the stand and increased by many lengths on ascending the hill. *Hoolet*, who was the favourite, was second, the others being spread over the course, *Faust* bringing up the rear a long way off the leader. At the trees *Hoolet* and *Talisman* closed up, and the three entered the straight together, but when *Hoolet* was really let out he went to the front at once and won without apparent effort, being ridden by Mr. Marlborough. Time, 2 min., 59 secs.

9.—THE NIPPON CRITERION STAKES.—First Pony, $100. Second Pony, $25. For Japan Ponies. A forced entry for all Ponies that have run at this meeting. Winners of one race 7lbs., winners of two races 10lbs. extra. Ponies that have run twice and have not been placed allowed 5lbs., Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Morrison's *Distemper*, 10st. 13lbs.... ... 1
„ Pringle's *Planet*, 10st. 6lbs... 2
„ J. Peel's *Ichi Roku*, 10st. 13lbs. 3

Ichi Roku went off with the lead, having *Planet* in close attendance, but *Distemper* shortly closed up and at the quarter mile was ahead. On entering the straight *Ichi Roku* bolted as usual, while *Distemper*, guided by Mr. Marlborough, went on by himself

"Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind"

to *Planet*, who was making a desperate effort to catch him down the straight. The "Tartan" won by several lengths in 1 min., 42 secs.

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THIRD DAY.

Friday, 9th November.

Again was the Club as highly favoured as regards weather as on the two previous days, and although the fair sex was not as numerously represented in the Grand Stand, the general attendance within and without the enclosure was better. The band of the *Tennessee* again discoursed most excellent music.

1.—THE HURDLE RACE.—Value, $75. For all Ponies; over six hurdles; China Ponies, 10st 7lbs.; Japan Ponies, 10st. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Mason's *Liddesdale*, 10st. 7lbs. 1
„ J. Peel's *Annandale*, 10st. 0lbs. 2
„ Steven's *Satisfaction*, 10st. 7lbs... ... 3
Col. Forrester's *Doncaster*, 10st. 7lbs... ... 0

All four ponies went over the first hurdle close together, *Satisfaction* leading, but *Liddesdale* made a rush to the front going up the hill, closely followed by *Satisfaction*, *Annandale* being third and *Doncaster* last. In this order they took hurdle after hurdle, no baulk whatever occurring, but all the ponies jumping clean and well. *Annandale* was kept back until nearing the last hurdle, when he was let out and joined the leaders, and all three took the last jump together. The run in was a close and exciting race between *Liddesdale* and *Annandale*, but the superior turn of speed of the China pony told, and, with Mr. Urquhart up, he won the best hurdle race ever run on this course by a head. Time 2 min., 43 secs.

2.—THE MERCHANTS' CUP.—A handicap for all China Pony winners at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, $5. Compulsory. Open also to beaten Ponies at the meeting. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Morrison's *Hoo'et*, 11. 4lbs. 1
„ J. Peel's *Bonny Doon*, 11st. 10lbs.. .. 2
„ P. Kells' *Vandal*, 10st. 8lbs. 3
„ Savile's *Crusader*, 10st. 7lbs. 0

Bonny Doon and *Hoolet* led together past the stand, with *Crusader* third and *Vandal* lying last, this order being maintained up the hill, but a wide gap separating the leaders from the other two. At the five furlongs *Hoolet* went to the front, and *Vandal* took third place though still several lengths behind. *Bonny Doon* drew level again at the half mile, whence the two raced neck and neck to the turn, but after entering the straight *Hoolet* responded to his rider's call and left his opponent behind. *Bonny Doon* made a most gallant effort all down the straight to catch the "Tartan," but the weight told against him, and *Hoolet*, ridden by Mr. Marlborough, won a splendid race by a length and a half. Time, 2 min., 47½ secs.

3.—THE NIPPON HANDICAP.—A handicap for all Japan Pony winners at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entrance, $5. Compulsory. Open also to beaten Ponies at the meeting. Once round.

Mr. J. Peel's *Ichi Roku*, 10st. 7lbs. 1
„ Morrison's *Distemper*, 10st. 12lbs.. .. 2
„ Pringle's *Planet*, 10st. 3lbs. 3
„ Stevens' *Exile*, 10st. 3lbs... 0
„ Fritz's *Fleur de Lys*, 10st... 0

Planet, of course, got the best of the start and led up the hill, *Ichi Roku* bringing up the rear. At the five furlongs *Distemper* closed up to *Planet* and soon wrested the lead from him, while *Ichi Roku* ran up and joined them, and the three raced well together to the quarter mile, all the jockeys working hard. *Distemper* dashed ahead on nearing the turn, but was at once challenged by *Ichi Roku*, and the two came down the straight together at a good pace. At the distance, however, *Ichi Roku*, ridden by Mr. Osborn, shot ahead with a rush, justifying the opinions which had been formed of his powers by the previous day's running, and won a capital race by a length. Time 2 min., 19½ secs.

4.—THE SCURRY STAKES.—For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance, $5. Three furlongs.

Mr. Morrison's *Braemar*, 10st. 8lbs. 1
„ Savile Stuart's *Talisman*, 10st. 5lbs. ... 2
„ Fritz's *Faust*, 10st. 5lbs. 3
„ J. Peel's *Ichi Roku*, 10st. 6lbs. 0

One false start was made, and when the flag fell *Braemar* got by far the best of it, the other ponies following in rather a straggling manner. *Braemar's* jockey, Mr Marlborough, worked hard from start to finish, and would doubtless have found a dangerous rival in *Ichi Roku*, had not that pony indulged in his usual fancy for bolting to the outside rail at the turn. This mishap left the course clear for *Braemar*, who won easily by several lengths. Time 46 secs.

5.—THE CHINA CONSOLATION PLATE.—For all beaten China Ponies at the meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Savile Stuart's *Not Proven*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
„ do *Talisman*, 10st. 5lbs..... 2
„ Fritz's *Don Carlos*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3

Talisman led off followed by *Don Carlos*, *Not Proven* lying well behind. After passing the half mile *Don Carlos* began to show signs of distress and at the quarter was quite done. In the meantime *Not Proven* was picking up, and joined his stable companion on entering the straight, down which both raced hard, as Mr. Savile Stuart had declared the best to win. *Not Proven* demonstrated that he was best, and won by a head, with Mr. Marlborough up. Time 2 min. 44½ secs.

6.—THE SOLACE CUP.—For all beaten Japan Ponies at the meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance, $5. Five furlongs,

Mr. Morrison's *Disinfectant*, 10st. 2lbs. .. 1
„ Pringle's *Planet*, 10st. 6lbs. 2
„ Mason's *Silverspring*, 10st. 8lbs. 3

Planet again got the best of the start, and *Silverspring* the worst. All went off at a hot pace, doing the first quarter in 31 seconds, while the riders plied whip and spur without ceasing. Great hope had been entertained of *Planet* winning this race, but he seems not to have been in the same good form that he was in the Spring, for although he led down the straight and looked very like winning, he shut up when *Distemper* collared him at the distance, and allowed the "Tartan" pony, ridden by Mr. Marlborough, to win by a length and a half. Time, 1 min., 22½ secs.

7.—THE SAYONARA STAKES.—A handicap for all Ponies. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing, when entries will be received. Winner of No. 2 (third day) excluded. Winner of the Nippon Handicap, 7lbs. extra. Winner of any other race after publication of the handicap, 3lbs. extra. Entrance, $10. Once round.

Mr. Morrison's *Braemar*, (3lbs. ex.) 11st. 9lbs. 1
„ P. Kell's *Vandal*, 10st. 12lbs. 2
„ Savile's *Crusader*, 10st. 12lbs. 3
„ Morrison's *Lintie*, 11st 4lbs. 0
„ Osborn's *Grey Friar*, 11st... 0

Some delay was occasioned at the post by two false starts and the difficulty of bringing *Grey Friar* into position. When the flag fell *Braemar* went to the front, *Vandal* being last by several lengths, but *Grey Friar* speedily took the lead closely followed by *Liddesdale*. After passing the five furlongs *Vandal* joined the other ponies and at the trees took third place. Although carrying top weight *Braemer* was full of go, and easly beat off *Grey Friar*, while his rider, Mr. Marlborough, could afford to despise the desperate effort *Vandal* was making to reach him, for he won easily by a couple of lengths. *Crusader* beat *Grey Friar* in the straight and secured third place. Time 2 min., 15 secs.

BETTOS' RACE—CHINA PONIES.—Once round. Minimum weight allowed 100 lbs.

Not Proven 1
Lintie 2
Faust 3
Don Carlos 0
Wilhelm Tell 0
Talisman 0

For this the above six ponies went out, and a very good race ensued. *Lintie* ought to have won, but close on the post Dr. Wheeler's Narcissus-like youthful betto on *Not Proven* came up with a rush and cleverly won the race by a head. Time, 2 min., 18¾ secs.

BET OS' RACE.—JAPAN PONIES.—Five Furlongs. Minimum weight 100 lbs.

Disinfectant 1
Planet 2
Silverspring 3

It was quite dark when this race was run, and nearly impossible to make out the winner. *Ichi Roku* and his rider seem to have been wandering about in search of the post, which they failed to find in time, so that but three ponies participated in this event, with the above result, good time having been made, viz., 1 min. 21 secs.

At this meeting Mr. Evers acted as Judge, Mr. Cruikshank as Clerk of the Course, and Mr. Cobden as Starter. The Committee did their work well, and the commendable promptitude in starting the different events which we noticed on the first day, was kept up throughout.

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Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Tôkiô, 5th November, 1877.

SIR,—Frequent references have been made in the foreign journals of Japan to Professor Morse's discovery of an 'ancient' or 'prehistorical' or 'pre-adamic' shell-heap at Omori.

The said heap was first scooped into when the double line of rails was laid, and part of it was taken for that purpose.

It arrested my attention then and its nature was pointed out to one or two people, but I never had leisure to examine it closely till its examination fell into much abler hands. I am not sure how far Professor Morse, who is generally esteemed an authority on such subjects, is responsible for assigning so great antiquity to this old '*kitchen-midden*,' as these remains are now technically called, and I have not seen any abstract even of the lecture.

It is the usual course to publish at a subsequent meeting of the Asiatic Society all papers of any general interest, and I do not see why a popular lecture should not also be so made public. In the meantime I would desire to record my grave doubts as to whether these remains are, any of them, over a few hundred years old, certainly not more than one thousand. Any question of their dating from beyond the historical period is not at all worth discussing, as any one must feel who enters on their examination with an intelligent understanding of the problem to be solved and an unbiassed judgment. I think it is not at all improbable that such implements may all be found of recent manufacture in poor and outlying fishing villages of Japan at the present day, and these will be duly announced when discovered.

On such evidence as seems to have been adduced, the the present inhabitants of Orkney and Shetland belong to an almost pre-adamic period. A pair of spring scissors such as one sees for sale in any shop in Tôkiô is figured in a recent work as evidence of the pre-historic date of the lake-dwellers in Switzerland.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria used a spining-jenney, but does not therefore date back a couple of centuries. The process of making chronological inferences from such data was pretty well, and one would have thought finally, exploded, in a series of archaeological lectures given in Edinburgh a short time ago. As to geological evidence I would speak with great diffidence, but what chronology can be as yet definitely adopted for the geology of Japan?

As it is, I would deem that even the weakest point in the argument, but seek further light.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

O.

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT KANAGAWA.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Monday, November 5th, 1877.

Arthur Bell, Nadal Dubini, Bobert White, Ake Bidderbjelke, William Taylor, and Robert Edmunds, sailors from the British barque *Naworth*, were charged with refusal of duty.

G. F. Williams, master of the barque *Naworth*, was sworn and said: The men were put on board this morning by the police, and they refused to turn to work. I asked them if they would work, but every one of them refused without giving me any reason.

The prisoners declared to the Court that they would do no more work in the ship:

Sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour; to be replaced on board, should the ship leave before the expiry of the term of imprisonment.

IN H. B M.'s COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary, and Messrs U. MCGREGOR, J. W. SUTHERLAND, E. MARCUS, G. DINSDALE, WM, AUSTIN, as Jurors.

Friday, Nov. 9, 1877.

Suliman, a Malay sailor from the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Sunda*, who was committed for trial on the 29th August last, was placed in the dock charged with having, on the 12th August, feloniously, wilfully, and maliciously wounded the sailor Ketchill with the intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

Mr J J, Enslie, barrister-at-law and 1st assistant in H. B. M.'s Consular service, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. He addressed the jury to whom he stated the facts of the case. He then asked leave of the Court to take at once the evidence of the Dr. Eldridge, who was anxious to attend to his professional business.

Dr. Stuart Eldridge was sworn and said: I am attached to the General Hospital in my professional capacity. In the middle of August last the prosecutor was brought to the hospital with a wound, inflicted by a sharp weapon, on the right side of the spine, opposite the eighth dorsal vertebra. The direction of the wound was from the sufferer's right side, nearly upon a horizontal line, inward and forward. The wound itself appeared to be trifling, but its remoter effects were extremely grave, as it resulted in a total paralysis of the whole of the right leg, which has persisted up till the present time. This paralysis is directly connected with the stab wound; a most careful examination has failed to reveal any other injury or any condition of disease that could account for the symptom. After most careful consideration and consultation with several of our medical colleagues, the hospital surgeons were compelled to conclude that the paralysis was due to a slight wound of the spinal cord, inflicted by the point of the wounding instrument.

Ketchill, who was brought into Court, supported by two men, was admonished to speak the truth. He said: I was born at Java; I was formerly a sailor in the steamer *Sunda*, and am now an inmate of the General Hospital, suffering from a stab wound in my back. At about 9 p.m. on the 12th August I came on deck to fetch some water; I fell down on the deck, and cried out, "Serang, I am stabbed by Suliman." The serang and two more men carried me below, where they bandaged my wound. The doctor of the ship came on board at 10 p.m.; he stitched up my wound.

To the prosecuting Counsel: It was on board the *Sunda* that I was stabbed; it happened on deck, near the pump. There was a lamp close by, and I saw the prisoner when he stabbed me.

Percy William Case, chief officer of the *Sunda*, was sworn, and said: On the 12th August last, between 8 and 10 p.m., I was on board the *Sunda*. I was on the quarter deck when I heard some one sing out that a man was stabbed. I went forward, and found the prosecutor lying on the deck, with a wound in his back. There were several people collected already I gave orders to tie up his wound, and asked who had done it? While I was standing there, another officer came and told me that a man had just gone down the ladder into a boat, and commenced pulling ashore. I ordered the boat back, and the prisoner came out of the boat. I kept him in irons until the police arrived.

To the Jury: I have heard that the prisoner and the prosecutor had been fighting ashore on that same day. I did not find any weapon on prisoner when he came out of the boat. I do not know whether the prosecutor was sober when he came on board. The prisoner did not appear to me to be intoxicated. I have not been able to find any one who saw the fight ashore between prisoner and prosecutor. When I asked, 'Who did it?" I received no answer. The weapon with which the stab was given was not found on deck. The only lamp I know of in the neighbourhood of where the stab was given was below, and could scarcely light the scene of the stabbing; but there was a light in the galley that I think would have been sufficient thereby to recognise a person. The night was dark.

To the Court: The surgeon who first attended the prosecutor has now gone to England.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

The prisoner had no witness to call, but expressed a desire to make a statement. He was cautioned that his statement might be used against him and then proceeded to say: On that day, I and the prosecutor were ashore together, and the prosecutor stabbed me in the face and the back. The quarrel arose because a woman had preferred my company to that of the prosecutor. I returned on board at 2 p.m., and the prosecutor about 6 p.m. I then wanted to go ashore again to see the woman, but when I was going away in a sampan, I was stopped by the mate, who put me in irons. I then heard that the prosecutor had been stabbed, and afterwards the police came and removed me to the jail.

His Honour then charged the jury. He told them that the first question for them was: Was the prosecutor wounded? Of that there could be no doubt. The second question was: Did the prisoner wound the prosecutor? This was entirely a question of fact. The prisoner's own statement had supplied a motive for the act. The next question was: Was there justification for the act? There was no evidence whatever of any lawful excuse. As to the question: Was any grievous bodily harm inflicted? the medical evidence leaves no doubt about that. Did the prisoner, if he inflicted the wound, intend to do grievous bodily harm? The intention can only be known from the circumstances, but the law establishes a presumption against him who uses dangerous weapons.

After deliberation for some time, the foreman of the jury stated that the jury considered the charge not proven.

His Honour informed the foreman that the English law requires a verdict of guilty or not guilty; the verdict just given he could not accept.

In compliance with a request from a juror, the prosecutor was asked whether any one else was present at the time he was stabbed? The reply was in the negative.

The foreman of the jury told the Court that the jury had resolved to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and declare him not guilty.

His Honour replied that he must have a verdict of guilty or not guilty, pure and simple.

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After some further consultation, the foreman declared the jury's verdict to be not guilty.

The prisoner was then discharged.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. W. DENISON, Esq., Vice Consul-Ceneral.

Friday, Nov. 2, 1877.

J. R. ANGLIN *vs.* NORMAN WIARD.

This was a motion for a new trial in the above case, which had been adjudged in this Consular Court on the 15th ultimo.

Both parties were personally present.

Plaintiff opposed the motion on the plea that the same was only filed on the 18th ultimo, and consequently after the term for filing such motion, prescribed by the Consular Court Regulations, had expired.

Defendant said that he had filed his motion as quickly after receiving the copy of the judgment, rendered on the 15th October, as the existing opportunities for mailing letters between Yokoska and Yokohama did permit.

Plaintiff observed that when, in a session of the Court, held on the 13th October, His Honour had expressed his desire to have fuller evidence on certain points in the case, defendant had declared that he preferred that judgment should be given on the evidence already taken.

Judgment reserved.

IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before H. PIERRET, Esq., Consul.

Messrs. A. GIRARD and G. BLAKEWAY, Assessors.

Tuesday, November 6th, 1877.

A. PILLON *vs.* C. MICHEL.

In the above case was to-day rendered the following

JUDGMENT.

The Court, having heard the parties and having duly deliberated, decrees as follows:

Considering that the ledger of the firm of Messrs. Maigre and Co. shows that the rent for the month of January was duly entered in the accounts of the said firm;

That Pillon's claim, including rent for the property No. 174 until the 31st December amounted to $1,200.00, and his debit account to $562 67, leaving a balance in his favour of $697.33; that when to this amount are added the $100.00 claimed by Pillon as rent for January, the total becomes $737.33, but that from this total are to be deducted $44.00, amount of a cheque, which Pillon admits to have received on account from Mr Mitchell and to have paid over to Messrs Favre Brandt, leaving a total on the 1st February to Pillon's Credit of $693.33, while he figures on the list of claims for $703.33, thus making a difference of $10.00 in favour of Pillon;

Considering that Pillon is consequently not entitled now to claim rent for January;

With regard to the interest of one per cent. per month, of which Pillon claims payment:

Considering that he has produced no documentary evidence in support of this claim, and that consequently the same cannot be admitted;

With regard to the sum of $40.00, claimed by plaintiff as rent for the months of July and August;

Considering that the firm under liquidation has not by any contract bound itself to pay that rent, and that it is not to be presumed that the said firm would undertake to pay such a rent for a place, only to be used for storing some machinery, which might have been stored anywhere else at considerably less cost;

For these reasons, the Court dismisses the claim of Pillon and orders him besides to pay costs.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, November 3rd, 1877.

The French Ministry have tendered their resignation.

Alice Rhodes has received a free pardon.

Staunton has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The *Daily News* supports Governor Hennessy in his treatment of the Chinese in Hongkong.

LONDON, November 2nd, 1877.

Lord Derby, replying to a Memorial of the Merchants of China, has declined to publish that portion respecting the Trade omitted from Sir Thomas Wade's Report, alleging as a reason that the Indian Government has it under consideration.

LONDON, 22nd October, 1877.

Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha has retreated to Kars with a portion of his forces. His defeat was owing to the powerful reinforcements and the number of guns brought against him by the Russians.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Sole stain upon a glorious name,
My hero died a death of shame.

1. There bigots with a patriot fought,
   Their common country's ruin sought.
2. Whom some with poet's frenzy fine
   Endow, yet ne'er wrote he a line.
3. Aye loyal to a royal race,
   In deathless verse his name we trace.
4. Where Wisdom sought, most things above
   What most men set, yet none should love.
5. What youths and maids may kiss among
   If we may trust an oft-sung song,
   Or mournful herb that dreadful doom
   Forebodes and ignominious tomb,
   Or nymph of Thracian fountain born
   Girl-comrade of Hell's Queen forlorn.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1.	P	arm	A
2.	A	vigno	N
3.	R	os	S
4.	R	ovig	O
	R	etir	O
5.	Y	ucata	N

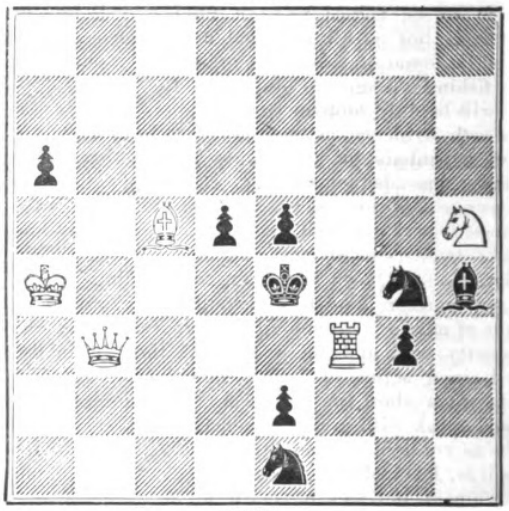
Parry. Anson.

Correct answers received from A.B., and Fujiyama (assisted by a fair lady).

PROBLEM,

by F. HEALY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 4 moves.

SOLUTION OF W. GRIMSHAW'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.– R. to Q. B.'s 2nd.	1.—K. to Q. R.'s 5th.
2.—B. to Q.'s sq.	2.—Anything.
3.—Mate.	

Correct answers received from W.H.S., and W.B.M., Tôkiô; Q., and C.B., Yokohama.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE
Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates, at Yokohama and Tôkiô.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—During this week hardly any business has been transacted, and no material change in prices can be reported.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.40 to $1.75	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce. 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.80 to 2 20	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb. 0.65 to 0.80
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.57½ to 2.27½	Black Velvets		7.25 to 8.25
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.00 to 2.50	English Drills 14/15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in. 2.40 to 2.65
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1.60	Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in. 1.80 to 2.25
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1 25			

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul...	$28 25 to 31.75	No. 38 to 42 ...per picul... $36.00 to 40.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$32 75 to 34.75	Reverse Twist 16-24 ,, —

Woollens.—There has been very little doing during the past week, principally on account of the Race holidays, and prices continue weak.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5 60 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de l aine ...30 yds. 30 in... 0.25 to 0.28½
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25 to 5.50	Multicolored ,, ...30 yds. 30 in... 0.28 to 0.37½
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	3.75 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy ..48 in. to 52 in... 0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0 25 to 0.32	Presidents ...54 in. to 56 in... 0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots ...54 in. to 56 in... 0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Assted.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	—	Union ...54 in. to 56 in... 0.60 to 0.80
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green 6 to 8 lbs....per lb 0.40 to 0.45
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in	0.16½ to 0.18	

Sugar.—Business during the week has been unimportant, but the market closes firm at last quotations.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	(nom.)	per picul	$4.65	China No. 4 Kook-fah ... ... per picul	$6 90 to $7.20
,, in basket	,,	,,	$4 50	,, No. 5 Kong-fun ... ... ,,	$6.20 to $6.60
Taiwanfoo in bag	...	,,	$4.55	,, No. 6 E-pak ... ... ,,	$5.20 to $5.70
do. in basket	...	,,	$4.30	Swatow Brown ... ... ,,	None.
China No 1 Ping-fah	...	,,	None	Daitong ... ... ,,	$3.90
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	...	,,	$7.90 to $8.10	Japan Rice ... ... ,,	$2.00 to $2.35
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	...	,,	$7 40 to $7.70	Kerosene Oil, nominal ... ... ,,	$4.50

Kerosene Oil.—Owing to the total absence of stock quotations are $7 per case retail, and $4.50 for quantity. The *Alice* for Yokohama and Kobe, has just arrived.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our last report was written on the 2nd instant. Since then a large business has been done in Hanks, in consequence of more settled politics in France, and prices have to some extent regained their former places. There has been a fair demand for Kakeda at quotations, whilst the enquiry for other Raw Silk has been limited and the rates last reported are, so to say, unaltered. Filatures have not undergone any change.

Settlements are 1,250 bales of Hanks, 75 bales of Oshius and 50 bales of Filatures, making a total of 1,375 bales. Arrivals have somewhat fallen off, being 930 bales, and stocks are reduced to 2,600 bales. The total export from 1st of July to date is 9,491 bales, against 15,588 bales for same period last year.

		In London at 4s. 0½d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.10 per kilo.*
Hanks,—Superior	—	—	—
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$560 to 580	20/3 to 21/0	56.00 to 58.00
,, Good No. 2	$540 to 550	19/7 to 19/11	54.00 to 55.00
,, Good all round No. 2½	$510 to 530	18/8 to 19/4	52.00 to 53.00
,, Medium No. 3	$480 to 500	17/7 to 18/4	49.00 to 51.00
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$450 to 470	16/7 to 17/4	46.00 to 48.00
Oshius,—Extra	—	—	—
,, Best	$550 to 570	19/11 to 20/8	55.00 to 57.00
,, Good / ,, Medium	$500 to 530	18/3 to 19/3	51.00 to 52.00
Hamatski,—Good to Best	$460 to 480	16/11 to 17/7	47 00 to 49.00
,, Common to Medium	$440 to 450	16/3 to 16/7	45.00 to 46.00
Kakeda,—Extra	$630 to 650	22/8 to 23/4	63.00 to 65.00
,, Best	$600 to 620	21/8 to 22/4	60.00 to 62.00
,, Good	$550 to 580	19/11 to 21/0	55.00 to 58.00
Filatures	$620 to 750	22/3 to 26/8	62.00 to 74.00

Tea.—During the past week the demand for this staple has been rather slack, and prices for all grades over *Good Common* are for the moment $1 to $2 per picul easier. Fine parcels continue in small supply.

Common	$10.00 to $11.00	Fine	$22 00 to $25.00
Good Common	$12.00 to $15.00	Finest	$27.00 to $32.00
Medium	$15.00 to $16.00	Choice	$34.00 nominal
Good Medium	$17.00 to $19.00	Choicest	—

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The holidays have somewhat interfered with business but at the close there has been a fairly large business doing at slightly firmer rates.

Rates close as follows:—		On Shanghai—Bank sight	73
Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0d.	,, Private 10 days sight	73½
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 10½d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	94
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0¼d. to ⅜	,, 30 days sight Private	96
On Paris—Bank Sight	4.87½	On San Franc sco—Bank Bills on demand	94½
Bank 6 months' sight	5.00	,, 30 days sight Private	96½
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.10	Kinsatz	414½
On Hongkong—Bank sight	⅜ % dis.	Gold Yen	389
,, Private 10 days' sight	,,		

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov. 5	Hiogo Maru	Christensen	Japanese str.	896	Nagasaki	—	Troops	M. B. Co.
,, 5	La Clocheterie	Capt. Reynier	Fr. corvette	1990	Cruise	—	——	——
,, 5	Courier	Clarke	American str.	450	Hakodate	Nov. 3	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 7	Alert	Comd. R. Boyd	U S. sloop	541	Nagasaki	,, 2	——	——
,, 7	Sumida Maru	Gorlach	Japanese str.	896	Nagasaki	—	Gov. service.	M. B. Co.
,, 8	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1260	Shanghai & ports	Oct. 31	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 8	China	Berry	American str.	3836	San Francisco	,, 12	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 8	Jupiter	Johnson	Russian schr.	50	Kurile Island	—	Pelts	Captain
,, 9	Pauline	Tyrer	British bq.	472	London	May 21	General	Gütschow & Co.
,, 9	Alice	Law	British bq.	650	New York	Apr. 24	General	Ed. Fischer & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Nov. 4	Auguste Reimers	Hagenberg	Germ. schr.	207	Kobe	General	H. Grauert
,, 5	City of Peking	Tanner	American str.	5079	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	P M. S. S. Co.
,, 6	Tibre	De Girard	French str.	1726	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 7	Takachiho Maru	Sikemeier	Japanese str.	1260	Hakodate	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 9	Courier	Clarke	American str.	450	Kobe	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 9	China	Berry	American str.	3836	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 9	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	Commanders.
GERMAN—Nautilus	4	600	Gunboat	Captain Valnis
,, Elisabeth	22	2150	Frigate	Captain Von Wickede
RUSSIAN—Haydamak	7	1000	Corvette	Captain Tirtoff
,, Boyan	8	2000	Corvette (Flag ship of Rear Admiral Pousino)	Captain Boyle
,, Vsadnick	8	1069	Corvette	Captain Novoselsky
AMERICAN—Tennessee	23	4220	U.S. frigate (Flagship of Rear Adm. Patterson)	Captain Young
,, Monocacy	6	1370	Gun-boat	Captain J. P. Fyffe
,, Alert	4	541	Sloop	Commander R Boyd
BRITISH—Kestrel	4	562	Gun-vessel	Commander Theobald
FRENCH—La Clocheterie... ...	12	1990	Corvette	Captain Reynier

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *City of Peking* for San Francisco.—Mrs. G. Cochran, Mrs. C. Porter, Mrs. G. Peney and child, Miss M. Cochran, Miss Cochran, Miss S. Kizen, Master Geo. Cochran, Capt. J. P. Fyffe, U.S.N., Messrs. W. T. Eliot, E. Cameron, H. Morris, A. G. Little, G. Rossi, Prof. E. S. Morse, W. Bloom, W. F. Milton, G. O. Emmons P. Savio, K. Yaye, G. Batte, G. Mazzochi, J. Kelly, J. M, Kelly; and 9 Europeans in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* for Hongkong.—Messrs. Von Weckerlin, R. D Murray, J. S. Cox, James, Lieut. Beckham, Nerreri, Biffi, Ragnoli, Civetta, Gauvain, Moretti, Oltolini, G. Eaton, Madame Cherny, and Ah Lam.

Per Steam-ship *Courier*, from Vladivostock viâ Hakodate.—Mr. and Mrs. Flecker, Mr. M. C. Harris, U.S. Consul at Hakodate, Messrs. Useel, Laschar, and Polen; and 5 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Prince Kitashirakawa, Madam Castelli, child and European maid, Mrs. Varnum and child, Miss Annie Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshida, Messrs. Ide, Yanoski, Ishikawa, Kawada, J. T. Esdale, Wylie, Alex. Innes, Branchi, Farmer, Reimers, Owen, and 51 Japanese in cabin; 1 European, 1 Chinese, and 445 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *China*, from San Francisco for Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Paige, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Veile, Mrs. H. Jenkins, Miss M. O. Porter, Rev. J. H. Roberts and wife, Rev. W. S. Ament and wife, Rev. W. E. Davison, and wife, Messrs. O. Stockleberg, E. N. Veile, C. N. Barritoni, A. G. Brandon, W. J. Marsh, B. Schenbe, A. Mickel, C. A. Phillips, and Kishimoto Shebei. For Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs Bing Yu, Mrs. Van Dyke, Mrs. Ralston, Rev. Wm. Ashmen and wife, Miss Norwood, and Mr. Chas. Kinck

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mr and Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Jenkins, Mr and Mrs. Katsuda, Mrs. Fukuya, Mr and Mrs. Ament, Miss Porter, Mr and Mrs. Matsumaga, Mr and Mrs Kommami, Drs. Buckle and Stillman, Messrs Tominami Ishiwara, A Reimers, Wooyeda, Wakamura, Taki, Koshiba, Kawano, Kitayama, Melville, Stephens, Pickman, Leeds, Nakahara, Marsh, Fobes, Shimadzu, Flood, Abell, Iwakura, Maida, Favre-Brandt, Hasegawa, Kawada, Miyaki, Tokee, Nomichi, MacGibbon, Cavalier, Laurence, Curtis, Ono, Sasase, Lechat, Nishi, and Ch. Bracss.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France	436 bales.	
England	121	,,
Italy	93	,,
Total ...	650 bales.	
Silk-worm's Eggs for France	344 cases.	
Italy	1,143	,,
Total ...	1,487 cases.	
Waste silk and Cocoons	331 bales.	
Treasure for Hongkong	$10,000	
,, London	24,000	
,, Calcutta	39,000	
Total	$73,000	

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure	$68,500
,, ...	yen 355,004

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	Yen 308,400

REPORTS.

The Pacific Mail Company's Steamship *China*, 3 836 tons, Gordon G. Berry, Commander, sailed from San Francisco October 11th, at 12.15 p m. Till October 27th had fresh breezes from S W to W and fine weather, then to November 4th light southerly winds and calms; to November 7th fresh gales from south to north with heavy sea, and thence to Yokohama fresh gales from N E with fog and rain, arriving November 8th, at 8 a.m.

The British barque *Alice* reports having left Hongkong, where she had put in for repairs, on the 30th September. On the 6th October when off the N.E. end of Luzon, experienced a heavy northerly gale, with a rapid southerly current, lasting five days. Had a heavy N E. gale off the Bashees from October 20th to 25th; and strong N.E. monsoon from the North end of Formosa to port, being 195 days from New York.

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BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

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The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

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EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

ASTHMA AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. THE MOST



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July 21, 1877.

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BY TAKING

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IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless, and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient* or *Brisk Purgative* according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly HALF A CENTURY proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers, or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of **Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers,** and the other ordinary **ailments** of life.

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FOR THE YEAR 1876.

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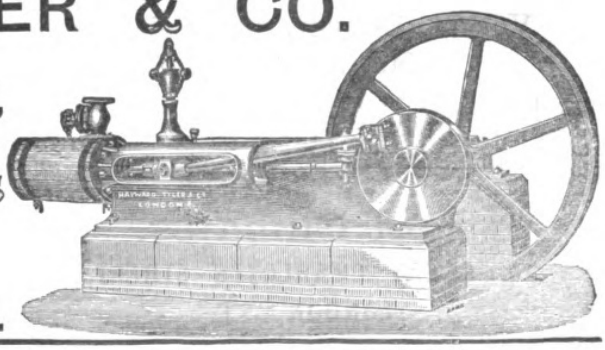
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WOOLLEN BLANKETS

OR

COVERINGS,

OF ALL SIZES COMBINED WITH AN

AIR PILLOW.

It will be found most necessary and useful for Military Men, Travellers, Invalids, for use in the Hospitals, &c., &c., possessing amongst others the following advantages:—

It is the finest substitute for a Bed.

The Pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease.

It will pack up in a very small compass, and can be carried about without any inconvenience.

Price from 15s. to 35s. each.

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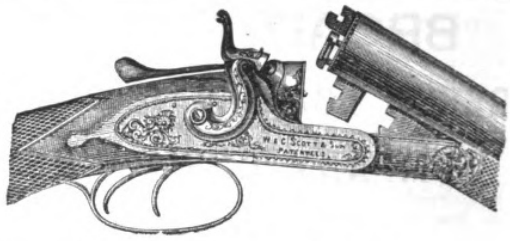
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MISCELLANEOUS.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL and DIPLOMA OF HONOUR awarded, CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, Philadelphia, 1876. For excellence of Materials and Workmanship in their PREMIER QUALITY and medium grades. Their New PATENT TRIPLEX action and COMPENSATING LUMP.

CHOKE BORES ON GAME.

WE have received numerous letters testifying to the excellence of our Guns. The following are a few extracts.

The W. & C. SCOTT & SON No. 10 choke bore "is all its name implies." I have killed stone dead grouse flying at 92 yards, and at 50 and 60 yards it will kill every time. At duck shooting it is perfection.
Brainherd, Minnesota. T. P. C.

I have just returned from North Carolina (Currituck Sound). I cannot say too much in praise of my choke bore. I have killed ducks at 60 yards, dropping dead out of the bunches at that distance. I consider I have an extraordinary gun, and deem it my duty to speak in the highest praise of guns of your manufacture. Wishing you all the success you deserve.
Red Bank, N.J., 1877. G. A. W.

From Captain BOGARDUS, Champion Shot of the World.—The Breech-loader you furnished me with is the best *proportioned* and most *effective* gun I ever owned or used. Its shooting is perfect, and I have won every contest since receiving it including my late English matches. I fully recommend the Scott as the gun.

I have carried guns of your make from Nova Scotia to Florida, and from the Adirondacks to the Pacific, and find them all I could wish for.
Cazenova, N.Y. L. W. L.

The guns for myself and friends have safely arrived. I have now great pleasure in acquainting you that I am extremely glad in possessing them. I have tried them and they give me great satisfaction. My friends are also very pleased too.
Yedo, Japan, March, 1876. V. E. B.

I have just received the Two fine guns ordered for me by Mr. B. F. Stevens, London, and desire to express my entire satisfaction of them. Such fine weapons which while they do credit to a reputation already so well known as to need no establishing, deserve from me some expression of my appreciation of the manner you carried out my wishes. A more substantial evidence of my estimation of the gun is to be seen in the fact that I have this day directed Mr. Stevens to order another for me.
G. R. W.
Paymaster U. S. Navy.
United States Flag Ship *Omaha*.
Callao, Peru, 14th June, 1877.

CHOKE BORED GUNS.—Slight, Medium or Full.

BREECH LOADERS in all systems from lowest qualities.

SINGLE and DOUBLE MUZZLE LOADERS.

Makers of the NEW SWINBURN-HENRY Sporting Express and SWINBURN-HENRY RIFLES and Carbines taking Government Ammunition. This Rifle is a great improvement on the Martini.

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DOUBLE EXPRESS RIFLES .450, .500, .577 Bore.
SUPERIOR REVOLVERS.

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Yokohama, September 22, 1877. 3ms.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER, 1877.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

London, October 10.—A correspondent at Chevka Pasha's headquarters telegraphs from Radawairzy, near Plevna on Monday, as follows: Our army occupies Telishe, and to-day effected a junction with Osman Pasha, who took up a position of the heights of Dubrik. There has been no fighting on our way hither, exeept a trifling cavalry skirmish. The Russians fled on our approach. We hope to arrive in Plevna to-morrow. Reconnaissances in every direction have failed to disclose a Russian.

London, October 10.—In consequence of restrictions placed by the Russians on the movements of correspondents, the number of those with the army before Plevna has been reduced from sixty to two, a number of English and Russian correspondents having recently been ordered to quit. The fact is, the authorities are endeavoring to keep the state of the army secret. Eye-witnesses say the soldiers are suffering from severe weather, and are lying on the bare earth. The hospitals are full of wounded, and the sick pass the Danube by thousands—cart loads at a time.

London, October 10.—A Russian official dispatch of yesterday says: In consequence of the occupation of new positions by our troops in recent operations, the enemy last night abandoned most of his positions, including Kizel, Tepe and Began, and is retreating. We pursued him and during the night occupied the line of Chadshirall, Sabatan and Kulwerdan.

Bucharest, October 10.—General Gourka, with 11 regiments of cavalry and 8 batteries of horse artillery, has started for Sofia, via Sirouva and Ilevi. Four cavalry regiments of the Guard will join him en route.

London, October 10.—A Galatz special says: An engagement took place off the Sulina mouth of the Danube on Tuesday, between a Russian and a Turkish steamer. The latter exploded and sank, with all hands.

London, October 10.—A Galatz special says: A passenger vessel from St. George mouth of the Danube, bound for Tutcha, accidently struck a Russian torpedo and was blown up, with all hands. This is possibly the origin of the report of the naval battle

London, Oct. 10th.—The *Times* says: Everything points to dearer money. It seems likely that even the five per cent bank rate of discount will not be sufficient to arrest the outflow of gold. One hundred thousand pounds worth of American eagles are said to be ordered for to-day.

Paris, October 10.—Duc De Broglie, speaking at a meeting of the Conservative Committee, defended the Government from the charge of Clericalism. The real issue, he said, was conservatism or Radicalism, McMahon or Gambetta. He said Gambetta wore a mask, sheltering himself first behind Thiers and then behind Grevy. He dreaded Gambetta's succession to the Presidency, which would ensue should they desert President MacMahon, who had no desire to destroy the Republic.

Paris, October 10.—*La France* publishes a letter addressed to the American Legation from Brussels, by an American named Bedel, who claims that he was removed from his house and family and expelled from France without an assigned reason. Bedel claims reparation through the Legation.

Athens, Oct. 10th.—M. Tricoupis, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed the British Minister that Greece was obliged to regard the threatening language of the Porte as a motive for completing her military preparations as rapidly as possible.

London, October 16.—Sanford's horse Mate won the Cambridgeshire stakes at Newmarket, to-day.

Berlin, October 10.—A private bank in Pomerania has suspended. The liabilities are said to be £75,000.

London, October 10.—A Madrid special says: The Cuban loan, which is guaranteed by colonial customs, will be increased $5,000,000 next year, to defray war expenditures.

Bucharest, October 10.—Until further orders, no correspondents will be allowed with the Russians at Plevna

It is expected that General Zimmerman's army will shortly assume the offensive.

A Kuraja corrspondent confirms the report that Moukter had evacuated Katzelpa and Soubatin, retiring to the summit of Aladja Dagah. A correspondent says these movements were necessitated by Mouktar's having lost 8,000 men during the battles of October 2d and 3d. The Russians have occupied the positions evacuated by the Turks. Later reports say the Russians, in consequence of unfavorable weather, retired to the positions they formerly occupied. Operations therefore, are postponed. The Russian loss to the present time is 3,300.

London, Oct. 10th.—Russian estimates place Mukhtar Pasha's losses on the 2nd and 3rd of October at 6,000.

Rome, Oct 10th.—The *Italia* denies the statement that the Porte has demanded the recall of the Italian Consul at Rustchuk.

London, October 10.—If the northwest monsoon proves good, the Indian famine will end in four months. Prospects in the northwest have so much improved that the scheme of railways and other works for relief have been abandoned. Subscriptions at the Mansion House for the sufferers are $1,700,000.

London, Oct. 10th.—The insurrection which broke out on the 12th of September in the central districts of Daghestan, and gradually extended through the whole of central and southern Daghestan, does not appear to be quelled, as it was thought to be after the defeat of the main body of the insurgents by the Russians. An official dispatch from Kainjal says: A band of 4,000 insurgents were defeated on the 30th of September and the 3d of October, with a loss of 350 killed, wounded and prisoners. The Russian loss is insignificant. Other bands are still being pursued.

Paris, October 10.—Gambetta addressed a great meeting last evening. Every precaution was taken by the organizers of the meeting to prevent a disturbance. The military authorities stationed a detachment of troops in the Place Chateau d'Eau, close to the place of meeting, and posted a guard of police in the neighbourhood. The meeting passed off without disturbance. In his speech Gambetta said the existence of universal suffrage was at stake, and pointed out the danger which that institution would incur if, after having at the last elections pronounced in favour of the republic, it should now give it the lie in consequence of governmental pressure. In that case the public peace would be compromised, for universal suffrage was possibly its only defence. Its fall would involve the decadence and death of the country. Gambetta eulogized Grevy as the man best fitted for continuing the work of concord, conciliation and respect of law. He disclaimed any desire for power for himself, and concluded with a violent attack on the clericals, who, he said, had excited the fears of Europe by the presence of an anti-Republican coalition. Referring to the Republican prospects, he said:

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"After sifting information which reaches me from all quarters, I assure you the 363 will return to Versailles reinforced to 400."

Bucharest, Oct. 10th —The Russians have commenced their parallels before Plevna, under the superintendence of General Todleben. The heavy masses of troops which are being sent to Bulgaria certainly indicate their purpose to prosecute active operations during the autumn, as the Russians do not need these reinforcements to retain their present position.

Belgrade, Oct. 10th.—A correspondent says he heard from a diplomatic source that the Porte had demanded explanations regarding Servia's purpose in arming and negotiating with Russia and Roumania, and the Porte declares it will be obliged to send a special commissioner to Belgrade to inquire whether its suzeraine rights are not being tampered with.

All first-class militia brigades, except those of Belgrade, Shabatic and Valievo, have marched to the frontier. The second-class brigades will follow in ten days more. Money and several hundred boxes of shoes have arrived from Russia. Negotiations with Russia have at last come to a satisfactory close, and a Cabinet council has resolved upon warlike measures, though not before the middle of Nov.

Paris, Oct 9th.—The ministerial papers announce that of the 363 Republican seats, the winning by government of 117 is almost certain, while 40 more are favorable, so that government will have a majority of at least 20. The Left, however, still reckons confidently on 400 seats.

Gambetta is prosecuted for placarding his manifesto to electors of the twentieth arrondisement on the streets, not for its publication. The printer of the manifesto has been summoned before the Correctional Tribunal.

London, Oct. 9th—A special from Frankfort says: According to trustworthy intelligence received here the fortresses of France on the Italian frontier are being hurriedly put in a state of defence. Soveral of them are being armed with new steel and bronze guns.

Paris, Oct. 2th.—The government on Monday detained all packages of English and Belgian newspapers arriving at Paris railway stations

London, Oct. 9th.—Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech yesterday, said: "I can not help thinking myself that there may be a surprise which may disappoint the prophecy of those who have been declaring that the war cannot terminate until another and more decisive campaign. One thing is certain, that both sides have displayed such gallantry that if an opportunity for settlement should arrive they might accept it without any loss of prestige."

Berlin, Oct. 18th.—The *Norde Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung* confirms the statement that no alliance has been concluded between Italy and Germany. It says negotiations which may be pending would have no aggressive significance, but would tend to secure the co-operation of Germany and Italy should they find themselves, after the French elections, confronted by a clerical and consequently aggressive France.

Gorny-Studen, Oct. 9th.—General Prince Imeritensky has been appointed Chief of the general staff of the Russo-Roumanian army before Plevna, General Zotoff taking command of General Imeritenskey's army corps.

Bucharest, Oct. 9th.—Frost and storms have rendered the Sistova and Nicopolis bridge impassable for vehicles the last two days.

Geneva, Oct 8th.—A severe earthquake shock was experienced here on Monday morning. Some buildings were cracked, but the damage is slight.

Constantinople, Oct. 9th.—A telegram from Orchanie states that twenty-four Turkish battalions, escorting a convoy to Plevna, defeated a Russian detachment sent to oppose them.

Pesth, Oct. 9th.—The *Pesther Lloyds* states, under reserve, that the Prince of Russ, German Embassador to the Porte, has been instructed to declare the Turkish blockade of Black sea ports insufficient, and therefore void.

Belgrad, Oct. 9th.—Negotiations between Servia and Russia are not concluded. Servia requires a guarantee of independence, and promise of extension of territory in the direction of Bosnia. The Russian envoy awaits further instructions.

Achmet Eyoub Pasha will take command of the Turkish forces on the Servian frontier.

London, Oct. 8th.—The single scull race for £400 and the championship of the Thames to-day from Putney to Mortlake, between Higgins and Boyd, the champion, was won by Higgins.

London, Oct. 8th.—A correspondent before Plevna telegraphs: On Wednesday the Grand Duke Nicholas' interpreter, who was sent into Plevna with a flag of truce, was personally received by Osman Pasha. This reception was granted in answer to a sealed letter from the Grand Duke. Though the interview was thought to be only about the burial of the dead, it created considerable interest.

London, Oct. 8th.—An immediate mobilization of another Russian army corps for Bulgaria is ordered.

Constantinople, Oct. 8th.—Ali Saib, commanding the Turkish forces on the southern frontier of Montenegro, on Friday, attacked Podgoritza, Spuz and the small forts of Avnie, Ismail and Dervish. The attack was vigorously repulsed.

London, Oct. 8th.—A Constantinople dispatch says: Achmet Eyoub Refat Pasha, late Chief of Staff, two Brigadiers, and several superior officers are to be tried. Eyoub Refat is charged with disobedience, in having refused to obey Mehemet Ali's orders to advance.

General Hasen, a United States Minister attaché at Vienna, has arrived at Bucharest. He will proceed to Bulgaria immediately

There is already two feet of snow in Shipka pass. Troops are obliged to sit in frozen trenches ankle deep in mud.

The Porte has seized a Greek vessel entering the gulf of Orta with arms and ammunition, and Greece has demanded her restoration.

General Gourko has been appointed to the command of the Russian cavalry in the rear of Plevna.

Vienna, Oct. 8th.—A special says: Constantinople authorities merely intend that Raduf Pasha shall retain enough troops at Shipka to maintain the defensive. All reserves collected in Roumelia have been sent across the Balkans to a new position which the Turks seem to be preparing at Orchanie for Osman Pasha to fall back upon, should he be obliged to leave Plevna. The only question is whether he will be able to do so. The massing of the Russian guards in the rear of the line at Plevna looks very much as if the Muscovites were preparing to effectually close the communications of Plevna by sending a large force across the Vid to the rear of the Turkish position.

London, Oct. 8th.—Correspondents hereafter will only be admitted to the lines of active operations on days of engagements. At other times they must remain at corps headquarters, information sent out by them having thwarted Russian plans. Within ten days 25,000 sick, chiefly suffering from fever, have reached Odessa hospitals.

Constantinople, Oct. 8th.—Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs the Porte, under date of Friday, as follows: To-day the bulk of the Russian forces fall back to the foot of Karatool, leaving only six battalions intrenched at Kabaka. They have thus abandoned their positions parallel with our lines. There is no trace of the enemy at Baldoran, Kizilvan or Oghuzlu, they having struck their camp. The enemy's losses during the three days' battles at Zanilar, Gaulveranand Aladjavdagh are estimated at 10,000 killed and wounded. Our losses are about 2,000. The Grand Duke Michael commanded the Russians in person. Providence has happily frustrated the formidable plans of our enemies.

Constantinople, Oct. 8th—Snow and rain are continually falling, and it is thought will suspend all operations in Bulgaria and the Bulkans. It is probable Mehemet Ali will be appointed to the chief command in Thessaly.

London, Oct. 8th.—Mukhtar Pasha says the Russian losses during the recent fighting were 15,000, and the loss of the Turks 2,500.

Constantinople, Oct. 8th.—The Servian diplomatic agent has formally renewed to the Porte assurances of the pacific intentions of Servia.

Paris, Oct. 7th.—Gambetta has issued a manifesto to

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the electors of the Twentieth arrondissement of Paris. In it he said:

Citizens: After four long months of excessive administrative pressure and most deplorable proceedings relative to official candidatures, France at last speaks. She will say in a few days what she thinks of the men of the 16th of May, the allies and protectors of the men of the 2nd of December, the servants of Henry the Fifth, and agents of the Syllabus and the Pope, who are all sheltered under the patronage of the President, doubtless for the better protection of republican institutions. France will say what she thinks of the personal policy of the chief of state, and the aristocratic and retrograde pretensions of the de Broglie cabinet; of the unjustifiable dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies; of the miserable war waged by the government against newspaper hawkers, schoolmasters and other defenceless victims of the projects and plots of this coalition of monarchists, who are preparing for her three years of intestine conflicts and divisions, to be followed in 1880 by a terrible crisis and perhaps revolution. France will pronounce on the policy inaugurated by the letter dismissing the Republican Ministry; on the order of the day to the troops at the Longchamp review; on the presidential message of the 19th of September, and on that system of government which the chief executive power vindicates as a right above the consitution. France will declare for the republic. She will say she intends to make an end of anarchy and dictatorship, withdraw the nation as well as the individual indefinitely from clerical rule, and insure that public force shall never be employed except in the service of law. I confidently declare that France, despite manœuvers against the freedom of her vote, will scorn official candidature and its agents, and supra Royalists, Cæsarists and Clericalists, both the knaves and partisans of violence. She will condemn dictatorial policy, and leave the chief of executive power, who is transformed into a plebiscitary candidate, no alternative but to submit or resign. We ourselves, sure of the support of the country, shall know how to make its will prevail over a powerless and incorrigible minority. The union of all good Frenchmen will keep us discreet and render us invincible for the country and the republic.

The conservative papers strongly censure Gembetta's manifesto, some declaring that the real crisis has now commenced. The Republican papers warmly praise the manifesto.

The *Francaise* announces that the government has ordered the prosecution of Gambetta for his manifesto. It says the audacious reproduction in his manifesto of the phrase, "It faut se soumettre ou se demettre" [he must submit or resign], is not only a repetition of his offence against Marshal MacMahon, but as Gambetta has already been condemned therefor by the tribunal of the Seine, it constitutes an outrage against the magistracy, whose decisions are hublicly ignored.

Constantinople, Oct, 4th.—An imperial decree it published appointing Raouf Pasha to the command of the army of the Balkans at Shipka, and Suleiman Pasha to the command of the army of the Danube vice Mehemet Ali, recalled. At Shipka Raouf Pasha has arrived and assumed command.

Vienna, Oct, 6th.—A telegram from Mukhtar Pasha, dated Thursday evening, announces that the Russians were repulsed on all sides, with a loss of 5,000 killed. They have fallen back on Karajal, pursued by the Turks.

London, Oct. 5th.—A Russian bulletin says a lodgment was effected on the Turkish right flank, and a Turkish attack on the next day (Wednesday) was brilliantly repulsed and the enemy driven as far as the outer line of their camp. The Russian loss here was 300 killed and wounded. From the conflicting statements it is apparent the lodgment was not of any importance, since the subsequent assault by the Turks only resulted in being driven to the outer line of their camp. Finally the Turkish bulletin concludes: We have gained a brilliant victory, and inflicted a loss of over 5,000 on the enemy. The Russian bulletin concludes: To day (Thursday) our right flank will withdraw from the positions occupied by it Tuesday on account of the difficulty in obtaining a supply of water. The Turkish estimate the Russian force engaged against their left at thirty-five battalions of infantry and nine regiments of cavalry. Little Yaqui was assaulted five times, and taken and retaken. The movements against the Turkish right flank were so near succeeding that Mukhtar Pasha's communications with Kars at one times were actually severed. Eventually the repulse was complete along the whole line, and the Turks remained in possession of the field which was covered with Russian dead. Grand Duke Michael commanded in person.

London, Oct. 5th.—A Berlin dispatch says an imperial ukase sanctions the conversion of the shares of the capital of five of the principal Russian railways from metallic to a paper standard, at the same time reducing the state's guarantee of annual receipts to the same standard. The measure inflicts serious loss on the shareholders and creates apprehension that the measure will be extended to other lines and even to government bonds. It is said the shares subscribed abroad and in foreign gold will not be exempted from the operation of the ukase.

Constantinople, Oct. 5th.—Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs a long account of Wednesday's battle, which appears to have been indecisive. He says his outposts withdrew from Great Kamlar which is probably the position the capture of which by General Melikoff was described in the dispatch from Karajal yesterday. The Russian attacks on Little Kamlar and Kizilfape were unsuccessful. On the right the Turks being threatened by six battalions, assumed the offensive. They stormed Gladdi Dagh, and after five hours fighting pursued the Russians to Arpetchai. Night stopped the conflict. Both sides maintained their positions. Mukhtar Pasha estimates the Russian loss at 500; Turkish loss unknown. Tasile Pasha was wounded. There was no fighting on Thursday, except near Karajal of which the dispatch gives no details. The rumor that two Russian Generals were killed is unfounded.

London, Oct. 5th.—Further particulars of the battle before Kars make it evident that the Russians assaulted the Turkish positions along the whole line and were repulsed with heavy loss. The main action was fought on Tuesday. The Turkish line extended from Great and Little Yaqui, two fortified hills in Kulsikada plain, as far as Ani, on Arpachia river, with the centre advanced toward the river and resting on Kizil Tepe. The Russians, reinforced by new troops and those lately employed against the Caucasian insurgents, began battle at daybreak on Tuesday by an assault on Great Yaqui, the extreme outwork of Mukhtar Pasha's fortifications, twelve miles due east from Kars. The Turks seem to have been taken by surprise. A single Turkish battalion defending Great Yaqui was cut to pieces or captured, with the post, after two hours' obstinate defence, which gave the Turks an opportunity to prepare for the next assault. Up to this point all accounts agree; but regarding subsequent events they are very conflicting.

A Turkish official dispatch says a great battle ensued, lasting thirteen hours. Repeated Russian attacks were repulsed with heavy loss. A Russian bulletin from Grand Duke Nicholas' headquarters at Karajal, dated the 4th instant, says: "After the capture of Great Yaqui the position was so strongly fortified that the attempt to assault was considered premature. After thirteen battalions, sent from the Turks to reinforce Mukhtar Pasha, had been repulsed, our troops fortified themselves in the positions they occupied. Our loss on Tuesday was 3,069 killed and wounded; the enemy's loss not less. We captured 200 men." The Turkish account as to repeated attacks after the capture of the first Turkish position seems correct, otherwise there could not have been six thousand men killed, and the 200 captured by the Russians were probably a remnant of the garrison of Great Yaqui. The Russians also attacked the centre at Kizil Tepe, but were repulsed. Simultaneously a Russian force moving from the direction of Ani endeavored to turn the Turkish right to get between Mukhtar Pasha and Kars. This is the movement referred to by the correspondent saying hopes are entertained of cutting off Mukhtar Pasha from Kars. Of this affair the Turkish bulletin says: "After five hours of fighting the Russian force of six battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry were driven back and pursued to the banks of the Arpachai."

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

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SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The attention of the proprietor of this journal has been called to the fact that attempts are being made to induce a belief among the public that the paper is about to pass into other hands. Rumours to that effect appear to have been industriously circulated, as the proprietor has been called upon by several of his friends who, from what had been said to them, deemed themselves justified in asking why he was abandoning the enterprise. The statements or insinuations which have led to these enquiries, and which are of an entirely unauthorized character, are all traceable to a gentleman who at the outset of the present management contributed several articles to the *Japan Weekly Mail*, for which, it may be remarked, he received more than the usual acknowledgement. We had on a former occasion to contradict a statement which appeared in several of our contemporaries to the effect that he had joined the proprietorship of the *Mail*. We have now to assert that the rumours circulated by himself of this paper falling into his hands are as utterly devoid of foundation. Notwithstanding the unkind and discourteous criticism made to the proprietor's friends by its former contributor, this journal will, it is hoped, be enabled to continue its existence under the present management, without falling short of a standard of excellence as high as the unfavourable conditions of journalism in this country render reasonably possible of attainment.

The festival of the *Shokonsha*, which was held at Kudan on Wednesday the 14th instant and two following days, was this year observed with more than ordinary solemnity. This festival was inaugurated immediately after the Restoration, upon the removal of the Imperial Court to Yedo, and is to the memory or for the repose of the souls of those who fell in the civil war that ended with the overthrow of the Shôgunate. During the Tokugawa régime the two most important festivals were those of Kanda Miôjin and Sannô, in support of which special grants were allowed by the Bakufu. They were observed with much pomp and ceremony, the street being crowded with processions, in which the whole of the dancing girls of Yedo took part. After the Restoration however, these displays were no longer permitted, nor could they be sustained as the Government grant was withdrawn. Although their anniversaries are still observed they are shorn of all their former glory and attract but little attention. The place of these festivals is now filled by the *Shokonsha*, to the support of which the Government has transferred its patronage and which is now the great fête of the year at the capital. After the various civil broils with which this country has been so sorely tried, ceremonies for the repose of the souls of those who fell have always been held in various portions of the Empire. The successful suppression of the late strife in Kiushiu therefore lent to the present festival more than ordinary interest, although at the same time it was rendered usually sad by the presence of the large number of relatives and friends of those who had fallen, and by the remembrance of the terrible cost at which victory had been achieved. The ceremonies were opened by the Mikado in person on the morning of the 14th. He arrived at the temple of *Shokonsha* at Kudan, at 10 o'clock, attended by a numerous suite and by all the chief officials of the Government. After having paid his vows at the entrance, he was enthroned, and remained in the temple while the troops advanced and made the customary prayers and offerings. At the termination of this ceremony His Majesty returned to the palace, and the temple and approaches were then thrown open to the crowd, who thronged thither during the whole of the day. Enormous crowds were present, the days of the festival being observed as general holiday, all conducting themselves in that singularly orderly and quiet manner which seems so strange to the foreigner, who cannot help drawing comparisons not favourable to the conduct of the masses of his own countrymen on similar occasions. Horse races, wrestling, *Nô*, or court dances, and other entertainments were provided by the Government on a grand scale and thrown open to the public. The wrestling seemed to attract the greatest crowds, and it was almost impossible to get near the entrances of the huge amphitheatre where the display was given. The most famous wrestlers in Tôkiô and from all parts of the country were present, and great the excitement and enthusiasm which their struggles called forth. A most singular sight was presented in the interior of the amphitheatre, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, by the thousands of heads each covered with a blue cloth forming a singular contrast with the mass of brown faces, and furnishing a unique combination of colour. The scaffoldings supporting the assembled thousands looked dangerously slight in construction, consisting of light poles bound together with straw rope, but they must have been put together with marvellous skill, as there was no downfall or accident of any kind. The wind was high in the afternoon and the dust blinding, so the display of fire-works in the evening was consequently shorn of much of its attraction.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer *Tibre*, with French mails on board to the 7th October, left Hongkong for this port yesterday, the 16th instant, at 6 P.M.

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A letter appeared in the *Herald* of the 10th instant complaining of the verdict of "not guilty" given by the jury in the case of stabbing by Suleiman, a Malay sailor. After carefully reading the case we cannot see how any other verdict could have been rendered. There was no direct evidence whatever to prove that the prisoner inflicted the wound or that he intended to do grievous bodily harm, and although in the minds of judge and jury no shadow of doubt might exist as to the guilt of the accused, English law demands that on proof and proof alone shall a man be convicted, and in this case all direct proof was wanting. It is true that the judge might have had the prisoner indicted for common assault, though of somewhat grave nature as the injury inflicted was a serious one. But no such indictment was preferred, nor was any charge of that nature laid before the jury. In the absence, therefore, of any proof that a dangerous weapon had been used, the jury most properly returned the verdict "not guilty."

The community, or a certain portion of it, in California seems determined to do all in it's power to discourage Chinese immigration, and the employment of Chinese labour. A company has just been formed in San Francisco to supply fruit and vegetables in which Chinese are to have no hand in raising, picking or selling. Hitherto the cultivation and vending of all kinds of vegetable produce has been largely carried on by the sons of Ham, who have been able to supply the people of San Francisco with these necessaries at a price very much below that charged by the white dealer. The present vegetable league, however, proposes to deliver fresh produce at the same price as that charged by their Celestial rivals, the special advantage offered being that from the planting of the seed to the selling in the basket every operation will be conducted by white men. No one can grumble at this, and price and quality being equal, it is but fair that the preference should be given to costermongers of one's own colour. The terrible possibilities of the Mongolian invasion have, however, never been thoroughly realised until recently, and they have been brought home to the minds of the aristocracy of San Francisco with a force that cannot be ignored and which has shaken the social edifice to its very centre. At the Opera House, during a performance of "Mignon," the fashionable audience were horrified by the appearance of two Chinamen and a Chinawoman "in the inside stage box in the second tier on the right." We presume the reporter is thus particular in his description in order that the polluted box may hereafter be shunned by all right minded opera goers. Their appearance gave rise to much comment "of a decidedly hostile nature, pig tails and shaven heads" not being "an agreeable concomitant of a visit to the opera." "In the adjoining box," we are told, "sat three ladies and two gentlemen whose social standing may be inferred from the facts that Generals ° ° and ° ° called upon them during the evening and had a pleasant chat. The contrast between the occupants of the two boxes was so striking as to cause general remark." The audience was no doubt surprised that the gallant Generals should so far forget their position as to call on any body who would sit in the next box to Chinamen. We are not told that the latter in any way misbehaved themselves. They came to see, not to be seen, and had probably the good manners not to interrupt the performance by any of that "pleasant chat," to indulge in which seems to be the object of many people in going to the opera. We can quite believe that, judging from the "hostile comments" indulged in, the contrast between the behaviour of the audience and that of the Celestials must have been very striking indeed, and the visitors must have gone away greatly impressed with the behaviour of the superior opera going race among whom they had ventured to appear. We wonder what would have been said if they had turned Christians and appeared in a pew at a fashionable church?

A "chaffing" paragraph appeared in a recent number of the *World* relating how the Japanese Minister and certain of his suite were siezed by an ignorant *gendarme* at a fire at Dieppe and compelled to assist in passing the fire buckets. The writer in conclusion makes some joking remark that if a similar *contretemps* had occurred to Sir Harry Parkes in Tôkiô, the British Government would have demanded an indemnity. The whole circumstance is scarcely worth recording and would have been passed over unnoticed by any journal less "gossipy" than the *World*. The *Hôchi Shimbun*, however, most amusingly takes the matter *au serieux*, never suspecting that the whole thing is a joke, though not a very brilliant one, and thus gives vent to its "sighs and lamentations" over the weakness of the Japanese Government, as shown in not demanding immediate indemnification.

In the *Herald* of the 12th a paragraph appears headed "Rude treatment of the Japanese Minister." It seems that this refers to Uyeno Kagenori, Japanese Minister to England, and that it happened at Dieppe, in France. The *Gazette* of the same day contains the same paragraph and praises Mr. Uyeno very much for his forbearance. From a Japanese point of view, however, we are by no means satisfied. The paragraph is as follows:—

(Here follows the paragraph in question.)

"We do not know what the opinion of the *World* is, but reading it carefully, we do not see anything casting ridicule on Mr. Uyeno. Its simply praises his patience. The *Herald* (*Gazette*?) also, from the heading "News which will please Mr. Uyeno's friends," evidently thinks his conduct worthy of praise. But when we Japanese read this, and especially the last paragraph in which it is said that if it had been Sir Harry Parkes, he would have demanded an indemnity from the Japanese Government, can we avoid sighs and lamentation. Ministers to foreign countries are the representatives of their countries. The strength and weakness of their countries is reflected in them. How is it, for example, that Sir Harry Parkes never flinches an atom in his remonstrances and direct representations to foreign powers, and that the Ministers of small European powers cannot do this? It depends on the relative strength of the different countries. So that the influence of a Minister depends on the power of his country and is not personal to himself. The English Minister may insult us by demanding an indemnity, while in the case of the Japanese Minister, it only affords matter for a paragraph. This is nothing new, but it indicates the relative power of Eastern and Western countries, and as Japanese we cannot but lament it. We do not wish to blame Mr. Uyeno, but we must regret the state of the Empires of the East which allows such things to take place."

In a recent number of the *Contemporary Review* a very savage and bitterly personal attack by an anonymous contributor was made against the "Society" journals, which he calls the literature of the scandalmonger. Perhaps for certain of his strictures there is too much excuse, for it cannot be denied that some of the last experiments in the field of journalism have made their success by writing of a character unworthy of that high standard of excellence to which the British press has attained. The *World* seems to have been especially selected for attack, and in its last number the Editor, having reason to believe that Mr. Robert, W. Buchanan is the author of the article in question, thus returns the compliment.

To my private house one evening, bearing a letter of introduction from a common acquaintance, came Mr. R. W. Buchanan, then a mere youth of two or three-and-twenty, very shabby, very dirty, very 'creepy' altogether. Mr. Buchanan, is in the frequent habit of quoting Mr. Browning's phrase about a 'scrofulous French novel;' but I am of opinion, having tried both, that a scrofulous Scotch poet is a far more unpleasant object in a room. He told me of his woes, of his poverty (which was positively appalling), of the kindness, which had been shown to him and to a friend of his, another Scotch genius, then no more, by a well-known nobleman who is never tried of doing similar kindness; he made a most piteous appeal to me to give him work; and all the time he was talking he kept rubbing the fingers of one hand into the interstices of the fingers of the other in a manner which made me shudder. He talked glibly; he showed me scraps of his poems. As I listened to him, I tried to think of Burns and Chatterton; but as I I looked at him, I could not help also thinking of the practical benevolence of the Duke of Argyll, and of the vaunted virtues of Keating's insect-powder. * * * * * * *

For ten years at least I have seen nothing of Mr. Buchanan. I knew, in common with the rest of the world, that he had failed as a poet, as a novelist, as a playwright; I knew that, shielded by the mask and cloak of pseudonimity, he had stabbed some great reputations in the back, and had had his moral ulcers laid bare by the scalpel of judicial cross-examination. Further than this I know nothing. I have had no dispute with Mr. Buchanan; no word of anger has passed between us. When

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last I saw him I was his friend; when last he addressed me I was his benefactor. But now, without word or deed on my part, all is changed. I, who stepped out of my way to do this man a kindness, and out of my own small means lent him money to buy bread for his stomach and sulphur for his back, am 'a retailer of gossip, with whom no society of respectable men, not to say gentlemen, would associate for ten minutes;' while Mr. Robert Williams Buchanan, who stings the hand that succoured him, and anonymously stabs those who saved his tainted life, is a *Contemporary Reviewer*, the *soi-disant* guide, philosopher, and friend of 'all cleanly people who respect honest literature and live earnest lives.'

Surely if this style of writing is to become popular, Mr. Buchanan's hard hitting is partially justified.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* states that it has heard the following curious report. In the great plain of Murasaki, in the Northern portion of the Empire there are a great number of very venerable foxes, many of which are four or five hundred years old, while there are some that have attained the patriarchal age of a thousand. At the end of each year these knowing animals have been accustomed to hold a kind of theatrical performance wherein are shadowed forth the various events that are to occur in the year that is to come. It is further stated that the people in the neighbourhood have been in the habit of coming to witness the spectacle, and that in former days the Daimios of the neighbouring districts sent special envoys to the plain, so as to ascertain from the performance of the foxes what was to happen in future years. If the piece played was a tragedy, or if one of the actors assumed the look and bearing of a sick man, the country during the next year was certain to be visited by war or pestilence. The terrible visitation of measles in 1862 and the restoration of 1868 were thus predicted by these animals. At the end of last month the foxes gave their annual performance, in which were represented people with sad countenances grasping large amounts of paper money; young men with excited gestures holding violent debates; the *banto* of a large mercantile establishment lamenting over the exhausted condition of his master's treasury; an assembly in great agitation loudly demanding reforms and improvements, while the oldest and chief of the foxes sat on a mound stroking his chin, and looking at the whole performance with a grin on his countenance. The editor of the *Mainichi* adds that the present year is fast approaching its close and he is anxious to know what may be expected in the next.

There is great complaint in many quarters that men do not seem so keen in pursuit of matrimony as they formerly were. And yet it would appear that there are chances awaiting the neglected fair, as witness the following advertisement, one of several taken from a leading American paper. The want of a goddess who is a decided brunette can only be supplied we fear by marrying a Hottentot Venus:—

Personal—A widower, upwards of 50, without children at home, with an establishment destitute of a presiding goddess, will correspond with a lady of 18 to 30, a decided brunette, of culture, refinement, and an affectionate disposition, and a musician withal, with a view to the ascertainment of mutual desires and the realization of them. As the advertiser is in earnest he requests triflers to interest themselves in other directions. Address, in confidence and good faith * * * * * * Times office.

From *El Diario* of Manila (a file of which to November 3rd is just at hand) we learn that Tramways are soon to be laid, whereby the principal plazas and throughfares of the city are to be connected with the populous suburbs. The scheme is not, it seems, promoted by foreign capital, but is a purely Spanish enterprise, and would, if carried into execution, prove of immense benefit to the inhabitants of the outlying districts of the capital. Permission has also been asked of the Government to construct a pier or landing stage upon a grand scale, to connect with the north mole at the mouth of the Pasig, and extending into the bay such a distance as shall secure deep water for the largest steamers and ships wishing to avail of the facility for loading or discharge. The pier is to be traversed by a tramway which will terminate at the shore end in a convenient locality for the loading or removal of cargo. This latter project would seem entirely practicable, and would greatly reduce the expense now attending the loading and discharge of vessels, and enable steamers to secure despatch, which is at present out of the question. For large vessels the anchorage is from two to three miles distant from the mouth of the river, and shipping operations are both tedious and expensive. We are glad, therefore, to see our Manila friends awakening to the importance of such a necessary work, and trust that the proposal to build a pier will not all result in *talk*, as did that of supplying the city with water, which formed a fertile theme of discussion in the local papers for years.

It is not possible to ascertain what stocks of Silk there are on the Continent, but the following particulars will show that as yet there is not any great want of the article at home. According to the *Moniteur des Soies* the condition houses of Europe have passed during the month of August this year, 639,860 kilo. of Silk, against 1,863,307 kilo. in August 1876. In London the deliveries of Japans have been 365 bales, against 893 bales for a corresponding period last year. On the 1st of September the stock of Japans at the Docks consisted of 7,999 bales, against 2,414 bales at that date in 1876. The total stock of China and Japan Silks consisted of 33,050 bales, against 16,717 bales last year.

There were no deaths from cholera reported for twenty-four hours up to midnight on the 13th instant anywhere in the Kanagawa *Ken*, neither were there any cases of seizure, and there have only been two deaths in the vicinity of Kanagawa during the subsequent forty eight hours, so that it is to be hoped that we have now fortunately got rid of the epidemic which has been amongst us for so long. The number of persons attacked by cholera throughout the Empire, from the first breaking out of the epidemic to the 10th November, was 11,675, of whom 6,297 died.

New York is not to be outdone by London, in fact she may for ought we know outshine her sister in the future. London was to have had an obelisk, indeed may have yet if it can ever be got there. There was just one left standing in Egypt and this the New York *World* announces in the largest capitals has been secured. As London possesses a liberal minded citizen in the person of Mr. Erasmus Wilson who defrays the whole cost of the transportation of the long ago presented Cleopatra's Needle, so does New York boast a distinguished resident of equally generous impulses, the only condition that he imposes being the modest one that his name be witheld. It is stated that the Khedive has offered this tribute of his respect and esteem to the chief city of the United States, and that the gentleman in question has liberally offered to pay all expenses attending its removal and transportation. If Needle is recovered and Mr. Dixon successfully carries out his plan of bringing the monolith to London, he is to be entrusted with the work of bringing to New York the sister obelisk; a matter attended with no slight risk in view of possible Atlantic gales. No steps will however be taken in the matter until the Needle safely arrives at its destination, that so we trust for the sake of the dwellers in both cities that the present state of suspense as to the ultimate fate of the obelisk may quickly be put an end to.

The *Chôya Shimbun* announces that all officers holding the rank of Colonel and Major in the Army, and those of corresponding rank in the Navy who took part in the late Southern war, are to receive the decoration of the 3rd class of the Rising Sun.

We have heard that the Kawasaka iron bridge across the Rokugo river on the Tôkiô and Yokohama railway, will be opened for traffic on Friday next, the 23rd instant.

International Exhibitions seem to be the rage, though of late they have degenerated into something very much like bazaars. According to the Australian papers a proposal has been set on foot to hold one in Sydney the year following the Paris Exhibition, that is to say in 1879. A deputation of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales has already waited on the Colonial Secretary requesting his assent and co-operation.

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On Monday last a very charming entertainment was given on board the U. S. Flag-ship *Tennessee* by Captain Young and the Officers of that vessel. The weather was all that could be desired, and the numerous guests will long remember the kindness and generous hospitality with which they were received and entertained.

According to the *Cooktown Herald* a most important discovery has been made by Captain Miller of the E. A. & M. Co.'s S. S. *Bowen* of a new track between Australia and China, which gives deep water all the way and evades all the intricacies of the route hitherto followed and known as Moresby's track. It is affirmed that the new channel has also the advantages of being shorter, and free from the dangerous reefs that usually beset navigation in the Coral sea.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 12th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

On the 9th instant H. M. the Mikado attended at the *Daijôkwan*, where he was received by the Prime Minister and the principal officers of State, when His Majesty graciously conferred decorations of the Second Class of the Order of the Rising Sun on the following recipients:—

Lieut. General Yamada Akiyoshi, Vice Minister of Justice; Lieut. General Miura Goro; Lieut. General Tani Kanjô; Lieut. General Nodzu Shigeo; Lieut. General Soga Yujun; Lieut. General Miyoshi Shigeomi; Lieut. General Oyama Iwao, Junior Vice Minister of War; Lieut. General Kawaji Toshiyuki, Chief of Police! Lieut. General Takashima Tomoyenosuke; Rear Admiral Itô Yuma, and Rear Admiral Akamatsu Noriyoshi, Vice President of the *Genrô-In.*

As a division of the Kumamoto garrison is to be stationed at Kagoshima, telegraph wires are to connect those two cities.

During the temporary absence of the Resident Minister of Holland, who represented also Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, Holland will be represented by Sir Harry Parkes, the English Minister, Denmark by the Russian Minister, and Norway and Sweden by the Spanish Minister.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

At Shinagawa on the 9th instant at 7 p.m. about three *chô* of houses, in all about two hundred and eighty buildings, were destroyed by fire, which originated from a Kerosine lamp. The fire was not extinguished until after ten o'clock.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

We cannot understand for what purpose so many persons visit the house of H. E. ° ° ° at Kasumigasaki, Tôkiô. even on Sundays there are many who assemble there in carriages. What can they consulting about?

Mr. Omura a *kuazoku* has received permission to try to cultivate Inba-no-numa and Taga-numa in Shimôsa. The cost of the work is estimated at 200,000 *yen.*

Tuesday, 13th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

It can now almost be said that cholera has disappeared from Tôkiô, as between the 9th and 10th no new cases occured, while of the patients already in hospital one died and three recovered.

The Sugar crop in the province of Sanuki (the great Sugar district of Shikoku) was bad last year on account of drought, and again this year it has failed from the same cause. The planters are thus unable to pay their taxes, and are in a distressed condition.

On the 10th instant an entertainment took place at the Imperial Palace in commemoration of the victory over the insurgents, commencing at about 4 p.m. The Princes of Imperial blood, *Daijin, Sangi* and the high Naval, Military and Civil Officers, numbering over one hundred, were present and were regaled with tea and sweets. When His Majesty the Emperor appeared a dinner in foreign style was given. The bands of both the Army and Navy played in the garden which was illuminated with lanterns. This is the largest entertainment which has been given since the Mikado removed to the Palace at Akasaka. It terminated at nine o'clock.

Generals Yamagata, Oyama, and Colonel Ozawa were appointed on the 8th instant as a committee to enquire into the meritorious acts performed of the officers and men of the Army and Navy during the recent war.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

On the 11th instant the *Tagonoura Maru* of the Mitsu Bishi Company brought back 489 policemen from Kagoshima.

Wednesday, 14th.

We have made enquiry at the *Kencho* and have been informed that no display of fireworks will take place in Yokohama either to-day or to-morrow. We fear that the *Gazette* was misinformed on this point. The Lighthouse Department alone at this place observes to-day as a holiday, the *Kencho* being opened as usual.

The Departments of the Army and Navy observed yesterday as a holiday in consequence of the celebration at the *Shôkonsha*, Kudan, of the festival in honour of those who fell on the Imperial side during the late war in the South, and will continue this holiday to-day and to-morrow. To-day, also, will be observed as a general holiday by all the Government Departments in Tôkiô in honour of this festival, which offers more than ordinary attractions, as the wrestling will be exceptionally good, and there will be a large assemblage of *geishas* for a grand *odori.* This evening a great display of fireworks will take place at Kudan, and a novelty will be introduced in the representation of some of the battles which were fought in the South. We are unable to ascertain exactly how these will be carried out, but the fireworks to be used for the occasion have been made expressly at the Government Arsenal by order of the War Department. There will be no issue of native newspapers to-day on account of this holiday, which will probably be taken advantage of very generally in Tôkiô.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The different parties in Tosa were only restrained from rising in rebellion during the civil war in Satsuma by the energies of ex-*Sangi* Itagaki. There still seems to be some agitation prevailing among the numerous parties which exist in that province, some of whom are seeking to assassinate Itagaki.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

On the 16th instant many officers of the Army will be entertained at a dinner at Hamagoten.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Those belonging to the police forces who were killed during the late war in Kiushiu were as follows:—93 officers; 23 constables of the 1st class; 106 of the 2nd class; 236 of the 3rd class; 163 of the 4th class; 87 attendants, and 18 coolies,—in all 727 men.

Thursday, 15th.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

Statement for the week ending 10th November, 1877:—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		1,200,000
On hand	690,340	
In circulation	509,660	
	1,200,000	
Reserve Fund		509,660
In Foreign money:—		
In dollars	345,215.17	
In Bank notes and cheques	84,944.83	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	50,000.00	
	480,160.00	
Do. in native currency	79,500.00	
	509,660.00	

Friday, 16th.

We were sorry to observe that the Temperance Hall was not so well filled last night as the very excellent Concert which was there given merited, and can only suppose that the public have an objection to the somewhat limited accommodation which it is in the power of the management to afford.

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Thanks are due to those ladies and gentlemen who so kindly offered their assistance in behalf of the establishment, and we trust another concert will soon be projected, if it gives us a chance of again hearing those who favoured us last night. If this can be accomplished, we would suggest that it should take place in some more suitable room for music than the Temperance Hall can boast of, so that the funds of a really deserving institution may benefit more largely than was the case last night.

The concert opened at half past eight with the Overture to Fidelio as a piano-forte duet, and was followed by Mendelssohn's part song "Greeting," both of which pieces were well received, but the first emphatic burst of applause was reserved for Heller's Tarantella in A flat, which was brilliantly and correctly rendered. "Come into the garden, Maud" was then sung by an amateur who is always ready on occasions like this to render valuable assistance, and was deservedly encored. A piano-forte solo was next given, being followed by Arthur Sullivan's song "Will he come," which was charmingly sung and warmly received, and was succeeded by a duet for violoncello and piano. Then came the gem of the evening, the trio from Athalie, "Hearts feel that love thee." Faultlessly sung, it was loudly and deservedly applauded, and the repetition which was demanded gracefully conceded. The Finale to Haydn's Symphony in C. Major, given in a masterly style, closed the first part.

There was no falling off in the second part, although it was shorn of some of its attractions owing to unavoidable absence through indisposition of one of the performers. A piano-forte duet, the Scherzando Vivace from Weber's Rondo in B flat, followed by Chopin's Polonaise in E were both thoroughly appreciated, and were followed by a charming duet for violoncello and piano, and another piano-forte solo, a movement from Schubert's Sonata in A minor. Then came one of Henry Smart's many graceful pieces, the trio "The Autumn Violet," which was loudly encored as it deserved to be. The concert concluded with the Overture to Massaniello as a piano-forte duet, capitally played by two gentlemen who throughout the evening had rendered great assistance, and in no small degree contributed to the decided success of a concert which deserved to have been more generally attended.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

After the ceremony of closing the Uyéno Exhibition on the 30th instant, at which Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress will be present, a grand display of fireworks will take place.

A letter has been received from Korea stating that an Exhibition has been opened by the Japanese merchants at Fusan, and numerously attended by the Koreans.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The men-of-war which were ordered to be built in England for this country have been completed, and will shortly start on their outward voyage. The cost of the same is over one million *yen.*

As the Chinese Ambassador will shortly arrive at Hiogo, the *Kencho* has purchased a carriage for six hundred *yen* to be used for his reception.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

On the 17th instant His Majesty the Mikado will visit the Bureau of Paper Money.

A report was recently current that such district officials as the *Kochô* in Kagoshima *Ken* were elected by the people, but we now regret to state that such is not the case, for those men who were termed official toadies by the Private School Party and who were despised by them in consequence, have been appointed by the *Kencho* to such offices. As these men have unexpectedly attained power, they are said to act very arrogantly.

Saturday, 17th.

We are requested by the Acting Superintendant of Foreign Mails to say that, owing to the early hour to-morrow at which it is necessary to close the mails per *Oceanic*, the Post Office will be kept open for the accomodation of the public until 11 o'clock to-night.

We are also desired to notice that by latest advices the Argentine Republic (which was reported a few weeks since as having been admitted into the General Postal Union) has been unable to put the Treaty of Berne into effect, and therefore correspondence addressed to that country will again be subject to its former rates, as given in the Table of Foreign Postages.

We have to acknowledge the receipt from the *Japan Gazette* office of the Race Book for the forthcoming meeting of the Yokohama Racing Association.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Kagoshima is still strictly guarded by police, and a man-of-war lies in the harbour. At the time of Saigo's second entry into the town, many people took advantage of the confusion which thereby ensued to commit thefts and other offences, for which they are now being sought out, and, when arrested, duly punished.

On the 18th instant Her Majesty the Empress will visit the Paper Mill at Ôji, Tôkiô.

The *Okurasho* has sent 20,000 *yen* to the Nagasaki *Kencho*, for the purpose of covering the expense of forwarding the rebels who have been sentenced to hard labour to the various destinations where they are to serve out their sentences.

There is a great demand for Mr. Kishida Ginkô's eye medicine in Korea. Rice has fallen in price, but hardware, *kôshiu kaiki* (silk cloth) and foreign cotton cloth finds a good market.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

All the policemen in Yokohama are to wear a metal plate on their caps bearing their name in full in roman characters.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 11th November, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,647.40
Merchandise, &c.	$ 889.30
Total	$8,536.70

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,818.19
Merchandise, &c.	$ 597.91
Total	$7,416.10

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING OCTOBER, 1877.

Class of Patients.	Remained Sept. 30th.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Oct. 31st.	Total Treated.
1st	1	1	1	—	1	2
2nd	1	4	3	2	—	5
3rd	6	6	4	1	7	12
4th	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charity	3	2	1	—	4	5
Total	11	13	9	3	12	24

A. GOERTZ, M.D.
Surgeon-in-charge.

It is very comforting news to hear that the fear of cholera has now so much passed away that the restriction which had been placed on the sale of fruit in the native town has been removed.—*Hiogo News.*

It is a satisfaction to be able to announce that the notorious murderer and prison breaker who made his escape some days ago from a hotel in the Native Town, has been arrested at Osaka.—*Hiogo News.*

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CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

A PERUSAL of Mr. GUBBINS' thoughtful paper on the "Introduction of Christianity into China and Japan," lately read before the Asiatic Society, and of the pertinent observations of Mr. SATOW made in the course of the discussion that followed the reading of the paper, cannot but suggest the enquiry whether the prospects of Christianity in this country are at the present moment of such a kind as to encourage the hope of its teaching being favourably received by any considerable portion of the Japanese people.

Without statistics showing the progress made of late years by the various missions established in different parts of the Empire, accompanied by precise information as to the principles on which they are drawn up, and a statement of the tests applied to distinguish the true from the apparent convert, it is of course hard to answer such a question in a wholly satisfactory manner, and the only possible forecast of the future of Christianity in Japan is one based upon general considerations and upon the past history of missionary work in the East, in arriving at which Mr. GUBBINS' suggestive essay will be found an invaluable help. Whatever extrinsic obstacles may now exist to the spread of Christianity in Japan they are not of a political nature. The Government, indeed, appears to regard the subject with an absolute indifference, and one of the strangest among the many strange turns we have seen taken by Japanese policy during the last ten years, is the sudden and complete abandonment of hostility to a religion for more than two centuries proscribed with equal animosity by all parties in the state. Mr. GUBBINS is not, however, altogether correct or even quite fair in his assertion that Christianity in this country now stands upon its own merits. The distrust with which it was for so long a period viewed by the Government came at last to be shared by the people, and the peasant who in the 17th century became an easy and willing convert, and even, if we may credit history, a steadfast adherent of the new faith through the phases of a bitter and bloody persecution, has learned to regard with dislike and aversion any attempt to bring him out of the thick mist of superstition in which he is enveloped, into the light of Christianity. The better educated classes of Japanese present the almost unique spectacle of a society destitute of any religion whatever, and equally unprovided, for the most part, with any moral or philosophical system that might with them, as with the Stoics and Epicureans of ancient times, or the Confucianists and Positivists of our own day, hold the place of a religion. The religious sentiment—not including in the expression the mere superstition of fetishism or unsymbolical idolatry—where it exists, may be with comparative ease guided and developed. A moral philosophy is sure sooner or later to gather round it an emotional halo, but the creation of either the one or the other is the work, partly of time, partly of such master minds as only at long intervals make their appearance upon the world's scene, a Moses a Socrates, a Confucius or a Shaka. Reformers of mankind produce no real results with a *tabula rasa;* the seed they sow must fall upon ground more or less prepared or it germinates not. The Japanese mind seems to be wholly materialistic in the coarser acceptation of the term. No religion traces its origin to Japan, no philosophy ever arose there. What philosophy the better classes have any notion of is borrowed from China, and has received no development at the hands of Japanese commentators. An already debased form of Buddhism was introduced into the country from the Middle Kingdom, either directly or through Korea, and its theology probably has remained almost entirely Chinese. The Japanese mind is receptive, dexterously imitative, but neither assimilative nor creative. The literature is an echo of that of China with some local colour. There is more poetry in a Spanish ballad or a Provençal *roman* than in all that the pun-loving poetasters of this country ever wrote. The explanation of this intellectual poverty is be sought in the history of the Japanese people, not in any essential inferiority in the Japanese mind. But their want of the emotional and mental culture, without which the merits of Christianity cannot be appreciated, is a most serious obstacle in the path of the missionary. Christianity does *not* stand on its merits with the Japanese, for they are too blind as yet to see its merits, however skilfully those may be expounded. An unintelligent conversion is worthless, both unreal and evanescent. That it is wrong to steal or to murder, all men readily recognise. But the peculiar virtues of Christianity, such as the sublime quality of charity, can only find acceptance with minds familiar with the teachings of a high moral culture, if not themselves so cultured. The Japanese seize with ease upon the too frequent errors of method committed by those who advocate, and of conduct committed by those who profess the doctrines of Christianity; its pre-eminent excellencies they are unable to understand and cannot therefore approve. We do not say that no Japanese is capable of comprehending the beauty of the religion of Christ; our position is that no considerable recognition, in a true and real sense, even of its moral side, is possible until the moral *milieu* in which the people pass their lives shall have undergone a transformation—not to be effected in a few years, probably not even in a century. We purposely refrain from touching upon the mysteries or dogmas of Christianity; what we have in view is the difficulty of bringing its high morality home to the Japanese mind, debased by long years of supersitition and oppression, and enfeebled and narrowed through two centuries of supineness and isolation. It is unjust to impute the small progress made by the European and American missions to want of zeal or misdirection of effort on their part. We have shown that the ground is not ready for the seed, but we are convinced that good work is being done by earnest and faithful men, who are diligently preparing the way for the reception of the morality, if not of the doctrines of the Christianity of the future. The vulgar abuse of missionaries in general, too common in the mouths of Eastern residents, is as stupid as it is unmerited. While their failures are scornfully pointed at their successes are treated with indifference, and the services they render to the world in increasing our knowledge of its less known countries, of their language, natural history and geography, and as pioneers of civilization, rarely meet with a generous recognition. Whatever opinion may be held as to the value of their dogmatic teaching, that of the secular and moral instruction with which they take care that it shall be accompanied, admits of no doubt, and there are few races out of Europe who do not owe a deep debt of gratitude to the patient and disinterested men who, impelled by a sense of religious duty, have abandoned

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their homes to labour in remote lands for the advancement of the material and moral well-being of their populations.

For the moment, the teaching of all forms of Christianity is, as we have said, viewed with indifference by the Government. But this condition of things cannot be permanent, and when the results of missionary work shall attain a certain degree of importance, the political consequences of the spread of Christianity will be sure to excite the attention of Japanese statesmen. Whether, following the wholesome example of the United States, they will accord an equal recognition to all forms of Christianity, it is of course impossible to foretell, but probably such will be the policy adopted. At all events, no special favour is likely to be shown to Catholicism, the antecedents of which in Japan, as well as its combatant attitude in Europe, are calculated rather to arouse the apprehensions than to attract the preference of a despotic Government.

Politically, then, Catholicism will be somewhat at a disadvantage, but nevertheless will, we think, achieve greater results than Protestantism. The similarity of its ceremonial to that of Buddhism is one circumstance in its favour, but of less importance perhaps than is generally supposed. But the Catholic Church does not so much require its votaries to understand as to accept its mysteries, and throws upon the priesthood almost the whole burden of the difficulties which the Protestant is left to solve by himself. The convert who practises the outward observances of the Catholic Church, and submits his intellect and judgment in spiritual things to the control of the Church, will be reckoned a very good Catholic, and it needs but little education or culture to enable him to fulfil these requirements. The Protestant neophyte, on the other hand, is in a very different position. Few outward observances will be demanded of him, but he will be expected to understand and master some, at least, of the mysteries of dogma. Catholicism asks simply for passive acceptance of the faith Protestantism requires an active intellectual comprehension as well as a reception of its dogmas. At least this is what true Protestantism is bound to require. Its priests may assist their congregations to find the faith, but cannot find it for them, while the Catholic takes this or that dogma at the hands of his Church, and is enjoined to accept it while he is forbidden to exercise his judgment upon it. Obedience to the Church is the main duty of the Catholic, between whom and God the Church stands, less as an intermediary than as a deputy of the Deity. Hence, so far as dogma is concerned, it is much easier to become a Catholic than a Protestant, and we should expect to find in a little-cultured race, unfamiliar with Western modes of thought, a much greater readiness to embrace tenets which need simply to be received, than such as need to be to some extent understood as well as accepted. No doubt it is as easy to become a Protestant in appearance as it is to become a Catholic in reality, but no religion can properly be said to extend itself by mere increase of apparent believers. Converts, however, whom a consistent Protestant would look upon as such in name only may with perfect consistency be regarded as such in reality by a Catholic. The faith accepted blindly is often more permanent than that believed in only after examination. The retention of a faith, too, is much aided, in ordinary minds, by the practice of multitudinous observances connected with it, and by the confident declarations of constituted authority. On these grounds we can easily understand both the rapid spread of Catholicism among an intelligent but not cultured people, and its hold upon their minds when once accepted; and the seeming paradox of an unreal belief being sometimes more durable than a real one is explained.

In what we have said we have had no intention of instituting any such comparison between Catholicism and Protestantism, except so far as was necessary to explain the superior success of the former as a proselytizing religion. From a purely moral point of view, however, we are inclined to rate Protestantism somewhat higher than Catholicism, which involves intolerance as a logical consequence of its doctrine—a vicious error into which the truly consistent Protestant ought not to fall. What we have said about Catholicism applies in great measure to the Greek Church in Japan, the relations of which towards Catholicism are somewhat similar to those of the latter towards Protestantism.

Lastly we are persuaded that no considerable success can attend the labours of missionaries in this country unless politics are rigidly eschewed, the language diligently studied, and a mission school system inaugurated—or, if already in existence, maintained and developed, providing a good European secular education. It is not enough to induce the ignorant peasant or labourer to be baptised and attend Church or chapel. What middle class there is in Japan must be made some impression upon, and this can only be effected by tempting the youth to attend the schools by the offer of a useful European education, and waiting patiently for the results of such a preparation of the mind of the rising generation, for the reception of the morality and religion of the West.

The paramount importance of a mastery of the language is not, we think, sufficiently recognised. It can only be acquired by a close intimacy with the people, distasteful to most Europeans, but it is, in our opinion, an indispensable condition of success. Nor must the philosophy and literature of the Japanese be neglected; without a fair knowledge of both the preacher or teacher is only half-armed for the struggle with ignorance, conceit, prejudice or intelligent disbelief, and is unable to appreciate the condition of mind to which those whom he has to persuade, refute or teach, have been brought by the traditions and influences which have surrounded them from their birth. The task of the missionary is, and will long remain, a difficult one, notwithstanding the removal of political restrictions. The Japanese appear to have lost all relish for every pursuit except that of wealth; their own art and literature they contemn, and the works of China's greatest sage they study only as a means of becoming proficient in their own language. To all spiritual things they appear utterly indifferent, and it is difficult to procure even a hearing when a subject of no political or utilitarian interest is proposed to be discussed. The present generation, contrary to Horace's maxim, hold that only

..... *Possidentem multa.....*
Recte beatum.....

and we must wait for the next generation to see that real advance in civilization which will render an appreciative acceptance of some form of Christianity possible on any extended scale.

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

The Balance of Trade.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun," November 13th 1877.)

For several successive years our Exports have been insufficient to make up the value of the Imports from Foreign countries. The excess of Exports over Imports which fortuntely appears in the statistics from July 1876 to June 1877, was owing to the failure of the silk crop in Europe. It was like the gain from selling off rice in a year of famine, and cannot be looked upon as the rule for ordinary years.

The *Chôya Shimbun* is much distressed over the deficiency, and tries its best to discover a remedy, but its arguments are too theoretical, and removed from practical considerations. Even if the revision of the Treaties should place in our hands the right of altering the Custom's duties at our pleasure, we apprehend that it may be found in practice impossible all at once to restore the equilibrium of Trade.

We beg the *Chôya* to look at the Tables of Exports and Imports, and observe what are the chief articles of Import. They are Shirting, Yarn, Cotton and Woollen Mixed Fabrics, and Sugar. As we have observed on a former occasion, even last year when we had a excess of Exports over Imports was not the value of the three articles of Imports viz. Shirtings, Yarn, and Cotton, and Woollen Fabrics, 14,702,195 *yen*, while our Silk amounted to only 14,016,039 *yen*, and this too in a year when high prices ruled in the Silk market? It is clear that in ordinary years the Export of Silk does not balance the Import even of the two staples, Shirtings and Yarn. If as the *Chôya* recommends, a general system of protective duties so contrary to financial principles were initiated, and heavy duties levied on Shirtings and Yarn, we do not believe that such a measure would have the effect of checking the Import of these articles. Our grounds for this opinion are that in the present condition of things the Japanese nation, rich and poor alike, prefer Shirtings and fabrics woven from foreign yarn to Japanese made cottons, for the reason that the former are finer in texture and also cheaper. Now if a heavy tax were indiscriminately laid upon these articles on the ground that their Import inflicts a loss upon this country with what object would this be done? Would it be with the object of raising the price of them, and preventing the people from using Shirtings for everyday wear. Observe, however, the actual state of things. When the people have acquired a liking for these goods, they will certainly not be prevented from buying them by a slight rise in prices. Nor is it possible by such expedients to procure the permanent public favour for articles which they have once abandoned from dislike, and to substitute for the cheap and fine Shirtings a Japanese fabric dearer in price and coarser in quality. Our inference from this state of things is that we ought to wait until a Shirting and Cotton manufacture springs up in this country, and as soon as it promised to be successful and not before, to impose a temporary protective duty if circumstances required it.

The *Chôya* makes a great fuss about the advantage gained by China in her trade with this country. According to the Import and Export Tables, the Imports from China exceed the Exports to that country by 600,000 or 700,000 to a million *yen*, principally owing to the Import of Sugar. Last year, for instance, our Export to China amounted in all to 2,065,784 *yen*, while the Imports from that country amounted to a value of 3,161,584 *yen*, showing an excess of about a million or a proportion of 2 to 3. So that we are better customers to China than she is to us. All this is owing to the large amount of Sugar imported. Now the Sugar is very much in the position of the Shirtings as stated above. Its consumption is not to be stopped by high duties.

It would therefore appear that in practice it is impossible to reduce the consumption of Shirtings, Yarn, Cotton and Woollen fabrics, and Sugar, and knowing this to attempt first to diminish the importation by protective duties, and afterwards to cause the production of these articles at home, would be a preposterous proceeding, if we wish to begin at the production of these articles, and afterwards impose temporary protective duties. There is no country in the world rich enough to sell all its produce and to pay all the price in coin. Commerce is after all reducible to an exchange of commodities. We should therefore endeavour to increase our exports as much as possible. If the idea of putting a decisive check upon importation is not mere folly, what is it? Rather let the people be encouraged to increase their production and let the Government boldly remove the present impediments to Export by abolishing the Export duties. So long as these are retained, it is useless to lament the want of equilibrium in our commerce.

Decorations.

("Osaka Nippô," 10th November.)

We stated among our locals yesterday that H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya had received a decoration of the first class of the order of the Chrysanthemum, while generals Yamagata, Kuroda, Admiral Kawamura, and their Excellencies Okubo, Okuma, Ogi, Terashima and Ito received decorations of the first class of the order of the Rising Sun.

During the years of Meiji that have elapsed since the Restoration the Government has compiled a code of national laws, and in consequence of the progress of the nation, Japan of the present day can no more be regarded as the Japan of ten years ago. These great changes have being effected by the great efforts of the of the above named men. It was they who brought about the Restoration, and who have ever since conducted the administration with such judgment. For those who laboured and died for their country, nothing can be done, but it is only right that those who are still living should be rewarded for their deeds. H. E. Kido had a decoration of the first class conferred on him at the point of death, and as the other *Sangi* have equally deserved such honour on account of their meritorious deeds, we are glad that it has been bestowed on them.

The war in the South which has recently terminated was indeed a great war, and caused far more anxiety to the Emperor and suffering to the people, than the contest in which the Imperialists overthrew the *Bakufu*. The suppression of the rebellion is due to the admirable management of the leaders, and it may therefore be supposed that the decorations have been bestowed on them for their energetic action during the war. If we look at the order in which the decorations were bestowed, we shall find that Arisugawa-no-Miya is at the head, and is followed by their Excellencies Yamagata, Kuroda and Kawamura. These last three being Advisers of the Commander-in-Chief, were of course most efficient in suppressing the war, and therefore took precedence of all the other *Sangi*, while Okubo's merits consisting in his controlling the Interior and preventing others from rising and joining the cause of the rebels. Okuma had a scanty treasury under his control, but still he never lacked the means of transporting men and munitions. Ogi was chief judge, and meted out strict justice to the traitors. Terashima kept up the intercourse with foreign nations, although the country was distracted with civil war. Itô controlled the railways and telegraphs, and moreover travelled from Tôkiô to Saikiô and Osaka, and aided Okubo in managing affairs connected with the war. It is not therefore so much on account of their services at the time of the Restoration, as for their conduct during the rebellion that these gentlemen have been honoured by decorations.

Previous to this, their Imperial Highnesses Arisugawa, and Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya, and their Excellencies Sanjô, Iwakura, Saigo Yorimichi, and Kido had pereviously received decorations of the 1st and 2nd class. By and bye deserving officers of the army and navy will probably receive orders of merit, although of a low class, for since they have performed many praiseworthy actions they cannot well be overlooked.

Japan is merely a small half civilized country, and has enjoyed its present form of Government for a few years only, but behold, she has honoured over ten of her subjects with decorations of the first class! What could redound more to the honour of a country?

We hear that in Russian these decorations are so recklessly bestowed that when a man really does something worthy of such acknowledgement, the conferring of the order is almost valueless as a reward. The same thing, we believe, occurs in France. In Japan we have already enumerated those who have received the decoration of the 1st class. But the recipients are those notable personages who created the present Government and still maintain and administer it with such earnest resolve. No person, then, can for a moment liken their decorations to those of Russia or France.

And the reason we have alluded to these countries is merely to compare their condition with our own. At all events we would recommend everyone to work zealously and fit himself to be honoured with a first class decoration. Oh! how brilliantly these new orders shine! How fine they are! How charming!

Neglecting the Great for the Little.

("Kinji Hiyoron," 8th November.)

One of the best steps that can be taken in governing a country is to open a road by which public opinion can be made known to the rulers. To this end a representative assembly should be established. Though a person may be found possessing the highest abilities and mental culture, such qualities must be limited,

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while the affairs which make up the concerns of a nation there is no limit. It is clear that it is no single individual can be found who is capable of governing unaided. Those therefore to whom the Government of a Nation is entrusted should listen to public opinion before they carry out their plans. It would involve too much trouble to ask the opinion of every man in the country, and hence the necessity of representative institutions.

The Emperor on his restoration announced that the administration of the Government should be carried on with due regard to the opinion of the people, and in 1875 His Majesty established the *Genrô-In* and the *Daishin-In* issuing at the same time a decree that a limited form of Government would be instituted. A meeting of the governors of various districts in Japan then took place in the capital. Now although we thought at the time that it was strange that the executive officials as governors should act as representatives, and did not approve of the constitution of this assembly (*Chihokuan Kuaigi*) we cherished the hope that out of this might arise the true foundation of a people's assembly.

Last year the assembly was postponed on account of the Mikado's visit to the north. This years the officials of the various *ken* are occupied with matters concerning the National Exhibition so that no meetings have been held. We are at a loss to understand why the Government should be indifferent to matters that concern the whole country. It is not called upon to incur any expense, and why therefore should it not endeavour to ascertain the opinion of the whole nation?

The new methods of collecting taxes which the Government is seeking to enforce will doubtless prove beneficial to the farmers in future, but it should bear in mind that customs which have existed unchanged for hundreds of years cannot be abolished at once by a single notification. Hence arises much complaint among the agricultural classes, and riots have occurred among the farmers of the Ibaraki and other *ken* which have resulted entirely from these hasty measures.

Should the Government permit the local officials to assemble and consult as to these reforms, and whether it is advisable that taxes be paid in kind or in money, we believe that much benefit would accrue to the country. Such questions are of greater importance than those which they were called upon to discuss the year before last.

Can the non-meeting of the local officials at the capital this year be accounted for by the outbreak in Kiushiu? Scarcely, for the rebellion did not interfere in the slightest degree with the preparations for the Exhibition which was opened some thirty-four days before the close of the war.

Which is of most importance; the assembling of the local officials or the Exhibition? This question can easily be answered without giving reasons. But the Government has this year opened an Exhibition but called no assembly. It is plain therefore that it looks upon the Exhibition as of most importance. How strange! We cannot understand it. The Exhibition is for the promotion of industry and fine arts; the assembly concerns the country and interests of the whole Nation. The latter is of incomparable value. It is then indeed strange that the Government should not call together the local officials when they were already in the Capital on matters connected with the Exhibition.

We were going to finish our article at this point, but an intimate friend of ours came in and after reading over the rough draft remarked: "Your argument is poor, and also your statement about the Government deeming the Exhibition of more importance than the assembly. The fact is that the Government disliking oligarchy, wished to let the people have a voice in the administration, but as they are not sufficiently advanced to be entrusted with such power, an assembly of local officials was appointed to take place in order to teach the people how they should act. There was still another object. As the local officials were men acquainted with matters immediately under their jurisdiction, the Central Government thought they would be good guides, and therefore ordered them to assemble at the Capital. It would seem, however, that the results of the meeting could not have been very beneficial, and as people are improving daily, the Government foresaw that they would soon be able to form their own representatives instead of being represented by local officials. For these reasons the assembly has been discontinued." Hearing this we replied we should no longer feel sorry that no assembly of local officials had been called.

We learn, on reliable authority, that Mr. O. B. Bradford, late U. S. Vice-Consul General at Shanghai, will, on the expiration of his present sentence, be further charged with embezzlement, extortion, perjury, and malfeasance in office.—*Shanghai Courier.*

THE INTRODUCTION OF TOBACCO INTO JAPAN.

By Ernest M. Satow, Esq.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 10th November, 1877.

Various dates are assigned to the introduction of tobacco into Japan by different native writers. Kaibara Yoshifuru in the *Wajishi* (和事始, vol. IV. p. 7) says "it first came to Japan about the tenth year of Keichiyan (慶長)," that is, 1605 of our era; but he does not explain whether he means the dried leaf fit for smoking, or the plant itself for purposes of cultivation. The next authority in point of antiquity is the Japanese Encyclopædia (和漢三才圖繪) published in 1714, in which work (vol. 99, p. 20 verso) we find the statement that "Tobacco seed was first brought as tribute by the ships "of the Nañbañ in the chronological period Teñ-shiyan (天正)," that is to say, between 1573 and 1592. Nañbañ, or Southern barbarians was applied to the Portuguese of Macao and Spaniards of Manila, as well as to natives of other countries who came to Japan in the train of those nations (the Dutch and English excepted), but as the first Spanish mission under Lupo de Liano did not arrive before 1592, the last year of this chronological period, it is safest to limit the use of the term here to the Portuguese. From 1573 to 1592 is a long interval, but we have no means of fixing with greater precision the date here implied. The Encyclopædia proceeds to state that "it was planted on a hill (東土山) near Nagasaki." A rather rare little work entitled "Notes on Tobacco" (煙草記), by an anonymous author, which bears the date of 1756, quotes the account given in the Encyclopædia, and repeats after Kaibara that it was "first "brought to our country by the Nañbañ men during the period Keichiyan," or between 1596 and 1615. The same book mentions further a story of the first importation having been made from Korea, also during Keichiyan, and adds a statement that the officers and men of Hideyoshi's expedition against Korea, having learnt to smoke whilst on service, brought tobacco with them when they returned home. In the *Enroku* (蕪錄), a very elaborate work on the subject of tobacco, written in Chinese by a Japanese author, Ohotsuki Banzuwi, the preface of which is dated 1797, a previous author is quoted, who states that tobacco was first planted at Nagasaki, in a locality called Sakura-no-Buba, in 1605, and several authors concur in giving this date for the commencement of its cultivation. The family records of a doctor named Saka Jiyauchi-In contained (in 1815) two or three passages * which help to fix the date. In 1607 there is an entry to the following effect: "Of late a thing "called tobacco has been in fashion. It is said to come "from Nañbañ. Broad leaves are cut up and lighted, "and the smoke is swallowed." Under January—February 1609 there is a further entry: "For the last two or "three years an article called tobacco has come from Nañ"bañ, and all classes of Japanese amuse themselves with "it. It is said to be a remedy for all diseases. But on "the other hand, cases have occured of persons falling ill "who had inhaled it, and as no medical work contains any "directions for the treatment of such patients, no medicine "could be administered to them." An author who writes under the assumed name of Touya Sanjin (東野山人) says: "1605. This year tobacco was brought in the "ships of the Nañbañ men, and was sown. The inhabit"ants of the capital vied with each other in inhaling it, "and it eventually spread over the whole empire." In *Me-zamashigusa* (printed 1815) there is quoted a statement that in the Registers of Land Assessment of the town of Idzumozaki in Echigo the term 'Tobacco-dealer' occurs as far back as the years 1578 and 1579, so that, if this be exact the leaf must actually have been an article of commence at that time. We shall perhaps be safe then, in assuming, in spite of the Encyclopædia, that tobacco began first to be cultivated in this country at the commencement of the seventeenth century but that it was imported as an article of commence a couple of decades earlier. There can, of course, be little doubt that the

* Quoted in the Me-zamashigusa and 嬉遊笑覽 M.S.

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earliest Europeans who touched the shores of Japan, namely the Portuguese, might have made the use of the herb known to the inhabitants, seeing that it had been discovered by Columbus in 1492, fifty years before the date assigned by the native chronologies to the voyage of Pinto and his companions.

Before many years had elapsed the practice of smoking became very popular, and excited the apprehensions of the rulers of Japan. It is said, on the authority of a fragment of a lampoon which has been preserved, that Hideyoshi made a law against tobacco. Dr. Saka's family journals already referred to, say that in the year 1609, there existed at the capital two associations of turbulent spirits called the Bramble Club and the Leather-breeches Club, whose chief amusement was to provoke quarrels with the peaceable inhabitants. The Brambles chose their title as symbolic of their love of mischief and the tenacity with which they held their victims, the Leather-breeches indicated by theirs that they considered themselves quite a match for their rivals. More than seventy of them were arrested suddenly, and thrown into prison, but justice was satisfied by the execution of four or five ringleaders, and the rest were pardoned. As these societies were originally tobacco clubs, the plant through their misconduct became obnoxious to the authorities, and the use of it was prohibited. These roysterers smoked out of very long pipes, which they stuck in their sashes like a sword, or had carried behind them by a retainer. Here is the portrait (Pl. 1.) of such a pipe-bearer thirty years later, taken as he was accompanying his master home from the bath. It shows the style fashionable in the chronological period Kuwanei (1624-1644) after the edict against smoking had been revoked. The tobacco pouch is tied on to the stem.

In 1612 a proclamation forbidding trade in tobacco was issued of which the following is a translation:—

"Tobacco-smoking is forbidden. The property of both offenders shall be granted to the discoverer of buyers and sellers thereof. If any one is caught conveying it by road, the tobacco and the seller must be seized on the spot and a report be made to the authorities; upon which the horse loaded with it and the [rest of the] merchandise shall be given to the discoverer.

Item....Tobacco is not to be cultivated anywhere.

The above order is to be promulgated without fail through all the dominions of His Highness (御領内). This has been decreed by him, and consequently the above notification is made, 8th month, 6th day, 17th year of Keichiyan" (1612).

The Shiyaugun Hidetada in 1615 again issued a Decree against tobacco, and the prohibition appears to have been repeated several times, but without effect. Its subsequent removal is attributed to the following stanza of Japanese poetry composed by the Mikado Go-Midzū-nowo, who abdicated in 1629.

Mokudzu taku
Ama naranedomo,
Keburi-gusa,
Nami-yoru hito no
Shiho to Koso nare;

which may be literally rendered

The smoke weed
Becomes the salt
Of the people who come in waves,
Though they are not fishers
Who are burning seaweed refuse.

The word *shiho*, salt, may also mean that aimiability which should flavour social intercourse, and which the pipe is considered to promote in a high degree. There appears to be some process, alluded to in this stanza, by which table-salt may be obtained from the ashes of seaweed. There is a variation of this stanza ascribed to the Mikado Reigen (1663-1687), given in the *Enroku*, Vol. 3.

Some years later, in 1551, we find the use of tobacco already recognized as legal by a notification forbidding people to smoke outside of their houses. One of the chief motives which are said to have prompted the anti-tobacco law, was the idea that the cultivation of the plant would interfere with the production of rice and corn, and this is confirmed by an order given in 1667 that tobacco was to be planted in lands specially reclaimed for the purpose, which order assigns the reason already given. Tobacco was also feared because fires had frequently occurred from carelessness in its use, and further, there was a notion that it was prejudicial to the general health.

It may be noted here that a decree issued in China in 1638, when the Ming dynasty was tottering to its fall, threatens with decapitation and exposal of the head after execution, any person found guilty of trafficking in tobacco with the 'outer barbarians.' This expression would naturally lead us to conclude that the plant was unknown to the Chinese previously to the dried leaf being imported as merchandize by Europeans. The celebrated traveller and naturalist Pallas, in a passage which has been quoted over and over again, argued that the use of tobacco for smoking in China must be more ancient than the discovery of America, the grounds of his opinion being chiefly the almost universal prevalence of the custom among the Chinese and Mongols, the form of their pipes,' 'which the Dutch seem to have imitated,' and the peculiar manner in which the dried leaves are prepared. Botanists inform us that the plant which furnishes the Chinese tabacco is said to grow wild in the East Indies, and differs from the Virginian tobacco.† But Chinese literature affords evidence that tobacco was introduced into China by European traders. The Public Library at Asakusa possesses a manuscript entitled "Tobacco Memoranda" (煙草錄), which is a collection of poems by Chinese authors in praise of tobacco. Among these I find firstly, under the title of "Heavenly Fragrance" (天香) the following lines:

"Smoke weed, not mentioned in the Record of Shên Nung,
"In the end of the Ming it appeared, from Luçon outside the Min sea,
"They transported and planted it in the central land,
"And its name was called Tan-pa-ku."

Another piece begins:

"The fragrant sprouts of Min island,
"The green herb of the rude barbarian,
"Has been planted everywhere in the emerald gardens,
"A little is treasured up in a bamboo casket;
"First it came by the sea-ships".....

In a third poem there is the line:

"Its modest name was brought from Luçon."

Another commences thus:

"Luçon produces smoke weed."

And a fifth opens with:

"The strange seed was not in ancient time,
"But *paku* has spread over the whole land,
"The divine root is plentiful beyond the seas.
"They transplanted it from the south of Chang,
"How should Wupu ever have known it,
"Nor did Fungchuin find it out."

A poem in honour of the areca-nut says, indeed; "Of old I have heard that smoke-weed grew in Liaotung," but the date of this composition is not given, and its authority weighs little against tbe explicit statements previously quoted. The name tobacco variously translated, by 淡婆姑 (pronounced *tan-pa-ku*) and 淡巴菰, occurs over and over again in this collection, and much more frequently than the Chinese translation 'smoke-weed.' To this evidence may be added the fact that the Manchus, who are more likely to have learnt the use of the herb from the Chinese than from any other nation, have no other name for it than *tampako*.

A Chinese author cited in the *Euroku* speaks of tobacco being first known in Japan, while another says that the first notice of it known to him, occurs in a Corean history, from which it would appear possible that tobacco may have been introduced from Japan through Corea into the north of China about the same time that it began to be imported from south by way of Macao. It has been stated by a Chinese writer, when and where I cannot ascertain, that smoking was rare in China in the begining of the seventeenth century, but had become common about thirty years later.

In the Corean vocabulary given by Von Siebold in the Nippon, Bd. VI. Abtheil VII. p. 34, *tampa* is given as the equivalent of tobacco in that language, while Klaproth in his translation, Aperçu Général des Trois Royaumes, has *lampako*, but his pronunciation is probably

† See Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life, 1858, vol. I. p.p. 9—12.

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derived from a Chinese source. In Loochoo, if a manuscript vocabulary in my possession may be trusted, *tabako* is the word used,—evidently borrowed from the Japanese.

It appears doubtful whether the pipe was introduced into Japan together with tobacco. We find it stated that the dried leaf was at first rolled up in a piece of paper, in a conical form, the tobacco being placed in the larger end of this sort of cigarette. To this day there are localities where tobacco, instead of being consumed in a pipe, is rolled up in a leaf, generally of the camellia japonica, and smoked like a cigarette. This practice may be seen in the island of Ohoshima off Kishiu, and is said on good authority to be common on the adjacent mainland. The next step was to scoop out one end of a section of slender bamboo, and to place the tobacco in this widened part. Such a pipe is still in use among the fishermen of Loochoo. Finally foreigners brought pipes to Nagasaki, which the Japanese imitated in copper and other metals, modifying the shape no doubt to suit their own convenience.

The Japanese word for pipe, *kiseru*, is said by many native writers to be of European origin, but there is no word meaning pipe that at all resemble it in any European language. The word *rau* used for 'stem,' is also supposed by Japanese writers to be derived from a foreign word, and the nearest approach to it to be found in another language is *reu* or *o-reu*, which according to the *Enroku* is Annamite for 'pipe.' That Annamites came to Japan and that Japanese visited Annam during the beginning of the 17th century are well ascertained facts. It is not improbable therefore that *rau*, the word now used by Japanese for stem is a corruption of *reu*, pipe, and that pipes formed exclusively of one piece of metal, as the earliest forms seem to have been, were simply called *rau*. In the *Me-zamashigusa* (1815) is figured an iron pipe which is said to have been in the possession of a rich inhabitant of Yamagata in Dewa for a couple of hundred years (see Pl. II), which was no doubt the original form. It was fourteen English inches in length and so solidly made that it weighed the equivalent of seven and a half ounces avoirdupois. The guard which enabled the pipe to be used for striking, or kept the mouthpiece from touching the floor mats when laid down from time to time, is engraved separately, and there seems to have been a small hole on one side, which may have served, it is suggested, for attaching the tobacco pouch. Such a pipe was too heavy for every day use, and we can easily imagine that the idea of constructing the stem of lighter material, retaining the employment of metal only for the bowl and the mouthpiece would readily find acceptance. A slender bamboo tube was selected for this purpose, and the new pipe was called a *Kise-ran,—kise* meaning 'to put on' or 'over.' This word became corrupted into *kiseru* and even *kiseri*. Cuts of the other early Japanese pipes are given in the *Enroku*, and are reproduced in Plate III. The example of which only the two ends are shown bears the inscription "Minakuchi Gombei Yoshihisa," probably the residence and names of the maker; it had a bamboo stem three or four Japanese inches long. According to the owner's story this pipe belonged to Hideyoshi, which is hardly consistent with the tradition of his having prohibited the use of tobacco. From the *Me-zamashigusa* there is another pattern (Pl. IV.), concerning which it is uncertain whether it is of Japanese or foreign origin. Pl. V. No. 1 represents the pipe formerly used in the Corean colony of Nawashiro-gawa near Kagoshima, and Pl. V. No. 2 an Aino pipe carved out of a small branch of a tree (both from the *Enroku*).

Serembou or *Serimbou* is the word used by the Ainos for pipe, which may perhaps be composed of *kiseru* and *bou*, a stick, the initial syllable *ki* having been subsequently dropped under the impression that it meant *ki*, wood, and was therefore superfluous. There would be nothing strange in the Ainos borrowing a term for pipe from the Japanese, since they were always indebted to the latter for their supplies of tobacco, and I have even been informed that the same word *serimbou* is applied to pipes by the Japanese inhabitants of the north of Anshiu. If this be true, it goes to support the conjectured etymology of the word.

The tobacco tray *(tabako-bon)* in common use always contains a fire-pot *(hii-re)* and an ash-pot *(hai-fuki)*, the latter of which may also be used as a spittoon. The tray used by the master of the house frequently has a drawer underneath for his tobacco, while the visitor is usually supposed to carry his own in a tobacco-pouch. There is a large kind of tray used on occasions of ceremony, which may have gone out of fashion of late years, called *shiyo-in*, or drawing-room, *tabako-bon*. It is a solidly constructed piece of furniture of lacquered wood, over a foot in length, about three inches high and broad in proportion. In the centre reposes a neat black lacquered box containing cut tobacco, flanked on the right by a fire-pot, of brass, bronze, or earthenware, and on the left by an ash-pot of corresponding material; in front are laid a pair of very long pipes with bamboo stems and brass bowl and mouthpiece. This apparatus is said to have been derived from the *kaubon* (香盆), or incense-tray, the use of which was to gratify an honoured guest's sense of smell with fragrant odours of burnt gums, rare woods and roots of herbs. The fire-pot is the incense burner or *kauro* (香爐), the ash-pot is the *taki-gara-ire*, or 'receptacle for the products of combustion', the tobacco-box is the cover of the silver-wire net work on which the incense material was consumed over the burning charcoal, and the two pipes have been evolved by gradual steps from the *hibashi* or tongs used for arranging the fire. At Nagasaki the ordinary name for the tobacco-tray at the beginning of this century was *kaubon*, which confirms the theory of its descent from an older group of related utensils. Shimmi Raujin, an author who wrote in the beginning of last century, informs us in the *Yaso Okina mukashi gatari* that fifty years or so before his time tobacco pouches had not yet come much into vogue and that visitors or guests always smoked their host's tobacco, no matter whether good or bad. The etiquette, too, was different. Until the master of the house made his appearance in the reception room, the visitor did not begin to smoke though the tobacco tray and its contents were placed before him. When the host came in, after the usual compliments had been exchanged, he invited his visitor to smoke with the words *tabako maire*. The visitor was expected to decline two or three times, in the same way as a cup of tea or *saké* is refused, entirely as a matter of form, and to press the host to begin. Upon this the host took a sheet or two of paper from the pocket which he carried in his bosom, took a pipe in his hand, removed the guard, carefully wiped the pipe with the paper and offered it to his guest, who then accepted it with the usual mark of gratitude by raising it to his forehead, and began to smoke. If the tobacco was good he praised its qualities, and after a puff or two, wiped the mouthpiece with paper and put the pipe down in front of him. The woodcut Pl. VI. from the *Me-zamashigusa* represents the scene. There is the square tray between the friends, on the matted floor at the left of the entertainer lies the bundle of paper, on which he has deposited the guard, and he is just in the act of handing the pipe. On taking leave the visitor again wiped the pipe, and replaced it in the tray, the host protesting and begging him to leave it as it was. In former times, continues our author, it was considered a grave breach of good-manners to smoke in the presence of an old person, or of a superior officer. If a young man were invited to smoke, it was proper for him to say that he had not acquired the habit. "The most "notorious knaves, "swaggerers, bullies and self-assertors "would not dare to smoke in the presence of their chiefs "*(oyakata)* or elders." The 'guard' was a metal disk with a central hole to fit the pipe-stem, resembling very closely the guard of a Japanese sword. It has been conjectured that the early iron pipes which were carried by the two Clubs at Kiôto, whose riotous conduct was the cause of one prohibitory edict, were used as weapons, in the same way as the *jitsu-te*, or light iron maces of the police of former days, and that they were fitted with guards to protect the hand.

It was some time before respectable women took to the use of tobacco, but as an anonymous author sarcastically remarks, "women who do not smoke and priests who "keep the prescribed rules of abstinence, are equally "rare." The accompanying woodcut represents a lady of the middle of the seventeeth century, followed by a little servant maid carrying her mistress' long pipe, drawn by the well-known artist Tosa Mitsumasu. It is related of

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the Dutch that when new-comers arrived at Nagasaki, they were much surprised to see the Japanese women who came into Deshima to entertain them smoking like men, for that in their own country the women never indulged in the practice, and moreover that men never venture to smoke in the presence of the other sex. Either these were very early Dutchmen, or there must have been a mistake in the interpretation as regards the second assertion.

The most usual combination of Chinese characters used by the Japanese for writing the *tabako* is *ensau* (煙草), smoke-weed, with which they first became acquainted through a Chinese medical work entitled Peûts'ao Tungts'üen (本草洞詮) by Ch'ăn Muh (沉穆) written during the reign of the sovereign whose style was Shunche (順治, 1644-1662). Previously they had employed mere transliterations of the three syllables *ta-ba-ko* furnished by Chinese characters, or such elegant synonyms as 'life-lengthening plant (延命草)' and 'long life plant (長命草), invented by the tobacconists to recommend their goods. One of the transliterations adopted, namely 丹波粉, powder of Tamba, gave rise to a tradition that the leaf first made its appearance in the province of Tamba. Another name, given to it doubtless by its enemies, was *bimbausau* (貧報草) 'poverty-plant' because it was feared that the too extensive cultivation of tobacco would diminish the national wealth, and in Riutei Tanehiko's tale of the 'Six-folding Screen,' it is referred to as the *ahau-gusa* or 'fool's herb,' evidently the suggestion of a malicious abstainer.

The Chinese invented a very large number of titles for the tobacco-plant. Expressions such as 'smoke-fire' (煙火), 'smoke-blossom' (煙花), 'smoke-leaf' (煙葉), 'fragrance' (芬) are of obvious meaning. Others are more elegant such as 'gold-thread herb' (金絲草), from the resemblance of the finely cut leaf to the threads of gilt paper used in the woof of brocade. 'Soul-recalling smoke' (返魂煙) is derived from the wonderful power which a single puff has of reviving the energies of the melancholy wearied and drowsy. It is also called the 'herb of love' (相思草) because those who are addicted to the use of tobacco long for it day and night without ceasing. The epithet 'carried not back' (擔不歸) is applied because hawkers of this narcotic, drive so brisk a trade that they usually get rid of their stock before the day is ended, and so have nothing to carry home but the proceeds. The 'herb of aimiability' (愛敬草) is a name which it has got on account of the affectionate feelings entertained towards each other by all classes of mankind since its use became general, and from its well-known virtue of soothing the intellect while engaged in the unloosing of some mighty social problem are derived the epithets 'herb of reflection' (思案草) and 'herb of discernment' (分別草). Other names are applied by lovers of the weed out of pure enthusiasm, such as 'joy and happiness' (慶喜), 'constant pleasure' (常樂), 'friend of leisure' (閑方) and 'nourisher of the spirit (養氣).

Concerning the discovery of the plant Japanese writers recount various legends of Chinese origin. According to one of these "it is the custom in some unknown land inhabited by demons to carry out dying persons into the depths of the forests and there leave them to their fate, and on one occasion it was the daughter of the King of that country who was thus abandoned to a lonely death. Not long afterwards, a man who happened to pass the spot, perceived a most delicious odour, and upon searching for the cause, he found a plant which, being brought near to his nostrils, suffused his whole being with a sensation of purity and freshness. Jumping up in delight, he ran off to the palace and told the marvellous tale. In this way tobacco was discovered." A variation of this story makes the discoverer to be the princess herself, who was revived by the odour of the wonderful plant.

Another legend says that 'there was a Nañbañ woman named Tanbako, who was cured of a cough that had troubled her for many years, by a dose of this plant. It was natural that her name should be given to the remedy." This is a very good example of the way in which myths may originate from attempts at etymology. *Tan* in Chinese may mean 'phlegm' and '*paku*' may be written with two Chinese characters 婆姑 which are both formed by adding the phonetics *pa* and *ku* to the radical 女 'woman.' Hence arose an explanation that some woman must have have been so troubled with phlegm, that she was nicknamed after it, and that her appellation was transferred to the herb from which she had obtained relief. There is also a story of 'a land called Abirika situated somewhere to the east of Japan, where dwelt a beautiful damsel named Tañbako, the object of adoration to an immense number of the youths of that country, whose devotion to her survived her death. It fell out that a certain youth having gone to worship at her tomb, was overtaken by the swift approach of autumn twilight, and was obliged to pass the night there. In the middle of the night a fit of hunger seized him, and on stretching out his hand, behold there was a fragrant herb, a single leaf of which satisfied his craving for food, while a sensation of gentle warmth pervaded his body, and protected him from the ill effects of the morning breeze. This is also a mere variation of the first legend above given.

The *Ensauki* gives the following list of the merits and demerits of tobacco.

1.—It dispels the vapours and increases the energies.

2.—It is good to produce at the beginning of a feast.

3.—It is a companion in solitude.

4.—It affords an excuse for resting now and then from work as if in order to take breath.

5.—It is a storehouse of reflection, and gives time for the fumes of wrath to disperse. But on the other hand:

1.—There is a natural tendency to hit people over the head with one's pipe in a fit of anger.

2.—The pipe comes sometimes to be used for arranging the burning charcoal in the brasier.

3.—An inveterate smoker has been known to walk about among the dishes at a feast with his pipes in his mouth.

4.—People knock the ashes out of their pipes while still alight, and forget to extinguish the fire.

5.—Hence clothing and mats are frequently scorched by burning tobacco ash.

6.—Smokers spit indiscriminately in the brasiers, foot-warmers or kitchen fire places.

7.—Also in the crevices between the thick mats *(tatami)* which cover the floor.

8—They rap the pipe violently on the edge of the fire-pot.

9.—They forget to have the ash pot emptied until it is full to overflowing, and lastly, they sometimes put the ash-pot to the use of a nose-paper.

As remedies for the disagreeable effects of excessive smoking, hot water and sugar—liquorice—soup prepared from the paste of fermented beans and barley called *miso*—hot water and salt—and cold water are mentioned. The author of the *Ensauki* recommends from his own experience an infusion of equal parts of *bakumondou* (Ophiopogon japonica), *shiso* weeds (Perilla arguta), *kuwarou nin* (seeds of Tricosanthes japonica), leaves of the loquat (Mespilus joponica) and liquorice (glycyrrhiza glabra), to be strained, and drunk with an ounce of sugar. He omits to give the quantities of the other ingredients.

"Clothes which have been polluted by tobacco-oil can be cleansed with chewed melon-seeds."

"Foreign surgeons are said to mix a decoction of young tobacco leaves with green ointment, and to apply the preparation externally as an anodyne, also to hasten suppuration, stop bleeding and as a vermifuge."

"The decoction of tobacco stalks is useful for destroying the insects which devour the leaves of *aii* (polygonum tinctorium) and other plants. Peasants place bundles of the dried stems in the space between the walls of their cottages and the eaves, to keep out rats and mice. The dried leaves placed in books defend them against their enemies the worms. Paper steeped in a decoction of tobacco may be used as oakum. Small quantities of inspissated tobacco oil, in lumps of the size of a poppy seed, may be applied with advantage from time to time to the eyes in case of amaurosis, and generally have an instantaneous and beneficial effect in cases of dimness of sight and blear-eye."

The medical profession in Japan appear on the whole to have been in favour of smoking in moderation. About the end of the seventeeth century there was much lively

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
Japan Weekly Mail.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER, 1877.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

London, October 23.—A correspondent at Sistova telegraphs as follows: The Russians have made contracts for the construction of a series of railways in Bulgaria, and the work will commence October 27th. The main line will run from Sistova to Gorny-Studen, with branches from there to Plevna and Tirnova. The passage of the Danube will be by ferry boats, on the American plan, carrying several railway carriages each.

London, October 22.—A Russian official dispatch, detailing Friday's attack upon the second Gravitza redoubt, says: At the first attack the Roumanians were repulsed before they could gain the redoubt. At the second attack three of the foremost battalions leaped into the trenches, and vainly endeavored to carry the redoubt. They remained one hour in the trenches, which gave rise to a premature report of the capture of the redoubt. The Roumanians then withdrew, with the loss of two officers, two hundred men killed, and twenty officers and seven hundred and seven men wounded.

London, October 23.—A correspondent in Plevna telegraphs as follows: The Turks are actively constructing new anterior lines and formidable defences. Cases of sickness are comparatively rare. Provisions have never failed, but it is impossible to provide fodder for thousands of oxen and horses.

A correspondent telegraphs from Sofia, under date of Sunday: Six thousand provision carts are now on the road to Plevna. Osman Pasha has ordered all Circassian irregulars, Bulgarians and non-combatant Mohammedans to quit Plevna.

A special dated Shumla, Monday, says: The Russians attacked the Turkish positions at Solerrick to-day; result unknown.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that the order appointing Achmet Eyaub to the command of Erzeroum has been countermanded.

London, October 22.—A Constantinople dispatch says: Russians from Medjidie are making daring reconnoisances as far as Basajik and Silistria.

Sulieman Pasha is about to send Colonel Valentine Baker and other English officers back to Constantinople.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the Berlin bankers, Henckel & Sange, with a capital of seven million marks, have been forced into liquidation in consequence of the failure of the Ritterschaftliche bank. Creditors hope to receive in full after some delay.

A Bucharest dispatch says: A General, formerly in the American army, and correspondent of the New York *Times*, has been expelled from Roumania by the Russian authorities, because he served in the Turkish army during the Crimean war. This measure appears ill advised and severe.

London, October 22d.—Eighteen thousand men, and fifty cannon were captured by the Russians in their recent victory over Mukhtar Pasha.

Turkish reports that a part of their army was holding out in a fortified position on Aladja Dagh are unfounded.

The Russian loss in carrying Aladja Dagh is officially reported at 1,441 killed and wounded. The losses on the other parts of the battle field are not stated.

London, October 22.—An explosion has occurred in a colliery at High Blantyre, near Glasgow. Four hundred men were in the mine and a large number are killed.

Glasgow, October 22—2 p.m.—The special train sent to bring the injured by the colliery explosion to the Glasgow Infirmary, has returned. No one has been got out alive. Twenty dead bodies have been recovered. It is feared the entire four hundred, in the colliery when the explosion occurred, perished.

New York, October 22.—A Glasgow dispatch says: Intense excitement prevails over the colliery explosion. Exploring parties are endeavoring to get at the miners, but have little hope of rescuing any. The bottom of the pit is said to be full of dead bodies.

New York, October 22nd.—A *Herald's* Fort Walsh special, dated Northwest Territory, October 18th, viâ Helena, Montana October 21st, says: The United States Commission sent out by the Government to find and treat for peace and good will with the Sioux chief, Sitting Bull, has at length succeeded in coming face to face with the redoubtable chieftain, and have failed to bring him to any terms. In short the Commission has met Sitting Bull, and Sitting Bull has dismissed it abruptly and disdainfully. The expedition has failed in its purpose, and the Sioux question is as far from a satisfactory solution as when Terry and his brother Commissioners first set out on their long and tedious journey to the northwest.

Glasgow, October 22.—The latest particulars from High Blantyre show that 233 miners descended into the mines this morning. None of these, except one who was working near the shaft at the time of the explosion, had been rescued up to a late hour this evening. Very little hope of rescuing the men is entertained, as the explosion occurred at nine o'clock this morning, and the exploring party had to relinquish their efforts in one pit at four in the afternoon, because of poisonous gases at the bottom of the shaft of the other pit, the colliery comprising two pits, with a communication between them. A faint knocking has been heard, but so far it has been impossible to reach the bottom of the shaft.

Explorers have resumed operations at the first pit. They report forty corpses lying at the foot of the shaft.

The shaft at the bottom of which the knocking was heard is rapidly collapsing. The explorers are consequently attempting to reopen communication from the other mine. They have penetrated about half a mile, but have still 150 fathoms to clear, so they cannot possibly reach the men who are supposed to be imprisoned before morning. It is feared that by that time few, if any, will remain alive.

[Blantyre is within ten miles of Glasgow, and was the birthplace of Dr. Livingstone, the explorer. The coalpits there are very deep. Should the fears that all the men in the colliery have perished be realized, this accident will prove the most disastrous that has taken place in connection with the working of the coal measures in Great Britain. The only calamity of the kind that will come near to it, will be that which took place at Oaks Colliery, Hoylemell, near Barnsley, Yorkshire, where, on December 12, 1866, 360 men, and on the next days 13 searchers, were killed].

London, October 22.—The race for the Criterion Stakes at Newmarket was won by Jeanette; Clementina second Lord Olive third.

London, October 22.—Advices from Cape Town, October 2nd, by way of Madeira, state that war has commenced in Transkei between the Galekas and the British and their native allies. Fighting occurred September 23th and 29th, at South Mapassa and Ioeka. Galekas to the number of 8,000 attacked the British, but were repulsed with loss of 200 on September 24th. Their loss on September 29th is unknown. The British loss was one man killed and six wounded. Reinforce-

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ments have been dispatched from Simon's Bay and volunteers are being enrolled throughout the colony.

London, October 23.—A Paris correspondent says the article published in the *Courrier de France* suggesting the immediate formation of a Cabinet of conciliation, has attracted much attention. It is supposed to have been inspired by Jules Grevy and other Republican leaders.

Athens, October 22.—The sessions of the Greek Chamber reopened to-day.

Constantinople, October 21.—In consequence of Mukhtar Pasha's disaster, all the troops in Constantinople are being sent hastily to Trebizond. Achmet Eyaub Pasha will go immediately to take command at Erzeroum.

Karajol, October 17.—General Heymann is advancing on Erzeroum. Kars is surrounded, and negotiations for its surrender have been opened. Russian headquarters are now at Virzinkoi. Gen. Lazaroff is marching against Ismail Pasha.

London, October 21.—A Russian official dispatch from Gorny-Studen reports that in one of their assaults, on Friday, the Roumanians entered the second Gravitza redoubt before Plevna, but during the evening the redoubt was recaptured by the Turks.

A telegram dated Poredin, Saturday, said: The Roumanians captured the redoubt on Friday after three vigorous assaults, but during the night the Turks, collecting all their forces, recaptured it after a most sanguinary contest. It was expected that fighting would be continued on Saturday.

Bucharest, October 21.— A Russian official account gives the Roumanian loss on Friday at five officers and one hundred and thirty-eight men.

London, October 11th.—The Bolton strike is augmented by the miners and piercers at the Mannocks Mills.

General Grant to-day visits Commodore Ashbury at Brighton. He returns on Tuesday, and, it is expected, will go to Paris on Wednesday.

The Shah of Persia intends visiting London and Paris next spring.

St. Petersburg, October 26th.—The foot and horse artillery of the reserve will be placed on a war footing.

Rome, October 29th.—Although the Pope likes to receive visitors, and is chatty with them, he seems to have ceased to take interest in the affairs of the Church, and almost invariably dismisses any one who comes to talk to him on business. The affairs of the Papacy are without any supreme pontificial guidance, being conducted simply by the heads of the various State Departments and by the Presidents of the various congregations. Jealousy reigns among these bodies, and as each does as it suits its chief, the Papal Government is threatened with division and anarchy.

Bucharest, October 21.—A late telegram from Rasgrad says a detachment of the army has arrived at that place, but the positions at Sonik and Kadekal are retained for the present by the Turks. It seems evident, however, that a retrograde movement has commenced. Sulieman Pasha has gone to make personal inspection of the fortifications of Rustchuk.

Bucharest, October 21.—A special from Torlak, dated Saturday, says: The Turks have evacuated Kadekoi for fear the Russians would block their communications with Rustchuk, and have retired to Rasgrad. Russian cavalry, from Dobrudscha, have advanced as far as Kavarra.

London, October 20.—The Russians have before Kars 70,000 men. Mukhtar Pasha's army, at the time of the last battle, did not comprise more than 40,000 men. Among these were fourteen battalions drawn from the garrison of Kars. The Ottoman field army lost at least one-third of its strength, in killed, wounded and captured. A few battalions remain available to retire upon Erzeroum and unite with the troops of Kurd, Ismail Pasha, and those from Pervnek, to form the nucleus of a new army for the relief of Kars. Grand Duke Michael can safely leave 40,000 men in front of Kars, and with the remainder press forward toward Erzeroum.

Agram, October 19,—The Hungarian Government has ordered the stoppage of money relief hitherto granted to able-bodied Bosnian fugitives. The greatest distress and mortality prevail among them.

Vienna, October 19.—It is announced from Varna that Prince Hassan threatens to withdraw the Egyptians, in consequence of their ignominious relegation to garrison duty.

It is calculated that within the last five or six weeks the Russians in Asia have received about 40,000 fresh troops. The Turkish force opposed to them on Monday was estimated at about 30,000 men, which is probably correct.

London, October 20.—The Russian promptness in besieging Kars indicates Russia's hope of achieving such further early success in Asia Minor as must vastly improve Russia's position in any negotiations for peace during the coming Winter. The key to Armenia is again apparently within the grasp of the Czar's forces, who, a few months ago, after their victory at Kurukdere, near the field recently won, were turned back from their triumphant march to Erzeroum only by the Circassian insurrection within their rear. That danger being no longer present, the Armenian campaign now bids fair to finally result in a complete overthrow of the Turks, and give their foe a hold upon the territory from which diplomacy will not easily dislodge him.

St. John, N. B., October 20th.—A fire started in Main street, Portland, a populous suburb of St. John, this morning, and in a short time a number of dwellings and stores were consumed. St. John was called upon for assistance which was promptly given. At five o'clock the burnt district extended from Arcadia, and thence to Main street. Both sides of Chapel street are in ruins.

St. John, New Brunswick, October 20th.—The fire in Portland burned itself out about 9 o'clock. Nearly seventy-five houses were destroyed. One man was burned to death, and several men and women injured. Drunkenness and rowdyism were rampant during the progress of the flames. The Town Council is taking measures to relieve the sufferers. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary—a previous attempt having been made to burn the building in which the flames were first discovered. The loss is estimated at $200,000. Many of the homeless were sufferers by the St. John fire.

Bucharest, October 21.—A report is current that the Roumanians recaptured the second Grivitza redoubt on Saturday, but this is not (Sunday evening) confirmed. A member of the Red Cross Society says that orders have been received to prepare for the reception of 6,000 wounded. This evidently is a gross exaggeration. There are probably about eight of nine hundred. It is said that the Turks had mined the redoubt, and waiting until it was full of Roumanians, exploded it, and then made the assault. It is thought fighting is still going on.

Constantinople, October 21th.—Sulieman Pasha telegraphs that the Russians have incorporated 18,000 Bulagarians with their army, and that he expectsto be attacked. He has entrenched himself so as to cover Rustchuk.

Tiflis, October 19.—A column has been sent southward to hold the road from Kars to Erzeroum. Large reinforcements left last night to join Mukhtar Pasha. It is also started from Batoum.

Bucharest, October 19.—The Roumanians have approached within twenty metres of the second Grivitza redoubt, which, however, is believed to have

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been evacuated by the Turks during the last five days.

The Russians before Plevna have received reinforcements of 10,000 infantry.

Ragusa, October 19.—Some Bosnian insurgents have proclaimed a Provisional Government, with Yonin, a brother of the Russian Consul at Cettinje, as President.

Poredin, October 10.—The Czar, in addressing his general staff on Wednesday, declared that he and all the members of the Imperial family would remain with the army to share in the labours and fortunes of the war, and witness the deeds of the soldiers. He concluded: I myself will care for the wants of the army, and if necessary all Russia will, as once before, take up arms."

Chicago, October 19th.—The *Times'* London correspondent at Bucharest thinks Osman Pasha is near the point of surrender, owing to want of food and medicine, and that he will be forced to capitulate without a Russian assault. All reports from Turkish deserters show that Osman is reduced to great straits, but no great reliance can be placed on their statements.

A correspondent at Pera says: Osman has supplies for sixty days, and every confidence is felt in his ability to hold his position. Osman is unable to move, and the responsibility now rests on Sulieman. Reports from Shumla assert that his advance has felt the Russians, and will give battle without delay. Heavy fighting is expected from him, but no success, as the Russians occupy a position nearly as strong as that of the Turks at Plevna.

St. Petersburg, October 19th.—On receiving information of Moukhtar Pasha's defeat, Ismail Pasha withdrew from the neighbourhood of Igdyr to the Heights of Bzar, near the frontier. It is believed he is on the point of completely evacuating territory.

Chicago, October 19th.—A London paper declares concerning Osman Pasha that he is neither Bazaine nor Crawford, but the following is his undoubted history: He is a native of Armenia, Asia Minor, born in 1832 and educated in the military school at Constantinople. He has never been in Europe except European Turkey, but speaks a little French. He is tall, spare, somewhat delicate in health, active, intelligent and attentive to his duties. He inquires personally into every detail of his army and its tactics, directing the mode in which they are to be executed. He possesses urbane and agreeable manners and is a favourite with friends and intimate acquaintances.

Tiflis, October 19.—The Russians moved on Kars yesterday. Siege material has left Alexandrople for Kars. Ismail Pasha's army has retired into Turkish territory, followed by General Tergukassoff. The Russian garrison of Ardahan and the Rion Corps have been ordered to coöperate in the general advance.

Erzeroum, October 19.—Kars is said to be already partially blockaded. There are rumors that the Russians have occupied Peneck.

London, Friday October 19.—A dispatch from Tiflis says: It is estimated that the Russians captured in the battle on Monday last thirty-two battalions of Turks, four brigades of artillery, one hundred officers, and two thousand horses. Among the killed are a son of the Circassian Chieftain Schaury, and a Turkish General of Cavalry, Louissa Pasha. The Russians estimate the total Turkish loss at 16,000 men, together with great stores of munitions and provisions.

London, October 18.—A correspondent at Vienna telegraphs, under date of Thursday night: It is rumored that the assault upon Plevna was recommenced to-night.

London, October 18.—A dispatch from Biela reports that the Czarowitch has removed his headquarters from Dolma Monastyr to Boistovo, which is further north, between Lom and Jalta.

London, October 18.—A special from Sistova says: The Russian contractor has informed Grand Duke Nicholas that the material ordered in England for the construction of iron huts for the troops has been confiscated by British Government as contraband of war.

London, October 18th.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: On the part of the Left there is a determination and self-restraint more than ever. The idea of invalidating elections by wholesale has been given up, and only elections palpably vitiated will be annulled, particularly those of the main authors of the act of May 16th; but it is even doubtful if this will be attempted. I learn that the Commission which was discussing the Spanish tariff has been warned that it ought to finish its labours before November 5th, which indicates a possible retirement of the Cabinet. I know that the Duke de Broglie has expressed himself clearly on this point, and he is the very Minister whose resignation would be called for in case of resistance. But alarming rumors are also current. All who approach official spheres say that they are mad; that they have lost their heads; that they are dreaming of a state of siege; of fresh dissolution; of dictatorship; of a plebiscite; of more energetically managed elections, and of the so-called safety of the country at any price. The correspondent summarizes the views current at the Elysée, which he derived from a conversation with a person intimate there. According to this information the elections are not regarded as necessitating a retirement of the Cabinet. The Marshal will wait to see what will be the attitude of the Chamber. If it shows an aggressive temper, a disposition to thwart the Cabinet, or force on the Marshal a dishonorable policy, consisting of an abandonment of his functions, and a violation of his solemnly contracted pledges, he will dissolve it again, and in the unlikely event of the Senate refusing its assent to dissolution, the Marshal will, if necessary, persist in dissolving the Deputies, being guided only by public interests. He considers that the elections show that France demands a Republic coupled with order, and believes that he alone can give her both in conjunction. He thinks also that in the elections of Sunday last the country did not fully appreciate the interest at stake.

London, October 20th.—A Simnitza dispatch says; Rain is falling heavily with every appearance of long continuance. The roads are all but impassable. There was never anything like it.

At Baladava forty Turkish soldiers deserted from Osman Pasha's camp to-day, and declare that there was so little food in Plevna that the men only got a pound of bread in 24 hours. There were 130,000 men in Plevna who could only be made to surrender by hunger.

London. October 20th.—The *Times* says: As the German Government refuses to sell silver at the existing rates, supplies are very small, Notwithstanding the limited amount offering there has been moderate a business doing and the market appears firm. The last quotation was 55d.

London, October 18th.—The steamer *Fitzmaurice*, has recovered the Cleopatra caisson, ninety miles north of Ferral, Spain.

London, October 18th.—A Vienna dispatch says Mukhtar Pasha's defeat makes further operations of Ismael Pasha against Igdyr out of the question, and if he does not retreat promptly he may share the fate of Mukhtar's army. The division of the Russian force at Ardahan will not remain idle longer. The

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Russian march on Erzeroum may be tried again this year.

London, October 18th.—A correspondent who has just inspected the Russian route of communication from Giurgevo to Simnitza, telegraphs from Simnitza that the road for the whole distance is almost impassable. The mud varies from two to four feet in depth, and wagons with arms, munitions and provisions are hopelessly stuck.

Paris, October 17.—Further denial is given to the statement that the Ministers intend to resign. It is stated that the Ministers have not for a single moment entertained the idea of resigning, any more than the President has thought of separating himself from them. Minister Fourtou, in receiving the Prefects to-day explained to them in the name of the Government that the electoral struggle which had gained fifty seats for the Conservatives would continue on October 28th, at the second ballotings, and on November 4th, at the elections for Councils-General, under precisely the same conditions as it was entered upon. It seems certain that Gambetta is strenuously endeavoring to unite all factions of the Left into a single group.

London, October 17.—General Grant was present at a banquet in Birmingham this evening. The Mayor presided. Mr. John Bright sent a letter regretting his absence, but expressing his confidence that General Grant would meet a reception which would show him how much Birmingham was in sympathy with him and his country. After the health of the Queen was drank, the Mayor proposed that of the president of the United States as a potentate whom all should honor. This was received with due honor by the company. Chamberlain, M. P. for Birmingham, then proposed the health of the ex-President in a happy speech. General Grant, in response, referring to the last speaker's allusion to the prompt disbandment of the army after the civil war, said: "We Americans claim so much personal independence and general intelligence that I do not believe it possible for one man to assume any more authority than the constitution and laws give him." As to the remarks which would accrue to America by the establishment of free trade, the General said she had a profective tariff until her manufactures were established. American manufactures were rapidly progressing, and America was thus becoming a great free trade nation. [Laughter.] The General then warmly thanked the company for the reception given him.

London, October 17.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: The Left have proclaimed that they will annul elections obtained by permitting candidates to post on walls addresses printed on white paper, which, according to law, should be only used for placards emanating directly from the Government. All the Governmental candidates used white paper for their placards. The Left hereby intend to lay down a principle binding on themselves as well as on their opponents, and to inflict a solemn condemnation on official candidacy, backed by unblushing coercion. They also announce that if the Cabinet is not formed from the majority, they will pass at the very first sitting a vote of want of confidence, and after insuring the payment of the interest on the National debt and supplies for the army, public works, and purely administrative purposes, they will refuse all votes necessary for working of the Cabinet, such as secret service money and salaries of functionaries: do everything in short which can oblige a Cabinet acting within the law to abandon the struggle. The conditions on which the members of the Left who might be summoned would agree to form a Cabinet are also spoken of; but it is too soon, for nobody is at present in a position to formulate them authoritatively. The great question is, What will the present Ministry, and above all Marshal MacManon, do? Rumors relative to his intentions vary continually. The latest are to the effect that the Ministers are inclined to resign, but it is added that the Marshal's private advisers hold that the Marshal cannot yield to the dictates of the Democracy without breaking his repeated pledges, but that he will accept the Left Centre if it severs itself from the rest of the Left; that he cannot advance toward the Left Centre while it retains its present alliance, as such step would lead him finally to accept a radical Ministry. It is not surprising, considering the dangerous counsels offered to the Marshal, that vague rumors of a coup d'etat have been in circulation for two days. Business has slackened, and the situation, instead of improving, seems to be becoming more gloomy and disquieting. There are evidently men who have an interest in driving the Marshal to extreme measures. The correspondent says, in conclusion, that he believes the Marshal, however, incapable of prolonging the agitation, which, if much protracted, would be fatal. The bulk of the nation desires settlement by an understanding with the Marshal.

Constantinople, October 17.—Suleiman Pasha on Tuesday made a reconnoissance in person as far as Tirsterik. A battle with the Czarewitch is momentarily expected.

Snow in Shipka Pass is one metre deep, and operations there are impossible.

London, October 17.—An official dispatch from Mukhtar Pasha, dated Kars Monday, 15th. says:

"Our centre, after being exposed for over four hours to an overwhelming cannonade and incessant assaults was compelled to retreat, leaving Dulias Hill in the hands of the enemy. The Russians then occupied all stragetical points in the direction of Kars, to which place we withdrew with one division, to prepare our revenge. Another division, including the corps commanded by Rachid Omar, Kiazin, Moussa and Chevket Pasha, continues to hold its positions on Kara Dagh."

Mukhtar Pasha says his loss is only 800 hors de combat, which is obviously untrue. He claims that a regiment and a half of Russian cavalry, and four battalions of infantry were totally destroyed. Mukhtar attributes his defeat to Russian reinforcements and the fact that they were able to place in position 200 guns, served by skilled artillerists.

Bucharest, October 17.—The bombardment of Plevna has been recommenced along the whole line, and a decisive action is imminent. Russian advices report large numbers of Turks deserting from Plevna.

It is stated that Osman Pasha's communications with Sofia have been cut. Suileman Pasha is concentrating all his forces Kadikoi.

London, October 17.—A Vienna correspondent says that Greece demands that the Greek flag shall be formally saluted on the citadel at Larisda, as reparation for the recent attack on the Greek Consulate. The Porte objects to this, because of the excitement which such a salute would cause among the Turkish population. In spite of this, no apprehension is entertained of an immediate collision, which as in Servia's case, depends on events at the seat of war.

London, October 17th.—A special from Paris says: The French Government seems decided on using formidable administration machinery to influence the election of 15,000 Conseillors D'Arondissement, and Conseillors-Generaux on the 4th of November, three days before the meeting of the Chamber. These elections are of importance, Conseillors-Generaux, and Conseillors-D'Arondissement, and Delegates of Principalities, being electors of the Senate. The third of the Senate retires early in 1879.

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discussion of the merits of tobacco. Kaibara opposes its use altogether, as appears from the following extract from his work above-quoted :—"Of articles of food and drink the three potables* *saké*, tea and tobacco are the most appreciated by all degrees of social rank and intelligence. Medical writers tell us that though *saké* has some evil qualties, it is very wholesome when taken in small quantities, nor did the sages of antiquity reject it altogether. Tea has the power of quenching our thirst and driving away troubles. Tobacco alone produces no benefit, but on the contrary does more harm than anything else. It is not worth while to chide the common people for sucking it in, but for gentlemen and 'superior men' to follow after a custom imported from a barbarous country, and to take pleasure in and praise that which harms the body are woeful errors. In the year 1615 the Shiyaugun published a decree throughout the empire by which the sucking-in of tobacco was forbidden, a most wise law indeed, but it has been left to the present day to lament over the relaxation of this prohibition."

The subject of tobacco in Japan is by no means exhausted in the few notes which I have here put together. The methods of cultivation and preparation for the market, the manufacture of the dried leaf for use, the machinery used in cutting it, the manufacture of pipes, pouches and tobacco-trays, the statistics of production, domestic consumption and foreign export, the different brands esteemed by smokers, are all subjects worthy of notice, but they are foreign to the task which I had set myself, namely to determine the date of the introduction of tobacco into this country, the limits of which question I have already exceeded. I will only touch upon one other point, namely the signboard now in vogue. The paper screens which close the front of a tobacconists shop are usually adorned with a coloured drawing of a tobacco leaf, and the two Chinese characters 國府 which literally mean "country capital." This sign is to be seen in every part of Japan, and was a mystery to me for some years, until I discovered that the proper way to read the characters was *Kokubu*, and that they form the name of the town in Ohosumi, on the gulf of Kagoshima, which is celebrated for the fine qualities of the tobacco grown in the neighbourhood. Here was the administrative capital of the province of Ohosumi at some remote period before the times of the Shiyaugun, and from being general *Kokubu* has come to be an individual name by a process sufficiently common in the topographical history of all countries. It must not be supposed from the universality of the sign board that *Kokubu* is able to supply the whole of Japan with its produce, and in fact it might in nearly every case be simply translated "Tobacco sold here." I add a list of native works consulted in collecting materials of this paper.

和漢三才圖繪
蕪錄
煙草記
煙草錄 M.S.
小窓雜筆 M.S.
嬉遊笑覽 M.S.
メザマシ草
近代世事談
和事始
八十翁昔語

* In Japanese one is said to 'drink' tobacco; *tabako wo nomu*.

The steamer *Fleurs Castle*, which arrived Monday from London, reports two mishaps during the passage. In the Suez Canal she broke her propeller and had to discharge about three hundred tons of cargo, and, in consequence, she was in the Canal six days. In the China Sea she experienced a strong monsoon and confused sea; and, shipping a large sea, her aft wheel and steering gear were carried away.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

Revenue and Expenditure.—The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st April, 1877, when there was a balance of £5,988,650, to Sept. 22 were £34,491,434, against £33,727,006 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,119.587. The net expenditure was £36,010,090, against £35,174,510 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balance on the 22nd inst. amounted to £3,334,995, and at same date in 1876 to £2,819,375.—*L. & C. Express.*

AN ANALYSIS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF JAPANESE FOOD.

Sikakujio, Osaka, 30th July, 1877.

To E. SATOW Esq.,
Corresponding Secretary of the Asiatic Society.

Amongst the articles which the Siyakujio of Osaka has sent to the Exhibition of Tôkiô, there are several kinds of food, together with a report of their analysis. The time for analysing them being very limited (three weeks only) the analyses have been necessarily incomplete.

Four kinds of Red Beans, called *Adzuki*, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 were successively examined, these being the seeds of *Phasæolus radiatus, Linn.* var. *subtrilobata*. These Beans form one of the principal articles of food of the Japanese, and are also especially used by those who suffer from *biri-biri*, they being supposed to act as a diuretic. But excepting a certain red-coloured matter, I have not yet found anything in these Beans which is not always to be met with in seeds of the genus *Phasæolus*; the examination, however, is still going on. No. 5 a variety of hulled rice, called *Mochi-gomé;* No. 6 common hulled rice *(Komé);* No. 7 Rye and No. 8 Wheat, all of native growth and all of last year's production.

ANALYSES.

No. 1.—Red Beans (*Adzuki*), large kind.

Specific gravity	1.276	
Water	14.58	per cent.
Ashes	2.76	„
Fat	0.35	„
Nitrogen	2.86	„ corresponding with about 17.9 per cent. of albumen.

No. 2.—Red Beans (*Adzuki*), small kind.

Specific gravity	1.300	
Water	13.29	per cent.
Ashes	2.95	„
Fat	0.30	„
Nitrogen	2.96	„ corresponding with about 18.5 per cent. of albumen.

No. 3.—Red Beans (*Adzuki*), large kind.

Specific gravity	1.284	
Water	16.08	per cent.
Ashes	2.77	„
Fat	0.34	„
Nitrogen	2.84	„ corresponding with about 17.7 per cent. of albumen.

No. 4.—Red Beans (*Adzuki*), small kind.

Specific gravity	1.289	
Water	13.01	per cent.
Ashes	3.03	„
Fat	0.32	„
Nitrogen	2.95	„ corresponding with about 18.4 per cent. of albumen.

No. 5.—Rice (*Mochi-gomé*).

Specific gravity	1.394	
Water	14.00	per cent.
Ashes	1.14	„
Fat	2.36	„
Nitrogen	0.972	„ corresponding with about 6.07 per cent. of albumen.

No. 6.—Common Rice (*Komé.*)

Specific gravity	1.370	
Water	11.18	per cent.
Ashes	1.22	„
Fat	1.43	„
Nitrogen	0.981	„ corresponding with about 6.13 per cent. of albumen.

No. 7.—Rye (*Hadaka-mugi.*)

Specific gravity	1.384	
Water	13.49	per cent.
Ashes	2.02	„
Fat	0.97	„
Nitrogen	1.49	„ corresponding with about 9.3 per cent. of albumen.

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No. 8.—Wheat (*Mugi*).

Specific gravity	1.269	
Water	12.38	per cent.
Ashes	1.93	„
Fat	1.56	„
Nitrogen	1.50	„ corresponding with about 9.4 per cent. of albumen.

To determine the amount of fat, I used a liquid, which I have always found admirably suited for this purpose when analyzing seeds, viz., *Petroleum ether* (so called by the Dutch). This ether may be easily obtained through fractional distillation of naphtha, which owing to the opening of petroleum wells, has recently become an article of trade; the Japanese know it under the name of *Seki-nô-yu* or *Ko sei-yu* or *Ki-hats'-yu*. As far as I know, this naphtha is principally used in the lanterns, which now, during the summer evenings, serve as imitations of gas light. I fancy that owing to its highly inflammable nature, it must be a dangerous plaything for those who use it. The naphtha gives about one-third of ether at a very moderate cost, while the residue can be used as kerosene oil.

I am, dear Sir, most truly yours,

B. W. DWARS.

Siyakujio, Osaka, 18th October, 1877.

To E. SATOW ESQ.,

The Corresponding Secretary of the Asiatic Society

DEAR SIR,—Last August I sent you some notes about analyses of Japanese Food, since then I have examined the two kinds of rice and two of red beans more minutely, and now beg to lay before the Asiatic Society the result of my experiments as a supplement to the first notes on these two important articles of food.

It is as follows:

No. 3.—Red Beans, called *Adzuki* (large kind).

Specific gravity 1.284.

Water	16.08	per cent.
Ashes	2.77	„
Fat	0.34	„
Nitrogen 2.84 per cent. corresponding with about: Albumen	17.75	„
Sugar and Gum	10.60	„
Starch	37.50	„
Cellulose, colouring matter, etc.	14.96	„
	100.00	

No. 4.—Red Beans, called *Adzuki* (small kind).

Specific gravity 1.289.

Water	13.01	per cent.
Ashes	3.03	„
Fat	0.32	„
Nitrogen 2.95 per cent. corresponding with about: Albumen	18.44	„
Sugar and Gum	12.30	„
Starch	34.50	„
Cellulose, colouring matter, etc.	18.40	„
	100.00	

No. 5.—Rice, called *Mochi-gomé*.

Specific gravity 1.394.

Water	14.00	per cent.
Ashes	1.14	„
Fat	2.36	„
Nitrogen 0.972 per cent. corresponding with about: Albumen	6.07	„
Sugar	0.13	„
Starch	71.70	„
Cellulose, etc.	4.60	„
	100.00	

No. 6.—Rice, called *Komé*.

Specific gravity 1,370.

Water	11.18	per cent.
Ashes	1.22	„
Fat	1.43	„
Nitrogen 0,981 per cent. corresponding with about: Albumen	6.13	„
Sugar	0.15	„
Starch	74.60	„
Cellulose, etc.	5.29	„
	100.00	

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

B. W. DWARS.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting of Society was held at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, on Saturday the 10th instant, Sir Harry Parkes, President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last general meeting held in Tôkiô on the 27th ultimo were taken as read.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Satow his paper on "The Introduction of Tobacco into Japan" was read by the Recording Secretary.

At its conclusion the President observed that the evidence collected with so much care by Mr. Satow appeared to establish beyond question that tobacco had been introduced into Japan by Europeans. The fact that the plant was only known colloquially in Japan by its European name, afforded in itself a proof of that conclusion, which was scarcely shaken by the legendary notices referred to in the paper. He was not aware, however, that it had yet been satisfactorily shewn that China was wholly indebted to Europeans for tobacco. It was common to suppose that the use of that narcotic which had spread with such wonderful rapidity, and was now universal, had emanated from one spot—Cuba, where, as we know, it was first discovered by Columbus, but in a wild state. The American tobacco or *Nicotiana tobacum* is the species with which we are so familiar, but our information respecting Asiatic tobaccos is much more limited. We know that one of the Asiatic species, the *Nicotiana rustica* grows in Syria and the North of India, and the celebrated travellers Huc and Gabet have stated that this species is the tobacco of Thibet and Western China. The marked difference in appearance, between the tobacco of Sze-chuen—the principal western province of China,—and that of the centre and littoral, may have been observed by any resident in that country. Meyen speaks of carvings of tobacco pipes resembling those now in use in China being found on very old sculptures, but one must know the age of those sculptures to appreciate the value of this remark. But although China may have had its indigenous tobacco from early times, the American species may also have been introduced into the South through Luzon, as mentioned in the paper, and into the North through Japan and Korea. Dr. Williamson tells us that tobacco entered China through Manchuria, the Manchus receiving it from Japan by way of Korea in about the year 1,600. This may partly account for the severity of the Chinese Edict of 1838 referred to by Mr. Satow, which was perhaps directed as much against the Manchus, as being the national enemy of that date, as against the plant itself. Dr. Williamson found tobacco growing throughout Manchuria and in marvellous luxuriance, the leaves being of extraordinary size, twenty-four inches long and eight inches broad. The tobacco of Japan does not appear to be of superior quality, perhaps because it is not cultivated or cured with the care bestowed on the plant elsewhere, but full information respecting the growth and capacities of the Japan leaf would be very acceptable. In China its use is common to all classes and ages of the people, and to both sexes. He would be glad to see it form a larger article of export than it did at present, but he had been told that it was the spongy character of the leaf that gave it its value in Europe and that it was chiefly used for mixing with stronger qualities, because it facilitated the absorption of water.

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Mr. Hall noticed the contradiction between the story of the practice of smoking being brought by Hideyoshi's soldiers from the Korea, and the belief that smoking was introduced into China through the Korea from Japan, and expressed his opinion that the latter was more likely to be correct.

Mr. Hodges observed that it was curious that the prohibition of tobacco by Iyeyasu should synchronise with the celebrated "Counterblast against Tobacco Smoke" issued by James I.

Mr. Hall remarked on this, that both in England and Japan the use of tobacco as a sedative had been first welcomed then condemned, and at length admitted into a large measure of general favour, and thought that there was room for a question whether opium was not passing throught similar phases of public opinion, and being now in the second stage, might not at some future time reach the third stage and come into general use.

Mr. Tsuda remarked that to the best of his knowledge the tobacco cultivated in Japan is specifically identical with the tobacco of America, but that there has been a steady increase in the size of the leaf during the time which it has been a Japanese product.

Dr. Hepburn alluded to the wide spread use of tobacco, and the strange nature of the demand made by the human system in all climates for an article that is probably injurious.

Dr. Eldridge, classing tobacco with many other articles consumed for somewhat similar purposes, such as betel nut, cocoa, tea and coffee, alluded to the fact that tobacco appears to be the favourite article of the class, for wherever introduced it either entirely supplants the indigenous representative of its family, or at the least becomes its formidable rival. The question as to whether articles such as tobacco are injurious, neutral or positively beneficial to the human system, is still an open one as in the days of King James and Pope Urban. There is high authority for believing that the excessive development of the nervous system of man, above that of other animals, has created a want that is only to be supplied by agents of this class.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Tuesday, 13th November, 1877.

Although the weather yesterday morning was all that could be wished, about midday the sky became overcast and a disagreeable wind set in from the South, which doubtless prevented many people being present at the meeting of the Athletic Association, as we were sorry to observe that the attendance was not up to the usual mark, though the Grand Stand was happily well filled with ladies. Owing to the usual two days' sport having been condensed into one, punctuality was an absolute necessity in order to get through with all the events before dark, and the members of the Committee worked hard to this effect. The Association was indebted to Admiral Patterson, Captain Young and the officers of the *Tennessee* for the attendance during the afternoon of the capital band of that vessel.

1.—100 Yards Flat. Handicap. Two Prizes. 1st Prize, "Chaa-sze's Cup."

1st Heat.

T. L. Boag, 15 yards	1
R. Ward, 10 yards	2
C. P. Hall, 6 yards	0

Boag won with plenty to spare in 10¼ secs.

2nd Heat.

Wm. Platt, 12 yards	1
E. F. Kilby, 6 yards	2
F. Walker, 2 yards	0
H. J. Gorman, 8 yards	0

Platt won a good race by a yard. Time 10¾ secs.

3rd Heat.

H. Vincent, 15 yards	1
A. J. Smith, 11 yards	2
R. Nègre, 15 yards	0
A. J. Clode, 10 yards	0

For the third time the limit man had the best of it, and won in 10 secs.

2.—Throwing at Wickets. One Prize.

C. P. Hall	1
F. Walker	0
A. J. Clode	0
H. A. Vincent	0
A. J. Smith	0
T. L. Boag	0
E. F. Kilby	0
J. J. Dare	0
W. Platt	0
Geo. Hamilton	0
A. T. Watson	0
R. Ward	0

Not a single one touched the wicket but Hall, who carried away the middle stump by a good throw. A good deal of wildness and variety was displayed by some of the competitors.

3.—150 Yards Flat. Handicap. Two Prizes. 1st Prize, "Ito Cup."

First Heat.

C. P. Hall, 12 yards	1
R. Nègre, 15 yards	0

Virtually a walk over for Hall. Time 15½ secs.

Second Heat.

A. T. Watson, scratch	†
F. Walker, 3 yards	†
W. Platt, 10 yards	3

There was a splendid race for this, Watson and Walker being placed on such even terms by the handicap that they finished with a dead heat, Platt being very close up indeed. Time 15½ secs.

Third Heat.

R. Ward, 10 yards	1
E. F. Kilby, 10 yards	0

Kilby did not complete the course, so Ward came in a winner in 16 secs.

4.—Griffins' Race. 440 Yards Flat.

Open to Competitors who have never won a Race at a previous meeting of this Association. One Prize. Presented.

H. A. Vincent	1
T. R. H. McClatchie	2
T. L. Boag	3

Vincent at once took a lead which he never resigned. Both McClatchie and Boag closed up to the leader at the top of the back stretch, and coming home McClatchie challenged Vincent and the two had a good race together, the latter proving the best, and winning by several lengths in 62 seconds.

5.—100 Yards Flat. Handicap.

For Boys under 12 years of age. Entrance Free. Three Prizes.

First Heat.

E. Brooke	1

Second Heat.

H. Vincent	1

Third Heat.

H. Von Hemert	1

Fourth Heat.

A. Edwards	1

Fifth Heat.

W. Bayne	1

Final Heat.

H. Vincent	1
A. Edwards	2
E. Brooke	3
W. Bayne	0
H. Von Hemert	0

This race, which presented the usual features, seemed to afford great amusement to the youthful competitors.

6.—440 Yards Flat: Handicap. Two Prizes. 1st Prizes, "Spectators' Cup." Presented.

R. Nègre, 60 yards	1
H. J. Gorman, scratch	2
C. P. Hall, 10 yards	3
E. F. Kilby, 15 yards	0
J. J. Dare, scratch	0
A. J. Clode, 40 yards	0
R. Ward, scratch	0

Of the seven who started but three completed the course. Nègre, who was the limit man, went steadily ahead and never lost the advantage he started with. Ward made the pace hot at the start but could not maintain it and had to retire, while Gorman put on a good spurt coming down the home straight but was too late to catch the leader, who won by several yards, a similar distance separating the second and third. Time 58 secs.

7.—Throwing the Hammer, 16 Lbs. Handicap. One Prize.

A. J. Smith, 5 feet	1
H. J. Gorman, 8 feet	0
R. Ward, 8 feet	0

Smith won by a good throw of 88ft. 4,ins., Ward being second with 85ft. 8ins.

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8.—HURDLE RACE. 120 YARDS OVER 10 FLIGHTS. Handicap. 2 Prizes.

T. R. H. McClatchie, 10 yards	1
G. Charlesworth, 10 yards	2
A. J. Smith, scratch	0
A. T. Watson, 6 yards	0

This was a capital race, as McClatchie and Charlesworth who had started on even terms, took the last hurdle together, the former winning in the run in by a very little. Time 20 seconds.

9.—LONG JUMP. Handicap. One Prize.

A. J. Smith, 2 feet	1
G. Charlesworth, 18 inches	2
J. Hall	0
A. T. Watson	0

This was rather tedious for the spectators, as the competitors seemed to have no true idea of the value of time, and much delay occurred between the various trials. Hall, the scratch man, cleared the greatest distance, viz.: 18 ft., 9 ins., but Smith by his allowance scored 19 ft., 3 ins., Charlesworth, for the same reason, being second with 19 ft.

10.—HALF MILE FLAT. Handicap. Two Prizes. 1st Prize, "The Clerk's Cup."

F. Walker, scratch,	1
A. T. Watson, 10 yards	2
R. Ward, 15 yards	0
A. J. Clode, 10 yards	0

Clode's allowance gave him the lead past the stand the first time, Ward and Watson following close together, with Walker lying far behind. Clode seemed done after passing the dressing room and was gradually overtaken by the second and third. Walker was far behind until nearing the straight, when he increased his pace, and down the home stretch surprised his opponents by a tremendous rush which carried him past them all and landed him the winner of a splendid race by several yards. Time 2 min., 23½ secs.

11.—FINAL HEAT. 100 YARDS FLAT.

W. Platt, 12 yards	1
H. Vincent, 15 yards	2
T. L. Boag, 15 yards	3

This was another good race, Platt winning by the smallest possible distance, while Vincent and Boag ran a dead head for second place. Time 10 secs. for the actual distance run. Vincent subsequently beat Boag in the run off for second place.

12.—HOP, STEP, AND JUMP. Handicap. One Prize.

J. Hall, scratch	1
G. Charlesworth, 3 feet	2
T. L. Boag, 8 feet	0

Hall at scratch was an easy winner with the good distance covered of 40 ft. 5½ ins., Charlesworth with his allowance being second with 40 ft. 3 ins.

13.—FINAL HEAT. 150 Yards Flat.

F. Walker, 3 yards	1
C. P. Hall, 12 yards	2
A. T. Watson, scratch	3
R. Ward, scratch	0

Hall looked very like the winner of this good race. Without practising the same ruse that Hippomenes did with Atalanta, Walker caused Hall to look back, by which he probably lost the race, which Walker secured just at the post in 15½ secs.

14.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL. One Prize.

J. Hall, scratch	1
C. P. Hall, scratch	0
A. J. Clode, 2 yards	0
H. A. Vincent, 10 yards	0
A. J. Smith, 5 yards	0
A. T. Watson, 6 yards	0
J. J. Dare, 7 yards	0
H. J. Gorman, 2 yards	0
W. Platt, 5 yards	0
G. Hamilton, 2 feet	0
F. W. Strange, scratch	0

Hall from scratch threw 99 yards 2 feet and won, but Mr. Van Buren, who tried his skill though not competing, threw the magnificent distance of 115 yards 2 feet.

15.—LADIES' PURSE. 600 YARDS FLAT. Handicap. Open to Members of the Association only. One Prize—"The Purse."

E. F. Kilby, scratch	1
T. R. H. McClatchie, scratch	2
C. P. Hall, scratch	3
F. Walker,—60 yards	0
H. A. Vincent, 12 yards	0
A. T. Watson—70 yards	0
J. J. Dare—60 yards	0
R. Nègre, 12 yards	0

Kilby made the best of his position, passed those ahead of him and quickly took a lead which he kept throughout. McClatchie entered the straight close up to him and made a race home with Kilby, but the latter was too good and won easily. The penalized men were never in the race. Time 1 min., 33 secs. The winner was led up to the Grand Stand and received the purse from Mrs. Enslie, who in a few well expressed words congratulated him on his success.

16.—HIGH JUMP. Handicap. One Prize.

A. T. Watson, 6 inches	1
A. J. Smith, 1 inch.	2

Watson won by clearing 5 feet.

17.—ONE MILE FLAT. Handicap. Two Prizes. 1st Prize "Merchant's Cup."

F. Walker, scratch	1
A. J. Clode, 180 yards	2
T. R. H. McClatchie, 120 yards	0
A. J. Smith, 200 yards	0
A. T. Watson, 40 yards	0

This was a very hollow affair, one by one retiring with the exception of Clode and Walker, and the former only just struggling on to secure second place. The time was consequently wretched, 5 mins., 38½ secs.

18.—POLE JUMP. Handicap.

G. Charlesworth, 6 inches	1
A. J. Smith, scratch	2

Charlesworth cleared 8 ft. 1 in., which his allowance brought up to 8 ft. 7 ins., Smith failing to beat that.

19.—CONSOLATION. Once Round.

For all who have started, but not won a prize at this meeting. One Prize. Presented by the winners at this meeting.

R. Ward	1
J. J. Dare	0
H. J. Gorman	0

This was virtually a walk over for Ward.

20.—STEEPLE CHASE. Handicap. Two Prizes. 1st Prize, Double-barrelled Gun. Presented by Lieut. Fagan, R.M.L.I.,

H. J. Gorman, 90 seconds	1
E. F. Kilby, 60 seconds	2
R. Ward, 90 seconds	0

There being only three competitors for this, of whom only two completed the course, the race was robbed of much of its amusement. Gorman was in far better condition than the others and completed the distance with all its trying obstacles without much apparent distress, Kilby following him at a long interval.

Darkness was gathering when all was concluded, and the successful competitors flocked to the Grand Stand to receive their prizes at the hands of Mrs Young, who gracefully congratulated each lucky recipient, or happily alluded to the manner in which the prize had been won. Mrs Dare presented the Champion Quarter Mile Cup to Mr. Watson, who some few days ago established his right to retain it, and hoped he would be successful in competing for it the third time, so that it might pass into his undisputed possession. With three hearty cheers for the Ladies, three more for the Admiral, Captain and Officers of the *Tennessee*, and finally three cheers for the Tōkio competitors, the meeting was brought to a very successful termination.

Over four weeks have elapsed since the pedestrian Gale commenced his self-imposed task of attempting to walk 1,500 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours at Lillie Bridge, and every hour he has walked his mile and a half off in excellent fashion, keeping well within time. There is, therefore, every probability that he will succeed, though even so far the performance is unprecedented. Gale completed 1,000 miles at 8h. 16m. p.m. on the 22nd inst., in the presence of a large company, when he walked the mile and a half in 15m. 14s. (mile time, 10min. 31sec.), which is the fastest time he has made so far. His condition is, on the whole, favourable, although now and then when he starts after a nap he limps a bit, but this passes off when he has gone a lap or so and warmed to his work, and he generally finishes the last half-mile much quicker than the first.—*L. & C. Express.*

According to the latest news from East Africa, the slave trade was never so utterly suppressed as now. The sea and land traffic is quite at an end, thanks to the cordial action of the Sultan of Zanzibar and the Consul-General, Dr. Kirk, working on an intelligent plan. The Sultan, in order to maintain this state of things, is organising a force of 500 negro soldiers, to be armed with Martini-Henry rifles and a Gatling gun field-piece. Lieut. Matthews, of Her Majesty's ship *London*, is engaged in organising the force.—*L. & C. Express.*

We are glad to learn that Mr Taro Ando, the popular Vice-Consul for Japan at this port, has been promoted to the rank of full Consul.—*China Mail.*

A rumour reaches us that the measures of retaliation which the Cantonese Authorities mean to take for the insult they consider themselves to have received from the Macao Authorities, are likely to consist of laying an embargo on all Chinese junks trading with Macao, in the hope thereby to ruin its trade, and consequently its prosperity and endanger even its existence as a Colony.—*China Mail.*

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Correspondence

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR,—It is well known here that the U. S. S. *Alert*, commanded by Lieut. Commander A.S. Barker, was ordered by Admiral Reynolds in May last to go to Dampier's Strait and the neighbouring islands in search of sixteen white men and one woman supposed to have been cast away upon one of those islands. It is also known that the *Alert*, leaving Yokohama on the 12th May, and proceeding by the way of the Bonin and Marianna or Ladrone Islands, to Dampier's Strait, cruised about among the numerous islands in that vicinity but failed to find the supposed shipwrecked party, or even to hear of any such unfortunates having been there.

At Gebi, the most northern of those islands on the east side of Gilolo Passage, one of the natives showed to Commander Barker a written paper left there by the Captain of the British barque *Unanima* from St. John, New Brunswick, in January last, in which he stated that his wife having died near Gebi, he had put into the harbour on its northern side where is good anchorage, and buried her on a small island called Fow that protects the harbour from the force of the sea, and thus furnishes an excellent shelter for vessels that stop there. As the *Unanima* was said to have some sixteen to nineteen persons on board besides the Captain's wife, it seemed likely that the report given to the Captain of the American barque *Agate* in February last by natives of Battanta and King William's Island that there were sixteen men and one woman on some island to the north of Battanta, was based upon the affair of the *Unanima's* touching at Gebi, and the burial of the Captains' wife there. Accordingly Commander Barker made no further search for the supposed castaways, except to steam eastward through the islands that lie between Gebi and Waigiou, and then running along the whole northern coast of the latter, putting in at two harbours by the way, he rounded the Eastern extremity of Waigiou and a second time passed through Dampier's Strait. From thence the *Alert* proceeded to the Popa and Boe Islands to examine and survey certain dangers reported by the Captain of the *Agate* as existing in the passage between them. This being done and the ship being in want of coals, she continued her course southward to Amboina, the oldest of the Dutch colonies in the East, then again northward to Ternate, the Sooloo group, Ilo-ilo the Spanish port in Panay, and to Manila and Hongkong. At Hongkong the *Alert* was ordered to Nagasaki. Thus ended what seemed to be a fruitless search for those reported sufferers by shipwreck. By the kindness of Commander Barker I had the pleasure of making the trip in the *Alert* through the great island world that lies north and west of New Guinea. At Hongkong I left the *Alert* and went up the coast of China to Shanghai and thence to Peking. On my return to Shanghai from Peking about the 20th September, Captain Andrews, commanding one of the C.M.S.N. steamers, told me he had a Boston newspaper on board his vessel, that contained a brief account of the shipwrecked people in search of which the *Alert* had made her cruise. I take the liberty to send for publication in the *Mail* an extract from the account published in that paper, which has doubtless ere this relieved the anxieties of the friends of the castaways, and serves also to show how strange sometimes are the fortunes of those "who go down to the sea in ships."

The *Boston Advertiser* says :—"A San Francisco despatch now states that the schooner *G. S. Stevens* had "arrived at that port, and reported having fallen in with "the barque *Panic*, of New Bedford, on the 2nd of March, "the Captain of which signalled that he had on board the "crew and passengers of the schooner *Urania*, wrecked on "the island of Lokin (?). The discovery of these unfortunate people is most extraordinary, considering that the "schooner *Urania* has been missing since December, 1875. "It appears that she sailed from Kodish, Alaska territory "on the 29th December, 1875, for San Francisco, since "which time nothing has been seen or heard of her. "She had then on board, besides her crew, Mr. Sheeran, "the U. S. Collector at *Alaska*, Captain Lee and his wife "and others, making a total of sixteen men and one "woman, which is exactly the number given to the "Captain of the *Agate*, by the chief of the island "of Battanta in February." It is to be hoped that the story of the *Urania's* strange drift diagonally across the Pacific from Alaska to Dampier's Strait and her wreck there upon an island south of the equator will be given to the public by some one of those who made the passage in her, and shared in her singular fortunes. Captain Vroom, of the *Saikio Maru*, who is well acquainted with the region about Dampier's Strait, informs me that *Lokin* is not the name of the island on which the *Unanima's* people were found, but (if my memory is not at fault) Loshikin. It is a small island west of Dampier's Strait, where, as is well known, the number of islands is very great.

S. R. BROWN.

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Thursday, November 15, 1877.

AH CHOY *vs.* JOHN GRIGOR.

(Adjourned from the 3rd October last.)

Judgment was delivered to-day in this case as follows :—

In this case the plaintiff sues the defendant, as executor, for the sum of $500.00, alleged to have been lent by the plaintiff to the defendant's testator in his lifetime, and for interest, and further for the sum of $350.00 as the value of two ponies, a carriage and harness, converted by the defendant to the use of the estate of the testator, and which, it is alleged, were the property of the plaintiff.

It is alleged in the petition and admitted in the answer, that the testator made his last will, dated the 15th January, 1876, and thereby devised all his real and personal estate, of which he should be possessed at the time of his death, unto and to the use of the defendant and one John Pitman, their heirs, executors and administrators respectively, upon trust, to convert into money such parts as should not consist of money, and out of the monies arising from such conversion and the ready money of which he should be possessed at his death, to pay, among other things, the debts of the testator ; that the testator died on the 13th January, 1877, without having revoked or altered the will, and that the same was proved by the defendant and the said Pitman on the 24th April and the 24th July, 1877, respectively. Pitman was originally joined as defendant, but it appearing at the time that he was out of the jurisdiction and had not been served, his name was struck out of the petition, and the action proceeded against the present defendant alone.

The defendant, in his answer, does not admit the debt alleged to be due, and denies generally that he converted to the use of the testator's estate any property of any kind belonging to the plaintiff. The defendant further pleads that he offered, by advertisement in the local papers, to pay all just claims upon the testator's estate, duly presented and proved by a day mentioned, but that the claims preferred by the petition were not presented until long after that day, and no proof of such claims had ever been submitted to defendant. The defendant does not, however, plead that he has distributed all assets in his hands, and the plea has not indeed been relied on. The other pleas have already been disposed of.

In addition to the defences pleaded in the answer, another defence was raised at the trial, namely, that the plaintiff is a legatee under the will of a sum of $10,000, a much larger amount than the sums claimed in the petition, and that any debt that may have been due by the testator to the plaintiff has been satisfied by the legacy. It appears from the evidence, that plaintiff lived with the testator as his wife, without being married to him, from January, 1873, up till the time of testator's death, except for an interval of some months during the testator's absence in Europe, during which time the plaintiff was maintained at the testator's expense. The plaintiff avers that in 1873 she had $500.00, which had been left her by a Mr Butcher; that the testator, knowing she had it, advised her to give it to him to keep safely for her, and that she accordingly gave him the money, he giving her in return a promissory note in the following words : "No. 122 Yokohama. Twelve months after date I promise to pay to Ah Choy the sum of $500 (five hundred dollars) Mexicans. August 25th 1873. $500. W. Rangan."

She says that this occurred in the spring of 1873, and that the note was given to her on the same day that she handed the money to the testator. But the note is dated the 25th of August, 1873 and it is probable that it was given the day on which it bears date. She says that the only persons present when this transaction occurred were the testator and herself and a Mr Meldrum, who acted as clerk to the testator. The note is in Meldrum's handwriting and signed by the testator, the testator being able to sign his own name, but being otherwise illiterate. Meldrum has been deported for vagrancy, and there is no direct evidence therefore available. But for the defendant, evidence has been brought to show that the testator was a particular man, and that if he had received a sum of five hundred dollars it would most likely have appeared in his books, and that it did not appear in his books. Evidence was also brought to show that the testator was in the habit of talking over his affairs with the witnesses and that he never mentioned the loan. But the value of this part of the evidence is very much diminished by what appears to be the fact, that he never mentioned the promissory note, and it has not been seriously denied that he gave the note. That he did give it, I find as a fact.

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It is suggested that the note was given as an inducement to the plaintiff to cohabit with the testator, but I find that the note was give some months after the plaintiff had begun to cohabit with the testator. Under these circumstances, the suggestion is a most unlikely one, and I accordingly reject it. It has also been pointed out that the plaintiff's statement as to her possession of the money has not been corroborated. But she named the person at whose hands she received it, a person still in this settlement, and gave such particulars as would have enabled the defence to have tested the accuracy of her statement. The cross-examination, indeed, appeared to me to indicate a knowledge of the existence of the money, and was directed principally to show that it had been expended by the plaintiff in her own maintenance. But in this it appears to me to have failed. The plaintiff denied that she did expend it, and explained satisfactorily that there was no necessity for expending it for the purpose suggested. It has been urged, too, that the form of the note is not consistent with the plaintiff's account of the transaction: that it would not have been made payable at the expiration of a year if the money had been given to the testator to keep for the benefit of the plaintiff. But I do not think that much importance is to be given to this circumstance as the foundation of an inference, when it was considered that the note was given by one illiterate person to another, and we have no evidence of the capacity of the amanuensis. There is the delay of the plaintiff in claiming the amount after the testator's death to be accounted for, and the fact that while putting forward other claims on the estate she did not put forward this one. But I think this is capable of explanation. She was to receive $10,000 as a legacy, and she expressed a desire to receive that and get away out of the place. She also, according to the evidence of the defendant, laid claim to nearly everything. Under those circumstances, and so long as she expected to receive all she looked for, she might well abandon any claim to receive this specific sum, nor is it surprising that, finding she could not get the whole or any part of the legacy at once, and that it was not certain how much of it she would get eventually, that she determined to make any legal claim she could against the estate.

To sum up, I am satisfied that the promissory note was given, and that the plaintiff, about the time it was given, had money to the amount for which it was given, and the explanation given by her of the circumstance of her paying it over to the testator is a probable one. On the other side there is the absence of the entry from the testator's books, and her delay in making the claim after the testator's death; and, weighing these circumstances, I come to the conclusion that the plaintiff's statement is correct, and I find as a fact that the sum of Five hundred dollars was given by the plaintiff to the testator, and that for that sum so given the promissory note produced was given by the testator to the plaintiff. I find also as a fact that this sum has never been paid.

The question then arises: has this debt been satisfied by the subsequent legacy of $10,000? The rule on the subject of the satisfaction of debts by legacies it thus stated in Williams on Executors: "It is rule established in Courts of Equity that where a debtor bequeaths to his creditor a legacy equal to, or exceeding the amount of his debt, it shall be presumed, in the absence of any intimation of a contrary intention, that the legacy was meant by the testator as a satisfaction of the debt." But then it is added: "This rule, however, though it has long prevailed, has met with the censure of several eminent judges, and the Courts have inclined to lay hold of any minute circumstances, whereupon to ground an exception to it."

This rule and one of the "minute circumstances, whereupon to ground an exception to it"—a circumstance which exists in this case are thus referred to by Wood, V. C., in the case of Dawson *v.* Dawson. (Law Reports, 4 Equity, 504)

"In the case of a legacy to a creditor, the Court, having apparently first laid down the rule that a man should be just before he is generous, and that the testator intended payment and not a benefit, endeavoured by every sort of device to escape from that rule, and has held a direction to pay debts and legacies to be an indication that both shall be paid. In a recent case before me, I held a direction to pay debts alone not to be sufficient to rebut the presumption of satisfaction; but the Master of the Rolls. in two or three subsequent cases, has held that the direction to pay debts standing alone will suffice to prevent satisaction, as in Cole *vs.* Willard, Pinchin *vs.* Simms."

And referring to the case of Lord Chichester *v.* Coventry, decided in the House of Lords, his Honour says:—

"In the House of Lords nearly every one seems to have relied on that circumstance of the direction for payments of debts. This provision being, as they say, a debt and there being a direction for payment of debts by the subsequent will, they conceived that the rule against double portions was obviated. That seems to have been the principal ground of the decision."

It appears then the most recent cases have decided, that a direction to pay debts will rebut the presumption that a legacy is intended to be in satisfaction of a debt. That there is a direction to pay debts in the will, or what is the same a trust for the payment of debts is, as already stated, alleged in the petition and admitted in the answer. On this ground, therefore, I hold that the debt has not been satisfied by the legacy. Coming to this conclusion, it is unnecessary to consider whether the giving of the promissory note is a circumstance in itself sufficient, whereupon to ground an exception to the rule as to satisfaction. This promissory note differs in one very material point from the promissory note in the case of Carr and Earlsbrooke (3 Ves. 561), cited by the Counsel for the plaintiff. In that case the promissory note was payable to order: in the present case it is not. And this difference would be a very important element of consideration in arriving at a conclusion upon the question. But it is unnecessary to give any opinion upon the point.

As to the claim for interest, I think this case comes within the principle of *Edward v. Vere* (5. B. & Ad 282.) That was a claim for interest on money, deposited with a banker for a fixed purpose, for the time after that purpose had been accomplished, and Denman C. J., after laying down that "generally speaking money, deposited with a banker, does not carry interest," held that no interest was payable in that case, because it did "not clearly appear from the agreement, that the intention of the parties was that interest should be payable by the bankers from the time the authority to retain the money was countermanded," and Littledale, J., was of the same opinion. He considered that no contract by the defendant to pay interest could be implied, "because as soon as the money ceased to be a deposit, it became applicable to the general purposes of the plaintiffs, in the same way as if it had been paid on their general account into the bankers, and then it is quite clear that the interest would have been payable by law." It appears from the evidence of the plaintiff, that the money was deposited with the testator for safe keeping. The testator in fact acted as the banker. The money was after the expiration of the year—for which no interest is claimed—available for the general purpose of the plaintiff, and the only reason why it was not drawn was that it was not required. The money, according to plaintiff's evidence, was applied for once, and it was not paid. But the testator did not decline to pay it, but advised the plaintiff to allow it to remain, as she would otherwise spend it, and he rendered it unnecessary for her to draw it, by providing for her wants out of his own funds. Even if the case did not strictly come within the principle of *Edwards v. Vere* I do not think it is a case in which interest ought to be allowed. There is no express agreement in the promissory note to pay interest. The rule in such cases is thus laid down in *Cameron v. Swith* (2 B.& Ad. 305). Bayley, J., says: "I am quite satisfied that the distinction is between those cases, where there is an express undertaking by the party to pay both principal and interest, and those where he undertakes to pay the principal only. In the latter case, the interest is no part of the debt, but only in the nature of damages, and "although by the usage of trade, interest is allowed on a bill, yet it constitutes no part of the debt, but is in the nature of damages, which must go to the jury, in order that they may find the amount; and it is competent for them either to allow five per cent., according to their judgment of the value of money, or they may even allow nothing, in case they are of opinion that the delay of payment has not been occasioned by the default of the holder." In *Keene* and *Keene* (27 L. J. C. P. 88). which was an action upon a bill of exchange, Wiles, J., said: "The jury are not bound to give interest, but may give it according to the circumstances of the case." And the circumstances of the case here show me, that, so far as any intention can be drawn from them, it was not the intention of either of the parties that interest should be paid. The interest will therefore be disallowed.

The evidence with regard to the carriage is that the testator, having gone to Europe, and having, after taking the plaintiff as far as Hongkong, left her there, wrote to the plaintiff a letter, in which the following sentence occurs: "I have been laying out a lot of money for you; among other things I bought a beautiful carriage, which is to go out to Yokohama in the ship *Lothair*." What occurred after the carriage arrived is not very clear, but looking at the whole of the evidence, I find that there never was any delivery of the carriage by the testator to the plaintiff, and it never was in her sole custody. When the plaintiff went out in the carriage, the carriage was driven by the testator, and the testator otherwise acted as if the carriage was his own property. Viewed in the light of the subsequent acts of both of the parties, I am of opinion that the testator did not intend the carriage as an absolute gift to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff did not understand it to be such a gift. I find that the carriage, together with the horses and harness, was the property of the testator at his death, and this part of the plaintiff's claim must be dismissed.

There will, therefore, be judgment for the plaintiff for $500. Cost will be allowed to the amount of $75.00.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, November 15th, 1877.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Despatches report that Russian Troops are crossing at Etropalgass ? their destination is believed to be the Head Quarter's of the Russian Army.

Osman Pacha is preparing to break through the Russian lines.

General Skobeloff has captured Greenhill's Redoubt at Plevna.

LONDON, November 14th, 1877.

Suleiman Pasha is in occupation of Roumelia.

Azis Pasha has been appointed Commander of the Turkish troops at Rasgrad.

According to a Russian official despatch the battle at Azizie is substantially confirmed.

FRANCE.

President MacMahon has requested the French Ministry to retain office.

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INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR,

LONDON, November 12th, 1877.

Despatches report that the Russians are bombarding Batoum.

According to an official Turkish despatch received from Kars the Russians summoned the garrison of Kars to surrender within twenty-four hours but received a reply from the Turkish Commander, "that he was determined to resist to the last extremity."

LONDON, November 13th, 1877.

Despatches report that the Russian Forces have completely invested Plevna, which place the *Daily News* states has been amply provisioned for five weeks.

The Russian Government has opened a Subscription Loan for fifteen millions sterling at 5 per cent.

LONDON, November 11th, 1877.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

According to a Russian official despatch General Tergukasow on the 4th November defeated the forces of Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha and Ismail Pacha at Dervebazum. The Turkish troops retreated in disorder.

Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha who is fortifying Erzeroum telegraphs that the Russians attacked the Turkish Positions at Azizie on the 9th November but were defeated with very heavy loss and pursued to Dervebazum.

FRANCE.

President MacMahon has disclaimed all intention of resigning the Presidency.

ENGLAND.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, in a recent speech at the Guildhall, stated that he hoped soon, in concert with the other Foreign Powers, to secure the peace and independence of Europe.

LONDON, November, 8th 1877.

The defenders of Kars having rejected the terms of capitulation offered, the Russian forces are bombarding the City.

FRANCE.

At the Cabinet Council held yesterday it was resolved that no Ministerial modifications should take place before the opening of the Chamber of Deputies.

SEAT OF WAR.

No news from the Seat of War before Plevna has been received for several days.

The Russian forces have occupied Koprikoi.

Mobilisation has been ordered of the reserve and conscript forces in Turkey.

The Russian loss up to the 25th October is estimated at 62,000 men.

The bulk of the Russian Army has been withdrawn from the neighbourhood of the Jantra and sent to Plevna.

The Russians are preparing to invest Erzeroum.

The following message is so mutilated as to be only partly decipherable * * * * in reply to a question said * * * * cannot repeal prohibited export of Horses, while mobilisation was possibly contingent.

The Russian troops are concentrating themselves before Devebazum where the forces of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha are strongly entrenched.

A large Russian force is in the neighbourhood of Hassan Kaleh.

It is officially stated that the rumours of foreign mediation have been denied.

The Russian Army has commenced the siege of Kars.

The *Morning Post* (newspaper) states that the Turks have abandoned and the Russians occupied Erzeroum.

The Turkish forces are retreating on Erzingan and Trebizond.

An influential Memorial addressed to Lord Derby urges the ratification of the Chefoo Convention.

LONDON, November 9th, 1877.

The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies have re-opened quietly. M. Jules Grevy has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha announces that the Russians attacked Deveboyum [?] Query Devebazum on the 5th November, and that the Turkish forces retreated to Erzeroum.

Despatches report that the Russian Artillery under General Scobeloff cannonaded Southern Plevna on the 5th November.

Singapore, 31st October, 1877.
[London date ?]

According to a Russian Official despatch dated the 24th instant, General Gourko, after incurring heavy losses in the attack, succeeded in capturing Dubnik on the Sofia Road. Four guns, many officers, 3,000 infantry and one regiment of cavalry were taken prisoners.

Ahmed Muktar Pacha attacked and defeated the Russians on the 23rd instant at Berzmkoi [?].

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

My first to genealogy relates,
My second savage warfare indicates,
Together joined they've occupied of late,
The platform of a controversial state.
May schism cease, and better thoughts prevail,
The course would then more happiness entail;
Unity is strength, discord is dismay,
So better start together from to-day.

1.

This bird I ween that if you really hit,
On it proverbially you'd seem to split.

2.

A sort of hole the soldier calls a well,
When forth the midnight hour he's wont to tell.

3.

Were 'I' prefixed, I'd surely then declare
That I were present wheresoe'er you are;
But if you would prefer a better man,
All I can say is, top me if you can.

4.

Reflex by nature, science clearly shows
That when it ceases to exist it flows.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC OF NOVEMBER 10TH.

Major André

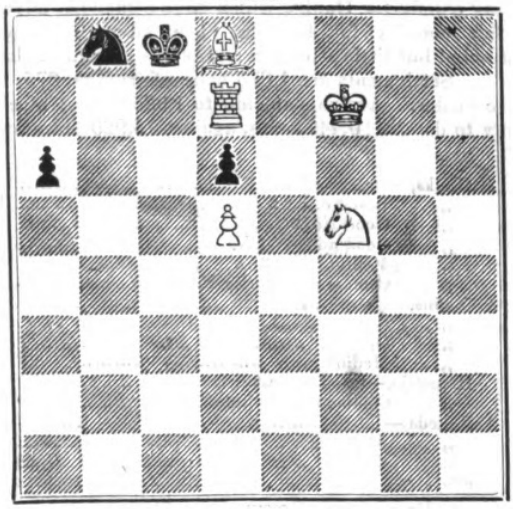
1.—M	entan	A
2.—A	no	N
3.—J	oa	D
4.—O	phi	R
5.— R	y	E
5.— R	u	E
5.— R	odoph	E

Correct solution received from Fujiyama and D.

PROBLEM,

by R. B. WORMALD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF F. HEALY'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—B. to K. Kt.'s square.	1.—P. to K. Kt.'s 7th.
2.—Q. to Q. B.'s 3rd.	2.—P. to Q. R.'s 4th.
3.—Q. to Q. B.'s 8th.	3.—Anything.
4.—Mate.	

Correct answer received from C.B., Yokohama.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—A quiet feeling continues to prevail in our import market. For *Yarns* 16/24 medium to good qualities a moderate demand exists, and prices show a slight advance. Other counts and spinnings are neglected. In *Shirtings*, only 7 lb. attract some notice, whereas other weights continue depressed. *T. Cloth* and *Drills* are dull. Of *Turkey Reds*, *Taffachelass* and *Velvets* some sales are reported at previous rates.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.40 to $1.75	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce. 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.80 to 2 20	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb. 0.65 to 0.80
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.57½ to 2.25	Black Velvets		7.25 to 8.25
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.00 to 2.45	English Drills 14/15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in. 2.40 to 2.65
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1.60	Taffachelass	12 yds,	48 in. 1.80 to 2.25
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25			

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul	$28 25 to 32.00	No. 38 to 42 per picul $36.00 to 40.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul	$32.75 to 35.00	Reverse Twist 16-24 ,, —

Woollens.—Business since our last report has been very dull and transactions altogether on a reduced scale, at weak rates in most cases. *Mousselines de Laine* show some signs of improvement, and a good enquiry for *All Wool Cloth* prevails. *Unions* and *Pilots* are weaker. *Blankets* are in less demand, whilst all other Woollens continue entirely neglected.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5 60 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de Laine	30 yds. 30 in. 0.25 to 0.28½
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25 to 5.50	Multicolored ,,	30 yds. 30 in. 0.28 to 0.37½
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	3.75 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in. to 52 in. 0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.25 to 0.32	Presidents	54 in. to 56 in. 0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots	54 in. to 56 in. 0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	—	Union	54 in. to 56 in. 0.60 to 0.80
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs. per lb 0.40 to 0.45
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.17 to 0.18		

Sugar.—We have no change to note in the condition of our Sugar market, and quotations remain as last given. Stocks consist of 28,500 bags.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	(nom.)	per picul	$4.65	China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul $6 90 to $7.20
,, in basket	,,	,,	$4.50	,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,, $6.20 to $6.60
Taiwanfoo in bag		,,	$4.55	,, No. 6 E-pak	,, $5.20 to $5.70
do. in basket		,,	$4.30	Swatow Brown	,, None.
China No 1 Ping-fah		,,	None	Daitong	$3.90
,, No. 2 Ching-pak		,,	$7.90 to $8.10	Japan Rice	,, $2 00 to $2.35
,, No. 3 Ke-pak		,,	$7.40 to $7.70	Kerosene Oil, nominal	,, $3.57 to $4.00

Kerosene Oil.—No business is reported during the week. Dealers are offering low prices.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Our mail report is as follows:—

Since our last report was written, transactions have continued on an extensive scale, the demand being chiefly for Hanks, which have somewhat advanced and, at the close, are firm at quotations. There has been a fair enquiry for Kakeda, at an advance of about 30 dollars on last quoted rates. Other Book Silks have attracted but little attention and prices remain unaltered. A fair business has been done in Filatures.

Settlements are 1,675 bales of Hanks, 375 bales of Oshius and 100 bales of Filatures, making a total of 2,150 bales. Arrivals amount to 1,925 bales; stocks are reduced to 2,900 bales. The total export since 1st of July to date is 10,449 bales, against 15,929 bales for same period last year.

		In London at 4s. 0d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.05 per kilo.*
Hanks,—Superior	$590 to 600	21/1 to 21/5	58.00 to 59 00
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$560 to 580	20/1 to 20/9	56.00 to 57.00
,, Good No. 2	$540 to 550	19/5 to 19/9	54.00 to 55.00
,, Good all round No. 2½	$510 to 530	18/5 to 19/1	51.00 to 53.00
,, Medium No. 3	$480 to 500	17/5 to 18/1	48.00 to 50 00
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$430 to 470	15/9 to 17/1	44.00 to 47.00
Oshius,—Extra	—	—	—
,, Best	$550 to 570	19/9 to 20/5	55.00 to 57.00
,, Good ,, Medium	$500 to 530	18/1 to 19/1	50.00 to 53.00
Hamatski,—Good to Best	$450 to 470	16/5 to 17/1	45 00 to 47.00
,, Common to Medium	$430 to 440	15/9 to 16/1	43.00 to 44.00
Kakeda,—Extra	$630 to 650	22/5 to 23/1	62.00 to 64.00
,, Best	$600 to 620	21/5 to 22/1	59.00 to 61.00
,, Good	$550 to 580	19/9 to 20/9	55.00 to 58.00
Filatures	$620 to 750	22/1 to 26/5	61.00 to 73.00

Silk-worm Eggs.—Small purchases are being effected at lower rates, viz. 8 to 15 cents for good cards. The Italian buyers have nearly all left.

Settlements are in all about 1,100,000 cards, against 1,000,000 last year.

Tea.—Business during the past week has been rather more active, and settlement amount to some 2,400 piculs, comprising mostly low grade Teas. Prices for these are rather firmer, whilst fine classes continue in little favour. Arrivals have about equalled settlements for the period.

Common	$10.00 to $13.00	Fine	$21 00 to $24.00
Good Common	$12.00 to $14.00	Finest	$27.00 to $32.00
Medium	$15.00 to $17.00	Choice	$34.00 nominal
Good Medium	$18.00 to $20.00	Choicest	—

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EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—After the departure of last U. S. mail sterling rates remained pretty steady with a large business during, at the close, however, some slight fluctuations have taken place.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling	—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11½d.
„	Bank Bills on demand	3s. 10½d.
„	Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0d. to ¼
On Paris	—Bank Sight	4.90
	Bank 6 months' sight	5.00
„	Private 6 ms. sight	5.07½
On Hongkong	—Bank sight	⅛ % dis.
„	Private 10 days' sight	1⅛ „
On Shanghai	—Bank sight	73
„	Private 10 days sight	73½
On New York	—Bank Bills on demand	94
„	30 days sight Private	96
On San Francisco	—Bank Bills on demand	94½
„	30 days sight Private	96½
Kinsatz		416
Gold Yen		389

Shipping Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Volga* from Hongkong.—Messrs. Garnier, Harris, Farfara, Nakao, Fukatsu.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda* for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. D'Iffanger, Dr. and Mrs. Pollock, Dr. Schultze, Messrs. Osborne and Sayce; and 10 Chinese, and 6 South Sea Islanders on deck.

Per Steam-ship *Belgic* from San Francisco.—For Yokohama: T. M. Osborne, W. M. Davis, Miss S. Price, R. P. Hielgers, Danl. Devoe; 1 Japanese woman in steerage, and 5 Japanese working passage. For Shanghai: W. Lambert and wife, A. E. Salter. For Hongkong: J. G. Cass, and 450 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-stip *Oceanic*, from Hongkong for Yokohama:—Messrs. R. Walker, T. J. Rose, and E. Angel; 3 in the steerage. For San Francisco: Miss Lizzie Barnard, Messrs. H. Meynen, and N. J. Newwitter; 148 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Captain Able, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. Kikuchi, Drs. Naumann and Schaube, Mr. and Mrs. Lambeth, Miss A. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Viele, Mr. and Mrs. Paige, Miss Winter, Messrs. E. Witherhoff, Mitchell, Weiller, A. Langfeldt, Broeschen, Ko, Komotada, J. G. Walsh, Toyokara, Stone, Naragara, Naganaoka, Minobe, Harada, Ito, Graham, Buissonet, Viele Jr, Brandon, and Baratoni.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca*, from Hongkong.—Messrs. H. Bellasis, and Pearsall; G. Roper, W. Ash, and Chas. Farmer, seamen of H. M.'s Navy and 5 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Smedley, Messrs. R. M. Brown, E. J. Rawlinson, Vasilii Kotikoff, McEwans, Dousdebes, Kniffler, H. S. Kemperman, Richard Phoenix, J. A. Stewart, Krasinikoff, J. E. Reding, Fobes, J. Kemperman, and 51 Japanese in cabin; 3 Chinese and 387 Japanese in the steerage

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Volga* from Hongkong.—
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REPORTS.

The *Belgic* report: Left San Francisco October 23rd at 12.30 p. m., made a southern passage on the 30th parallel, and arrived at Yokohama November 13th at 5 p.m., making the run of 5,134 miles in 20 days 4½ hours. On the 23 d October at 3 p.m., Lat. 32½ N., Long. 142 W., Wong Yow, a Chinese passenger, died of consumption, aged 39 years, a native of Canton. On November 13th, in Uraga Channel, Lan Peck, a Chinese passenger, died of consumption, aged 25 years, also native of Canton.

The *Oceanic* reports: Left Hongkong November 8th at 4 p.m.; had light winds and fine weather to Ocksen Channel; thence to Yokohama strong monsoon with N.E. and N.N.E. sea; from 13th instant at noon to 6 a.m. on the 14th had strong S.W. wind with heavy rain, thunder and lightning, and high sea; the wind shifting suddenly at midnight to West and W.N.W. Arrived at 1.45 p.m. 14th November.

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A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

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„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
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THE UNDERSIGNED requests everybody who reads this to collect JAPANESE, SHANGHAI, FIJI, and PHILLIPINE POSTAGE STAMPS and to remit them to him, for which they will be WELL PAID by return of Post.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov. 10	Suminoye Maru	Nye	Japanese str.	852	Kobe	—	General	M. B. Co.
„ 10	Volga	Rolland	French str.	1502	Hongkong	—	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 11	Sylvia	Comd. Hoskyn	Surveying vessel	877	Cruise	—	—	—
„ 13	Belgic	Meyer	British str.	2627	San Francisco	Oct. 23	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 14	Oceanic	Parsell	British str.	3700	Hongkong	Nov. 8	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 15	Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese str.	1010	Hakodate	„ 13	General	Lighthouse Department
„ 15	Malacca	Smith	British str.	1709	Hongkong	„ 8	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 17	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1200	Shanghai & ports	„ 9	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Nov. 10	Nautilus	Capt. Valnis	Germ. gun-boat	600	Kobe	—	—
„ 13	G. H. Wappaus	Diedriechsen	German ship	538	Shanghai	General	Chinese
„ 13	Sunda	Reeves	British str.	1704	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 14	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1260	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 15	Belgic	Meyer	British str.	2827	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 16	Messenger	Gilkey	American ship	1027	Hakodate	Ballast	Japanese
„ 16	Shario Maru	Hog	Japanese str.	524	Hakodate	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 17	Toyoshima Maru	Hubbard	Japanese str.	597	Kobe	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Malacca	Smith	British steamer	1709	Hongkong	Nov. 15	P. & O. Co.	
Oceanic	Parsell	British steamer	3700	Hongkong	Nov. 14	O. & O. Co.	San Francisco
Thabor	Pendered	Japanese steamer	600	Kobe	Oct. 9	Lighthouse Department.	Hongkong
Tanais	Dela M'celle	French steamer	1735	Hongkong	Oct. 28	M. M. Co.	
Volga	Rolland	French steamer	1502	Hongkong	Nov. 10	M. M. Co.	
SAILING SHIPS.							
Annie W. Weston	Winsor	American barque	740	Put back with cargo [damage	Oct. 19	Ed. Fischer & Co.	
Alice	Law	British barque	650	New York	Nov. 9	Ed. Fischer & Co.	
Beatrice	Williams	British schooner	96	Kurile Islands	Sept. 19	H. Cook	
Julia A. Brown	Nickerson	Am. 3/m. schr.	543	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Oct. 23	Ed. Fischer & Co.	
Jupiter	Johnson	Russian schooner	50	Kurile Island	Nov. 8	Captain	
Kingdom of Sweden	Smith	British barque	787	London	Oct. 20	Ed. Fisher & Co.	
Lotte	Haskerl	Russian schooner	25	Kurile Islands	Obt. 26	Captain	
Naworth	Williams	British barque	350	Antwerp	Oct. 23	E. Moulron	
Otsego	Cook	Am. schooner	52	Kurile Islands	July 19	H. Cook	
Parmenio	Abbott	British barque	369	Sydney, N.S.W.	Sept. 7	Order	
Pauline	Tyrer	British barque	472	London	Nov. 9	Gütschow & Co.	
Reindeer	——	British schooner	—	Nagasaki	—	F. D. Walker	
Tori	——	British schooner	52	Kurile Islands	Oct. 21	Captain	
Willard Mudgett	Dickie	American barque	875	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Oct. 13	Walsh, Hall & Co.	New York

Vessels on the Berth.

Destination.	Name.	Agents.	To be Despatched.
San Francisco...	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	About November 18th
Hongkong	Tanais	M. M. Co.	November 20th
Shanghai...	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	November 21st
San Francisco	China	P. M. S. S. Co.	About December 4th
New York	Willard Mudgett	Smith Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
New York	Lothair	Cornes & Co.	Quick despatch
London	Hope	Gütschow & Co.	Quick despatch

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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CAPT. D. SCOTT,
Custom House.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872. tf.

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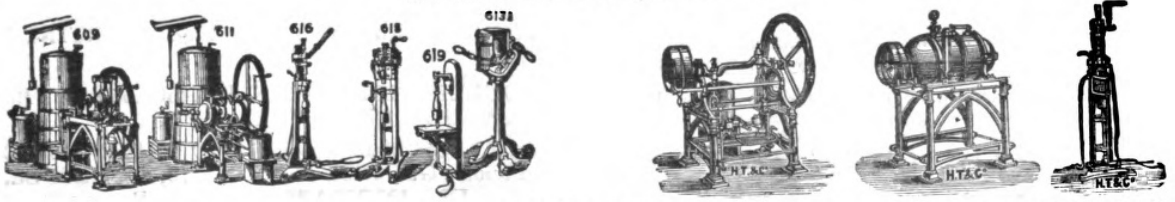
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Price, One Dollar.

Yokohama, September 26, 1877. tf.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 44.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

In the columns devoted to correspondence will be found a letter from Mr. Charles Rickerby, in reply to some remarks which we were reluctantly compelled to make in our last issue, with regard to certain rumours industriously circulated by that gentleman. Mr. Rickerby has thought fit to make a denial of our statement in letters addressed to two of our contemporaries. This we should have allowed to pass unnoticed, but unfortunately Mr. Rickerby's letter in our present issue compels us again to refer to the subject. While we therefore give the letter—the studied impertinence of which sufficiently condemns it—the publicity the writer desires, it must be distinctly understood that we can admit no further correspondence on the subject, having neither time nor inclination to devote our columns to the publishing and contradicting of Mr. Rickerby's wanton and interested mis-statements. The assertions made by us were founded upon unexceptionable authority, and we are not able to withdraw one of them without impeaching the credit of gentlemen, on whose word we place far more reliance than circumstances warrant us in giving to any statements of Mr. Rickerby. We utterly deny that in the few words we found it necessary to say we have been guilty of any "discourtesy" or "coarseness" whatever. We wholly disbelieve that "a number of men of influence and standing" have "complained of the manner in which the *Japan Mail* was conducted." We confess that at the outset of our management we entered upon a mistaken line of policy, but Mr. Rickerby is the last person to twit us with having adopted a course, *which he alone counselled us to follow and encouraged us in the strongest terms to maintain.* We repeat that Mr. Rickerby since his arrival in Yokohama in September last has, in order to serve his own interests, circulated a number of utterly unfounded and unauthorized statements to the effect that this journal was about to pass into his hands, with other representations equally inexact. Without claiming to possess any "patent for publishing weekly papers" the proprietor of the *Mail* claims to have the right of retaining his property, or of disposing of it in such manner or on such terms as shall seem to him good, and Mr. Rickerby would do well to remember that

> "The man that once did sell the lion's skin
> "While the beast lived, was killed with hunting him."

By a paragraph in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* we learn that it is the intention of the Emperor to make a journey to Kiushiu, and visit the various provinces of that island in March next. Such an announcement surely calls for more attention than the native journals have bestowed upon it. Kiushiu has lately been the scene of the most terrible war that has convulsed this country for many years; a war in which thousands of brave men have fallen, and which has cost the Nation the lives of those who, from position and ability, should have been the support and bulwark of the Throne. It is true that the leaders of the rebellion ever claimed that it was not against the person of the Emperor that their blows were directed, but whatever their ends may have been, their attempt only resulted in untold loss to the country, embarrassment to the Government and their own complete destruction. Bitter as has been the strife, and great the provocation to take revenge, it must be admitted that in its treatment of its rebellious and conquered subjects, the Japanese Government has behaved with commendable lenity. Justice has been truly tempered with mercy. Where it could not have been blamed had it adopted the harshest measures, the sword has been slow to fall, and only a few of those who were most prominent among the leaders of the rebellion have suffered the fate which they must have been well aware would be theirs, if they fell into the hands of a justly incensed Government. In its treatment also of the people of Kiushiu, who, it well knows, were at no time too friendly towards it, the Government has behaved with a forbearance and generosity which nations laying claim to far higher civilization would do well to imitate. Such clemency cannot but bear good fruit, and it is by such means alone that the Government can change into staunch friends those who have hitherto been its bitterest enemies. The visit of His Majesty the Mikado cannot but further tend to such good results, for there is no reason that he should doubt the loyalty and devotion of his subjects to himself, and thus his presence among them may accomplish what edicts and penalties would never bring about. There is divinity doth hedge a King, and though much of the mystery and sacredness with which in former times the Emperor was surrounded has departed, there is still a vast amount of reverence felt by the mass of the people for their Heaven descended Sovereign, which may be turned to good account in conciliating the excitable provinces of the South.

A slight shock of earthquake of short duration took place to-day, shortly before one o'clock.

Earthquakes lately have been unpleasantly frequent and more than ordinarily violent, that of Thursday being sufficiently so to cause some slight alarm. In several houses, as in our own, various articles were thrown down off the shelves and brackets, causing housekeepers to lament over the destruc-

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tion of sundry bottles and pet pieces of porcelain. According to the native papers earthquake shocks have been experienced in many parts of the country. The *Osaka Nippô* reports that last month, at Giyoho-gôri in Iwaki, an earthquake occurrred which caused great destruction to property and the loss of many lives. According to the *Echo du Japon*, strange subterranean noises are heard in the neighbourhood of Fujiyama, and the dwellers in that region, fearing the outbreak of some volcanic disturbance, are leaving their homes. The great mountain has been in a state of quiescence for over a hundred and fifty years, and though such an event is of course not impossible, it is at least unlikely that it will again resume its former activity.

There have, however, been longer intervals between the various eruptions of Fuji-yama, than that which has elapsed since the last outbreak. Klaproth in his Annales des Empereurs du Japon gives the following history of the sacred mountain. He states that in the fifth year of the reign of the Emperor Korei Tennô, about 286 B. C., the earth opened or sank down in the province of Omi, and formed the lake called Mitzu-no-umi, now known as Biwa. At the same time the mountain of Fuji was thrown up in the province of Suruga. In the 17th year of the reign of Kuanmu Tennô (A. D. 800) the mountain was in a state of eruption from the 14th of the third month to the 18th of the fourth month. By day a thick cloud of smoke; and by night volumes of flame mounted to the heavens, accompanied by a noise as of thunder. The cinders fell like heavy rain, covering the base of the mountain and adjacent territory with a red coating. Sixty-four years later, in the fifth month, in the reign of Seiwa Tennô, Fuji again burst forth and continued in eruption for a period of ten days, during which time immense masses of rock were cast up, of which several fell into the sea at a distance of thirty *ri* from the mountain. Many people perished by this terrible visitation, and a great number of houses were destroyed. This outbreak commenced in the neighbourhood of Asama-yama, and extended into the province of Kai, now the Yamanashi *ken*. The mountain now appears to have been quiet until the last eruption which took place in 1707, on the 22nd of the 10th month, when showers of ashes fell in the provinces of Idzu, Kai, Sagami and Musadzu. Of late years no signs of activity have been observed, and the mountain is, we believe, generally regarded as extinct.

The Yokohama Racing Association were as much favoured by the weather during their meeting this week as were the Race Club at theirs held a fortnight ago, but the result of the "discord and continued strife" which prevail among our small racing community, was just as apparent with the Association as with the Club, judging from the rather poor attendance within the enclosure, compared to what used to be the case before this wretched quarrel existed. Surely the comparative failure of both meetings should at once bring about the long talked-of and almost universally wished-for amalgamation, and the consequent cessation of this petty division. Is there no one of influence in this community to step forward and say with some show of authority,

"Let me be umpire in this doubtful strife."

The course was not in such good condition for running as many imagined, owing to the way in which it had been cut up, and this may partly account for the indifferent time in many instances made by really good ponies—notably the China ponies, as the Japan ponies as a rule excelled all previous performances. For instance, the three-quarters of a mile on the first day, for the Netherlands Cup, done by *Oyama* in 1 min., 36¼ secs., and his subsequently beating a large field on the same day, with only the interval of one race, when he ran the five furlongs for the Japan Banker's Cup in 1 min., 19¾ secs., stamp him as the finest Japanese pony that has ever appeared on this course. *Dibs* proved by his running that he was perhaps better than ever, and taking him all round, doubtless the best pony here. His performance for the three-quarters of a mile, when he ran for the Russian Cup and beat *Chief Mongolian* in 1 min., 36¾ secs. on a heavy course, was most creditable, and has only once been beaten by *Lintie's* time of 1 min., 36 secs. last Spring, over a flying course. *Dibs* also won the mile and three-quarters without difficulty, and took the Champion Stakes from *Vandal* on the third day, a mile and a quarter, with comparative ease. Yet *Vandal* is a good and improving pony, and carrying 10lbs. extra in the mile race for the Germania Cup on the second day, ran second to *Kickapoo* (who ought to be classed as a horse), when the race was won in the capital time of 2 min., 12½ secs. Mr. Ola was particularly unfortunate with his really excellent pony *Mohstotz*, who looked the very perfection of condition and yet only succeeded in securing the Solace Cup, though he then did the distance, five furlongs, in the fastest time ever accomplished by a Japanese pony, viz 1 min., 19¼ secs. Mr. Fairplay was another unfortunate, as he only contrived to carry off the Consolation with *Mongolian Chief*. His ponies, however, seemed scarcely up to their Spring form, added to which the programme was rather against him, as his two best ponies were excluded from, or penalized in, many of the most favourable races, while his other ponies were quite out-classed. Mr. Sinbad was also particularly unlucky in winning but one race. He has a capital little pony *The Dwarf*, but we cannot help thinking that he was injudiciously run. The declaration rule, however, gives an owner no option of taking any advantage which may occur of a good but unlooked for chance of a win, but resolutely compels hopeless competition against a superior pony. We were pleased to see that three out of the four ponies from the Imperial Stables were successful. *Sekimoto* won the Japan Silk Cup, half a mile, on the first day, *Sanbungi* the Maiden Plate, half a mile, on the second day, while *Sannohé* carried off the Silk Cup, three-quarters of a mile, just after running a very good second to *Kickapoo* for a mile. There was a marked improvement this meeting in the riding of the Japanese jockeys. Handicappers have arduous, duties and a thankless task to perform, and the time allowed them to make up the weights is so short, that it is little wonder that the result of their labours seldom gives satisfaction. On this occasion owners had some real grievance. There was little doubt but that the result of the Community Cup lay between *Oyama* and *Vandal*, as turned out to be the case. In the Cosmopolitan Cup for a mile and a half (and therefore beyond his distance) *Vandal*, carrying 11st. 6lbs., beat *The Dwarf* carrying 10st. 4lbs., and yet in the handicap race *Vandal's* was weight reduced by 2lbs., while that of *The Dwarf* was increased by 8lbs.; and *Telephone*, a pony who was never placed at either this or the Spring meeting, was made to carry 4 lbs. more than his weight for inches.

The Yokohama Racing Association had intended to hold their bettos' races this afternoon at 3 o'clock, but the state of the weather necessitated a postponement until Tuesday next, the 27th instant, at the same hour.

A sum of $50 having been presented, a three quarter mile race for all ponies has been arranged, the riders to be Japanese and Chinese horse boys who have been recommended for good conduct. Fourteen ponies have been entered for this event. The first pony will receive 70 per cent. of the prize and the second and third respectively 20 and 10 per cent. Besides this event other races of interest will take place.

According to the *Osaka Nippo*, the four cholera hospitals erected in that city at the outbreak of the disease were destined to be burnt as soon as the epidemic had died out, but it has since been decided by the authorities to allow them to remain after thoroughly cleansing and disinfecting them, so as to have them ready for occupation in the event of there being another outbreak of the disease next year.

The same paper states that the Governor of Ibaraki *ken* has issued a notification to the people under his jurisdiction, to the effect that newspapers are necessary for making known the actions and designs of the Administration, and for acquainting the people with what is transpiring at home and in the world at large. It is also through the agency of the press that the various notifications and regulations issued by the

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Government are brought to the notice of the people, and when they are made thoroughly to understand the wishes of their rulers, doubtless the number of offenders against the laws will decrease. For this reason it is desirable that support should be given to the Ibaraki *Shinpô* published in that *ken*. In it will appear all the notifications and regulations issued by the *Kenchô* and any memorial that may be presented to it, with the replies thereto. It is therefore suggested that all events of interest should be communicated to the paper, so that the *Kencho* and the mind of the people may be brought to understand each other. It is also recommended that the officials in the various districts of the *ken* should subscribe to this paper, and likewise endeavour to induce all wealthy farmers and merchants to do the same, so that it may be widely circulated. Moreover it would be well that in villages a reading room should be established, where newspapers can be seen by any one who may desire to read them. The *Kencho* likewise proposes, in order to save postal expenses, to forward to each *ku*, any number of papers that may be subscribed for. The issue of such a notification shows a liberal spirit, and a praiseworthy wish to take the best steps toward gradually amending that lamentable ignorance of the affairs of their own or any other country, which must be remarked by the traveller in Japan in any district not in the immediate neighbourhood of the great centres. Unless some means of this nature can be adopted to rouse the people into taking some interest in what is going on around them, the general condition of the country districts of Japan will remain unchanged from what has existed for hundreds of years.

We see by the last papers that a treaty has been arranged between the United States Minister in London and Earl Derby respecting trade marks and trade labels. It would be a good thing for the health of its subjects who are given to the consumption of supposed foreign liquors and such like luxuries, if the Japanese Government would enter into some similar arrangement whereby the wholesale forgery of labels could be put a stop to. The wretched and poisonous compounds sold at many of the Japanese stores, and largely purchased by their native customers, must, we are convinced, lead to many cases of illness, and it is time that steps were taken to check a serious and growing evil.

The difficulties which surround the transport of the unhappy Obelisk seem to be never ending. First the *caisson* containing the needle manages while being launched to strike a rock and sustain serious damage, and there are grave fears expressed that the monolith has been broken by the shock. Then the whole apparatus gets adrift in a storm involving, sad to know, the drowning of six seamen. After a long search the *caisson* or ship, or whatever it may be called, is found off the coast of Spain, and according to the last accounts the joy of the London public at its recovery is once more changed to lamentation on learning that the *Cleopatra* will remain at Ferrot all the winter, pending the determination of salvage, the owners of the steamer which recovered the *caisson* having refused the terms offered by the contractors. Mr. Erasmus Wilson, who so generously bears the expense of the transportation of the Needle to London, may be tempted to complain with Authony that this "charm of Egypt,"

"Hath at fast and loose
Beguiled me to the very heart of loss.

The man who can hit upon the means whereby all fluctuation in the value of silver shall be done away with, certainly deserves to share the honours that shall surely be paid to him who shall discover perpetual motion or a cure for gout. Mr. Hubbell of Pennsylvania is the man who has at last solved the difficulty, and according to the *Alta* he proposes to settle the much vexed currency question once and for all in the following ingenious manner.

The fact that the two metals used for coinage cannot be got to maintain a steady relation to each other has suggested to the inquiring mind of Mr. Hubbell, of Pennsylvania, a novel method of getting around the difficulty. He proposes to fuse gold, silver and copper into a mass, and out of the amalgam make a new coin, to be called "goloid." His idea is to substitute the attraction of cohesion for the law of supply and demand.

The variations between the metals are caused by production and legislation. At one time gold is being found largely in excess of silver. The consequence is that silver goes up. At another silver is being produced out of proportion, and gold rises. In the case of the fall of silver this time, unfriendly legislation became a factor. There was also unfriendly legislation in Holland against gold in 1852. All these inconveniences the Pennsylvania scientist proposes to get rid of by welding the metals together. How can silver, he has reasoned to himself, recede or gold advance, while they are held together in solid masses?

Evidently it had not occurred to him that it would be just as easy to reduce his amalgam to its component elements, as to have fused it in the first instance. The application of heat to a crucible would be all that was necessary to bring out the law of supply and demand again in full force. But Mr. Hubbell may not, for all this, be so shortsighted as he appears to be. If Congress could be induced to adopt his suggestion he would, by virtue of his patent, be entitled to a royalty upon every "goloid" coin which had been struck. The Government could not use his invention without paying him therefor. In this way by placing the principle of the inviolability of contracts before the power conferred on Congress to coin money, he would become the arch coiner for the United States. The subsequent proceedings of the melting-pot would not have the least interest for him. All that concerned him would be the collection of his royalty as the coins were turned out.

Occasionally, some neat things in the way of currency are done at the East. There is a little nickel mine, for instance, in New Jersey, which has acquired such influence over the Government, that nickel five-cent pieces, intrinsically worth 1½ cents, are issued in large numbers from the Philadelphia Mint. The rise in this case is only 233⅓ per cent., or thereabouts. Why, therefore, should not Mr. Hubbell have hope, though his scheme may be not only flimsy, but wholly unscientific?

The *Akebono Shimbun* states that on the 23rd instant, H. E. the Russian Minister was entertained by H. E. Iwakura, *Udaijin*, at his residence, the Prime Minister and many of the *Sangi* being also present.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 19*th*.

As Captain Parsell of the *Oceanic* has bidden farewell to this station, before leaving yesterday he entertained many of his friends at a tiffin on board the steamer, which was numerously attended. Admiral Pousino, lately commanding the Russian squadron in these waters, a passenger by the *Oceanic*, was present, and the band of the Russian flag-ship *Boyan* was in attendance. As the *Oceanic* steamed out from the shipping at half-past three in the afternoon, the men on board the *Boyan* manned yards, all the men-of-war dipped their flags as she passed, and the band of the *Tennessee* played the Russian national anthem.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that those who receive decoration of the 1st class are entitled to an annual pension of 750 *yen* for life and the 2nd class to one of 500 *yen*. These will only be granted to military and naval officers, and not to civilians.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

It is said that the columns of the new Imperial Palace, which is to be constructed within the castle at Tôkiô, will be about 40 feet high, and made of granite brought from the island of Ogohori, off the coast of Chôshiu. This is the place whence Hideyoshi procured granite to build his castle at Osaka.

As the shooting season has arrived, the professional hunters have applied to the *Kencho* for licenses, but for some reason or other these have been withheld.

The Chinese Minister to Japan will shortly arrive, and his suite will consist of over seventy persons.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

At 4 p.m. on the 19th instant the officers of the Army holding the rank of Colonel and Major, and officers of a relative rank in the Navy, will be entertained by H. M. the Mikado at the Imperial palace.

Tuesday, 20*th*.

The courtesy with which foreign sportsmen are treated by those policemen who desire to examine their licenses is, as a rule, most marked, though occasionally some little vexation is caused by what may be termed excess of zeal. For instance, two foreigners, travelling in *jinrikishas*, were making their way through Tôkiô to a tea house in the suburbs where they intended to stay for the night, so as to commence shooting early next morning. It was late at night—about a quarter to twelve—and as their guns were not exposed, that they were on a shooting expedition could only be inferred from the fact

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of their being accompanied by a couple of dogs. And yet under these circumstances were they stopped in a street in Tôkiô by a policeman, who demanded to see their licenses. This is carrying duty a little too far.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* of yesterday announced that Hirayama Jinta, the pyrotechnist who so distinguished himself here on the Mikado's birthday, has received an order from the Commissioner of the Uyéno Exhibition to prepare fireworks for a grand display at the closing ceremony on the 30th instant. Among other novelties will be represented the final defeat of the rebels at Kagoshima, which will end with the elevation of the Imperial flag as the Satsuma crest is cast down. The display will be of both day and night fireworks, commencing at noon and lasting until eight o'clock in the evening

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The Osaka *Fu* is four *ri* in circumference; covers a distance of one *ri* and three *chô* from East to West, thirty-three *chô* from North to South, and is divided into thirty-five *shôku* and 529 wards. It contains 98,029 houses and a population of 281,119.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The *Nisshin Kan*, now at Yokohama, is to proceed to Kagoshima to take the place of the *Teibo Kan* at present on duty there.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Army Department having made a collection of various weapons used by the Japanese from the most ancient times, has now decided to exhibit them publicly at Shôkonsha, Tôkiô.

During the war in Kiushiu the Imperialists used about 200 *ri* of telegraphic wire, which had been imported from Germany some time ago for field purposes.

Wednesday, 21*st.*

A private telegram dated November 19th, states that Kars was taken by assault by the Russians on the 18th instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

It may be remembered that the Government ordered that the houses in the district destroyed by the great fire at Tôkiô last year, should be rebuilt either in brick or plaster, the end of May being first fixed as the period at which this should be done, but the time was further extended to October. At the request of the landowners the time for this change has been again postponed until the month of April next year.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The rumour is current that Shimadzu Saburô arrived in Tôkiô on the 18th instant.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

On the 19th instant the higher officers of the Army and Navy were received by His Majesty the Mikado at the Imperial Palace, and afterwards entertained at dinner.

On the 30th instant a display of fireworks will take place at Akasaka, Tôkiô, in front of the Imperial Palace, when many set pieces will be shown. On the same day there will be another grand display at Shinobadzu-no-ike, Uyéno.

Thursday, 22*nd.*

A private telegram yesterday announced the loss of the *Queensbury* and *Ribstone*, both of which vessels had been despatched from New York to this port with cargoes of kerosine oil.

The *Akébono Shimbun* stated the other day that a *samurai* of Awa named Fukuda Toyojiro, had memoliarized the War Department to the effect that the strength of the standing army should be raised to 120,000 of all branches, and that a special tax should be levied on the country to cover the extra cost involved.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

It is rumoured that some great change is about to take place in the army system of Japan.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The *Kasuga Kan* returned from Korea on the 19th instant, where she has been on duty for a considerable time.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

His Majesty the Mikado will make a journey to Kiushiu, and visit the various provinces of that Island about March next year.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

On the 20th instant His Excellency the Minister of the Interior and many other high officials presided over the distribution of medals, etc., at theUyéno Exhibition. There were altogether 4,356 exhibitors who received medals or certificates of merit, 6 of whom obtained medals of the 1st class, 336 of the 2nd class, 918 of the 3rd class, and 2,465 certificates of merit.

Friday, 23*rd.*

To-day being the *Shin-shô-sai*, or Harvest Festival, will be observed as a holiday throughout Japan. All the Government offices in Tôkiô will be closed to-day, as will be also the *Kencho*, *Saibansho* and Custom House here, and there will be no issue of native papers.

At a quarter to four yesterday afternoon there was a very severe shock of earthquake which made beams creak and windows shake in a somewhat alarming manner. The visitations of these unpleasant phenomena have been unusually frequent during the past month.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* states that ex-*Sangi* Soyejima Taneomi will shortly return to China.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* hears that there are three political parties in Korea. One known as the *Shinriu-tô* adheres to old customs; another called the *Kaiku-tô* declares for civilization, while the third, the *Chiuka-tô*, is the moderate party. The first named bear a hatred to foreigners and demand that all intercourse with them should cease. The moderate party are in favour of foreign trade being confined to China and Japan, and while ready to acknowledge the Japanese as friends consider that ancient customs should not be interfered with. The advanced party call for reform in the administration, and that the country should be thrown open to general foreign trade at certain ports. But the members of this party dare not as yet openly express their views, and have to be content with discussing matters among themselves.

The same paper says that a society called *Rokuzen-kai* has been formed in Tôkiô for charitable purposes, among the members of which are H. E. Iwakura, Professor Nakamura, Messrs. Tsuda, Kishida, and Shimaji. A meeting of the members was held at the residence of H. E. Iwakura on the 17th instant, to consult about the institution of a Blind Asylum.

On the 21st instant the infant Prince Také-no-Miya was removed to the palace of Také at Akasaka.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Generals Yamagata and Saigo have been appointed *Gijôkuan* of the *Genro-In*, and Admiral Kawamura has also received the same appointment.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

On the 21st instant H. E. Okubo gave a dinner at his residence to Their Excellencies Sanjô, Iwakura, several other high officials, and the Generals who fought in the recent war.

Saturday, 24*th.*

The *City of Tokio* made a capital run over from San Francisco, viz., 5,220 miles in 18 days 18 hours, the *Belgic* on her last trip having been 20 days 4½ hours doing 5,134 miles.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Sunda*, with English mails on board to the 12th October, left Hongkong on the 22nd instant at 1 p.m.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* says that all the troops are now to be withdrawn from Kagoshima as the police stationed there will be quite able keep order.

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THE REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

FROM the tone of the Japanese Press it might be imagined that a strong desire exists in this country that the existing tariff should be revised, with the view of extensive changes being introduced into it. We doubt whether among the commercial classes much enthusiasm is felt on the subject, and we are sure that by the masses of the people no interest whatever is taken in the question. But the Government, probably for excellent reasons better known to themselves than to us, view the present state of things with extreme dislike, and insist upon their right to levy what duties they please upon foreign imports. Whether their object be simply to increase their revenue, or whether they desire by protective imposts to create or foster manufacturing industries in Japan, we are not concerned to inquire. The question we propose to examine is whether they have a right to alter the tariff, and if so, what is the extent of that right. Now the treaties provide for a revision at a certain epoch long since past, but they do not seem to contemplate a rescission of any of their clauses by one of the parties without the consent of the other. Hence, it appears to us, that the demand of the Government is not one that can be insisted upon as a legal right, but at the same time we are of opinion that it is one which by the general law of nations, apart from the modifications of that law created by existing treaties, they are, inasmuch as they are a Sovereign Power, entitled to make. It would be as unwise as unjust for the Treaty Powers to insist upon the literal execution of vague and ill-drawn treaties, made at a time when the political condition of this country was altogether different from what it actually is. No such treaties as those which at present bind the Japanese people would be proposed to them in these days, or would ever have been proposed to even one of the South American Republics. It were, perhaps, early to concede jurisdiction over foreigners to the authorities of this country, but in every other respect we think Japan ought to be treated in precisely the same way in which any civilised power of Europe or America would be treated. The circumstances under which a right has been acquired have much to do with the morality of its exercise, and it would be ungracious, ungenerous and unjust to refuse what the Japanese demand, upon the mere ground that under existing treaties they have no legal claim to regulate their tariff except in concert with the Treaty Powers. If it should be argued that the moment the right to regulate their tariff should be granted, the Government would impose excessive duties without paying any great regard to the remonstrances of our representatives, it might be retorted that they could not be blamed for adopting a course identical with that which every civilised nation on the face of the earth, with the sole and noble exception of Great Britain, follows. We are not the keepers of the Japanese public conscience; we may offer the Government our counsel, address to them our remonstrances, and point out what we may conceive to be acts of folly or injustice on their part, but we have no right to dictate to them what their policy shall be, and the assumption direct or indirect of such a right must tend rather to confirm them in any wrong line of action they may adopt, than to dissuade them from its continuance. We are not aware that the foreign representatives have refused to concede the right in question, and we feel sure that nothing like an absolute refusal of it has ever been contemplated. But if the natural privileges of the Japanese are curtailed under the treaties, so likewise are those of foreigners, and it may be that our representatives do not feel themselves justified in making a concession on their part without an adequate concession in return. This is far from being a refusal, and of such a treatment of the question we do not think the Japanese Government can reasonably complain. Two centuries of injustice towards the whole world will be cheaply expiated by a few years of foreign tutelage. The Government, too, must remember that, however undoubted their legal right to regulate the Tariff may be, the courtesy and comity of nations oblige them to listen with respect to the counsels of the foreign representatives, and to take into just consideration the remonstrances that may be addressed them on the part of those who may conceive themselves injured by any proposed change of policy.

We do not doubt for a moment that the members of Government are fully alive to the duties of their high station, and we are confident that due weight will be given to any proper and serious criticism of their policy. As far as Englishmen are concerned, it is of course unfortunate that all the Treaty Powers with the exception of England are more or less committed to a protective policy, and therefore that the arguments in favour of free trade, that may be addressed to the Japanese Government, are likely to lose much of their force, if not by the opposition, at least by the example of every civilised country but our own. The ituation, however, is one that cannot be helped, and must be made the best of. It is some comfort to observe that the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the semi-official organ, does not put forward any pronounced views in favour of a protective tariff.

As we stated at the outset, we have no means of knowing whether the proposed changes in the tariff are designed to increase the revenue or serve a protective policy. Increased duties are certain to limit the imports, and while it is doubtful whether they would yield as good a return as the Customs at present show, they unquestionably could not cause any augmentation of the revenue. The expediency of high duties as protective of native industry is too large a question for us to enter upon here. But we may note *en passant*, the strange pertinacity with which people cling to the long since exploded Mercantile Theory. The extract from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* which we publish in another portion of our columns, shows how firmly the writer believes that the wealth of a country consists merely of the coin it possesses, and that the most desirable state of things is that where the exports exceed in value the imports, so that a balance of coin is constantly flowing into the country. The absurdity of the position is patent enough. In the first place, as a balance of coin could not accrue to every country, the theory requires that some nations should remain poor (according to its standard) in order that others should become wealthy. In the next place, as in the long run every country pays with its exports for its imports, it supposes that the greater the price paid for the latter, the greater the advantage to the country paying it,

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—much as if a man were to consider himself more fortunate in having to pay ten dollars for a coat than five. According to the theory in question, India, where the exports are in excess of the imports by nearly fourteen millions, ought to enjoy a high degree of prosperity, while England, where the exports are far inferior in value to the imports, ought to be at the bottom of the economical scale. The simple fact is that money is a mere commodity facilitating exchange, much in the same way that ships, railway, rolling stock, carts and horses facilitate transportation. Japan would be no richer by the possession and retention of rolling stock for ten thousand miles of railway as long as she has need only of what may suffice for the service of less than a hundred miles. Any overplus of coin beyond what is necessary to carry on the ordinary operations of commerce is merely unused capital, of no value until exchanged for something consumable, or at least of no value except as being capable of being so exchanged. As a commodity then, having a distinct and peculiar utility, just as rolling stock has a peculiar function, so to speak, to discharge in the economy of a country, it can always be obtained upon the same terms and by the same means that other useful commodities can be obtained, and for a country to aim at devoting all its resources towards the accumulation of any one commodity, money or other, is as unwise as if a man were to spend his whole revenue in the purchase of coats or hats, or any other article, which by an awkward barter, he would find himself compelled to exchange, with more or less disadvantage to himself, for bread, meat and the necessaries of life.

THE JUMBLES OF JAPANESE JOURNALISM.

SOME instruction—the reverse of that intended by the writers—but much more amusement, may be derived from a perusal of the outpourings of the Japanese mind we from time to time observe recorded in the columns of the Tôkiô papers, on the relations between this country and Western Powers—especially England, who has the ill luck to be exceptionally distinguished among her neighbours, by the malevolence and ignorance displayed in respect of her past and supposed future policy, by the enlightened and intelligent press of the Eastern Capital. The extracts from the *Hochi Shimbun* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* contained in another portion of this paper, and particularly the letter of Mr. KATO MASANOSUKE, show in a striking manner the serious childishness and learned ignorance of the new generation, who wield the brush with the fury, but not with the dexterity, with which their fathers brandished the sword. We are sometimes tempted to think that such productions, as we give instances of in our columns to-day, derive inspiration from western wire-pullers; discontented gentlemen whose genius has not been understood in their own country, and who are avenging an unmerited neglect by teaching the editors of Japanese newspapers the best means of cultivating cordial relations with the nations, whose boots and hats their countrymen have appropriated with the easy conceit that they have, at the same time, made themselves masters of the arts, sciences, learning, philosophy and morality of the West. But, on further consideration, we are convinced that we should be doing an injustice to our clever contemporaries in not attributing to their own unaided fertility of conception the appalling discovery they have made of the treachery, brutality and selfishness of Englishmen, whose commercial policy renders them more 'terrible than tigers or wolves, more hateful than sharks,' and causes the sleeves of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*'s correspondent to drip with patriotic tears, and his vitals to escape the dangers of cholera only to be twisted with the *tormina* of a patriotic *miserere*. Of course, the silly teachings of a part of the native press meet with no acceptance among the mass of the people, and least of all among those whose avocations bring them into commercial intercourse with foreigners. But they do possess a certain influence with the over-numerous class of small officials who are the chief supporters of Japanese journalism, and whose political importance is more likely to increase than to diminish. The members of the Government and the higher officials of the various Departments of the Administration are—it were an impertinence did not the purpose we have in view make it a necessity to state the fact—far from sharing the ignorant conceit and envious malevolence of the Xenophobist party, but the political circumstances of the day are such as to give an importance to the latter out of all proportion to their deserts. Unless the pernicious tendency of their principles be counteracted by an exposure of their falsity, a real and permanent harm might be caused by the enunciation of them. The Xenophobist theory appears to be, that foreigners from the first have cherished, and still cherish, the dark thought of effecting the ruin, if not of Japan, at least of the Japanese. Englishmen, of course, are foremost in this plot against the continued existence of the people who dwell in the fair land of the Rising Sun, which is to set for ever in the ocean of Western selfishness. Crafty as they are merciless, they are to accomplish their object under the guise of the supposed kindly intercourse of commerce, and to complete the destruction of their simple victims by the singular process of clothing their nakedness at about half the cost at which that admittedly desirable end could be attained without their aid. They (we refer to the wicked English) have already met with considerable success in carrying out their nefarious policy among the unfortunate Hindoos, whom they have forced to abandon their native manufactures, and busy themselves solely with the production of raw material to satisfy the manufacturing maw of a distant island. The surest mode of ruining a people is, it seems, to furnish them with cheaper clothing and hardware than they can themselves produce, and the offer of certain necessaries of life at a low price is the certain harbinger of the direst poverty. In a word, the best means of preventing a country from becoming rich and prosperous is to enable it to save money, by spending less in the purchase of foreign manufactures than in the purchase of home made products. This is the admirable theory of that singular sect which, actuated by envy, by ignorance, by selfishness or by counterfeit patriotism, aims at increasing and perpetuating the divisions and discords of nations by the spread of the principles of Protectionism. With this doctrine, however, we are not for the moment concerned, though we cannot refer to it without a smile at the simplicity of its disciples, and a regret at the perverseness or thickheadedness of its teachers. Let us now glance for a moment at the past and pre-

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sent condition of India, and as far as Englishmen with minds poisoned by the doctrines of free trade, and hearts corrupted by selfishness, missionaries of a latter-day gospel preached with a bale of cottons in one hand and the latest invented lethal weapon in the other, are capable of passing a fair judgment upon their own doings, enquire whether our presence has been a curse or a blessing to the land where glows

....."*torrens sitientes Sirius Indos.*"

No people can look back with unmixed satisfaction upon their past history, and English writers have been ready rather than slow in admitting that the record of our early relations with India is stained with many a crime and disfigured by many an error. We are, indeed, hardly as mindful as we ought to be to *laver notre linge en famille*. There is, too, something unbending in our nature, some want of sympathy with the races whom we assume the care of, that causes us to be least welcomed often where we are most beneficent, and the populations whom we treat with a perfect justice, not seldom regret—though the regret, perhaps, is more sentimental than real—the oppression of more congenial tyrants.

But that England for the last forty or fifty years has, in the main with honesty, if not always with wisdom, tried to do her duty to India is admitted by nearly every Continental publicist of eminence, and at the present day our rule is unpopular, not with the millions of toiling peasants, but simply with the hundreds of semi-Anglicised Baboos who, puffed up with ignorant conceit, and scribbling themselves into an unhealthy prominence in the columns of native journals, take advantage of the license of speech accorded them under a mild government, to rail with the bitter wrath, which those who have received so often feel against those who have conferred benefits that cannot be denied, at the rulers whose policy has rendered their existence possible.

In 1834-5 the whole foreign trade of India amounted only to the sum of fourteen millions sterling. Forty years later, in 1874-5, it was over one hundred million sterling, in other words, in the space of four decades it had septupled itself. In 1874-5 the imports amounted to £44,363,133 and the exports to £57,984,538, more than a sixth of the whole foreign trade of the United Kingdom. These figures afford the most absolute proof of the general good government of India, and strikingly exemplify the enormous progress made in that country in the space of forty years, in the face of every obstacle that differences of race, religion and language could create. During the same period, England has lent to India at very moderate interest, more than a hundred millons sterling, has built for her seven thousand miles of railway, has covered the country with good roads, undertaken and carried out irrigation works on a gigantic scale, and given her a civil and criminal code inferior to none in existence, whilst she has established a system of education which permits of the poorest ryot procuring a fair amount of instruction for his children at a trifling expense. With a firm hand the horrid rites of various sanguinary superstitions have been put down, and the evils of the caste system have been mitigated as far as possible. The tyranny of the great landowners is almost abolished, the oppressive extortions of native rule are mere remembrances of the past, rarely has the ryot to dread the raid of the freebooter, and he has but to fear his own improvidence and the occasional cruelty of Nature.

Nor can the Government of India be justly held responsible for the disastrous famines that from time to time visit the country. Dependent as the population is on a staple of food peculiarly liable to fail in a climate where droughts are far from infrequent, and not easy to preserve for any length of time, it is difficult to see how the recurrence of famines can be avoided until irrigation works on a sufficiently extended scale to obviate the dangers of a drought shall have been completed—a task requiring the labour of many years and the expenditure of vast sums of money ere its accomplishment can become possible. The history of the recent and of the present famine show what strenuous endeavours are made both in England and India to mitigate the evil. Great as the evil, too, undoubtedly is, it should be remembered that it is an occasional one only, and that, as GENERAL STRACHEY has well pointed out, in India in ordinary times there are no poor chargeable to the state, and the cost of the most disastrous famine is not more than the amount of the poor rate levied in the United Kingdom every year.

With these facts before us, it cannot be said that the Government of India, despotic though it be, is not fruitful of advantage to the people of India. The independence of Hindostan is an expression without meaning. There are, we believe, over sixty different races occupying the country between the Himalayas and Cape Comorin, speaking as many different languages and following almost as many different religions and political systems. The cry of the Baboo party is not for the independence of India, but for the supremacy of Bengal under their own administration, and to listen to it would be the signal of an anarchy in which the idle and the turbulent might find some advantage, but under which the ryot would experience only the necessity of learning the hard lesson familiar to his forefathers, but new to him, of patience under oppression. We have not space to advert to the other enormities laid to our account by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* correspondent, and we must, for the present, content ourselves with assuring him of what we feel confident it is not necessary that we should assure the Government of this country, namely, that neither England nor any other Foreign Power has the slightest desire to ruin or swallow up Japan. To ruin Japan would be a suicidal policy, especially on the part of England, and the supposition of such an intention is a gross absurdity. The idea of the country being swallowed up, particularly by England, is an equally unfounded apprehension. We came here to buy silk and tea, copper and wax, fans and lacquerware as cheaply as we can, and to get as good a price as possible for our cottons, our hardware and our other imports. We believe that the freer the intercourse between Japan and Europe, the greater the advantage resulting both to the former and the latter. We offer our goods with as little force to the Japanese as they offer theirs to us, and the less commercial relations are trammelled the more profitable will they become to both parties. The only monopoly aimed at by England is the natural one of the best and cheapest producer, and while we seek by every fair means to extend our markets, we are careful not to hinder any other nation from developing its own trade in the same way. We are twitted

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with selfishness, and so far as commerce is necessarily selfish under existing conditions, we are selfish. Our central position, our wealth and our command of manufacturing facilities, give us a certain eminence in what is known as the great commerce, which we cannot be said to occupy with injustice to others. All that we have to teach, the Japanese as well as every other nation are free to learn, and we have never shown the smallest symptom of a desire to trammel this country in the development of its resources. We dare to assert that in our policy a generous sentiment will be found, for it is by no means wholly dictated by mercantile considerations, though doubtless it is mainly based upon what we believe to be advantageous to ourselves; and we do believe it to be advantageous no less to other countries than to ourselves, that the freedom of commercial intercourse throughout the whole world should be developed to the utmost extent, as the only mode of ensuring to each people the most perfect accomplishment of the part their position and resources best qualify them to enact in the grand drama of human progress.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Nichi Nichi Shimbun," 17th November, 1877.

[We are not responsible for the merits or correctness of the views expressed.]

If we turn over the pages of history and consider the vicissitudes of states in ancient and modern times, we see that, irrespective of antiquity, size or any other circumstance, all countries have acquired their fame by war and have lost it in the same way, and the greater portion of history is therefore taken up with accounts of strife and confusion. Let us enumerate some of the most manifest cases. Of late we have had the opium war in China, our own expedition to Formosa, and the war between Russia and Turkey which is going on at this moment. Of smaller affairs there have been immense numbers, and we have no time to record all the reports of a sanginary nature that have reached our ears. The lives of men of every nationality have been sacrificed to the storms of bullets and become dry bones to no purpose, the mountains wail, the shores regret, the very birds and beasts pour out lamentations. And what is the cause of this cruel spectacle, but the vulgar ambition of one or two men to acquire an empty name, and to exalt their reputation throughout the world, or the desire of greedy classes to grasp the monopoly of commerce and secure to themselves huge gains.

Though the objects contemplated in these two cases are different, both involve appealing to arms and the destruction of the tranquillity of society, and consequently merit our detestation. Nevertheless, as their objects are different, so are the evil results which they bring about unlike in magnitude and gravity. We will endeavour to examine which of the two causes the greatest amount of evil, and to show which is the most hateful and detestable.

To begin with Alexander, who at the head of a huge army tyrannized over Europe and Asia; Louis XIV who in the beginning of the 14th century invaded the provinces of Italy; and Napoleon, who devastated with an army of several myriads the Italian confederation and other countries. These had for their objects merely the acquisition of fame, the extension of their territories, and the manifestation of their military prowess to the eyes of their neighbours. In such cases, although as long as the war lasted houses were burnt, men were struck by stray bullets, families were scattered and driven to wander in the mountains and wilds, or lost their ordinary means of subsistence and were reduced to poverty, there were no enduring evils. For if the people were energetic, and industriously resumed their callings, they were at once able to repair the mischief, so that not only did they not sink down into a condition of permanent misery, but on the contrary sometimes got rid of the infinite oppression and cruelty of such a wicked ruler as Tao Wang of Yen, and so escaped out of the depths of misfortune.

On the other hand the ills caused by those who invade a country with the object of monopolizing its commerce and of gathering fruits therefrom, are much greater than those already mentioned. For example, before India was invaded by England, all branches of production were in existence, and in Bengal in particular the manufacture of cotton cloth and chintz was so flourishing, that the production was carried on in every household, and every woman worked at the loom. It is true that from time to time they were invaded by foreigners and plundered of their possessions, but still they always maintained a decent degree of prosperity. But after their defeat at Plassy, the authority of the East-India Company was established on the continent of India, and the Company gradually extended the limits of its dominions until it has become the owner of half a million of square miles of territory with a population of nearly 150,000,000. The object of England being simply to obtain the monopoly of trade, she used every means in her power to ruin the native manufactures, and permitted only the production of cotton, minerals and other raw materials, which she transported to her own territory, and after having converted it into a hundred kinds of manufactured goods, re-exported these to India, and sold them there at an extraordinary high price, so that the Indians were obliged to pay two or three dollars for the cloths made out of the raw cotton which they had sold for twenty or thirty cents. The result of this was that England in the course of time amassed enormous wealth, and reached the acmé of prosperity, while India gradually fell into such poverty as is positively painful to contemplate.

The Chinese opium difficulties likewise originated in this idea of a commercial monopoly. China was defeated at one blow by England and not only robbed of a huge indemnity, but at the present moment the importations of opium into China annually reach the amount of 20,000,000 Mexican dollars, while no one has any idea of the number of Chinese who have lost their lives by the use of this drug.

These facts enable us to see that when the love of empty fame prompts a declaration of war against a foreign country, followed by plunder and gradual deprivation of territory, the miseries of the people are but temporary, and though the cruelty and oppression of the invader may force the people to cry aloud to compassionate Heaven, the desire of swallowing up foreign nations with the idea of gaining a commercial monopoly is more terrible than tigers or wolves, more hateful than the shark. If the country meets this misfortune, no matter whether like the Irish or the East Indians, the people rise early in the morning and labour at their callings until late in the night, there is nothing to prevent their being unable to gain sufficient to provide the cost of their daily necessaries such as food and clothing, while the wife complains of hunger, children cry out with the cold, and the labourer has not a moment's ease. Why should such a dire misfortune have befallen the Irish and East Indians, who like others are lords of the creation in virtue of their humanity. When we think of these things tears moisten our cuffs and our very vitals are chilled with horror! Alas! how fearful the idea!

The truth of it is this: England has long been secretly cherishing this idea of a commercial monopoly, and is only waiting until her intercourse with Japan shall afford the desired opportunity, of which she will then avail herself, to pull off the mask, display the purposes which she has vowed to attain, and reduce our country to the condition of Ireland and East India. But if we know that her attitude towards us is animated by this idea of commercial monopoly, it is useful that we find out a way of counteracting her designs. Anyone who should refuse to examine this question would be liable to the charge of indifference to the national welfare. This is an estimate of the comparative gravity and magnitude of the evils caused by those who scheme to swallow up other countries in pursuit of an empty name, and by those who desire to make conquests abroad by obtaining a commercial monopoly.

(Signed) KATÔ MASANOSKE,
Resident at Tôkiô.

JAPAN AND THE TREATY POWERS.

("Hôchi Shimbun," 20th November.)

There are two articles in the existing treaties with foreign powers which curtail the free exercise of the rights of Japan as an independent nation in her intercourse with foreign powers. One is the clause which prevents us from exercising any jurisdiction over foreigners residing in our country, and the other is that which debars us from levying duties upon the exports and imports of the country according as we may see fit. While these clauses remain in force Japan cannot be said to enjoy the full rights which belong to her.

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Now if it be impossible that both these obstructions to our just privileges can be removed at once, looking at the honour and interest of Japan, which should first be done away with?

The right of exercising jurisdiction over foreigners resident among us is a matter which is in the hands of the Ministers of the various foreign countries. This is a greatly to be regretted, for it shows a contempt for the rights of eastern nations. At the same time, whenever law cases arise in which foreigners and Japanare involved, the cases are tried at the Consulate of the defendant if he be a foreigner, or at his own *Saibansho* if he be a Japanese. It must not therefore be rashly said that the Japanese are unfairly oppressed. Moreover, the number of legal disputes between Japanese and foreigners is not large. Much then as we dislike the extra-territorial clause, it does not compare in importance with the question of the levying duties on exports and imports.

The proper development of the arts, manufactures, productions and national resources of our country depends much on the way in which the levying of duties is managed. If the government wishes to make the industries of Japan in any way compare with those of foreign countries, it must give them some assistance. Supposing that we did not possess the right to increase or decrease duties, what plan could be adopted to make our industries prosper? Surely there is no other way. The duties form, moreover, a portion of the revenue, and thus we consider that on our possessing or not possessing the power of exercising full control over the tariff question, depends the future condition of our manufactures. The possession of this right is then of far more importance than the right of exercising extra-territorial jurisdiction. The public generally only express displeasure at our not possessing the latter privilege, but to us the tariff question seems of paramount importance,

At the present time foreigners are not in enjoyment of privileges which they should possess, to wit the right of residence among the Japanese, of travelling in the interior, dealing in pension or Government bonds, and of purchasing land. In some foreign countries there are similar restrictions, but in most cases free action is permitted. It is out of the question that we should refuse to grant privileges to foreigners and at the same time expect them to yield to our demands. If we were to demand the cancelling of both the clauses that we have referred to, on these grounds it would be refused. It is of importance, then, that we should decide whether we shall first insist on having granted to us the power of jurisdiction over foreigners, which concerns mostly national honour and dignity, or the right to control the duties which are of more consequence to our prosperity. Let us consider in what way influence may best be gained. Is it by intimate association, or by a force of reasoning, or by appeal to arms? We have never heard of the rights of a country being upheld by mere intimate association or discussion. And indeed, statesmen are swayed only by the interests of their own country, and if they cannot uphold them by force of argument they resort to arms. In such a case a weak country may argue in vain for the maintenance of its rights.

But it is better to try by dint of argument than not to try at all, and we trust that the Government will work for the ends we have mentioned.

The Condition of the Country.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun" 19th November.)

The war in Kiushiu has terminated and peace prevails throughout the land. What we have now to do is to set to work and consult about measures for increasing the power of our country.

Setting aside the question of national resources, we see that the various country districts are, as a rule, in a state of general poverty. Twenty years have passed since we commenced trade with foreigners; the value of Imports and Exports varies every year; but on the whole the Imports always exceed the Exports. The money is thus drained out of the country and consequently trade in the interior has 'collapsed. Arts and industries are decreasing and the circulation of money is bad. We may compare the present state of our country to that of a person in whose body the blood does not circulate, so that all the extremities are benumbed.

The wealth of a country consists in the amount of property possessed by the people. When heavy taxes are imposed by a Government to meet its necessities, the people are impoverished. The strength of a country is its people, and if they do not prosper neither can the country. Now that the war is over all efforts should be directed to the improvement of the condition of the people, that our nation may be thus advanced until it becomes equal to foreign powers.

Some people say that the best way to promote prosperity is by increasing the productions of the country and by developing the national industries, and that to this end protectional duties should be imposed. This plan meets with the approval of many of our own people, and indeed it may almost be said to be the universal opinion. But to put this scheme into practical execution necessitates the revision of the treaties existing between the various foreign powers, in order that Japan may have the right to levy such duties. Now, however, much we may desire to revise the treaties, if the foreign powers will not consent we can do nothing, and when it will be done even those who are crying out for protection cannot tell. The idea of protection may in itself be good, but at the present moment it is one of which no practical use can be made. We must therefore seek out some other means for restoring the prosperity of our country, and when a fitting time arrives impose protective duties.

The chief aim of protection is to place a heavy tax on imports, and thus prevent as much as possible foreign wares from coming into the country, at the same time stimulating the national industries. Owing to varieties of climate and soil, the productions of various countries differ from each other, either in kind or superiority. The supply of mutual wants by exchange of commodities is a matter of convenience to all countries, and hence arises trade.

The indiscriminate levying of heavy duties on all foreign productions so as to prevent them, if possible, from entering the country, seems a proceeding not unattended by evils. It is our opinion, therefore, that with the exception of unnecessary articles, such, for instance, as toys only used for pleasure, there can be no harm in the people's using foreign commodities required in daily life, such as food, cloth, furniture and such like.

The next question that then arises is, if protective duties be not levied, to what measures shall the Government resort to promote national industries. What we are about to suggest cannot be said to be the best means of bringing about the desired reforms, but it may be the best plan that can be adopted at present. Of course all those articles and materials required by the Army, Navy and the other Government Departments, should as far as possible be supplied by native manufacturers. For example, suppose that something which could be supplied by a foreign country for a million *yen* should cost twelve hundred thousand if made by a native manufacturer. In such a case, if the Government were to procure it from the latter source it would lose two hundred thousand *yen*, but as the money goes into Japanese pockets there would really be a gain. If the million *yen* is paid away to foreigners it is so much gone out of Japan. Even should our Government assist national industries, although to an extent of two hundred thousand in a million, we believe in a few years our manufactures might be compared with those of foreign countries. Let us suppose that a family becomes poor. In such a case all its members should work together and endeavour to regain the wealth they have lost. It is the same with a country; the Government and the people should unite and work together. If the Government, in order to make a fine show, impoverishes the people and allows the industries to degenerate, what must the result be? It surely cannot be good.

In the years of Bunkiu and Keio (1861-67) there was no great trade carried wtih on foreign countries, and the native industries were not appreciably affected by the imported goods; but since the restoration there has been as great a change in the trade as there has been in the Government. The administration did all in its power to abolish old customs, and thus peoples' minds were turned to dislike the old and embrace the new. Houses and furniture must be in foreign style, it was so much more convenient than the native fashion. Thus sprang up a bad and luxurious custom which cannot now be changed. Even in the interior there is no place where foreign goods are not to be seen. Old customs are changing, and we are being reformed. This all arises from foreign intercourse, and when we compare our condition ten years ago with that of to-day, it must be admitted that we have made a great advance in foreign science. But the good is not unaccompanied by evil, for although our laws are daily improving, the people day by day grow poorer. For this reason we must commence to do what we can towards promoting the wealth of the people and consequent power of the nation.

It will perhaps be remembered by our readers that about eleven months ago a godown in Hiogo belonging to a pawn-broker in a large way of business was burnt down under very suspicious circumstances. A considerable amount of money in silver was not touched, but *yen* 5,500 or thereabouts, was missing in *satsu*. We are now able to state that by the smartness of the native detectives *yen* 4,500 has been recovered from a junk owner, to whom the incendiarism is supposed to be also due.—*Hiogo News.*

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OUT OF BOUNDS:

Being an account of a Recent Trip into Shinshiu.

On referring to my diary I find that the first entry commences "started for a rest," and these three words will explain the sole object of my journey to a province of Japan, which no Japanese thinks of visiting for pleasure, looking upon it as a kind of Siberia, and which lies out of the road of most foreign tourists. Before commencing my trip I was solemnly warned that I should have to encounter many discomforts arising from the absence of all those luxuries with which the globe trotter or eastern sybarite seeks to surround himself in the retreats of Miyanoshita, Hakone, and similar places of fashionable foreign resort; that the roads were but little traversed except in summer time, and that at this late season of the year they would be found, in certain parts, difficult if not dangerous; that the mountain scenery was the wildest in the Empire, and that if I escaped being buried in an avalanche in the passes, I might reasonably look forward to being frozen to death in a tea house. With the exception that no maiden tendered to me an unblushing invitation to stay

"and rest
"Thy weary head upon this breast,"

—for the simple reason I suppose that Yokohama contains no young person so entirely lost to all feelings of self-respect and propriety—the warnings I received very much resembled those forced upon that extremely self-willed and ill fated youth, who considered it his mission to endeavour to reach some inaccessible height, with no other aid to mountain climbing than a banner "with a strange device," which from its very size—if we can believe the representations given of it by music publishers—must have been one of the chief causes in bringing him to his tragic end.

Now the very reasons urged against my going for a holiday to such an out of the way region were exactly those which determined me to set off at once. In the first place continual rubbing shoulders with members of any limited community is apt to make you far too well acquainted with your fellow countrymen. Your time is so much taken up with the society of those by whom you are surrounded that you have no time to become acquainted with yourself. "The proper study of mankind is man" and it is well for the student sometimes to be egotistical and turn his attention to himself, and this he has no chance of doing whilst he is in the midst of an exacting community, or travels in the company of any of its members. Go away for a month or two out of the beaten track; get off the macadamized road and the daily trodden pavement; leave far behind for a while all the familiar sights and sounds of the civilised world, as you know it, and strike off into unexplored by-paths alone, and you will find, that conscience—not the deputy conscience, the looker out after peccadilloes, but as Tom Cringle says, the "grewsome carle Conscience Senior" who only pays a visit when the coast is clear and he is safe from all outside intrusion—will speak to you in friendly confidence, and obtain the hearing which would have been postponed *sine die*, if you had not been alone when he called. You are surprised to find yourself discussing certain tricks of temper and littlenesses of spirit which were allowed to pass unnoticed in the crowd, or were only noticed to be forgotten, not to be amended. You are forced to self-examination. The unaccustomed situations in which you find yourself placed by novel surroundings compel you to exercise unaccustomed reflection and self-restraint, while you are saved from the annoyance and humiliation to which the unfortunate rest-seeker is too often subjected by the constant assertion of "superior civilization," at the expense of politeness, on the part of vulgar travellers. It is indispensable to the thorough enjoyment of travelling in districts in Japan, as well as in other countries but little frequented by the Anglo-Saxon tourist, that you should respect the prejudices of the natives, and to a certain extent be able to conform to their ways of life. If you cannot do this, stop at home; if you cannot find a companion who is willing to leave his superiority behind him, go alone.

Then again, where can repose of mind and strength of body be so soon found as among the mountains? There is delight beyond words in the very sight of their snowy summits and wooded spurs, exhiliration that no champagne can give in breathing the keen pure atmosphere, and breasting their steep ascents. To lie upon a hill side watching the lazy mists roll in up into the sunny air, now changing, now veiling the mighty peaks, and hiding their terrors in a garb of beauty, is to enjoy to the utmost the luxury of blessed laziness. Besides, the only way to see a country is to walk through it, and as Shinshiu seemed to promise unusual advantages to the pedestrian, I determined to take my holiday there.

As I have said, I went solely for a rest. I am neither botanist, geologist, entomologist, or statistician. I cannot therefore attempt to give any learned description of the country through which I have recently passed. All I can do is to write a short and simple account of my journey, which, valueless as it may be from a scientific point of view, will not, I trust, prove uninteresting to the general reader.

* * * * * * * * * *

My preparations for the journey were of the slightest. Sketching materials, a couple of suits, some Japanese winter clothes, half a dozen tins of cocoa, a tin of bacon and two bottles of brandy. The plaints of a "Victim," taken into the country against his will by an uncongenial companion and compelled to adopt a Japanese regimen, once appeared in this journal. That experience occurred in his griffin days, and he suffered accordingly. The writer of those melancholy chapters has now to confess that he has since learned that it is quite possible, at least for a time, to exist with a fair amount of comfort on the food of the country. He does not wish it to be believed that he prefers it to those admirable productions of the culinary art, of which he is sometimes privileged to partake at the tables of certain of his friends. Cold beef and pickles with a glass of beer are no doubt preferable to a bowl of rice and a cup of *saké*. But Japanese cookery is not limited to this meagre fare. It attempts higher flights, and some of its productions are extremely palatable to the appetite when sharpened by a ten mile walk in the keen autumn air of Shinshiu. The little additional enjoyment derivable from European food, necessarily inferior in quality and preparation when put up in portable form, is nothing compared to the increased comfort one experiences from travelling with light baggage, and the readiness and kindness with which the foreign traveller is received by his native hosts, when they find that he demands only that polite attention which would be bestowed on an honoured Japanese guest. Moreover, by making this experiment, he becomes acquainted with the national mode of living, and there are revealed to him possibilities of cookery which would delight the hearts of the members of any Societé Gastronomique. What says Brillat Savarin? "*La decouverte d'un mets nouveau fait plus pour le bonheur du genre humain que la decouverte d'une étoile.*" I have discovered several new dishes, but at the same time cannot help expressing modest doubts as to whether the outside world would be any the happier were the secrets of their preparation to be made known. I cannot even truthfully affirm that my own feelings of ecstatic delight were always appreciably enhanced after having partaken of them.

On the 8th of October I left Yokohama with the intention of traversing the Koshiu-kaido and entering Shinshiu at Tsutaki. The first part of the journey to Hachoji should be got over as quickly as possible, and let no future traveller, if he would escape a night of misery, start late in the evening and remain at Haramachida, thinking thereby to gain time. This was the plan I unfortunately adopted, and bitterly did I repent it. The hotel at this village, although large, is the worst I have ever entered, and one would imagine that, indifferent as the average Japanese are to such matters, they would cease to frequent a house where there is such an absolute disregard of the commonest comfort or decency. From the state of the atmosphere I did not think it at all improbable that all the guests in the house—and it was very full—would find themselves like the Assyrian army when they woke in the morning. It was not, in fact, a healthy place for any one afflicted with nervous fears of cholera, and I must confess to great surprise on learning that no cases had declared themselves in the village, which was almost as ill cared for and as evil smelling as this dreadful house. When I made enquiry, and ventured to hint that some improvements might be made in certain incongruities, I was told that owing to

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a recent fire the house was not yet in order, but I saw enough to feel sure that what was already done was intended to be permanent. If the authorities have any dread of a future visitation of cholera, and intend to pursue those praiseworthy precautions against its spreading which they have inaugurated in the more important cities and towns, I would earnestly suggest that they extend their inspection to Haramachida and similar unsavory villages.

Neither let the tourist stop at Hachoji unless he be compelled. There is but one house where foreigners can well remain, and it is not conducted in such a manner as to render a sojourn there at all desirable. As Lysimachus says of Marina's prison,

"The very doors and windows savour vilely."

In fact there seems to be in Hachoji a singular lack of that politeness and kindness of manner for which the Japanese are distinguished, and a general brazenness of immorality which I have never had to remark in any other town or village I have visited. But Hachoji has never enjoyed a particularly good reputation for its feeling toward foreign visitors. Unfortunately I was here detained for one day, owing to the non-appearance of the packhorse with my baggage from Haramachida, the owner for some inscrutable reason electing to stop one night by the way. From this time forth I always made arrangements for its transport at the *Rikuun*,* and took care to see it well ahead before I started. I could not therefore leave Hachoji until the afternoon, and as it was too late to attempt to get over the Kobotoke pass, I went on to Takawo-san, the one spot in the neighbourhood of Hachoji which is said to possess any interest,—the only interest in fact being that here the mountains commence, and that from this time forth until you get to Takasaki on the Nakasendo you will find few miles of level ground. The distance from Hachoji is a short three *ri*, and as the evening closed in gloomy and wet, I stopped at Konaji, a small and dirty mountain village, but where I found extremely comfortable quarters and excellent attention. In the best of weather by no means a cheerful spot, it was not rendered more lively by a procession of some fifteen to twenty old women, who paraded the village for about an hour in the misty gloom of the evening, headed by an old crone bent nearly double with age and rheumatism, who beat continually at regular intervals with a stick on a hollow gourd. This monotonous sound was accompanied by a feeble melancholy chaunt—a prayer I presume—on the part of the procession, which several times tottered up and down the village street. On enquiry I found that the object of this mournful demonstration was to drive away the malignant spirit of cholera, but if efficacious, it was not enlivening to the chance visitor.

There was a tremendous rain during the night, but by eight o'clock it had ceased and there were occasional gleams of watery sunlight which seemed to promise fair weather. An extraordinary appearance was, however, presented by the clouds, which rested in black masses on the hill tops, while in the upper regions of air they lay in waves of singular regularity. Between the upper and lower clouds, which were motionless, there swept at intervals with great velocity, as impelled by a powerful current, masses of dark vapour with jagged and torn edges, which rolled and curled like smoke from a large conflagration. The air below and even on the hill tops was extremely oppressive, so that on starting about nine o'clock, I found it necessary to discard all unnecessary garments and reduce my walking costume to shirt and trousers. There was a stifling feeling in the atmosphere which made breathing a difficulty, and rendered walking a painful exertion. As I ascended the Kobotoke-togi, however, the air grew fresher, and on reaching the summit of the pass the sky to the north was clear, but to the west the clouds hung heavy and threatening. The extensive view, fine as it always is, took increased beauty and grandeur from the peculiar effects of the atmosphere. Below, almost at my feet, lay dark ridges clothed with pine trees, massing themselves in purple blackness on the buttresses of the hills, and forming as it were a frame to the lovely glimpse of the distant valley of the Sagami, on which a solitary ray of sunlight struck, lighting up the glittering river among the golden rice fields. As a backgound to this, mountains rising tier upon tier, increased in grandeur and majesty by the mists which draped, but did not hide, their forms in ever varying hues of silver and opal. Far on the left there was a dreadful gathering blackness, from which at intervals burst out flying showers of rain, which swept across the scene as one might draw a gauze veil before a picture, softening and subduing, without concealing the noble outlines of the towering peaks and the autumn glory that had begun to burn upon their wooded sides.

Descending the pass,—with many interruptions from the strings of pack horses, thirty and forty in line, all loaded with grapes from Kofu and the neighbourhood—the gloom and oppression of the atmosphere increased. A few warning drops, and then mountains and valley, and even the opposite wooden slope of the narrow glen were all hidden in a grey veil of furious rain. It was more like standing under a waterfall than being caught in a shower. In a very short time the roads were converted into actual river beds, the water rolling down them in such a volume as to render it a matter of extreme difficulty to keep a footing. In one or two of the little hamlets through which I passed the water was flowing into the houses, while the drenched villagers were making frantic and fruitless efforts to divert the course of the torrents which had invaded their dwellings. At about noon the first intimation of of what was coming was given, by a gust of wind that suddenly burst forth and roared through the woods and mountain glens, leaving its course marked by torn branches and splintered trees. It passed in an instant and the air seemed more still and unbreathable than before, while the deluge of rain never ceased for a moment. When I arrived at the small village of Ushino, which stands on a hill top, to which I had considerable difficulty to attain owing to the force of the water that swept down the road, I succeeded in finding shelter at the principal inn in the place, a large but by no means over clean establishment. I had scarcely got my sodden frame into dry clothing, than without a moment's warning the tornado commenced, the stillness of the atmosphere suddenly giving place to the deafening roar and destructive fury of the gale. So unexpected was the outburst that it was with the greatest difficulty that the shutters could be closed. I was rudely aroused from my first moment of well earned rest by the bursting in of one side of my room, and the simultaneous bursting out of the other, myself being mixed up on the floor with wet clothes, paper slides, roof shingles and plaster. Then commenced a fearful struggle on the part of two exclamatory damsels and myself to close the outer shutters, which labour was only accomplished after extreme dishevelment of hair and entanglement of garments on the part of the waiting maids. In the front part of the house the wind played strange pranks, getting under the flooring and sending up planking and mats as if some malignant demon were playing football with them. And what an *inferno* it was; women screaming, men shouting and no doubt swearing as far as the Japanese language permits; children crying and refusing to be comforted on any terms; a traveller performing a pilgrimage to the shrines of Minobu, trembling and perspiring with fear, and repeating a string of very earnest and loud-voiced prayers. And indeed there was cause for alarm. The rush of the rain, the roar of the wind and the creaking of the heavy beams and perceptible swaying of the house were calculated to make one anxious; while as the gale increased, the crash of falling houses, and cries of alarm from the neighbourhood, the cracking and dull thunder of the riven and falling trees proved that the position of all was one of real danger. My room being at the back part of the house with no upper story, I retreated thither as being the safest place, but had scarcely made myself as comfortable as the uncomfortable state of things would permit, than I was startled by a frightful crash, and the partial bursting in of one side of my room, caused by the fall of the roof of the next house. Things looked very serious for about an hour, and at times it seemed that nothing could stand against the force of the storm. A large godown on the opposite side of the street toppled over and came down, carrying with it the roof and part of the side of the adjoining house,

* The *Rikuun-kaisho* is an office established in all towns and villages for the transportation of goods and baggage, and is similar to an express agency. The institution is an extremely convenient one for the traveller, as he always sure of getting his baggage safely and quickly sent forward, and of paying no more than the proper rate.

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This had one good effect of frightening the chattering women and screaming children into blissful quietude. Even my fellow-traveller, the pilgrim, stopped his irritatingly monotonous prayers, I suppose on the same principle that the old lady behind a runaway horse trusted in Providence until the breeching gave way. At about five o'clock, almost as suddenly as it had burst forth, the storm died away. The rain ceased, the wind fell to a light breeze, and the wreck of village and grove and wood shone in a sunset that made everything glow with that singular yellow radiance which I have only once or twice witn ssed, and on each occasion after some terrible storm.

Picking my way over the masses of *debris* of every kind, by no means easy to walk amongst with the advantage of boots—of which I had unluckily, but one pair, sodden and useless from the morning's tramp—and rendered a particularly risky operation by the high Japanese clogs with which I was shod, I saw that there were but few of the unfortunate inhabitants in the village who would have a roof, or even a portion of one, over their heads on this or several succeeding nights, as with one or two exceptions, of which the house at which I had put up was fortunately one, every dwelling had been wrecked; the roofs swept away, and the shutters blown in, while in too many instances a mass of ruin showed where a house had stood an hour or two before. It was sad beyond expression to see the poor villagers trying to recover from the wreck of their homes the few soaked rags and broken remains of their little household belongings, or trying to make some kind of shelter for the night with a few planks set round a fire of splinters, by whose smoky flame they were trying to comfort their chilled bodies. But my sympathy for their misery was rudely interrupted by a contemplation of my own. In crossing a tangled mass of plank and broken beams one of my clogs became detached and fell into an unfathomable hole. The state of the road, deep with mud and dangerous with shingle nails and splinters, prevented my putting my foot down, and I defy any one to hop with safety on a leg terminating in a Japanese *geta*. So there I had to stand on one leg like a crane, a thing for the finger of scorn to point at, and at which little Japanese boys might well wag their heads, until by repeated expostulations and entreaties I could induce an enlightened and pitying native—may the two *sen* piece with which I presented him be to him the foundation of a fortune—to run over to the tea house and procure me the means of returning to my rest.

(To be continued.)

YOKOHAMA RACING ASSOCIATION.

AUTUMN MEETING.

FIRST DAY,

Tuesday, the 20th November, 1877.

A cold boisterous day on Monday promised ill for the prospect of the opening day for the Yokohama Racing Association's Autumn Meeting, and the state of the weather yesterday morning was not inspiriting, but before noon the cold wind which had prevailed for so long ceased to blow, the sky cleared, and although the air was keen the day was a genial one for this late season of the year, while the course itself was in fair though rather heavy condition. The races commenced at an earlier hour than usual, which would perhaps account for the rather meagre attendance to view the first two or three races, but as the afternoon wore on the Grand Stand and enclosure became better filled, the fair sex being well represented, while two Princes of the blood were present with their suites. The proceedings were enlivened by the playing of the *Tennessee's* band, which thanks to Admiral Patterson, Captain Young and the officers of that vessel, was in attendance. Two rather forlorn nigger minstrels kindly tried to create a diversion between the races, and although their songs may have been fully up to the standard of "minstrelsy," a larger number of performers were required to evolve any fun out of their proceedings. Two slight shocks of earthquake took place during the afternoon.

1.—NEGISHI CUP.—Value $100. For China Ponies that have never won a race. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile.

Mr. Sinbad's *The Dwarf*, 9st. 13lbs..... 1
,, W. Fairplay's *Mongolian Wolf*, 10st. 2lbs..... 2
,, Robertson's *Bravo*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3
,, Sinbad's *The Consul*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, Robertson's *Sport*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, Earnest's *Bébé*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, F.'s *Quasimodo*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0

Of the eight entries seven ponies went to the post, and were started at once without difficulty. *Bébé* led up the hill but could not long maintain his position, falling to the rear after passing the three-quarters together with *Quasimodo*. *Bravo* had been lying behind but was set going at the half mile and at the trees took the lead, with the *Wolf* well up. On entering the straight the race seemed to lie between these two, but all calculations were upset by *The Dwarf*, of whom nothing was expected, coming up with a rush and taking first place. The *Wolf* made a desperate effort to catch him but was unsuccessful, *The Dwarf*, ridden by his owner, winning by several lengths. The *Wolf* only just secured second place from *Bravo*. Time 2 min., 17½ secs.

2.—THE GRIFFINS' PLATE.—A Sweepstake of $10 each (with $50 added) for Japan Ponies being *bonâ fide* Griffins. Weight for inches. Five furlongs.

Major Arda's *Mameluke*, 10st. 6lbs..... 1
Mr. Verisopht's *Main Chance*, 10st. 6lbs..... 2
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's *Fukuoka*, 10st. 2lbs..... 3
Major Arda's *Moustique*, 10st. 0lbs..... 0
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's *Sambungi*, 10st 6lbs..... 0

All the ponies entered started, and for a wonder gave no trouble at the post. *Moustique* jumped off with the lead but was quickly joined by *Main Chance*, and the two raced together to the trees some lengths ahead of the others. *Sambungi* made a very bad start. On nearing the straight *Mameluke* and *Fukuoka* joined the leaders and a capital race ensued down the straight. At one time the Japanese colours showed to the front, but gave way to *Mameluke* and *Main Chance*, who made an exciting struggle to the post, the former securing the race by a head only, while *Fukuoka* was but the same distance from the second pony. This was an excellent race, the winner having his owner up. Time 1 min., 23¼ secs.

3.—THE RUSSIAN CUP.—Presented. Value $. For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Robertson's *Dibs*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
,, Fairplay's *Chief Mongolian*, 10st. 11lbs..... 2
,, Peter's *Skedaddle*, 10st. 2lbs..... 3
,, Ola's *Mohstotz*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0
,, F. Mason's *Dick Swiveller*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0

Mohstotz gave some trouble at the post and occasioned a tedious delay, but the ponies eventually got away to a good start, *Mohstotz* having the lead with *Skedaddle* and *Chief Mongolian* well up, *Dibs* being kept back. *Mohstotz* gave way to the other two at the trees, but *Dibs* was here set going and passing his ponies, at every stride gained on the leaders. It was a race between the three down the straight, *Dibs* gradually forging ahead, until he won a capital race by a neck only, *Skedaddle* being close for third place. Mr. Loxton rode *Dibs*. Time, 1 min., 36¾ secs.

4.—THE JAPAN SILK CUP.—Presented. Value $100. For Japan Ponies. Winner of No. 2 and of two races at any meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka and Fujinami's *Sekimoto*, 10st. 4lbs..... 1
Mr. Verisopht's *The Moor*, 10st. 2lbs..... 2
Major Arda's *Monarque*, 10st. 6lbs..... 3
Mr. F.'s *Doctor*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0
,, Steven's *Exile*, 10st. 4lbs..... 0

Exile and *The Moor* got the best of the start and made the pace hot immediately on the fall of the flag, racing together to the straight, on entering which *Exile* indulged in his usual fancy for the outside rails and put himself out of the race. This gave *The Moor* a good opportunity, but the others soon joined him, and *Sekimoto*, singling himself out, came away when called upon, and at the distance had secured the race. The Japanese were naturally much pleased with this result, especially as the pony was ridden by a Japanese. Time 6¼ secs.

5.—THE NAVAL CUP.—Presented. Value $. For China Ponies. Winners of three races in Japan excluded. Winners of two races anywhere, and winners at this meeting 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and a half.

Mr. Robertson's *Sport*, 10st. 5lbs..... 1
,, Robertson's *Favori*, 10st. 12lbs. (7lbs. ex.)..... 2
,, Sinbad's *The Raven*, 10st. 8lbs..... 3
,, Fairplay's *Mongolian Chief*, 11st. 11b. (7lbs. ex.)..... 0
,, Earnest's *Bébé*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0

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Bébé led past the Grand Stand with *Favori* and *Mongolian Chief* at close quarters. Going up the hill all the ponies were in a cluster with the exception of *The Raven*, but at the top *Bébé* fell back. *Mongolian Chief* was the next to retire, leaving *The Raven* alone to contend against the "Blue and White." This he could not do effectually, and before entering the straight was virtually out of the race, leaving *Sport*, ridden by Captain Theobold, R.N., to run in an easy winner followed by his stable companion. Time 3 min., 31½ secs.

6.—THE NETHERLANDS' CUP.—Presented. Value $100. For Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Don Carlos' *Oyama*, 10st. 2lbs. 1
Mr. Bencen's *Board of Health* (late *Sandboy*), 10st. 4lbs. 2
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's *Sannohé*, 10st. 6lbs. 3
Mr. Ola's *Mohstotz*, 10st. 6lbs. 0
,, Verisopht's *The Convert* (late *Jim Hills*), 10st. 4lbs. 0

From the start to finish this was a trial between *Oyama* and *Board of Health*, *Mohstotz* failing to realize the expectations formed of him. *Sannohé* made a game effort but could not get on even terms with the leaders. *Oyama* came away from his opponent when called upon, and ridden by Mr. Loxton won easily by a good length. Time 1 min., 36¼ secs.

7.—THE GERMANIA CUP, No. 1.—Presented. Value $150. For China Ponies that run as Griffins in Japan last Spring. Winners at this meeting excluded. Weight 11st. for 13 hands, to give or take 5lbs. for each inch above or below. Entrance $5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. P. Kell's *Vandal*, 11st. 0lbs. 1
,, Peter's *Skedaddle*, 10st. 9lbs. 2
,, Robertson's *Chance*, 10st. 9lbs. 3
,, Sinbad's *The Sheik*, 10st. 9lbs. 0
,, F.'s *The Boojum*, 10st. 9lbs. 0
,, Steven's *Satisfaction*, 11st. 0lb. 0
Don Carlos' *Telephone*, 10st. 9lbs. 0

When the flag fell *Boojum* was left at the post, the others getting away fairly well with *Telephone* at their head, *Vandal* and *Chance* being in close attendance fol owed by *Skedaddle*. *Telephone* fell back at the top of the hill in favour of *Vandal* and *Chance*, who raced along the back straight together. Approaching the trees *Skedaddle* joined them, and at the quarter mile *Chance* was done, so that the result lay between the other two, who made an exciting race down the straight, *Vandal*, ridden by Col. Forrester, securing the win by a couple of lengths. Time 2 min., 55¼ secs.

8.—THE JAPAN BANKERS' CUP.—Presented. Value $100. For Japan Ponies. Winners of two races at any meeting 12lbs. extra; other winners 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Five furlongs.

Don Carlos' *Oyama*, 10st. 9lbs. (7lbs. ex.) 1
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's *Sekimoto*, 13st. 11lbs. (7lbs. ex.) 2
Mr. Verisopht's *The Convert*, 11st. 2lbs. (12lbs. ex.) 3
,, Ola's *Lodi*, 11st. 2lbs. (12lbs. ex.) 0
,, Steven's *Exile*, 10st. 11lbs. (7lbs. ex.) 0

Oyama and *Lodi* rushed to the front when the flag fell, *Sekimoto* having the worst of the start. At the trees *Lodi* began to tail off while *Sekimoto* was rapidly decreasing the distance between himself and the leader, but had too much to pull up, and though he made a good second, was never sufficiently dangerous to *Oyama*, who, ridden by Mr. Loxton, won easily in the good time of 1 min., 19¾ secs.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, 21st November, 1877.

The Association was most lucky in the weather yesterday, but the attendance for the early races was not good, the departure of the Shanghai steamer perhaps preventing many being present, though as the afternoon advanced the enclosure became well filled, while the Japanese outside were in larger numbers than on any previous day of either meeting. Unfortunately there was more delay between the races than there ought to have been, and this, together with the difficulty there was in starting some races, and the dead heat for "The Maiden Plate" that had to be run off, made the last race about an hour and a half behind time. Moonlight effects are well enough in their way, but is hardly desirable to study them from the Grand Stand while a race is being run. The band of the *Tennessee* was again in attendance.

1.—THE GERMANIA CUP, No. 2.—Presented. Value $150. For all Ponies. China ponies winners of four races in Japan excluded, or winners of three races anywhere 10lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. One mile.

Don Carlos' *Kickapoo*, 10st. 8lbs. 1
Mr. P. Kell's *Vandal*, 11st. 1lb. (10lbs. extra) 2
,, Fairplay's *Mongolian Wolf*, 10st. 2lbs. 2
,, Ernest's *Bébé*, 10st. 2lbs. 0

A good start was effected, when *Kickapoo* jumped off with the lead, closely followed by *Bébé*, who, hard held, was making his usual brief rush to the front. *Bébé* and *Kickapoo* led by several lengths up the hill, at the top of which the former fell back to the rear, and *Vandal* took second place and raced along the back straight with *Kickapoo*, the *Wolf* and *Bébé* being some lengths astern. *Vandal* hung on to *Kickapoo's* quarters, but could never draw level with him, though the latter swerving on entering the straight gave *Vandal* a chance. Down the straight both came at a great pace, but *Kickapoo* could not be beaten, and ridden by Mr. Loxton, passed the post two lengths ahead. The *Wolf* made a gallant effort but could never reach the leaders, and came in a bad third. The time, 2 min., 12½ secs., was most excellent, considering the winner was a Japanese pony, and *Vandal* carried 10 lbs. extra.

2.—THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Value $100. For Japan Ponies that have never won a race. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Messrs Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's *Sambungi*, 10st. 6lbs. ..... †1
Mr. Verisopht's *Main Chance*, 10st. 6lbs. ..... †2
Major Arda's *Moustique*, 10st. 0lbs. 3
Messrs Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's *Fukuoka*, 10st. 2lbs. 0
Mr. Alexander's *Luck's All*, 10st. 2lbs. 0

Some delay was occasioned at the post, which was not to be wondered at, but all got off eventually to a capital start, *Main Chance* leading with *Sambungi* very close up. This order they kept past the trees, where *Sambungi* drew level, all being well together. *Sambungi* was inclined to run wide at the turn, but was kept straight by *Main Chance*. A very spirited contest lasted throughout the run in, the advantage seeming to be with *Main Chance*, but on nearing the post *Sambungi*, ridden by a Japanese, made a final effort, and finished a capital race a dead heat with *Main Chance*, with Mr. Williams up. Time 64 secs.

† DECIDING HEAT.—The dead heat was run off after race No. 3, when *Sambungi* got a good lead at the start which he never resigned, through *Main Chance* came up well at the finish, being only a length behind. The time was the same as before.

3.—THE MITSU BISHI CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented. Value $200. For China Ponies. To be won at two consecutive meetings by a Pony or Ponies, the *bonâ fide* property of the same owner or owners; to be held by the last winner at each meeting until finally won. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and three quarters.

Mr. Robertson's *Dibs*, 10 st. 8 lbs. 1
,, Sinbad's *The Dwarf*, 9st. 13lbs. 2

This was a match between *Dibs* and *The Dwarf*. The former led past the stand and up the hill, *The Dwarf* closing up at the three quarters, and running level at the half mile. The two ponies raced neck and neck to the distance, where *Dibs*, who was not pressed, shot ahead and won by nearly a length, being ridden by Mr. Loxton. Time 4 min., 15 secs.

4.—THE TÔKIÔ LADIES' PURSE.—Presented. For all Ponies. China Ponies winners of four races in Japan excluded. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Half a mile.

Mr. Robertson's *Chance*, 10st. 2lbs. 1
,, Ola's *Lodi*, 10st. 4lbs. 2
Major Arda's *Monarque*, 10st. 6lbs. 3
Mr. Fairplay's *Mongolian Beylerbey*, 10st. 5lbs. .. 0
,, Sinbad's *The Sheik*, 10st. 2lbs. 0
,, Earnest's *Raethia*, 10st. 5lbs. 0
,, F.'s *The Snark*, 10st. 8lbs. 0
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's *Sekimoto*, 10st. 4lbs. 0

A field of eight ponies faced the starter so that there was consequently much trouble at the post, and great delay occasioned by two false starts, and by *The Sheik* bolting round the course the wrong way. A good start was at last made when *Chance* at once took the lead with *Lodi* well up and having *Monarque* on his quarters, the rest following all together. At the turn the race might have been anyone s, all the riders working hard and not sparing whip nor spur, but at the distance *Chance*, ridden by Mr. Loxton, responded to the call made upon him, went ahead and won by several lengths in the capital time of 61¼ secs. The winning jockey was led to the Grand Stand to receive the purse from Madame Fauconnet, who congratulated him on his success. Mr. Loxton expressed his inability to make a speech or "anything," so contented himself with briefly returning his thanks.

5.—THE AKINDO CUP.—Presented. Value $100. For Japan Ponies. Winners of one race of a mile, or over, 11st. Other Ponies, weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile.

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Don Carlos' *Kickapoo*, 11st. 0lbs..... 1
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's *Sannohé*, 10st. 6lbs. 2
Mr. Verisopht's *The Moor*, 10st. 2lbs..... 3
,, do. *The Convert*, 11st. 0lbs..... 0
,, Fairplay's *Doctor*, 10st 6lbs..... 0

All went off well together except *The Moor* who lost some lengths at the post, and was consequently some distance behind ascending the hill, while the others were all in cluster, led by *Sannohé*. At the top of the hill *Kickapoo* drew up to *Sannohé*, and the two raced round together, increasing their distance from the other ponies as they neared the trees. The race lay entirely between these two, and the rider of *Kickapoo*, Mr. Loxton, evidently had great confidence in his pony, for he kept him just ahead of his opponent without using his whip at all, while the Japanese jockey riding *Sannohé* was punishing his animal freely. *Kickapoo* was allowed to win by half a length, in 2 min., 15 secs.

6.—The Celestial Cup.—Presented. Value $115. For China Ponies. Winners of four races excluded. Winners in 1877 of three races 12st.; of two races 11st. 5lbs.; of one race 7lbs. extra; and non-competitors at this meeting 7lbs. extra. Penalties accumulative. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Robertson's *Favori*, 10st. 5lbs. 1
,, Steven's *Satisfaction*, 10st. 5lbs..... 2
,, Sinbad's *The Raven*, 11st. 1lbs. (7lbs. extra)... 3
,, Fairplay's *Mongolian Wolf*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0

Favori led past the stand with *The Raven* following, *Satisfaction* at an interval and the *Wolf* lying well behind. This order was maintained up the hill, at the top of which the *Wolf* was left still farther behind. No change occurred in the position of the three leading ponies until *Satisfaction* began to creep up at the trees. *Favori* kept his lead throughout and was evidently going easily down the straight, keeping ahead of the others who were struggling hard for second place. From the distance *Favori*, ridden by Mr. Loxton, cantered in an easy winner, while the *Wolf* come upwith a rush at the end, but too late to pass any of the others. Time 2 min., 55 secs.

7.—The Silk Cup.—Presented. Value $100. For Japan Ponies. Non-competitors and winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's *Sannohé*, 10st. 6lbs..... 1
Mr. Verisopht's *The Convert*, 10st. 4lbs..... 2
,, Ola's *Mohstotz*, 10st. 6lbs..... 3
,, Ola's *Lodi*, 10st. 4lbs..... 0
,, Verisopht's *The Moor*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, F.'s *Doctor*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's *Fukuoka*, 10st. 2lbs. 0

Much wearisome delay took place at the post and a false start occurred, when, unfortunately, *Mohstotz*, *Lodi*, *The Moor* and *Doctor* raced the whole course, supposing that the flag had gone down, *Mohstotz* passing the winning post several lengths ahead of the other three. A return was then made to the starter, but those ponies who had just completed the course had consequently seriously damaged their chance, and given immense advantage to the three ponies who had never left the post. When the flag at length fell *Sannohé* went to the front, having *The Convert* in close attendance, and in fact the race resolved itself into a match between these two. *Sannohé*, ridden by a Japanese, was too good for *The Convert* though the latter made a most gallant effort, and won by nearly a length. Time, 1 min., 41 secs.

8.—The American Cup.—Presented. Value $100. For China Ponies. Winners in 1877 and non-competitors at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. F. Mason's *Dick Swiveller*, 10st. 5lbs..... ... 1
,, Robertson's *Bravo*, 10st. 5lbs..... 2
,, Sinbad's *The Consul*, 10st. 2lbs..... 3
,, F.'s *The Snark*, 10st. 8lbs. 0
,, F.'s *The Boojum*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0

A good start was effected, *Dick Swiveller* leading off followed by *Bravo*, *The Consul* and *The Snark*, while *The Boojum* fell out of the race almost at once. The first four named ponies kept well together in the order given until the trees were reached, where *Dick Swiveller* increased his lead, and maintained his advantage all down the straight, winning by several lengths amidst the hearty cheers of the spectators. Time 1 min., 40 secs.

9.—The Cosmopolitan Cup.—Value $. For China Ponies that ran as Griffins in Japan at the last Spring meetings, and for all beaten China Ponies at those meetings; 5lbs. extra for every race won in Japan in 1877. Penalties accumulative. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile and a half.

Mr. P. Kell's *Vandal*, 11st. 6lbs. (15lbs. ex.)..... 1
,, Robertson's *Sport*, 10st. 10lbs. (5lbs. ex.)..... 2
,, Sinbad's *The Dwarf*, 10st. 4lbs. (5lbs. ex.)..... 3
,, Sinbad's *The Raven*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
Don Carlos' *Telephone*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0

It was so dark when this race was started that nothing could be seen of the ponies across the course. *Telephone* led by several lengths passing the Stand the first time, and might have had a good chance, as he was still leading at the three furlongs when his rider broke his stirrup and was thrown out of the race. After waiting a short time a rush was heard and the ponies were known to have passed the post, but it was hardly possible to discern them. *Vandal*, with Col. Forrester up, was announced as the winner, and there seemed to be much doubt as to which pony was actually second, but it was officially given as above. Time 3 minutes 29 seconds.

Third Day.

Thursday, 22nd November, 1877.

Again was the Association most fortunate in the weather, as yesterday was a beautiful and genial day, and during the afternoon the attendance within and without the enclosure was much better than is usually the case on a third day. The Grand Stand was fairly well filled with ladies, and for the third time was the Association indebted to the band of the *Tennessee* for this welcome assistance. More punctuality was observed yesterday in starting the races than was the case on the second day, so that all were concluded before dusk.

1.—The Hurdle Race.—Value $75. For all Ponies. Over six (6) hurdles. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. One mile and a distance.

Mr. F. Mason's *Liddesdale*, 10st. 11lbs..... 1
,, Sinbad's *The Raven*, 10st. 8lbs..... 2
,, F.'s *Doctor*, 10st. 6lbs..... 3
,, Steven's *Satisfaction*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
Major Arda's *Moustique*, 10st. 0lbs..... 0
Don Carlos' *Oyama*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
The Baron's *Tennessee*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0

Liddesdale was the first over the hurdle opposite the Stand, closely followed by all but *The Raven*, who baulked and lost several lengths, and *Oyama* who so persistently refused that he was quite out of the race. *Liddesdale*, ridden by Mr. Urquhart, never gave up the lead he obtained, but took every hurdle as it came without hestitation, winning in a common canter. The *Doctor*, very ably ridden by a Japanese, accompanied *Liddesdale* all round at an interval, but was beaten for second place by *The Raven* in the run in. *Moustique* got rid of his rider at the second hurdle, but this was the only mishap, as the others safely completed the course. Time 2 min., 40 secs.

2.—The Owners' Cup.—Presented. Value $100. For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance $5. Three furlongs.

Mr. Peter's *Skedaddle*, 10st. 2lbs..... 1
,, Fairplay's *Chief Mongolian*, 10sr. 11lbs. 2
,, Ola's *Mohstotz*, 10st. 6lbs..... 3
,, do *Lodi*, 10st. 4lbs..... 0
,, do *Mongolian Beglerbeg*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
Major Arda's *Monarque*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0
Mr. F. Mason's *Dick Swiveller*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, Verisopht's *The Moor*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, Hugo's *The Minister*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0
,, F.'s *The Snark*, 10st. 8lbs..... 0
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's *Sekimoto*, 10st. 4lbs..... 0

A field of eleven ponies out of thirteen entries faced the starter and for a wonder got off without much delay. When the flag fell *Skedaddle* rushed to the front followed by the ruck, with the exception of *The Minister*, who through some unfortunate mistake was left at the post. *Skedaddle* throughout kept the advantage he first obtained and was never headed, winning easily by a length, Mr. Urqubart having the mount. Time 46¾ secs.

3.—The Visitors' Cup.—Presented. Value $100. For all China Griffins imported in 1877. Winners of one race 6lbs. extra; of two races 10lbs. extra; and of more than two races 3lbs. extra for every race won. Penalties accumulative. Ponies that have run in two races and not been placed 5lbs. allowance. Non-competitors at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. One mile.

Mr. Robertson's *Bravo*, 10st. 5lbs..... 1
,, Sinbad's *The Dwarf*, 10st. 5lbs. (6lbs. extra)... 2
,, do. *The Consul*, 10st. 2lbs..... 3
,, Fairplay's *Mongolian Wolf*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, Peter's *Skedaddle*, 10st. 12lbs. (10lbs. extra).... 0
,, F.'s *Quasimodo*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
Don Carlos' *Telephone*, 9st. 11lbs. (5lbs. allowance). 0

Mongolian Wolf went to the front when the flag fell, followed by *Bravo*, *The Consul* and *Skedaddle*. On nearing the half mile *Bravo* drew level to the *Wolf* and took the lead from him

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at the three furlongs, and could never be caught, though *The Dwarf* came up at the turn and made a strenuous effort to collar a him down the straight. The winner was ridden by Mr. Loxton. Time 2 min., 15½ secs.

4.—THE HACK RACE.—Value $50. For all Ponies being *bonâ fide* Hacks, and that have never won a flat or hack race. Ponies entered are disqualified from entering any other race, except No. 1 this day. Weight 12st. To be ridden by Jockeys who have not had a winning mount at this meeting. Entrance $5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Hugo's *Antidote*, 10st. 8lbs. 1
The Baron's *Rebel*, 10st. 6lbs..... 2
Mr. Alexander's *Petitpas*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3
,, Peter's *Snake*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0

All the ponies entered went out and got off all together, but *Snake* bolted badly immediately after the start, and was hopelessly out of the race. *Petitpas* made the running, but *Antidote* was closely in attendance, ridden by Mr. Williams, and quickly showed that he could command the race, although *Rebel* joined them and appeared somewhat dangerous. However, *Antidote* ran wide at the turn and imperilled his chance, but picked up down the straight and won a very exciting race by half a length, *Rebel* and *Petitpas* making an excellent second and third. Time, 1 min., 45 secs.

5.—THE JAPAN CHAMPION STAKES.—For Japan Ponies. Compulsory on winners on 1st and 2nd days at this meeting. A Sweepstake of $10 with $5 extra for every race won. Open also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of $5 to go to the fund. Entries to be made on the Course at the close of the second day's racing. 1st Pony to receive 75 per cent.; 2nd Pony to receive 25 per cent. Weight for inches. One mile.

Don Carlo's *Kickapoo*, 10st. 8lb..... 1
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's *Sannohé*, 10st. 6lbs. 2
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's *Sekimoto*, 10st. 4lbs. 3
Major Arda's *Mameluke*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0

Though only four ponies appeared at the post there was one false start, when *Mameluke* and *Sekimoto* ran to the five furlongs before they could be pulled up, while *Kickapoo* and *Sannohé* were only stopped at the bottom of the hill. Yet another false start occurred before they finally got away, as *Sekimoto's* rider was dilatory in coming up to the post. When the flag fell the Japanese colours led, but *Kickapoo* took second place going up the hill. At the top *Sannohé*, *Kickapoo* and *Sekimoto* were all well together and kept in this order, with *Mameluke* far behind, to the trees, where *Kickapoo* and *Sannohé* forged ahead and made the rest of the race a contest between themselves. *Kickapoo* was ridden by Mr. Loxton who never touched his animal, while the Japanese jockey on *Sannohé* was whipping severely. With his pony well in hand Mr. Loxton let out *Kickapoo* close to the post and won the race by a length. Time 2 min., 14 secs.

6.—THE CHINA CHAMPION STAKES.—For China Ponies. Compulsory on winners on 1st and 2nd days at this meeting. A Sweepstake of $10 with $5 extra for every race won. Open also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of $5, to go to the fund. Entries to be made on the Course at the close of the second day's racing. 1st Pony to receive 75 per cent.; 2nd Pony 25 per cent. Weight for inches. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Robertson's *Dibs*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
,, P. Kell's *Vandal*, 10st. 5lbs..... 2
,, Robertson's *Sport*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3

This was looked upon as a moral certainty for *Dibs* though Mr. Robertson declared to win with the best, and the result was entirely as expected. Passing the Stand the first time, *Sport* was a little in advance, but the three kept well together to the trees, where *Dibs* took a slight lead. Down the straight *Vandal*, carrying 4 lbs. overweight, was pushed by his jockey to the utmost and felt the whip severely, but could in no wise disturb the equanimity of Mr. Loxton on *Dibs*, who, riding quietly, let his pony out close to the post and and won by a neck a race he had all along held secure. Time, 2 min., 57 secs.

7.—THE TÔKIÔ CUP.—Presented. Value $100. For Japan Ponies beaten at this meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Five furlongs.

Mr. Ola's *Mohstotz*, 10st. 6lbs. 1
,, Bencen's *Board of Health*, 10st. 4lbs..... 2
,, Verisopht's *The Convert*, 10st. 4lbs..... 3
,, ,, *The Moor*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, Steven's *Exile*, 10st. 4lbs..... 0
,, Ola's *Lodi*, 10st. 4lbs..... 0
Major Arda's *Monarque*, 10st. 6lbs..... 0
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's *Fukuoka*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0

While the ponies were at the post a rather severe shock of earthquake took place which rather startled the occupants of the Grand Stand. Much delay occurred before a good start was secured, but on the fall of the flag a good one was effected, *Mohstotz* leading and *The Moor* second, with all the others but *Exile* well together. *Exile* unfortunately bolted immediately on starting, and rushed first at the outside rails and then dashed errors to the inside rails which he broke through and then fell, fortunately without seriously hurting his rider, though the accident might have been a dangerous one. It is feared that the pony himself has been injured. No alteration in the order of the ponies was made until the quarter mile, where *The Moor* dropped behind and *The Convert* took his place, but the latter destroyed his chance of winning by running wide at the turn. *Board of Heath* was making a game attempt to reach the leader, but without avail, as *Mohstotz* passed the post several lengths ahead. *The Convert* coming in on the outside rail only secured third place. Time 1 min., 19¼ secs.

8.—THE CATHAY CUP.—Presented. Value $100. For China Ponies beaten at this meeting, being non-winners of three Races. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Once round.

Mr. Fairplay's *Mongolian Chief*, 10st. 8lbs..... 1
Mr. Steven's *Satisfaction*, 10st. 5lbs..... 2
Mr. Sinbad's *The Raven*, 10st. 8lbs..... 3
,, Sinbad's *The Consul*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, do. *The Sheik*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0
,, Fairplay's *Mongolian Wolf*, 10st 2lbs..... 0
,, do. *Mongolian Beglerbeg*, 10st. 5lbs..... 0

Beglerbeg, having a well known public character up, made the running when the flag fell, but gave way to *The Consul* and *Mongolian Wolf* ascending the hill, who led at the top by several lengths, but were rapidly picked up by *Satisfaction*, who drew level after passing the five furlongs and took a lead at the half mile which he continued to greatly increase passing the trees and entering the straight. *Mongolian Chief* had meanwhile been lying behind, but was set going at the three furlongs, rapidly gained on the leader, and gradually closing up to him down the straight, came level at the distance, and making a final effort as the post was neared, passed his opponent and won a capital race by three-quarters of a length. Time 2 min., 18 secs. The "Mongolian" stable has been very unlucky this meeting, so that this, their first win, was received with much satisfaction.

9.—THE COMMUNITY CUP.—Presented. Value $150. A Handicap for all Ponies that have run at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing; entries to be made on the Course before the last race. Winners of Nos. 5 and 6 this day excluded, and winners of any other race after the publication of the Handicap 5lbs. extra. Entrance $10. Second Pony to save entrance fee. One mile.

Mr. P. Kell's *Vandal*, 11st. 4lbs..... 1
Don Carlos' *Oyama*, 10st. 12lbs..... 2
Mr. Verisopht's *The Convert*, 10st. 4lbs..... 3
,, Fairplay's *Chief Mongolian*, 11st. 2lbs..... 0
Don Carlos' *Telephone*, 10st 6lbs..... 0
Mr. Robertson's *Favori*, 11st. 2lbs..... 0
,, do. *Chance*, 11st. 0
,, Sinbad's *The Dwarf*, 10st. 12lbs..... 0

The Convert and *Oyama* rushed to the front when the flag fell, *Telephone* and *The Dwarf* having the worst of the start. Rising the hill all the ponies were in a ruck headed by *Oyama* and *The Convert*, with the exception of *The Dwarf* who was some lengths behind. *Vandal* and *Chief Mongolian* improved their positions at the half mile, and *The Convert* was passed by the former at the trees, *Oyama* still leading. All down the straight *Oyama* and *Vandal* were racing neck and neck with each other, and it was only just at the post that the latter came away and won by a neck, *The Convert* being well up for third place. Time 2 min., 14¼ secs.

The Betto's Races will take place on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and it is probable that some interesting matches will be arranged to come off about the same time, so that the Course will offer considerable attractions to visitors. At this meeting Senor Don Alvarez acted as Judge, and Messrs. Bayne and Barnard as Starters.

Early on Thursday morning a sub-inspector of Japanese police on duty in Tammondori noticed two suspicious looking characters at the corner of the road leading up to the barracks, and accosted them. They instantly made a bolt, another man jumping off the tiles into the road, and the latter, when the police officer tried to arrest him drew a sword and wounded him in three or four places, making good his escape. It may seem an extreme measure to arm the Japanese police at night with revolvers, but something of the kind would seem necessary to enable them to deal satisfactorily with such desperate men as these armed burglars appear to be.—*Hiogo News.*

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Correspondence

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama United Club,
November 24th, 1877.

SIR.—In your paper of last week you published an accusation against me, and I must ask you to give the same publicity to my reply.

You stated that I had 'industriously circulated rumours' which are 'utterly devoid of foundation' and had made 'entirely unauthorized statements and insinuations' respecting the transfer to myself of the property at present entrusted to your hands —the *Japan Mail*.

The phrases in which you have seen fit to couch your indictment are sufficiently coarse and discourteous to merit a more severe reply than I shall give to them. I content myself with the plea of 'not guilty.'

The facts are these. I arrived here at the end of September, with the intention of proceeding to India in a few weeks. Complaints were immediately made to me, by a number of men of influence and standing, of the manner in which the *Japan Mail* was conducted, and I was urged to start the *Japan Times* against it, sufficient support being promised to ensure the pecuniary success of the new paper. It appeared to me unfair to do this without notice to you; and, as the *two* papers could hardly be expected to live, I deemed it best to attempt negotiation for the purchase of yours. On the 2nd or 3rd of October, therefore, I sent a common friend to you to make offers in this direction. You were on the point of starting on a trip in the country, and I received no decisive reply. I waited for six weeks, during which time I made no special secret of what I had done, and naturally expressed the hope that my offers would be accepted. Some days after your return, finding that you were disinclined to accept my former offers, I proposed another arrangement which appeared to me more advantageous to you than the independent establishment of a rival paper—viz: that you should abandon the *Weekly Mail* in my favour, on condition of my giving you my new paper to print, you retaining your daily paper, etc. This proposition you rejected as 'of so absurd a nature as to admit of no reply'—which of course put an end to all attempts at negotiation between us.

There is nothing here of 'rumour' or 'insinuation.' It is easy enough to conceive how, as in the game of 'Russian scandal,' my expression of a hope that you would consent to a sale of the *Mail* has been distorted, before reaching your ears, into a statement that I had bought it; but you were not justified, on such authority, in writing the paragraph of which I complain, and I am entitled to demand that you should either prove, or withdraw statements so damaging to my character, and to the pecuniary interests of the *Japan Times*.

The other charges in your last week's paragraph I can afford to leave unnoticed, and I remain,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES RICKERBY.

OLIVER B. BRADFORD, the United Stated Vice-Consul General, was this morning further arraigned on an indictment numbering twenty-five counts, for embezzlement, extortion, presenting fraudulent vouchers, and rendering false and fraudulent accounts to the United States Treasury. The accused was brought into Court by the United States Marshal, and stood near the prisoner's dock. His three weeks' imprisonment seemed to have worked a great change in his appearance; and he had a haggard and worn expression. He pleaded technically guilty, but denied all criminal intent. Availing himself of his privilege as a Government officer, he asked that the charges might be referred to the Home Government. This request was granted; as was also a further one to be allowed bail.—*Shanghai Courier.*

The British ship *Black Prince* reports that on the 2nd November two columns of smoke were seen arising from out of the sea near Sulphur Island. It was believed that a marine volcano was in eruption.—*Shanghai Courier.*

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Monday, November 19, 1877.

W. H. Seville, chief officer of the British barque *Pauline*, was charged by Charles McLane with assault and battery.

Chas. McLane, sworn; I am cook on board the *Pauline* On the 16th instant, at 9 a.m, I went to the house on deck to put on a dry shirt. I found two men there at work and the rain beating in, wetting my bed and chest. I spoke to the men, who said they were there by orders. I then spoke to the second mate about it; he said he was ordered to send the men there. I said they had no business there, and that I should speak to the Consul about it. I stamped my foot at him. He went and told the chief officer. The chief officer came and said; "We have had enough of your nonsence, I ordered the men here, and here they shall remain." He told me to get out of that, said I was drunk, and struck me three or four times. I did not strike him back. I only held his hands. The house is our sleeping apartment. There is one berth vacant. The place is intended for four bunks. The second officer, the carpenter, and I occupy it.

William Murray, able seaman of the *Pauline*, sworn: I was sent into the house on the 6th inst. by the second mate. When the steward came, he said it was no place for the men to work, and went and spoke to the second mate. The second mate told us to go on with our work. He then went to the chief officer, and said he would see the Consul about it The chief officer struck him three or four times with his fists in the face. The steward tried to hold his hands. Then the captain came and separated them.

To complainant: Your things were getting wet.

To accused: I heard the complainant use some threats about a knife.

To complainant: That was after you had been struck.

Accused: I admit the assault, but under provocation. The complainant ordered the men out of the house, whereas I had ordered them in. The complainant called me a liar.

Fined $1 and costs.

Tuesday, November 20th, 1877.

Ake Ridderbjelke, who was sworn, and said: I joined the *Naworth* in Antwerp and have been in her until quite lately. I have seen water served out on board in a white glass bottle. The only measure I have seen was in the galley; it was about the capacity of a pint. It was not used for serving out water.

To the Court: The measure I have seen in the galley was a tin measure.

The accused had no questions to put to this witness.

Arthur Bell was sworn, and said: I have been on board the barque *Naworth* since her departure from Antwerp, and I am in her still. On or about the 5th of September I saw water served out on board; it was served out with a common gin-bottle. I have never seen any measure on board. The cook has a tin pot, which he says holds a pint.

Robert Edmond, was sworn, and said: I am able seaman in the *Naworth*, and have been in her since she left Antwerp. I have not been present when water was served out to the crew. I have not seen any standard measure on board.

William Taylor, sworn: I am able seaman in the *Naworth*. I have never seen any standard measure on board for serving out water. I have seen two pints pots in the galley; one of them is called by the cook a half pint, the other a pint. I have seen no stamps on them.

Nadal Dubici, sworn: I am able seaman in the *Naworth*. I think there is a pint measure in the galley.

Robert White, sworn: I have seen water served out by the bucket. The tin pots in the galley have no marks or stamps upon them.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The accused called as witness

John Frederick Louisda, sworn: I am steward on board the *Naworth*. We have got both weights and measures on board. The measures are a pint measure and a half pint measure.

To Mr Enslie: I know the measures are a pint and half a pint. They are made of tin. I have noticed no marks or stamps upon them. I have been seven months on board as cook and steward. These measures are kept in the galley, and I use them every day.

To the Court: I have not heard the crew complain about short allowance of water.

The accused said: There are two full sets of scales and weights, a pint measure and a half pint measure on board. I have no quart measure

Mr Enslie said that he thought the case made out for the prosecution. In this case there was no question of scales and weights, only of the measure for serving out water. It was proved that water had been served out by a measure that was no legal measure. He would submit that if the two tin vessels kept in the galley were really legal measures, the cook, who had handled them daily during seven months, must be able to give a more accurate description of their peculiar marks than he had here given.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a.m., when the accused will produce the two measures.

Wednesday, November 21, 1877.

George Francis Williams, master of the British barque *Naworth*, was charged with contravening sec. 225 of the Merchants

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Shipping Act, which orders every master to keep proper weights and measures for the purpose of serving out provisions.

The accused denied the charge.

Mr J. J. Enslie, shipping master, appeared for the prosecution.

The hearing of the case had been adjourned yesterday, and the accused ordered to bring with him into Court to-day the two tin measures mentioned by him and his steward as kept in the galley for the ship's use.

The accused appeared half an hour too late, and on the Court asking him for the reason, he said he had business to attend to.

Being asked for the measures, he said he had only brought one, the pint measure, the other he could not find. The measure was then produced.

The accused asked that sec. 225 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 be read before him.

Mr Enslie, for the prosecution, at the direction of the Court, complied with that request.

The accused: The measure I have produced is a proper pint measure, and I have therefore not contravened the Act.

Mr Enslie: The word "proper" in the Act can only mean "legally recognized;" but the measure produced has no mark to show that it is a legally recognised measure.

His Honour said that he could certainly not consider the tin pot now produced in Court as a "proper" measure. He should consider the charge proved, and fine accused $2.00 and costs.

The captain of the *Naworth* was next charged with contravention of sec. 166 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1855, by not having at the commencement of the voyage to Yokohama, caused a legible copy of the agreement with the crew to be placed in a part of the ship that was accessible to the crew.

The accused denied the charge.

Mr J. J. Enslie, shipping master, appeared for the prosecution, and called as witness

Robert White, who was sworn, and said: I never saw a copy of our agreement posted anywhere in the ship.

To the Court: I was an ordinary seaman in the *Naworth*. I have sailed in other ships, where the copy of the agreement has been posted in the forecastle. I did not make any complaint on my voyage out of the want of the agreement being posted. I complain of it now as of any other thing amiss in the ship, although I am not in the ship any more.

Ake Ridderbjelke, sworn: I was mate in the *Naworth*. I never saw a copy of the agreement with the crew posted anywhere in the ship.

To the Court: I did not complain during the voyage. I knew what answer I would have got if I had complained to the captain.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The accused said: I gave the copy of the agreement to the carpenter, while we were in the dock of Antwerp, for nailing up in the forecastle.

Edward Evans Ralph, sworn: I am carpenter in the *Naworth*. You gave me a paper to nail up in the forecastle on the morning we left the dock in Antwerp. I nailed it up with small tacks. I did not read it.

To Mr Enslie: I an read, but I was in a hurry this morning.

To the Court: I do not know what became of the paper afterwards. I never saw it since. I saw thaf there was something in the paper about provisions.

To accused: I wish to observe that I cannot account for the paper, when one nailed up, being again torn down.

His Houour said that he was willing to credit the evidence produced that the copy of the agreement had been posted, and considering that no complaint of its absence had been made during the voyage, and being averse to countenance malicious prosecution by a issatisfied crew against their captain, he should dismiss the charge, and order the man who brought the charge to bear the costs.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Thursday, November 23, 1877.

Thomas Bell was charged by his wife, Cemaris Bell, with assault.

Cemaris Bell, residing at the Temperance Hall, Yokohama, sworn: This morning about half-past nine, my husband entered my room, and asked me what my business was yesterday with Mr Robertson, of the Mitsu Bishi Iron-works. My reply was, that, as I had not seen him (my husband) for a whole week, I was anxious to get information about him, which I hoped to receive from Mr Robertson. He told me that he had a letter from Mr Robertson and expected to come to an arrangement with me. I then asked him what arrangement he intended to make? He invited me to go with him to his lawyer. I refused, and he said he had done with me. I said I had not done with him, that he must see the manager of the Hall, and arrange about my expenses. He said he had no money, what money he had received from the ship he had spent. That was about $28 spent in a week, and I went to the door to prevent him from leaving the room. He struck me a blow in the face, and when I took hold of his coat, he kicked me on the leg. I appeal to the bench for protection and support.

The accused asked for a remand.

ORDER:

Let the accused be remanded until Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock a.m., and let him stand out on entering into his own recognizances in $200 and two sureties in $100 each to appear then, and to keep the peace towards the complainant in the meantime.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. W. DENISON, Esq., Vice Consul-General;

Messrs. C. H. HASWELL and N. STONE, Assessors.

Monday, November 19, 1877.

John Manning, a sailor from the American barque *Annie W. Weston*, was charged with refusal of duty and disobedience to the officers of the ship.

The prinsoner pleaded not guilty.

John A. Davis, chief officer of the *Annie W. Weston*, was sworn, and said: Since the 6th of October, when the prisoner was brought on board, he has constantly refused to do any work on board the ship. He never gave me any reason for his refusal; he only said he would rather die than do any work. He was confined, but otherwise he has been treated well on board, like the rest of the crew. I asked him, on the 8th of October, if he intended to lie and rot in his irons. The prisoner was brought on board by the police on the 6th of October; on the 8th we went to sea; on the 12th he was let out of irons, and asked if he would turn to work. He said "No." That same night I had to stand at the pump the whole night, while prisoner was sleeping comfortably in my room. We were overtaken by a typhoon, and the ship was in danger, but the prisoner persistently refused to lend a hand. He has refused duty ever since, until we reached Yokohama. Most of the time he has been in irons.

To prisoner: May be it was Friday, the 5th October, you were brought on board. As soon as you were brought on deck, the captain ordered a pair of irons put on you. I did not hear you tell the Captain that the irons were too small for you. Nor did I hear him say that he had paid a lot of money for you, and that he would have it out of your body. I did not see the skin come off your wrist and the blood come out when the irons were snapped on you. You were kept below as a prisoner; you had bread and water for breakfast, but you had good food for your dinner. I do not remember that I abused you when I called on you during the typhoon to give a hand. I did not say that you should never get ashore. I told you to go the weather side of the booby-hatch and hold on as best you could. I did not see Captain Winsor hit you at that time. I went below, and brought up a bottle of gin to give to the men. When it was empty I took another bottle out from my bosom and handed it to the men. I did not give an extra drink to two of the men. I gave no man two glasses. I had let you out of irons a few minutes after you came on deck. I did not go below to load my revolver to threaten you with it if you would not work with the rest, I only told you to sit down on the booby-hatch. Only afterwards you told me that you were sick, and then I did not ask you any more to work. I did not call you out of your name, nor did I abuse your mother. When the second mate called on you to give a hand, you did not say that you were sick, you said that you die first. It is very likely that the second mate told you that you were able to eat your food. I never saw the second mate hammer you in the face with his fists. I did not see Captain Winsor jump down from the poop and commence pounding you. I did not hit you in the face myself. I did not pick up a capstan bar and threaten to kill you with it. I did not tell Captain Winsor that I wanted to stitch up a cut you had got in the face. I saw sticking-plaster on your face, but I don't know whether Captain Winsor put it there. The morning when I took you out of the lazarette, the foretop sail had already blown away; the vessel had only reefed foresail, lower main top sail, and reefed spanker. The pumps were all in order. The upper main top sail was not set that night.

Captain Winsor objected to these questions as purposeless.

The prisoner stated that his object was to show that the vessel was not properly handled, and that there was no danger of the ship sinking, but that the cargo's shifting was due to mismanagement on the part of the officers.

His Honour observed that the vessel being in danger or not had nothing to do with the charge, and prisoner's questions with regard to the management of the ship had therefore no bearing on the case.

Witness, to Court: When prisoner was taken on board on the 5th October, he refused to work, without giving any reason. He did not then excuse himself on account of sickness, nor did he appear to be sick.

Adjourned until 1.30 p.m.

Captain Winsor, master of the *Annie W. Weston*, sworn: About the 10th August, 1876, in Cardiff, while I was in a shipping office, the prisoner came in; he said he was from Springfield, Massachusetts, and wanted a ship. I told him I would give him a chance to Yokohama. I bought clothes for him and shipped him. He always had more or less trouble with the rest of the crew. I have had no trouble with the prisoner to give him cause for disobeying my orders. On a Monday in last May I gave all my men liberty, the prisoner was one of them. I told them to be on board at 6 o'clock next morning; the prisoner did not make his appearance until Thursday afternoon. He came on board with two black eyes and a terribly beaten face. Two days after that I had to sail for Hakodate; I cleared at the Consulate, and went to sea next morning at daylight. At that moment the prisoner came up to me and said he would like to go to the hospital. I sent him ashore and went to Hakodate. I returned to this port on the 10th July. On the 12th he was ordered on board by General Van Buren. He did not go, and the next day I went ashore and had him arrested. He refused duty on board. I complained of him, and he was sentenced to ten days on bread and water. On the 5th or 6th of October he was brought on board. Two days after he was put on board, that is to say, Sunday, I went on board the *Tennessee* to change the irons, and when I returned, I told the mate to put other irons on him. Next morning I sailed on another voyage. The prisoner had bread and water for his breakfast and two good meals, dinner and supper. On the 10th October he had a call to go forward; I was on the main deck. I asked him

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why he did not go to work and what he expected to gain by his mulish conduct? He said he did not expect to gain anything, he had been driven to this. I asked him: "How driven; because you were in jail for three months?" He said, "No, the Consul had driven him." I said it was a pity he had not got the cholera as well as the two men, who were then dying. He said, he did not care how many died; he would not do a hand's work. Next morning the typhoon burst upon us. The ship was thrown on her beam ends. The forecastle, the cabin, and the store room were gutted with water. I give orders to cut away the lee foretop sail sheet, and let the foretop sail blow to pieces in order to right the ship. The pumps showed four feet of water in the hold.

In reply to the Court, asking what was the object of this statement of the measures taken with regard to the ship, witness said he wanted to show the ship was in danger.

Examination continued: I asked prisoner whether he would not help at the pumps, in order to save the ship, the cargo, and our lives, but he refused. At the time, when I ordered whiskey to be served out to the men, I also gave prisoner a dram. During the night I put him down in a room to save his life. I gave him hot coffee and his food as the rest of the crew. While I was down below putting on a dry shirt, I heard some loud talking on deck, and when I came on deck, I found it was prisoner talking to the chief officer. I hit the prisoner three times, and thought myself justified in punishing the man. I at that time thought it an impossibility to keep the vessel afloat; every soul had been at the pumps the whole night, and the men had got so exhausted that they could scarcely work, getting neither proper food nor rest, and this man still persisted in refusing to give us assistance. He held out so until we arrived at Yokohama. When he went over the side last Saturday, the men said to him: "You dirty, big Irish loafer, we hope you will never come back again." I have treated him more like a passenger than a prisoner. When he was brodght on board the ship by the deputy-marshal, I asked him whether he would work. He said "No." I said, "All right," and went below for a pair of irons. I told the marshal I thought mine too small, and asked him if he would change his against mine. He refused, and I had to put on mine, which were a little small. Next day I changed them.

Dr Tripler, sworn: I am medical attendant to the *Annie W. Weston* while in port. When she arrived here the last time I was sent for by Captain Winsor, and asked to assume the medical attendance on his crew. On the following day I saw the prisoner. His face was somewhat bruised, particularly about the eyes. I examined the wrists, and found the skin excoriated as if the handcuffs had been hurting him. He complained of no pain; he said that he felt well, and had been properly treated by the officers of the ship. I saw him again after the lapse of some days, and he said that he was well treated and his food of sufficient quantity. About a fortnight ago I called him aft and had a longer conversation with him. I tried to persuade him to do his duty, but he replied that nothing should induce him to work again on board that vessel. He refused now to submit to a thorough examination of the state of his health or to take medicine, and added there was only one thing he wanted, and that was his discharge. Since that I have seen him five or six times, and he has never complained of any disability.

To prisoner: I saw you the first time on the day when the ship arrived in port, the 20th October.

The prisoner now entered into a long and rambling statement about this witness having pretended to be his friend and thereby got at his feelings, and now having turned out to be his enemy which the Court stopped.

The prisoner said, as Captain Winsor had commenced his statement with the date when he shipped prisoner in Cardiff, so he should cross-examine the captain from that date.

Captain Winsor, in reply to prisoner: I may have told you in Cardiff that I would let you have clothes cheaper than you could get them in the shops. I did not see you sign the articles. On the 16th May last, when I was ready to sail, and you wanted to go to the hospital, I told you that you could go or stay, as you liked. When you asked me for money, I told you I would not trust you with money. When I came back from Hakodate on the 10th July, I never offered you wages.

The prisoner persisting in asking irrelevant questions and the Court refusing to put them, he declared that it was of no use for him to continue his questions, and sat down.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 10 a. m.

John Manning, a sailor from the American barque *Annie W. Weston*, was charged with refusal of duty and disobedience to the officers of the ship.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The case had been adjourned from the 12th inst.

N. Center, second mate of the *Annie W. Weston*, was sworn, and said: When the prisoner was brought on board, the captain asked him if he would turn to. He refused without giving any reason. The captain then ordered a pair of irons on him, and that he should be taken below.

The witness corroborated the statements made by Captain Winsor and the chief mate with regard to the prisoner's obstinate refusal of duty. He said that during the typhoon, when the vessel was short of hands on account of two of the men being sick, and the remaining crew were exhausted from their uninterrupted work at the pumps, while the water was gaining upon them, the prisoner obstinately refused to lend a hand. The consequence was that, when the captain gave orders to have the boats ready so that they might leave the ship at the last moment, the crew said that they would not give the prisoner a seat it the boats.

To Captain Winsor: Peter Summers, the oldest seaman on board the ship, told me that he would not take his chances to go through that typhoon again for the best $1,000 ever coined, and that we should thank our stars that we got out of it with our lives safe.

To the prisoner: The typhoon commenced on the 10th October, it was at its height on the morning of the 11th. At that time we had a lower fore and main-top sail, the lee clew of the fore sail and a reefed spanker; the lower fore top sail sheets were afterwards cut away, and the sail allowed to blow away in order to right the ship, if possible. The ship was on her port tack. The fore top sail was allowed to blow away before we wore ship.

To the Court: I think the ship was in every way properly handled during the typhoon.

To the prisoner: I refuse to answer your question, how long I have been to sea.

The prisoner said he wanted to call the ship's crew in evidence that he had been improperly treated on board.

Case adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a.m.

John McLane was brought up on a charge of being drunk and incapable.

The prisoner pleaded guilty.

His Honour observed that in consequence of the prisoner's often repeated offences of this kind, he should now order him to pay a fine of $3.00, or, in default, to be imprisoned during six days.

IN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. ZAPPE, Esq., Consul.

L. P. MOORE *vs.* BUSCH, SCHRAUB & Co.

Tuesday, November 13, 1877.

Mr E. Schraub, of the firm of the defendants, appeared in Court, and declared himself ready to take the oath, alternatively deferred to him by the Judgment rendered in this Court on the 22nd September last, and to swear that it was understood between himself and plaintiff that the latter should take back the invoice of goods, to the value of $645.30, ordered by him from San Francisco, and now in defendant's possession, if not disposed of to the German man-of-war in port.

Mr H. Andersen was present on behalf of the plaintiff. The oath was accordingly taken.

MAKING ENDS MEET IN THE PAST.

(The Examiner.)

Without taking upon ourselves to dispute the general truth of Mr. Tennyson's dictum, that

"A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things,"

we venture to hope that such of our readers as groan under the difficulty of making both ends meet now may derive a melancholy entertainment from being reminded with what comparative ease the feat was accomplished a hundred years ago. In this hope we are encouraged by the reflection that in grumbling there is a certain bitter sweetness, always more or less toothsome—at least to Englishmen. And there is certainly nothing better calculated to produce grumbling than the recollection that things were not always so bad as they now are.

With this view, then, we have taken the liberty to cull, from the notes of an edition of Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' published in the year 1807, and before that immortal classic had been mauled by Lord Macaulay's *bête noire*, Mr. Croker, some particulars of the mode of life of a Mr. Peregrine Langton, who died in the year 1766, and was the uncle of Johnson's friend, Bennet Langton. Mr. Peregrine Langton is perhaps a scarcely fair example to choose, for even by his cotemporaries he was regarded as no ordinary economist. He lived "in plenty and elegance upon an income which to many would have appeared indigent and to most scanty," even in those days, when of course money was relatively far more valuable than it is now. But though Mr Peregrine Langton was unquestionably an adept in the art of making both ends meet, there is no room to doubt that his cotemporaries could have done what he did, if they had chosen to take the pains. As an instance, then, of what could be done on a small income little more than a hundred years ago, his example is worth citing. Mr Langton's entire income consisted of a life annuity of 200*l.* per annum, and a yearly sum of 18*l.*, which was paid him for board and lodging by his sister, who, with her daughter, resided in his house. He lived in Lincolnshire, "a country which was not more than moderately cheap," and he paid for his house and two or three small fields which lay round it a rent of 28*l.* From these fields he derived no "further assistance towards his housekeeping than grass for his horses (not hay, for that I know he bought) and for two cows." Indeed, says his nephew, "I have reason to think he lost by them." We take him, then, with an income of 218*l.*, minus 28*l.* which he paid for a house and three fields which were rather a source of loss than of profit to him. Upon this income of something less than 190*l.* he maintained in "plenty and elegance" himself and his sister and niece, and in plenty, if not in elegance, two maidservants, and a couple of men in livery, to whom he would often make "presents above their wages;" and "it is remarkable," says his nephew, "that he would permit their relations to visit them, and stay at his house two or three days at a time." Nevertheless though thus indulgent to those whom he employed, he did not think it necessary, nor apparently was it, to stint himself in anything. "His common way of living, at his table, was three or four dishes; the appurtenances to his table were neat and handsome;" (and, wonders of wonders) "he frequently entertained company at dinner, and then his table was as well served with as many

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dishes as were usual at the tables of the other gentlemen in the neighbourhood. His own appearance as to clothes was genteel, neat, and plain. He had always a post-chaise, and kept three horses." The amount of beer which he allowed for his household of seven persons was a hogshead a month; and on the servants complaining that it was not enough, he had "the quantity of a hogshead put into bottles, and distributed it out every day, eight quarts, which is the quantity each day at one hogshead a month; and he told his servants that if that was not enough they should have more; but "by this method it appeared at once that the allowance was much more than sufficient for his small family." Whether any additional drink besides the eight quarts was allowed on the occasions when his servants' relations used to visit them, and stay in his house for two or three days, we are not informed, but no doubt there was. It is only what we should expect from an economist so liberal.

But though he did not, as we have seen, "practise any extraordinary degree of parsimony," he managed always to have "a sum of money lying by him for any extraordinary expenses that might arise." Some he "put into the Stocks," some he spent in the purchase of his "household furniture and his linen, of which latter he had a very ample store," and, says his nephew, "as I am assured by those who had very good means of knowing, not less than the tenth part of his income was set apart for charity." At his death he left in the Stocks a sum of 150*l.*, and in his house was found also a sum of 25*l.*, with directions that it should be expended in charity. How happy would many of us be nowadays if, on an income of 218*l.*, we could have a house in the country with a few fields, keep in "plenty and elegance" a sister and a niece, two maids and two men-servants, three horses and two cows, entertain frequently company at dinner, and leave 150*l.* to sorrowing relatives and 25*l.* to the poor!

Dr. Johnson rightly considered Mr Peregrine Langton as a marvel of an economist. And yet Johnson himself, at an earlier period of his life, had been pretty successful in the art of making a little money go a very long way. Speaking of the time when he first came up to London, in the year 1737, and lodged at the house of "Mr Norris, a staymaker, in Exeter Street, adjoining Catherine Street, Strand," he says: I dined very well for eightpence, with very good company, at the 'Pine Apple, in New Street, just by. Several of them had travelled. They expected to meet every day; but did not know one another's names. It used to cost the rest a shilling, for they drank wine; but I had a cut of meat for sixpence, and bread for a penny, and gave the waiter a penny; so I was well served—nay, better than the rest, for theygave the waiter nothing." What sort of wine "the rest" drank,and how much they got for fivepence—because we suppose they must have had a pennyworth ofbread with their meat—the "sage," we regret to say, does not inform us; but we should imagine it must have been "wine from the wood," and with a strong flavour thereof.

Johnson's Offellus in the "Art of Living in London' was an Irish painter whose name unfortunately has not survived, but who, if only one swallow were acknowledged to make a summer, would by his mode of life have cleared his race of imputation of extravagance under which they labour, and lifted them in the estimation of the world to a pinnacle of parsimony even higher than that occupied by the economical Scotch. This gentleman, speaking after long experience of life in London, declared that 'thirty pounds a-year was enough to enable a man to live without being contemptible." He allowed 10*l.* a year for clothes and "linen"—the paper collar had not then been invented. "He said a man might live in a garret at eighteenpence a week; few people would inquire where he lodged, and if they did, it was very easy to say, 'Sir I am to be found at such a place.' By spending threepence in a coffee-house, he might be for some hours every day in very good company." For dinner he allowed sixpence, as amply sufficient. Breakfast—of bread and milk—would cost a penny; and supper was disposed of by the simple expedient of going without it. "On *clean shirt day* he went abroad and paid visits." Johnson says of this frugal friend, whose mode of life he did not like to hear ridiculed, "He was a very sensible man, who perfectly understood common affairs; a man of great knowledge of the world, fresh from life, not strained through books." Boswell, writing between thirty and forty years afterwards, says:—"Double the money might now with difficulty be sufficient" to enable a man to live in the way in which this Irishman lived. How much more would be required now, may be to some extent estimated by an examination of one item of his expense—his penny breakfast of bread and milk only, he would require, if he were a healthy man with fair appetite, at least a pint of milk, which would now cost him threepence, and at the least as much bread as would now cost him twopence. He would therefore pay for his modest refection nearly as much as Johnson used to pay for his cut of meat. Fortunately, other things have not risen in price in the same proportion, as otherwise an income of 240*l.* a year would be required to enable a man to lead the straitened life which this Irish painter, "without being contemptible," managed to lead on 30*l.* But we know that this is not so, and the reason is that with the exception of food, and perhaps house rent, the cost of every other necessary of life is *relatively* far less than it used to be. But even on 240*l.* a man nowadays might find it hard to enjoy the privilege which this person was able to obtain for threepence—of being for "some hours every day in very good company." The coffee-house of our ancestors unhappily is extinct in this country; and although we see it still flourishing at the other side of the Channel, we do not seem to be able to do with it as we have done with other things that had at one time become extinct amongst us—the capercailzie, for example, and the so called "Scotch fir"—reintroduce and acclimatise it amongst us.

So that, all things considered, perhaps this Irish painter, who, in the early part of the last century, got on, in his own estimation, so well on 30*l.* a year, is still to be envied, as most certainly is Mr. Peregine Langton, who, thirty years later, lived in "plenty and elegance' on 218*l.*, with his sister and niece, and his four servants. At any rate, we hope that the particulars of their lives, which we have ventured to quote, may prove entertaining to the members of a generation to whom the struggle for existence is every day becoming more severe, and many of whom are inclined at times of despondency to fancy that, in spite of Australian meat and the promised aid from American stock-breeders, it will not be possible to make both ends meet much longer.

REUTERS' TELEGRAM.

Intelligence from the Seat of War.

London, November 21st, 1877.

Despatches report that the Russian forces having summoned the garrison of Erzeroum to surrender, the Sultan of Turkey has ordered the garrison to resist to the last.

Suleiman Pasha has resumed the offensive at Kara, Lom.

Despatches estimate the Russian loss at Kars at 2,500 men.

England.

Inspectors Druscovich, Palmer, and Meiklejohn have been sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour, and Inspector Clarke has been acquitted.

London, 19th November, 1877.

The Russians captured seven thousand prisoners at the taking of Kars, which city General Melikoff entered yesterday morning.

The Russian troops attacked the Turkish position at Orchanie but were defeated with very heavy loss.

London, November 18th, 1877.

France.

The French Ministry having tendered their resignation which has been accepted. The Moderate Constitutionalists have been summoned by the President to form a new Ministry.

According to a Russian Official Despatch, the Turks on the night of the 15th November unsuccessfully attacked three times the position of General Skobeloff.

Despatches report that Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha has received reinforcements and repulsed the Russian attack on Kars.

According to a Russian official despatch, after severe fighting (from 8. p.m. of the evening of 17th November to 8 a.m. of the morning of 18th November), Kars was carried by assault.

London, November 17th, 1877.

Despatches report that the Russian forces captured Azizie, but were afterwards expelled therefrom.

War between Turkey and Servia is regarded as imminent.

London, 9th November, 1877.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies re-opened quietly.

M. Jules Grevy has been elected president of the Chamber of Deputies.

Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha announces that the Russians attacked his position at Deveboyun on the 5th November, and that the Turks retreated to Erzeroum.

General Scobeloff on the 5th November cannonaded the Southern positions at Plevna.

London, (?) November.

Chefket Pasha was defeated in an attempt to relieve Rediff Pasha.

According to a Russian official despatch the Russians occupied Tetewan and Lukowitza.

The Russian advanced guard has arrived within 12 miles of Erzeroum.

A large Russian force occupies Hassankale.

Rumours of foreign mediation are authoritatively denied.

Rediff Pacha is strongly reinforced.

The President of the German Parliament in reply to a question said, that the prohibition of the export of horses cannot be repealed whilst mobilization of the army is a possible contingent.

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ENIGMA.

I'm a very great traveller by land and by sea
And soldiers and sailors are partial to me; (1)
When the bells are all ringing I make a display, (2)
And in gorgeous processions I'm brilliant and gay. (3)
I'm so small that an infant can bear me along; (4)
So large that I call for the aid of the strong. (5)
I am cheered as I pass through the crowds in the street (6)
Yet those very crowds tread me under their feet. (7)
In street, alley, and court—in palace and cot,
Pray where is the city in which I am not? (8)
I live in the water, I flourish on land, (9)
I am poor, I am rich, I am mean, and I'm grand. (10)
I am sometimes bedizened with leaflets of green,
And by soft murmuring rivulets often am seen. (11)
The wretch on my bosom is fain to repose, (12)
But, ungrateful, the workman repays me with blows. (13)
I am hard (14), I am soft (15), I'm the emblem of fame; (16)
Though to feeble dejection I, too, lend my name! (17)

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC OF NOVEMBER 17TH.

RACE CLUB.

R o C
A l L
C. U.

or

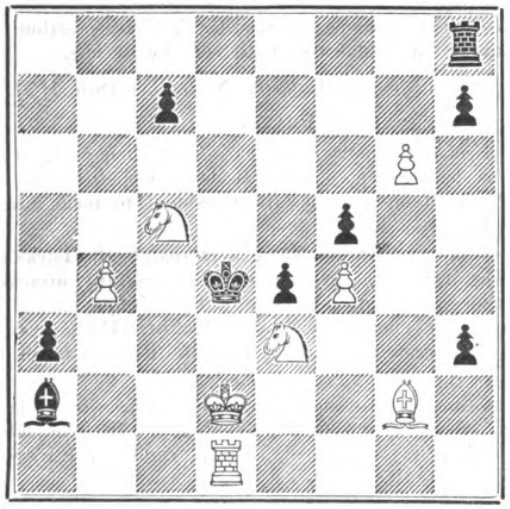
(Chapeau)
E b B

Correct answer received from "La Favorita."

PROBLEM,

by S. LLOYD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF R. B. WORMALD'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—Kt. to K.'s 7th.	1.—K. takes K.
2.—B. to R.'s 5th.	2.—Kt. to Q. B.'s 3rd.
3.—P. mates.	

Correct answers received from W. B. M., Tôkiô; C. B., and Q., Yokohama.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.

Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—There is very little change to report in our market. 16/24 *Yarns* continue in favour; the demand for 28/32 good qualities has improved, but 38/42 are neglected. For *Shirtings*, 7 lb. and 8¼ lb., there is a moderate enquiry at previous rates; 9 lb. are unchanged. Of *T. Cloth* some small sales are reported. Other articles do not attract much attention.

Grey Shirtings:—						
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	...	$1.45	to $1.75
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	...	1.80	to 2.20
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	...	1.60	to 2.30
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	...	2.00	to 2.45
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	...	1.40	to 1.57½
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	...	1.10	to 1.25

White Shirtings:—						
60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.	...	...	2.20	to 2.40
Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb.	per lb.	...	0.65	to 0.80
Black Velvets	... ...				7.25	to 8.25
English Drills 14/15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.	...	...	2.40	to 2.65
Taffachelaes	12 yds,	43 in.	...	...	1.80	to 2.25

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	... ...	per picul...	$28 50	to	32.00	
No. 28 to 32	... ...	per picul...	$32.75	to	35.00	
No. 38 to 42	... ...	per picul...	$36.00	to	40.00	
Reverse Twist 16-24	... ... ,, ...		—			

Woollens.—There is no change whatever to report in prices since our last, and business, on the whole, has been very trifling.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in. ...	5.60	to	7.00
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in. ...	4.25	to	5.50
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in. ...	3.75	to	5.25
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in. ...	0 25	to	0.32
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in. ...	5.75	to	6.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in. ...	—		
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds.	32 in. ...	12.00	to	13.00
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in. ...	0.17	to	0.18

Figured Mousselines de Laine	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.25	to	0.28½
Multicolored ,,	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.28	to	0.37½
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	...48 in.	to 52 in...	0.80	to	1.20
Presidents	...54 in.	to 56 in...	0.60	to	0.65
Pilots	...54 in.	to 56 in...	0.45	to	0.55
Union	...54 in.	to 56 in...	0.60	to	0.80
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs.	...per lb	0.40	to	0.45

Sugar.—Brown Sugars are quite neglected; quotations show a considerable decline, but are, however, purely nominal. White Sugars are firm, with a slight advance in value for desired qualities.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	...(nom.)...	per picul...		$4.45	
,, in basket ...	,, ...	,, ...		$4 22½	
Taiwanfoo in bag...		,, ...		$4.35	
do. in basket...		,, ...		$4.00	
China No. 1 Ping-fah		,, ...		None	
,, No. 2 Ching-pak ...		,, ...	$7.90	to	$8.30
,, No. 3 Ke-pak		,, ...	$7.40	to	$7.70

China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...		$6.90	to	$7.20
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,, ...		$6.20	to	$6.70
,, No. 6 E-pak	,, ...		$5.20	to	$5.80
Swatow Brown	,, ...		None.		
Daitong	,, ...		$3.65	to	$3.80
Japan Rice	,, ...		$2.10	to	$2.45
Kerosene Oil, nominal	,, ...		$4.50		

Kerosene Oil.—Fair sales have been made during the week, and the market closes firm at $4.50 per case.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—A very large business has again to be reported. The demand for Hanks has been especially good, and at the close there is an advance of 10 to 20 dollars on last quotations. Prices of Hamatski are somewhat higher, but other Oshius remain about the same as before. A good deal has been done in Filatures, rates for which have considerably advanced. The great feature during the week has been the continued holding off from operations of nearly all English buyers.

Settlements are 1,425 bales of Hanks, 500 bales of Oshius, and 150 bales of Filatures, making a total of 2,075 bales. Arrivals amount to 1,000 bales; and stocks are 1,800 bales. The total export since 1st of July is 11,414 bales, against 16,378 bales for same period last year.

		In London at 4s. 0½d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.10 per kilo.*
Hanks,—Superior	$600 to 620	21/8 to 22/4	60.00 to 62.00
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$570 to 590	20/8 to 21/4	57.00 to 59.00
,, Good No. 2	$550 to 560	20/ to 20/4	55.00 to 56.00
,, Good all round No. 2½	$530 to 540	19/3 to 19/7	53.00 to 54.00
,, Medium No. 3	$500 to 520	18/3 to 19/	51.00 to 52.00
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$450 to 480	16/7 to 17/7	46.00 to 49.00
Oshius,—Extra	Nominal	—	—
,, Best	do. $550 to 570	20/ to 20/8	55.00 to 57.00
,, Good	do. $500 to 530	18/3 to 19/3	50.00 to 53.00
,, Medium			
Hamatski,—Good to Best	$460 to 480	17/ to 17/7	47.00 to 49.00
,, Common to Medium	$440 to 450	16/3 to 16/7	45.00 to 46.00
Kakeda,—Extra	$620 to 650	22/4 to 23/4	62.00 to 65.00
,, Best	$580 to 600	21/ to 21/8	58.00 to 60.00
,, Good	$540 to 570	19/7 to 20/8	54.00 to 57.00
Filatures	$650 to 800	23/4 to 28/4	65.00 to 79.00

Tea.—The general tone of the Tea market has been weaker during the closing week, and prices are somewhat easier. Arrivals are unimportant, and stocks on offer limited.

Common	$10.00 to $13.00	Fine	$21.00 to $24.00
Good Common	$12.00 to $14.00	Finest	$27.00 to $32.00
Medium	$14.00 to $16.00	Choice	$34.00 nominal
Good Medium	$17.00 to $19.00	Choicest	—

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Although the holidays have somewhat interfered, there has been a fairly large business doing in Private Paper at slightly higher rates. At the close, however, a demand for Bank Bills has somewhat weakened quotations.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11¼d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	73
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 10½d.	,, Private 10 days sight	73½
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0⅜d.	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	94
On Paris—Bank Sight	4.90	,, 30 days sight Private	96
Bank 6 months' sight	5.00	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand...	94½
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.10	,, 30 days sight Private	96½
On Hongkong—Bank sight	¾ % dis.	Kinsatz	412
,, Private 10 days' sight	1½ ,,	Gold Yen	389½

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov. 17	Courier	Clarke	American str.	450	Kobe	Nov. 15	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 20	Sumida Maru	Gorlach	Japanese str.	896	Kobe	,, 18	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 22	Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & ports	,, 15	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 22	Parsee	Sergeant	British str.	1015	Singapore	,, 6	General	L. Kniffler & Co.
,, 22	City of Tokio	Maury	American str.	5050	San Francisco	,, 8	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 23	Takachiho Maru	Sikemeier	Japanese str.	1407	Hakodate	,, 12	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 23	Toyoshima Maru	Hubbard	Japanese str.	597	Kobe	,, 2	Troops, etc.	M. M. Co.
,, 24	Kokonoye Maru	Hussey	Japanese str.	1133	Kobe	,, 22	General	M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Nov. 17	Sylvia	Comd. Aldrich	H. B. M' surveying vessel	877	Cruise	——	——
,, 18	Oceanic	Parsell	British str.	3700	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
,, 18	Beatrice	Williams	British schr.	96	South Sea Islands	General	H. Cook
,, 20	Tanais	De la M'celle	French str.	1735	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 20	Elisabeth	Capt. Von Wickede	Germ. frigate	2150	Cruise	——	——
,, 20	Courier	Clarke	American str.	450	Hakodate	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 21	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1200	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 23	Monocacy	Capt. J. P. Fyffe	Am. gun-boat	1370	Kobe	——	——

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	Commander.
RUSSIAN—Haydamak	7	1000	Corvette	Captain Tirtoff
,, Boyan	8	2000	Corvette (Flag ship of Rear Admiral O. [Stackelberg)	Captain Boyle
,, Vsadnick	8	1069	Corvette	Captain Novoselsky
AMERICAN—Tennessee	23	4220	U.S. frigate (Flagship of Rear Adm. Patterson)	Captain Young
,, Alert	4	541	Sloop	Commander R. Boyd
BRITISH—Kestrel	4	562	Gun-vessel	Commander Theobald
FRENCH—La Clocheterie... ...	12	1990	Corvette	Captain Reynier

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Oceanic* for San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. John Middleton, 2 children and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Heinemann, infant and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge, Mrs. Evans, Admiral Pousino, H.I.R.M.'s Navy, Dr. Krasilnikoff, Messrs. Alex. Innes, Evan Fraser, H. R. Farmer, A. H. Wylie, Phillippaes, Francois, G. L. Montgomery, Halifax, A. P. Kastrometonoff, Starr, and G. McDonald.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais* for Hongkong:—Madame Bauer, child and maid, M. and Madame Dury, Miss Eugenie Lefévre, Messrs. De Cristoforis, Farfara, Ebell, Bougand, Polacco, A. White, Daikoku, Oulashra, Koudo, Imanissi, Nakanissi, Sato, A. Yokota, G. Yokota, Nabuna, Noyutshi, and Kuabara.

Per Steam-ship *Courier* for Hakodate.—Mr. and Mrs. Davison, and Mr. and Mrs. Harris.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Col. Fukuhara, Mr. and Mrs Yamaguchi, Mrs. Dithlefsen and child, Mrs. Shinagawa, Mr. and Mrs. Takenouchi, Mrs. A. Anderson, Mr. and Lady Agnes Flower, Messrs. Ishikawa, Nishimura, E. Angelo, Yamada, Fukugawa, Yoshinaga, Wm. T. Woode, R. N., O Otsukata, Fujisaki, W. Kennedy, R. Walker, Jones, Nomura, Mitori, A. E Salter, Hellyer, Osaki Ide, Mstamura, Kawasaki, C. Maries, Kawara, J. Taylor, Yamane, Kimura, and Kempermann

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Lipman, Mrs. Stevens, Captain Corner, Messrs. Wett, Mitchell, Langfeldt, Weiller, Teissier, Orth, Watanabe, Governor of Osaka, and 28 Japanese in cabin; 2 Europeans, 258 Japanese, and 1 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *City of Tokio* from San Francisco.—For Yokohama: Mrs. L. E. Graham, Miss Nelson, Miss F. R. Pitman, Miss S. Moon, Miss V. A. Clarkson, Miss Eldred, Sir John Rae Reid, and servant, Mr and Mrs. C. A. M. Boeman, Lieut. C. A. Adams and wife, Revd. W. W. Curtis and wife, Revd. T. T. Alexander and wife, Messrs. C. P. Blethen, J. G. Kunitomo, L. E. Smith, F. P. Barlow, and D. Appleton; For Hongkong: Miss H. Noyes, Miss L. A. Happer, Miss J. C. Kooser, Revd. J. McCauley, Revd. D. M. Talmage, Messrs. H L Dalrymple, A. T. Marvin, and H. S. Geary.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Tanais* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France	674 bales.
England	221 ,,
Total	895 bales.
Silk-worm's Eggs, for Italy	48 cases.
Waste silk	297 bales.
Treasure for Hongkong	$32,000

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure ... ... *yen* 100,000

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure $51,975

Per Steam-ship *City of Tokio* from San Francisco:—
Treasure $373,374.91

REPORTS.

The Steam-ship *City of Tokio* reports. Left San Francisco November 3rd at noon, and, taking the southern route, made the passage to Yokohama in 18 days, 18 hours. the distance run being 5,220 nautical miles; fine weather and variable winds were experienced throughout the trip.

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CAPT. D. SCOTT,
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FOR THE YEAR 1876.

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Yokohama, September 26, 1877. tf.

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The Pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease.

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CHOKE BORES ON GAME.

WE have received numerous letters testifying to the excellence of our Guns. The following are a few extracts.

The W. & C. SCOTT & SON No. 10 choke bore "is all its name implies." I have killed stone dead grouse flying at 92 yards, and at 50 and 60 yards it will kill every time. At duck shooting it is perfection.
Brainherd, Minnesota. T. P. C.

I have just returned from North Carolina (Currituck Sound). I cannot say too much in praise of my choke bore. I have killed ducks at 60 yards, dropping dead out of the bunches at that distance. I consider I have an extraordinary gun, and deem it my duty to speak in the highest praise of guns of your manufacture. Wishing you all the success you deserve.
Red Bank, N.J., 1877. G. A. W.

From Captain BOGARDUS, Champion Shot of the World.—The Breech-loader you furnished me with is the best *proportioned* and most *effective* gun I ever owned or used. Its shooting is perfect, and I have won every contest since receiving it including my late English matches. I fully recommend the Scott as the gun.

I have carried guns of your make from Nova Scotia to Florida, and from the Adirondacks to the Pacific, and find them all I could wish for.
Cazenova, N.Y. L. W. L.

The guns for myself and friends have safely arrived. I have now great pleasure in acquainting you that I am extremely glad in possessing them. I have tried them and they give me great satisfaction. My friends are also very pleased too.
Yedo, Japan, March, 1876. V. E. B.

I have just received the Two fine guns ordered for me by Mr. B. F. Stevens, London, and desire to express my entire satisfaction of them. Such fine weapons which while they do credit to a reputation already so well known as to need no establishing, deserve from me some expression of my appreciation of the manner you carried out my wishes. A more substantial evidence of my estimation of the gun is to be seen in the fact that I have this day directed Mr. Stevens to order another for me.
G. R. W.
Paymaster U. S. Navy.
United States Flag Ship *Omaha*.
Callao, Peru, 14th June, 1877.

CHOKE BORED GUNS.—Slight, Medium or Full.

BREECH LOADERS in all systems from lowest qualities.

SINGLE and DOUBLE MUZZLE LOADERS.

Makers of the NEW SWINBURN-HENRY Sporting Express and SWINBURN-HENRY RIFLES and Carbines taking Government Ammunition. This Rifle is a great improvement on the Martini.

SNIDERS Military and Sporting. MARTINI RIFLES.

DOUBLE EXPRESS RIFLES .450, .500, .577 Bore.
SUPERIOR REVOLVERS.

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Yokohama, September 22, 1877. 3ms.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 45.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

MARRIAGE.

On the 21st November, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Revd. John Henderson, Garrison Chaplain of Hongkong, EDWARD DIGBY MURRAY, of Yokohama, to NELLIE, youngest daughter of Robt. Chapman Esq., of old Charlton, Kent.

DEATH.

At Henzada, British Burmah, on 27th August, of typhoid fever, aged 24 years, DUNCAN FERGUSON, B. A. Oxon, Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the late Duncan Ferguson, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Notes of the Week.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* contains a brief account of the ceremonies attending the closing of the National Exhibition at Uyéno, yesterday. By half past three the Commissioners of the exhibition, the *Daijin* and *Sangi* and the officials of the various Government Departments were assembled in readiness to receive Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, who arrived at the building at 4 o'clock. Descending from their carriages they walked to the place set apart for them. The Mikado there made the following speech, "The time for the closing of the Exhibition having arrived, I have come to perform the final ceremony, and I am most happy to know that it is through the industry of my subjects and the energy of the officials that the Exhibition has been so successfully carried out." An address was then presented by the Minister for Home Affairs, and this was followed by another from the Governor of Tôkiô *Fu*, who represented the whole of the *Fu* and *Ken*. At the sound of a whistle blown in the Machinery Hall, bells were simultaneously rung in all the buildings, and the different courts and halls were immediately closed. The Emperor then dined in the a room set apart for the occasion, the members of the Imperial family, *Daijin* and *Sangi* dining together in an adjoining apartment. At twenty minutes past six the Emperor left the buildings, and just as the carriages drove off the fireworks commenced in the Shinobadzu-no-Ike. The Royal carriages were stopped for a short time in order to allow Their Majesties to view a portion of the display. Large numbers of people thronged the park at Uyéno.

His Excellency M. de Struvé, the Russian Minister, accompanied by his family, will leave by the French mail on Tuesday next for Europe. Mr. de Struvé's leave of absence is for four months, not including the time occupied in going and returning.

Charles Lamb has said that while we only think it necessary to say grace at dinner there are twenty other occasions every day when we ought to acknowledge the blessings set before us. Surely if it be meet and proper so to do when our physical wants are concerned, we are not the less called upon to express our thankfulness when mental nourishment is placed before us; such nourishment, for example, as the works of the great musical composers, fittingly interpreted, afford to minds harassed by the petty cares of every day life. Now in view of the difficulties under which this community labours with regard to any efficient rendering of music worthy of the name, we ought to be thankful for small mercies, and be in no way chary in the expression of our gratitude to those who do their best to provide, no matter in how small a degree, for our musical entertainment and instruction. The author referred to above further remarks, "A short form upon these occasions is felt to want reverence; a long one I am afraid cannot escape the charge of impertinence." We are desirous of falling into neither of these errors, but thankful as we for the efforts made to place before us music that shall elevate while it delights, we cannot escape the task imposed upon us of making certain critical remarks on such a programme as that presented at Mr. Wagner's concert on Wednesday evening. We trust, therefore, that they may be accepted as prompted, not so much by dissatisfaction at what was performed, as by regret that so much was attempted. In the first place, let us glance at the programme. Fourteen pieces, including three entire Beethoven sonatas, two entire trios by Hummel, with every 'repeat' religiously repeated, an overture by Weber and one by Beethoven, to say nothing of songs and minor pieces. True there was nothing trivial from beginning to end. No piece that did not bear the name of some distinguished composer, and which called for the highest art to give it fitting interpretation. But what a programme to place before an audience that has so little chance to become familiar with works of which true enjoyment and appreciation can only come by long study and familiarity. The frequenters of Monday Populars would have been aghast at such a programme, while a Conservatoire audience would have yawned and retired. Concerts "seldom come" here, and therefore "they wished for come," but in order to make them enjoyable the selection must be judicious and adapted to the capacities of the audience. There is no need to fall back on music hall songs, Offenbachian trivialities or ballads of the wishy-washy Claribel school. By all means let us have good wholesome fare. The gentlemen who so kindly came forward last night are quite capable of playing a simple movement of a sonata or a trio with accuracy and taste, and of thereby giving

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keen pleasure to their hearers. But they must not blame their audience if by too ambitious a selection and the extravagant length of the programme, their efforts did not receive the acknowledgment which certain portions of their performance undoubtedly merited, but which utter weariness prevented their listeners from properly appreciating. Moreover, some of the morceaux required the genius of a Hallé and a Joachim to render intelligible and interesting, and it is therefore nothing to the discredit of the gentlemen who undertook the arduous task of interpreting such works that they failed to make them so. It is not to be supposed that works written by the greatest masters, for performance by artists of exceptional genius, before critics who can rightly estimate their wondrous depth of meaning, can be otherwise than tiresome when performed by gentlemen who play the piano or other instruments as a relaxation after the business of the day is over, before an audience of not more than average musical taste. Such noble aspirations are all very well, but they should be kept in the back drawing room, and only indulged in before a select circle of musical dilettanti. It is related that when Beethoven had written his wonderful Fidelio, he refused to permit it to be performed until some fitting representative of the heroine could be found. "I cannot find the Leonora I desire," said the master to his friends who were importuning him to have his opera placed on the stage. "It is true there are many singers, but none for me. My Leonora must not trill and break her throat with roulades; she need not change her constume ten times, nor be remarkably beautiful, but she must have *one* thing beside her voice." And this one thing so rarely present is required for the fitting interpretation of any one of his works. We are not playing Beethoven, if we play correctly every note that we see in the score before us, any more than we are acting Hamlet or Macbeth if we stand up and repeat every word of the text. The soul must be there to sympathize with and enter deeply into the heart of the master. He must be approached humbly, reverently, lovingly, and when to this spiritual appreciation of the hidden meaning of the composer is added that brilliancy of execution and delicacy of finish, which can only be acquired by long years of unceasing study, we may venture to interpret Beethoven, but not until then. We are prompted to make these remarks more with regard to the future than by any wish to find fault what was attempted on Wednesday evening, and have ventured thus to write in order that the performers who so generously came forward, may hereafter be spared that disappointment which comes of a justly wearied audience. We trust they may be accepted in the spirit in which they are written, and that the really excellent musical talent that was displayed may be turned to frequent good account in providing the community with that too rare pleasure, musical entertainment. On Mr. Griffin's shoulders the whole weight of the concert fell, and indeed he had no light task to perform. In the two trios by Hummel especially, he played the piano forte part with fine execution and true musical feeling. Had he been less heavily burdened his performance would have shown to far greater advantage in certain of the other selections. But the fingers of a Von Bulow would have tired under the amount of work Mr. Griffin imposed upon himself. Fortunately the two overtures were omitted, and owing to the lateness of the hour a song by Mr. Andersen was also cut out. The one song sung by this gentleman is a fine specimen of German song writing, and was well suited to the solid qualities of Mr. Andersen's voice. While Mr. Wagner is a very fair violinist, he is an admirable flautist, and his performance of the flute solo was, in point of execution and artistic excellence, the gem of the evening. The well known trio "Winds gently whisper" was sung with greater smoothness than generally characterizes attempts at part singing among us; the voices being well balanced and blending sweetly together, although power was occasionally wanting. Blumenthal's song "Love, the Pilgrim" was sung by a gentleman to whom nature has given a voice of exceptional beauty, into which—if he will pardon the remark—he irritatingly refuses to put the glow and colour of life. Like Orpheus he could have made his audience "bow themselves when he did sing." As it was they only encored him. The most interesting concerted piece of the evening was Hummel's trio in F. Monsieur Dassonville is an amateur violincellist of exceptional excellence, and displayed qualities of playing such as are rarely heard outside professional circles. Unfortunately from the lateness of the hour, midnight, the greater part of the audience had left when this, which stood last on the programme was given, and thus lost what would certainly have been enthusiastically received had it been played earlier in the evening.

At the present time, when the Revision of the Tariff is one of the subjects on which the greatest amount of attention is being bestowed by the Government and press of this country, it is well to bring to the notice of those of our Japanese readers who are halting between the teachings of free trade and protection, certain facts and figures which may aid them in deciding which is likely to prove the more advantageous to the welfare of the country. The following remarks are from the last number of the *Economist*:—

OUR FOREIGN FOOD SUPPLIES.—That we annually import immense quantities of articles of food everybody knows, but it is probable that few realise to what an enormous and increasing extent we are dependent upon foreign countries for what may called the means of subsistence. The statistics regarding our food supplies, which Mr. Caird submitted to the Social Science Congress on Tuesday last, may, therefore, be studied with interest and profit. Of wheat, which is the great staple of food, we consume on an average about 28 million quarters a year, and while previous to 1860 our foreign imports amounted on an average to only 4,500,000 quarters, they have increased during the past five year to 12,400,000 quarters. In the twenty years immediately preceding the repael of the corn laws the average price per quarter was 59s 8d, but since we have been able to import freely what we required, the average price has dropped to 51s 4d per quarter. With the reduction in price there has been considerable increase in the average consumption per head of the population. In the eight years from 1852 to 1860, it has been calculated that each individual consumed on an average 311 lbs of wheat per annum, and that in the succeeding eight years the consumption increased to 335 lbs per head. Another effect of the lower prices has been to restrict the cultivation of wheat in this country. Other crops are now more profitable to the farm, and the breadth of wheat land is now one-fifth less than it was 20 years ago. In case of necessity, as Mr. Caird points out, this land would of course be again available, and much of the land now in pasture could be brought into cultivation. But of such a necessity there need be no fear. Our supplies are now derived from all quarters of the globe, and they are thus very constant, since dearth in one country is always balanced by abundance in another; while the contingency of all the sources of supply being simultaneously closed up by war is infinitely remote. As it is, we pay to foreign countries on an average fully 50,000,000*l* a year for wheat alone; *but as we buy from them cheaper than we can produce ourselves, the larger benefit from this expenditure remains with us.* This year, owing to the great rise in prices, our year's bread will cost us about 23,000,000*l* more than it did, on an average, during the past two years; and this of course, has an important bearing upon the trade prospects of the country, since to that extent the surplus income available for the purchase of other commodities will be reduced. Passing from wheat, we find that our imports of Indian corn, which in 1857 amounted to only 125,000 tons, increased last year to 1,300,000 tons, while the imports of potatoes have risen from 43,000 tons in 1871 to 300,000 tons last year. Of meat and dairy produce the home supply has augmented very slightly, but the foreign imports have increased fourfold in quantity, and last year reached the value of 35,000,000*l*. It is very significant, however, to notice that the value, instead of increasing 300 per cent., like the quantity, has risen only 50 per cent., and the immense saving which we have thus effected by placing other countries under contribution for the supply of our wants shows how beneficial to all concerned is a well-regulated commerce.

The italics in the above paragraph are our own. Now does not the same argument hold good of Japan? What then becomes of such reasoning as appeared in an article in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the 19th November, that it would be better for the Government to pay twelve hundred thousand *yen* to a native manufacturer, than to purchase the same articles for a million from a foreign source?

We have no wish, however, to bring forward again the oft repeated arguments. We will confine ourselves to showing the workings of both theories as they actually appear. The following article is from the *Examiner* relative to the condition of affairs in the United States, where commerce is ruled by the heavy hand of protection. We invite our Japanese friends to carefully contrast the two pictures.

America is now, and has been for several years back, an economical paradox. There are all the undeveloped resources from which wealth is wont to be drawn; and yet poverty is rife, and every variety of trade languishes. The country is young in every sense of the word; and yet it is afflicted with the maladies of old communities. Labour is scarce, as judged by an European standard of plenty; and yet wages are low, and, as Mr. Plunket, secretary to our Embassy at Washington, points out, the emigration from Europe has considerably declined, and a steady increase is perceptible in the return emigration. Peace brought no recovery of industry. On the contrary, the American workman, who now earns nominally one half of what he earned in 1866, and whose actual earnings have probably declined a quarter, dates the beginning of hard times from the close of the war. The railways, though practically monopolists, able to make their own terms with freighters, pay less

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wages than they did and, as their published rates for goods show, they are not able to do more. As to trade in general, Mr Wells' account of it—"our whole trade is paralysed"—is borne out by too large a mass of concurrent testimony to be in the main disputed. We have known instances of particular branches of business—the trade in soda ash, for example—completely disappearing. Since the war terminated, Englishmen who have had the misfortune to be the owners of shares in American railways have seen with perplexity their dividends dwindle away, and in some instances under circumstances in which it was impossible to suppose that the fault rested with bad or dishonest management. Foreigners who four or five years ago went to the States to push their fortunes, write home that they have been cruelly deceived. "It is not as it once was; in Chicago and St. Louis there are two seeking employment for every one place vacant; we are living in an apparently used-up country." Such is the strain of the common reports touching the condition of things in the States. Some Americans may console themselves by the fact that the balance of trade is always in their favour; but the majority are not so lost to common sense as to persuade themselves that the small dimensions of their import trade, which this implies, is a benefit, or that languishing internal trade can be revivified by the importation of the precious metals. To be sure, late reports indicated some improvement. For four successive months the imports have been increasing; but what is this solitary fact in face of the increase in the number of bankruptcies, the failure of some two millions of men to procure employment, the decline in the consumption of the luxuries of the poor—coffee, tea, and sugar—and the fact that, to quote the words of a well-informed writer, "for the first time in the history of the United States a permanent pauper class is beginning to cause uneasiness."

We are sorry to find the Second Annual Report of the Tsukiji Mission Hospital disfigured by a diatribe against the Press Notification of February 1876, hardly more deficient in logic than in good taste. The necessity or propriety of that notification has been sufficiently discussed, and we have no intention of reopening a closed question. But to talk of legislation in a panic is an absurdity, and the reference to H. B. Majesty's Minister is couched in terms that we should not have expected to find in a report emanating from a respected Missionary body. The notification was approved of by Her Majesty's Government, and the diplomatic correspondence published in last June shows that the course adopted by the British Minister met with the full concurrence of the Government of the United States. It is difficult to understand how a missionary can suppose his work hindered by a disability to publish a newspaper in Japanese. Tracts and treatises on Christianity in that language can be and are published with perfect safety, and in Ósaka we believe a newspaper in Japanese is actually circulated under missionary auspices, but printed and published by a Japanese subject. Dr. Faulds' acrimonious style lends neither elegance nor persuasiveness to his productions, and we should suppose it calculated rather to impede than to forward the cause he has at heart, and for which we are assured he labours with an earnest and faithful devotion. If to any one, to a preacher of the gospel the Juvenalian motto '*nesciat irasci*' applies, a maxim Dr. Faulds appears to have momentarily forgotten.

Elsewhere in our columns will be found some interesting particulars, taken from *Nature*, of the Eucalyptus. At both Kobe and Osaka this tree has been planted and has proved a decided success, growing freely and rapidly. Here, perhaps, the winter is rather too severe for it to flourish in all situations, but where it has been planted in a position sheltered from the northerly winter wind it has proved a success. The south of Japan should be particularly favourable to its growth, where it might be planted with advantage in marshy and low lying districts. The Americans, as might be expected, are not slow to perceive the advantage of planting the Eucalyptus, and by last mail we learned that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company is to begin planting the 200,000 Eucalyptus trees which have been raised for it by Major Locke of Pasadena, as soon as sufficient rain falls to render the ground easy to work. The plan of planting them continuously along the line of the road has been abandoned as being too expensive in the item of cultivation, and the Company now expects to plant them in forests at each station along their line of road in Southern California.

The *Chóya Shimbun* publishes a strange story which comes from the Bonin Islands. An official living there has written to say that the Islands are gradually increasing in prosperity and that schools and dwelling houses will soon be erected. He then goes on to say that a man named Charles Babaya (?) formerly living on one of the Southern islands, settled at Omura seven years ago. Here was living a widow named Chineriya, who had with her four children and six grandchildren. With her Babaya formed an alliance and they lived together as man and wife, until the woman died on the 6th of this month, of some illness. Babaya went mad with grief at her death, and after washing and dressing himself in his finest clothes, and putting on the articles of jewelry belonging to Chineriya, he took a pistol, and kneeling down before her grave shot and killed himself.

The last news from the famine districts in India is of a more cheering character. According to the *Bombay Gazette*, in the Madras districts the famine is fast disappearing, and there is every probability that in a few weeks, if it be met with vigorous treatment, the worst will be over. Timely rains have averted much of the threatened evil. The crops are looking more promising, and prices of grain are showing a tendency to fall in most districts. Reports from all parts are of a more favourable character, and the best proof of a steady improvement is that in a period of three weeks the reduction of the number of persons receiving relief in Madras amounts to 675,000. Of course, the bill which the Indian Government will have to pay for meeting the calamity is no small one. The above named journal estimates the total cost of the famine in Bombay and Madras at 10½ millions, nearly double the original estimate. But the money is well spent, if the lessons taught by this terrible expense be laid to heart, and proper measures be taken to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity. Within a month the most terrible of the evils have disappeared, while pestilence has everywhere ceased. As the writer justly remarks, only in India could this be possible, and only in India under the British Government.

The Russian man-of-war *Vsadnick* has left for the coast of Yesso, in search of the wreck of a Russian vessel, the news of the loss of which reached Hakodate just before the *Elizabeth* left that port, and was reported by her on arrival yesterday.

The *Madras Mail* is not liberal in its expression of gratitude to the Queen for having contributed to the Madras Famine Relief Fund only five hundred pounds, which it calls rather a paltry sum. It points out that this represents only the weekly income which Her Majesty derives from the Nield bequest of £250,000. Mr. Nield was a madman who had relatives in Madras (is the writer in the *Madras Mail* a distant and disappointed connection?) but who most unfeelingly ignored their claims and left the whole of his wealth to the Queen for her sole use and benefit. When his Madras relatives asked the Queen to give up the legacy to them, Her Majesty distinctly refused to do anything of the kind. The interest has accrued until the bequest now represents half a million sterling. The Madras relatives have not yet forgotten their disappointment, or forgiven their Sovereign for disappointing them of their expectations.

Wrestling has such charms for the people of Japan that even the mild and unexciting sport of bull wrestling is certain to attract admiring crowds. What would be said to a novel wrestling match which, according to the *Athenæum*, took place at Triplicane between a famous professor of gymnastics, a native of the Punjaub, and a black bear of uncommon size belonging to the Rajah of Nagari. The contest was of a very exciting nature, as the bear appeared to be a perfect master in the art of wrestling and proved a most formidable opponent. The contest lasted over half an hour, resulting however in the complete defeat of the bear. His antagonist ultimately did not escape without punishment, as the bear made free use of his claws and teeth upon the man's naked body. The match was witnessed by about eight hundred spectators.

One of the servants of the Chinese Embassy in London was lately arrested for being drunk and disorderly in the Euston Road. On being brought up at the Marylebone Police Court, the Secretary of the Chinese Embassy appeared and deposed that the defendant was in the employ of the Envoys, and con-

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sequently claimed exemption from the jurisdiction of the Court. He was therefore at once liberated and handed over to be dealt with by his Legation. The question that now torments those English philanthropists who have exhausted the Penge case, is what punishment will be inflicted on the offender. Horrible visions of cutting into ten thousand pieces, the cangue, and other dread punishments dear to Celestial minds are haunting the British breast. The *Daily Telegraph*, in commenting upon the case, relates a dreadful story of what once occurred at one of the chief European Courts—the facts are stated in a vague manner—where a Persian Envoy ordered one of his servants for a certain misdemeanour to be flayed alive. "The offence the luckless menial had committed was of an excessively heinous character. He had been put in charge of a charcoal stove; he had allowed it to get out of order; and the noxious vapours from it had asphyxiated the Ambassador's son. In Persia instant impalement would have been the reward for such *crassa negligentia*, and, in contenting himself with simply ordering the offender to be flayed alive, the Envoy probably felt that he was exercising considerable mercy and forbearance, and doing much to meet half-way the foolish prejudices of a nation of Giaours and Franks. Unfortunately the Giaours took a different view, but withal firmly intimated to the Ambassador that, although by the comity of nations he was at liberty, if he so chose, to flay his servant alive in his own back garden, the taking of such a step would none the less be regarded as an indication of a wish to break off diplomatic relations. The Envoy's answer showed him a profound adept in the Machiavellian art. He replied that the offender, in deference to the wishes of the Court to which he, the Envoy, was accredited, should not be flayed alive, but should be sent back to Persia. The letter of this promise was strictly fulfilled. The wretched man was sent back to Persia, it is true; but he was heavily manacled in a ponderous iron cage and with instructions that he was to be, on his arrival in Persia, pegged down over an ant's nest." The narration of this unpleasantly thrilling narrative is not calculated to delay the anxiety of a British public as to the (imagined) probable fate of the crapulous Chinaman.

J. W. Alvin Adams, the founder of the first express agency in the United States, recently died near Boston. Five and thirty years ago, long before the introduction of railroads, Mr. Adams began his career by forwarding to their destination letters and packages entrusted to his care. The business which he at first carried on unaided, delivering his consignments on foot, increased until he was compelled to make use of a horse and cart. When railroads were introduced Mr. Adams, seeing that his occupation would be gone unless he kept pace with the requirements of the times, managed to make an agreement by which he received permission to run a truck or waggon on any train. By degrees, as his system became known and public confidence increased, the convenience attending such a mode of sending packages to any part of the United States was recognised, and hence his business grew to the importance that it now assumes, and became a necessary institution. It has, indeed, been several times debated whether it would not be advisable to abolish the Post Office, and hand over the carrying of the mails to such firms as Adams & Co. and Wells, Fargo & Co. In fact, these companies are looked upon as being quite as secure as though the business were in the hands of the Government, and all this has been the work of one man extending over the comparatively short period of thirty-five years.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 26th.

Shimadzu Saburo is at present Tôkiô. A paragraph in the *Main chi Shimbun* states that he arrived in Yokohama by the *Kokonoye Maru* at 1.30 a.m. on the 24th instant, but owing to the state of the weather did not land until six o'clock the same evening. The prince with his suite, who were all dressed in the olden style, left for Tôkiô by the 9.30 train yesterday morning.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

At the outbreak of the Kagoshima rebellion, Mr. Shinagawa, the Japanese Consul, requested the Chinese Government to prevent the export of arms, to which they assented, and carefully and strictly enforced the edict issued. It is rumoured now that some present will be made to the Chinese Government in consequence, as was the case at the close of the Saga rebellion.

At Serino a place about ten *ri* from Kagoshima, a gold mine is being actively worked. This mine was first opened by Shimadzu, and for this reason six-tenths of the gold produced is given to that family, while the remainder is taken by the Government.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The Government has projected an Agricultural Establishment on a grand scale at Komabano. Thirty-six houses have already been erected, and when all the buildings have been completed, the whole will probably be used as an Agricultural College.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

H. E. Sanjô has not attended his office since the 22nd instant, on account of illness.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

When the Press-laws are reformed, a revision will take place of the laws relating to the publication of books.

The crops in various parts of the country were excellent this year, and we bear that the Cotton crop is twenty per cent better than usual.

Tuesday, 27th.

The P. M. Co.'s steamer *China* left Hongkong at daylight on Sunday morning, the 25th instant, and will consequently be due here about the 3rd proximo.

The Kawasaki iron bridge is to be opened to-day. No especial ceremony will take place, but H. Ex. Ito, the Minister of Public Works, will leave Tôkiô in the ordinary 2.30 train this afternoon, which will be the first train to cross the bridge. Thenceforward the iron bridge will be used for all traffic, and the old wooden bridge will be speedily demolished.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

It is said that the Commissioners of the various *Fu* and *Ken* who were sent to Tôkiô to represent their districts at the National Exhibition, are consulting now as to the desirability of dividing the Empire into six great divisions, where Exhibitions can be consecutively held every year, that every sixth year being a grand national one on the plan of the Uyéno Exhibition.

Form the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The Government, we hear, will shortly issue a law regulating trade marks.

H.E. Tokudaiji, the Minister of the Department of Imperial Household, had the decoration of the 1st class of the Rising Sun conferred upon him on the 22nd instant.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

There are at present four hundred foreigners in the employ of the Japanese Government, and two hundred and ninety-two engaged by private individuals.

The *Seiki Kan*, as soon she has finished certain repairs at Yokohama, will proceed to Europe. Her officers will first endeavour to see something of the war now going on between Turkey and Russia, and then the ship will visit various ports of Italy, France, England, and other countries.

The Government gas works at Hamazaki-chô, Shiba, Tôkiô, are now capable of producing 500,000 cubic feet of gas per day, but as the residents of the brick buildings in the neighbourhood of Kiôbashi are gradually getting to use gas, the amount hitherto produced has been found insufficient, so the French manager of the works has gone to England to obtain plant sufficient to produce 2,500,000 cubic feet. Preparations are now being made at Shiba to set up the new works, the cost of which will be about 135,000 *yen*.

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Wednesday, 28*th*.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* relates as a piece of strange news, that a tradesman living at Okagami-mura in Kanagawa *Ken*, had recently built himself a new house, and on its completion invited his neighbours to a feast. While they were enjoying their *saké* and other good things, a badger made its sudden appearance, and looked on as though highly delighted with the proceedings. One of the guests, more bold than the others, approached and offered the animal a cup of wine, which was accepted. Late at night, when the guests took leave of their host, the badger disappeared.

According to the *Chôya Shimbun* a disturbance took place between the military and the police on the evening of the 25th instant. The caps and truncheons of three policemen were taken from them and carried as trophies into the barracks by the soldiers.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Otani Shinzo, living at Kita-Honjo, Tôkiô, on digging in his garden not many days ago, found 1,000 nibus.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

A man named Noro, residing in Tôkiô, has requested permission of the authorities to sell horse flesh for food.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

There are 800 policemen in Kagoshima *Ken*, and the expense of keeping up this force amounts to 5,000 *yen* per month.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

As the survey of the various *Fu* and *Ken*, which was necessary for the new assessment of the land tax, has been nearly completed, the Bureau which was established to control this work will very shortly be closed.

H. Ex. Sameshima, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, will leave for France shortly, in order to resume his position as Envoy at the French capital, and will be followed in January next by H. Ex. Matsukata, the Vice-Minister of Finance, who will act as Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition next year.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Snow fell to a slight extent on Atago-yama, Kiôto, on the 19th instant. There was also a snow storm on the same day at Konome-togé, Echizen, when the ground was covered with snow to the depth of a foot and a half.

Thursday, 29*th*.

We are happy to say that a movement is on foot to entertain Admiral Patterson, Captain Young and the officers of the *Tennessee* prior to their departure from this port, at a Ball on Monday evening next, the 3rd instant, which is to take place at the *Machigaisho*. During the long stay of the *Tennessee* in this port her officers have dispensed their hospitality in a most liberal manner, and the success of many of our public meetings or amusements of various kinds has been owing in no slight measure to the attraction derived from the attendance of the band of that vessel, so that we are glad that arrangements for the projected compliment have now been fully agreed upon. The following gentlemen have been appointed a Committee :—

Messrs. Henry Allen, Jr., (Secretary) ; E. de Bavier, Capt. Bridgford, R.M.A., Messrs. A. Conil, Alex. Center, J. Dodds, Wm. McDonald, H. W. Denison, Augustus Evers, F. von Fischer, Edward Fischer, J. A. Fraser, G. Farley, F. E. Foster, A. W. Glennie, P. Jaudon, J. J. Keswick, M. Kirkwood, J. P. Mollison, J. Russell, Russell Robertson, (Chairman) ; H. S. Wilkinson, and Thomas Walsh.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that the Finance Department has established a special Bureau, called the *Johei Kioku*, which will have charge of all arrangements for receiving the partial payment of the land-tax in kind, as lately conceded by order of the Government.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

Their Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager visited, on the 27th instant, the *Yôchi-In* of the Kinder Garten, attached to the Female Normal School, Tôkiô.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

We have heard a rumour that some agitation prevails at Okayama *ken*, and also at Hiroshima and Kumamoto *ken*, but until further confirmation is received the above report must not be relied upon.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

Statement for the week ending 24th November, 1877:—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		1,200,000
On hand	474,455	
In circulation	725,545	
	1,200,000	
Security		725,545
In Foreign money :—		
In dollars	480,041.60	
In Bank notes and cheques	116,003.40	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	50,000.00	
	646,045.00	
Do. in native currency	79,500.00	
	725,545.00	

Friday, 30*th*.

Owing to the uncertainty of the departure of the next American mail, it has been thought advisable to postpone the performance of the Amateur Dramatic Club until Thursday evening, the 6th proximo.

The steamer *Zanzibar* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 19th instant.

During her absence from this port H. M. S. *Modeste* has lost two of her men by drowning. One man fell overboard at Nagasaki and his body was not recovered until after the ship had left that port for Kobe. The second man, a carpenter's mate, was washed overboard when off Himishima in the Inland Sea, while engaged in removing the fixtures of the accommodation ladder. This occurred at 3 o'clock in the morning when it was very dark, a strong current was running and it was blowing hard. Immediately the alarm was given Sub-Lieutenant Boyer gallantly jumped overboard to the rescue, and succeeded in reaching the drowning man, who seized him and dragged him under. Lieut Boyer freed himself from the man's grasp only just in time, as at the instant the boats, which had been lowered with the least possible delay, reached him, he was quite unconscious, and in a moment more would no doubt have been himself drowned in his noble efforts to save the unfortunate seaman.

The closing ceremonies of the Exhibition at Uyéno will be held to-day, at which Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, with the high officials of the Government, will be present. The military bands will be in attendance and play both morning and evening. A grand display of fireworks and illuminations are also announced to take place.

We have received from Hongkong particulars of an accident to the steamer *Yesso*. That vessel arrived at Hongkong from the coast ports early on the morning of the 22nd instant, and had only been about a quarter of an hour made fast alongside Messrs. Lapraik & Co.'s wharf when the foremost boiler exploded. The steam penetrated to the steerage deck, which was crowded by Chinese passengers, of whom twelve were instantly killed and ninety-four seriously injured. The latter were immediately sent to the hospital, where it was found that many of them were fatally hurt. At the time of the accident, for which no cause was assigned, the boilers were being blown down, and the second engineer was in the engine room. He succeeded in reaching the deck, but there fell down, and it is feared he has received grave injuries.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of yesterday announced that to-day would not be observed as a holiday by the Government Departments, thought at one time, in view of the closing of the Exhibition, it was arranged that all public offices should be closed.

The *Chôya Shimbun* says, that at the conclusion of the Kiushiu rebellion, the Governor of Kochi *Ken* (Tosa) petitioned the Central Government that he might be allowed to continue the police force

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of the *Ken* on the extended scale which had been necessitated by the rebellion. The regular allowance for police purposes was, however, only sufficient to support a force of about thirty men, but the increased force would comprise six hundred men at an annual cost of about 73,000 *yen*. It is not surprising that the Government refused the Governor's request, but undeterred by his first failure he has renewed his petition to the same effect, asserting that it is impossible to keep order in the district under his governance with a reduced police force.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

As cholera has disappeared in Tôkiô, the cholera hospitals at Mukô-ga-oka, and Ichigaya will be destroyed by fire, some time between the 1st and the 5th of next month.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Shimadzu Tadayoshi, and Shimadzu Tadanari, who recently arrived in Tôkiô, will shortly present themselves at the Imperial palace.

Saturday, 1st.

The M. B. Co.'s steamer *Saikio Maru* left Kobe yesterday evening at 7 o'clock.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* gives an account of the horrible murder, at Osaka, of an entire household by a boy of sixteen, on the night of the 21st instant. A shopkeeper named Shimano Kihei, lived at Shinmachi, Osaka, his household consisting of his wife, daughter, a maid servant and the perpetrator of crime, Komakitchi, who was employed in the shop. While they were asleep the victims were despatched with a sword, one after another. Komakitchi then hastened to the nearest police station, and gave information that robbers had broken into the house and killed all within but himself, he having escaped by hiding himself underneath the floor. Several policemen accompanied the boy back to the house to try and arrest the robbers, who, of course, could not be found. In due time the victims of this murder were buried, and then Komakitchi was subjected to strict examination with the object of discovering the perpetrators, and made so many contradictory statements that suspicions were aroused, which were confirmed when the boy dropped a packet of 600 *yen* from his pocket, of which he could give no satisfactory account. Stricter examination extorted, at last, a confession of his guilt.

According to the *Hôchi Shimbun*, it has been officially determined upon that the 27th September shall be considered as the date on which the Kiushiu rebellion ceased and peace was restored, though the final defeat of the rebels took place on the 24th September.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Some discontent was said to prevail among the *samurai* of Chôshiu who fought during the late rebellion, and who have since been disbanded, but as the memorial they lately addressed to the *Kencho* is of a very pacific nature, no trouble from them is apprehended.

From the *Chôya Shimbun*.

The War Department received in all from the Finance Department on account of the recent war, the sum of 34,200,000 *yen*, of which 167,600 *yen* were expended in Tôkiô and 30,520,000 *yen* in Kiushiu. Of the above total sum received, a balance of about 1,000,000 *yen* remains on hand.

The repairs of public buildings has hitherto been done by the local authorities of *Fu* and *Ken*, but the same will now be undertaken by the Government, and the estimate for such for the fiscal year from 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878, is 500,000 *yen*.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

The building which was erected at Government expense for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been allotted to the Prime Minister.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

The Kanagawa *Kencho* has expended upwards of 200,000 *yen* in the measures undertaken to stamp out and prevent the spread of cholera.

According to returns made to the *Machi-gaisho*, there are 3,325 wells in Yokohama, 1,073 only of which contain water fit to drink.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY.

NO attentive student of the social history of the world during the last fifteen or twenty years, can fail to perceive the marked improvement that has taken place within that time in the relations between the so-called superior and inferior races of mankind. How the supreme scorn of the white man for his black, red or yellow congener originated it were not by any means a profitless, but a very difficult task to determine with accuracy. No such contempt seems to have been entertained on the mere ground of difference of colour by the ancient Greeks or Romans for the various Eastern and African races with whom they came into contact. With the swarthy Arab or Syrian, the yellow-brown Egyptian and the coal black negro, the literary and political ancestors of modern Europe were perfectly familiar, but neither in the literature of the former nor by the policy of the latter were the dark-skinned races of the ancient world treated with any special dislike or abhorrence. In the chronicles and poetry of the middle ages the same indifference to mere diversity of pigment is shown, and the early Spanish, Portuguese and Italian travellers appear to have been equally free from prejudice on the score of colour. And we may safely say that the modern contempt of the white man for the rest of mankind did not display itself previously to the commencement of the eighteenth century, from which period it increased in intensity until it reached its climax some fifty or sixty years ago. But there are abundant signs that a healthier sentiment is beginning to animate the counsels of European nations in their dealings with the dark-hued peoples of Asia,—a sentiment of which the result of the American Civil War has, no doubt, greatly aided the development. The talk current in the East twenty years ago, when the subject was the relations of white to yellow humanity, would not now be tolerated in the least progressive European settlement east of Singapore, and the policy which most Eastern residents would still prefer to see followed towards the peoples among whom they live, would, if plainly stated in England and America, meet with an almost universal reprobation. We are not, therefore, surprised either at the opposition offered in Hongkong to the generous and humane policy of its new administrator, or at the favourable reception given to his bold, but most necessary proposals of reform by the Colonial Office—at all times the most liberally and wisely conducted department of the Imperial Government of Great Britain. It is not our intention to dilate upon the enormities disclosed in the Report of the Hongkong Colonial Surgeon, Dr. AYRES, or to pass condemnation upon the brutal practice of branding —that is, we suppose, searing with a hot iron the flesh of Chinese prisoners—or to animadvert at any length upon the miserably insufficient allowance of *air* to the yellow skinned tenants of an English gaol. Torture of all kinds as a means of punishment for rational beings, however depraved they may be, we believe to be useless cruelty. The history of crime shows in the most conclusive manner that the mode of punishment is of infinitely less importance, so far as its deterring effect is concerned, than the certainty of punishment, and that rigorous segregation with an exclusion of all the luxuries of life, reducing the criminal to the mere bareness of

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existence and depriving him of the enjoyment of nearly all those faculties in the exercise of which happiness can alone be found, is a sufficiently severe punishment without the adjunct of whipping, branding or physical torture of any kind. Nor are our observations applicable to the white races of Europe alone. The statistics of American crime and American prisons show that negroes are susceptible to precisely the same influences and in precisely the same degree, as their white brethren in wickedness. We believe that Indian statistics tell a similar tale with regard to the effect upon Europeans and natives respectively, of similar punishments and similar modes of prison treatment. Indeed, the old theory of racial superiority and inferiority is losing ground daily, and men of science no longer express wonder at the same mental and moral nature being existent throughout all mankind. Darwin long ago remarked that the more the character of a Fuegian who was taken home in the *Beagle* was understood, the more he was found to resemble in all essential points an European of the ordinary type. And the Fuegians are counted among the lowest of mankind.

Few facts, however, are more pertinent to our present purpose, than the result of the immense changes in the criminal law and procedure of this country which the last five or six years have witnessed. A code of almost unexampled severity, not carelessly, but very vigorously administered, has been replaced by a system milder than that which obtained in England at the commencement of the present century. Yet crime generally, we have good reason to believe, has constantly diminished, and serious crime, it is well known, has very greatly diminished, notwithstanding the unsettled state of the country, the masses of idle men whom the revolution of 1868 threw loose from the restraints of the feudal system to subsist as best they could upon a pittance, and the commercial distress that, ever since 1872 at least, has thrown a gloom over the new birth of the Japanese people. When flogging was abolished in the English Navy, the usual cry that the 'service was going to the devil' was of course raised, but not a single inconvenience has been shown to have been caused by the reform. It is true flogging is still retained in England as a punishment in certain cases, and in India, as we discovered to our dismay in the course of the enquiries which the present article necessitated, there exists a Whipping Act, passed in 1864, which appear, to be of far too extensive an application. But in spite of these indications to the contrary, the spirit of the policy of England at the present day is wholly opposed to cruel and vindictive punishments, and wholly in favour of a rational and humane treatment of even the worst criminals. And we may feel sure that England will insist upon this policy being followed in all those dependencies of which she has the direct control, and towards all subjects of the Queen, be their colour black, yellow or white. No doubt disproportionate severity of punishment is, under exceptional circumstances, sometimes justifiable. Nor can it be denied that physical punishment has occasionally proved of signal efficacy. But such results do not by themselves constitute an argument for cruel or torturing punishments, any more than the success of persecution in Spain, and to a less extent in France and Italy, in stamping out heresy, would be considered by the liberal Catholic of to-day as a justification for rekindling the fires of the Inquisition. We are sure that there are many among us who understand and admire the spirit of Mr. HENNESSY'S new policy, and we are equally sure that a firm perseverance in the path he has marked out for himself, will meet not merely with success, but in the end with the approbation of most of those who now oppose his reforms. Let the Chinese in Hongkong meet with the treatment of Englishmen; as long as they are essentially treated as inferior beings they will be sure to become or remain so. After all, what proofs are there that a Chinese thief is worse than a British one? The peculiar situation of Hongkong attracts, no doubt, a number of scoundrels, but what is there to show that each individual scoundrel is so much worse than a British one would be under similar circumstances, as to require a lower grade, so to speak, of criminal treatment? The inconveniences of her proximity to the Chinese coast Hongkong must make the best of; she cannot justly seek to obviate them by unjust and partial laws affecting a portion only of her population. Surely the wit of the colony can devise other and less brutal means than flogging and branding of protecting herself against Chinese rascality.

The high-handed policy favoured in the colony, is a reflection of that which has, until recently, been pursued by European Powers with respect to the Governments both of China and Japan. The best political thought in England and America fully recognises that the interests of those countries, as well as common justice, require an abandonment of that policy, and that the faults of Eastern Governments are more likely to be intensified than amended by an unsympathetic, half-ignorant and wholly unwelcome tutelage.

A considerate and just treatment of even Chinese questions is sure to produce good results, and if these are of somewhat tardy realisation, they will, when once gained, be of a durable character.

THE UYENO EXHIBITION.

FROM an utilitarian point of view it is doubtful whether Exhibitions, so much the rage at the present day, produce results of any real advantage to society. A vast assemblage of heterogeneous objects imperfectly classified, and subject neither to the handling nor to the close examination of the public, rather affords an excuse for a lounge than an opportunity of instruction. Hidden in the recesses of glass cabinets, imperfectly lighted and lost in their multitude, the excellencies and imperfections of the articles exhibited are alike difficult of detection. Even in the hands of the juries they lead to false conclusions, for manufactured as they commonly are for the occasion, they form no true test of the industrial capabilities of a country under the ordinary conditions of commerce. We are not, therefore, disposed to encourage the practice of holding frequent miscellaneous Exhibitions, nor to attach much importance to the Reports that may be founded upon them, while we believe that the money they cost might be better employed in the creation and enrichment of permanent museums. The most really interesting and instructive portion, indeed, of the Uyéno Exhibition, which was closed last Friday, was precisely the collection of the various natural products of Japan that would properly find a

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place in an ordinary museum. The show was not a brilliant one and attracted but little attention, nor had the authorities much exerted themselves to make it a complete one, or sought to arrange the products thus brought together so as best to allow of their comparison, or facilitate an appreciative survey of the resources of the country. But a vast mass of materials were there that well repaid examination, and gave a better notion than the whole of the rest of the Exhibition of the existing sources of wealth and prosperity upon which Japan must place her main reliance. To the Japanese, the most interesting section of the Exhibition was, probably, that devoted to the display of articles manufactured in this country upon foreign models. An inspection of the chairs, tables, boots, hats, etc., of European form but of Japanese make collected in this department, gave clear proof of the great dexterity of the Japanese workman. We set, however, but little store by this. Facility of imitation is characteristic rather of the so-called lower than of the higher races of mankind,—as any one who has travelled much about the world with his eyes open will readily admit. It is generally accompanied by a want of inventiveness, a defect of the Japanese mind prominently brought forward by the history of the people. Neither in literature nor in science can Japan boast of originality. Many centuries ago she put on a Chinese dress, over which she now throws an European garment, and the result is, under some aspects, a little ludicrous. Nor did we think such work in this department as we could inspect with any closeness, good in character. The ornamentation and design were clever and faithful imitations of foreign models, but the putting together of the parts was weak, flimsy, and the whole wore a scamped look, not by any means that of honest workmanship. For minute work of all kinds the Japanese craftsman seem to possess a special talent, but he is, as yet, wholly destitute of the artisan-conscience which compels the European workman to make the article he is producing as fit as possible for the uses to which it is intended to be put. Durability is the grand test of good worksmanship, and Japanese chairs and tables, boots and hats, like Japanese houses, bridges, roads, and promises, do not well stand this test.

In one respect the Uyéno Exhibition shows a distinct retrogression. The Japanese have practically forsaken the art of their foregoers, and are wandering in a barren desert productive only of forced and stunted essays after western models. They are becoming inferior draughtsmen and mere designers, in lieu of the truthful and original artists of unequalled excellence within their special sphere that old Japan could boast of possessing. Inventiveness even in art has departed from them, their modern productions show them to be mere imitators of themselves, and the imitation even is imperfect, being diluted by the desire to please the western buyer, who has a totally different taste from that which the beautiful bronzes and lacquer, the exquisite ceramic ware, and the spirited and original drawings of pre-Perryan days were designed to gratify. Gorgeous screens, heavy with superficial gilt, and overburdened with incongruous compositions, fans painted with glaring colours and intricate subjects, lacquer cabinets charged with expensive ornamentation, may well enough serve the purposes of trade, but they sound the knell of that incomparable art of the past—developed from a Chinese initiative it is true, but developed under such conditions and after such a fashion as to possess an indubitable claim to be considered as an independent product of the indigenous genius of the country. The tendency to meretricious design and ornamentation is well seen in the bronzes which are now fabricated on so large a scale for the European market. A close inspection of the best of these will reveal an entire absence of that careful finish distinctive of the conscientious work of the old artists, and a good deal of untrue and unfaithful work besides. The compositions are deficient in vigour, being copies by a craftsman, not creations by an artist, and are too often mere hap-hazard collocations of figures of men and animals, destitute of that informing spirit which the true artist breathes into his work, and which unites multitudinous parts into a complete whole having a distinct meaning, and translating with sincerity the thought of its producer. The essays in western art we can hardly find a word of praise for. They were without exception wretched daubs hardly fit to hang out as signboards, although in some we noticed honest and meritorious drawing. Of course, this was to be expected. Art cannot be profitably imitated, though hats, boots and machines may; it must be learnt, and the process of learning is long and tedious. We do not by any means wish to discourage the study of western art in the country, but we cannot refrain from expressing our regret at the apparently uncared-for extinction of that singularly bold and original school of indigenous art, of which the works of HOKUSAI are the best known examples.

We have commented with some severity, perhaps, upon the shortcomings of Japanese industry. But we are sure the honest truth is salutary, especially in the case of a people who have been petted and praised to the extent to which the subjects of the MIKADO have been befooled, by admirers more enthusiastic than well informed upon the matter of their frenzy. These can be no doubt whatever, and the Uyéno Exhibition is a strong proof of the fact, that there is a real desire on the part of a very considerable portion of the educated classes in Japan to understand and adopt the material side of European civilisation, and the comprehension and gradual assimilation of the moral side of that civilisation will surely follow; nay it is certain that the process has already begun. We are only desirous of saving the Japanese from a conceit that may much retard their progress, a conceit engendered by the extravagances of some among their western admirers, but, to the honour of the Japanese be it said, much less than those extravagances might fairly justify them in entertaining, and we trust we shall always be as generous in recognising their merits, as we have been to-day candid in commenting upon their defects.

Being informed yesterday that a white winged woodcock had been shot by a resident, we hastened to inspect the natural curiosity. Four quill feathers of the left wing and one of the right, besides several of the wing coverts on both sides, were pure white. Occurrences of this kind of variation in the plumage of this bird are not extraordinarily rare, as, if we mistake not, an instance or two generally gets chronicled in the columns of sporting and natural history newspapers in England nearly every Winter, but we have seen a good many woodcocks alive and dead both at home and in Japan, and this is the first instance of the kind which has ever come under our own observation.—*Hiogo News.*

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Government Secrecy.

("Chôya Shimbun," November 27th, 1877.)

In all progressive efforts it is necessary that a certain method be observed in carrying out the various reforms, for if such be neglected the results will certainly be fruitless. Owing to her intercourse with foreign nations the Japan of to-day is very different from the Japan of ten years ago. Men in the middle class of society commence to exercise their minds upon politics, and this has given rise to much discussion, some urging that the people should have a voice in the Government, others affirming that the administrative power should for the present remain with the Government alone. But when we seek the point to which all these arguments tend, we find that they have all the same purpose, the establishment of a National Assembly.

Although it seems to us that if strong arguments in favour of its institution be brought forward there would be no resisting them, yet we find that the people think less of the matter day by day, so that at present there is no shadow of a chance of its establishment, neither can we form any idea when it will take place. The reason of this utter collapse of the question is that the writers who urged its consideration had no idea of the order of progress, and thus, on the impulse of the moment, urged the immediate institution of a National Assembly without thoroughly understanding what they were demanding. We will therefore endeavour to show in what order of progress the establishment of a National Assembly would become a possibility.

Now when we inquire the purpose and use of a National Assembly, we find that it is to aid in carrying out representative Government, and to act as a check against absolutism. The secrecy of action of an absolute Government, and a National Assembly are two things than can never be co-existent. In order, therefore, to arrive at the fulfilment of our cherished hope of having a National Assembly, we must first in their due order reform those old customs which are useless and do away with secret action. Before such steps are taken it is, we fear, useless to talk about the establishment of any representative institution.

In looking back we find that the demand for a National Assembly was at one time the most popular cry, but now the mania seems to have passed away and we scarcely ever hear it mentioned. When the actions of a Government give rise to distrust in the minds of the people, it is because the conduct of the affairs of the nation is clothed in mystery. When therefore such a wide distance separates the Government from the people it is vain to expect a National Assembly. To bring forward proof of what we say, nearly a year's revenue was exhausted in the suppression of the Kiushiu rebellion. The people know full well that although the Government had certain funds in reserve and is exercising the strictest economy in its expenditure, it cannot meet this vast outlay. Some therefore argued that recourse should be had to a foreign loan, or that the taxes be increased or that there should be further issues of paper money. When the present Government first came into power, it called in and redeemed all spurious monies which existed to a great amount. Since that time it has never been financially troubled, but now that it is called upon to bear the enormous expenditure caused by the late civil war, surely it should appeal to popular opinion and thus share with the people the hardship that Japan must bear. But in regard to this it seems as though the Government were utterly indifferent, since it leaves the people to imagine that the difficulty will be met by the reckless issue of paper money. We do not pretend to say whether this will be so or not, but such ideas arise among the people, owing to the mystery by which the Government surrounds itself and the wide gap which separates it from the people.

What we would suggest, therefore, is, that whether the Government decide to create a national debt, or to increase the taxation, or to issue more paper money, or make a foreign loan, it will let the people know what is being done, so that there may exist no chance for suspicion in their minds. The first step that the Government should take is to abolish secret action.

By Land and Sea.

("Osaka Nippô," 22nd November, 1877.)

The Railway Department has recently stopped the running of trains between the Mumeda and Adjikawa stations. This is owing to the canal between Dojima-gawa and Adjikawa having been completed, so that vessels are now enabled to penetrate into the most busy parts of the city, and there is thus no longer any further necessity of their being transported thither by land. The line of railroad that has been opened between these two points has therefore ceased to be of any use or convenience. Now, however short the distance may be, such a piece of road cannot have been constructed for nothing. The only reason therefore that the officials could have in closing this line is that it is not needed, and that it would not pay running expenses.

Japan is an island, and apart from the necessities of foreign commerce, must carry on her trade by means of ships. Hence the far-seeing ones in the Government and among the people recognized the necessity of the formation, under the protection of the Government, of the Mitsu Bishi Company, whose fleet now numbers fifty-four vessels. We see therefore great cause for rejoicing when we reflect on the progress of our marine commerce. There is also another shipowning company called the *Kinchiusha*, which has commenced running lines of vessels, leading us to cherish the hope that our mercantile marine will increase in importance.

Now, although as we have already stated, great progress has been made in this respect, the requisite means of land transport must not be altogether neglected. For instance, hemp is extensively produced in Echigo, and as this province is in the north-west, when it is required to send it to Chiugoku (the southern portion of the main Island including Chôshiu) it must be sent by ship from the north-west to the south-west, a long and inconvenient journey, or else it must be forwarded to the east coast by land, and then by sea to Chiugoku. But the roads from Echigo to the east coast are so mountainous, that owing to delays goods do not arrive when they are wanted, and thus no purchasers can be found for them. Railways would therefore be of much convenience, and facililate communication and open trade with the interior. But at the same time we cannot do without means for sea transport, and thus attention must be paid to providing facilities both by land and water.

There are some people who maintain that both railroads and steamers are goed things, but too expensive for Japan. Now such people only look on one side of the question, for if means of rapid transport are not provided, large quantities of produce will accumulate, causing unnecessary loss and compelling trade to remain depressed.

There are those who think that the construction of railroads, steamers, roads, bridges, canals and other like necessary works are as useless as building gorgeous stone edifices or lighting up with gas, which they ridicule as only the signs of a superficial civilisation. These things they urge should be left until the future, and that for the present we should devote all our energies to increasing our productions and manufactures, and to developing our national resources. They seem utterly to ignore the fact that railways are of the greatest importance in promoting such aims. It may be said that stone buildings are only good as being fire proof, and that gas lamps are of no use to any but those who walk in the night time, and that thus they are merely the outward forms of civilisation. Now, railroads and steamships are the means of procuring funds whereby the resources of the country can be turned to good account. If there were no means of transportation at all, productions would be confined to their several provinces. Now, while there are many of our more wealthy fellow countrymen who aim at increasing the means of transport by sea, there are but few who turn their minds to increased facilities of communication by land. This doubtless arises from the great difficulties that would have to be enconntered in bridging rivers or tunnelling mountains, and from a knowledge of the hardship that would be caused to those whose houses would have to be knocked down and fields rendered worthless. Moreover, there is the question of immense outlay and the length of time involved in carrying out the work. These are the reasons that prevent people from turning their attention to railroads. The Government for the sake of public convenience first made a line of railroad from Tôkiô to Yokohama, and then one from Kobe to Kiôto with a branch to Adjikawa. We trust therefore that the results may prove so satisfactory as to encourage the further construction of railroads. A western writer has said that if any expenditure should result, even to a small extent, in bringing about civilisation, it must be considered as having been well repaid. We heard that the Government was about to construct a line of railroad between Kiôto and Tsuruga, but before any steps are taken in carrying out such a project, the line between Mumeda and Adjikawa is closed. This news has caused as the greatest surprise,

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We understand that a section of the passengers of the wrecked steamer *Meikong* have decided to take law proceeding against the Messageries Maritimes Company for the loss of baggage, &c., which it will be remembered some of them asserted at the time might have been saved.—*L. & C. Express.*

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OUT OF BOUNDS:

Being an account of a Recent Trip into Shinshiu.

The morning after the gale, the 12th of October, was bright and beautiful, with that keen exhilirating freshness in the air which generally follows similar storms. The aspect of the village of Ushino was, however, lamentable, and now that the excitement of the previous evening had worn off, and the poor people were able to realize the extent of the ruin that had befallen them, there was a general expression of dullness and down-heartedness which it is rare to find among Japanese after the occurrence of any great calamity. They are generally so ready to set to work to repair losses, as for instance by fire, and accept their misfortunes so uncomplainingly, that this kind of dumb despair had a very painful effect. The disaster had fallen on them from so unexpected a quarter, that their energies seemed paralyzed. Huddled in mournful groups around piles of drenched bedding and soaked mats, or standing silently looking at a mass of thatch which covered all that they owned, they were making no effort to repair the ruin the gale had caused, remaining as though stupefied by the sudden visitation. I was glad enough to pay my bill,—little enough, but to which, with many apologies, an extra charge of fifteen *sen* had been added owing to the difficulties experienced in getting my supper and breakfast—and leave the little village. As I proceeded, the terrible effects of the gale were everywhere apparent. Houses flat on the ground; giant trees uprooted in every direction, the groves of *sugi* and red pine on the hill sides looking as though heavy artillery had played upon them. In many places massive limbs and huge trunks of these fallen giants, some of them ten and fifteen feet in circumference, lay across the road, rendering it impassable by horses, and making it a matter of considerable difficulty for travellers on foot to crawl over and under the mass of obstructions. The same condition of wreck and ruin I found at the more important villages of Uyénohara and Togawa, but here the inhabitants seemed to have recovered from their stupor and were hard at work repairing damages. Indeed, so busy were they all, that for a time I was unable to procure either man or horse to carry my baggage, and was compelled to be content with its transportation from one village to another, an arrangement which involved my having to engage a fresh man about every *ri*, and caused me much trouble and delay. I was, therefore, compelled to take my day's journey very leisurely, which I was not sorry to do, the weather being delightful and the scenery extremely interesting. The first colouring of autumn had just begun to light up the hill sides. Here a maple blazed out among the dark olive of a cryptomeria grove, while the sumach trees were already glowing in all the splendour of scarlet and gold. A cloudless sky, but still an atmosphere of dreamy haze, through which the mountains, topped by the peak of Fuji, showed with that softened beauty which is only seen in such Indian summer days.

Nor was the delay confined to the difficulty of procuring pack horses or coolies. The rumours that had reached the authorities of Kofu of the existence of cholera at Yokohama and Tôkiô had thoroughly alarmed them, and they were evidently determined that if the demon attempted to enter their district, he should at once be arrested and be made short work of. As I arrived at the top of the hill which leads to the entrance of the little village of Sekino, I was addressed in a commanding tone by a policeman who was seated at the door of a large farm-house commanding a full view of the road and all its travellers, and who, surrounded by all the mysteries of Government notifications and official looking documents, was a very imposing figure indeed, and calculated to strike terror to the most innocent-minded. I must myself confess to experiencing a sudden qualm and a certain weakness of the knees when I was thus commanded peremptorily to halt, while my fellow traveller, the pilgrim to Minobu, who seemed to find much pleasure and security in my society, turned the colour of conscious guilt. On obeying the summons, however, I found that there was nothing to tremble at, the man in authority being only terrible as to his voice, in other respects proving himself mild mannered and polite to the last degree. After asking whence I came and whither I was bound, he informed me that all travellers from Yokohama and the capital had to submit to a disinfecting process by order of the authorities. I professed myself willing at once to undergo the necessary ordeal, and after a slight delay, the pilgrim, myself and my servant were conducted to the back of the house, where we were bidden to enter a small room, whence emerged on our arrival three humbly bowing disinfected individuals. A bench was placed round two sides, but for me was a chair brought. In the middle of the room was a large *hibachi* with plenty of lighted charcoal, and on this stood an iron pan containing a small quantity of a thick, dark brown liquid. The doors were closed, and like the witches in Macbeth we watched the cauldron bubble. The policeman, for politeness sake, kept us company, and condescended to aid the effects of the liquid, which had neither smell nor taste, by partaking of some good cholera medicine, to wit a portion of the contents of my brandy flask, beguiling the time with many questions personal and general. I learned that the liquid was *sekitan-san*, and was supplied by the Government for disinfecting purposes. What its virtues are I cannot say. After the lapse of some ten minutes we were told that we might depart, and go on our way rejoicing. I ventured to suggest that in my baggage there might exist some latent germs of disease, and was told that attention would be paid to that matter further on. Sure enough, at the other end of the village I was again halted by a commanding voice proceeding from another gentleman in authority, who politely told me that my baggage must now be subjected to purification. To him also did I give a cup of my cholera medicine, which he generously divided with four other gentlemen, who having partaken each of abont a teaspoonful, declared themselves the recipients of a magnificent feast and that they felt themselves fortified against all evil. This official, who had been sent expressly from Tôkiô to superintend disinfecting arrangements, was a sceptic, inasmuch as he told me that there was no more *sekitan-san* in the place, but that it was of little consequence, as he had no faith in its virtues. He stated that he thought that if travellers could be treated to the process adopted for disinfecting baggage it might prove efficacious, and showed me the mixture used for that purpose. Seeing that it was composed principally of sulphur, I was explaining that the man who was shut up for ten minutes in a room where such means were used would never die of cholera, when back came my two coolies with my baggage. With tearful eyes and strangled voices they informed me of their readiness to proceed, and on enquiry I found that these unfortunates had either voluntarily or involuntarily been included with the baggage in the purifying process. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* After this I was allowed to proceed on my way without let or hindrance, and arrived at Yayen-bashi with no other delay than that caused by my treating all the children of a small village where I took my lunch, to lollipops, which to my surprise involved the enormous expenditure of fourteen *sen* and a half.

Yayenbashi—or monkey-bridge—is a charming little spot, the gorge over which the bridge is thrown and through which a torrent rushes far below, half hidden from view by the richly coloured, lace-like foliage of the maples that overhang its gloomy depths, being very picturesque. Especially striking was the scene in the last glow of a brilliant Autumn sunset, which dyed all the western sky with saffron and gold, against which the hills, clothed in rich luxuriance of foliage, stood out dark and cold, the steel blue river foaming over its rocks, glittering afar up the valley in the evening light.

Starting early the next morning, I reached Kuronota at the foot of the Sasago pass at about noon; a busy little place, with a somewhat bleak aspect as it lies at the foot of the lofty hills which rise up on all sides. The views along the road at various points are very striking, and great is the temptation to the sketcher to take out his book and pencil, and regardless of the remonstrances of his anxious and hungry servant or coolie, wile away a precious hour or two of daylight in jotting down a reminiscence of the pleasant scene. The wind breathes so wooingly, the hills rise so grandly into the soft blue air, the mountain stream splashes and tumbles in such foamy clearness among the mighty boulders of its bed, that in the keen en-

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joyment of the prospect, the need of lunch for oneself, or at least the wants of faithful attendants in that direction are disregarded, and one turns the corner of the road that shuts out the lovely scene, with a pang of regret and inward resolve to come back "some day" and enjoy with it a longer and more intimate companionship. Alas, that "some day" so often promised to ourselves but rarely comes, and we probably never behold again what has held us with the charm of its beauty.

"For what's impossible can't be,
And never, never comes to pass."

But it softens the regret at leaving it behind to delude ourselves into believing that there is hope of revisiting it in the future. Still there is no doubt that scenery alone is unsatisfying, and the representations of the faithful pilgrim and my hungry boy—the pack horse and his master have long since left me to my own devices, disgusted at my frequent delays and expressions of admiration at the landscape—create at last a corresponding feeling of inner emptiness, which vacuum I am fortunately able to fill before climbing Sasago-togé.

The ascent is pretty steep, especially near the summit, and I was glad to avail myself of a returning pack horse to get to the top. I was stiff and somewhat out of sorts from the effects of my long walk in the rain, and moreover had been compelled, since quitting Ushino, to walk in *waraji*, the native straw sandals, which are at first somewhat fatiguing to the foot, my boots being quite unwearable until I could get them stretched and oiled. On this morning, too, my *waraji* had given me much trouble, so that in a fit of impatience I had discarded them and was walking only in *tabi*, or cotton socks. These were all very well over the broad road which is well levelled and free from stones, but the sharp rocks and loose pebbles of the mountain path tried my powers of endurance, and I walked very much as the "shivering wanderer of the streets who tramps the homeless city" is seen to do when he is making his way barefoot across a newly macadamized thoroughfare. Therefore, of two evils choosing the least, I rode up the pass on a pack horse, thus relieving my feet at the cost of other and severe personal inconvenience.

The views along the valley as one approaches the summit are very fine. There are also several magnificent trees at the side of the road, which are well worth remark, so mighty is their girth and grand the spread of their rugged limbs. We stopped but once in the ascent, at a little roadside tea-house frequented by the owners of pack-horses, of which there were crowds being fed and watered. Throughout this district at all these halting places there is a large cauldron kept constantly full of hot water, in which a little rice and chopped straw is simmering, and of this *bouilli* the horses get a pailful or more, no cold water being given to them. I noticed that all the animals were mares, with scarcely any exception.

The view from the summit of the pass looking toward Kofu is really grand. A broad stretch of hill-side covered with the feathery *sudzuki* grass, gay with fiery patches of purple maple and many a shrub of crimson and scarlet and gold, sloping down to the fertile plain in which stands the town of Kofu surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, above which tower the distant peaks of Shinshiu. The descent to Katsunoma forms a lovely walk, and even the sharp rocks and irritatingly stony condition of certain portions of the road could not destroy, though it somewhat marred my enjoyment, which the insecurity of a seat on a packhorse in descending steep and slippery places would effectually have done. At Katzunoma I found my baggage, and as from this place to Kofu, a little over three *ri*, the road is practicable for *jinrikishas*, I availed myself of their services and arrived at Kofu a little after seven in the evening.

Throughout the whole length of the Koshiu-kaido there was a remarkable abundance of chestnuts, grapes and persimmons, which were all of a size and flavour such as I have never before found. I was told that this year was *mansaku*, or a special year of plenty, fruit and grain crops being alike of singular excellence. On approaching Kofu there is a prosperous, well-to-do, go-ahead aspect about the little hamlets, which contrasts most favourably with the general state of things prevailing in country districts as far as I have seen. In all the small towns and villages are to be found newly erected court-houses and schools, built in so-called European style. Of their architectural excellence I can say little, as the builder has evidently taken for his model the wooden houses which are found in boxes of German toys. There they are on a large scale; the porch of painful simplicity, the windows with six square panes bordered with a thick black frame and surmounted by something that looks like half a cart wheel painted green, the tiled roof surmounted by a six-sided box terminating in a ball and spike. Seen at close quarters they cannot be said to be imposing, but from the plain of Kofu they lend a welcome relief to the eye amidst the monotonous brown of the Japanese houses, and make most effective objects in the landscape as they dot the sunlit hill-sides. The new road, also, is a work worthy of all praise. With the exception of the Sasago pass, and of one or two points where bridges have to be widened or thrown across a few chasms, it is perfectly traversable by carriages, and at many parts *jinrikishas* are already established. It is wide, well levelled, and apparently made with great care and solidity. Where there is danger from winter torrents, the embankment is strengthened by solidly built stone walls, and although there must always be danger, from the very nature of country that it traverses, of certain portions suffering from land slips or heavy rains, it is greatly to the credit of the local authorities or the Japanese Government, or both, that so good a road should be in course of construction to replace the mountain path, which three years ago was the only route through this important district. It is also much shorter than the old road over which I once passed, and the little that one loses in picturesqueness is more than repaid by the increased comfort of travelling. Before all things Japan has need of good roads, and I should be glad to believe that the Government has recognised this fact, and abandoning the tempting but delusive idea of building long lines of railroad, has determined to open up communication with the interior by the formation of such roads as the Koshiu-kaidô.

(To be Continued.)

THE WATER SUPPLY OF TOKIO.

By R. W. Atkinson, B.Sc.,
Professor of Applied Chemistry in the University of Tôkiô.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 24th November, 1877.

It is universally admitted that the water supply of a large town is a matter of the greatest importance to the health and well-being of the community, and it is a subject at the present time occupying the attention of those who are in any way responsible for the good health of the people, and of the people themselves. Experience has proved that many diseases have originated from a contaminated water supply, and though there may be differences of opinion regarding the nature of the action of the water, there are none concerning the fact itself. Instance could be added to instance of cases where a well having become infected in some way, the particular disease has been communicated to all who have drunk of the water. The majority of those who are competent to give an opinion upon the nature of the source of such diseases agree that they are due to the presence of minute organisms, too small to be seen even under the highest powers of the microscope, but capable of becoming developed and of reproducing their kind. The wonderful and rapid spreading of such diseases is one of the strongest arguments in favour of the germ theory of infection, and it is difficult to understand the rapidity of the growth of such diseases unless we compare it with the known rapidity of the development of some of the lower forms of animals and plants. If this be the case it is of the utmost necessity to preserve the water used for drinking purposes perfectly free from contamination with any suspicious matter; and this would appear reasonable so long as there is even a doubt upon the subject. But experience speaks for itself, for in those towns in which the purest water is supplied, epidemics are either unknown or are felt with very much less intensity. Thus it is stated that in Glasgow during the three epidemics of 1832, 1849 and 1854, when the source of the water supply was

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the polluted river Clyde, the average mortality from cholera was 121·6 per 10,000 people, while in 1866 after the city had been supplied with Loch Katrine water, the mortality was only 1·6 per 10,000 of population. The epidemic which broke out in the village of Lausen, near Bâsle, Switzerland, in 1872, has proved that infected water may traverse a distance of more than a mile through earth without losing its power of causing disease. And this is not to be wondered at if we consider the germs of disease to be the eggs of low forms of animals or the spores of certain plants, whereas, if they consisted of organic, but not living substances, the probability is that they would be completely oxidized. Dr. Frankland, in a paper read before the Chemical Society, London, in 1868, gave a very striking illustration of this, which will best be given in his own words. "If the shell of an egg were broken and its contents beaten up with the water and thrown into the Thames at Oxford, the albumen would probably be entirely converted into mineral compounds before it reached Teddington; but no such destruction of the nitrogenous organic matter would ensue if the egg were carried down the stream unbroken for the same distance, the egg would even retain its vitality under circumstances which would break up and destroy dead or unorganized organic matter. Now, excrementitious matters certainly sometimes, if not always, contain the germs or ova of organized beings; and as many of these can doubtless retain their vitality for a long time in water, it follows that they can resist the oxidizing influences which destroy the excrementitious matter associated with them." The legitimate deduction from this is that a water to which infected matter has at any time gained access should be rejected for drinking purposes, no matter how much it may subsequently have been exposed to the air. How is it to be known whether a water is contaminated or not? No means are known at present of stating positively whether a water contains the germs of disease without physiological experiments which are undesirable, but from the constant association of germs with excrementitious matter we have a means of knowing whether a water is dangerous or not. Any water which can be proved to have previously been charged with sewage, ought to be rejected whether organic matter be present to any large extent or not at the time of examination. Chemical analysis supplies the means of knowing the previous history of the water, and though it will not say whether a water is disease-infected or not, it gives us the means of ascertaining whether a water is pure and undefiled or dangerous. For sanitary purposes it is not necessary to know the nature and amount of all the constituents of a water, but it is necessary to have some means of knowing the amount, relative or absolute, of fresh organic matter, as well as the amount of those mineral substances which result from the oxidation of organic matter. Excrementitious organic matter contains carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen and the products of its oxidization and change are water, carbonic acid, ammonia, and nitric and nitrous acids. Of these the only bodies available for the purpose of analysis are ammonia, nitric and nitrous acids. If we find considerable quantities of these substances in any natural water we know certainly that they have been derived from sewage matter. It must, however, be remembered that rain water always contains small quantities of these bodies, and therefore in estimating the value of a water, the average amount present in rain water has to be deducted from the amount found in the water under examination. Chemical analysis can also show the relative amount of present organic matter in different waters, and this is a point of great importance, for it shows how recent has been the contamination with sewage matter.

The accompanying tables give the results of analyses made in the Chemical Laboratory of the University of Tôkiô by Messrs. Ishimatsu, Takamatsu, and Takayama, senior students, under my direction. The sample of water from the districts supplied by the Kanda were collected on the same day, except the two first, and those from the district supplied by the Tama water were also collected on one day. The specimens of surface waters were collected on different days.

It will be convenient here to explain the meaning of the numbers given in the various columns.

1. *Solids*;—Obtained by evaporating 100 cubic centimetres of the water to dryness over the water-bath, great care being taken to guard against the admission of any particles of dust, and drying at 110° C. This includes besides mineral matter, such organic matter as has not been expelled during the evaporation.

2. *Chlorine*:—Estimated by means of a standard solution of argentic nitrate. The presence of chlorine is partly owing to spray which is blown by the winds from the bay of Yedo into the interior, and when in large quantity, may indicate contamination with sewage. Its determination is very important.

3. *Free Ammonia*:—Determined by distillation and estimation in the distillate by means of Nessler's re-agent All rain water contains free ammonia, but only in small quantities; when present in large amounts in water it usually indicates the presence of decomposing urea, and so points to sewage contamination. The presence of a considerable amount of chlorine in a water, together with a large amount of ammonia, will usually be sufficient to condemn a water on account of recent contact with sewage.

4. *Albumenoid Ammonia*:—Is determined by boiling with an alkaline solution of potassic permanganate, and estimating the ammonia in the distillate as in (3). All nitrogenous substances do not give off the whole of their nitrogen as ammonia, but that is a matter of little moment, since all that is required is to get comparative results. Urea, although giving off no ammonia when treated as above, is recognised with certainty by the presence of chlorine with which it is always associated in sewage. Although, therefore, the numbers obtained in this determination do not represent the whole of the nitrogen contained in the organic substances present in the water, yet when it is found that one water yields a large quantity of ammonia whilst another water yields only a small quantity, when treated with alkaline permanganate the inference is justly drawn that the former contains a larger quantity of nitrogenous organic matter than the latter. Before making this determination the free ammonia is, of course, expelled.

5.—*Oxidized Nitrogen*: Determined by first expelling the free ammonia present and treating the residual water with caustic potash and powdered zinc. The nitrates and nitrites are reduced to ammonia, and the amount of ammonia liberated is ascertained as before.

When an organic substance containing nitrogen is exposed to slow oxidation, especially in presence of basic substances, the nitrogen forms nitrous and nitric acids, and thus the determination of the nitrogen existing in a water in this form is a measure of the amount of nitrogenous organic matter which has previously been contained in the water and has undergone oxidation. In some cases it may be derived from soil containing animal organic matter in a state of oxidation, through which the water has passed, but in either case it tells the past history of the water. Although the presence of nitrates and nitrites in a water is not of itself injurious, it is a sign that the water has passed through conditions which might permit it to become infected with the germs of disease, and therefore when found in any quantity in water, such water ought not to be used for drinking purposes at any time, but especial care should be taken during the prevalence of an epidemic. At such times it is the duty of an enlightened government to forbid the use of such water, and to supply the district with pure water at the public expense.

6.—*Total Mineral Nitrogen*: By this is meant the amount of nitrogen existing in the water after deducting that contained in average rain water, in the form of ammonia and oxidized nitrogen. It does not include the "albumenoid ammonia." It, therefore, expresses the amount of that element which has been taken up by the water in passing through impure soil, or by having come into contact in some other way with animal excreta. This number, therefore, expresses the actual amount of contamination with which the water at one time or another has been in contact. Dr. Frankland, in his reports on the water supplied by the eight London water Companies made for the Registrar General, has introduced the term "Previous Sewage Contamination" to express the quality of a drinking water, and this number will be found in column

7.—It is calculated in the following way:—Taking the amount of combined nitrogen in 1,000,000 parts of rain

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water as =0.32 parts, this number is deducted from the sum of the nitrogen present in the form of free ammonia and oxidized nitrogen. Then, as average filtered London sewage has been found to contain 100 parts of combined nitrogen in 1,000,000 parts, (=1 in 10,000 parts) we can express the amount of sewage with which the water has been in contact by the following formula—10,000 ($N + N^1 - r$), when N expresses the amount of nitrogen existing in the form of ammonia, and N^1 that present in the oxidized state, and r is the total amount of combined nitrogen in rain water.

It will be understood from what has been said under the head of oxidized nitrogen, that this number does not express the amount of organic matter actually present in the water, but only that which has been completely oxidized, and as there are many causes which lead to a removal of the nitrates and nitrites from a water, such as the presence of growing plants, etc., the number so obtained can only be regarded as the minimum amount of impurity. In order to form an opinion as to the amount of present impurity, we must look to the column headed albumenoid ammonia, and the number there given will show whether the contamination is recent or old.

8.—*Calcium Salts.* This indicates the amount of carbonate of calcium or other soap destroying salts contained in the water.

Tôkiô is supplied with water from three different sources. The city proper, that is the part bounded by the Sumidagawa and the bay of Yedo on the one side, and by a line extending from Kanasugi-bashi, Shiba, to Toranomon, thence by the outer moat of the castle and the Kandagawa as far as Riogoku-bashi, is supplied by means of pipes which bring water from two sources, and except in the elevated districts of Bancho and Suruga-dai, surface water is not used. The rest of Tôkiô outside the castle walls, and the districts of Honjo* and Fukugawa on the other side of the river, use only surface water. The two kinds of water which are distributed to the different parts of the city are derived from the Tamagawa, and from the Kanda. The point at which the water is taken off from the Tamagawa is about 12 *ri* from Tôkiô, and water is conveyed to the city in an open canal to Yotsuya, where it enters the city pipe and discharges at Reiganjima. It supplies the whole of the city south of a line drawn from Yotsuya to Hitotsu-bashi, from this to Wadagura-go-mon thence to Kaji-bashi, and from this to O-hashi, following the canal north of Hachobori and Reiganjima.

The source of the Kanda water is about 4 *ri* from the Dai Gaku, and consists of three ponds, but a branch canal of the Tamagawa joins it on the way, so that the two waters are mixed in about equal quantities. It enters the city pipe at Sekiguchi, Koishikawa, and discharges at Riogoku-bashi and Kio-bashi. The remainder of the city, with the exception of Bancho and Surugadai, which use surface water, are supplied with Kanda water. I am indebted to Mr. Matsumoto, Engineer to the Tokio *Fu*, for the above particulars, and also for information respecting the best points from which to take samples of the water of the two supplies.

Tamagawa Water. (Table I):—The water from Kojimachi may be considered as the raw material which is used to supply the district, and from the results of analysis it will be seen to be of good quality and well fitted to supply the wants of a large town. Although it is not absolutely pure, the amount of impurity is so small that it proves the previous contact with sewage to have been of very slight extent. And the quality of the waters taken from Toranomon, Kanasugi-bashi (Shiba), and Hachobori approach it in purity, though the former appears to have been slightly contaminated by some local impurity. The two remaining specimens of this water, however, taken from Tsukiji and Reiganjima contain very considerable amounts of impurity, as is indicated by the large amount of chlorine and free ammonia. The chlorine is probably derived in part from the water of the bay, but that the increase is not wholly due to this circumstance, is shown by the presence of a large amount of ammonia, which can only have been derived from the decomposition of animal matter. In these low lying districts where the flow of the water is smaller, there must be a much greater tendency for impurities to leak in through the joints of the pipes than in the higher districts, and in this way the greater amount of impurity is best accounted for. But, the pipes being made of wood, in time become saturated with water and a process of diffusion must occur between the water in the pipe and the impure liquids outside. This diffusion will take place throughout the whole system of pipes, but will be much more marked in those districts towards the end of the supply where the flow is more sluggish.

Kanda Water. (Table II):—The specimens taken at different points of the district supplied from this source show a progressive increase of impurity as the distance from the source is greater. At Sekiguchi (Koishikawa) where it first enters the city pipes, it equals in purity the water derived from the Tamagawa, and if its purity could be preserved, no exception could be taken to the water supplied to the city of Tôkiô.

But the results of analysis show that this is not the case. It is very interesting to observe how nearly regular the increase is, starting from Koishikawa. The three first samples are very pure, containing small amounts only of solid matter, chlorine, ammonia and oxidized nitrogen, whilst those samples taken from the centre of the populous district supplied with this water present much larger quantities of each of these constituents. The two last specimens taken from near the end of the supply, at Kakigara-chô, and Yonezawa-chô (Riogoku-bashi), have evidently been very largely contaminated with organic matter, the amount of albumenoid ammonia being very large, whilst the evidence of previous pollution is also very strong. This comparison of these various waters, therefore, confirms the remarks made in connection with the Tamagawa water. It is quite evident that the use of wooden pipes is not sufficient to preserve the quality of the water, and as such pipes are proved capable of admitting organic contamination into the water supply, there is no reason to suppose that they will exert any especial exclusive action on the disease germs which may surround them. Imagine a few isolated cases of any zymotic disease breaking out in any part of this thickly inhabited district, and consider how impossible it is to prevent some of the excreta of such patients finding its way into the soil and so into the water supply, and it will be evident that such germs will spread like wildfire through the whole of the district supplied subsequently by such water. In such a case the water, indeed, acts as a carrier of the disease, and its use is even worse than that of the water from surface wells, which at most supply only a few houses. The natural inference to be drawn from these analyses is that, the water being good to start with, proper means should be taken to preserve its purity by the adoption of some system which will prevent the introduction of impurity from the soil, that is, by replacing the wooden pipes by others made of some impervious material.

Table IV. is given, compiled from the results published by Dr. Frankland in his paper read before the Chemical Society in 1869, and from analyses given by Professor Wanklyn in his treatise on water analysis, in order that a comparison may be instituted between the water used in Tôkiô and that supplied to London, and some other places in England. It will be seen that the Tôkiô water at its source is greatly superior to any of the London waters, but that it is inferior to the water supplied to Manchester and Glasgow. The London supply is, however, confessedly imperfect, and agitation is at the present time being made for its replacement by water from some purer source. The waters of Manchester and Glasgow are extremely pure, being derived from uncontaminated sources and not being permitted to come near any impurity. The character of these waters, also, is preserved by their being transmitted through impervious pipes, and thus the water taken from every part of the system will have the same composition.

Surface Waters:—(Table III). It is, however, in the surface water that we may expect to find the largest amount of impurity, for, from its origin it passes through soil charged with all sorts of organic matter, and collects in some basin, from which it is obtained by wells sunk through the earth till they reach the level of the water. It will be obvious that the deeper the water sinks the greater will be the amount of impurity taken up by it, other conditions remaining the same, and this is for the most part borne out by the exami-

* Honjo is to some extent supplied with Tamagawa water brought over in boats from Reiganjima.

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nations made of the surface water from different parts of Tôkiô. In all except that from Mukojima the number expressing the "previous sewage contamination" is very high, while the amount of "albumenoid ammonia" is comparatively small, not greater than that found in most specimens of London water, except in the waters from Honjo and Fukagawa. The use of the latter water was, I believe, condemned by the Tôkiô *Fu*, during the prevalence of cholera in that district, but without actually closing the wells it would be difficult to ensue perfect obedience to such an order.

The result of the analysis of these two waters shows that there existed good reasons for closing the wells of the districts, the amount of organic matter actually present being quite abnormal. The large quantity of chlorine contained in the water from Fukugawa may have been derived from contact with sea water, but the presence of ammonia and the large amount of solid residue suffice to condemn its use for drinking purposes. It will, also, be noticed here that the numbers expressing the "previous pollution" of the last two waters are comparatively small, showing that the contamination is of more recent date than that of the other wells, the time which has elapsed since the pollution, not having been sufficient to effect the oxidation of the nitrogenous animal matter.

The purest of these surface waters is, undoubtedly, that from Mukojima, which shows very little more impurity than is contained in the Tamagawa or Kanda waters at their sources. The water is obtained here by digging a hole into the ground and sinking a bamboo pipe, when the water rises to within a short distance from the ground. It is thus a species of Artesian well, and as its resevoir is probably situated some considerable distance below the surface, to which sewage has less opportunity of gaining access, its high degree of purity is explained.

The most impure water I have examined is that collected from Surugadai, and as the results were so extraordinary, a second sample from the same well was taken about ten days after the first sample, and analyzed with similar results. There seems to be no doubt, therefore, that the results obtained express the ordinary quality of the water used in this part. The water was 45 feet below the level of the ground, and the resevoir would thus seem to be nearly at the same level as the Kanda-gawa.* On account of its great depth and from the populous character of the neighbourhood, it is reasonable to suppose that it receives the drainings from all the houses on the hill, and in this way its unwholesomeness would be fully accounted for. It is scarcely necessary to say that its continued use as a drinking water is exceedingly dangerous, and it should be replaced by the purer Kanda† water which is within easy reach.

I regret that there has been no opportunity of examining samples of surface waters from a greater number of localities, but they would probably nearly all show similar characters. The results of these analyses may be thus expressed:—

1°.—The waters supplied to the city are originally good, but become deteriorated by passage through wooden pipes.

2°.—Most of the surface waters are dangerous, and some are exceptionally bad.

(For Tables see next page.)

* The depth of the water in wells in various parts of Suruga-dai was measured, and it was found that, roughly, the depth was greatest at the highest points of the hill, affording probable evidence that the whole hill is supplied with the same water.

† It must be borne in mind that the Kanda which supplies the drinking water differs from the Kanda-gawa.

According to the *Diario de Manila* of the 30th October last, the Dutch Geographical Society has just received a report of the Expedition sent to explore the interior of the island of Sumatra. The Expedition left Sadaray on the 15th of May last, and under great difficulties made their way through the jungles into the centre of the island, the soil of which was completely virgin. In the centre of the island, as it was supposed, there were large mountains thickly covered with vegetation, and impenetrable even to the sun's rays. The inhabitants of the interior are not numerous, and are of the Malay race, the same as those who inhabit the coast of Sumatra.—*China Mail.*

THREE ANCIENT JAPANESE LOVE SONGS.

From the 13th Vol. of the Mañefushiu,

(Published in or about A.D. 753).

FIRST LOVE SONG.

Here on the hilly brink I stand
Of bright Hatsúse's [1]sparkling stream;
And gaze upon the other strand,
Where stands the maid of whom I dream:
To see her,—oh! what gladness!
But not to meet,—what sadness!
What shall I do? how cross the rippling stream?

Oh! that a tiny boat were mine,
Lacquer'd all o'er with gold and red!
Oh! that some tiny oars were mine,
With diamonds and pearls inlaid!
Then would I pass the river,
And dwell with thee for ever
In rapturous joy, mine own, my sweetest maid!

SECOND LOVE-SONG.

(The words "hie me to the busy street," etc., in the following song refer to an old superstition. It was supposed that the chance expressions caught from the lips of the passers-by would answer any question to which it might otherwise be impossible to obtain a reply. This was called the "*Yufu-ura*," or "evening divination," on account of its being practised in the evening.

He promis'd, e'er he bade adieu,
To gather on far Kíshu's strand
Some pearls the waves do bring to view,
And lay them in mine hand:—
And now he's gone away
Far o'er the Lovers' Hills[2] this many a day.

"When will he come?" I cry aloud,
And hie me to the busy street,
If, haply, from the passing crowd
Some news mine ears may greet:—
And, as I look around,
These words prophetic through the gloom resound:

"My pretty maid! the lover dear
"For whom thou sighest comes not yet,
"Because, among the riplets clear
"And where the wild waves fret,
"He's gath'ring many a pearl,
"To bring them back to his own loving girl;

"Seven days, at most, will yet elapse
"Before thou may'st thy lover see;
"But, an he haste, two days, perhaps,
"Might bring him back to thee:—
"Take heart, my pretty maid!
"For the dear absent one be not afraid!"

THIRD LOVE-SONG.

He comes not,—'tis in vain I wait;
The cranes' wild cry strikes on mine ear;
The tempest howls, the hour is late,
Dark is the raven night and drear:
And, as I thus stand sighing,
The snow-flakes round me flying
Light on my sleeve, and freeze it crisp and clear.

He will not, nay! he cannot come;
Yet trust I still that we may meet,
As sailors gaily sailing home
Trust in their ships so safe and fleet;
Though waking hours do hide him,
Grant I may stand beside him
To-night in dreamland holding converse sweet!

B. H. C.

[1] There being little or no tonic accent in Japanese, I have laid the stress where it best suited the necessities of the metre.

[2] Two mountains in the province of Yamato, called Mount Lover and Mount Lady-love. On the occasion of a visit to that part of Japan in the summer of 1875, the guide pointed out to me one of these mountains, and said that the other had been washed away.

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TABLE I—TAMAGAWA WATER, TOKIO.

Sample of water taken from	PARTS IN 1,000,000 of Water.							
	Solids.	Chlorine.	Ammonia.		Oxidized Nitrogen.	Total Mineral Nitrogen.	Previous sewage contamination.	Calcium Salts.
			Free.	Albumenoid.				
Koji-machi, 5-chôme.....	60·5	6·5	·028	·036	·888	·596	5960	44
Kotahira-chô, (Tora-no-mon), No. 1.	87·5	11·5	·106	·043	1·185	·971	9710	51
Hamamatsu-chô, (Shiba), No. 1.....	69·5	7·0	·049	·069	·954	·683	6830	39
Odawara-chô, (Tsukidji), 3-chôme, No. 7.....	160·5	23·0	2·476	·065	·959	3·115	31150	57
Matsuya-chô, (Hon Hachôbori), 3-chôme, No. 2.	106·5	10·5	·068	·047	·567	·315	3150	49
Shio-chô, (Reiganjima) No. 4.....	261·5	43·5	1·079	·070	1·911	2·68	26800	82·5

TABLE II.—KANDA WATER, TOKIO.

Sample of water taken from	PARTS IN 1,000,000 OF WATER.							
	Solids.	Chlorine.	Ammonia.		Oxidized Nitrogen.	Total Mineral Nitrogen.	Previous sewage contamination.	Calcium Salts.
			Free.	Albumenoid.				
Sekiguchi (Koishi-kawa), open canal.	98	7·9	·055	·121	·81	·545	5450	48
Sarugaku-chô, 3-chôme, No. 3.....	110	9·5	·071	·129	1·07	·821	8210	51
Hon-chô, 3-chôme, No. 2.....	87	15·5	·205	·121	·98	·865	8650	49
Tori Abura-chô, No. 11.....	144·5	25·5	·422	·159	1·44	1·542	15420	77
Minami Temma-chô (Kio-bashi), 3-chôme, No. 5.....	203·5	30·5	·551	·185	1·09	1·321	13210	83·5
Konami-chô, 3-chôme, No. 26.....	250	33·5	·505	·187	1·72	1·905	19050	88·5
Kakigara-chô, 3-chôme, No. 10.....	240·5	42·0	1·630	1·650	1·65	2·96	29600	78
Yonezawa-chô (Riogoku-bashi), 3-chôme, No. 5.....	287·5	49·5	4·29	·245	1·17	5·14	51400	90

TABLE III.—SURFACE WATERS, TOKIO.

Sample of water taken from	Depth in feet.	PARTS IN 1,000,000 OF WATER.							
		Solids.	Chlorine.	Ammonia.		Oxidized Nitrogen.	Total Mineral Nitrogen.	Previous sewage contamination.	Calcium Salts.
				Free.	Albumenoid.				
Koishi-kawa, Kanatomi-chô, No. 22.. (From A. Hamao, Esq.)	24	347·5	4·1	·04	·065	4·755	4·475	44750	76·5
Ichiban-chô, No. 49..... (From K. Fukuda, Esq.)	30	435	83·0	·026	·064	7·204	6·910	69100	131·0
Suruga-dai, Nisshi Kôbai-chô, No. 12. (From Prof. Jewett.)	45	750	126·7	·118	·093	33·356	33·154	331540	141
Kaga yashiki Hospital, Hongô.....	38	217·5	37·0	·025	·031	3·62	3·325	33250	54
Asakusa, Kita Kiyoji-machi, No. 15..	3⅓	411·5	54·5	·076	·031	6·245	6·001	60010	115
Mukôjima, Komme-mura, No. 64... (From H. Wuriu, Esq.)	3	193.5	5·5	·024	·073	1·208	·912	9120	22
Honjo, Koidzumi-chô, No. 22.....	9	307·5	37·5	·645	·175	1·026	1·351	13510	71·5
Fukagawa, Ishizaki-chô, No. 32.....	10½	595·5	220·5	·439	·333	1·166	1·285	12850	85·5

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TABLE IV.—EXAMPLES OF OTHER DRINKING WATERS FOR COMPARISON.

Name of water.	PARTS IN 1,000,000 OF WATER.							
	Solids.	Chlorine.	Ammonia.		Oxidized Nitrogen.	Total Mineral Nitrogen.	Previous sewage contamination.	Calcium Salts.
			Free.	Albumenoid.				
Thames Water as delivered in London	309·4	17	·015	·105	3·46	3·155	31550	—
New River Co.'s Water	302	15·7	·012	·070	3·61	3·502	33020	—
East London Co.	360	—	·017	·103	3·07	2·767	27670	—
Kent Co.	448	—	·01	·02	4·08	3·770	37700	—
Glasgow Water	32·8	7·6	·00	·08	·31	·00	0	—
Manchester Water	68	9	·01	·06	·01	·00	0	—
Well water near Preston, Lancashire.	544	—	·03	—	24·66	24·36	243600	—

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Tôkiô Dai Gaku on Saturday, 24th November, Sir Harry S. Parkes, President in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read.

Professor Ayrton announced on behalf of the Council, that it had been proposed to alter rule 25, by which it was provided that 10 copies of a paper should be given to the author, and in accordance with standing regulations, Dr. Divers, Professor Chaplin, and Dr. Faulds were appointed a committee to confer with the Council on that subject. The election of the following gentlemen as new members was then announced, Dr. Divers; Professor Gerry; Captain James.

Dr. Faulds remarked that since his note at the last meeting on the waxy bodies which he considered to be the undeveloped female of an aphis, he had discovered a winged aphis which was very probably the sought-for male.

Professor Atkinson then read his paper upon the "Water Supply of Tôkiô."

At its conclusion Professor Chaplin said:—The paper which has been read is of great interest to the people of Tôkiô just at this time; and it is valuable to engineers the world over, because it shows that wooden pipes are unsafe to carry water for domestic purposes. It has been known for a long time that metal pipes are liable to injure the water running through them; but this is the first investigation, which he has seen, which seems to prove that wooden pipes have the same failing. He did not think it probable that there is any flow of contanimated water into the pipes through leaks; because the pipes are carefully made and generally the head of the water inside the pipes is greater than the head of the water outside. The water works of Tôkiô are, on many accounts, remarkable. When they were built, they were probably the most extensive works in the world. The first works for supplying the people of Tôkiô with water were made to carry water from a hill near Akasaka to a section which had been formed by filling in a marsh on the shore of the bay: probably this is the place now called Tsukiji. When these works were built the city was very different from the present city. Old maps show Asakusa as a separate village and the place where Tôkiô Dai Gaku is, as a marsh. As the city extended, the supply of water was obtained from other streams flowing through the city, but all these works have now disappeared. The Kanda water-works were probably built about 1650. They are supplied by three small ponds which lie west of the city. These ponds are shallow and nearly filled with water-plants. The people living near them say they are supplied by springs, and that the water is generally cold in summer. The greater part of the water in the Kanda water-works comes from a canal which connects them with the Tama canals. The Tama water-works were built in 1653. They bring the water from the Tama river at a point where that river leaves the hills. At this place the water seems to be very pure and there is an abundance of it. In mid-summer the canal takes nearly all the apparent flow of the river, but, as the bed is formed of washed gravel, and as there are always pools of clear water below the dam, it is probable that a large part of the water runs below the top of the gravel. At this point, Hamura, there is a low dam across the river, and the banks are protected in such a way as to show that during high water the river is a very powerful stream. The canal is almost wholly in excavation,—in fact there is but one embankment, which is near the limits of Tôkiô. At one place the canal runs through a slight depression in the surface of the plain, and the water now fills this. When the canal was built it was believed that the cherry tree had the power of abstracting poison from water; so, many trees were planted around this artificial lake. These trees are still standing. All along the canal are villages which draw their supply of water from the canal and, in many places, are side canals which drive flour mills. It has been found that in summer 150,000,000 gallons of water leaves Hamura daily; but of this quantity only about one third enters Tôkiô through the Tama water-works. How much comes through the Kanda water-works, he did not know; probably as much more. Considering the fact that when these canals were made the Japanese had no shovels or carts, in fact none of the tools of the modern navvy, and that all the earth had to be carried out of the canal either in baskets or on mats, their construction must certainly be considered wonderful. A rough calculation shows that more earth was moved in building them than in building the railroad from Tôkiô to Yokohama. The records show that the cost of building the Tama water canal was only 9,000 *yen*, of which the Shôgun paid 8,000 and the engineers raised 1,000. The cost per cubic yard must have been less than one *sen*, or about a twentieth of what it would cost now. The engineers of the Tama canal were two head men of the village of Hamura. They received as a reward a pension of 200 *koku* of rice. In the city the water is distributed through wooden pipes. The large pipes are made of several planks, two and a half or three inches thick, spiked together. The small ones are made of square timbers, which are hollowed out so as to form three sides of the pipes, and on these planks are nailed to form the fourth side. All the joints are caulked with cedar bark. The water is not carried into the houses but runs into wells. Honjo is supplied with water by boats, which obtain it from the pipes in the other parts of the city and from the rivers at points above tide-water. The cost per gallon is about one *rin*.

The length of the Yama canal from Hamura to Toranomon is 28.9 miles; of the Kanda canal 14 miles. Connected with the Tama canal are 30.3 miles of pipes and with the Kanda canal are 29.1 miles. These pipes supply 8,000

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wells. The engineer of Tokio *Fu* has designed works in modern style to supply, not only the parts which are now supplied, but also the parts lying beyond the Sumida river and south of the castle. He proposes building reservoirs in the city and raising water to the high points by steam power. The city is spread over so much ground that the cost must be unusually large. Professor Atkinson's paper shows the necessity of improving and extending the present system, and, if no other plan is possible, it is doubtless the duty of the authorities to go to the great expense of carrying out the engineer's plan.

Dr. Faulds said: I have to express my thanks for Professor Atkinson's valuable researches the accuracy of which on some points I believe I am able to confirm from observations made in another field of study and by quite different methods. He has shown that in Odawara-chô and in Suruga-dai districts that water is exceptionally impure. With the first named district I am exceedingly familiar, and medical experience has not only led me to form independently the same opinion as Professor Atkinson, in regard to the organic impurities of the water, but several groups of cases have been carefully traced up to an evident origination from particular wells in that district. I am not quite prepared on the evidence before us to accept as final the very ingenious and suggestive explanation proposed by Professor Atkinson, for the ascertained fact of the increasing impurity of the water supply as it nears its final outlet. Where actual holes do not exist I question if diffusion through the water-logged sides of the wooden main would suffice to explain altogether the extensive contamination that seems to take place. This part of the investigation seems still to require experimental verification, but meanwhile I would venture to suggest a very much simpler explanation. The wells, as I have seen from examination of certain apparently poisoned ones, are supplied by a bamboo pipe leading off from the main which is always pervious and immersed in the water of the well. Now if any impurity should enter the well, it seems to me that part of it would naturally regurgitate by the open supply pipe into the main, and thence be distributed in a highly scientific manner, though perhaps too dilute to be markedly injurious, over the remaining area of supply. An example of the danger thus arising may be interesting. Two people living in Odawara district, near the outlet of that supply which Professor Atkinson shows to become progressively impure, sicknened suddenly of cholera and died in a few hours. I found that both had drunk out of one well and out of that well alone. This well was connected with the main in the manner I have described. Its walls were decayed and admitted visibly of leakage. Separated by a few inches only was a deep trench filled with putrid stagnant filth from the houses, which had not, an official told me, been cleaned for years. The lining of this gutter was of decayed wood also. A few feet along, and *leaking visibly* into the gutter, was a public urinal and privy—not cleaner than the average ones in the slums of Tôkiô. Some of the filth from that place must almost certainly have got into the well, and from thence I think into the main again. That this water, after all, was not to every one absolutely poisonous, is shown by the fact that the minor official accompanying me, who differed somewhat from my estimate of the safety of this arrangement, took a good draught of this beverage and I am happy to say survives. The danger, on the other hand, may be shown from the fact that the adjoining public privy had a very clear history of infection from choleraic discharges, and during an epidemic few of these places can escape infection. Cholera, however, is not the only disease which may thus be propagated. Diarrhoea, dysentery and typhoid are persistently prevalent in this district, and these have a close relation generally to the water supply. Further, typhoid cases seem to me clearly to have originated by contamimated water from particular wells in this part of the city. Professor Atkinson's examination of the water at Suruga-dai has yielded results quite as valuable from a medical point of view, and results which to most are quite unlooked for and surprising. I may state, however, that an outbreak of a disease closely related to diphtheria in many of its features seemed to me unmistakeably to originate in Suruga-dai. It spread thence with a pretty clearly connected history of contagion from individual to individual over a large part of Tôkiô; Japanese and foreigners were equally and in several cases fatally affected. It was traced up to Suruga-dai, and with the utmost efforts could not be traced beyond there. As cases are even now appearing of a similar kind, I have had my attention directed very closely to this spot and inspected roughly one or two of the wells. The water did not appear very wholesome, certainly, but my doubts were somewhat stifled by the general impression prevailing everywhere that the water in such a situation must be better than in other parts of Tôkiô. The facts laid before us to night, and arrived at without any knowledge of those I now mention, throw back a flood of light on this outbreak. I am aware that this disease has been called diphtheria, but as the characteristic membrane of that disease was wanting in all the cases seen by myself, and Japanese doctors who have spoken to me on the subject, I still hesitate to apply this term to these cases. It is a disease, however, I have no doubt depending on a microscopic living and growing poison, which can be transferred from one favourable soil to another by water, although it may likely enough avail itself also of other means of diffusion. On one point not alluded to in the paper I would like to make an enquiry. I have been frequently struck with the prevalence of symptoms amongst the Japanese which strongly resemble, and even in some cases exactly simulate, those produced in chronic copper poisoning. Has Professor Atkinson tested for copper? Of course, if these symtoms are due to copper, that might perhaps come from the vessels used for cooking, etc, which are frequently made from that metal. Such an accident happened to myself when passing through Kiôto. In a well known Japanese hotel much frequently by foreigners and well conducted, some soup was presented to me so strongly impregnated with copper salts that it could not be used. It would be interesting, however, to know whether even in the water-supply there may not be a faint trace of copper; perhaps, it might be influenced by the rain fall at the sources from which the water is drawn. I think Professor Atkinson deserves the thanks of all for bringing his conclusions so clearly before us. Nothing could illustrate the importance of a good, unpolluted water supply so well as the case of London during the cholera epidemic of 1854, and that of a poisoned well in Rochester (U.S.) last year. In a certain district of London two water companies supplied alongside of each other, families living under precisely the same conditions, except that the water supplied to the one portion was drived from a higher reach of the Thames than the other and was much freer from sewage. Amongst these people the mortality from cholera was very slight. The water of the other company, drawn from a source near the city, was therefore impure from entrance of sewage. The families who used this water suffered to an extraordinary degree, and only one explanation seems available. The case of Rochester was similar but only one particular well was suspected. The illnesses among families who partook of its water were very numerous, while those living in the same neighbourhood, but using other wells, almost entirely escaped. It is now believed that many of those diseases which are so far spreading and fatal are due to the growth and diffusion of living seeds or germs, far too minute in many cases to be seen by any miscroscopic power we have yet been able to obtain, but some of them have been seen and others may yet be. It is, meantime, a safe and practical conclusion that water which is contaminated with filthy and infectious matter, may serve to transport far and wide these minute living sources of disease and death.

Dr. Divers wished to congratulate the author of the paper on the opportunity that had been afforded him for making a comprehensive investigation into the nature of the water supply of the city, and on the thoroughness with which he had availed himself of it. His own experience had been very limited, but he might mention that the results which he had obtained with the water at Tora-no-mon supplied to the Kobudaigakko, agreed with those of Professor Atkinson—the quantities of chlorides, ammonia, and nitrites being inconsiderable, and impurities readily oxidizable by acid permangnate solution absent. The non-scientific public were apt to be incredulous as to the significance of such small

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quantities of inpurities as the chemist found in potable waters, but the experience of medical men had placed it beyond resonable doubt. Respecting the quantities of nitrates and nitrites in waters, a statement had lately been made in England by Professor Lunge to the effect that by the method usually followed, and just described by Professor Atkinson to the meeting, the amounts of these substances were under estimated. Water was sometimes found, in summer time especially, to acquire an unpleasant taste, which excited distrust as to its wholesomeness, but this taste was often due only to the presence of minute quantities of substances derived from vegetable mould, and had not the evil significance attached to evidence of animal contamination of the water. He thought it quite possible that the water supplied through wooden pipes might become contaminated in its course by diffusion, through the joints of the pipes, if not through the substance of the wood. Although not connected with the subject of water-supply, still as bearing upon the dissemination of disease, he might point out the possible dangers of the careless and offensive method of portage of ordure from the city to the country districts. Direct experiments with chemical solutions in a state of effervescence had proved, that during the putrefaction of liquid ordure, particles must become suspended in the air and remain so for a considerable time, and thus be liable to be carried to great distances by the move- ments of the atmosphere.

After some observations from Professor Ayrton and Dr Veeder.

Professor Atkinson briefly replied to some of the remarks made by previous speakers. He had attempted to gain some information respecting the parts of Tôkiô considered to be healthy or unhealthy, but had failed to get anything very definite. It was generally agreed that the districts of Yotsuya and Koishikawa were healthy, as well as Suruga-dai, whilst Honjo was considered to be unhealthy. That Suruga-dai should be a healthy district was contrary to the conclusions drawn from the analyses of the water, and Professor Atkinson, therefore, felt gratified that his results were corroborated by Dr. Faulds, especially as his opinion was derived from utterly different observations. With respect to the pollution of the water being caused by infiltration into the wells and not by diffusion through the pipes, Professor Atkinson considered that although regurgitation would probably occur, yet its extent would scarcely be sufficiently great to cause any very marked increase of impurity, and pointed again to the circumstance that the amount of impurity increased as the distance traversed by the water was greater, whereas, if the contamination took place in the well itself, the distribution would be irregular.

The President closed the meeting by remarking on the deep interest of the subject, and the useful manner in which it had been treated by Mr. Atkinson and those members who had joined in the discussion. The former had clearly demonstrated in his paper how important it was to the health of the people of this large city, that they should be furnished with better water than that which they now drink, while Mr. Chaplin had given most interesting details respecting the history and working of the present water system of Tôkiô. He had also shewn that an ample supply of the purest water was within easy reach, and that it was only owing to imperfect mechanical arrangements that such water was not conveyed from that fine stream—the Tamagawa—to the doors of the people entirely free from contamination. Allusion had been made in the paper to the new water-works of Glasgow, which were believed to be the most successful enterprise of the kind yet executed in the United Kingdom. These works had been laid out on a scale which would admit of a daily supply of fifty millions of gallons being furnished to a population of about 450,000, though twenty-six millions of gallons had been found sufficient to meet their wants. Mr. Chaplin had informed us that one hundred and fifty millions of gallons were drawn off daily from the Tamagawa, a fifth of which, however, was only brought to Tôkiô and supplied to 350,000 people, or less than half of the population of the city. It would be seen, therefore, that the present supply from the Tamagawa, having regard to the number of people who used it, was on a scale scarcely inferior to that of Glasgow, although the large manufactories of that city created a particular demand that was not known at Tôkiô. As the supply from the Tamagawa could be increased to five times its present amount there was no question as to its sufficiency, and the only difficulty which lay in the way of placing Tôkiô in as good a position, probably, as any other city in the world, appeared to be the cost of substituting iron pipes for the existing defective wooden ducts. The estimate of a million and a half of dollars was a serious outlay, however, for the Japanese Government to have to face, and if the Committee of members who had undertaken to pursue the investigation of the subject could suggest any means for reducing this estimate without detriment to the quality of the water, they would render an important service to the Government and to the people of Tôkiô. He was glad that such a practical subject had been brought before the Society, and he particularly recommended it to the attention of the members.

Dr. Faulds hoped that experiments might be carried out to put to the test Professor Atkinson's theory of contamination by diffusion, and he suggested that Professor Atkinson, Dr. Divers, and Professor Chaplin should be asked to give the subject their attention.

The President thought the suggestion a good one, and proposed that Dr. Faulds be added to the number, and that the Committee have full power to add to their number.

The meeting was then adjourned.

YOKOHAMA RACING ASSOCIATION.

AUTUMN MEETING.

OFF DAY.

Tuesday, November 27th, 1877.

Yesterday the Association finished up their Autumn meeting by the Bettos' Races, which were postponed on Saturday last owing to the state of the weather. The course was in a heavy condition.

THE MAYEDA BASHI CUP.—Value $50. For all Ponies which have run at this Y. R. A. Meeting. Winners of two or more races excluded. Winners of one race weight for inches: non-winners allowed 7lbs. To be ridden by Japanese or Chinese bettos who are recommended for good conduct. Three-quarters of a mile. 1st Pony 70, 2nd 20, 3rd 10 per cent.

Mr. Robertson's *Sport*, 10st. 5lbs..... 1
Don Carlos' *Telephone*, 9st. 9lbs..... 2
Mr. Robertson's *Bravo*, 10st. 5lbs..... 3
,, Fairplay's *Mongolian Wolf*, 9st. 9lbs..... 0
,, Hugo's *The Minister*, 9st. 12lbs..... 0
,, Sinbad's *The Consul*, 9st. 9lbs..... 0
,, Sinbad's *The Sheik*, 10st. 2lbs..... 0

Bravo had by far the worst of the start. *The Minister* led at the fall of the flag. *Sport* went to the front at the half mile and was never afterwards headed, but increased his advantage by several lengths down the straight and won easily. The whip was very freely applied during the race, as may be imagined. Time 1 min., 43½ secs.

Race for Japan Ponies. Three-quarters of a mile. Weight 9st.

Mr. Ola's *Mohstotz*..... 1
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka and Fujinami's *Sannohé*. 2
Mr. Bencen's *Board of Health* 3
,, Verisopht's *The Convert*..... 0
,, F.'s *Doctor*..... 0
,, Verisopht's *The Moor*..... 0
The Barons's *The Rebel*..... 0

There was one false start when *The Moor* ran some distance before he could be stopped. On the second attempt all got well away but the *Doctor*. At the five furlongs *Mohstotz* took the lead, and from that point had the race all his own way. Time 1 min., 39 secs. *The Moor* bolted into the rails soon after starting and striking his head against a post fell very heavily, and was so injured that he had to be shot. The betto riding him was stunned and badly shaken, but recovered sufficiently to be sent to the hospital.

For China Ponies. Three-quarters of a mile. Weight 9st.

Mr. F. Mason's *Liddesdale*..... 1
,, Robertson's *Favori* 2
,, Sinbad's *The Dwarf*..... 3
,, Earnest's *Ruethin* 0
,, Fairplay's *Mongolian Beglerbeg*..... 0
,, Robertson's *Bravo*..... 0
The Baron's *Tennessee*..... 0
Mr. Hugo's *Antidote*..... 0
,, Earnest's *Bebé*..... 0

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Liddesdale immediately took the lead, followed by *Bébé*. At the trees *Favori* ran up second and challenged the leader, but could never catch him. *Beglerbeg* ran wide at the turn and striking the outside rails was upset, but without injury to himself or rider. Time, 1 min., 40 secs.

MATCH.—One and a quarter mile. Catch weights.

Mr. Fairplay's *Mongolian Wolf*..... 1
,, Don Carlos' *Telephone*..... 2

Telephone led round to the half mile, where the *Wolf* took the lead, and the latter coming away down the straight won without any difficulty. Time 3 min., 1¼ secs.

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

PAOU SUNG *vs.* HENRY MILLS.

Friday, November 23, 1877.

This was a claim of $19, balance of wages.

Plaintiff, a Chinaman, residing at No. 172, Yokohama, said: On the 5th February, on defendant opening a new house, I entered that house as his servant. I had previously been a long time in his service, but as I was not paid, I had left, When plaintiff took his new house, he asked me to come back, and I agreed for $8 monthly salary I served 5 months, and have received $21, which leaves $19 due to me.

George Henry Thomson, of No. 179, Yokohama, sworn: I remember when the Chinaman was employed. It was on the 5th. March; he was promised $5 a month. On the 27th July he told the mistress he wanted $5 to buy some clothes. The money was paid him, and the next day he left. On the 5th instant he returned and asked the mistress to take him back.

Charles Lester, of No. 179, Yokohama, sworn: I was present when the plaintiff was engaged. He was promised $5.

Henry Mills, of No. 179, Yokohama, sworn: I am the defendant; this boy was away from me about 14 months. On the 5th March he came and asked to be taken back He was told he might come back at $5 a month, and he accepted.

The Court ordered defendant to pay costs with $3.00, and to pay plaintiff $1.70, being 4 months' 21 days' wages at $5 per month, or $23.60, less $31 90, already paid.

GUSTAVE LECHAT *vs.* A. HOUSEAL.

Plaintiff who is a merchant in Vladivostok, asked the assistance of this Court to comple defendant to comply with a judgment rendered in the Police Court at Vladivostok, on the 25th August last, by which defendant was ordered to pay to the plaintiff the two amounts of respectively $71, and $75.

Mr Montague Kirkwood appeared for plaintiff.

Defendant did not appear, either in person or by Counsel.

As no summons had been served upon him, the case was adjourned.

Tuesday, November 27, 1877.

Thomas Bell, who, on the 23rd instant had been charged by his wife, Cemaris Bell, with assault, surrendered to his bail.

Mrs Bell now withdrew the charge, and the case was dismissed.

Wednesday, November 28. 1877.

NOGUCHI YAHACHIRO *vs.* H. COOK.

This was a claim of $300, balance of the purchase-money, $700, for three spars sold by plaintiff to defendant, and of which $400 had been paid.

Plaintiff appeared by counsel; defendant appeared personally.

Defendant said: I bought the three spars for masts for the *Delta*. I paid $400 on taking delivery. When I commenced to work them, I found them perfectly decayed at the core and entirely useless to me. In last July I met plaintiff at Yokoska; I then told him that I would not pay him any more money, on the contrary that he he ought to pay me back my money and take back his spars. He promissed to do so, but I have never seen him since.

As counsel for plaintiff wanted to produce witnesses, who were not present in Court, the case was adjourned until Wednesday, the 5th December, at 10 a.m.

Thursday, November 29, 1877.

FUKUZAWA KOJIRO *vs.* THOMAS ROSE.

(Adjourned from the 15th instant.)

This was a claim for $488.00, with $1,000.00, damages; altogether $1,488.00.

The plaintiff stated in his petition that in July, 1877, he received an order from the Mining Department for 144 steel hammers; he contracted for them with defendant, and deposited $50.00 as bargain money. The hammers were made, paid for, and delivered to the Department, but all with the exception of two proved to be made of iron, only conted with steel. They were consequently rejected, and the plaintiff suffered severe loss.

Defendant's answer was that he never contracted with this plaintiff. He had made a contract with one Kinekuneja Mitsujiro about 144 hammers; he had made them all with the exception of two, which he had imported. The hammers were made in the usual way, the poll of iron and the face of cast steel, or what is known in the trade as cast steel hammers.

The plaintiff appeared by counsel, Nakayama Tameyoshi: defendant appeared personally.

Plaintiff deposed: In July last I received an order from the Mining Department for 144 hammers, and I went to Mr Rose, who showed me a sample; I told him that that would do, and I ordered the 144 hammers from him. At first I was told that they would be ready within a week, but when I went for them they were not ready. When I represented that I should get into trouble if the hammers were not ready, Mr Rose told me he had two hammers in the house, which he gave me, and which I carried to the Mining Department. A week after I went again to Mr Rose, I received the hammers. I sent them all to the Mining Department, and asked that they might be examined, whereupon I was told that they were of a quite different quality from those I had first brought. and they were not of steel, they could not be accepted. I was besides informed that as the hammers were not according to the sample, and this was a government business, I had made myself liable to a fine. I then communicated with Mr Rose, who replied that he knew nothing about it and would not listen to what I said. I asked him to take the hammers back, and as I could not make myself understood in English, I wanted one of his employés to act as my interpreter, and went to the workshop, where the native workmen were, to whom I told the defects of the hammers.

To defendant: I and my brother went together to your house. My brother is in Tôkiô to-day. "Kinekuneja" is the name of my firm. I have had several contracts with the Mining Department. I did not tell the Mining Department that the hammers should be English made. The reasou why the hammers were rejected was that they were different in quality from two first. I did not tell the Mining Department that the hammers would arrive from Kobe in one week. I do not know a Japanese called Furota Muraji; I know one called Furota Kunichi. He went to the Mining Department as my agent. I have been to your house four or five times; I saw you every time. Whon the money was paid to you, I did not go myself; my younger brother and my *banto* went and paid the money. I was present when the bargain money was paid to you. The hammers were delivered to the Mining Department, not by myself, but by my *banto*. When I had made a complaint to the Kencho, a letter was received from the British Consul stating that you were willing to return my money and take back your hammers. I have a receipt for the 50 *yen* bargain money. (Produced and admitted by defendant.)

To the Court: The samples were received from Mr Rose by my younger brother and my *banto*. I produce the samples; the difference between them and the other hammers is so manifest that anybody can see it. (A sample-hammer and another hammer produced.)

Norosumi Kunitaro was called as witness for plaintiff, and said: I reside at Ishikawa; I have been employed in defendant's smith-shop to make the hammers in question. I first made two of steel, afterwards I made 65 more. There were made of iron, with a facing of steel. One of the steel hammers I made is now in Court, and likewise one of my 65 iron hammers.

Nemoto Yosuke was the next witness for plaintiff. He said: I live in Ishikawa, and am in the employ of defendant as blacksmith. I undertook the making of the whole gross of hammers for the Mining Department, and I made the last witness help me. First three hammers were made of steel, and afterwards 141 of iron, with steel facings. The steel facing is about half an inch think. Among the hammers produced here in Court one was brought from England, which is all steel; I have made one, also of steel, which bears the mark "cast;" the other two are of iron, steel faced.

This closed plaintiff's case.

Defendant called as witness

Mrs Elizabeth Rose, who was sworn, and said: About this hammer business two young Japanese used to come to our house; plaintiff I have only seen there once, and that was after the hammers had been delievered. He spoke something about getting back $100; it was late in the afternoon when he came, and Mr Rose told him that it was after business hours, and that he must come back at a more convenient time. He did not come again.

Plaintiff, to Court: I remember Mrs Rose very well; she often offered me some refreshment when I came to her house.

Witness: I remember plaintiff coming to our house a long time ago on several occasions, which were not connected with the hammer business.

Plaintiff, to Court: There was no contract made. The only written document is the receipt I got for the $50 paid in advance.

Adjourned until Thursday, the 6th December, at 10 a.m.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before H. W. DENISON, Esq., Vice Consul-General.

Messrs. C. H. HASWELL and N. STONE, Assessors.

Monday, November 26, 1877.

The case had been adjourned from the 23rd instant, in order to hear witnesses for the defence.

The prisoner was sworn and said: On the 10th October, 1876, I was in Cardiff, Wales. I went to the American shipping office, and there I met Captian Winsor. I told him I belonged to Massachusetts, and that I had come from London in a packet-ship. After asking me several questions, to try whether I was really from Massachusetts, Captain Winsor told me he was going to Yokohama, and thence to San Francisco or a port in Oregon. I showed him my discharges from the U.S. Navy (produced in Court), and told him I would like to go to Japan. He than procured me a pair of shoes, as I was barefooted, and sent me on board the ship. Some days afterwards the runner from the shipping office came on board and wanted me to sign the articles. I refused to do

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so unless I got £4 wages, while I was only offered £3. However, I submitted and signed. After arriving at Yokohama, we had liberty to go ashore. The next time we wanted liberty, the captain refused to give it, and we wanted to see our Consul. That was some day in March, and when we were ordered to shovel snow from the deck, we refused to do so until we had seen the Consul. We were then taken ashore by the police and lodged in jail, and the following day we were tried before General Van Bureu, who told us if we would go on board and turn to, nothing more would be said about our refusal of duty, and if we had any complaint to make, we could come to him afterwards. We were all willing to turn to, with the exception of two. The next day I and two more asked to go ashore to see the Consul; captain said we might go, but if we were going to rake that business up again, he would blow our brains out and heave us overboard when we got to sea. We saw General Van Buren, who told us he had spoken with the captain, and we would get liberty. Nothing more was then said about it until one day on our voyage to Hakodate, when the captain told me I was smart in a Court room. When we came back to this port, in the month of May, we had liberty on a Sunday. I was drinking ashore, as sailors generally are when ashore, and I had some difficulty with some of the *Tennessee's* crew; the next morning, before going on board, I had a fight with one of them, and in falling I dislocated my shoulder. I went on board in the afternoon, and the next morning I asked Captain Winsor to send me to the hospital, as my shoulder was out of joint; he gave me no answer, but the next day, Wednesday, he ordered me ashore, and told me that I might go in a *sampan*. I wanted money to pay the *sampan*, but he said he had no money, and he would not trust me with a cent. Neither would he, at my request, give me an order for the hospital, but he wanted me to leave his vessel, as I was unable to work. I went ashore, and the next day I went to the Consulate for an order on the hospital, but I was told that the captain had written a letter that I was indebted to the ship. I then went on board the *Tennessee*, where I was told to write a letter to the Admiral. The next day, which was a Friday, about the middle of May, General Van Buren gave me an order for the hospital to receive me. When I left the hospital, which was the 1st June, I was, by General Van Buren's order, lodged in the Temperance Hall, and he also, at my request, furnished me with clothes. On the 10th July the *Annie W. Weston* returned from Hakodate. I called at the Consulate, where I met Captain Winsor. The Consul said that I was to pay my hospital expenses, $21.50, and Captain Winsor to pay $42, for my board in the Temperance Hall, and that the Captain should bring the balance of my wages, $12.90, to the Consulate, and I was to go on board and turn to work. However, Captain Winsor did not bring the balance of wages, and I remained ashore from that day, which was Friday, until the next Monday, when I was taken up by the police and brought on board. Next day I was sent ashore, put in jail, and tried for refusal of duty. I was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment and to remain in prison until the ship left. I was kept in jail from the middle of July until the 6th October, when I was brought on board in irons. When Captain Winsor brought his irons to put on me, I told him they were too small. When he asked me whether I would turn to, I refused I was then put below under the half-deck, and remained there until next day, when I was sent into the lazarette. On the following Monday we went to sea, and in the course of that week two of the crew died on board. While I was in the lazarette I had nothing but bead and water, with the exception of once or twice, when the cook brought something he called tea.

Adjourned until 1.30 p.m.

The prisoner continued his statement: On the morning of the gale the mate took me out of the lazarette, and told me to get to windward of the booby-hatch and hold on. Captain Winsor then told me that he had been to Tōkiō to see the Minister about me and that I cost him near $120.00. He struck me over my right eye, and I sat down on the booby hatch; the mate come up from below with a loaded revolver and said, that if I did not go to the pumps, he would shoot me; I had, he said, a fair settlement offered me and would not accept of it. I told him that no settlement had been offered me, and that I was sick. At that time one of the crew, Frank Martel, came up and said he would make me turn to. I repeated that I was sick when the second mate told me that I was able to eat my grub, and struck me several blows in my face. Then Captain Winsor came and struck me also several blows in the face, so much so that I was bleeding. When he had finished, the chief officer came up and struck me in the face. He took up a capstan bar and raised it, threatening to kill me with it. Captain Winsor told the boy to get a handswab to wash the blood of my face, and afterwards he patched my face up with sticking plaster and gave me a glass of liquor. By his orders the steward brought me some bread and butter. I remained on the boody hatch until evening, when I was told to go into the mate's room. There I sat during the night. When I came deck next morning, I found the vessel on the starboard tack, with her starboard rail in the water. This was Friday, the day after the storm. Afterwards I was allowed on deck during the day, and irons were not put on me until the evening before we arrived in the port of Yokohama. While we were in the port of Yokohama I was pestered by the stevedore, George Miller, who advised me to go and ask the Captain's pardon. While we were discharging cargo I was kept below, where I suffered much from heat during the day, and from cold during the night; I only had a couple of empty rice-bags for bedding. I afterwards got a bad cold, and the doctor came on board; he called me and advised me to turn to work. The mate also told me to turn to work, and then I would get a chance to clear out. Captain Winsor asked me one day whether I had written a letter to the commander of the *Tennessee*, complaining of my treatment. I denied having done so, and then I was taken ashore and brought before the Consul.

To the Court: The reason why I refused to turn to work, when the vessel had returned from Hakodate, was partly that Captain Winsor had not provided for me in the hospital before he went to Hakodate, and partly that Captain Winsor did not comply with the Consul's decision to pay the remainder of my wages into the Consulate.

To Captain Winsor: Before the typhoon took place you had not struck me, you had only abused me with your tongue. It was snowing and blowing on the day in March when we asked leave to see the Consul; you would not allow us to go ashore, and we refused duty, whereupon you had us taken before the Consul. After that I never refused duty until in July when the vessel had come back from Hakodate.

To the Court: While the ship was in Hakodate, one of the Mitsu Bishi steamers wanted me, but the Consul told me that I could not ship in any other ship.

To Captain Winsor: I did not know that you gave Connor $5 to give to the Consul for me. Connor gave me $1 and told me I must pay it back to him. While you kept me on bread and water, your Chinese steward told me that I had told the Captain that he had sold liquor to the crew, and now he would treat me as he liked.

Adjourned until 10 a.m. to-day.

Tuesday, November 27, 1877.

John Manning, a sailor from the American barque *Annie W. Weston*, was charged with refusal of duty and disobedience to the officers of the ship.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The case had been adjourned from yesterday, and to-day the Court delivered the following Judgment:—

John Manning is found guilty of continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands and continued neglect of duty on board the *Annie W. Weston*, and is sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The charge preferred by Manning against Captain Winsor and his officers is dismissed.

H. W. DENISON,
U. S. Vice Consul-General.

We concur:

C. H. HASWELL, } Assessors.
N. J. STONES, }

Before H. W. DENISON, Esq., Vice Consul-General.

Tuesday, November 27, 1877.

James M'Guire, a seaman from the U. S. ship *Tennessee*, was charged with being drunk and incapable, and destroying property last Saturday afternoon.

Prisoner pleaded guilty of being drunk, but not guilty of destroying property.

Sakitaki was warned to speak the truth, and said: I am the *betto* of the Italian Consul. On Sunday afternoon, whilst at the railway station with my master's carriage, I met the prisoner, who was drunk, and he took the horse by the bit. I told him to be off; but he took hold of the reins and jumped into the carriage. He grasped the dashboard and broke it. Then he ran away, and I followed him, crying out for help. The police came and took him to the station.

The prisoner was ordered to be locked up until sent for from the ship.

IN HIS CATHOLIC MAJESTY'S COURT AT YOKOHAMA.

Before E. DE OJEDA, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, in Charge of the Spanish Consulate at Yokohama.

Friday, November 30, 1877.

REX *vs.* ANGEL RAMON.

Defendant was charged by Okiyo with having assaulted and beaten her on the morning of the 26th instant. Being cautioned, stated: That on that date she went to Ramon's to ask some money to be paid, when Angel Ramon seized her and then threw her downstairs after beating her violently. She showed some contusions on her leg, shoulders, and hands caused by the fall and the blows received, and asked for $5 damages. She produced as witness

Onin, who, being cautioned, stated that she was living with her aunt at No. 133, when on the morning of the 26th instant she heard a great noise in the neighbour's compound, and then saw Angel Ramon strike plaintiff and pitch her down the stairs. Plaintiff was unable to go home unassisted, and witness helped her. She was in a very pitiable condition.

Mr Nakashima, interpreter of the Consulate, stated that he had delivered personally the Consular summons to defendant on the 28th instant.

Defendant did not appear.

Sentenced to pay $5 damages, and a fine of $10, or, in default, to be imprisoned for 20 days.

MANUEL RAMOS *vs.* MARIANO DE LA CRUZ.

This was an action to recover $15, the amount of a promissory note.

Defendant admitted the claim, but pleaded his inability to pay.

Ordered to pay in two monthly instalments.

OKIYO *vs.* ANGEL RAMON.

This was a claim for arrears of wages, amounting is $35, due to plaintiff by defendant. Plaintiff after being cautioned, stated that she had been during five months, through defendant's positive engagement, prevented from getting her subsistence by other means.

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Evidence produced. A letter from defendant dated Kobe, 25th April last, acknowledging his indebtedness. She further claims a gold ring, which belonged to plaintiff, and was carried away by defendant. On the 22nd instant she went to his house again to claim her money due since May last, but defendant beat her cruelly, and refused to pay. Further evidence was produced.

The defendant did not appear.

Mr Nakayama, interpreter of the Consulate, declared that he had delivered personally to defendant the Cousular summons on the 28th instant at noon, and having besides informed him of its contents.

Judgment delivered in default for the amount stated and interest, to be paid in four monthly instalments.

IN THE FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before H. PIERRET, Esq., Consul.

Messrs. C. JUBIN and A. HARMAND, Assessors.

FIGUIER *vs.* CARLES.

Tuesday, November 27, 1877.

This was a claim of $50.00, due on two promissory notes, for $25.00 each, dated on the 29th May last, and due on the 31st August and 30th September respectively.

The parties appeared personally.

Defendant admitted the promissory notes, but pretended that plaintiff owed him a still larger amount, as he had stood security for plaintiff with one Casalta, at whose house plaintiff took his meals. He had, however, not yet paid Casalta anything on behalf of plaintiff.

JUDGMENT:

Having heard the parties and their pleadings, and having duly consided, the Court rules as follows:—

Whereas Carles admits to owe Figuier $50, for which debt he has given him two promissory notes, payable, one at the end of the month of August, the other at the end of September;

With regard to the counter claim of Carles, who pretends to have stood security for Figuier to Casalta;

As the two notes, mentioned above, must, from their dates have been a final settlement of accounts between the parties;

The Court orders Carles to pay Figuier the amount of the two promissory notes due, viz $50, of which $25 are to be paid at the end of January, 1878, and the balance at the end of the following February.

IN THE JOTO SAIBANSHO, TOKIO.

Before TOMINAGA FUYOKI, *Hanji.*

Monday, November 19, 1877.

J. DUUS *vs.* RIKUNKIN.

This was an appeal from the Kanagawa Saibansho. The appellant claimed $14,628 50, to wit: Amount due $6,628.00, and interest from the time the claim was brought before the Kanagawa Saibansho in December, 1867, $8,000.00.

Mr G. P. Ness appeared for the appellant; the respondent appeared personally.

Counsel for appellant stated that in the year 1865 the late Ikoho, a Chinaman, residing at Yokohama, opened a firm at Hakodate, and appointed his brother Ishinsai, and another Chinaman named Koso in, as managers. These two persons on the 1st September, 1865, engaged the appellant at a yearly salary of $4,000 for five years. In proof of the late Ikoho being the chief of the said firm, Counsel produced 16 different documents, partly in English, partly in Chinese, which had been issued from the firm. In the course of the year 1865, Ishinsai left Japan for Hongkong on account of his health, and Gen-in-te, another Chinaman, took his place in the management of the Hakodate firm. At the request of Gen-in-te and Koso-in, the appellant borrowed $6,628.50 for the use of the firm from Mr Enslie, an Englishman living at Hakodate. When, afterwards, Mr Enslie wanted his money back, the Chinese firm offered to pay him eight tenths of the debt within 18 months. To this, Mr Enslie would not agree, but sued the appellant in Court for principal and interest, and on the 1st September, 1871, the appellant was, by Judge Hannen, as arbitrator, ordered to pay, which was accordingly done. Counsel for appellant added, that the said award expressly mentioned that the appellant ought to pay the money, although it was not for his own use that he borrowed, but for a Chinamans who was his employer, and that the award plainly proves that it was the Chinese firm that owed the money, and that the appellant, J. Duus, was only the representative of the firm. He demanded, therefore, that the respondent be ordered to pay his client $14,628.50, to wit, $6,628.20 for the original claim and $8,000 for interest to date, from the day when the claim was brought before the Kanagawa Saibansho in December, 1867.

The respondent, on the other hand, said that he, on the 23rd May, 1876, received a power of attorney from the late Oihian-fu to manage his property in the foreign settlement of Yokohama, as proved by the document produced, and that during the year no matter arose concerning the late Oihian-fu, until Mr J. Duus asked him to pay the debts of the deceased with $14,628.50, $6,628.50 principal and $8,000 interest. Respondent doubted the claim, because he found it strange that Mr J. Duus had not demanded such a large amout of money from Oihian-fu, while the latter was still alive, instead of waiting until after his death. For a whole year after Oihian-fu's death nothing had been said about the matter, and now the money was suddenly demanded from one who only held power of attorney with regard to Oihian-fu's house-property. Nothing whatever is mentioned in the papers of the late Oihian-fu about a debt to Mr J. Duus, with the exception of a loan from the Oriental Bank, No 11, Yokohama, of $3,000. The money, claimed by the appellant, if due, is due by the firm and not by the respondent; the suit ought therefore to have been brought against Vishinsha and Wantsu-in, the Chinese managers of the firm. The respondent, for these reasons, pleaded non-liability, as the debt is not mentioned in the books or papers of the late Oihian-fu.

The Court delivered the following

JUDGMENT.

With regard to the 16 documents, that have been produced, partly in foreign, partly in Chinese language, it is rather uncertain whether they are in the late Oihian-fu's own handwriting, because there has been afforded no opportunity of instituting a comparison. The late Oihian-fu may well be looked upon as having been the chief of the firm; but as it is said that Mr Duus borrowed the $6,628.50 from Mr Enslie for the use of the firm, by orders of Vi-in-den and Wantsu-in, the then managers of the firm, evidence of Vi-in-den and Wantsu-in is not a sufficient proof of the doubt. Mr J. Duus was also at that time in the employ of the firm, and his evidence is of course no proof in this case. In a word, there is no proof that the late Oihian-fu, who was the head of the firm and the employer of both Vi-in-den and Wantsu-in and Mr Duus, has ever received the amount of money now claimed, and the appellant is not justified in calling upon the respondent, as representing the late Oihian-fu, to repay the money.

For these reasons the claim of the plaintiff is hereby dismissed.

TŌKIŌ JOTO SAIBANSHO.

IN THE TOKIO SAIBANSHO.

Before YAMAMOTO MASAMI, *hanji.*

J. CLATAUD *vs.* SAKAI JIROKICHI.

Tuesday, November 6, 1877.

This was a claim of $50.00 for alleged breach of contract.

The parties appeared personally.

The plaintiff stated, that he, on the 8th June last, made a contract with defendant, according to which defendant should build the stone steps and do some other building work at plaintiff's house, No. 33, Tsukiji, for the price of 90 *yen*. That he, on the next day, paid defendent 50 *yen* in advance, but that defendant, after having made the balustrade, left the steps unfinished, and, on being asked for the reason, said that he wanted more money, because the number of the steps had been increased. The plaintiff added, that the document produced by him, which is written in French, and signed and sealed by the defendant, is sufficient to prove that this pretension on the part of the defendant is unwarranted, in as much as it stipulates for the steps to be built on American pattern. Plaintiff asked that defendant be ordered to return 25 *yen* of the money, which he was paid in advance, as the work, completed by him, is not worth more, and that defendant besides be ordered to pay 50 *yen* damages for his breach of contract, which has put plaintiff to a great deal of trouble and compelled him to employ a third person to finish the job.

Defendant admitned that he had entered into a contract to build the steps, etc., of the house No. 33, for 90 *yen;* the French document, which plaintiff has produced in Court, has been signed by defendant, although he was unable to read it. When, on the 9th June, 1877, plaintiff paid defendant 50 *yen* for buying materials, he at the same time handed him the French document, saying it was merely a receipt for the 50 *yen*, and told defendant to sign it. Accordingly defendant signed and sealed it. While he was working at the steps, plaintiff told him to make five steps, where only four had been contracted for, and four, where only three had been contracted for. Defendant said that he could not do so for the price agreed upon, and plaintiff then promised an additional payment. But when five steps had been finished (where only four were contracted for), then plaintiff said that he would not pay more then what he had contracted to pay; and as defendant refused to finish them, because it would involve him in loss, plaintiff sent for another man and had the work done unknown to defendant. Defendant had bought materials for the 50 *yen* which he received from plaintiff, because he intended to fulfil his work according to contract; he had carried the materials to plaintiff's place, and his own labour was worth at least 18 *yen*, which plaintiff ought to pay him, instead of his being asked to pay plaintiff any thing.

The Court delivered the following:—

JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff in this case contends that the defendant is bound by the French document, produced by him, and that the other document is merely a memorandum. Defendant, on the other hand, maintains that he is ignorant of French, and looks upon the other document as the binding one.

These two statements are contradictory.

When a person undertakes such a building job, he will draw a plan and fix the number of steps, their breadth, width, etc. Now, the French document merely mentions that the house is to be on the American pattern, while the number of the steps, the breadth, and other measures are clearly set forth in the document written in Japanese characters. There are two documents, one in French, the other in Japanese, and these two documents constitute the contract. But if the statements of both the plaintiff and the defendant were admitted, then plaintiff had never bargained for the breadth and other measure of the steps, and defendant had known nothing of the model by which he was to guide himself in building. If the parties were in such a position to each other, how could the work have been carried on? It is therefore to be supposed both that plaintiff considered the estimate with

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regard to the steps binding on himself, and that defendant through an interpreter had been made acquainted with the contents of the French document.

According to the estimate, in which the number of steps, etc. were mentioned, the defendant had calculated the cost, and contracted for the price of the job; when, therefore, plaintiff, under pretext of making the steps look like their American model, asked for four steps instead of three, and five steps instead of four, he broke the contract, and, to avoid pecuniary loss, the defendant was obliged to stop work.

For these reasons the plaintiff's claim is hereby dismissed.

TOKIO SAIBANSHO.

REMARKABLE PLANTS.

THE BLUE GUM TREE (*Eucalyptus globulus*, Labil).

(Nature.)

So much attention has been directed during the last few years to the various remarkable virtues attributed to this tree, that an exaggerated idea of its value may exist in many minds. Sufficient has, however, been established on irrefragable authority to justify a brief account, in this series of papers, of the known properties and qualities of the *Eucalyptus*. We rely for a considerable proportion of our facts on a lecture delivered before the Royal Botanic Society of London in 1874, by Prof. Bentley, and on the account of the tree in Bentley and Trimen's "Medicinal Plants" part 15.

The genus *Eucalyptus* is a large one, numbering about 150 species, and belongs to the natural order Myrtaceæ, distinguished by the number of trees and shrubs included in it which yield aromatic properties. The species are all, with a few doubtful exceptions, natives of Australia or Tasmania, and are known in the Colonies as "gum-trees" and "stringy-bark trees" They are all evergreen trees, several of them of enormous height. The one we are describing, a native of Tasmania and temperate Australia, is perhaps the most gigantic of them all, not unfrequently attaining a height of upwards of 300 feet.

The leaves vary remarkably according to the age of the plant; when it is young they are large, sessile, and opposite, of a bluish glaucous-white colour, and placed at right angles to the branches on which they grow, while on older plants they are much narrower, alternate, bluish green, and by a twisting of the petiole, appear as if placed obliquely, or in the same plane as the branches, with their flat surfaces lateral. The flowers are large and not very unlike those of the myrtle, with a very large number of stamens, but differing in the absence of a corolla, the limb of the calyx becoming detached when the flower opens in the form of a lid or "operculum."

The rapidity of the growth of this tree is one of its most remarkable and valuable features. Although not introduced into this country till the year 1856, and not perfectly hardy here, except perhaps in the extreme south-west, trees of a considerable size are not unfrequently seen. A specimen only two years old has flowered this year in the Economic House at the Regents' Park Botanic Gardens. In its native country it is stated that in a grove planted only sixteen years, the average height of the trees is seventy-two feet, and the girth of the stems six feet; while a tree ten years old presents the development of a well-grown oak of a century. In fifty years they are said to attain a height of from 160 to 200 feet, and the trunk a circumference of from 50 to 60 feet at the base. Even where the *Eucalyptus* is not indigenous, well-authenticated instances of a rapidity of growth almost equalling this are on record in favourable climates. Mr Thomas Hanbury states that near Mentone a seedling planted in March, 1869, was then three feet high; in 1874 it had reached forty-eight feet, and the circumference of the trunk was three feet at three feet above the ground. In Algeria the growth is no less astonishingly rapid. The gigantic size of the trunk is combined with a peculiarity of growth which greatly adds to the value of the timber. It rarely sends out a branch till the stem is 100 feet high, and Professor Bentley states that planks have frequently been cut 160 feet long, twenty inches broad, and six inches thick. The timber is stated to be at the same time remarkable for its hardness and durability.

This rapid growth renders the *Eucalyptus* an invaluable tree for planting in countries where deforesting has been carried to so great an extent as to prejudicially diminish the rainfall; and it has now been more or less successfully cultivated for this purpose in France, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Corsica, Algeria, Egypt, St. Helena, Palestine, the uplands of India, Natal, other parts of South Africa, Cuba, and various parts of North and South America. It has already been stated that it is not hardy in this country, a temperature below the freezing point—or even in some cases a little above it—appearing to kill it. Another useful quality of the tree is that, in consequence of its deciduous bark, it is not attacked by parasites Baron von Mueller, the director of the Botanic Gardens at Melbourne, states that the ashes of the wood of this and of others species of *Eucalyptus* contain a very large proportion of potash, in some cases as much as twenty-one per cent.

The medicinal properties of the *Eucalyptus globulus* are due to the presence, so common in trees and shrubs belonging to the Myrtaceæ, of a volatile oil, in various parts of the plant, but especially in the mature leaves. This oil may readily be obtained by distillation with water, is of a yellow colour when freshly distilled, and resinifies by exposure to the air. Its principal constituent was found by Cloëz to be a colourless liquid boiling at 347° F., which he regarded as analogous to camphor, and to which he gave the name Eucalyptol; more recent investigations have shown this to be a mixture of two substances, a terpene and a cymol, the essential oil containing other substances in addition to these. Older statements that the leaves of *Eucalyptus* contain, besides the essential oil, quinia or some other of the well-known cinchona alkaloids, have been shown, by the researches of Broughton, to be altogether without foundation.

The value of the leaves as a febrifuge, especially in cases of intermittent fever, has been attested by many medical practitioners, English, Italian, and French; and in Australia the leaves have long had a popular reputation in the treatment of fevers. They are best administered in the form of an alcoholic tincture, which is also useful as a stimulant and antispasmodic As an external dressing for wounds it is stated by M. Gimbert that the balsamic nature of the leaves not only has a curative effect, but removes all the unpleasant odour. The oil is also used as a disinfectant and antiseptic.

But the point to which the most interest attaches in connection with the *Eucaliptus* is its alleged anti-malarial properties, in consequence of which it has been called the "fever-destroying tree." On this subject Prof. Bentley says that "the evidence that has been adduced from Australia, the native country of the tree, and from parts of the world where it has been introduced, and which are favourable to its growth, in testimony of its anti-malarial properties, is so strong that, allowing for exaggeration in some cases, it can scarcely be doubted that this tree does produce a most beneficial effect by destroying the fever-producing miasm of marshy districts; and that it should consequently be introduced into all countries and districts where the climatic influences are favourable for its development, and where such miasmatic emanations are to be found." Special interest attaches to the introduction of the blue gum tree into Italy for this purpose, and it is confidently hoped that by its mean the problem may at length be solved of destroying the noxious malaria which has in recent times rendered the level country round Rome so unhealthy in the summer season. The chief difficulty is with the occasional frosts to which Northern Italy is subject. Of a large number of trees planted at one time by the Roman Railway Company along the line from Rome to Naples, only those in the neighbourhood of Naples survived the first winter. It is possible, however, that if they became established through a succession of mild winters, and attained a good size, they might then be able to resist slight frosts.

The mode in which the trees thus act in influencing the climate is open to somewhat more controversy. The popular idea is that the efficient cause is the odorous and antiseptic emanations from the leaves It is quite likly that some influence is exerted in this way, but it seems most probable that the chief effect produced is by the action of the roots on the soil. This function of trees is often greatly overlooked. The effect of the planting of forests in decreasing the rainfall is frequently erroneously stated to be due to the attractive force of the trees on the moisture in the air, similar to that exerted by a range of mountains; but it is difficult to conceive that the small mass of the entire foliage of a forest can exert any appreciable influence in this direction. The mode in which trees mainly act is by their roots arresting the rainfall, which would otherwise escape by the natural drainage of the country; the combined forces of capillarity, osmose, and transpiration then cause the ascent through the tissues of the tree of the water thus arrested, and the larger portion is eventually given off into the air through the stomata of the leaves. In this way a forest tree will in a very short time give off into the air its own weight in water, which must eventually condense, and be again deposited as rain or dew. It is quite possible, however, that the effect of the planting of trees may be apparently the reverse of this in swampy countries where there is no natural drainage. The water then accumulates in the soil; and, if the country is bare of timber-trees and the sun powerful, a rapid decomposition takes place of the herbaceous vegetation with the consequent emanation of malarial vapours. The effect of the planting of trees under such conditions will be to supply artificial drainage; the accumulation of water in the soil and the consequent noxious effluvia will be diminished and finally prevented, and the atmosphere will be rendered, if not drier, at all events more wholesome. This is the mode in which it is hoped that the malarial fevers of the Campagna may ultimately succumb to the influence of the *Eucalyptus*. In no quarter of the world have the beneficial effects of the planting of this tree been more distinctly seen than in Algeria, where it has been carried on to a considerable extent for some years, mainly through the exertion of private individuals, French and English, aided by the Government. All the good things that have been said about it are there found to have been realised. A. W. B.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 25th November, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$7,537.60
Merchandise, &c.	$ 815.21
Total	$8,352.81

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,947.08
Merchandise, &c.	$ 586.42
Total	$7,533.50

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 29th November, 1877.

SERVIA.

Despatches report that the Servian Militia abroad has been ordered to join the army by the 30th of November, when it is expected that a Proclamation of Servia's Independence will be declared.

THE WAR IN TURKEY IN EUROPE.

The troops of Suleiman Pasha are advancing on Metchka.

LONDON, November 27th, 1877.

Count Andrassy states that he does not consider the proper moment to have arrived for offering mediation between the Russian and Turkish belligerents.

The Russian Press proposes as the conditions of peace to be accepted :—

The cession of the Turkish fleet to Russia.

A joint Russo-Turkish command of the passage of the Dardanelles, to the exclusion of all the other Foreign Powers.

An Imperial Irade has been published in Turkey, calling out a levy of one hundred and fifty thousand civil guards.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Despatches report that a Roumanian Army Corps is besieging Widdin, that the Russian forces have captured Etropol (?), and that the Turkish troops have abandoned Orchanie.

FRANCE.

A Conservative Ministry having been formed, the Chamber of Deputies has adopted a resolution refusing to enter into relations with the Ministry.

President MacMahon has resolved on a policy of resistance.

ENGLAND.

The *Daily News* states that it considers England bound to ratify the Chefoo Convention without further delay.

LONDON, November 24th, 1877.

FRANCE.

President MacMachon is experiencing great difficulty in forming a New Cabinet.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

A Russian Division having been left in possession of Kars, the remainder of the Russian troops in Turkey in Asia are marching, under command of General Melikoff, on Erzeroum.

LONDON, November 21st, 1877.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has forwarded to the Earl of Derby a Memorial bearing forty-five thousand signatures, the which is in favour of the ratification of the Chefoo Convention and urges moderation to be used with the Chinese on the subject of Tariff, as also the withdrawal of protection from the Opium Trade ; and that China be treated equitably.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

According to an official Turkish despatch the Turkish troops made on the 19th instant a reconnaissance between the Lom and Jantra, encountering and defeating the Russian forces with heavy loss ; they also burnt Pyrgos.

London, Nov. 14th 1877.

Suleiman Pasha has been appointed Commander-in Chief of the Turkish army in Roumelia ; Azli Hasha has been appointed Commander of the Turkish troops at Rasgrad.

A Russian official despatch substantially confirms the news of the Turkish success at Azizie on the 9th instant.

ARIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

London, 7th November.—Quertier's Ministry has collapsed, and the former Ministry will remain in office.

The "Morning Post" states that the Turks have abandoned, and the Russians have occupied Erzeroum. The Turkish troops are said to be making for Erzinghan and Trebizonde.

London, 7th November.—Marshal Macmahon disclaims any intention of resigning the Presidentship of the French Republic.

The French Senate and the Chamber of Deputies reopened quietly and Monsieur Jules Grevy was elected President of the Chamber.

Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar telegraphs that, on the 5th instant, the Russians having attacked his position at Deveboyun, he deemed it necessary to retire to Erzeroum.

On the 5th, Genoral Scobeleff cannonaded the Turkish southern positions at Plevna.

Kurrachee, 17th October.—The 2nd Belooch Regiment has received orders to proceed at once to the Bolan Rass. They march next Saturday. It is believed this force will cooperate with one from Jacobabad and the Punjab.

London, 29th Oct.—The Hon E. P. Thesiger has been appointed Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal, in place of the Right Hon. Sir R. T. Amphlett, who has resigned.

London, 30th October.—The French Ministry have tendered their resignations, in order to leave Marshal MacMahon free.

ENIGMA.

My second holds my first,
With which I quench my thirst,
And when thou open art,
Thou conquerest my heart,
Because thou teachest art.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

My first with commerce is concerned,
Engrossing thoughts both skilled and learn'd;
My second heeds but certain laws,
For it one can't assign a cause.
Combined, I may incite to sin,
Tho' some my favour strive to win.

1. The news you've heard, Miss A. was seen
2. To kiss a lord behind the screen,
3. Bold jade, it was not even dark,
4. Past the rubicon of a lark,
5. Her parents' wrath was great I ween,
6. She vowed it sweet, fit for a queen,
7. To her all honour we accord / Her elder brother was the lord.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA OF NOVEMBER 24TH.

A Flag.—1, on ships, in armies ; 2, on a church steeple ; 3, carried in processions ; 4, toy flag ; 5, large banner ; 6, flag of victory or rejoicing ; 7, 8, flagstones ; 9, pavements ; 10, 11, the water-flag and the garden-flag ; 12, stones of the street ; 13, hammered and beaten by the paviour ; 14, stones ; 15, plants ; 16, ensign presented to soldiers ; 17, to droop or grow dejected.

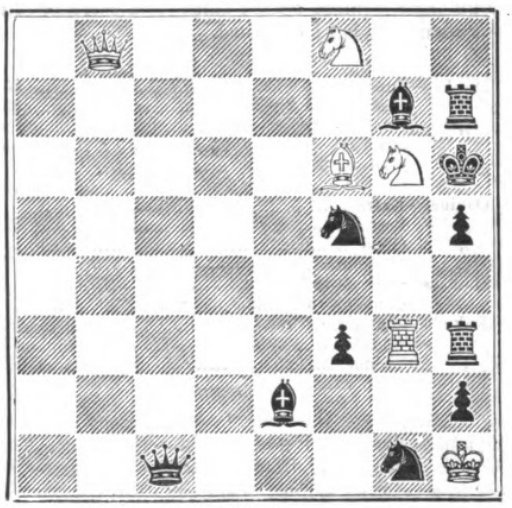
Correct answer received from "Fujiyama."

Answers to Chess Problem, Enigma and Double Acrostic are solicited.

PROBLEM,

by H. TURTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

We withold the solution of S. Lloyd's problem of 24th November until next week.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—At the beginning of the week a fair business was done in 16/24 and 28/32 *Yarns*, medium to good spinning; but the demand seems now to be satisfied and the market closes quiet. Of 38/42 some sales are reported. For *Shirtings* a small enquiry continues at low rates. *T. Cloth* and *Velvets* move in small quantities, whereas other articles are neglected.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.45 to $1.75	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce. ... ... 2.20 to 2.40
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.80 to 2.20	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb. ... 0.65 to 0.80
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.60 to 2.35	Black Velvets		7.25 to 8.25
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.00 to 2.47½	English Drills 14/15 lbs.	40 yds,	36 in. ... ... 2.40 to 2.65
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1.57½	Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in. ... ... 1.80 to 2.25
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25			

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$28 50 to 32.00	No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$36.00 to 40.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$32.75 to 35.00	Reverse Twist 16-24 ... ... ,, ...		—

Woollens.—We have again a very dull week to report. *Blankets* and *Unions* are lower, and *Black Orleans, Italians aad Figured Orleans* are neglected. There has been, however, a little more activity in the demand for *Mousselines de Laine,* but as prices offered are still very unsatisfactory, holders decline to accept them.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	... 5.60 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de Laine	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.25 to 0.28½
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	... 4.25 to 5.50	Multicolored ,,	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.28 to 0.37½
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	... 3.75 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	.. 48 in. to 52 in...		0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	... 0.25 to 0.32	Presidents	...54 in. to 56 in...		0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	... 5.75 to 6.00	Pilots	...54 in. to 56 in...		0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	... —	Union	...54 in. to 56 in...		0.60 to 0.80
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds.	32 in.	...12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs....	per lb	... 0.40 to 0.45
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	... 0.17 to 0.18				

Sugar.—In the absence of business, prices remain nominally as last quoted.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	...(nom.)...	per picul...	$4.45	China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...	$6.70 to $7.10
,, in basket ...	,, ...	,, ...	$4 22½	,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	...$6.20 to $6.60
Taiwanfoo in bag...	,, ...		$4.35	,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	...$5.20 to $5.80
do. in basket...	,, ...		$4.00	Swatow Brown	,,	... None.
China No. 1 Ping-fah	,, ...		None	Daitong	,,	...$3.70 to $3.90
,, No. 2 Ching-pak ...	,,		...$7.90 to $8.30	Japan Rice	,,	...$2.10 to $2.45
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,		...$7.40 to $7.70	Kerosene Oil, nominal	,, ...	$5.00

Kerosene Oil.—Prices have gradually advanced to $5, at which the market closes firm.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—A very fair daily business has been done during the week, but the news from France having lately been somewhat less encouraging, dealers have been induced to submit to a reduction on prices for Hanks, which now brings them down to former quotations. Probably owing to the undesirable quality of most late arrivals, the rejections of *Dyepots* have been very considerable, and as the general demand is for good Silk, the result of the week's transactions is small.

Kakeda, Hamatski, and Filatures have attracted a good deal of attention at former rates, whilst there is not much doing in Harimitchi and Sendai.

Settlements amount to 140 bales of Hanks, 70 bales of Oshius, and 55 bales of Filatures, making a total of 265 bales. Arrivals are about 1,000 bales, and stocks 2,800 bales. The total export since 1st of July is 12,029 bales, against 16,553 bales for a corresponding period last year. The French mail steamer has at present about 600 bales on board.

		In London at 4s. 0d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.05 per kilo.*
Hanks,—Superior	$580 to 600	20/9 to 21/5	57.00 to 59.00
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$560 to 570	20/1 to 20/5	55.00 to 56.00
,, Good No. 2	$540 to 550	19/5 to 19/9	53.00 to 54.00
,, Good all round No. 2½	$510 to 530	18/5 to 19/1	51.00 to 52.00
,, Medium No. 3	$480 to 500	17/5 to 18/1	48.00 to 50.00
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$450 to 470	16/5 to 17/1	45.00 to 47.00
Oshius,—Extra	—	—	—
,, Best	$550 to 570	19/9 to 20/1	54.00 to 55.00
,, Good ,, Medium	$550 to 560	18/1 to 19/1	50.00 to 53 00
Hamatski,—Good to Best	$450 to 480	16/5 to 17/5	45.00 to 48.00
,, Common to Medium	$430 to 440	15/9 to 16/1	43.00 to 44.00
Kakeda,—Extra and Best	$600 to 650	21/5 to 23/1	59.00 to 64.00
,, Good	$560 to 580	20/1 to 20/9	55.00 to 57.00
,, Medium	$500 to 550	18/1 to 19/9	50.00 to 54.00
Filatures	$630 to 750	22/5 to 26/5	62.00 to 73.00

Tea.—Since the date of our last issue the Tea market has been quiet, settlements amounting to 2,100 piculs, and arrivals having been on a very limited scale. Stocks in Yokohama probably do not exceed 3,500 piculs. A slight demand for *Finest* to *Choice* parcels has been current, but holders having raised their selling figures to an absurd height, business in these classes has been greatly impeded.

Common	$10.00 to $13.00	Fine	$21 00 to $24.00
Good Common	$12.00 to $14.00	Finest	$27.00 to $32.00
Medium	$14.00 to $16.00	Choice	$34.00 nominal
Good Medium	$17.00 to $19.00	Choicest	—

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EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Business has been quiet during the past week, and rates show a considerable decline on last quotations.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11½d.	
„ Bank Bills on demand	3s. 10⅝d.	
„ Private 6 months' sight	3s. 11⅞d.	
On Paris—Bank Sight	4.87½	
Bank 6 months' sight	4.97½	
„ Private 6 ms. sight	5.05	
On Hongkong—Bank sight	⅜ % dis.	
„ Private 10 days' sight	1½ „	
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73	
„ Private 10 days sight	73½	
On New York—Bank Bills on demand	94	
„ 30 days sight Private	96	
On San Franc sco—Bank Bills on demand	94	
„ 30 days sight Private	96	
Kinsatz	414	
Gold Yen	389½	

Shipping Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* from Hongkong.—Revd. Mr. Vigroux, and servant, Mr. Dybrowski, and Ah Tin.

Per Steam ship *City of Tokio* for Hongkong.—Mrs. C. V. M. Marques and family.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Tanita and family, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Kawaguchi, Miss Moon, Mrs. Edward, Captain Corner, Messrs. Noda, Otawa, Blethen, Koeo, Uchiumi, Miyakawa, P. Colomb, Horikawa, Tsuchida, Gove, Hashimoto, Muriyama, Mimura, Tsunekawa, and Hirose.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca*, for Hongkong.—Mrs. Morris, Messrs. H. Heimann, Horisi Fukawo, Goro Johioin, and 5 Chinese in the steerage

Per Steam-ship *Sunda*, from Hongkong.—Col. and Mrs. Spilsbury, Miss Glover, Mr. Livermore and servant; 5 Chinese on deck.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	*Yen* 500,000.00

Per Steam-ship *Malacca*, for Hongkong.—

Silk for England	299 bales.
France	290 „
Italy	26 „
Total	615 bales.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda*, from Hongkong:—

Transhipment, general	348 packages.
General	1,696 „
Sugar	5,436 „
Total	7,480 packages.

REPORTS.

The *Maid Marion* reports: Left Nagasaki on the 12th instant. Had moderate easterly winds and fine weather to Oosima; thence fresh gales and rough weather until the 24th instant, when, off Rock Islands, experienced a terrific gale with mountainous sea, lasting 16 hours; the wind, commencing at E.N.E, blew by North to West. During the gale the vessel suffered a loss of some sails and part of the bulwarks.

The H. M.'s S. *Modeste* reports: Left Kobe November 24th. Experienced a moderate N.W. gale followed by fine weather to the 26th instant, when, at 2 p.m. had a severe W.N.W. gale lasting 18 hours, which was succeeded by fine weather and northerly winds to port; arrived at 2 p.m., 28th November.

The American ship *Alice M. Minott* reports:—Left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 1st October; came up to the westward of New Caledonia. Had moderate and light S. E. winds to the Equator, which was crossed on the 26th October, in longitude 164.30 E. Thence had light winds and trades to 30 degrees north latitude, whence experienced severe gales from the north-west, almost reaching hurricane force on the 23rd and 24th instants, in lat. 32.8 N., longitude 134.57. E. During this gale a few sails were blown away. On the 26th instant, while beating up the Gulf, met with a heavy squall and was forced to anchor under shelter of the Eastern shore. Arrived at anchor off Yokoska at 9 p.m. 28th inst., and beat up to harbour during the night of the 29th, arriving at 4 a.m. on the 30th November. The American barkantine *Laura A. Burnham*, Capt, Phillips, left Newcastle on the 29th September for this port.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

January 13, 1877. 13ins.

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A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

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FOR

1878,

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EARLY IN

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Yokohama, December 1, 1877. tf.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov. 25	Tibre	De Girard	French str.	1726	Hongkong	Nov. 16	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 27	Maid Marion	Forrest	British brig	289	Nagasaki	,, 12	Coal	Ed. Fischer & Co.
,, 28	Modeste	Capt. Buller	H.B.M's corvt.	1405	Kobe	,, 24	——	——
,, 29	Sunda	Reeves	British str.	1704	Hongkong	,, 22	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
,, 30	Alice M. Minott	Whitmore	American ship	1100	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Oct. 1	Coal	Walsh, Hall & Co.
,, 30	Elisabeth	Capt. Von Wickede	Germ. frigate	2150	Hakodate	—	——	——

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Nov. 24	City of Tokio	Maury	American str.	5050	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 25	Sumida Maru	Gorlach	Japanese str.	896	Kobe	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 26	Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 27	Malacca	Smith	British str.	1709	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
,, 27	Julia A. Brown	Nickerson	Am. 3-m. schr	543	Kobe	Ballast	Ed. Fischer & Co.
,, 29	Kingdom of Sweden	Smith	British bq.	787	Kobe	General	Ed. Fisher & Co.
Dec. 1	Vsadnick	Capt. Novoselsky	Russ. corvette	1069	Yesso	——	——

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Parsee	Sergeant	British steamer	1015	Singapore	Nov. 22	L. Kniffler & Co.	
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1704	Hongkong	Nov. 29	P. & O. Co.	
Tibre	De Girard	French steamer	1726	Hongkong	Nov. 25	M. B. Co.	
Thabor	Pendered	Japanese steamer	600	Kobe	Oct. 9	Lighthouse Department.	Hongkong
Volga	Rolland	French steamer	1502	Hongkong	Nov. 10	M. M. Co.	
SAILING SHIPS.							
Annie W. Weston	Winsor	American barque	740	Put back with cargo [damage	Oct. 19	Ed. Fischer & Co.	
Alice	Law	British barque	650	New York	Nov. 9	Ed. Fischer & Co.	
Alice M. Minott	Withmore	American ship	1100	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Nov. 30	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Jupiter	Johnson	Russian schooner	50	Kurile Island	Nov. 8	Captain	
Lotte	Haskerl	Russian schooner	25	Kurile Islands	Oct. 26	Captain	
Maid Marion	Forrest	British brig	289	Nagasaki	Nov. 27	Ed. Fischer & Co.	
Naworth	Williams	British barque	350	Antwerp	Oct. 23	E. Moulron	
Otsego	Cook	Am. schooner	52	Kurile Islands	July 19	H. Cook	
Parmenio	Abbott	British barque	369	Sydney, N.S.W.	Sept. 7	Ed. Fischer & Co.	
Pauline	Tyrer	British barque	472	London	Nov. 9	Gütschow & Co.	
Reindeer	——	British schooner	—	Nagasaki	—	F. D. Walker	
Tori	——	British schooner	52	Kurile Islands	Oct. 21	Captain	
Willard Mudgett	Dickie	American barque	875	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Oct. 13	Walsh, Hall & Co.	New York

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	Commanders.
RUSSIAN—Haydamak	7	1000	Corvette	Captain Tirtoff
,, Boyan	8	2000	Corvette (Flag ship of Rear Admiral O. [Stackelberg)	Captain Boyle
GERMAN—Elisabeth	—	2150	Frigate	Captain Von Wickede
AMERICAN—Tennessee	23	4220	U.S. frigate (Flagship of Rear Adm. Patterson)	Captain Young
,, Alert	4	541	Sloop	Commander R. Boyd
BRITISH—Kestrel	4	562	Gun-vessel	Commander Theobald
,, Modeste	14	1405	Corvette	Captain Buller, C.B.
FRENCH—La Clocheterie... ...	12	1990	Corvette	Captain Reynier

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A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

There has been no political news of importance to chronicle in the past week. The ball given by the community to Captain Young and the officers of the *Tennessee* previous to her departure from this port was in every respect a complete success, and the Committee deserve the most unbounded praise for the thorough and tasteful manner in which they carried out the arrangements. About two hundred and fifty people were present, the Diplomatic and Consular bodies being largely represented. By the kind permission of the Governor of Kanagawa *Ken*, who was likewise present, the Town Hall was placed at the disposal of the Committee. The good wishes of the community and the regret felt by all at the departure of the *Tennessee* were gracefully expressed in a speech by the Chairman, Mr. Russell Robertson, and replied to in feeling terms by Captain Young. The entertainment was throughout one of the most successful that has ever taken place in Yokohama. The *Tennessee* left on Tuesday, for Kobe, on her homeward voyage, accompanied by the hearty wishes of all for the welfare of those who have so long been resident among us, and whose gracious hospitality will be sadly missed.

The Dramatic Club of Yokohama did well when it selected for presentation on Thursday night, Foote's bright and evergreen comedy *The Liar*. It is not his best piece; as works of theatrical art the *Mayor of Garratt* and *The Recruiting Sergeant* are superior, but these two once famous plays were written to pourtray the ephemeral humours of the day, and are, to modern audiences, obsolete and uninteresting, while *The Liar* still lives and will probably keep possession of the stage.

The comedy of *The Liar* is taken from various sources. Foote laid Plautus, Lope de Vega, Mrs. Centlivre, and Crebillon under contribution, and having a vigorous style of his own, and a rare knowledge of dramatic effect, produced an excellent comedy, full of life and incident, and with an implied, but not obtrusive moral. The book of the play can be read with pleasure, as its well expressed, vivid, and impudent fictions always give amusement, and, as we saw last night, audiences never fail to appreciate the spontaneous wit, clever mystifications, and genial flow of the piece. Unhappily the style of the Georgian dramatists seems to be a lost art. What a difference between Foote's easy and abounding humour and the laboured and tiresome trivialities of Mr. Tom Taylor, under whose editorship *Punch* has become as gruesome as a methodistic warning to sinners!

The chief part in *The Liar*, Young Wilding, is one of Mr. Charles Mathews' most finished personations, and we are fortunate in having in this remote and alien land a player who also, with an admirable art of his own, can represent the ready resources and amusing audacities of the hero. Mr. Bayne played the part with remarkable talent. This gentleman never forgets dramatic propriety, and we commend to fellow amateurs his excellent method. His manner is easy, he has a right conception of the creation, his articulation is distinct and perfect, and he never outrages the intelligence of his audience by unduly emphasizing speeches which would be distorted and vulgarized by over-accentuation. All that Mr. Bayne did was well done, and artistic, and we disagree with his reading in but one slight detail, viz.: we think he should have simulated contrition or distress when breaking the astounding and circumstantial fiction of the marriage at Abingdon in the county of Berkshire, but perhaps the fault or omission lies upon the stage directions. In Crebillon's *Le Menteur* the analogous scene is ushered in by hysterical weeping, and passionate protestations, and the effect of the situation is heightened thereby. We are so confident of Mr. Bayne's dramatic resources and power of characterization that we venture to suggest the revival, in Yokohama, of the English version of Beaumarchais' *Marriage of Figaro*. We are sure Mr. Bayne could play the immortal barber, and rival Coquelin.

The father, Old Wilding, was very well played by Mr. Hay, whose performance, good in the earlier and level scenes, was equal to the occasion in the last act in which "angry passions rise" and bring into strong relief the absurd succession of dilemmas which end in catastrophe. The part of the amusing impostor, the valet Papillon, with choice scraps of bad French, abundant lying and effrontery, and the small remnant of a conscience, was well done by Mr. Pearson, whose speech, gesture, and bye play were excellent. This character is one of conscious exaggeration and imposture, but Mr. Pearson showed his skill and right feeling in not giving a farcical presentment. Mr. Bernard appeared as Sir James Elliot. The part is small but ought to be played with spirit and refinement. Mr. Bernard's performance was correct, agreeable, and meritorious.

We are not ungrateful to the epicene characters. The part of Miss Grantham was played by a young gentleman, Mr. Brown, who performed the rôle with all attainable delicacy, and indeed with grace and feeling. But not the less it was a pity to see an accomplished amateur as Mr. Brown undoubtedly is, in a woman's part. He has a real talent for comedy,

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and would be at his best if not tramelled by the unaccustomed restraints of woman's dress, and the need for disguising his voice, the natural quality of which is, we think, a baritone-bass of good resonance in the lower notes. Mr. Brown will recognise the truth of this friendly criticism. In male costume he would make an interesting young gallant who would tenderly tell us about his numerous loves, his chequered hopes, his boundless despairs, his occasional raptures. We trust so good an actor will have a more suitable and grateful part given to him when the next drama is presented. Mr. Henley took the part of Miss Godfrey, and acted well. We also would like to see this amateur employ his evident talent in a more congenial representation, as he will do all that may be required of him with good taste, and sound dramatic instinct.

The comedy was well mounted, the dresses were good, and the acting throughout was of uncommon merit. All the performers were well trained, and possessed artistic reserve, so that the ordinary vices of amateur theatricals, obtrusiveness and neglect of dramatic propriety, were avoided.

We are not ungrateful, but as we looked round the theatre it seemed to us that in this little outlandish place which has the enviable privilege of the presence of so much beauty, taste, refinement, and we are sure, innate dramatic talent, some ladies might be found to tread the boards. We respectfully appeal to the ladies of Yokohama to come to the assistance of the Dramatic Club, as with their help we could have one of the best amateur corps in the East. For instance, how can a man do full justice to the part of the skittish Miss Grantham with her pretty coquetries, feminine distresses, tricks, stratagems, and reasonable maliciousness? And in this place there are a score or more of ladies with fair presence, self possession, and mimetic talent, who with but little training would become delightful *comédiennes!* In Shanghai several plays have been performed in which ladies of the community have filled the women's characters, and in the little society of Peking where ladies take part in the winter theatricals, the acting would do honour to any theatre in Europe. In this settlement there is abundant dramatic talent among the fair residents, but it is now dormant, and we earnestly desire to wake it into life and action. We can promise appreciative and grateful audiences.

The farce of the *The Lion Slayer* followed. As a piece of literary work it is contemptible, but yet is an uproarious, outrageous absurdity, which caused frequent laughter. The incidents occur in the regions of broad farce, and Messrs. Eyton, Brewer and the other gentlemen played the little extravagance in the robustest Adelphi style of low comedy, and according to the Wrightian and Toolean traditions. The farce was, in parts, certainly droll, and the actors for once renounced their accustomed ways of gentility and assumed the exquisite vulgarity which tickled the audience. Mr. Vivanti was a pretty soubrette, and Mr. Brower made a successful first appearance.

Captain von Wickede, of the Imperial German frigate *Elisabeth*, did the Dramatic Club the favour of sending the excellent amateur ship's band, which is composed of good musicians. Some selected melodies were played during the evening.

The little theatre was well filled.

A letter has been addressed by Mr. Gordon, the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to the Secretary of the Trinity House, London, calling attention to the great necessity which exists for a light being placed on, or in the neighbourhood of Cape Gardafui, on which coast so many vessels have been wrecked, the latest catastrophes being those of the M.M. steamer *Meikong* and the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Cashmere*, which were lost within a few days of each other. Mr. Gordon states that in 1873 Sir Bartle Frere, Her Majesty's Envoy to the Sultan of Zanzibar, in a despatch to the Foreign Office, represented the pressing need of such a light, and recommended that the work should be undertaken by Her Majesty's Government. No attention has, however, up to the present time apparently, been taken of these representations, and thus shipping disasters attended with great loss of life and property have been of almost yearly occurrence on this inhospitable coast. Mr. Gordon goes on to say:—"From the inquries which have been instituted into the causes of these disasters, it has we believe been invariably proved that they were due to hazy weather and strong currents and to the impossibility of discerning the land until a vessel is dangerously close to it. Captain Fairfax describes the land extending for some miles to the southward of Cape Guardafui as "covered with a light-coloured sand, and terminating in a high bluff point." And he adds:—"As a current is always running along the East coast of Africa with varied velocity, the weather being generally hazy, ships coming from the southward at night are seldom certain of their position, and, after passing the bluff point before mentioned, are liable to take it for Cape Guardafui and bear up, in which case the vessel would most likely go on shore under the sand hills" The accuracy of this description, and the dangers undergone by vessels passing within a short distance of the Cape,—and this is the course usually taken by all vessels going from China, the Bay of Bengal, and the East coast of Africa to Aden—derive a melancholy confirmation from the recent official accounts of the loss of the s.s. *Meikong*, belonging to the Messageries Maritimes Company, on the 17th of June, and of the s.s. *Cashmere*, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, on the 5th of July last. Captain Foache, in his official report of the loss of the *Meikong* states that, after the vessel was aground, he "tried to find out the position he was in, and saw then that the shore was covered with a thick white fog, and that he was scarcely half a mile inside Guardafui, and that what he took for Guardfui were the inland mountains." Again, in the report of the Court of Enquiry regarding the loss of the s. s. *Cashmere* by the Brigadier General, Political Resident, and Sessions Judge, at Aden, dated 19th July, it is stated that the haze continued throughout the day to such an extent that the low land could not be distinctly seen, although the high land could on some occasions be easily discerned. This state of things continued until the steamer took ground, about 8 o'clock p.m. on that day."

A list is appended to the letter of the principal wrecks that have taken place in the neighbourhood of this dangerous spot, though it does not include all the accidents that have occurred, and which might have been avoided had a proper light been placed on or near the Cape

Name of Vessel.	*Date of Wreck.*	*Position of Wreck.*
S. S. Parnassus.....	4th July 1872 ..	5 miles South of Cape Guardafui.
S. S. Singapore	July or Aug 1873 ...	In just about the same place.
S. S. Azalia.....	— 1873.	
S. S. Quangchow.....	July or Aug 1873 ...	63 miles West of Cape Guardafui.
S. S. Tenasserim	— 1874.	
S. S. Thomas Bayne....	— 1875.	
Ship Tribune	June or July 1877....	At Ras Hafoon to the S. of Cape Guardafui.
S. S. Meikong.....	Do. 1877....	A few miles to the S. of Cape Guardafui.
S. S. Cashmere.....	Do. 1877....	Do. do.

The letter concludes with an earnest hope that the Trinity House Corporation will urge that immediate steps be taken for the erection of a light on or near this headland, as the number of vessels passing the Cape is annually increasing, and the probabilities of accident therefore augmented. It is to be hoped that the representations of the Bombay Chamber, as embodied in Mr. Gordon's letter, will cause prompt and proper measures to be taken to remedy the want.

While the terrible nature of the famine in Southern India has of late engaged the attention of all minds, but comparatively few people outside the foreign communities in China and Japan are aware, even to a slight extent, of the frightful condition of affairs that have for a long time past prevailed in certain provinces of China, and which is daily growing worse. In our columns of to-day will be found an article, communicated to us by one of the Famine Committee, upon the question of sending relief to the sufferers, but we have been favoured with further particulars by a gentleman long resident in China, which reveal a state of things absolutely

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appalling. Out of the 350,000,000 inhabitants of China, 180,000,000 are suffering in great or less degree from actual famine. The calamity is most severe in Shênsi, and the adjoining three provinces, embracing a population of some 75,000,000 souls, (Shênsi alone contains 37,000,000). In Shensi the price of rice is twenty-seven and a half dollars per picul, and there is but a few weeks' stock. In spite of the efforts of the Chinese Government, at last aroused into something like action, no commensurate help can reach the starving people for two reasons. In the first place, there are no adequate means of transport, and in the second, whatever attempts are made in any degree to relieve the pressing necessities, are frustrated by the boats and drays being siezed and plundered by starving wretches. The miserable creatures are endeavouring to support existence on roots, tree bark, even thatch, and are dying in myriads, while even if help could reach them, the survivors, or at least the children, will never recover entirely from the terrible privations to which they have been subjected. In no part of China are the crops good. In some provinces they yield only forty per cent. of an average crop, while in others nothing whatever has been grown. There is but too good reason to fear that what has been predicted by the Jesuit Fathers for many years is in process of fulfilment, namely, that absence of rainfall and drying up to the land which follows the complete denudation of trees. It is well known that the Chinese have utterly deforested great portions of their country, and thus, unless some artificial means can be resorted to on an enormous scale to prevent such a calamity, it is only a question of time for the North and North-west provinces of the Empire to become as dry as the Isthmus of Suez, which was once a fertile district. Wells are failing even in the limestone district, and the ground is gradually losing its fertility. The desiccation which has overwhelmed Central Asia is now extending over North China, and as the change is physical the evil seems unavoidable. This is doubtless the most awful famine that the world has ever seen, and one with which it would be impossible to cope under the most favourable conditions. An effete Government like China can do next to nothing in affording relief, and although we read that Imperial grants have been made to the extent of a quarter of a million sterling and 12,000 tons of grain, what is that among so many? Unless some great change takes place in the present outlook, the partial depopulation of China by the worst of deaths, starvation, seems unavoidable.

While on this subject, we are permitted to state that in the absence of any one appointed for that purpose by the Famine Relief Committee in China, the Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Yokohama, Mr. Turner, has kindly consented to receive any subscriptions that may be sent to him to be applied to the relief of the distressed provinces, the acknowledgement of which will be made through the Press. The calamity is too vast to be met by any individual efforts, but private charity may do a little toward alleviating the sufferings of some few of the starving multitude.

Out of evil oftimes comes good, and lessons taught by the Indian famine will do much to enlighten the Indian Government as to the condition and disposition of the people they have taken in charge, of which it seems to have been hitherto somewhat culpably ignorant. It is well known how hard it is to overcome native prejudice in sanitary matters, and it is within the experience of all of us that Japanese or Chinese prefer to have recourse to the so-called remedies and charms of their native doctors, than to follow the advice of the most skilled European practitioner. According to the *Bombay Gazette*, the pestilence which preceded the famine gained such terrible headway by either ignorance or neglect of these national characteristics. A correspondent states that it was quite easy to travel for two hundred miles or more without "being able to find a piece of sticking plaster or a dose of castor oil." The people prefer their own medical advisers, and it was held that it "was better not to interfere with their prejudices, and this when small-pox is raging and the sole dependence of the village is being placed on some Hindoo goddess who was at one time specially 'told off' to attend on small-pox patients, but who has obviously long ago resigned the appointment." It is therefore probable that the terrible results of the late famine will lead to some better system of organization being established throughout the country.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* devotes a long article, of which we give a precis elsewhere, to an exposition of the causes which induced the Japanese Government to give its consent to certain clauses in the existing commercial treaties with foreign powers. Altogether the article is written, from a Japanese point of view, in a fair and moderate spirit, and though we are inclined to doubt the statement that Lord Elgin and Baron Grau followed the leading of Mr. Townsend Harris, it cannot but be admitted that the latter was the most able of the American Representatives who have been sent to Japan, and that he conducted an extremely difficult and delicate mission in a very able manner. Both the American treaty and that drawn up by Lord Elgin were, however, founded upon, or were simple modifications of the China treaty. Doubtless, as we have before taken occasion to remark, the Japanese can justly complain of certain clauses in the old treaties, which were drawn up at a time when the condition of the country was entirely different from what it is at present, and on the literal fulfilment of which it would be unjust to insist, since such terms would never be proposed to the Japanese Government at the present day. Foreign Powers ought not, however, to be blamed for any delay that may have occurred in bringing forward the question of revision. Want of space forbids us to review the article at any length in our present number, but we call the attention of our readers to it, as it will well repay perusal.

But the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, although much given, as becomes it, to the discussion of these weighty matters, does not disdain to relieve its columns by lighter matter. Among other stories, it gravely relates how a *soba* (buck-wheat macaroni) seller in Osaka, who for a long time past had been doing a snug and profitable business, met with the common fate of man, and fell into misfortune. As we all are apt to do when hard up, he took to thinking how he could make up his losses, seeking earnestly for some short cut to wealth. In discussing his affairs with a friend, he was told by the latter that the Inari Sama (Fox God) on the Hiyotan-yama, had the repulation of behaving in an extremely generous manner to his worshippers, and that if he would pay earnest vows at the shrine, he would probably reap the reward of abundant riches. The ex-macaroni seller, delighted at the news, set out at once, and day after day might he be seen prostrate before the Fox God's Shrine. At midnight on the 19th of last month—you see how particular we are as to the exact date and hour—the prayerful man had a dream, in which appeared to him a saintly and venerable looking being who thus addressed him:—"I am a messenger to thee from the Fox God whose shrine is on the hill of Hiyotan. Thy prayers and thy vows have been heard and thou hast found favour in his sight. He hath bidden me tell thee therefore, that if thou come to his temple again at midnight on the morrow, there shall be shown to thee how thou mayest make even one thousand *yen*." And saying this the heavenly messenger disappeared, as the narrator has it, like smoke. Now, when the poor man woke up, remembering his dream, he was so overcome with gladness that he could sleep no more. The whole of the next day, hardly able to wait for the arrival of the time appointed for him to present himself at the Fox God's shrine, he spent in mirth and feasting, and when midnight came he took his joyous way to Hiyotan. Arrived there, he was busily engaged knocking his empty head before the shrine, with his hands tightly clasped in prayer, when he was rudely siezed by two robbers, who lay in wait in the temple for chance wayfarers, and who demanded his money or his life. There was no alternative but to comply, and in a twinkling the highwaymen had eased him of money and clothes and left him penniless and shivering in the cold night air. Enraged beyond endurance at the shameful trick the deceiving God had played upon him,

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the devotee broke open the doors of the shrine, and seizing the image of Inari Sama, flung it with a curse into a neighbouring cesspool. After which, in the words of him who tells the tale, the poor macaroni merchant wended his way home a colder and poorer, but a wiser man.

A few days ago, a complaint appeared in the native papers of the discontinuance of the use of lanterns, and the consequent falling off in the trade of lantern-making. The complaint is not ill-founded, and the authorities would be conferring a boon on natives and foreigners alike, if they would insist that the regulations concerning the carrying of lights at night should be respected, at least by drivers of carriages and *jinrikisha* men. These latter—we are speaking of those in Yokohama and the neighbourhood—seem to think that the rates of fare they are allowed to charge do not warrant them in going to the expense of a candle, and thus they constantly evade, when they think they can do so with safety, the law which should oblige them to carry a lantern. The police, it is true, sometimes come down on the offenders, but still the practice is gradually increasing, and is fraught with dangerous consequences both to pedestrians and occupants of the vehicles. On three occasions lately the writer of this paragraph has had a narrow escape from serious injury, owing to this culpable neglect of a most necessary precaution, and we feel sure that it is only necessary to call the attention of the local authorities to the matter, to cause them to take steps to ensure obedience to their regulations.

From the Manila papers we glean some particulars of the policy recently initiated by the Governor General for the purpose, not only of securing an increased production of Tobacco, but of improving the quality of the leaf. The first and almost essential step towards the accomplishment of progress in either direction will be that of prompt payment to the natives for their crops; and recognizing this indispensable condition, the Government is now paying in full for the current crops, and making strenuous exertions, as well, to extinguish the large arrears due to the farmers, who have through the reprehensible and short-sighted expedients resorted to by the Government of late years, been kept impoverished and discontented. New lands are being surveyed, and several new townships will be established in suitable localities.

A regulation has just been put in force whereby Cigars may now be purchased for export at any time between the periodical public sales, upon payment to the Government of a premium of ten per cent., in addition to the regular prices established for the different sizes and descriptions. Considering that the average premium received by the *Hacienda* during the last eight years does not exceed four per cent., the new decree does not appear particularly liberal, although merchants will doubtless be glad to occasionally avail themselves of the increased facilities to obtain cigars for export. Some shrewd persons are of the opinion that the regulation is but the precursor of a permanent advance in Government prices.

Mr. F. Griswold Heron, having received his exequatur, assumed change of the United States Consulate on the 8th ultimo.

We call attention to two telegrams, received just as we go to press.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 3rd.

The American barkantine *Laura A. Burnham* arrived from Newcastle N.S.W. yesterday afternoon, with loss of fore mast and main top-mast. This accident occurred during a squall in lat. 41 N., near the Ladrone Islands, and detained the vessel about a week in her passage. By setting up the head stays from the main mast head the vessel was worked well, and under this rig made good headway to port.

The *Chôya Shimbun* contains a few remarks anent lanterns. It complains that since the use of foreign made lamps became general throughout the country, and the introduction of gas, the use of lanterns has to a great extent been diminished. The Government having also repealed the law which compelled people to carry lanterns at night, they are now used only by *jinrikisha* men, and thus in common with old armour, swords, and Chinese classics, lanterns have been stored away with rubbish in the corners of outhouses, never to be used again. This year, however, there has been a wonderful revival of their use, and at the National Exhibition and at the Emperor's fête at Hamagoten, they have been permitted to illuminate the faces of the *heimin*, with whom the editor is pleased to class himself. Again, at the festival of the *Shokonsha*, lanterns achieved a great triumph and shone out with intense glory. Whenever the *kuazoku* or *shizoku* give an entertainment lanterns are considered indispensable, while it is even related that one of the newspapers hung some thousands in front of its office on the occasion of some illumination. Then in conclusion, says the editor, "I like plenty of light and hate darkness, but as I am poor I cannot always get what I want. How fortunate then that there should be this year so free a use of lanterns. I hope every body will fall into the custom. It has been said by an ancient sage, 'One should turn oneself into light in order to give light to the poor.' If our virtuous Emperor and his intelligent Ministers would thus turn themselves into lights and enlighten the poor, we would for ever worship them."

The same paper states that at 8 o'clock of Friday morning snow fell in Tôkiô. The weather lately has not been what is usual at this time of year, there having been an absence of those warm summer days which makes the early winter months so enjoyable in Japan.

The same paper states that on the 1st anniversary of the establishment the *Inaka Shimbun*, published at Owake in Bungo, the editor and staff of that paper held a festival at a temple called Miorenji. Here prayers were offered in memory of the late editor of the journal, Masuda Sôtarô, who was one of the bravest of the leaders on the Satsuma side in the late rebellion, and was killed by the Imperialists. The fête was attended by great crowds who flocked from far and near.

Tuesday, 4th.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Tanais*, with French Mails on board to the 21st October, left Hongkong on Sunday morning, the 2nd instant, at 8 o'clock.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The War Department has issued instructions, that at all the various garrison towns sentries are to be posted at the residence of the commanding officer.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Cholera having been eradicated in Yokohama, the examination of passengers at the hatoba has been discontinued since the 1st instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The principal examinations in the primary schools in Tôkiô have commenced. The Government has decided to give silver and copper medals as a reward for ability, to those who successfully pass through their examinations.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

Among the present population of Osaka are 55,008 persons who are natives of other parts of the country.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Eleven men and fifteen women, who were arrested either by the police or troops at Kagoshima, are to be brought to Tôkiô for trial.

From the *Yomiuri Shimbun.*

The Siamese Government has prohibited the export of rice until September next year.

Wednesday, 5th.

By the latest advices from Hongkong, we learn that up to the evening of the 23rd ultimo the number of deaths from the explosion of the *Yesso* had reached sixty-eight, including Mr. Haggat, the 2nd engineer, who was the only European on board injured. At the time of the *China* leaving an inquest was

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being held on those who had died through this lamentable accident, but nothing had been elicited to account for the explosion.

The *Wakanoura Maru* arriving from Kobe yesterday afternoon with 300 native passengers and a general cargo, among which was a deck load of 350 cases kerosene oil.

The *Chôya Shimbun* says that the Prime Minister has notified that one *yen* per diem will be allowed for the medical expenses of those officials who were appointed to prevent the spread of cholera, and who were attacked by the disease while discharging their official duties. The families of such officials who died from the disease will receive compensation based on the amount of salary the deceased was in receipt of at the time of his death, ranging from 40 to 250 *yen*, while an additional sum, ranging from 10 to 50 *yen*, will be allowed for funeral expenses.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A special court for the trial of the Kiushiu rebels is now being established within the *Genrô-In*, which will be completed in a few days.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The godowns of the Financial Department have hitherto been under the protection of the police, but hereafter they will the guarded by the troops of the Tôkiô garrison.

On the afternoon of 3rd instant at 4 p.m., H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya entertained the *Daijin*, *Sangi*, and other prominent officials at dinner at his residence.

Thursday, 6th.

The Chinese man-of-war *Hoi-hon* arrived at Nagasaki on the 30th ultimo, having on board the Ambassador to Japan and his suite.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The Bureau of Decorations is now taking into consideration the question of the services rendered by certain Government officials during the Kiushiu rebellion, with a view to bestowing rewards upon them.

Many of the students of the Private School at Kagoshima were, before the rebellion broke out, sent to France for instruction, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs has lately made enquiries of the *Kencho* as to their condition at present, fearing that they way be in a state of destitution.

The Chinese man-of-war *Kai-an*, conveying the Chinese Ambassador and suite, left Nagasaki on the 3rd instant for Kobe.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The condition of the town of Kagoshima is not so bad as might have been expected after the late war. Of the *samurai* quarter one third has been rebuilt, and of the merchants quarter one half has now been restored, in some cases the houses being better constructed than they were before the rebellion.

The body of Oyama Tsunayoshi, having been handed over by the authorities to the late Governor's relatives, has been buried at Kagoshima.

The relatives of Saigo, Kirino, and others will, it is expected, shortly institute special furneral ceremonies in honour of the fallen.

The Government powder mills at Kagoshima and the neighbouring *Ken* will for the present be closed. All ammunition will henceforward be supplied to the various garrisons from the arsenal at Kamono in Osaka *Fu*. Five millions of snider cartridges have just now been ordered, but as the establishment at Kamono is not capable of doing the work in the requisite time, part of the order will be carried out at Tamaki.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

As a rumour prevails to the effect that Machida Keijirô, son of the ex-*Daimio* of Sadowara and one of the rebel commanders, whom the police have been so long unsuccessfully trying to find, shot himself at Yamagawa in Kagoshima *Ken* on the 21st of September last, the police have gone down to make investigation as to the truth of the report.

The local authorities of Wakayama and Sakai *Ken*, the principal district for oranges in Japan, have reported to the Central Government a failure in the crop of that fruit this year, owing to a severe hail storm which occurred in August last.

Friday, 7th.

The *Hochi Shimbun* tells an extraordinary snake story, as follows:—About ten *ri* in the interior from Obi, in the province of Hiuga (Kiushiu), is a place where snakes abound, which do not retreat to holes in the ground during the winter months as do such reptiles in other parts of the country. A person stopped in the neighbourhood for a night at a farmer's house, and was surprised to hear the host bid some one unseen to appear and pay his respects to the guest. After a bit a snake, about six feet in length, crawled out from under the house, and after bowing politely to the stranger, returned to its retreat. The *Hochi* concludes by the statement that in the part of the country referred to, snakes are domesticated with the people like dogs and cats.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

A letter from Kumamoto says that the houses in the principal streets have been rebuilt. The *yashikis* of the *samurai* have been converted into shops. The *samurai* are still as conservative as ever, and love the old style of things.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

A man named Inouye was sometime ago arrested for armed burglary and imprisoned in the jail of the Bureau of Police. At 10 a.m. on the 5th instant, having apparently somehow obtained possession of a dagger, he attempted to make his escape by climbing the outer wall, and some of the keepers saw him, but as he was armed they feared to approach him. However, the alarm being given, some policemen appeared on the scene, and struck the dagger from the hands of the convict and secured him. It then appeared that the weapon he had been armed with was only made of wood and silver paper, but seems to have been sufficient to deceive and frighten the keepers.

The Army Department sent a large number of swords to the Osaka garrison on the 5th instant.

Nakahara Hisao, who was accused of having tried to assassinate Saigo and other Satsuma leaders, together with twenty-four others so accused, had hitherto been confined in charge of their relatives, but now that they are to be examined they have been handed over to the Kiushiu Special *Saibansho.*

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Some 12,000 *koku* of rice have been brought to this port from Akita *Ken*, which will be exported to China.

Saturday, 8th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The *Tsukuba Kan*, under the command of Captain Matsumura, will proceed to Australia on about the 15th of this month.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

H. I. H. Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya entertained H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, their Excellencies Sanjô, Iwakura, the *Sangi*, and generals and principal officers of the navy who took part in the war, at dinner at Hamagoten on the 5th instant.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

From Kiôto we hear that the projected railroad line between Kiôto and Osaka has been staked out, which shows that work in that direction has at last been commenced. Improvements on an extensive scale are to be made in embanking the Yodo river.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

Small-pox is prevalent in Yamaguchi *ken* (Chôshiu). Four persons have already died of the disease and twenty-four are now under treatment. The authorities have requested that some vaccine matter should be furnished them.

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The P. M. Company's steamer *China* left for San Francisco this morning, taking 324 bales of Silk, and the following cargo of Tea:—

From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other cities.	Total.
Shanghai	250	2	806	1,058
Nagasaki	—	132	339	471
Hiogo	—	1,432	2,275	3,707
Yokohama	5,442	2,172	2,350	9,964
Hongkong	292	30	26	348
Total	5,984	3,768	5,796	15,548

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 2nd December, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....$7,070 78
Merchandise, &c.....$ 840.51

Total.....$7,911.29

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last week.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.....$7,557.87
Merchandise, &c.....$ 507.58

Total.....$8,065.45

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING NOVEMBER, 1877.

Class of Patients.	Remained Oct. 31st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Nov. 3th.	Total Treated.
1st	1	2	1	—	2	3
2nd	—	—	—	—	—	—
3rd	7	8	10	—	5	15
4th	—	1	—	—	1	1
Charity	4	—	2	—	2	4
Total	12	11	13	—	10	23

A. GOERTZ, M.D.
Surgeon-in-charge.

By the M. B. M. S. S. *Kwajiun Maru*, which arrived here on Wednesday evening, a number of shipwrecked Corean sailors were brought up to this port from Kagoshima. It seems that the junk in which these men were engaged was recently cast away on Tanega-sima, a large island south of Van Diemen's Straits. It was the intention of the authorities at Kagoshima to send them here in the steamer, but when they got alongside and saw there were Europeans on board, they not only refused to travel in the ship, but became almost frantic in their endeavours to explain their dislike to be brought into contact with foreigners, and expressed by their gestures their willingness to die rather than go in the steamer. As it was found impossible to induce them to leave the junks, a compromise was effected by which it was settled that the *Kwaijiun Maru* should take them in tow, which was accordingly done. These men are described as tall, powerful fellows, exceeding in size an ordinary Japanese, and looked as sturdy as they were burly.—*Nagasaki Rising Sun.*

The British gun vessel *Frolic* left for Nagasaki yesterday morning; the gun vessel *Shelduke* arrived yesterday afternoon from Hankow, and the U. S. corvette *Ashuelot* came up to-day from Tientsin.—*Shanghai Courier.*

Capt. Jackson of the steamer *Diomed* has obligingly furnished us with the following information from his private log. "On the 13th October, at 9 a.m. sighted the hull of a ship right ahead. Stopped; lowered a boat; went and had a look at her. Found her to be the hull of an iron ship, apparently about 900 to 1000 tons, completely burnt out, nothing but about thirty tons of smouldering ashes in her bottom; plates still hot, not a vestige of woodwork left. Iron bowsprit only spar standing. Topside strong plates. Beams all warped by the heat. Steering-gear gone; but making little or no water. Thought of towing her, but on second thought gave up the idea; as, having little or nothing in, and drawing only a few feet of water, with a speed of six knots and anything like a sea on she would most likely have capsized. The only things legible were the letters G.O.W. on the starboard quarter; but from that, the style of the ship, and what little paint was left on her, I took her to be one of the "City" line of sailing ships, probably bound for Bombay. Not being able to sink her, left her at 11 a.m., and proceeded on the voyage. Position at noon of our steamer *Diomed*, by observation 8° N. 70° E.—*Shanghai Courier.*

PROSPECTS OF TRADE IN JAPAN.

A PERUSAL of the interesting article in the last *Fortnightly* intituled "The Liquidations of 1873-1876" ought to give some comfort to those who, wearied with the continued depression of business in Japan, have come to regard any notable improvement of trade as little likely to be realized. But it is well to recollect that the depression we labour under is not merely local in its nature, but is a part of the general depression from which trade has suffered throughout the world, since the close of the extraordinarily prosperous period that saw the beginning of its end in the great Vienna panic of May 1873. MR. GIFFEN, the author of the article we have referred to, tells us—and he is no mean authority on such a subject—that depressions of this kind are periodical, that they recur at tolerably regular intervals, following in the wake of equally regular periods of great prosperity, and that the alternation has its roots in human nature, which lends itself to an ebb and flow, to an action and reaction in affairs. The fact is, the periods of prosperity are not so entirely prosperous nor the periods of depression so entirely the reverse, as at first sight might be imagined. Human nature sways now in this direction now in that, but the capacity for production remains unaltered, and the consumption of the mass of products can, of course, suffer but little change. The desire to buy and the desire to sell in their whole expression are pretty much the same at all periods, and commercial adversity is not due to any failure of the physical world or diminution of the energy and intelligence of mankind, but simply to mistakes committed on a large scale, repented of to an equal extent, and resulting in a prudence lasting just long enough to produce a confidence which sooner or later induces forgetfulness of the hard-learned lesson, and brings about the disasters which complete the ever recurring cycle. The conditions of modern commerce, and especially the facilities that since the institution of joint-stock banks have been at the disposal of speculators, tend to make these cycles of alternate prosperity and adversity of shorter and shorter duration. The very cause, indeed, of the enormous extension of commerce that the last twenty years have witnessed, the increased efficiency and cheapness of the means of telegraphic and steam communication between the different parts of the world, has been a principal agent in the production of commercial panics, for by widening the area it has multiplied the dangers and added to the attractions of speculation. So true it is, that hardly any progress seems possible in human affairs without the accompaniment of a new risk, and the increased ease of commercial operations on a large scale that latter years have brought about, is attended with the perils incident to over-speculation against which no sufficient safeguard has yet been discovered. No doubt, too, the rage for novelty characteristic of the present day has much to do with the apparent fickleness of the fortune of commerce. The expensive and elaborate organisation necessary to bring a particular branch of trade to the requisite capacity for cheap production, is often rendered useless, almost at a moment's notice, by a change in the public taste, and the capital sunk to gratify it is almost entirely destroyed.

In this country the ebb and flow of commerce has been markedly observable during the past six or seven years,

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The final accomplishment of the revolution was succeeded by a period of enthusiastic belief in a rapid and unlimited development of the trade of Japan. Foreigners trusted to an immediate conversion of the Japanese into eager consumers of the products of western industry, and the Japanese themselves seemed bitten with a mad desire to abandon their own for foreign habits of life.

The fetters that had shackled the intercourse between Japan and the outer world were thrown off, and to Japanese as well as to foreigners it seemed that a new era was being opened, promising the most splendid results. An essential factor in the success of the new commerce was lost sight of on either side. Commerce, after all, is a mere matter of buying and selling, and its development is limited in the long run, not simply by the desire of buyers to buy but of their ability to pay. After a year or two's prosperity it began to be perceived that Japan was a willing but a bad customer. The native merchants could not continue the disposal of their foreign wares to their customers, for the purchasing power of the latter was soon exhausted. Immense stocks could not be sold except at a sacrifice that forbade their renewal, and the foreign trader, who basing operations upon a continuance of the demand had provided enormous reserves of goods to meet it, saw himself left with godowns filled to bursting with imports, for which no purchaser at even cost prices could be found. With the liquidation of these transactions the past three or four years have been chiefly occupied, and it need hardly be said that the liquidation has been a disastrous one. Some useful experience, however, has been gained, though at a ruinous price. The poverty of the country—not in an absolute sense but from the point of view of the great commerce—has been fully recognised, and speculation has been restricted within safer and more moderate limits. The hoards that were supposed to exist, ready to be expended in the purchase of all kinds of foreign commodities from eau de cologne to ironclads, have been found out to be myths; the mineral wealth of the country has been discovered to be by no means excessive, and the undoubtedly great resources of the Empire have been recognised as capable only of a slow and gradual development. We may reasonably hope that this truer perception of the real state of things will result in a healthier, though for a time restricted trade. The evils of over-speculation tend to cure themselves, though it must be admitted the cure is not a permanent one. As trade becomes settled on a sounder basis, it will, without doubt, again become capable of development, unless checked by an unwise application of the doctrines of Protection. These are the symptoms of a sort of disease through which, by a law of nature, it would seem every country must at some time in its history pass. We must not blame, though we may regret, the infatuation to which the Japanese appear to be desirous of submitting. It is only within the present generation that we have ourselves learned to escape from it, and we do not doubt that the Japanese will be taught by experience the folly of an agricultural country hindering its own development by an extension of protective principles beyond the needs of revenue. The favourite cry of the journals is Japan for the Japanese, but if this means exclusively for the Japanese it admits the justice of the retort, the rest of the world exclusively for the rest of the world, and involves a return to the old principle of isolation in a commercial if not in a political form. A laborious and intelligent people, the Japanese need have no cowardly dread of competition; they are fully able to hold their own in the course of a natural development of their resources and capacities, in those departments of industry in which the physical advantages of their country and their national genius best fit them for excelling. To shut themselves out from participation in the fruits of the industry of other nations were surely an unwise policy. The prosperity of one country does not impede but rather promotes the prosperity of other countries, as Mr. GIFFEN very well shows in his thoughtful and instructive essay. We look forward with confidence to a not remote period of moderate prosperity for both Japanese and foreigners in this country. The prosperity of either involves, indeed, that of both. The Japanese are not becoming poorer but richer, their resources are not failing but are in course of development. *Pari passu* with the increase of wealth the standard of comfort will be raised, and the demand for foreign commodities be augmented, while the power of paying for them will be enlarged. The belief often aids in bringing about the event, and the hopeful view of the future entertained by Mr. GIFFEN in respect of commerce in general, may, we are sure, be legitimately held with regard to the trade of this country in particular.

THE FAMINE IN NORTH CHINA.

(Communicated.)

THE question of sending relief to the sufferers by the famine in the North of China, seems just now to be occupying the attention of the Shanghai community. Several long letters on the subject have recently appeared in the newspapers, and a "Famine Relief Committee" has been organized which has announced its willingness to receive contributions, and forward them to missionaries resident in the famine stricken provinces, who are willing to undertake the work of distribution. The accounts which we have heard for sometime past of the famine have been of a rather vague order, but now they seem becoming more distinct and precise. Several allusions have occurred lately in the *Peking Gazette* to certain state performances of religious ceremonies in Peking, undertaken with a view to propitiate some god or gods unknown, and to procure rain. From the official intimations which are given of these ceremonies, it appears that the provinces of Honan, Shansi, Shênsi and Chihli have all suffered from the drought which prevailed during the spring and summer, and, worse still, that they are in danger of suffering again next year from its present continuance. Unless rain has fallen by this time, the last hope of sowing the fields before the winter must have passed away, and we may expect to hear of the present famine being a very prolonged one. No reliable information seems to have come to hand concerning the provinces of Shensi, and yet there appears to be no doubt that Shensi is suffering. Newspaper correspondents speak of having recently visited parts of Chihli, Honan and Shansi, and describe the impression which their visits had upon them,—which is, that the famine this year is likely to exceed in severity the famine of last year. The Chinese official mind seems to be chiefly exercised about Honan and Shansi, though it is perfectly clear that

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it recognizes the existence of widespread want in the provinces of Shênsi and Chihli as well.

When we contrast the inactivity of the Government last year with what it is doing on the present occasion, the difference is certainly very remarkable, and it sets one wondering how it is to be accounted for. Some think the Chinese have quietly taken a hint from what is being done in India, and have tried to follow the good example which the Indian Government has set before them. Others think that the Chinese Government feels rather ashamed of the meanness of its grants last year, when compared with the comparatively large sums raised by voluntary subscriptions amongst foreigners. But perhaps a more likely solution of the problem is that the Government has good reason to fear something like the wholesale depopulation of Shansi and of a part of Honan. It appears now that the drought in Shansi has continued for something like three years. Many people died there last winter and many more are dying now. From all accounts the sufferings that may be anticipated in that province before another harvest can possibly be reaped, will be indescribably horrible. To meet this state of things the *Peking Gazette* announces with astonishing rapidity (considering it *is* the *Peking Gazette*), one decree after another making Imperial grants in money and in food, amounting in all to about a quarter of a million sterling, and 12,000 tons of grain. These grants, however, are divided between two out of the four distressed provinces, and one wishes to know what is to become of the others. Of course these grants, though they seem large in comparison with what we should have expected from China, are utterly insignificant when compared with the necessities of the case. The total population of Honan and Shansi alone, to say nothing of Chihli and Shênsi, is estimated at 37,000,000—a larger population than is to be found in the whole of Japan,—but if we include the other two provinces, the population of which is estimated at 38,000,000 for whom no provision appears to have been made, we have a total of 75,000,000! It is when we come to deal with huge figures like these that we are made to feel how, after all native resources, public and private, have exhausted themselves, there will still be abundant scope for disposing of all the funds that can be subscribed by charitable persons in any quarter of the globe. The missionaries in the North of China have sent an appeal to America and to Great Britain for aid. What response it will meet with remains to be seen, but in the meantime it appears that an effort is going to be made to raise money in quarters nearer to the centre of distress. The Reverend TIMOTHY RICHARD, whose name is well known on account of the active part he took in the work of distribution during the last famine in Shantung, has already gone to Tai Yuen Fu, the capital of Shansi, where he hopes at once to commence a similar work. He has taken with him sufficient money to enable him to make a beginning, but unless he speedily receives fresh supplies his work is likely soon to come to an end.

It is not altogether easy to feel quite as much interest in a famine the second time it occurs as one felt on the first occasion, but we suppose a person who has to pass through a famine and to encounter the prospect of death by starvations, feels as keenly about it the second time as he does the first, and though it is not so easy to contribute towards an object in which one feels a lack of interest as it is to contribute towards one in which our sympathies have been thoroughly enlisted, yet the need of our contributions may really be far greater in the former case than in the latter, and we incline to think that these remarks are applicable just now. Dr. BLODGET of Peking, a missionary of many years standing, and one who has a reputation for being somewhat cautious both in what he says and what he does, writes,—"The impending calamity is of gigantic proportions," and other testimony points in the same direction. A feeling is expressed amongst many of the residents in Shanghai that the Chinese Government ought to provide for its own poor, and that may be true, but it is not more true now than it was on the last occasion, when the same people cheerfully gave their money; and, as the *North-China Daily News* forcibly observes, "Granting to the full the inadequacy of the Government efforts,—and it must be admitted that they have lately shown much better evidence of a desire to meet the calamity—there remains the fact that a number of human beings are perishing, and will perish, for want of food during the coming winter; and we are certain that an appeal for charitable aid will not be made in vain." We understand that some subscriptions have already been paid in, and the Manager of the Agra Bank, F. W. LEMARCHAND, Esq. the Treasurer to the Famine Relief Committee in Shanghai, will be glad to receive further contributions.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE TREATIES.

("Nichi Nichi Shimbun," 5th November, 1877.)

Writers have expressed various opinions with regard to the revision of the treaties, and wished that the Government would abolish the right of extra-territoriality, and obtain the right of levying its own tariffs. A draft of the treaties in their revised form has been forwarded by the Government to the representatives of each of the foreign powers. As, however, the details are not made public, we cannot say whether these questions are considered in the draft referred to. We shall therefore refrain at present from saying much on the above subjects, as discussion on such points at the present time might tend to a certain extent to hinder the Government and the foreign Ministers from coming to a speedy arrangement.

Since the signing of the treaties at present in force, certain changes have taken place, the particulars of which, when their revision is pending, we think it necessary to place before our readers.

We hear some people say that the extra-territorial clause in the existing treaties should be abolished, and the right of regulating our tariff be granted to us; that the officials of a former Government (who agreed to the treaties) have caused shame to fall upon the nation, and that foreigners have prevented us from the enjoyment of our rights. These are, however, matters of the past, and such remarks arise from ignorance of the condition of affairs in former days.

Let us glance back to the 6th year of Kaiyei (1853), twenty-four years ago. The United States Minister arrived at Uraga, and at the same time the Russian and Dutch Ambassadors arrived at Nagasaki, and treaties were accordingly made, the treaty with America in the first year of Ansei (1854), the Shimoda treaty with Russia and the treaty with the Dutch at Nagasaki in 1855. This was the commencement of intercourse with foreign countries. At this time no actual commercial treaty was in force, but in the fifth year of Ansei (1858), treaties were drawn up with America, Russia, Holland, England and France, founded on that which had been drafted by the American Minister, Townsend Harris. How great then must have been the labours of the American Minister. When the *Bakufu* decided on entering into commercial relations with foreign countries, it first made the treaty of Kanagawa. The *Bakufu* appointed the most able of its officials to deal with the foreigners on the various clauses of the treaties, but, as may be supposed, they knew nothing of foreign intercourse and had never dreamt of making treaties with foreign countries. Thus the only thing they could do was to examine and consult over the draft of

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the treaty submitted to them, but even this was like looking at a thing in the dark. Now, had the American Minister been partial and unfair, we cannot tell what kind of unreasonable treaty we might have been committed to; or had the Japanese officials appointed to carry out the negociations been fools, there is no knowing to what extent we might have been deceived. But as both Japanese and foreigners acted in good faith, matters were successfully adjusted. The British and French Ministers' followed the lead of the American Minister, which was indeed a fortunate circumstance for us, as Minister Harris desired at the time of drawing up the treaty, that the right of imposing duties should be yielded to Japan and the extra-territoriality clause be expunged.

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Now Harris drew up the treaty with such appreciation of fairness, that with the yielding of the tariff question no great fault can be found. He knew that the regulations that were agreed upon could only remain in force for a short time, and at the end of the tariff clause it is stated that five years after the opening of the port of Kanagawa, the regulations concerning duties levied on Imports and Exports may be revised, should the Japanese authorities request the same.

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The treaties were therefore arranged, granting to foreigners extra-territorial rights. But as Harris says, the foreign representatives decided that the treaty should remain in force not longer than ten years, and that they would waive the question of extra-territoriality. To-day, however, we find that they are not willing to give up these unjust privileges which interfere with our rights as a nation.

The reason of this is not to be found inthe ill drawing up of the original treaty, but in those disturbances which have convulsed the country since the opening of the ports. To explain this we must refer to the changes which the tariff has undergone.

In the original draft of the Harris treaty, a duty of twenty per cent. was levied upon imports. After the opening of the ports, foreigners were cut down and so many evil acts committed by our countrymen toward strangers, that they cannot be all here written down. As at this time the *Bakufu* was growing weaker and a change in the administration was imminent, many were foolish enough to raise the cry of "Expulsion of the barbarians, and honour to the Emperor," thinking by such means to get into power, while there were actually some who really desired to close the country against all foreigners. More sagacious minds saw that the best means of overthrowing the *Bakufu* was to prevent the authorities from acting up to the terms of the treaties, which they were striving their hardest to fulfil.

The consequence of this action was that the *Bakufu* authorities were disgraced in the eyes of foreigners, and were compelled to request that the dates appointed for the opening of Hiôgo, Yedo, Osaka and Niigata might be postponed.

In the first year of Bunkiu (1861) ambassadors were sent to foreign countries requesting that the necessary delay in opening these ports might be granted, and by the treaty made in London in 1862 a postponement of five years was allowed. As a compensation for this delay, duties on wines, spirits and glass were reduced to five per cent. This was the first change that took place in the tariff, so that it was by the agreement of the Government that the import duties were reduced. But although the delay of five years was thus obtained, the clamour for the expulsion of foreigners became so violent that the Imperial Court and *Daimios* urged the authorities to close the ports. Whilst the discussion was going on, England took offence at the Namamugi affair, and the French were irritated by the firing upon foreign vessels at Shimonoseki. In the first year of Genji the *Bakufu* again sent an ambassador to France, the result of which mission was that a treaty was signed in Paris, and an indemnity of 140,000 dollars paid to the French Government, the duties on wine, sugar, iron, machinery, hempen clothes and watches being reduced to five per cent., and on glass and toilet articles and arms to six per cent. This was the second change. When such demands were made by foreign Governments on the Japanese authorities there was no alternative but to comply.

While these events were transpiring, the agitation in the country grew more and more violent. Foreigners understood the state things, and whenever a foreigner was killed by our people, indemnity was insisted on, which caused the greatest trouble to the *Bakufu* authorities. The officials in those days had so many urgent matters to deal with, that they could not rightly judge of the future consequences of their acts. Finally, in the 1st year of Keiô (1865) all duties on imports and exports were reduced to five per cent., and by a treaty made in the following year, the tariff now existing was agreed upon; and this was the third change.

These three unfortunate changes decreased to a considerable extent the revenues of Japan, while it gave great advantages to importers. Although the *Bakufu* authorities, under whom these arrangements were negociated, are blamed therefore, the real workers of the evil were those who raised the cry of "Honour to the Emperor and expulsion of the barbarians." From the opening of the port of Yokohama in the 6th year of Ansei, to the 2nd year of Keiô, when the present system was inaugurated, did these three changes occur. Men called great in those days were the cause of our misfortunes. Had they not then interfered with the action of the authorities, although the Government has changed, there is little doubt that our just privileges would have been accorded to us.

Now writers are apt to attribute these evils to the *Bakufu*, but this is unjust, although it cannot be claimed that the then system of Government was free from mismanagement. Had the officials followed the advice of Harris, and taken care after the opening of the ports that imports and exports should balance each other, we should not have had to submit to this reduction in our tariff. But what is past cannot be helped. During the ten years which have elapsed since the Restoration, foreigners have profited enough by the weakness of our former Government on account of the privileges they have enjoyed during that period, and there is no reason that they should enjoy those rights for ever.

Port and Light Dues.

("Kinji Hiôron," 3rd of December.)

Since the ports of Japan have been opened to foreigners there has been a large influx of foreign vessels, and upon various Capes and at different points of the coast, lighthouses have been erected to the number altogether of fifty. They prevent the vessels from striking the rocks, for on dark moonless nights, when the waves rise high, they show the course which the mariner should follow. Thus their benefits are very great. These lighthouses have been constructed in the foreign mode, and the works have been superintended by competent foreign engineers. The materials and machinery required for their construction had to be purchased in foreign countries, and after they were completed foreign light-keepers had to be engaged. When we therefore calculate the entire outlay, including the hire of native labour, each lighthouse on an average costs about ten thousand *yen* to maintain.* In such a case some means must be devised for defraying the expenses incurred.

The light of the sun is a free gift to all men, and whether Japanese go to foreign countries or foreigners come to Japan, the sun makes no charge for the light that it gives. But light obtained by artificial means is not universal like the sun. Its production costs money, and it is thus only fair that some charge should be made to meet the cost of the lighthouses. It has comes to our ears that foreign vessels sailing around our coasts wherever they please, pay nothing for the advantages afforded by these warning lights. Thus we are justified in supposing that foreigners imagine such lights to be as free to them as the natural light of the sun. Why does not the Government demand the payment of certain dues? It must be because there is no such stipulation in the treaties. Now postal systems, telegraphs and railroads are recent introductions into our country, and both Japanese and foreigners are compelled to pay for the privileges such institutions afford them. In time, as they are more extensively used, not only will they pay back all the cost, but will yield a certain amount of profit. Surely lighthouses may be allowed to rank with such works.

In cases where beacons have been erected by private enterprise, although they may not be of perfect construction, nor the light they give shine very far, a certain tax is imposed on all native vessels which make use of the same, in order to get back the cost of their erection, and to ensure their continuance. The Government should therefore devise some means by which the expense of constructing and maintaining the lighthouses it has erected should be defrayed. This can only be met by imposing the payment of certain dues on all vessels, whether native or foreign, which make use of these lights. However avaricious foreigners may be, we think they have sufficient sense to distinguish between the cost of the sun's light and that afforded by lighthouses, and if the Government should demand these dues, there would be no cause for them to murmur.

In glancing over the Customs' report, we find that the number of steamers and sailing vessels which enter and leave the ports

* This is an error. The lighthouses cost from 500 to 8,000 dollars per year according to their size.—Ed. *J. W. M.*

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yearly, are not less than one thousand. Now supposing that a tax of thirty *yen* is imposed on each vessel, this would in one year increase the revenue by thirty thousand *yen*. Such a sum may not seem to the Government of great importance, but there is no reason why it should be overlooked. Now that the revision of the treaties is under consideration, the Government would do well to consider this question.

Tonnage dues are taxes levied on vessels according to their carrying capacity and the length of time they remain in port. When vessels enter a harbour they should be placed under control of an officer in charge of the port, and not be permitted to move about at their own discretion. If the vessel be of large size or if she remain at anchorage for a long period, she should be called upon to pay dues accordingly. This is in accordance with European and American customs. Nor is such a tax imposed alone in western countries. It is collected in China, and tonnage dues are included in the mercantile regulations. All vessels above 150 tons are taxed what is equivalent in Japanese to 66.4 *sen* per ton, vessels below 150 tons are charged 16 *sen*. When this sum has been paid, a pass, good for four months is granted by the Chinese authorities, and vessels possessing this permit can enter any port in China free of charge. After the expiration of the four months, the pass must be again renewed by the payment of dues.

When Japan made the treaties with foreign countries, her Government was ignorant of the existence of these systems, and therefore the question of tonnage dues is not touched upon in the treaties. An agreement was thus entered into to allow all vessels, of any size whatever, to enter a port, and remain any length of time, for the one payment of $15 on entering and $7 on leaving port. These port dues are the only tax on the vessel. If the sum of $15 is paid a vessel may remain in port for the term of a year. Indeed, some of the worst of them, after remaining here one and even two years, became so rotten that they were made into store vessels, and the authorities have no power to do away with them. Now that the time for the revision of the treaties has arrived, let us hope that the Government will reform these matters. The number of vessels entering and leaving our ports will, we imagine, represent about 500,000 tons. Supposing that twenty *sen* per ton were charged, and an extra charge made for all vessels remaining over three months and for store ships. This would give a revenue of nearly a million *yen*, while the amount of all ports dues at the present time is barely one-fifth of that sum.

As these questions have reference to the treaties and revenue of the Government, and are matters of no slight importance, and which cannot be overlooked, we have considered it necessary to bring them to public notice.

REVIEW.*

The work before us is so exhaustive, so excellent, and we may say, in the main so correct, that to review it, completely would be no light task and would occupy more of our space and of the time of our readers than we or they can afford. We will, therefore, content ourselves by saying of the book in general, that it is written in elegant French, is lively and entertaining, and conveys a vast amount of most valuable information upon this interesting country and people. The author shews himself in every page a deeply cultured man, who has thought carefully and lovingly of his subject, and for whose conclusions we must feel reverence even when (in certain rare instances) we cannot agree with him. We hail these two volumes as by far the most valuable contribution to Western literature on Japan that has been made of late years, and recommend all, even those old residents to whose pride in their having been amongst the pioneers of the open ports M. Bousquet makes some good humoured allusions, to indulge themselves with the perusal of his book, which has not a dull chapter in it, and which can tell even them of a great deal they never knew.

With these very cursory remarks we will pass to a rather more extended examination of one of M. Bousquet's most interesting chapters—that on "Art," which is divided naturally into sections, Architecture, Sculpture, Painting Music and the Decorative Arts, with a concluding summary. The author begins by saying, we think very happily, "The moment has arrived to summarize the character of Japanese art; it has attained its maturity and has given all that it is capable of producing. From symptoms only too certain we can recognize that the hour of its decadence has commenced. Like Egypt in contact with Greece, Japan in communication with Europe has not known, up to the present time at least, either how to preserve intact its classical traditions or to refresh them by a happy infusion of foreign elements. It shows signs of feebleness and of the degeneration of taste which characterize periods of decline. A noble past is disappearing, a brilliant epoch has closed; is it not the right time to gather its vestiges and define its features? A delicate task, for it is not only requisite for us to perfect for our readers the knowledge they already have of Japan, but to define a particular phase of the artistic life of humanity to present to them a face of it unperceived or but imperfectly known, and to determined the laws of beauty conceived by a race which has not drank at the sources which have inspired our own."

The unhappy liability of this country to earthquakes has dwarfed their architecture and confined it for all kinds of buildings, from the temple or the palace to the peasant's hut, to one of the most perishable and ignoble of materials, *wood*. Thus, Japanese architecture is under so immense a disadvantage when put in competition with European, that it can hardly be considered except as a style *sui generis*. The immense size and weight of the roof in the temples, and the way in which it overshadows the habitable part of the building, are well noticed. The inconveniences of a Japanese house, where one must either keep the servants altogether beyond call, or be overheard by them, or irritated by their chattering, are certainly grave drawbacks to its cleanliness and picturesqueness. Life in houses whose walls are only sliding panels of wood and paper, has necessarily little of the privacy which Europeans desire. The author thinks he sees in the forms of Japanese architecture the traces of the descent of these people from monad Mongol ancestors, and as regards the roofs of Shintô Miyas we entirely agree with him, for in them the four crossed sticks supporting the long ridge pole of the primitive tent are repeated to this day with exact fidelity. Architecture can never become a great art in a country where earthquakes necessitate the extensive use of wood, and fires sweep away, every few years, all traces of buildings but the simple foundation stones.

"The trees and the fields have nothing to teach me," said Socrates. "Nature hides God from our sight," said Jacobi, to the great indignation of his friend the pantheistical Goethe, and it is with Goethe's opinions that the Japanese most certainly agree. Throughout all their art the distinguishing characteristic "is the genuine and almost extravagant love of nature." This, however, they are unfortunately content to receive through teachers who have shewn how everything is to be drawn, and no modern Japanese artist thinks of sketching from nature. Some painters of real genius in the past, such a Hokkusai have shewn how to draw, say, a sparrow flying, perching, hopping, each in four or five different positions, and every student is taught to draw each of these in so many strokes of the pen no more and no less, just as our children are taught to write a capital letter. The result is that the power of drawing cleverly is extremely widespread, almost as much so as the power of writing well, but that having been taught on the same model all Japanese will draw a sparrow flying the same way, reproducing the four or five positions with mechanical accuracy. It is very pretty, very natural, or very quaint, but shews a total absence of originality, and a quite servile turn of mind; but how great must have been the genius who could break through the *copying of some one else* that no doubt existed before *his* own time, and give to his countrymen the next best thing to teaching them each one to sketch from nature for themselves, *i.e. excellent models to copy!*

Sculpture has never flourished in Japan and M. Bousquet says:—"And in fact what is man in the Chinese philosophy transmitted to the Japanese? A perfectly passive being, condemned to life and to suffering as to a painful trial before re-entering the state of impersonality, and being absorbed into the universal essence which alone exists from all eternity. Man has no active destiny, it is not his duty to modify the face of the world, that is the business of the Supreme Intelligence; he has only to observe the laws dictated and the rites required by the mouth of the Emperor. A slave, submissive to the divine and

* Le Japon de nos jours et les échelles de l'extrême Orient, par Georges Bousquet.—Paris, Librairie Hachette & Cie.

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human powers which crush him, chained for a time to this earth on which he will leave no trace of his sojourn, what need has he and what right—ephemeral creature that he is—to tell generations to come in immortal language, how he has carried his burden for a day? He may build temples for his Gods, palaces for his Heaven descended masters, execute colossal images of the Divinity, but as for his own form, it is not worthy of being represented and translated into stone." Comparing the effect produced on sculpture and painting by Buddhism and the Confucian philosophy, with that produced by early and mediæval Christianity, our author finds it much the same, viz., a contempt and hatred of the beautiful human frame, as the mere clay tenement of the soul, and full of weaknesses and diseases. We must, however, here remark that middle age Christianity produced Ecce Homos and Madonnas whose beauty and pathos we are now quite incapable of rivalling, and the Buddhism of the same period has given us the grand and impressive Daibutzu of Kamakura. Of this M. Bousquet says: "Buddha is not in fact an indigenous creation, it has not sprung spontaneously out of the thoughts of the nation as did the Olympian Jupiter, the Minerva Polias, or the face of Christ. It is a foreign importation thrown on the land at the same time as Buddhism, and has multiplied itself without variation and without original addition in proportion as the faith extended itself."

"It is then to India the native country of Buddhism, that we must do honor," and after giving reasons for believing so, our author goes on to say:

"Buddha, as represented, is neither Man nor God, it is the Living Spirit, the Visible Conscience, it is the Great Soul of Humanity, absorbed in the contemplation of the absolute, and striving by a prodigious concentration of thought to comprehend the laws of the universe."

Our author thinks that it is mainly to its vast size that the Daibutzu of Kamakura owes its deeply impressive character, but we cannot agree with him there. The figure is an enormity and an outrage on anatomy, which great size only makes more hideous, but this dreadful drawback is forgotten in the sublime religious reverie expressed in the countenance.

In Sculpture the Japanese never attempt to master the difficulties of the nude, and in this again their art resembles that of mediæval Christianity, which would never have given us the Apollo and Venus, which are the delight and envy of the world. Christianity as strongly objects as does Buddhism, to the Greek glorification of the beautiful human frame, and it is only since the Reformation,—since men have shaken off bigotry, that they have made the least approach to the perfection attained in carving the human figure that was so common amongst the Pagans.

In Painting, owing to the system already noticed of drawing after certain recognized models, the different masters can only be distinguished by the delicacy of their execution. The following is excellent:—

"It is above all by fineness of work and happy management of colour that Japanese painting commends itself itself to us. It knows by tradition the precise science of colours, it has learnt the law of contrasts and complementaries but it does not see the poetry, the emotion of colour such as Titian shews it us, it only mechanically applies received rules, without rising above a technical process. All the rest is but a manual operation; these elegant stems, these light petals scattered with an apparent abandon, are executed after a multitude of received models which every painter has in his head and at the end of his fingers, as a pianist has his favourite air. He has never thought of considering nature to imitate her direct, he copies for ever, a type determined once for all."

In this light how immensely great appear those few geniuses who must have emancipated themselves from this invincible propensity of the Japanese mind to love the precise and ignore the ideal. Those prophets of art were too high above their own or subsequent ages to have any disciples who could follow in their footsteps, and, as they did, take sweet counsel of Nature herself. They could only copy the great works of their teacher as a parrot copies the sounds of words he hears, and fighting about a finnikin fineness of work, lose the path which, had they been imbued with their master's spirit, would have led them to worship and learn for themselves at Nature's shrine, rather than from one, but a student himself, however skilful.

The section on Music and Dancing is of no great length, and we shall content ourselves with saying that the origin of the musical instruments is traced, and the primitive nature of the music, with its irritating effect an European ears, described. Music and dancing and the drama have been as closely connected with religion in Japan, as they are now known to have formely been amongst Western nations. The "*No*" in particular, grave, majestic and elegant, has all the characters of a Mystery, and impresses with religious, rather than jovial feelings.

In the Decorative Art the Japanese really excel, and we have much to learn from them. M. Bousquet says, "Go to the house of a Japanese who has remained faithful to olden customs, and you will not find in those plain but elegant apartments any of those optical discords, those outrages on the eyes which almost always disfigure the rooms of our middle class. Give some flowers to a gardener or a young girl, they will know by instinct how to arrange them in an unsymetrical bouquet, which will have the piquancy of the impromptu. In this respect the Japanese surpass the Chinese. While the latter follows his industrial arts, minute, punctual, barrenly methodical—in short a conscientious barbarian, his neighbour gives himself up to the rovings of fancy with the *abandon* of an artist."

The intense clearness of the atmosphere in the autumn and winter, and the gay colours of the landscape at those times, bathed in floods of golden sunshine, are well known to us, and are very happily rendered by the Japanese with their usual boldness of colouring. "What a pity it is to see these natural gifts destroyed by the imitation of European art—to see our timidity of colouring succeed to this happy abandon, the secret of these lovely harmonies lost and the genius of the old porcelains give place to the vulgarity of the new."

Of course, M. Bousquet notices the vast difference between lacquer, porcelain, pictures, etc., produced now for sale, and the old *bibelots* which alone have a great and increasing value,—increasing, we regret to say, because Japanese art is dead and will never again produce such gems. The decadence of workmanship as well as taste is terribly rapid, and its progress could be distinguished even between the objects sent to the Vienna and those exhibited at the Philadelphia Exhibition. Europe has introduced her hurry, her restlessness, and the native workman will not now willingly devote months and years to the production of a cabinet or a bronze. Japan was the last country in which it was not the highest duty of man to produce quick, and cheap, and no true artist can see her too taking her place in the ignoble struggle, without deep and bitter regret. Where are we to look in the future for true, patient, loving work done for the sake of the art and not for the coin it produces?

M. Bousquet sees a want of high æsthetic aim in Japanese objects of art, and thinks that Europeans are in danger of too much admiring them,—in fact of European art being corrupted by them. We see nothing of such a danger. Japanese ornamentation has much improved our taste, and led it into new and pleasing channels. To our mind the contact of Japanese with European art has resulted in the unmixed loss of the first and great gain of the second. It is true that their art is circumscribed, finished. It has done all it can do; there were no signs that it would ever produce again a great and original genius. That was its state before the treaties, and there it would have remained stationary, but for the intercourse with Europeans and the invincible propensity for imitation in the Japanese mind, which up to the present time, have ruined native art without teaching them our own. "A distant future will teach our descendants if a long contact and a continued effort can soften the inexorable laws of ethnology, or if on the contrary a race must carry for ever the impression of the primitive mould in which it was cast." These are M. Bousquet's concluding words, and here to our regret we must take leave of this most interesting subject ably treated by a clever and elegant author, with our sincere thanks for the pleasure and information he has afforded to us, and to all who are interested in Japanese art.

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OUT OF BOUNDS:

Being an Account of a Recent Trip into Shinshiu.

(Continued.)

I found the hotel at Kôfu, kept by Okumura, and situated on the main street of the town, very clean, quiet, and comfortable, though quaint in construction, as it consisted of a series of godowns,—I never could find out the exact number—huddled together round a tiny court yard, containing the inevitable rock work and stone lantern, and miniature shrubs and pond with gold fish. I fear that these said fish, by the way, suffered much from my presence, as the contents of the *chōdzu-bachi* (copper pans used for washing hands and face) drained into their dwelling place, an arrangement which must have caused them immense discomfort in view of the extreme use of soap to which I am addicted. Indeed, on the third morning of my stay I was much concerned at observing two unhappy inhabitants of the pond in an extremely feeble condition, floating sadly on their sides, an occasional flapping convulsion showing that their unaccustomed diet had disagreed with them. Then again, my room being situated at the top of a very steep and polished stairway on the second story of one of the godowns, whose entrance was artfully concealed in an unexpected corner, was only approachable over several chasms bridged by a single slippery plank, difficult enough in the daytime, but which to endeavour to find in the dark was an enterprise

> "As full of peril and adventurous spirit,
> "As to o'er walk a current roaringloud
> "On the unstedfast footing of a spear,"

and rarely performed without the stubbing of a toe or the barking of a shin. The doorways with their massive doors and heavy black lacquered steps had a somewhat tomb-like aspect, and as I was the sole tenant of the godown, when I was shut in my dormitory for the night, with only the dim light of the oil wick to comfort me, nervously sleepless with the inquisitive advances of the rats, it was not difficult to imagine myself the prisoner of Chillon, or any other poor immured wretch whom man and time alike seemed to have forgotten.

There was still another peculiarity about this clean and quiet hostelrie, and that was the maid servant, who seemed to do the entire work of the house and who was specially told off to wait on myself. Never has it fallen to my lot to behold such appalling, superhuman ugliness as was possessed by this young female. Words fail in attempting to describe it, and nothing but a photograph could do any justice to it. A face of gigantic size, of which the small-pox had taken advantage to display the most grotesque efforts of its scarifying powers, set off by a mouth like that of Jonah's whale, garnished with a large sized set of blacked teeth. A body of breadth unbounded, finished by hands and feet possessing unequalled facilities for dropping and tripping up. A head of hair that had not seen the barber's comb for an unknown period, which after a windy passage across the courtyard and a struggle up the slippery stairs, burst from all its lashings of bits of coloured crape and wisps of paper, and drifted everywhere in wild confusion. Whenever I heard my Hebe coming with a step like the monster Polyphéme or the Commendatore in Don Giovanni, "*se sentiste come fa! ta! ta! ta! ta!*" I was prepared for some terrible catastrophe, and generally were my expectations fulfilled. Once she astonished me by sprawling full length and breadth into my room, bringing down a paper slide and depositing my own and my servant's breakfast in dire ruin at my feet. On another occasion, as she reached the top step of the staircase with two trays of dinner, she horrified me by uttering a loud shriek, and shaking the whole godown by falling, in a series of bumps and somersaults, amid a cascade of soups, fish and pickles to the bottom. But she only laughed when we rushed down to ask if she was hurt. This was all we could do, the picking up of such a massive body not being a thing to be thought of for a moment. And then she always laughed. Nature, who, cruel as she is in many ways, generally gives some compensation for the graces she too often denies, had endowed this poor drudge with the most perfect amiability and joyousness of temperament. No matter what happened to her; no matter what duty she had to perform, she laughed. It was a laugh, too, that could be heard, for her voice was in proportion to her bulk. But for all that it was hearty, and it did you good to hear it, for it showed you that in spite of all its shortcomings life was not to her a joyless thing. At all hours of the day, and often of the night, I could hear her voice and her laugh in the kitchen—and I preferred it at that distance—mostly echoed, too, by her masters and mistresses, of whom there were several, who let her do all the work, but were quite willing to share her merriment. It was of no consequence what question you asked her, or what request you preferred. There came the invariable shout of "*Sayo de gozarimasu*" accompanied by a grin, which enlarged into a chuckle and finally dissolved in a fit of uncontrollable laughter. At first I used to look serious, but finally I caught the infection, and hence my meals ought to have nourished me if laughing be good for digestion. Then her forgetfulness was astounding. Regardless of the perilous passage of the staircase and the distance which separated my apartment from the kitchen, she never brought all that was required except after a series of journeys. The rice came without bowls; the fish was brought without salt, while the necessity of chopsticks never seemed to occur to her. But it was all the same. On calling attention to the omission there was the inevitable "*Sayo-de-gozarimasu,*" followed by the sound of a paviour's rammer going down stairs accompanied by shrieks of laughter. On one occasion I thought I would awe her into silence, and with that view induced her to look at herself in the concave side of my shaving glass. Bitterly did I regret my rash experiment, for not only did she laugh herself nearly into a fit, but on every available occasion did she take the opportunity of repeating the performance with the same inevitable result.

The Japanese waiting maid! What historian shall be found of her virtues of kindness, politeness and untiring good nature? What poet shall arise to sing her praises? And yet many a more unworthy subject might be found for the pen than to bear witness to her thoughtfulness, her cheeriness, her ready helpfulness. Oh, foreign travellers in Japan, whoever you be, engineer, miner, surveyor, professor, rest seeker, globe trotter, which of you will not bear testimony to her worth. Cold, wet, hungry, footsore after a weary tramp, you arrive perhaps late at night at the welcome *yadoya*. "Ho, an honourable guest! Welcome, Sir, welcome! Please come in immediately. Ah, those boots, how troublesome they must be, but here is the foot bath. Too cold? More warm water. There, is not that just the thing? Indeed, indeed, the gentleman must be tired; and that blister too! *Oya! Oya!* How painful it must be. *Hé-é*, the gentleman must not trouble himself. Here is the towel and I will carefully wash and dry the honourable feet."

Then with what a respectfully protecting air does she conduct you to your room, and bustle about as though your visit were a rare favour conferred especially on herself, and of which she alone should reap all the benefit. "Here is the honoured cushion, will not the gentleman please sit down. And the tea; the gentleman will please take a cup, and some of these sweetmeats. Indeed, it is an indignity to place such worthless things before him, but—Ah! what lovely rings! will not the gentleman permit her to look at them. *Dó-ó-mó*! How beautiful they are, and gold too? Ah, if she had one such it would indeed be a great thing. But foreigners are so rich and in her country, alas! they cannot—but what will the gentleman like for his supper?"

And when the meal is over and the mattresses and quilts are brought in, how anxious she is that you should lie soft and warm, and how carefully she places the screen around you that no wandering air of night may find you out and disturb your well earned rest. How deftly she rolls up your pillow, and bidding you lie down spreads over you the newest and softest coverings the house can afford. "For indeed the gentleman must be much fatigued, and is he quite sure that there is nothing more he wants. Nothing? Then she will say good night, and may he sleep well. *Oya!* she has forgotten the oil in the lamp. And the water and cup are at the side of his pillow. At seven o'clock? Yes she will call him at that hour. In that case once more may he rest well."

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Oh! neat handed, black eyed, rosy cheeked, cheerful, uncomplaining, hard worked waiting maids. How many thanks do I and my fellow travellers owe you for all your willing help and ready welcome to us foreign barbarians. Too ready are we all to accept your services and too careless in acknowledging what we owe to you. Some day may some able pen be found to worthily inscribe your many virtues. Ohatsusan! Otakisan! Ohanasan! never "uncertain, coy or hard to please" but always to be remembered as ministering angels, to all of you greeting!

I was much struck by the improvement in the town of Kôfu since I last visited it four years ago. Then it was extremely dirty, extremely dull and extremely uninteresting. Possibly too the weather had something to do with my dislike of the place, as it was snowing and bitterly cold. On this occasion I found myself on a bright sunny morning in a remarkably bustling active little city, with more life and movement and briskness than is usual in any of the smaller Japanese towns. By a fire that took place some time after my first visit, a large portion of the city had been swept away, and advantage had been taken of the calamity to widen the streets and rebuild in a much more imposing if not actually substantial manner. Certainly as far as architecture is concerned the attempts at imagined foreign styles are about as lamentable as anything can well be. The models must certainly have been taken from the boxes of German toys before mentioned, while the materials used in construction are thin laths covered over with plaster or whitewash, to give an air of solidity to the building. This pretence is all very well until the first heavy rain or violent wind, when if the whole edifice do not come tumbling to the ground, the plaster drops off, leaving unsightly patches which reveal the skeleton of the miserable sham. Still there is an air of cleanliness and neatness about this portion of the town which is remarkable, and might be imitated with advantage elsewhere. There are one or two good schools; a native hospital, situated in a pleasant and airy situation, and judging from outside appearance, all that could be desired and more than could be expected. The new *Kencho* is a very large building, now almost completed. It is three stories high, with façade with clock tower, and two wings. The chief aim of the architect appears to have been to pierce his walls with as many windows as possible, and I could not help hoping that if this style of building is to become popular in Japan, the Government would sieze the opportunity of largely adding to its revenue by imposing such a window tax as formerly existed in England. Nothing can well be worse than the taste—or rather the want of it—displayed in this building, while added to its unsightliness is that painful sense of its instability and ephemeral nature, which is characteristic of all similar buildings. That such a feeling was not groundless was proved by the complete demolition of the silk works, erected on foreign plans by a corporation of Kôfu. These the recent gale had compelely destroyed, all that remained being the outer offices and five or six tall brick chimneys, which stood erect among a mass of debris of planks and beams and plaster and twisted iron rods, showing that the whole structure must have been as flimsy as those now in course of construction, and which will certainly meet with the same fate when subjected to a similar strain.

The town as I have said bore a very busy air. The shops were well patronised and the people all looked bright and cheerful. There are some very good shops, several of them—notably a bookseller's,—in semi-foreign style. All kinds of foreign goods can be found, from champagne of unknown excellence—judging from the gold corks and elaborate labels, of which the favorite seemed to be a portrait of the Empress of the French in brilliant colours—to five cent tin boxes of American blacking. The prices, too, were reasonable, for I made one or two purchases of warm underclothes at a less price than I should have had to pay in Tôkiô or Yokohama. There appeared to be also a considerable consumption of beef, for there were at least half a dozen places where this and venison only were sold. It was, however, of poor quality, very tough and without a particle of fat. There can be no doubt that horse flesh is often substituted, and I have something more than a suspicion that I partook of it in a *knabe*, though my boy who induced me to eat thereof, under the representation that it was meat such as my soul loved, did not disclose the awful secret until two days afterwards, when we were miles on our road out of Kôfu, which reticence was fortunate both for him and for myself.

The old castle of Kôfu—one of the Tokugawa strongholds—is apparently entirely destroyed. The outer walls surrounding the moat remain, but I was allowed to push my inquiries no further, a most decided refusal being given to my request by a gentleman evidently belonging to the old *régime*. The view from the castle site is fine, embracing the whole of the fertile, well watered plain of Kôfu, with its ripening crops, and its numerous villages and hamlets, bounded on all sides by bold precipitous mountains, which apparently shut it out entirely from the rest of the world. There is evidence on all sides that the inhabitants of this happy valley are industrious and flourishing, while the *Ken* authorities are said to be, and there is ample proof that they are so, singularly able and energetic. One has only to look at the capital roads, the numerous schools and the general surprising improvements that have taken place in the district during the last four years, to see at once that the mountain barriers which surround Kôfu have not been able to shut out the spirit of progress and enterprise. I was also told that the regulations of the *Ken* were enforced with extreme strictness, and were like the laws of the Medes and Persians. The only example that I had of this was afforded me by my servant, who wore his hair in the old fashion, tied in a queue. On the morning of my leaving Kôfu I ventured to remonstrate with him on the extremely dishevelled and disreputable appearance of his hair, which was generally dressed with the utmost neatness but had now been allowed to go unkempt for several days. To my surprise he told me that he had been to every barber's shop he could find, but that no one would dress his hair, there being a strict law in the *Ken* that all the inhabitants should wear their hair in foreign style, and although travellers passing through the district who adhered to the old fashion could not be interfered with, all barbers were strictly enjoined not to dress the hair of such persons under penalty of reprimand and a fine of ten *sen*. I then saw, what I had not before remarked, that without exception all the people had their hair cut in foreign style, and my servant's statement was verified by my landlord. Surely this law might be relaxed a little, at least as far as the wants and comfort of travellers are concerned.

I had intended to leave Kôfu early on Monday morning, after my Sunday's rest, but although I had so previously ordered, I waited for an hour in vain for my breakfast. Impatient enquiries at last elicited the fact that the sole prop of the house, my ponderous waiting-maid, had been taken suddenly ill, and "would the gentleman kindly come and see her, and give her some of his honourable medicine." The gentleman, deeply moved at this sad intelligence, went immediately as requested, and sure enough in a dark corner of the kitchen, shut off by a screen, lay unfortunate Hebe no longer laughing, but in all the agonies of frightful colic. I feared that it was an attack of actual cholera, and indeed the poor girl's condition was alarming. Fortunately I had taken the precaution to provide myself with certain cholera specifics, and by administering these freely, and by the shock to the system caused by the breaking of one of the bottles of hot water which I had ordered to be applied, I had the satisfaction after a couple of hours of hearing the ghost of a laugh, when my patient was able to announce to me that she felt better. The delay thus caused compelled me to abandon the intention I had formed of going on to Daigara by an old and somewhat difficult mountain road, on which the scenery is said to remarkably wild and grand, and to follow the more direct but less picturesque route of the Shinshiu-kaido.

The Chinese Consul who arrived here yesterday in the Chinese frigate *Hoi-hon*, has taken up his quarters in No. 1, Bund, the house till recently occupied by Messrs. Wing Cut Cheong, while this enterprising firm have removed to No. 3, Megasaki, in which the Danish Consul, Mr. H. M. Fleischer, till lately had his office. This house we hear has been bought by the Chinese firm for $2,500, and has been repainted and made gay.—*Nagasaki Rising Sun.*

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Correspondence

QUID PRO QUO, OR, WHAT FOR WHAT, OR, WHAT WILL YOU GIVE ME FOR WHAT I GIVE YOU?

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Tôkiô, December 7th, 1877.

The *Japan Herald* has accused the Japanese Government and people of being very desirous of gaining great privileges and rights in connection with the questions of independent sovereignty and jurisdiction over foreign residents, in return for which he says we are not willing to give any proper equivalent; but as was shown in the reply to his article headed "*Non Possumus*," his logic is quite illogical and his own words are more applicable to his own inconsistent and incoherent reasonings, than they are to any claims that have been advanced by any advocates of our independent sovereign rights. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* very justly compares the editor of the *Herald* to the "*Clumsy Man*" who lays hold of a heavy beam and swings it above his head intending to smite his adversary, but only succeeds in cracking his own noddle!

If we can understand the fussy prating talk of the *Herald*, he is not willing to grant to our Government its full sovereign rights of jurisdiction over foreign residents, even though we concede to these foreigners all the rights and privileges enjoyed by natives, and allow them to travel and reside everywhere, over all our country, and engage in any business or occupation that is lawful for natives. Is he not therefore guilty of the very fault of refusing a *quid pro quo* which he wrongfully charges upon us, and do not his own inconsistent arguments fall upon his own head? We believe that our Government is quite willing to give a fair *quid pro quo*, or equivalent for any concession which it would desire to ask from foreign Governments in the now pending revision of the treaties, and if we should succeed in recovering all our just rights of independent sovereignty, and foreign residents should become subject to our jurisdiction by the abolition of their rights of extra-territoriality, still they would not be without the protection of their own Governments. There would still remain the foreign Ministers and Consuls, who would have the right to look into any abuses that might occur, and to demand of our Government the redress of any serious grievances of which their own people, resident in our country, might have just cause to complain against us, and so still they would have their remedy.

Moreover, our Government would find it indispensably necessary to take special care to protect the interests and rights of foreign residents, when under native jurisdiction, in order, if possible, to avoid all diplomatic complications on this account.

So we may clearly see how little danger there would be to foreign residents in giving up their present extra-territorial rights, as well as how unjust it is of them to claim all the rights and priviliges that are enjoyed by natives, without submitting themselves to the same jurisdiction that natives are subject to.

Nevertheless, if the foreign powers will still persist in preventing us from granting to their people, resident among us, all the rights and privileges which they desire, by rejecting our just claims of independent sovereignty and jurisdiction, yet we have an undoubted right, and we should assert our right, to regulate our internal revenues to suit our own ideas of our own advantage and convenience, by reducing the duties upon exports or increasing the duties upon imports, without asking the permission of foreign powers to allow us to do so. Our silk and tea, when imported into Europe, pay far heavier duties than we are present allowed to put upon their woollen and cotton goods, when these are imported into our country; and yet we are not allowed to interfere with the internal revenues of European countries, to demand that our products shall be admitted there at the same duty at which their products are admitted here! This is a manifest violation of the principle of *quid pro quo* or reciprocity, to which, if only for the sake of self-respect, we ought not longer to tamely submit.

No nation in the world claims the direct right to interfere with the internal and domestic affairs of another nation, and where any such interference appears to exist, it is only by mutual treaties upon the principle of reciprocity, where one grants to another what is requested upon the agreement that the other shall grant in return what the first party desires. This is called "International equality," and now that by lapse of time we are free from the very disadvantageous terms of former treaties, we should assert our right to regulate our own internal revenues, as shall seem to us best, only making such concessions to the desires or demands of foreigners as we may feel quite willing to grant in exchange for any reciprocal advantages which they may offer to concede to us. The time is past in which we should yield to unreasonable demands made upon us, supported only by the pretentious power and *prestige* of overbearing and greedy seekers.

In ancient times the intercourse of nations, as well as individual persons, was regulated more or less upon the principle that might makes right, and superior power was allowed to domineer over weakness. But the advanced civilization of the present age has declared in favour of the principles of right and justice, and the rights of the weaker are now respected.

Such being the sense of modern civilization, how ridiculous do the pompous and fussy dissertations which we are now almost daily favoured with in the *Japan Herald*, appear in the broad sunlight of to-day!

The writer in that paper fancies he sees something in the claims put forth by the native papers for the recovery of our national independent sovereignty, at which he is greatly amused, and like a monkey looking at his own image in a mirror, he thinks that he is looking at another person and so he goes on with his grimaces, scowling and chattering, and sometimes getting into a great rage, because the reflection of his own likeness will persist in mimicking all his own antics!

He chatters to it about the "Czar," and thinks to make the other monkey keep quiet by great threats about Russian power and lust for the acquisition of territory!.

He prates about "Carpet Baggers" who "fool the Japanese to the top of their bent." Will not some kind friend drive the monkey away from his mirror, lest he should injure himself by over excitment at the mocking mimicries of his own likeness in the glass, or go out of his wits on account of the supposed "inability of the "Japanese to discriminate between those who are com-"petent and those who are not to assist them in their "affairs."

What a pity it is that the great abilities of the monkey are not more appreciated by the rulers of our country!

This Russian scare-crow *(Ka ka shi)* does not frighten us much, and he will have to use more skilful "flattery," and "crawl more humbly in mire" before we shall be prepared to accept his pernicious advice.

For the present we must distinctly and emphatically say "No," to all such proposals and suggestions of advice as are held out to us by the *Japan Herald* and all of that fraternity." The article referred to appeared in that paper of the 24th November.

RENAISSANCE DU JAPON.

[Our correspondent is not quite accurate in his facts. No Japanese tea worth mentioning is imported into Europe. Silk, raw or manufactured, pays in England at least, no duty whatever. No textile fabrics, indeed, or the materials for them are dutiable under the tariff of the United Kingdom.—Ed. *J. W. M.*]

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Tôkiô, 5th December, 1877.

Sir.—Your reference to a report which bears my name calls for one word from me. I am, of course, alone responsible for any expession occurring therein, and I am therefore somewhat glad to find that your ingenious phraseology contradicts nothing which has been so cautiously stated by me. I am deeply pained, however, to think that you should seem to ascribe (altogether unjustly) to me *personal* disrespect towards the honoured Representative of my Sovereign. Conscience and a sense of public duty have indeed compelled me to criticise, in terms *severe* rather than acrimonious, a public act which has never yet, I be-

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lieve, been *directly* defended, nor can I see that there is anything wrong in this till *conclusive arguments* show that the act itself was right then, and is needed now.

Your reference to the 'respectable body' to which I have the honour to belong reminds me that Macaulay (History of England I, 47) ascribes to a little, but rather noisy, Scotch congregation in Edinburgh, the salvation of the liberties of England; and in an old formula still used by the Church of Scotland, in reference "to the chief members" of the state, these suggestive words occur:—"It concerns the whole Kirk to have those *well seasoned* "who apparently are to be instruments of keeping this "Kirk and kingdom *in good temper;*"—a task, by the way, which was always found very easy when constitutional rights and forms were observed.

Your cleverly sly, and rather mischievous allusion to Juvenal, the "denouncer of the brutalities of tyranny," as he is called, amused me greatly, especially in view of the few lines which precede and follow your quotation.

And now,

"Wise men, something still conceiving
Like the true.
* * * * * *
I the end of all disputing
Show to you."

The upshot of this interesting little controversy will, in short, as I venture to predict, be the substitution for the existing regulation, of another, simply requiring *British subjects to obtain permission from the Japanese officials before publishing newspapers in the vernacular*, the profound *practicalness* of which suggestion it is hardly necessary for me to point out. It is only somewhat sad to reflect that it was ever thought necessary for Englishmen to meddle at all with a branch of legislation which properly belongs only to the government of this country—I mean, of course, laws affecting the Native Press. This I hope a well-meaning Scotch pertinacity, which is by no means exhausted yet, will enable the practical wisdom of Englishmen to perceive and act upon, and I would venture to express the hope that His Excellency, who, I am sure, desires to aid rather than impede mission work in Japan, will on reflection see it to be right to aid in removing a grievance which can be removed with injury to no one, but with satisfaction to all. Then, indeed, I promise you, that 'good temper' which the stern Auld Kirk looked upon as so desirable a condition and which Scotchmen are always sighing to have an occasion of *conscientiously* manifesting, with be the permanent quality of

Your obedient servant,

H. FAULDS.

Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Wednesday, December 5, 1877.

NOGUCHI YAHACHIRO *vs.* H. COOK.

(Adjourned from the 28th ultimo.)

This was a claim of $300, balance of the purchase-money, $700, for three spars sold by plaintiff to defendant, and of which $400 had been paid.

Defendant denied indebtedness on account of the utter worthlessness of the spars.

Plaintiff appeared by counsel; defendant appeared personally.

Plaintiff deposed: I am a resident of Yokusawa village. In November last year I sold to defendant three logs of cedar wood. He was to pay me 700 *yen* altogether, and he gave me 400 *yen* on account. I delivered the logs to defendant, but until now he has not paid me the balance of the purchase money. There was no written contract between us; the money ought to have been paid on delivery. One Tanaka, who had charge of the timber, wrote to me that Mr Cook, of No. 115, Yokohama, wanted my timber. In consequence of that letter I and Tanaka visited defendant at his residence in Yokohama. I first demanded 825 *yen* for the timber, but finally I agreed to take 700 *yen*, provided the money was paid right off, and that defendant would himself send boats to where the timber lay and take it away. To this defendant agreed, and asked me to write a receipt for 700 *yen*, which I did. Defendant them brought 400 *yen* and said that the remaining 300 *yen* he had in dollars, and he asked me whether I would accept of them. I told him that dollars were rather low, and that there would be a discount of $6 on the $300; if defendant would pay $306 I was willing to take then for 300 *yen*. Defendant then said that he would bring the 300 *yen* to the place where he was going to take delivery of the timber. To this I consented, and I asked a man named Mukaide Kankitchi, who was living at the place where the timber was, to receive the 300 *yen* for me, and deliver the timber; but shortly afterwards I received a letter from Kankitchi, in which he stated that he had handed over the timber to defendant, and that defendant had said that he would pay the money if Kankitchi would come to his, defendant's, house. I went there myself and asked why the money had not been paid. Defendant then said that one of the logs was unsound; he showed me the same, and I observed that there was a flaw in it, which had become apparent since the carpenters had been at work on it. I did not see the other two logs; they were said to be in the water and could not be examined. I told defendant that as the logs were so large, it had been impossible to guess any inside flaws that might be in existence; defendant had himself minutely examined the logs before he bought them and agreed to pay 700 for *yen* for them; the flaw had only become apparent after defendant had commenced to work up the timber, and I insisted upon being paid the price agreed upon. Defendant, however, refused to pay, and although I have since several times applied for the money, it has been of no use. At the time when I sold the timber, I told defendant that as the pieces of timber were so large, it was impossible for me to guarantee the timber free from flaws; defendant had full opportunity of seeing for himself.

Informed by His Honour that defendant has stated that both plaintiff and Tanaka had guaranteed the soundness of the timber, the plaintiff replied that neither he nor anybody else could guarantee the non-existance of flaws in such large pieces of timber; defendant was asked to look for himself and he did so.

Mukaide Kankichi was next called by plantiff's counsel as witness, and deposed: Plaintiff put me in charge of the timber with instructions to deliver the same to defendant on the payment of 300 *yen*. When defendant came to take delivery, his boats and coolies had not yet arrived; so he left again, and during his absence the boats arrived. He returned, and I asked him for the money, to which he replied that he had not brought it with him, but he asked me to come to his house in Yokohama next morning. He then left, and I handed over the logs to the coolies. Next morning, by the 7 o'clock train, I went to Yokohama and saw defendant, who then stated that the log, first handed over, had been landed, but, that when it was cut by the carpenter, a flaw became apparent, and that under these circumstances he should be unable to pay the price agreed upon; he must therefore see the principal to make a new arrangement. Defendant then paid me three *yen* partly for my own expenses, partly for coolie hire, and after I had come to my home, I wrote to plaintiff. Tanaka was with defendant when the latter took delivery of the timber. The three *yen* paid me by defendant the next morning were paid through Tanaka, who also was at defendant's house that morning. It was Tanaka who said that the timber was unsound. I met Tanaka at defendant's house, and as he had more experience than I, he spoke with defendant.

Defendant was sworn, and said: I am a shipwright, and live at No. 115, Yokohama. I bought the wood for $700, and paid $400 on account. Previous to my buying the logs, I had only seen them in the water, and had not turned them over. Plaintiff came to my house together with Tanaka, who is an old timber-merchant, with whom I have had dealings for years. Both of them guaranteed the logs as sound. Mr Pagdon and a Japanese, Takeda Kisaburo, were present at the time. Two of the logs are completely decayed inside, and I did not think it worth my while to examine the third. I doubt if I shall ever get the value of the 400 *yen*, which I have already paid, out of the logs. I have reason to think that the third log is in the same condition as the two I have examined. I have made no use of the timber. I had bought if for masts for the *Delta* and, being disappointed in the wood, I had to build masts, which cost me money and caused me a great deal of extra trouble. When we buy timber, and a piece turns out bad, we generally turn it back to the timber merchant. In July last I met plaintiff at Yokoska, and then he told me that he would return me my money and take back his timber. I have not seen him since, until this morning in Court. I wanted plaintiff also to pay my expenses, to which, however, he did not agree. Nobody was present at that interview; it took place on the road.

Plaintiff said that was a proposal of defendant's, but he never agreed to return the money or take back the spars.

Defendant called as witness

Takeda Kisaburo, who was warned to speak the truth, and said: I live at Ishikawa; I am a timber merchant; I was present when defendant bought timber from plaintiff. Defendant said that there might be some flaws in the wood, and he would therefore only pay 400 *yen* now, and pay the balance afterwards, but both plaintiff and Tanaka assured him that the wood was positively sound, and it was agreed that the balance of the money should be paid on delivery. No particular guarantee was given; it was only assured that the wood was positively sound. Nor was there any express agreement that the balance of 300 *yen* should not be paid unless the spars proved sound. It was merely agreed that 700 *yen* should be paid for good timber. No provision was made in case the timber should turn out bad.

In reply to His Honour, the defendant declared himself willing to return the wood on recovering the 400 *yen* already paid by him. Plaintiff, however, would not agree to such settlement, as timber has had gone down in the market, and as the wood in question ought to have been paid for long ago in cash.

His Honour then delivered the following

JUDGMENT.

Upon the evidence of Takeda Kisaburo I find that the agreement was that the balance of 300 *yen* was not to be paid until it was seen that the wood was sound. I find that it was not sound, and as the whole of the money was payable for sound timber, and for sound timber only, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover.

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I do not think there was an acceptance of the timber. The witness Mukaide Kankichi, when he called the morning after the timber was brought down, to receive payment, was informed that the timber was unsound, and was refused payment. The unsoundness, moreover, could not have been discovered earlier.

The defendant is therefore entitled to rescind the contract, and to return the wood and recover the amount paid, or to set off the depreciation, which upon the evidence of Mr Cook, I assess at 300 *yen*. The plaintiff, however, declines to pay the money and receive back the timber. To give him, however, another opportunity of doing so, the order shall be that upon the payment by the plaintiff of 400 *yen* into the registry of the Court, within ten days from this date, defendant shall thereupon forthwith deliver up the wood to the plaintiff; but if plaintiff shall fail to pay the said sum of 400 *yen*, within ten days from this date, judgment shall be for the defendant.

It is to be observed, that two persons, who could have given evidence as to the agreement, have not been called. One of these ought to have been called by the plaintiff, that is the timber-merchant, through whom the agreement was made, and one, Mr Pagdon ought to have been called by the defendant. But although the case was adjourned from the last day, especially to allow both sides to call all their witnesses, they have chosen to come and have their case decided upon the evidence now before the Court, and it has therefore been decided upon that evidence.

Thursday, December 6th, 1877.

FUKUZAWA KOJIRO *vs.* THOMAS ROSE.

(Adjourned from the 29th ultimo.)

This was a claim for $488.00, with $1,000.00, damages; altogether $1,488.00.

The plaintiff stated in his petition that in July, 1877, he received an order from the Mining Department for 144 steel hammers; he contracted for them with defendant, and deposited $50.00 as bargain money. The hammers were made, paid for, and delivered to the Department, but all with the exception of two proved to be made of iron, only coated with steel. They were consequently rejected, and the plaintiff suffered severe loss.

Defendant's answer was that he never contracted with this plaintiff. He had made a contract with one Kinekuneji Mitsujiro about 144 hammers; he had made them all with the exception of two, which he had imported. The hammers were made in the usual way. the poll of iron and the face of cast steel, or what is known in the trade as cast steel hammers.

The plaintiff appeared by counsel, Nakayama Tameyoshi; defendant appeared personally.

Defendant called as witness

Mr E. M. Neale, who said: I am an American citizen. I live at No. 72, Bluff. (Hammers shown.) This hammer (marked "cast steel") I call a good and serviceable hammer; it is apparently iron, with steel facings. This other hammer (marked "Matheson, cast steel") is a home made hammer, it is steel throughout. The next hammer is apparently iron, with steel facings, it is a good and serviceable hammer. The fourth hammer is of the same nature as the first one. Iron with steel facing is the usual way to make that kind of hammer. I should prefer them made so to having them made entirely of steel. It is only the English made hammer that is entirely of cast steel. The hammer, marked "cast steel," which plaintiff says was shown him as sample, is in my opinion, of iron, with steel facings. (After testing the hammer in Court by aid of one of the other hammers) I am quite confident that the hammer is not of steel, but of iron, with steel facings. (After testing the English hammer in Court in the same manner) I am not satisfied that even this hammer is of steel; it has every appearance of being of iron. When I buy a hammer marked "cast steel," I do nevertheless not expect it to be entirely of cast steel, unless it, in addition, carries the maker's name and the word "warranted." If the maker's name is there, but not the word "warranted," then it is generally presumed in the trade that the hammer is iron, with steel facings.

James Sawyer was next called by defendant, and said: I am a British subject, and live at No. 119. (Hammers in Court shown.) This hammer is a serviceable hammer, only it appears to be a little too soft on the facings; it is of iron, with steel facings. The facings require to be rehardened. The second hammer, marked "Matheson, cast steel," is quite different from the last; it is made of malleable iron. The third hammer, marked "case steel," is a good hammer for all purposes, it is of iron with steel facings. The same is the case with the fourth hammer, it has no mark. I should pronounce that to be the best hammer of the four. For mining purposes I should prefer the hammers made of iron, with steel facings. I am an engineer, and have for some time been engaged in a silver mine. I have myself made a great quantity of this kind of hammers.

Mr James Huggins was the next witness called by defendant. He was sworn, and said:—I am a British subject. I am an engineer, and live at No. 119, Yokohama. The four hammers, here in Court; are all made of iron, with steel facings. They are all good, serviceable hammers. Hammers are very seldom made of solid cast steel. They are very apt to split. For durability I should certainly prefer hammers made of wrought iron, with steel faces. They are also less expensive.

Defendant said that he had summoned Mr Sassano from the Mining Department, but he had not appeared.

Mr Hiki Michiharu, a Japanese, stated that Mr Sassano was in Yokohama until last night, when he was summoned to Tôkiô. Witness is employed at the Mining Department, under the Board of Works. The Mining Department had nothing whatever to do with the plaintiff in the contract about the hammers. He had to do with a man named Furuta Kunichi, who obtained the contract in consequence of his having sent in a tender to the department. The hammers were offered, and rejected because they differed from the sample. It was not witness who rejected the hammers. The hammers were refused because they were not entirely of steel.

To defendant: No fine or indemnity was exacted from the contractor, only the hammers were refused. The hammers were originally ordered to be English made, but as time passed without their being delivered, enquiry was made, and the reply was that the hammers had not yet arrived from Kobe. There was a written agreement about a certain time within which the hammers should be delivered. Witness knows nothing of plaintiff. (Paper shown.) This is Mr Sassano's hand-writting. The original agreement was that the hammers should be imported hammers. Their not being imported was one of the reasons for the hammers being refused. Witness is not able now to recognize the sample with certainty.

Plaintiff said that although the original agreement was that the hammers be should imported, it was afterwards arranged that if they could be made here according to sample, they would be accepted.

Fukasawa Narujo deposed: I am plaintiff's clerk and brother. I accompanied my brother to defendant's house as interpreter. (Paper shown, being an order to defendant to make the hammers.) This is Kunichi's seal; he sealed it at defendant's house, being told that it was a receipt. Plaintiff's name is written by Kunichi in the document, because it was on behalf of plaintiff that Kunichi attended at defendant's house. I went to defendant's house with my brother, when the $50 bargain money were paid, and a receipt for the money was given; the other paper was given later, when we went to press for the hammers; defendant said it was a receipt for two hammers.

To defendant: I myself paid you the 50 *rios*.

Furuta Kunichi deposed: I am a resident of Tôkiô. I was plaintiff's Tôkiô agent, and had on several occasions transactions with the Mining Department. I put in a tender for the hammers in my own name, and it was accepted. I sent word to the plaintiff, who made the contract with defendant. I was not present at the time. A sample was given to defendant. (Points to the one marked "cast steel," as the sample.) Defendant did not make the hammers according to sample, and they were rejected by the Mining Department. (Paper shown.) I was told by defendant to give a receipt for two hammers, which he delivered to me, and I sealed this paper.

To defendant: The hammers were rejected because they differed from the sample; they were considerably softer. They were not rejected because they were not English made. Plaintiff was not present when I took delivery of the hammers. It have not accompanied plaintiff to your house during the hammer transaction. I was not at your house when the 50 *rios* were paid.

Thomas Rose, sworn: I live at No. 113, and am defendant in this case. Plaintiff's younger brother and Furuta Kunichi came to me and asked me if I could make a gross of hammers of a weight from 7½ to 9 lbs. each. I told them, I would make them at 40 cents a pound as soon as possible. They brought a sample, but I do not think I should know it again. I think it was an English hammer. They came afterwards and took away with them two hammers that were finished. They came back and said that the hammers would do, and I proceeded with them. They were finished on the 11th August and delivery was taken and the money paid. A few days after, Furuta brought one hammer back that was a little battered; I found it a little soft and had it re-tempered, and I told him that if there should be more in the same state, I would re-temper them, but could not afford to polish them. Latter on, plaintiff came one evening asking me to give him $1,000. It was after business hours, and I had had nothing to do with him in respect to the hammers. I came to the conclusion that he had tried to make a squeeze. I heard nothing further about it until I heard from the Consul.

To Plaintiff: You never came to my house on that business until after the hammers had been delivered.

Plaintiff, to Court: The two hammers were delivered on the 3rd August, on that day the whole of the hammers ought to have been finished. One of the two hammers was taken to the Mining Department. After the hammers had been delivered, I serveral times went to defendant's house complaining that the Mining Department had rejected the hammers, but defendant said that by heating the hammers and putting them into cold water, they would become harder. After I had complained to the Kencho, a letter was received from the Consul, that defendant was willing to take back the hammers and pay me back the money. However, I refused, as I had already incurred various expenses, and I brought an action for my money and damages.

Defendant, to Court: Nothing was said to me about the hammers being made of cast steel. Only one soft hammer was returned to me, which I re-tempered. It was part of my agreement to polish the hammers, and I did so, but after retempering them I did not think it my duty. I do not think the soft hammer is quite up to sample. I am not willing now to take back the hammers. The only thing that was arranged with regard to the hammers, was size and weight; for the rest the making was left to my discretion. They were not to be up to sample. I should very much like a survey on the hammers.

The Court ordered defendant to lodge the money for a survey with the Court, and appointed Mr Gorge Whitfield as surveyor, to report in Court on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 10 a.m., whether the hammers in question are good, serviceable hammers, and whether they are equal to the hammer now in Court marked "Matheson, cast steel."

The further hearing adjourned until the above date.

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Thursday, December 6, 1877.

GUSTAVE DECHAT *vs.* A. HOUSEAL.

(Adjourned from the 23rd ultimo.)

Plaintiff, who is a merchant in Vladistock, asked the assistance of the Court to compel defendant to comply with a judgment rendered in the police court at Vladivostock, on the 25th August last, by which defendant was ordered to pay to the plaintiff two amounts respectively of $71, and $75.

Mr Montague Kirkwood appeared for plaintiff.

Mr Dickins appeared for defendant, and applied to have the order of the 23rd November last, by which the hearing of this cause was adjourned until to-day, set aside and the cause dismissed, on the ground that the defendant resided out of the jurisdiction.

The Court ordered that, on the defendant paying the plaintiff's costs up to and inclusive of the hearing of this motion, within seven days from date, the petition be dismissed without prejudice; otherwise that the case be heard on Thursday, the 17th January, at 10 a.m., and that the defendant pay the costs of this motion, and have leave to file an answer within eight days.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY ON BOARD THE BRITISH BARQUE "PAULINE."

An official enquiry was held yesterday, by Russell Robertson, Esq., Consul, on board the British barque *Pauline*, Thomas Thyrer, master, into the circumstances attending the loss of two men, Richard Walsh, A. B., and Edward Afflick, O. S.

The log book was produced, showing an entry, dated 8th August, 1877, which sets forth that the men were lost overboard on that day at 10 a.m., lat. 38.30 South, long. 47 East, heavy weather, vessel pooped by a heavy sea.

Thomas Thyrer, master, stated: During the night of the 7th the weather was very boisterous, but the ship was going very well, and the barometer commenced to rise at 8 a.m. on the 8th. I was not on deck at the time a heavy sea struck the vessel and carried away the two men at the wheel.

William Henry Seville, chief officer: On the morning of the 8th I came on deck after a heavy gale of wind, and relieved the watch at 8 a.m. It had been a hurricane during the night, and the ship was scudding under foretopsail and foresail, lower maintopsail having given out the night previously. At 8 o'clock the barometer was rising and the ship running along very comfortably according to the state of the weather. I saw one man relieve the wheel, and shortly afterwards ordered another man to the wheel to assist him. About 10 a.m. the gale was moderating; I was standing close to the wheel, telling them how to steer, when I saw a heavy sea rise up perpendicularly over the stern. I sang out to them to hold on, and jumped up to the house and caught hold of one of the iron stanchions on the house. When the sea had run off and I looked round, I saw the wheel and both men had gone. By the time the captain had come up; he took hold of the remainder of the wheel, and I took hold of the relieving tackle to windward. I enquired of the watch whether they saw anything of the men; they said "no," and on looking over the stern I could not see a vestige of them. I hove the ship to as quickly as possible.

Simon Anderson, carpenter of the *Pauline*. On the 8th August it was a stormy morning, with a fearfully heavy sea running At about 10 a m., the sea struck the vessel. The two men, Walsh and Afflick, who were at the wheel, were washed overboard. The last I saw of them was when a lot of gear came washing forward, and one of the men arose up in the air.

VERDICT.

I find that the two men, Richard Walsh and Edward Afflick were lost overboard on the morning of the 8th August, and under circumstances that made it impossible to render them assistance, the ship being in danger at the time.

RUSSELL ROBERTSON,
Consul.

CONVALESCENCE.

(Saturday Review.)

During a severe illness, when the patient is not harassed by pain or fever, he occasionally experiences sensations not far removed from pleasure. His very prostration may have a certain charm about it. Rest and repose being at such times the highest objects of his ambition, when he obtains them, he feels a contentment nearly allied to actual enjoyment. Some people are of opinion that even death itself, apart from the diseases which cause it, is probably an agreeable process. On the other hand, the first dawn of recovery has its pleasures. It is like waking on a summer's morning after a long night's sleep. But, however delightful the transition from death to life, it heralds a period of weariness and distress almost exceeding the sufferings of the illness itself. A parallel may be found in the case of minor ailments. For instance, when the blood has been accidentally prevented from circulating freely in one of our limbs, no inconvenience is experienced; but when the vital fluid reflows, great discomfort and pricking sensations succeed. Again, the act of fainting is said to be far from unpleasant, while the resuscitation is disagreeable or even distressing. So in severe illness there may be periods of pseudo-pleasure, while the restoration to health may be irksome in the extreme. Returning strength seems almost too rough and rude a friend for the poor weak body; and, if its first tenders of assistance are welcome, we are tempted to wish that it would not be quite so energetic in its later advances. Our bodies during convalescence become bones of contention between strength and weakness, each of which struggles hard for the mastery. It is disheartening, after a rapid advance, to find that we had overrated our powers, and to be thrown back for a week or two. As we begin to walk about a little, we become more keenly sensible of our great weakness than we were when still lying in bed; and when we throw ourselves down for rest upon an easy-chair or a couch, we draw unfavourable comparisons between their comfort and that of our bed. It would be like striking our flag to return to the latter place of repose; and we therefore remain wearily on the sofa or armchair until the happy moment arrives when we can respectably ensconce ourselves between the comfortable sheets. During convalescence reading must of necessity form our chief amusement; but our brains and eyes soon weary of it. And then, in our books and newspapers, we read of those who are, or have been, up and doing; and this makes our own enforced idleness the more painfully apparent. Everybody seems to be at work except ourselves. Perhaps it strikes us that our confinement to the house is a capital opportunity for working up some foreign language, or cultivating some art or science. We set to work valiantly, but grammar proves quite beyond our strength, the pencil will not bring the lines into drawing, and the scientific problem makes our heads ache. The idea occurs to us that at any rate we can write a light satire, and that such an occupation will cheer and amuse us. This attempt, however, is an utter failure; all our efforts to summon sparkling wit and effervescence result in miserable unsuccess, and in place of a brilliant squib we produce a few vapid pages, while a deep gloom settles upon us instead of a spirit of fun and banter. We pipe unto our wit, but it will not dance. The black demon of disgust with the world and with ourselves hovers round us. In this stage, to what depths may we not sink? Perhaps even to attempts at poetry or musical composition. There are no limits to human folly. The patient who is sane enough in mind to be aware that he has no special genius will probably long for society. Yet, when his friends come to visit him, he soon becomes intensely wearied. The callers' very anxiety to amuse without fatiguing him makes them stilted and awkward, while he has not sufficient vital energy to keep the ball of conversation rolling about conventional nothings. The convalescent host is an object richly deserving of pity. Trifles which, at ordinary times, would scarcely occur to his mind, now press upon him almost more heavily than the question of his eternal salvation. The society of his guests causes him weariness and vexation of spirit rather than pleasure and gratification. When, utterly tired out, he has asked permission to go to bed, as he leaves the smoking-room he perceives a peculiar expression on his friends' faces, and a significant interchange of glances, which plainly means "Poor fellow, he is not long for this world." The minor arrangements for sending to meet or despatching his visitors, the disposition of a shooting party, or the management of an entertainment of any sort or description, are enough bring his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave.

The appetite of the convalescent is fitful and capricious; yet his friends insist upon stuffing him at all sorts of odd hours, as if he were destined to fill a tureen *de foie gras*. Between breakfast and luncheon he must swallow some raw meat juice and a glass of wine; at three p m he must take some strong jelly; between dinner and bedtime he has to face beef-tea, and during the night watches he is dosed with Liebig's Extractum Carnis. An a attack of biliousness soon follows, which has to be relieved by cooling but unpleasant medicines. The doctor tells him that he never intended him to be overfed in such a manner, and reads him a long lecture on the incapability of the stomach to respond to too frequent calls upon its energies. In place of being overgorged, he is now overtonicked, until a buzzing in the head and sudden deafness demand rest for the system from medical pick-me-ups. There is yet one more torture in store for him. He is sent abroad. According to the time of year, a German watering-place or an Anglicized town in the South of France is selected as the scene of his banishment. The necessary arrangements before leaving home harass him beyond measure. Even were he in good health, they would prove a considerable burden. Wearied out by these preliminary worries, he starts upon a long and tiring journey, reaching his destination more dead than alive. To be treated like a child by his courier humiliates and annoys him; yet he is perfectly helpless in his hands. Likely enough, wet weather or the mistral hails his arrival. Sad, indeed, is then his lot. Confined to the house, as he lies all day in his one sitting-room, he wishes himself back in his comfortable English home, with its choice of rooms and domestic interests. Such meditations upon his personal comforts and discomforts, and the increase or decrease of his health, are apt to engender in his disposition that spirit of selfishness and egotism which too frequently becomes a parasite of the invalid.

But unfortunately the convalescent himself is not the only sufferer. His relatives and attendants who may be taking care of him have also a bad time of it. When he was very ill, there was a certain excitement in nursing him; and watching every symptom that presented itself caused an intense and perpetual interest. The very dependence of the patient upon his nurses afforded the latter some gratification. It won the heart of the female attendant to see the great stalwart man owing every comfort and necessary to her tender watchfulness and delicate hands. The fact of having a strong man under despotic discipline, and reduced to the feebleness of a baby a month old, has charms for certain feminine minds. It is sweet to the weaker sex to have the power, by raising a finger, to silence in an instant the voice of one who in health can move the hearts of thousands by his oratory; and it is delightful to the fair governante to have full authority to scold, or even punish by a curtailment of reading or conversation, the wayward patient whose utterances as a judge, examiner, or critic, are usually received with awe and fear. But, besides these pleasures of despotism during serious illness, there is an excitement in the constant and marked changes, and the rapid succession of hopes and fears. In convalescence, however, there is none of this stimulative interest; the process of restoration to health

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is gradual and gently progressive, and the only excitement is an occasional relapse, which is caused, as a rule, by some imprudence on the part of the invalid. The gentle patient who in the extremity of his illness, was so passive and so grateful for the least service, is converted into a testy and irritable hypochondriac, who resents the least interference and yet is discontented unless constantly attended to. His constant employment is to do nothing, and compel as many people as possible to assist him in this nugatory occupation. His occasional relapses are very disheartening to his poor attendants, and yet he generally seems to attribute them in some degree to their neglect. They dare not explain and argue out the whole state of the case to him, lest he should become wearied and feverish, and the ill-deserved odium has to be patiently endured. He becomes wilfully wayward His nurse flatters herself that he is safe in his own room, when suddenly he appears on the terrace, although a keen easterly wind is blowing, and he adds insult to injury by appearing immensely pleased with himself, and indulging in a little chaff at his duenna's expense. During the relapse which follows this piece of imprudence, he suffers from a fit of overwhelming depression, when his attendant has to devise means of amusing and enlivening him, instead of indulging in richly merited "I told you so's." He will be fidgety and restless, and take the most capricious and unaccountable likes and dislikes to people, places, and things; evincing a sudden antipathy towards a watering-place, just as every arrangement has been satisfactorily made there for his comfort, and taking an invincible aversion to a wine or rare article of food, a stock of which has just been laid in at his especial request. If he is fanciful about his food, he is absolutely obstinate about his medicines, and when he has left the neighbourhood of his doctor, he refuses to take the tonic which he used to swallow so obediently. If he has been suffering from gout, he will insist upon drinking port and champage, and tasting all sorts of "curious" and unwholesome wines. If he has been ailing from poverty of blood, he will take a sudden whim about total abstinence, and drink nothing but water. After an attack of gastric fever, richly made dishes will form his favourite food; while after an illness which necessitates the most nourishing of diets, he will be seized with a mania for fasting or vegetarianism.

Altogether convalescence is a trying period both for nurses and patients, especially after severe illnesses. It is an uninteresting, unsympathetic, and uncomfortable probation, and severely tests the temper, patience, and endurance both of the victims of disease and the victims of invalids.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, December 6th, 1877.

THE WAR.

Despatches report that the Russian Forces have occupied the entrances to the Balkan defiles at Statitza.

The Turkish troops under Mehemed Pasha are advancing and the Russians retreating.

Suleiman Pasha has captured Elena, together with some war material. The loss of the Russians is estimated at three thousand men.

ITALY.

The Pope is not expected to recover.

LONDON, December 5th, 1877.

THE WAR.

Despatches from Mehemed Pasha, dated the 3rd December, report that the Russian forces attacked the Turkish left wing at Komarte (?) south of Stratitza (?), but were defeated with great loss.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies and Budget Committee have refused to accept the present Budget Committee's report.

AMERICA.

A message of the President to Congress recommends the levying of a tax of ten cents per pound on Tea.

LONDON, December 3rd, 1877.

THE WAR.

Despatches report Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha states that he will be able to defend Erzeroum.

The Roumanian troops have occupied Lompalanka near Widdin and the Turkish forces have retreated to Widdin.

According to a Russian official despatch the Turks have abandoned and the Russian troops occupied Chazubani near Batoum.

ITALY.

The condition of health of Pope Pius Ninth has changed for the worse.

LONDON, 2nd December, 1877.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Recuf Pasha is organising an army of fifty thousand Turkish troops for the defence of Adrianople.

FRANCE.

Gambetta has demanded the President of the French Republic to renounce the Right and dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, which demand the President has rejected.

ENGLAND.

The English Mediterranean Squadron will winter at Besika.

LONDON, 1st December, 1877.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Russians are maintaining their positions around Erzeroum, but all operations are suspended owing to heavy snowy weather.

According to a Russian Official Despatch the Turkish troops advancing on Metchka have been defeated and compelled to fall back.

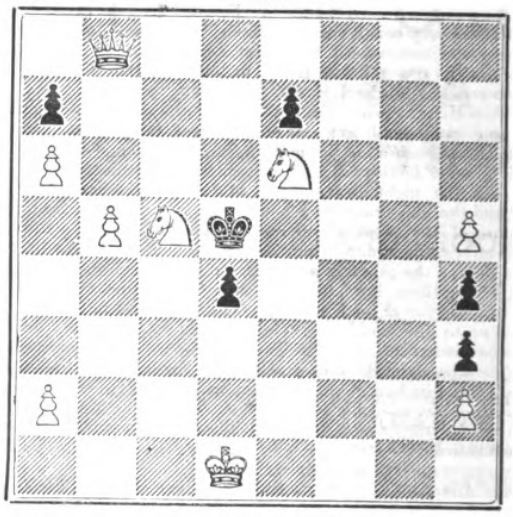
The *Daily Telegraph* states that the Turkish forces have evacuated Orchanie.

PROBLEM,

by G. W. P.

One of the set which gained the 6th prize at the British Chess Association Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF S. LLOYD'S PROBLEM OF NOVEMBER 24TH.

White.	Black.
1.—R. to Q. R.'s sq.	1.—B. to K. Kt.'s 7th.
2.—P. to K. Kt.'s 7th.	2.—Anything.
3.—P. Queens and mates.	

C.B. has sent us the following solution of this problem:—

White.	Black.
1.—Kt. to Q. R.'s 4th.	1.—Black any move.
2.—Kt. to Q. B.'s 3rd.	2.—Black any move.
3.—Either of the Knights mates.	

N.B.—The Black King cannot move.

SOLUTION OF H. TURTON'S PROBLEM OF DECEMBER 1ST.

White.	Black.
1.—Kt. to K. R.'s 4th.	1.—Kt. takes Kt.
2.—Q. to Q. Kt.'s sq.	2.—Q. takes Q.
3.—B. mates.	

Correct answer received from W. B. M., Tôkiô and C. B. Yokohama.

Answers to Chess Problem and Acrostic are solicited.

TREBLE ACROSTIC.

This hallowed spot to most of us I ween,
We ever cherish in our memory green,
While distance lends enchantment to the scene.

1.

Sad! though woman be the redeeming part
Of our humanity;
We take her name in vain, when sick at heart,
'Tis fair profanity,

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2.

Some call it mien in peer as well as peasant,
I call it anything but mean,—'tis pleasant.

3.

A place of note, and this much I'd have you know.
That so large is it and overflowing, though
Surrounded by an artificial limit,
It far exceeds the space included in it.

4.

Don't swear, but if you will confound your years,
You'll make a loss, and hence the light appears.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC OF DECEMBER 1ST.

S	canda	L
E	lch	O
L	igh	T
L	imi	T
I	r	E
N	ecta	R
G	lor	Y

Correct answers received from La Favorita and Fujiyama.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA OF DECEMBER 1st.

Tea Chest.

Correct answer received from La Favorita.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

A.D. 1720.

THE ndersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

GODOWNS,	FIRST-CLASS.....	12 Months...	1½ per Cent.
„	„	6 „ ...	1 „
„	„	3 „ ...	½ „
„	„	1 „ ...	⅓ „
„	„	10 Days.....	/1 „

They now Charge, viz:—

DWELLING HOUSES in the Settlement	FIRST-CLASS P. A	.....2½ per Cent.
	SECOND-CLASS „	.....3 „
DWELLING HOUSES on the Bluff.....	FIRST-CLASS P. A.	.....1½ per Cent
	SECOND-CLASS „	.....2 „

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16. 1871.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Po licies for large amounts, on Buildings and Content in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at curren rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

INSURANCE.

THE

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 *(Times 8th March,* 1864*).*

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—There is hardly any change to report in our market. *Yarns* and *Shirtings* are saleable to a moderate extent at current prices. *Velvets* move in small lots, and other article are not attracting much attention.

Grey Shirtings:—					
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.45 to $1.75	
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.80 to 2.20	
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.60 to 2.35	
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.00 to 2.47½	
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1.57½	
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25	

White Shirtings:—					
60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.		2.20 to 2.40	
Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb.	per lb.	0.65 to 0 80	
Black Velvets				7.25 to 8.25	
English Drills 14/15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.		2.40 to 2.65	
Taffachelass	12 yds,	43 in.		1.80 to 2.25	

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24			per picul	$28 50 to 32.00	
No. 28 to 32			per picul	$32.75 to 35.00	
No. 38 to 42			per picul	$36.00 to 40.00	
Reverse Twist 16-24			,,	—	

Woollens.—Our market remains in the same position as last reported, and prices are unchanged.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	5.60 to 7.00		
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	4.25 to 5.50		
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	3.75 to 5.25		
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	0.25 to 0.32		
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	5.75 to 6.00		
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	—		
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds.	32 in.	12.00 to 13.00		
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	0.17 to 0.18		
Figured Mousselines de Laine	30 yds.	30 in.	0.25 to 0.28½		
Multicolored ,,	30 yds.	30 in.	0.28 to 0.37½		
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	48 in.	to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.20		
Presidents	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.65		
Pilots	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55		
Union	54 in.	to 56 in.	0.60 to 0.80		
Blankets, scarlet & green 6 to 8 lbs.			per lb	0.40 to 0.45	

Sugar.—This article continues quite neglected, and values of all descriptions have declined, but quotations are quite nominal.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	(nom.)	per picul	$4.30		
,, in basket	,,	,,	$4 10		
Taiwanfoo in bag		,,	$4.20		
do. in basket		,,	$4.00		
China No. 1 Ping-fah		,,	None		
,, No. 2 Ching-pak		,,	$7.60 to $8.20		
,, No. 3 Ke-pak		,,	$7.10 to $7.50		
China No. 4 Kook-fah		per picul	$6 60 to $7.00		
,, No. 5 Kong-fun		,,	$6.00 to $6.50		
,, No. 6 E-pak		,,	$5.10 to $5.60		
Swatow Brown		,,	None.		
Daitong		,,	$3.70 to $3.90		
Japan Rice		,,	$2 10 to $2.60		
Kerosene Oil, nominal		nomi.	$4 80 to $4.90		

Kerosene Oil.—The *Ceylon* has arrived with only 17,000 cases, and the market remains without change.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The market has continued active during the week, the better descriptions of all classes of Silk being chiefly in demand. Dealers have lately raised their pretensions, and have succeeded in obtaining an advance of $15 to $20 per picul on Hank sorts in general. At the close buyers are giving their attention more to the lower classes of Mybash, for which, in consequence, higher prices are now asked. Medium to good Oshius have been more enquired for, likewise 2nd class Filatures at full rates.

Settlements amount to 1,000 bales of Hanks, and 150 bales of Oshius and other sorts. The total export to date is 13,386 bales.

		In London at 4s. 0d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.05 per kilo.*
Hanks,—Superior	Nominal. $600	21/5	59.00
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$580 to 590	20/9 to 21/1	57.00 to 58.00
,, Good No. 2	$560 to 570	20/1 to 20/5	55.50 to 56.50
,, Good all round No. 2½	$540 to 550	19/5 to 19/9	54.00 to 55.00
,, Medium No. 3	$510 to 530	18/6 to 19/1	51.00 to 53 00
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$480 to 500	17/6 to 18/2	48.50 to 50.50
Oshius,—Extra	—	—	—
,, Best	$560 to 570	20/1 to 20/5	55.50 to 56.50
,, Good	$530 to 540	19/1 to 19/5	53.00 to 54.00
,, Medium	$500 to 520	18/2 to 18/10	50.50 to 52 00
Hamatski,—Good to Best	$470 to 480	17/2 to 17/6	47 50 to 48.50
,, Common to Medium	$450 to 460	16/6 to 16/10	45.50 to 46.50
Kakeda,—Extra and Best	$630 to 650	22/5 to 23/1	62.00 to 64.00
,, Good	$580 to 600	20/9 to 21/5	57.00 to 59.00
,, Medium	$500 to 550	18/2 to 19/10	50.00 to 55.00
Filatures	$630 to 750	22/5 to 26/4	62.00 to 73.00

Tea.—Our market affords but little matter of interest to comment upon since our last issue. The demand ran principally on low grades, but recently *Finest* to *Choice* parcels have attracted the attention of buyers, but holders of these, however, have raised their figures and operations have in consequence been checked. Settlements amount to 1,230 piculs, making a total in Yokohama for the season of about 93,000 piculs.

Common	$10.00 to $13.00	Fine	$21.00 to $24.00
Good Common	$12.00 to $14.00	Finest	$27.00 to $32.00
Medium	$14.00 to $16.00	Choice	$34.00 nominal
Good Medium	$17.00 to $19.00	Choicest	—

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been a fairly large business done during the past week at slightly advanced rates on last quotations, which, however, look easier at the close.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11⅞d.	On Shanghai—Bank sight	73
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s. 10⅞d.	,, Private 10 days sight	73½
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0d. to ⅛	On New York—Bank Bills on demand	93½
On Paris—Bank Sight	4.90	,, 30 days sight Private	95½.
Bank 6 months' sight	5.00	On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand	94
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.07½	,, 30 days sight Private	96
On Hongkong—Bank sight	¼ % dis.	Kinsatz	413
,, Private 10 days' sight	1⅜ ,,	Gold Yen	389½

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec. 2	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & port	Nov. 24	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 2	Newman Hall	Slater	British ship	1523	Cardiff	June 9	Coal	O. & O. Co.
,, 2	Laura. A. Burnham	Phillips	Am. barkantine	600	Newcastle, N S.W.	Sept. 29	Coal	Carl Rohde & Co.
,, 4	China	Berry	American str.	3836	Hongkong	Nov. 25	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 4	Sylvia	Comd. Aldrich	H. B. M' surveying vessel	877	Omae-saki	—	——	——
,, 4	Wakanoura Maru	Wynn	Japanese str.	1343	Kobe	Dec. 3	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 5	Ceylon	Kelly	American bq.	750	New York	July 3	Kerosene, etc.	Cornes & Co.
,, 6	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1260	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 28	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 7	Suminoye Maru	Nye	Japanese str.	852	Hakodate	Dec. 4	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 7	Toyoshima Maru	Hubbard	Japanese str.	597	Kobe	,, 5	General	M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Dec. 1	Takachiho Maru	Sikemeier	Japanese str.	1407	Hakodate	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 4	Volga	Rolland	French str.	1502	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 4	Tennessee	Capt. J. Young	U. S. frigate	4220	Kobe	——	——
,, 5	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 5	Parsee	Sergeant	British str.	1015	Kobe	General	L. Kniffler & Co.
,, 7	China	Berry	American str.	3836	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 7	Boyan	Capt. Boyle	Russ. corvette	2000	Kobe	——	——
,, 7	Haydamak	Capt. Tirtoff	Russ. corvette	1000	Kobe	——	——
,, 7	Naworth	Williams	British bq.	350	Kobe	General	Walsh, Hall & Co.

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	Commander.
GERMAN—Elisabeth	—	2150	Frigate	Captain Von Wickede
AMERICAN—Alert	4	541	Sloop	Commander R. Boyd
BRITISH—Kestrel	4	562	Gun-vessel	Commander Theobald
,, Modeste	14	1405	Corvette	Captain Buller, C.B.
,, Sylvia	—	877	Surveying vessel	Commander Aldrich
FRENCH—La Clocheterie	12	1990	Corvette	Captain Reynier

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda*, from Hongkong.—Col and Mrs. Spilsbury, Miss Glover, Mr. Livermore and servant; 5 Chinese on deck.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Prince Iwakura, Mr. Shimaru, Messrs. J. G. Walsh, A. Milne, F. S. Goodison, Revd. Mr. Palmer, wife and child Mrs. MacCarthee, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, A. A. Fisher, O. Smith, Robins, J. Taylor, Helmhuber, Mr. and Mrs. Hatogi, and 38 Japanese in cabin; 1 European, and 261 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Volga* for Hongkong.—H. Ex. M. C. de Struve, Russian Minister, Madame de Struve 2 children and 2 maids, Mr. and Mrs. Lipman, Mr. and Mrs. David, M. Kraetzer and child, Messrs. Kingdon, Donsdabé, Ch. Schmidt, Harris, Nègre Junr., de Montour, F. Roche, and Poo-king.

Per Steam-ship *China*, from Hongkong:—For San Francisco: Capt. Uriel Doane and wife. For Yokohama: 2 Japanese.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maau*, for Shanghai and ports: Mrs. Neshimura and child, Dr. Hue, Mrs. Price, Capt. Stevens, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gulick, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshida Mr. Watanabe (Governor of Osaka), Master Watanabe, Messrs. Obata, Soyejima, Takasaki, Nakaoka, Fukuda, Morita, Adrien, Videau, Taylor, Sahara, Okubayashi, Fukazawa, Matahara, Murayama, Fukase, Ishida, Niyu, Takeda, Susuki, Ezohi, Urashi, Van der Pott, De la Camp, Shiraki, Ross, Howriki, Thudano, Himata, Kawann, and Mr. and Mrs. Ness.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Dr. Hill, R. N., Dr. McCartee, Mr. P. Colomb, Mr. and Mrs. Katsuda, Mr. and Mrs. Nakamura, and 12 Japanese in cabin; 5 Chinese and 160 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *China* for San Francisco.—Captain Uriel Doane, Mrs. Doane, Captain and Mrs. Bryant and 3 children, Mrs. Morse, Messrs. Geo. Heckscher, H. D. Pearsall, P. Sacconi, F. H Heacock, Macpherson, G. Hurliman; 18 Europeans in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—
Treasure $30,600.00
,, ... *yen* 2,200.00

Per Steam-ship *Volga* for Hongkong:—
Silk for France ... ...1,114 bales.
England ... ... 208 ,,
Total ... ...1,322 bales.
Waste silk and Cocoons ... ... 270 bales.
Treasure for Hongkong $23,000

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure $15,000
,, ... *yen* 64,000

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—
Treasure $45,200

REPORTS.

The *China* reports:—Left Hongkong Nov. 25th, at 6.35 a.m. To Nov. 27th, had fresh monsoon and head sea; then to Nov. 29th, strong gales from N.E. and high sea; and to Dec. 2nd, moderate gales from N.E., to W. by N., and fine weather; and thence to port, fresh N.N.W. and smooth; arriving at Yokohama Dec. 4th, at 8 a.m.

The American barque *Ceylon* reports: Left New York July 3rd, had moderate weather in the trades, and while running to the Eastward. Came round the Southward of Australia, where experienced very heavy weather. Had moderate and variable winds and fine weather until approaching this coast, when met with fresh N.W. winds. Arrived in port last night, after a passage of 153 days.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates, at Yokohama and Tôkiô.

E. L. B. McMAHON.
Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon almost all descriptions of Property at the current rates of premium.

Total Sum insured in 1876, £248,980,367.

Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

WILKIN & ROBISON,
Agents,
Yokohama and Kobe.
Yokohama, January 25, 1877. tf.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements of the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capita of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

INSURANCE.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.
Yokohama, April 9, 1878. 12ms.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE Undersigned on behalf of this Company are prepared to accept FIRE RISKS at CURRENT RATES, and LIFE RISKS on HOME TERMS, and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.
Yokohama, 13th September, 1877.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.
Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES AGAINST FIRE at current rates.

SIBER & BRENNWALD,
Agents.
Yokohama, 5th February, 1877. 1m.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S
BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the **IMPROVED-BREECH**, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH

BY TAKING

HOCKIN'S

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless, and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient* or *Brisk Purgative* according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly HALF A CENTURY proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers, or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of **Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers,** and the other ordinary **ailments** of life.

Agents—

BOMBAY, MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

16th June, 1877. 12 m—1f.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S.

NORTONS' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

January 13, 1877. 13ins

ASTHMA

AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. THE MOST



EFFECTUAL REMEDY IS

DATURA TATULA, prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-st., London, and Sold by them and all

Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

July 21, 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED requests everybody who reads this to collect JAPANESE, SHANGHAI, FIJI, and PHILLIPINE POSTAGE STAMPS and to remit them to him, for which they will be WELL PAID by return of Post.

CHARLES RAYNER,

Care of FRAU DR. MÜLLER,
Sct. Annen, No. 7,
Hamburg.

THE LADIES' DIRECTORY

FOR

1878,

WILL BE READY

EARLY IN

JANUARY.

Price, One Dollar.

Yokohama, December 1, 1877. tf.

FOR SALE,

At the Office of this Paper,

IN PAMPHLET FORM,

The British Consular Trade Reports

FOR THE OPEN PORTS,

AND

SUMMARY OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Price, One Dollar.

Yokohama, September 26, 1877. tf.

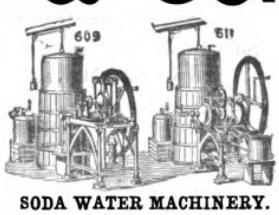


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Engineers and Makers of

SODA WATER MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, HOUSE & GARDEN PUMPS, HAND FIRE ENGINES, DEEP WELL PUMPS, STEAM PUMPS for Colliery and Mining Purposes,

STEAM AND WATER AND GENERAL BRASS FITTINGS.



SODA WATER MACHINERY.

84 & 85, WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

W. CRAWFORD & CO.

75, CARTER LANE, SAINT PAUL'S,

LONDON, E.C.,

Beg to state that they are open for any Commercial Transactions, as to Consignments, for Granting Drafts, and Presenting Commercial Bills for Acceptance and Payment. For Buying English Goods at a very small Commission and Forwarding Goods to any place in England or the Continent.

WE beg to draw your attention to avery important English Invention we have on hand, viz.:

WOOLLEN BLANKETS

OR

COVERINGS,

OF ALL SIZES COMBINED WITH AN

AIR PILLOW.

It will be found most necessary and useful for Military Men, Travellers, Invalids, for use in the Hospitals, &c., &c., possessing amongst others the following advantages:—

It is the finest substitute for a Bed.

The Pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease.

It will pack up in a very small compass, and can be carried about without any inconvenience.

Price from 15s. to 35s. each.

When ordering the above article, please remit the amount of your order to

W. CRAWFORD & CO.

August 22, 1877. 6ms.

TRADE MARK.

ELLWOODS'

HATS AND HELMETS.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS,

Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in

Hot Climates.

24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, LONDON, S.E.

MISCELLANEOUS.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL and DIPLOMA OF HONOUR awarded, CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, Philadelphia, 1876. For excellence of Materials and Workmanship in their PREMIER QUALITY and medium grades. Their New PATENT TRIPLEX action and COMPENSATING LUMP.

CHOKE BORES ON GAME.

WE have received numerous letters testifying to the excellence of our Guns. The following are a few extracts.

The W. & C. SCOTT & SON No. 10 choke bore "is all its name implies." I have killed stone dead grouse flying at 92 yards, and at 50 and 60 yards it will kill every time. At duck shooting it is perfection.
Brainherd, Minnesota. T. P. C.

I have just returned from North Carolina (Currituck Sound). I cannot say too much in praise of my choke bore. I have killed ducks at 60 yards, dropping dead out of the bunches at that distance. I consider I have an extraordinary gun, and deem it my duty to speak in the highest praise of guns of your manufacture. Wishing you all the success you deserve.
Red Bank, N.J., 1877. G. A. W.

From Captain BOGARDUS, Champion Shot of the World.—The Breech-loader you furnished me with is the best *proportioned* and most *effective* gun I ever owned or used. Its shooting is perfect, and I have won every contest since receiving it including my late English matches. I fully recommend the Scott as the gun.

I have carried guns of your make from Nova Scotia to Florida, and from the Adirondacks to the Pacific, and find them all I could wish for.
Cazenova, N.Y. L. W. L.

The guns for myself and friends have safely arrived. I have now great pleasure in acquainting you that I am extremely glad in possessing them. I have tried them and they give me great satisfaction. My friends are also very pleased too.
Yedo, Japan, March, 1876. V. E. B.

I have just received the Two fine guns ordered for me by Mr. B. F. Stevens, London, and desire to express my entire satisfaction of them. Such fine weapons which while they do credit to a reputation already so well known as to need no establishing, deserve from me some expression of my appreciation of the manner you carried out my wishes. A more substantial evidence of my estimation of the gun is to be seen in the fact that I have this day directed Mr. Stevens to order another for me.
G. R. W.
Paymaster U. S. Navy.
United States Flag Ship *Omaha*.
Callao, Peru, 14th June, 1877.

CHOKE BORED GUNS.—Slight, Medium or Full.

BREECH LOADERS in all systems from lowest qualities.

SINGLE and DOUBLE MUZZLE LOADERS.

Makers of the NEW SWINBURN-HENRY Sporting Express and SWINBURN-HENRY RIFLES and Carbines taking Government Ammunition. This Rifle is a great improvement on the Martini.

SNIDERS Military and Sporting. MARTINI RIFLES.

DOUBLE EXPRESS RIFLES .450, .500, .577 Bore.
SUPERIOR REVOLVERS.

Chief Address, Manufactory,
Premier Gun Works,
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

LONDON OFFICE,
10, Gt. Castle St.,
REGENT CIRCUS.

Yokohama, September 22, 1877. 3ms.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 47.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DEATHS.

At No. 73, Yokohama, on December 9th, in the 40th year of his age, TEMPLE WILLCOX, son of the late Captain Robertson Willcox, R.N.

At the residence of his son, in Kobe, on the 8th of December, Revd. PETER J. GULICK, a native of New Jersey, United States of America, for forty-seven years a missionary at the Sandwich Islands, and three years resident in Japan,—aged 80 years and 9 months.

Notes of the Week.

From the beginning of the ensuing year Mr. F. V. Dickins will assume the political and literary editorship of this Journal.

With the New Year, or as soon after as practicable, certain changes will be introduced into this journal which, it is hoped, will meet with the approbation of our subscribers. Less space than heretofore will be devoted to the reporting of cases in the law-courts, which are for the most part of trifling public interest, and are besides fully reported in our evening contemporaries, as well as in the morning sheet issued in connection with this paper. The room thus gained will, as far as possible, be occupied by translations from the Japanese and original matter of literary or general interest, with such extracts from English, American and Continental papers and periodicals as may be deemed likely to amuse our readers. An attempt will also be made—the success of which must depend mainly upon the kindly coöperation of the public—in some sort to fulfil the office of the well known "Notes and Queries." Much that many of us would often be glad to know many of us may be in a position to tell, and we shall be happy give insertion to any queries that the more curious among our readers may care to address to us, in the hope that those whom their studies or means of information may enable, will be prompted by their good nature to satisfy a legitimate inquisitiveness.

We are informed that owing to the terrible condition of privation to which the inhabitants of certain portions of the Empire of China are reduced by the prevailing famine, eight provinces have had the "Hwang-ti" or Imperial taxation remitted for the year ending February 1878, while three other provinces will be able to pay no taxes, or but partial amounts. As owing to drought and the terrible thinning out of the miserable population a great deal of ground has necessarily been left unsown during the autumn, the prospects for next year, even should the season be propitious, are bad. The price of rice at Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Shanghai and Teintsin is no criterion of the condition of affairs existing in the interior. By successive failures and deficient crops of cotton, poppy and ceraels of all kinds, the resources of the Empire have become exhausted. It may not, indeed, be too much to affirm that never since the convulsions which terminated in the overthrow of the Ming dynasty has China been reduced to such a state of utter poverty. If rice be one dollar or a hundred dollars per picul, it is of no matter to the millions who have not a single cash to buy a grain of it. We hearon the best authority that many families of landowners in Shantung, Chihli, Shênsi and the adjoining districts who were once opulent, are now in as abject pauperism as the common crowd, while heads of families, able a year or two ago to live to some extent in luxury, hiring tutors for their children and sending their sons as cadets to colleges for degrees, are now selling wives and daughters and children, thankful even if they can give them away as slaves and thus save them from certain starvation. In Shantung, the fruit trees, one of the great resources of the province, have been destroyed by being stripped of their bark to serve as food to the famine stricken population, and a district once fertile and wealthy has thus been ruined. The province of Honan, to which the Japanese Government were meditating the making of a loan of rice and copper cash, is nearly as badly off as Shênsi. As the people of this province are of a turbulent, lawless nature, brigandage has assumed alarming proportions, and serious disturbances are looked for between this and March next. The Japanese Government is therefore well out of the business, as far as regards its chances of being repaid.

The Yokohama *Saibansho* seems possessed by an incomprehensible desire to incur the ridicule of the public. The whole foreign community is laughing at the amusing scene that took place last Tuesday between the judge of the Court and two British subjects who were in that dread presence as plaintiff and witness respectively. These twain sons of that terrible Albion whose gluttonous propensities cause Japanese editors to tremble with rage and fear, had the impertinence to feel cold, and the insolence to keep on their great coats as a protection against the chill of a hardly warmed apartment, over-ventilated for the season through insufficiently glazed windows. The wrath of the tribunal was aroused and the delinquents where ordered to doff their coats, and shiver through the case with such equanimity as they might command. Some months since the same tribunal was guilty of a similar

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piece of absurdity. A Chinaman who appeared as witness in a pending case, was about to be examined, when the Court discovered that he wore spectacles. We need hardly say that no time was lost in depriving him of the use of these—to him—absolutely necessary appendages. Had he worn a wig, he would, we suppose, have been obliged to expose his *calvities* to the amused gaze of the Court. It may be urged that foreigners before Japanese tribunals are only required and are bound to conform themselves to the rules of which the observance is enforced upon Japanese subjects. But the difference of dress and habits ought surely to be taken into proper consideration, and the dignity of a Japanese tribunal were, we submit, better maintained by requiring such tokens of respect from foreigners who come before it as the latter are accustomed to show in their own Courts, and as their usages and modes of dress permit of, than by compelling them to suffer physical inconvenience and endure unnecessary discomfort. We are sure, too, that a little more consideration for foreign litigants would increase their respect for Japanese judges, who commonly address them as if they were coolies, using a phraseology that no European judge would employ towards the meanest suitor in his Court. Simple courtesy on the judgment seat cannot fail to be met by a corresponding respect from below the bar, and civility is so specially characteristic of the people of this country, that official rudeness becomes an utterly indefensible breach of national good manners.

The question arises in the enquiring mind as to what will happen if, in the course of events, women should be permitted to practise as lawyers, and it should fall to their lot to appear in a Japanese Court. When Nerissa comes in "dressed like a lawyer's clerk," and Portia "dressed like a doctor of laws," will they take off their bonnets and throw aside their polonaises at the stern bidding of the Judge? In Leipsic it would appear, by the way, that women's rights are yet hardly recognised, for in the late papers we read that the authorities of that city have imposed a fine of not less than five nor more than ten marks upon any woman who shall wear trailing dresses in the streets. The police have orders to arrest them, and their names are to be published each week in the local papers. And a very good law too. But fancy any English or American authorities attempting such a course.

A meeting of pony owners was held this morning which was well attended, and we are extremely glad to say that common sense ruled the meeting entirely, as it was unanimously agreed that there was but one effective way of healing the division which has for too long a time ruined good sport in this place, namely by forming a new Club to which every one will be eligible for membership on payment of the subscription which shall be agreed upon. Only preliminary steps have as yet been taken, but these are in the right direction. Care will be observed that the arrangements made shall do no injury to members of the Club and Association, but as executive bodies these will now, we are glad to say, cease to exist, and racing in Yokohama be guided by one generally representative Jockey Club. Bickering will, we hope, now cease, and the next spring show us better sport than would have been possible had there once more been rival meetings.

A letter appears in the London *Mail* of October 17th, stating that the prospect of the Claret Vintage in France is extremely favourable, and that the production of wine will be considerably over that of last season. In the year 1875 the quantity and quality of the vintage was altogether exceptional, being greater than that of any previous year, the Gironde alone producing 116,000,000 gallons and the whole of France no less than the enormous quantity of 1,848,000,000 gallons. In 1876 the result was far less satisfactory, the production falling to 924,000,000 gallons. This year, however, in spite of the fears expressed at the early part of the summer, there will be a good vintage, and considerable increase in quantity over that of 1876. In the letter alluded to occur the following remarks:—"For France it is almost impossible to over-estimate the importance of a good vintage, and for Bordeaux especially, when it is calculated that the quantity of wine exported thence annually is not less than 44,000,000 gallons, a slight difference from the time—not so very long past—when the vine-growers of the Medoc went themselves to London to sell their vintage. The story goes that one of them, having on a certain occasion fixed the sum at which he would sell all his wine, taken on the spot, and his customer wishing to drive a bargain with him, he emptied one tun into the Thames, demanding the same sum for the remainder. The purchaser still refusing he emptied yet another tun, still maintaining his price, and the only course open at last to the would-be buyer was, in the language of M. Gambetta, to "submit or to be dismissed."

In the *Economist* of the 13th October appears a long communication from the pen of Mr. A. A. Shand, late Secretary to the Comptroller of Currency in the Finance Department of Japan, on the Japanese National Banking Act of August, 1876, and on the present state of the Japanese currency. To Mr. Shand the columns of this paper have been indebted for several valuable contributions on the question of currency in Japan, and certainly there is no other foreigner who has had such opportunities afforded him of seeing into the workings of Japanese Finance, or who can write with such authority on the subject. In the article alluded to Mr. Shand again urges, as he unceasingly did during his residence in Japan, the introduction of Japanese coins as legal tender at the treaty ports, as the first step necessary to place the currency of Japan upon a sound footing, and he concludes his remarks with these words:

"Under such a rational and proper system, the Government would have no plea upon which to justify further issues of unconvertible paper. It is true that a large number of foreigners are averse to such a change; some because they believe (quite erroneously) that the treaties provide for the use of the Mexican dollar; others because they fear the Japanese Government may not be careful to maintain the purity of their coins. In as far as the treaties touch upon the question they contemplate the use of *Japanese coins* in payment by foreigners to Japanese. The objection that the Japanese Government may possibly at some future date, fail to keep its coins up to the mark, although not perhaps unreasonable, cannot be allowed to have such weight as to require the Japanese Government to adhere to a system which entails severe annual loss upon the country, and which leads them to commit serious financial errors like this National Banking Act. It cannot for a moment be supposed that this Act will ameliorate the condition of the country. On the contrary, it must inevitably add new evils to those which already exist."

The inhabitants of Tosa appear to have a strong will of their own, and to be very impatient of any outside interference. Recently, according to the *Akébono*, the citizens of Kochi made a large *Dashi* or triumphal car, as high as a two story house, and stating that such an expedient was admirable to drive away cholera, proceeded to drag it in procession through the streets accompanied by a great noise of drums and gongs. The *Kencho* authorities, seeing that it obstructed the thoroughfares, ordered them to desist, but the crowd sent back word that if the *Kencho* would put a stop to the trumpets (alluding to the garrison which has recently been stationed in the city), they would cease their drums and gongs. The writer also complains that the *samurai* in that part of the country behave as arrogantly as ever. When they see a policeman coming, they set him at defiance by committing very unseemly actions, and if they meet anyone who has the appearance of a Government official, they intentionally knock up against him. Both day and night, bodies of them visit the residence of the Governor or of the other officials, and hold sharp arguments with them, in every way showing their scorn and discontent.

With reference to the feeling of discontent that has recently been reported as prevailing among the *samurai* of Chôshiu who served as troops in the suppression of the late rebellion, and who were disbanded at the close of the war, the same

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paper gives the following explanation. During the war most of the coolies who were required for the services of the army in Kiushiu were taken from among the lower classes. Every twenty to fifty of these coolies had a head man, and these latter are said to have made large sums of money, which enables them to live in a style beyond the *samurai* who did the fighting and have now returned to their homes. This has been the cause of much heartburning and discontent. It is not possible that the *samurai* of Chôshiu shall be treated any differently to the *samurai* of other provinces who took part in the war, but it is said to be a troublesome matter to know what to do to keep them quiet.

From the American paper we learn that the Rev. Samuel Isaac Joseph Scherechewsky D. D., was recently consecrated as Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Shanghai, with jurisdiction over the entire Chinese Empire. The ceremony, at which seventeen bishops assisted took place in Grace Church, New York, the venerable Bishop of Kentucky officiating as consecrator. The newly elected Bishop is of Polish parentage and was educated in the School of the Prophets in Poland. He was the representative of the American Bible Society in their joint work with the British Society of translating the Bible from Hebrew into the Chinese Mandarin dialect.

An application of solar heat to the art of cookery has been successfully carried out by a Mr. Adams at Bombay. Although the apparatus used is doubtless constructed on a new plan, the idea is by no means a novel one, a series of successful experiments having being made within the last few years, in America if not in England, with a view of substituting the heat of the sun for purposes of cookery and other useful operations. According to the *Bombay Gazette*, a leg of mutton and vegetables were perfectly cooked by Mr. Adam's apparatus, which is of an extremely simple nature, not the least important point being that the heat is retained for several hours. At present, the course of cooking, although perfect in its result, would appear to be a trifle tedious, and as yet we cannot, judging from reports, recommend its adoption by travellers, or by any one with whom time and punctuality have to be observed. On the occasion of its trial in Bombay, seven pounds of mutton and vegetables were placed in the vessel, which was exposed to the heat of an Indian sun at 11 a.m. It had to be placed so as to receive the solar rays vertically, thus necessitating constant attendance, as its inclination had to be changed every half hour. "At 4 p.m." we are told, "the apparatus was conveyed into a room where it was covered with a railway rug, and at 8 p.m. the rug and the glass cover were removed and the meat and vegetables were found thoroughly cooked, and (a point of great importance) quite as hot as if the vessel had just been removed from the fire; the vessel, in fact, could scarcely be handled by the naked hand." It is satisfactory to know that the stew was perfect, but we fail to see where the great advantage lies over the usual mode of preparation, except in the saving of fuel. Mr. Adams says that he has another apparatus of much greater simplicity, by which chops and steaks can be cooked as expeditiously as on a gridiron over the fire. As yet, however, it will scarcely be advisable for people to sell their cooking stoves and pull down their kitchen ranges, for if all dishes take the same time to perfect as the experimental mutton, preparations for a dinner party, allowing for cloudy days, would have to be commenced a week ahead. Mr. Adams, however, claims for his invention greater powers than the simple cooking of Irish stew. He can, he says, "generate steam for machinery, smelt mineral ores, bake bricks, evaporate water in salt pans, cremate deceased Hindus and others, exterminate a whole army of soldiers," and perform many other miraculous and useful acts. But how about these feats when the sun strikes work and sulkily retires behind the clouds?

But it is the age of marvellous inventions, and so that they are marvellous they satisfy a sensation loving public, who care not much for their utility, as long as they can be tickled by astonishment. The telephone has almost ceased to be a thing to wonder at, when there comes to us, through the pages of the *Scientific American*, an announcement so startling—we should almost say incredible if it were permitted one to be incredulous of any mechanical possibility at the present day—that all recent sensational inventions are completely eclipsed. It is nothing less than that means have been discovered whereby it is rendered possible that the voices of the dead shall become living voices to the living, or, if the term may be permitted, human speech may be crystallized. Had the statement appeared in any less trustworthy paper, it would have been too much for the most hopeful believer in the possibilities of human cunning to have accepted, but here we have a serious description of what appears likely to be as possible of fulfilment as the electric telegraph, or the telephone, or any other of the nineteenth century wonders. The use claimed for this phonograph is that it is capable of registering the words spoken into it, and of reproducing them at any future time, thus rendering speech immortal. In its remarks upon the invention, the *Scientific American* has the following:—

"The possibilities of the future are not much more wonderful than those of the present. The orator in Boston speaks, the indented strip of paper is the tangible result; but this travels under a second machine which may connect with the telephone. Not only is the speaker heard now in San Francisco, for example, but by passing the strip again under the reproducer he may be heard to-morrow, or next year, or next century. His speech in the first instance is recorded and transmitted simultaneously, and indefinite repetition is possible.

"The new invention is purely mechanical—no electricity is involved. It is a simple affair of vibrating plates, thrown into vibration by the human voice. It is crude yet, but the principle has been found, and modifications and improvements are only a matter of time. So also are its possibilities other than those already noted. Will letter writing be a proceeding of the past? Why not, if by simply talking into a mouthpiece our speech is recorded on paper, and our correspondent can by the same paper hear us speak? Are we to have a new kind of books? There is no reason why the orations of our modern Ciceros should not be recorded and detachably bound so that we can run the indented slips through the machine, and in the quiet of our own apartments listen again, and as often as we will, to the eloquent words. Nor are we restricted to spoken words. Music may be crystallized as well. Imagine an opera or an oratorio, sung by the greatest living vocalists, thus recorded, and capable of being repeated as we desire."

The *Economist*, in mentioning the arrival of £100,000 in Japanese gold coin, which was as usual put into the melting pot, states that the Japanese alloy their gold with some substance the exact composition of which is not known, which renders the metal capable of receiving a very sharp impression, but at the same time makes it too brittle for the ordinary market. The writer here is under a misapprehension in supposing that any other than the usual alloy is mixed with the coin issued by the Japanese Mint. From a private source we learn that this defect is due to the presence of that rare metal iridium, which is found combined with Japanese gold in its natural state, and is extremely difficult to extract, being separable only by a very tedious and complex series of operations. It much resembles platinum, the heaviest of all known metals. It is, we believe, never found unless in combination with gold or platinum. Almost its only use, owing to its scarceness, is for forming points to gold pens.

A Temperance Society is evidently badly wanted in Takasaki in Joshiu. Some of the inhabitants of that place, evidently forgetting that "every inordinate cup is unblessed, and the ingredient is a devil," met together lately, says the *Hôchi*, in order to see who could succeed in drinking the most *saké*. Those who could drink but one *sho* (about two imperial quarts) were considered to have "very poor and unhappy brains" and were not permitted to enter the ranks of the competitors. Several drank from two to three *sho*, but the one who bore away the prize, namely a roll of silk, was he who succeeded in putting down five *sho* in the short space of thirty minutes.

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The *New York World* announces the death at the ripe age of eighty-six of Mr. James Brown, the founder of the well known banking house of Brown Brothers and Co., and brother of Sir William Brown, the head of the London banking house of Brown, Shipley and Co. Mr. Brown went to America from his native place Ireland in the year 1800, with his three brothers and their father, who commenced a business as a general merchant in New York. The firm was very sucessful, and in 1808 William returned to Liverpool, where, in 1810, he established the well-known firm of Brown, Shipley & Co., which is still the English representative of Brown Bros. & Co. In 1818 John A. Brown removed to Philadelphia and established the firm of John A. Brown & Co. Mr. James Brown, the subject of this notice, removed to New York in 1825, and established the firm of Brown Bros & Co., and since that time he has been prominent in every event of importance to the financial or commercial community. It is said that during the crisis of 1837 the firm held American bills for a very large amount, including nearly £800,000 of protested paper, and had at the same time to meet engagements in England, amounting to nearly $10,000,000. Their own resources were to a considerable extent locked up in American securities not immediately available, and during the panic prevailing on both sides of the Atlantic it was impossible to draw bills or to remit specie to England. But as the suspension of the firm even for a limited time would have greatly aggravated the commercial embarrassment of the period, the English house succeeded in effecting a loan from the Bank of England for the whole amount of its engagements in that country, depositing securities for the advance to the amount of $25,000,000. The whole sum borrowed from the bank was repaid in six months, and the firm enjoyed thenceforth an unsurpassed reputation for business integrity both in Europe and America.

Among other items of information in the American papers, we notice that the "Japanese Prince Kita Shirakawa no Miya will not marry that German countess with whom he is in love. The Japanese court is dead against such a precedent, although he is not in the line of succession, and he will not be accepted into the bosom of the family until he has broken with his *inamorata*."

It is affirmed that the coast at the Port Said entrance to the Seuz Canal is advancing outward at an alarming rate, estimated as much as fifty yards per annum. Some alarm is naturally felt at this statement, which, if correct will necessitate annual dredging operations on a costly scale. The general level of the Mediterranean is said to have fallen about four inches since the opening of the Canal.

All things will come in time to those that wait, and at last after many years of patient waiting, some slight protection is afforded to riders and drivers on the Bund by the recently erected posts and chains. The same useful, though scarcely ornamental, railing is being put up at the hitherto unprotected sides of the Creek. Many of those who lived here in the halcyon days of prosperity have not remained to witness the last few crowning glories of our time. It is possibly reserved for those who come after us to see gas in the streets of the foreign settlement.

A letter from Kagoshima, in the *Chôya*, states that though a very low spirited feeling has prevailed among the people there since the close of the insurrection, the price of all necessaries has been very high indeed. The Government has given the sum of forty *yen* to each of the families who were burnt out during the late war. It is also stated that to each of the civil officials of the *Daijiokuwan* and all other Government departments, who had to give extra attendance in their offices owing to their press of work caused by the Southern disturbance, will be given a reward of from five to ten *yen*.

The flags of the men-of-war in port were flown at half mast this afternoon, on account of the death of the surgeon of the Japanese man-of-war *Raiden Kan*, now lying at Shinagawa.

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

***Monday*, 10*th*.**

The *Choya Shimbun* says that the decoration of the 4th Class of the Order of the Rising Sun has been conferred on M. de Bousquet, formerly attached to the *Genro-In*.

The Chinese Ambassador arrived at Kobe on the 7th instant, and His Excellency and suite have paid a visit to Kiôto. It is expected that the Embassy will arrive in Tôkiô on the 12th instant.

From the *Yomiuri Shimbun*.

Foreigners in the employ of the Government were hitherto allowed to live in any part of Tôkiô, but hereafter they will not be permitted to live in the neighbourhood of the Tsukiji settlement.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

A special office has been established at the *Daijôkuan* to investigate into the expenses incurred by the Government during the recent war in Kiushiu. Mr. Okuma, the Minister of Finance, has been appointed the Chief of this office.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

All matters concerning shipwrecked Loochooans will hereafter be taken charge of by the *Naimusho*.

Generals Miura and Miyoshi will shortly return to their respective garrisons.

From the *Yomiuri Shimbun*.

Mr. Tomioka, the Governor of Kumamoto *Ken*, arrived in Tôkiô on the 7th instant, on business relating to the land tax reform.

***Tuesday*, 11*th*.**

The *Hôchi Shimbun* relates the following story:—In the district of Shinoyama Kawa, Kagoshima *Ken*, lived an old *samurai* named Takagi, who had two children, a son named Unkichi aged thirty-one, and a daughter ten years younger named Teru. At the time when the Satsuma insurgents were about to enter Higo, Unkichi came to his father and told him that he had joined the rebels, and was about to start with them on the campaign. His father, however, remonstrated with him in such strong terms, that he saw the folly of his course, and going to the *Kuchô* stated that he should withdraw from the cause. The *Kuchô* approved his resolution and made it known to the rebel leader Hemmi. The latter, however, on hearing of it, was very angry, and believing that the refusal of Unkichi to join his forces arose from the fact that he had a cousin in the service of the Government in Tôkiô, who had dissuaded him from his previous intention, gave orders for Unkichi to be assassinated, which was accordingly done.

While the father was waiting at home anxiously expecting his son's return, there came a messenger announcing the fate that had befallen him. Takagi, bent on revenge, immediately siezed his sword and started out, and his daughter who would not permit her father to go alone, siezed a *nagi-nata* (curved halberd used by women) and followed him. Together they went to the *Kuchô* to inquire into the particulars of the murder. The *Kuchô*, however, refused to give any information, and when Takagi raised his sword to attack him, he was shot dead with a revolver which the *Kuchô* had in readiness. The girl then attacked the *Kuchô* with her halberd, and was on the point of overpowering him, when a member of the private school named Murata rushed in and interfered, giving the *Kuchô* an opportunity of escaping. Teru then turned on Murata and compelled him to seek safety by flight. The *Kuchô* then returned with five members of the School Party. Teru still defended herself, but by force of numbers was at last siezed and bound. She was then taken to the Private School and tortured, but refusing to make any explanation, she was put in prison. She managed, however, to make her escape, believing that at some future time she could accomplish her revenge, and is still living in the *Ken*.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

The Tôkiô *Fu* has memorialized the Central Government concerning the advisability of prohibiting the selling of newspapers in the streets by the sellers crying out the contents of

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the papers, as they at times cry out in a loud voice certain events before the very houses where they occurred.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Small-pox has made its appearence in Ibaraki *ken* (Mito) and sixty persons have been attacked, of whom eight have died.

Wednesday, 12th.

The *Sumenoura Maru* still remains ashore southward of Treaty Point, where she took the ground yesterday, despite the efforts which have been made to get her afloat. These will be resumed to-day, probably with better success.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The number of the local officials of Fukuoka *ken* was largely increased during the time of the Kiushiu rebellion, but on the return of the Governor, who is at present in Tôkiô, it is expected that great reductions will take place.

The Kanagawa *Kenchô* has twice requested the Department of Home Affairs to grant the sum of 20,000 *yen* for the repairs of the harbour, river and roads, but the request has not been entertained.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Sir Harry Parkes visited the Kuazoku School at Kanda, Tôkiô, on the afternoon of the 10th instant at 4 p.m., where he witnessed the pupils at their studies, and was afterwards entertained at dinner, Their Excellencies Sanjô, Iwakura, Ôkuma, Kawaji and other high officials being also present.

The Chinese Minister, who is expected to arrive on the 12th instant, will take up his residence in the house of H. Ex. Mori Arinori, at Kobiki-chô, Tôkiô.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

On the 6th instant the *Daijôkuan* notified Generals Yamagata, Kuroda and Saigo that they would hereafter be granted an annual pension of seven hundred and fifty *yen*.

From the *Osaka Nippô.*

It is rumoured that Mr. Watanabe, the Governor of Osaka *Fu*, will be appointed to an office in the War Department.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

Statement for the week ending 8th December, 1877:—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		1,200,000
On hand	325,745	
In circulation	874,255	
	1,200,000	
Security		874,255
In Foreign money:—		
In dollars	646,139.43	
In Bank notes and cheques	98,618.57	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	50,000.00	
	794,755.00	
Do. in native currency	79,500.00	
	874,255.00	

Thursday, 13th.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* states that His Ex. Okuma Shigenobu, the Minister of Finance, will next year visit Russia on special Government business.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that H. M. the Mikado will attend the *Daijôkwan* to-day, to preside at a special Council meeting, which will be attended by the *Daijin, Sangi*, and the principal members of the *Genrô-In.*

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

The ex-*Daimiô* of Aidzu entertained on the 11th instant, at his residence in Tôkiô, some six hundred of his former retainers who fought for the Imperial cause in the recent war in the South.

Major Jourdan, of the French Military Mission, was honoured by an interview with H. M. the Mikado on the 11th instant, previous to his leaving Japan to return to France on the completion of his engagement.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Mr. Tani, a member of the *Risshisha* of Tosa, has been for some time confined in the prison of the *Daishin-In*, awaiting a judicial investigation of the charges brought against him. His brother has now arrived in Tôkiô from Tosa, and has petitioned the authorities for permission to have an interview with the prisoner.

Friday, 14th.

The arrival of the *Hoi-hon*, with the Chinese Embassy, may be looked for some time to-day.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated in Shanghai according to ancient custom by a dinner, to which about sixty sat down. In Hongkong the recognition of Scotia's patron Saint took the form of a ball at the City Hall, and is characterized by the Press as one of the most successful assemblies of the kind ever given in the Colony. The Governor, Mrs. Pope Hennessy and all the notables of Hongkong were present. The floral decorations of the Hall seem to have excited general admiration.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

On the 11th instant five hundred police men who had been stationed at Kagoshima, returned by the *Tsuruga Maru.*

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

The branch of the Second National Bank which has been established at Mayebashi in Joshiu, has done very well this season in silk, and as the price of that article lately advanced very considerably, the Bank has made a profit of some 50,000 *yen.*

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

Of the 23,391 men belonging to the provinces of Satsuma and Osumi who formed part of the rebel army in Kiushiu, 2,773 are reported as having been killed, 2,531 as wounded, while 2,673 are put down as missing.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Kagoshima *Kencho* will shortly be removed to Sakurashima.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The number of licenses issued by the Department of Home Affairs to druggists in the different *Fu* and *Ken* throughout the Empire, has already exceeded one hundred thousand.

About sixty different applications have been made to the Finance Department, for permission to establish banks.

Saturday, 15th.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* says that a Rifle Match will be held at the Military College, Toyama, Tôkiô, on the 16th instant, under the Presidency of His Ex. Yamagata, the Minister of War, who will be assisted by Admiral Kawamura as Vice-President. The shooting grounds will be thrown open to both natives and foreigners either as spectators or competitors, and firing will commence at 8 a.m. and continue until 4 p.m. Any sort rifle may be used, and any competitors not having rifles of their own, will be supplied on the ground with any weapon they may fancy which the College possesses, free of any charge, but the ammunition used must naturally be paid for. The range will be 300 yards, at which there will be a first and second class target, the former having a fourteen inch bull's eye surrounded by five circles having each a comparative value. The second class target will have only a sixteen inch bull's eye. Ten prizes will be allotted to the first class target, the highest being a silver cup, while there will be fifteen prizes to compete for at the second class target, the first prize being a watch. The entrance fee for the first class target will be 2 *yen* for ten shots, and for the second class target 30 *sen* for ten shots.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

On the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, H. E. Higashi Kuze and many other prominent persons were entertained at dinner at the Kuazoku School.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Maida, a police Inspector now in Kagoshima *Ken*, has sent a request to the Central Government that he may be provided with the means of assisting the poor and destitute within the *Ken.*

The Army Department is about to send two hundred horses to the Kumamoto and Kagoshima garrisons.

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PORT AND LIGHTHOUSE DUES.

A FOREIGN vessel coming into one of the treaty ports pays $15 on entrance and $7 on departure. After the lapse of a year another sum of $15 may be demanded, but otherwise the dues we have mentioned are the only ones a foreign vessel has to satisfy. Perhaps when the ports were first opened this was sufficient, though even then $15 a year was a small rent enough to pay for a berth in the harbour. But there can be no doubt that under the changed circumstances of to-day, the impost is altogether disproportioned to the benefits which ships visiting the Japanese coast enjoy. During the last seven years an extensive and well organised system of lighting the principal points of the coast has been established, and a glance at the Lighthouse charts or maps published by the Department of the *Kobusho* in charge of this important branch of the public service, will show that the needs of vessels approaching Japan from China or America —the vast majority of which are, of course, under a foreign flag—have been specially attended to, and that more care indeed has been taken to render intercourse between Japan and foreign countries free from danger, so far as the perils of this coast are concerned, than to protect the native interport trade. It appears that some fifty lighthouses in all show the dangers of the picturesque shores of this storm-begirded land to the anxious mariner, and assist him with their welcome gleam to feel his way through the gloom to his appointed destination. Not one of us but should recognise with gratitude the generous sentiment that has prompted the Government of this country to establish at a vast outlay, and to maintain at an annual expense of probably not less than from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars, a system of lights which renders the access to Yokohama as safe as that of almost any port in the world. The suggestions, first made we believe by the British Minister, as to the advisability of lighting the coast, were met with an alacrity that showed the earnestness of the desire entertained by the Government to conform to the requirements of modern civilisation. With a generosity by no means common, expensive works were undertaken, less for the benefit of the country itself, whose mercantile fleet was at the time comparatively insignificant, than for the advantage of foreigners, without demanding from the latter any guarantee or engagement whatever to bear a just share of the expenses of maintenance. Within a few years all the leading points of the approaches to the principal ports were furnished with lights of the newest construction. Efficiency was in no case sacrificed to economy, and the series of lighthouses which the Government may with justice boast of having established, are managed with a careful attention to the needs of navigation that leaves nothing to be desired. At least, we have heard of no instance in which the service has been negligently or insufficiently performed. What port and light dues are levied upon vessels within British waters we are not able to state with accuracy, but we are sure that at least as many pounds are levied in England as dollars in Japan, and we cannot but admit the justice of the demand of our contemporary, the *Kinji Hiôron*, in its issue of the 3rd inst., that some more real contribution toward the expense of maintaining the lighthouses should be enforced upon foreign vessels than what is at present exacted. Our contemporary's sneer, however, at the avariciousness of foreigners is wholly unnecessary, for there can be no doubt that any just and reasonable proposition to increase the existing dues would be met by our representatives in a similar spirit, with the full approval of the nationalities whose interests they protect.

Nor is it alone to assist in defraying the expenses of maintaining the lighthouses in a state of efficiency that port dues of a sufficient amount may be claimed. The government and regulation of the harbour is an important element in its economy, and the cost of a harbour-master and a proper staff ought for the most part, if not wholly, to be provided for out of the dues.

Finally, we enjoy under the present Government some advantages that we neither possessed, nor hoped to possess, under what we may already term the *ancien régime*. These, under existing treaties, are in great measure almost free gifts to us, for which a heavily burdened and far from wealthy country has to pay. This is not a satisfactory position, and we ought to be as desirous as the Japanese themselves to put the matter upon a more equitable footing. It is better to offer than to be asked to do what is right and just. What harbour dues are levied on Japanese vessels in Yokohama and the other treaty ports, we are not aware, but if like dues were imposed upon foreign vessls we cannot see that there would be any cause for complaint. As our contemporary somewhat unnecessarily remarks, the light of lighthouses, unlike the light of the sun, costs money, and must be paid for by someone, and should in justice be paid for, in part at least, by those who directly profit by it. Whatever complaints those among us most given to grumbling may have to bring against the Government, they can have none to formulate against the Lighthouse Department, and we feel sure that no serious opposition will be offered by the community to foreign vessels being made to contribute a fair proportion of the expense of maintaining establishments essential to their safety.

The Band Promenade which was to have taken place in the Public Gardens last night (Friday, 23rd Nov.), was stopped under somewhat extraordinary circumstances. The paths were lighted up in the usual manner with Chinese lanterns, the Band was on the spot ready to commence, and a large concourse of persons had assembled, when an order was received from Mr. Hennessy requesting the Band to retire. On seeing the Band fall in and march off, most people in the Gardens were seized with blank astonishment, and it was some time before the connection between the manœuvre and the accident on board the *Yesso* on Thursday was clearly established. We must confess the action of Mr Hennessy on this occasion is about the most surprising display witnessed. Had the catastrophe in the harbour occurred yesterday, we could very well understand the propriety of His Excellency intimating his desire at an early period of the day that the proceedings should be postponed, but this sudden sending of the public about their business last night, much as if the community here were overgrown children, lacking in both sympathy and decency, seems to be regarded in the Colony to-day, and certainly was in the Gardens last night, as favouring somewhat of an insult. The attendance in the Gardens shortly after 9 o'clock promised to be one of the largest of the season, and chairs and pedestrians were pouring in the direction of the gates for fully three quarters of an hour afterwards. This circumstance alone is sufficient to indicate that the prohibition of the proceedings was an idea peculiar to His Excellency, to say nothing of placing the veto on the affair at the last moment, without the least notice. After the matter had gone so far, His Excellency might, under any circumstances, have permitted the Promenade to proceed. The evening was such a lovely one that many persons had come long distances—some over the water, and others from the distant ends of the Colony. It is exceedingly disagreeable to be reminded in this practical manner what miserable sinners we are in this Colony, and of the acuteness of the feelings of our chief administrator. The whole matter seems to indicate the possibility that during the forty days of Lent we shall get the import of meat into the Colony prohibited.—*China Mail.*

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SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Localization.

("Akébono Shimbun," 10th December.)

The head officials of the various *Ken*, or representatives who by the Imperial order have come to Tôkiô as Commissioners of the Exhibition, have received orders from the Central Government to remain in the capital for a short time, although the Exhibition is closed.

The object of issuing such an order is not clear to us. Report has it that His Majesty the Emperor is desirous of questioning them as to the condition of affairs in their various districts, and to learn the opinions of the various local officials, but we cannot say if the rumour is correct. But it is certain that the Emperor wishes to bring about a more satisfactory state of things, and to this effect made last year a journey toward the North, while this year edicts to improve the condition of the poor have been issued. In view of these facts the above report may not be entirely untrue.

Supposing it to be well founded, the people ought to show their gratitude for the great care and anxiety displayed by the Emperor on their behalf. But the praise is not the only duty of an editor, and we must attentively consider in what direction the Emperor's mind is tending and the probable result. The localization of power and revenue is a matter on which writers have repeatedly dwelt. Now that the war is over it is time that the administration should act in such wise as to enable the people to enjoy the blessings of permanent peace. Localization is one of the chief means towards such an end, and this view is shared by the public. We hear that the Cabinet are now of opinion that no change should be made in the Government Departments, and that the chief aim of our rulers is to carry on the administration as at present, making no immediate changes in the local Governments, only by degrees giving such power and revenue to the local authorities as experience may seem to warrant. These views seemed to be shared by the local authorities in acknowledging the receipt of the Imperial command.

We have stated what we believe to be the aim of the Government, but must at the same time confess that nothing with regard to the secrets of the Government can be declared with any certainty. But we cannot refrain from remarking that as six years have passed since the *Han* were abolished and *Ken* established, the Government has had ample time to prove what form of administration is the best. Why cannot it therefore decide, in accordance with public opinion, to yield to the local Governments a certain amount of power and revenue? It may be that as such an act affects the welfare of the whole nation, the Government is unwilling to commit itself to any hasty measures, and thus though it may not be carried into effect directly, we cherish the hope that it will one day come to pass and the people long enjoy peace and prosperity.

We have also heard it reported that a certain Minister said that in order to make up the expenditure required in the suppression of the Kiushiu rebellion, great reforms must necessarily take place in the Central Governments, which would to some extent affect the local Government. Certain other Ministers opposed this view, saying that although the expenses incurred had doubtless been very great, the Government must not neglect its duty by cutting down necessary outlay, and thus leaving undone certain works which ought to be carried out; and that though such reduction might meet the present emergency it might be productive of some great calamity in the future. This would involve other changes, and thus would the Government be ever appearing in a play of reforms. The Central Government has entire control over the affairs and revenue of the country, and surely it would be possible to devise some means for defraying the cost incurred by the war. Thus the representations of the Minister first alluded to were useless.

Now we know not whether the above is true or not, but we believe that the object of the Emperor in detaining the various local officials is the future welfare of the people. To bring this about we maintain that localization must take place, and thus we have referred to the current rumours, and wait to see what will result.

Good Intentions.

("Kinji Hiôron," 8th December, 1877.)

Who can say that our Government is tyrannical? We ourselves believe it to be a most beneficent government, detesting anything like oppression. There are some acts of the Government which may perhaps be so interpreted, but they are not actually so, being oppressive merely in appearance, even as diarrhœa is a disease much resembling cholera, but though much dreaded, it is not so fatal in its effects. Now it would appear at the first glance that some of the acts of our Government resemble oppression as diarrhœa resembles cholera, but if we penetrate into the actual motives which induces it to act in such wise, we shall find that there is much difference between the real and seeming oppression as between fire and water.

When a Government interferes with the affairs of its people to any considerable extent, it is apt to get the name of being arbitrary. But one might as well call a sage, cheat or thief. The intermeddling of the present Government with the people's affairs arises from the feelings of interest and kindness it has towards its subjects, and it is called oppressive only by those who are near-sighted or out of their wits.

Our Government in its benevolence, takes compassion upon the ignorance of the people and seeks to lead them in all their doings by the examples it lays before them. It is annoyed in no slight degree at seeing how many people are unable to make a living, and thus it gets to work reforming the laws and altering the constitution in order to promote their welfare. Thus do we say that our Government is a most merciful one.

Hot headed writers are apt to accuse the Government of harshness. But such accusations arise from the patriotic feelings of those writers, while the Government deems them disturbers of public peace. Their ardent expressions, in fact, are caused by their zealous patriotism, and by their not understanding that the apparently oppressive measures of the Government are dictated by the same desire, the common welfare. Thus the Government and the writers fail to understand each others' mind. Now when this unhappy misunderstanding exists it causes earnestly thinking people to fear for the future, and to hope that such a state of things will soon be amended.

Now in order to avoid the calamity which seems to threaten us in the future, what is to be done? The Government of the country must be shared by rulers and people so that each may learn to understand the motives of the other; the people no longer crying out against the Government as oppressive for actions done in kindness, nor we be deemed as cheats or thieves. Thus may we achieve our independence and becomes the England of the East.

OUT OF BOUNDS:

Being an Account of a Recent Trip into Shinshiu.

(Continued.)

Once more shod in comfortably fitting boots which had undergone a course of stretching and oiling at the hands of a native Crispin, and by which I thankfully replaced the *waraji* and *tabi* which had but in name protected me from the inhospitable stones of the Sasago pass, I left Kôfu for Daigara—sometimes I believe called Sunahara—distant seven *ri*. I have seen no better road in Japan, not excepting even those around Yokohama, than the new Sinshiu-kaido, at least as far as Nerasaki. Broad, well levelled, and of excellent material, it is a credit to the district through which it passes. And what a lovely fertile plain does it traverse. To the slopes of the distant hills it is a sea of ripening grain, dotted with farm houses having a comfortable well-to-do aspect, surrounded by perfect groves of persimmon trees, gay in autumn foliage, and with their branches bending under the weight of their golden fruit of a size and flavour unknown to dwellers in less favoured districts. The first frosts had ripened the more early kinds and everyone was eating persimmons. The baby on its mother's back had its grubby little face half buried in the luscious pulp, with which it was plentifully anointing the back hair of its parent, who occasionally remonstrated when a larger portion than ordinary was permitted to fall down her bare back. The children playing in the roads were for the most part a mass of persimmon. The pack horse man munched as he plodded on with his patient animal, while nearly every traveller carried three or four huge specimens tied up in his blue towel. And here are an ancient couple, who run to the road side to see me pass. The good women, hearing my expression of wonderment at the enormous size of the fruit hanging on a tree in her garden, gathers thereof and hands to me and my servant, and then like another Eve, plucks and gives to her husband, who very much indeed like another Adam in point of clothing, at first refuses, but is beguiled to eat thereof by his helpmate at last taking the first bite, or more properly mumble, and handing the remainder to him, when without a murmur it is devoured. It

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was quite an idyllic scene and Arcadian in its simplicity. Considering the venerable age of the actors, and that they possessed but one front tooth between them, the incident was almost touching to witness, as showing how connubial affection can survive the decay of youth and beauty.

When I arrived at Nerasaki, I was sorely tempted to try the old road over the mountains, the scenery on which I was told was very fine. The warnings that I received, however, of broken bridges and serious land-slides showed me that with half the day gone owing to my medical attendance in the morning, it would be unwise to attempt it. At the same time, wishing to leave the newly made high road, I decided on taking a middle track which traversed the plain between the Shinshiu-kaido proper and the base of the mountains. A charming road of white sand following the course of a foaming, turbulent mountain stream. Icy cold, too, as I soon had the opportunity of finding out, for coming to where a bridge ought to have been, there was nothing but a body of labourers and one round beam laid across the rushing torrent. An attempt was made, while we waited, to lay a second beam, but failed. Not being a born Blondin I could not venture to walk a slippery pole laid across a broad, deep, and very angry looking stream. There was no help for it, then, but to go some little distance below where the force of the water was lessened by the increased breadth of the river, and stripping off my clothes, to take hold of a long and strong bamboo held at each end by a stalwart coolie, and thus make my painful and diagonal way for about fifty feet across the rocky bed. The power of the water was very great, it being almost to my armpits, and had I attempted to cross as I at first wished to do with only a pole, I should probably have been swept down with the torrent. Once more during the day did I have to repeat this performance, which resulted in my being as stiff and sore as a gentleman need be, for several days after.

As one approaches Daigara the scenery increases in beauty, and from a bridge that crosses one of the many streams that now so harmlessly bubbled and rippled and gurgled over and around the great granite masses, but to whose occasional irresistible power the trunks of mighty trees and far extending boulder covered tracks bore ample witness, the view as I saw it, was both imposing and beautiful. Through the wild broken country that slopes down to the plain came, flashing and foaming in the shallows and glassy green in the deep still pools, a mountain torrent. Solemn in purple gloom rose the lower range of pine clad hills, while mysterious amid the wreathing vapours and changing mists, above them rose the precipitous mass of Kumagataki, capped with the first snows of winter.

"Grey, huge beyond all telling, and the host of the heaped clouds,
"The black and the white together on the rock wall's coping crowds;
"But whiles are rent athwart them, and the hot sun pierceth through,
"And there glow the angry cloud caves 'gainst the everlasting blue,
"And the changeless snow amidst it; but down from its cloudy head,
"The scars of fires that have been glow dim and dusky red;
"And lower yet are the hollows striped down by the scanty green,
"And lingering flecks of the cloud host are tangled there between.

Daigara is a delightfully neat and quiet village with capital accommodation. The houses here, with their dark wood fronts relieved by grey and cream coloured plaster, their broad overhanging eaves and stone strewn roofs, give the scenery an extraordinary resemblance to that of Switzerland, to which the snow capped, boldly outlined mountains with their fir slopes add not a little. Everything was as neat at the inn as in the village; attendance admirable, cooking worthy of a Japanese *chef*, quilts soft, clean and plentiful, so that I resumed my tramp next morning with reluctance, feeling that I was, for the sake of getting over more ground, leaving behind me scenery and comforts that I should not often meet with. And I was not wrong, for Daigara still remains in my mind as one of the most comfortable and attractive of the places that I came across during the whole course of my trip, and I know of no place where a landscape artist could find in the immediate neighbourhood more charming or diversified scenery, or the idler dream away more pleasantly the long hours of a summer's day.

There is likewise plenty of opportunity for mountain climbing, the ascent of Kumagataki being, I should imagine, no light undertaking. I wished to attempt it, but the early fall of snow and the shortness of the days would render it, I was told, both difficult and dangerous. It would, moreover, have been necessary to camp out in the woods for a night, which I did not feel inclined to do with nothing to comfort the inner man but cold rice dumplings, which are not sufficiently warming when the temperature is below freezing. I therefore left the glory of standing on the top of Kumagataki to some more adventurous and less self indulgent fellow barbarian.

But there is still another reason why I shall always think of Daigara with fondness. Here first did I eat the delicious *matsutaki* (a kind of mushroom which grows from the roots of fir trees). The forests and hills in this neighbourhood are celebrated for these delicacies, and not only can I bear witness to their deliciousness but to their entire wholesomeness. By Japanese they are held in the highest esteem, and large quantities find their way to Tôkiô and the principal towns. To be enjoyed in perfection they must, however, be eaten fresh, and to eat them fresh one must go to Daigara. Let the man who thinks he has exhausted the pleasures of the world, after a twenty mile walk in a sharp bracing atmosphere, including the undressed fording of two icy rivers, and excluding all lunch but two raw eggs, find himself at last, after a good hot bath and cold douche, in a comfortable room, with a dish of *matsutaki* served piping hot by a dainty little damsel, with the rosiest of cheeks, the sweetest of voices and shyest of ways, and he will confess that life hath not yet lost all its charms, and will do as Oliver Twist, or as I did—ask for more. Here likewise did I first taste a properly prepared *chawan mori*. Do you know, by the by what is a *chawan mori*? Then art thou in a parlous state, and I would say to thee, on some occasion in thy wanderings, dispense with the tinned soup—appropriately named as to flavour—and the liver destroying Oxford sausage, and order this triumph of Japanese gastronomy. A pleasant and savoury custard containing all kinds of delightful surprises. Like little Jack Horner you can put in your thumb—or your chopsticks, which it is preferable to do, as it is one of the chief excellencies of this delicate dish to be scalding hot, thus differing entirely from all other Japanese dishes and causing much tearful suffering to the unwary one—and pull out delicious titbits, of derivation unknown but of niceness unquestionable. The secret of its preparation I shall reserve until the publication of my cookery book to be entitled Japanese Dainty Dishes, which I have no doubt will have as great influence in revolutionizing domestic cookery, as the subtle harmonies of Japanese design have had in giving a fresh character to English decorative art.

The next morning I tore myself away from all the delights and temptations of Daigara, and started early for Suwa in Shinshiu, distant about twenty-five miles. The day's walk was brimful of pleasure. Such crisp sunny weather, causing the blood to tingle in a surprisingly youthful manner, and making one forget that one had got into the twenties, to say nothing about being very well out of them. The road of fine granite sand wound its white length through forests of pine, whose sad coloured stems were turned to gold, and purple and carmine with the creepers that covered them; through villages of singular neatness and with a settled, comfortable air which I have never met with before in Japan, before all of whose Swiss looking houses rows of trees are planted, and whose streets are all alive with the never ceasing click of the silk loom and twang of the cotton bow. Such fat, sturdy, apple-faced children, all of whom throughout this portion of the country and throughout Shinshiu, from the tiniest little tot just able to toddle, to the youth or maiden, evidently in their "last half" at school, stopped and bowed to the ground politely to me as I passed; so that at times on entering an important town such as Suwa, not wishing to allow any to pass unacknowledged I had much ado to keep pace with the salutations. On the road a bull's eye or bean cake, of which a supply was kept on hand, was the acknowledgment I bestowed on infantile politeness, but such a course of action in a village or town would have resulted in speedy financial ruin.

Just before arriving at Tsutaki, a rushing stream, which makes its noisy way along the narrow valley and is crossed in fine weather by a narrow plank bridge, marks the boundary between the provinces of Koshiu and Shinshiu, as

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is recorded on a stone and post on the Shinshin side. At Tsutaki, a few *chô* further on, the first village in Shinshiu, I look my tiffin, being attracted thereto not by the tempting look of the place, which was a very humble road-side tea house open to three of the four winds of heaven, nor by the charms of the cook who was an old lady of extreme lowness of stature, immense breadth of body and surpassing ugliness of features. Neither was it on her husband's account,—at least I presume he held that relationship from the startlingly sharp manner in which she addressed him—who sat by the *irori*, (a square fire place sunk in the middle of the floor) with his feet in the ashes, stirring some kind of stew which was simmering in a pot hung over the fire, with a pair of *hashi* (chopsticks) which, with apparent indifference he applied to his mouth or to his mass of tangled hair in an alarmingly thorough manner. These little drawbacks, however, I did not notice until the preparation of my lunch gave me time to look around, my attention having been first called to the subject of tiffin by an extremely savoury and appetizing smell and by my servant's pointing out to me two carcasses of animals, in appearance something between a goat and a chamois. I found they were called *iwashika* (rock-deer) and belong, I presume, to the latter variety. They are as large as a full sized goat, with very thick hair of an iron grey colour, having here and there a shade of brown. The horns exactly resemble those of a chamois. Eating some of the meat prepared in a chafing-dish with onions and sweet sauce—let me at once calm the minds of my readers by assuring them that the cooking took place over a charcoal brazier, and nowhere in the vicinity of the presiding deity of the fire place—I found it tender but almost tasteless. Many of these animals are shot by the hunters in this neighbourhood, but the pursuit of the game among the dangerous precipices of Kumagatake is not without excitement and risk. Monkeys, too, are found in considerable numbers, and certainly one of the most unappetizing sights I have seen for many a day, was the freshly severed head of a very large monkey which was hung up to the chain supporting the iron pot presided over by the extremely unclean old gentleman. There it hung, ghastly and grim and pallid, in colour and expression painfully human, the dead face seeming to change amid the rising smoke. The whole of the red tint had vanished from the face, and at once rushed to my mind the vision of an execution I was once foolish enough to witness. It had been my intention to sacrifice my feelings on some occasion when appetite and opportunity combined, and satisfy my curiosity by tasting monkey. I can now give my solemn assurance that I will never willingly commit such an act of cannibalism.

The first view from the high road of the plain of Suwa, encircled by its bold mountains, its ripening grain fields and bronzing groves, its blue lake and clustering hamlets, all softened and blended in the golden haze of an autumnal sunset, was very beautiful, and almost Italian in its effect, but the illusion was dissipated on entering the town of Suwa,—Shimono Suwa as it is properly called—which is as dirty and uninteresting as most Japanese country towns, and offers a marked contrast to Kôfu and the villages on the road. The lake seen from the town is a tame piece of water, while the plain around it is one vast field of rice. The hotel accommodations are poor, and at the lower end of the town. I had at first some trouble to induce any one to receive me, for what reason I know not, but on my stating quietly my determination to apply at the police office, and starting off to carry it into effect, I was called back and provided for by a landlady who did her best to make me comfortable. It was not her fault that she did not succeed, the late gale having taken the paper out of most of her windows, and her quilts and mattrasses being of the hardest and most unyielding nature. When I went to my bath I was surprised to find that it was a natural hot sulphur spring, one of the many which exist throughout this section of the country. With the exception of a strong sulphurous smell, however, the water apparently possessed no extraordinary qualities and I failed to detect any sulphur deposit. From my window in the morning, looking over continuous fields of ripening rice to the blue surface of the lake unruffled by the faintest breath, I saw the remains of the old castle of Suwa, from the highest point of which I could discern glittering in the morning sun, some very striking snow clad peaks of far bolder form than any mountains I had seen in Japan. I found upon enquiry that these were the peaks on the borders of Hida. This decided my route, on which I had yet scarcely determined, and I set off for Matsumoto, the chief city of Shinshiu, viâ the Shiojiri pass.

From Suwa the road rises and runs along the hills overlooking the lake, and many a lovely picture did I see, formed by different glimpses of the gleaming lake set in frames of richly tinted foreground, and trees clothed in autumn foliage that daily increased in brilliancy. The weather was perfect, and for quiet beauty I have seen few scenes in Japan that could compare with those afforded me on this glorious morning. As usual persimmons everywhere, to which were added large quantities of quinces (*karin*) of strong fragrance and not unpleasant flavour, though extremely acid. I could not ascertain that they were used for any other purpose than as an ingredient in some medicine for the cure of colds. Chestnuts also abounded, fully equal in size to the produce of the Spanish woods, and of which a hatfull could be bought for a few cash. At Shimo-no Suwa, a much neater town than Kami-no Suwa, I got a horse for Shiojiri on the other side of the Shiojiri pass, the rate being very moderate, about ten *sen* per *ri*. The road from Shiojiri lay through a beautifully cultivated country, thickly filled with farm houses surrounded by orchards of persimmon trees, the boughs of which were loaded to the ground, and in some cases broken off with the masses of fruit. The ascent of the pass is short, only about half a *ri*, but steep, and as the sun was very hot, unpleasantly fatiguing. The road is, however, admirably wide and level, and carriages could pass over it with entire ease. From the summit of the pass there is a superb view both over the plain of Suwa and towards the mountains of Shinshiu and Hida. Far below on the Suwa side lay the plain, with its golden autumnal fields, where glistening lake, villages, and groves of pyramidal cryptomeria swam soft as a floating cloud in the Indian summer atmosphere, while looking toward the wild district I was entering arose the vast forms of a confused sea of mountains, towering range upon range in shadowy grandeur through the pale transparent vapour, and shutting in the plain where lies the capital of Shinshiu. As we descended along the fir-bordered road, made musical with the trickle of a rushing streamlet that jets out from the summit of the pass, the sunset threw magical lights upon the ever changing landscape, playing in a thousand fantastic flashes among the gnarled and moss grown trunks of the ancient trees. Then, after the crimson flush that for a few moments dyed the scene with its mystic light had faded in the valleys into cold purple and ashen grey, on the towering peaks of the distant mountains the early snows broke forth into blushes as they were kissed by the last rays of sunset, which seemed to linger fondly on the rose crowned heights.

From Shiojiri to Matsumoto is four *ri*, and as the proper rate for *jinriksha* is only six and a half *sen* per *ri* and twilight was fast merging into night, my faithful but extremely frugal minded attendant—who constantly lectured me on the sinfulness of buying lollipops, and whom the hire of an extra coolie was sufficient to render miserable for the day—generously acceded to my earnest request that he would permit me to go to the extravagance of riding to Matsumoto, where we arrived very cold and ravenously hungry at about eight o'clock. Thanks to instructions received from a benevolent but evidently interested old gentleman on the road, we were able to go direct to an inn, situated in the best portion of of the town, and where, had everything been in keeping with the cordiality of our reception, we might indeed have esteemed ourselves blessed above travellers. But alas! for deceptive appearances!

The Chinese Government is making arrangements for lending the China Merchants S. N. Co. a considerable sum of money, more than two million taels, without interest; and also for donating them, as we understand, a handsome sum equivalent to four years' interest on their capital. This is in lieu of a postal subsidy and the services rendered by the Company in conveying troops, for which they have as yet received no direct remuneration. The quantity of tribute rice conveyed is to be increased by 285,000 piculs (or shih) making about 600,000 shihs, or 840,000 piculs.—*Shanghai Courier.*

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THE MAIDEN OF UNAHI.

By Basil Chamberlain, Esq.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 8th December, 1877.

It would seem natural to suppose that, in proportion as a land is strange and distant and but little known, so should it be easy, when once the key to its literature has been obtained, to draw forth therefrom treasures new and old, the European interpreter being confronted by no other difficulty than that of choice among such a superabundance of materials. This natural supposition, however, like many other natural suppositions, is not substantiated in practice. Just as it were vain to attempt to argue with one whose fundamental assumptions are diametrically opposed to a man's own, so is it well-nigh impossible to find anything that would be suitable to an English audience among the mountainous masses of a literature, which, like that of Japan, is swayed by canons of taste in all essentials different to those that rule the prose and poetry of Europe. What, for instance, save weariness could result from the consideration of a story whose point lies in a reference to some older tale, itself, perhaps, owing its interest to circumstances and conditions, which, however familiar to the natives, would have to be laboriously explained in order to make them at all comprehensible to the European reader? Or, again, how could a European appreciate a stanza of poetry that derives all its piquancy from some untranslatable play upon words? And so it goes on, to the end of the chapter: plays upon words, allusions, apparent want of point, the pourtrayal of a state of manners, deeply interesting in itself, but stamped by peculiarities that render it unfit for discussion in our more prudish tongue, and a score of other ever-recurring characteristics must necessarily continue to keep nine-tenths—perhaps I should rather say ninety-nine hundredths—of the literature of this country a sealed book to such as are debarred from studying it in the original; and he who would attempt to give his countrymen some notion of the way in which this people write, of the mental atmosphere in which they live, turns away disheartened from almost every book that had at first sight seemed a promising field for translation.

The "Yamato-Monogatari," or "Tales of Japan"—one of the best known classics of this country,—are a case in point. The date of their composition, though not known with accuracy, is generally placed in the tenth century,*—a conclusion which there seems no reason to doubt, as it has both tradition and internal evidence in its favour; and the almost childlike simplicity of the style, and, above all, the purity of the diction, must ever make the work worthy the attention of the student of the standard literature of Japan. When we come, however, to analyze its contents, and to reject such of them as are rendered unfit for translation by one or other of the peculiarities above referred to, scarcely anything remains,—nothing, perhaps, save two or three very simple love-stories recorded in its latter part. It is with one of these old-world love-stories, as given in the pages of the "Yamato-Monogatari," and as likewise forming the theme of two or three of the poems of the very ancient "Mañefushifu" collection, that this paper is concerned. Reversing the chronological order, the later development of the story shall be given first, and then the earlier poetical version, dating probably from early in the 8th century. The story is believed to be, in the main, historical; and the maiden of Unahi's tomb, which is called the *Wotome-dzuka*, or more commonly, but improperly, *Motome-dzuka*, is said to be still shewn somewhere between Kaube and Ohosaka, though I may state that, on the occasion of a hurried visit to that part of the country, I was unable to discover it. Possibly, in this, as in so many other instances, the railway has obliterated the traces of the past.

The account given in the "Yamato Monogatari" is as follows:—

In days of old there dwelt a maiden in the land of Setsutsu, whose hand was sought in marriage by two lovers. One, Mubara by name, was a native of the same country-side; the other, called Chinu, was a native of the land of Idzumi. The two were alike in years, alike in face, in figure and in stature; and, whereas the maiden thought to accept the wooing of him that should the more dearly love her, lo! it fell out that they both loved her with the same love. No sooner faded the light of day, than both came to do their courting, and when they sent her gifts, the gifts were quite alike. Of neither could it be said that he excelled the other, and the girl meanwhile felt sick at heart. Had they been men of lukewarm devotion, neither would ever have obtained the maiden's hand; but it was because both of them, day after day and month after month, stood before the cottage-gate and made evident their affection in ten thousand different ways that the maiden pined with a divided love. Neither lover's gifts were accepted, and yet both would come and stand, bearing in their hands gifts. The maiden had a father and a mother, and they said to her: "Sad is it for us to have to "bear the burden of thine unseemly conduct in thus care-"lessly from month to month and from year to year caus-"ing others to sorrow. If thou wilt accept the one, after "a little time the other's love will cease." The maiden made answer: "That, likewise was my thought. But "the sameness of the love of both has made me altogether "sick at heart. Alas! what shall I do?"

Now, in olden days, the people dwelt in houses raised on platforms built out into the river Ikuta.† So the girl's father and mother, summoning to their presence the two lovers, spake thus: "Our child is pining with a love "divided by the equal ardour of your worships. But "to-day we intend, by whatever means, to fix her choice. "One of you showeth his devotion by coming hither from "a distant home; the other is our neighbour, but his love "is boundless. This one and that are alike worthy of our "pitying regard." Both the lovers heard these words with respectful joy; and the father and mother continued: "What we have further in our minds to say is this: "floating on our river is a water-bird. Draw your bows "at it; and to him that shall strike it, will we have the "honour to present our daughter." "Well thought!" replied the lovers twain; and, drawing their bows at the same instant, one struck the bird in the head and the other in the tail, so that neither could claim to be the better marksman. Sick with love, the maiden cried out:

> Enough, enough! yon swiftly flowing wave
> Shall free my soul from her long anxious strife:
> Men call fair Settsu's stream the stream of life,
> But in that stream shall be the maiden's grave! ‡

and, with these words, let herself fall down into the river from the platform that overlooked it.

While the father and mother, frantic with grief, were raving and shouting, the two lovers plunged together into the stream. One caught hold of the maiden's foot and the other of her hand, and the three sank together, and perished in the flood. Terrible was the grief of the girl's father and mother as, amid tears and lamentations, they lifted her body out of the water and prepared to give it burial. The parents of the two lovers likewise came to the spot, and dug for their sons graves beside the grave of the maiden. Bnt the father and mother of him that dwelt in the same country-side raised an outcry, saying: "That he who belongs to the same land should be buried "in the same place, is just. But how shall it be lawful "for an alien to desecrate our soil?" So the parents of him that dwelt in Idzumi laded a junk with Idzumi earth, in which, having brought it to the spot, they laid their son: and to this day, the maiden's grave stands there in the middle, and the graves of her lovers on either side. Paintings, too, of all these scenes of bygone days have been presented to the former Empress,§ and, moved by

* One old tradition ascribes its composition to Kuwa-zan-in (the posthumous name of the Mikado Kuwa-zan, who abdicated A.D. 986); and another to the 3rd son of the celebrated poet Arihara no Narihira, called Arihara no Shigeharu, who flourished at the end of the ninth (and beginning of the tenth?) century.

† I have been unable to discover any other traces of this custom.

‡ Here is the original stanza, of which the above does not pretend to be more than a paraphrase:

Sumi-wabinu
Waga mi nage-ten
Tsu no kuni no
Ikuta no kaha ha
Na nomi nari keri.

I have, in the above paraphrase, spelt Settsu as it is pronounced. In the prose text I have, as usual, followed Mr. Aston's system of transliteration.

§ Viz., (as the commentary called "Yamato-Monogatari-Sen" supposes) the consort of the Emperor Uda, who abdicated A.D. 897, and died A.D. 931.

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the pictures, many persons have composed stanzas of poetry, putting themselves in the place of one or other of the three persons of the story . . . . . (Here follow a number of thirty-one syllable stanzas that are not worth the trouble of translating, and the tale then proceeds thus:) Ceremonial garments, trowsers, a hat, and a sash were placed in a large hollow bamboo-cane, and buried with the one (*i.e.* the native of Unahi), together with a bow, a quiver and a long sword. But the father and mother of the other must have been silly folks, for they prepared nothing in like manner. The "Maiden's Grave" is the name by which the grave is called.

A certain wayfarer, who once passed the night in the neighbourhood of the grave, startled by the sound of fighting, sent his retainers to enquire into the cause thereof. They returned saying that they could hear nothing. But the wayfarer kept pondering on the strange event, and at last fell asleep. Then there rose up before him a blood-stained man, who, kneeling at his side, spake thus: "I "am sorely harrassed by the persecutions of an enemy, "and entreat thee to condescend to lend me thy sword that "I may be revenged on my tormentor." The request filled the wayfarer with alarm; nevertheless, he lent his sword, and, shortly awaking, imagined it to have been but a dream; yet in very truth the sword was missing; and, as he listened attentively, his ear caught the same terrific sound of fighting that had struck it at first. But a brief time elapsed before the spectre re-appeared, and exclaimed exultingly: "By thine honourable assistance have I slain the foe that "had oppressed me during these many years. From "henceforward, I will for ever watch over thy safety." He then told the tale from the beginning to the wayfarer, who, notwithstanding that the whole matter seemed to him to have an ugly look, would have enquired more particularly into the rights of so strange a story. But at that moment, day began to dawn, and he found himself alone. The next morning, from the foot of the grave a stream of blood was seen to flow; and the sword, also, was blood-stained. The tale seems a most uncomfortable one; but I tell it as it was told to me.

The "Mañefushifu" poet, Takahashi no Muraji Mushimaro, differs but little in his version of the story from the author of the "Yamato Monogatari," but still sufficiently to show that the latter was no mere copyist. Here is his ballad:

In Ashinóya dwelt a maid,—
The Maiden of Unái,‖
On whose beauty the next-door neighbours e'en
Might cast no wond'ring eye;

For they lock'd her up as a child of eight,
When her hair hung loosely still;
And now her tresses were gather'd up,
To float no more at will.

And the men all yearn'd that *her* sweet form
Might once more stand reveal'd,
That was hid from gaze, as in silken maze
The chrysalis lies conceal'd;

And they form'd a hedge around the house,
And "I'll wed her!" they all did cry;
And the Champion of Chínu he was there,
And the Champion of Unái.

With jealous love these Champions twain
The beauteous girl did woo:
Each had his hand on the hilt of his sword;
And a full-charg'd quiver, too,

Was slung o'er the back of each Champion fierce;
And a bow of snow-white wood
Did rest in the sinewy hand of each;
And the twain defiant stood:

Crying: "An 'twere for her dear sake,
"Nor fire nor flood I'd fear!"—
The Maiden heard each daring word,
But spake in her mother's ear:

"Alas! poor silly village-girl!
"What profits me my life?
"I cannot wed the man I love
"While lasts this jealous strife:

"At Hades' cross-road I'll await
"The issue of the fray."—
These secret words with many a tear
She whisper'd, and pass'd away.

To the Champion of Chínu, in a dream,
Her face that night was shown;
And he follow'd the Maid to Hades' shade,
And his rival was left alone,

Left alone,—too late! too late!
He dances in wild despair,
He gnashes his teeth, he screams and he yells,
And gapes at the vacant air:

"But no! I'll not yield!" he fiercely cries,
"I'm as good a man as he!"
And, girding his poniard, he follows after,
To search out his enemy.

The kinsmen, then, on either side
In solemn conclave met,
As a token for ages yet unborn
Some monument for to set,

That men might be telling of their loves
While heav'n and earth shall stand:
So they laid the Maiden in the midst,
And the Champions on either hand.

And I, when I hear the mournful tale,
I melt into bitter tears,
As though the fresh loss of some well-known friend
Had startled my loving ears.

There are in the "Mañefushi-fu" two other poems on the same subject. One of them, by the later poet Yakamochi, is scarcely worth quoting, being little else than a repetition of the ballad just given. But the other, also by Takahashi no Muraji Mushimaro, may perhaps be of interest to the Society. It runs as follows:

THE GRAVE OF THE MAIDEN OF UNÁÏ.

I stand by the grave where they buried
The Maiden of Unái,
Whom the rival village Champions
Did woo so jealously.

The grave should hand down her mem'ry
Till worlds shall be no more,
And men yet unborn shall love her,
And think on the days of yore:

And so, beside the causeway,
They pil'd up the boulders high,
To last till the clouds that o'ershadow us
Shall vanish from the sky.

And never a traveller passeth,
But stoppeth to turn aside,
And mourn o'er the grave of the Maiden;
And the country-folk, beside,

Ne'er cease from their bitter grieving,
But cluster around her tomb;
And men may still know her and love her,
And bewail the Maiden's doom,

Till, at last, e'en I stand gazing
On the grave where she now lies low,
And muse with unspeakable sadness
On the old days long ago.

‖ The proper spelling is *Unahi*, as given above; but the necessities of rhyme and metre compel me in this place to spell by ear, as in the case of *Settsu*.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

An ordinary meeting of the Society was held at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, on Saturday, the 8th instant, the chair being occupied by Sir Harry Parkes, the President of the Society.

Mr. Satow said that he wished to explain the inconsistent transliteration of some of the Japanese words contained in his paper on the Introduction of Tobacco, read before the Society on the 10th November. In common with Mr. Aston, and, he might add several other students of Japanese both in this country and in Europe, he had arrived at the conclusion that in transliterating Japanese each sign of the syllabary should be represented by a separate combination of letters, and that the Japanese spelling should be followed, sign by sign, instead of the system of transliteration by ear being used. While the latter had hitherto been found to be the most convenient for popular uses, the former was of absolute necessity for scientific purposes, under which might be included the translation of Japanese texts, the study of etymology, and the compilation of Grammars and Dictionaries of the written language. In order to carry out this plan more thoroughly he had intended, in accordance with the suggestion of Professor Severini of Florence, to employ 'ñ,' to denote ん of the Japanese syllabary, instead of 'n' which had hitherto been used. The letter 'n' was required to represent the initial consonant of the

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ナ ニ ヌ チ ノ, written *na, ni, nu, ne, no*, and should not be used for ソ, which was employed in the syllabary to represent a sound which was in most cases originally ム, *mu*. Unfortunately, however, the fount used in printing the Transactions of the Society did not contain an italic 'ñ,' and consequently in several cases '*n*' had unavoidably been substituted for it.

Mr. Basil Hall Chamberlain then read his paper entitled "The Maiden of Unahi."

Mr. Satow observed that an interesting point in the paper which had been read was the mention of the ancient practice of burying with persons of importance, articles which might be supposed to be of use to them after death. In this case there were buried ceremonial garments, a bow and arrows, which formed part of the court costume of nobles at the time when the "Yamato Monogatari" was written, and it was quite natural for the author, whether a noble of the court or a Mikado, to attribute such rank to his hero. Notices of this practice were not numerous in Japanese literature, but the contents of some ancient graves which had been opened showed that it was by no means uncommon in early times. Precious stones or beads called *maga tama*, pieces of pottery and earthen images had been found. The images were substitutes for the living human beings and animals originally buried at the graves of persons of rank. In the Nihongi there was a story that at the funeral of a prince named Yamato-hiko no Mikoto all his retainers were buried alive round his grave; that they lived for several days in that condition and that their cries reached the ear of the Mikado, who desired his counsellors to find out some way of abolishing the ancient practice of sacrificing to a dead man those whom he had loved during his life. Subsequently, when the consort of the same Mikado died, he again consulted his chief advisers, as to the means of doing away with what had already been recognised as a bad custom, and by the advice of one of them, named Nomu no Sukune, a hundred workmen in clay were brought from Idzumo, who made clay images of human beings, horses and other things not particularized. It was thereupon decreed that in future clay images should be substituted for the human sacrifices customary up to that time. According to the date given in the Nihongi this change would have been made in A.D. 3, but the chronology of the early Japanese traditions recorded in that book is not to be depended on for exactness.

Mr. J. C. Hall, referring to the metrical versions given in the paper of the poems from the Manyôshu, and to others by the same hand previously published, warmly commended the good work which Mr. Chamberlain was doing in exhibiting to foreign readers in a worthy setting what, on such competent judgment, must be taken to be amongst the choicest gems of the Japanese lyric muse. Highly as their national poetry was esteemed by the Japanese themselves, however, it seemed at least doubtful if its merits were such as to entitle it to a high place amongst the world's literature. The Japanese, he said, have not a single epic poem, and their drama, judged by European standards, is yet in a rudimentary stage of development. Lyric poetry of a sort, in the primary sense of metre set to a musical accompaniment, they have in their lyric dramas, but in the wider sense of poems expressive of sustained emotion, their lyrics seem scarcely worthy of the name. In fact, the bulk of Japanese poetical literature consists of verses too short, in point of form, to be entitled to be called poems, and in point of matter, too full of conceits and historical, local or other allusions to be capable of effective translation into a foreign tongue.

In reply to some of Mr. Hall's observations, Mr. Chamberlain remarked that it was difficult in speaking of these subjects to bring forward positive proof of assertions made, and that the argument must of necessity often reduce itself to: "You think one way, and I think another." While admitting that the Japanese had neither any epics nor yet any didactic poems, he contended that they had many lyrics of great beauty, and that the poetry of the "*Noo*" (mediœval dramas) was very perfect in its way, referring Mr. Hall for the lyric poetry to the pages of the "Manefushifu," the "Kokinshifu," and the other numerous collections forming together the "Nijifu-ichi Dai-shifu." Mr. Chamberlain objected to the word "conceits" as applied to the greater part of the poetical productions of Japan, and, in defence of his opinion touching the lyrical power of some of the poets of this country, quoted (in a translation) a portion of an ode on the "Unsatisfactoriness of Life," by the poet Yamagami no Okura. Mr. Chamberlain also objected to the view that a body of literature must be judged by its adaptability to the purposes of translation or presentation to foreign minds, and held that beauty of form (a beauty necessarily confined to the original) constituted one half, and, perhaps, the better half of its titles to regard. While thus differing from the views conveyed by Mr. Hall's observations, Mr. Chamberlain could not, however, but be sensible of the flattering—the too flattering—manner in which some of these observations had referred to his own knowledge of Japanese literature.

The President observed that whatever might be the poetical merits of Japanese verse, he presumed that the early writings, whether in prose or metre, would be found to possess the special value which attaches to all old literature, that of throwing light on past history and ancient manners and customs, and also of shewing how the language was gradually formed and developed. The Book of Odes and other Classics of China were particularly valuable in these respects, proving, as they did, the high degree of civilization to which that country had attained at a very early date. The tale of the 'Maiden of Unahi' gives us an interesting insight into social life in Japan about a thousand years ago; it treats of the 'old, old story' of love, and shows that the wooing of those days was conducted with a degree of delicacy, fervour and romance, which did credit, he thought, to the Japanese of that age. The curious fancy of the rival lovers not fighting with each other while living, as would probably have been the case elsewhere, but reserving their combat for the grave where they could only disturb their own shades, indicates, perhaps, the respect then felt for the King's peace. The circumstance of the people dwelling in houses raised on platforms built out into the river Ikuta was illustrative of the architecture of those days, and the description of that stream—now wholly choked up and almost obliterated—showed how greatly it had changed since the time of the tale. The burial ceremonies referred to were also instructive; they showed that cremation was not then practised, and that the custom of burying weapons, clothing, etc., with the deceased, was then observed. It would be most interesting to trace the early burial rites of Japan from the time of human sacrifice referred to by Mr. Satow, to the subsequent adoption of clay images, and of paper imitations of articles of use which are still burnt at the grave or placed in coffins in China at this day. Clay images are now found in old tombs in the neighbourhood of Nara and elsewhere. These few points serve to show how much may be learned from tales of this kind, but the purity of the diction of the story of the 'Maiden of Unahi' seemed to him to be its chief charm. He thanked Mr. Chamberlain for having furnished the Society with such an interesting specimen of the early literature of Japan, and trusted that the difficulties and the labour which attend research in this unexplored field would not deter him from continuing a study which promises much good result.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Chamberlain begged to bring before the notice of the Society a work by the Revd. John Ross, of Newchwang, entitled "Corean Primer"—the first book, so far as he knew, published by a European in the Corean type. He stated that Mr. Ross had sent him some copies for sale in Japan, and that the price was $2 per copy.

The steamer *Anadyr* took about eighteen of the staff of mechanics who are proceeding to Paris to erect on the Exhibition grounds a Chinese official reception room, or pavilion, and two Pagodas, which will be each forty feet high. These have all been constructed in Ningpo under the direction of Sung-sing-kung. As many as 400 men have been employed for some months on the buildings, and it is supposed that their handiwork will elicit considerable commendation in France, as the buildings themselves are on a scale of some magnitude.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

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Law Reports.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT, KANAGAWA.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting Law Secretary.

Thursday, December 13th, 1877.

FUKUZAWA KOJIRO *vs.* THOMAS ROSE.

(Adjourned from the 6th inst.)

This was a claim for $488,80, with $1,000.00, damages; altogether $1,488.00.

The plaintiff stated in his petition that in July, 1877, he received an order from the Mining Department for 144 steel hammers; he contracted for them with defendant and deposited $50 00 as bargain money. The hammers were made, paid for, and delivered to the Department, but all with the exception of two proved to be made of iron, only coated with steel. They were consequently rejected, and the plaintiff suffered severe loss.

Defendant's answer was that he never contracted with this plaintiff. He had made a contract with one Kinekuneja Mitsujiro about 144 hammers; he had made them all with the exception of two, which he had imported. The hammers were made in the usual way, the poll of iron and the face of case steel, or what is known in the trade as cast steel hammers.

The plaintiff and defendant both appeared personally.

Mr George Whitfield, civil engineer, of No. 69, Yokohama, produced his survey report, which was read as follows:—

"FUKUZAWA KOJIRO *vs.* THOMAS ROSE.

"Yokohama, Dec. 11, 1877.

"SIR,—In accordance with your instruction, I have surveyed all the hammers made by the defendant in the above suit, and have subjected two of them, as well as the sample hammer, to minute examination. The sample hammer, marked "Matheson cast steel." I have proved to be steel throughout by its hardening on being plunged in water when at a red heat. When subjected to the same test, the two selected hammers did not harden even on the faces, and I had them split in two, to examine by the fracture the quality of the materials employed in their construction. I find that they are made of wrought iron faced with steel, and I find that the steel used for the faces is only § inch thick and of inferior quality, probably spring steel.

I have no hesitation in saying that none of the hammers are equal to the sample hammer, marked "Matheson cast steel," and that they are totally unfit for any purpose, for which that hammer would be appropriate, and on account of the thinness of the facing and the inferiority of the steel used in the two that I have split, I must pronounce them to be not "good, serviceable hammers" though some may be that much better than those tested as just to bring them within the definition of "good, serviceable hammers."

"I remain, Sir,

"Your very obedient Servant,

"GEORGE WHITFIELD.

"To the Registrar of H. B. M.'s Court at Kanagawa."

To defendant: The two hammers, which I tested, I do not consider fit for any purpose whatever. It is not so much the work as the material used that makes the hammers worthless. There is a kind of steel, called blister steel, that is commonly used for facing hammers; there is another kind of steel, commonly used for springs. You have used spring steel for facing your hammers, instead of blister steel.

Defendant: I beg to deny that.

This closed the case, and His Honour delivered the following:—

JUDGMENT.

After the evidence of Mr. Whitfield, I have no doubt that the hammers were not of the quality which the defendant contracted to supply. The plaintiff has not accepted them nor (considering that he ordered them for the use of the Mining Department, and that it was necessary that they should be tested by the Mining Department) do I consider the delivery of the hammers to that department anything more than was necessary in order to have a proper examination of the bulk. The plaintiff is therefore entitled to recover the price he has paid for them. But there is no evidence to entitle to him any special damages. Judgment will therefore be for the plaintiff in the sum of $488, but in order to do justice to all parties, and in view of the fact that defendant offered before trial to do all that the plaintiff had proved himself entitled to, the order will be that defendant do pay the said sum of $488 into the Registry of the Court within ten days from this date, and that notice thereof be forthwith given to the plaintiff, through the Kencho, and that the plaintiff, on returning to defendant the 139 hammers, still in the plaintiff's possessions, within ten days after the delivery of such notice to the Kencho, be at liberty to take the said sum of $488 out of Court; but that if the said hammers are not so returned within ten days after the delivery of such notice as aforesaid, the defendant shall be at liberty to move to have the judgment entered for the defendant. There will be no costs.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT OF KANAGAWA.

Before Mr ASAINA KANSUI, Vice-President.

Tuesday, December 11, 1877.

WHITFIELD and DOWSON *vs.* TAJIMA KIYEMON.

(Adjourned from the 11th October.)

This was a claim of $870.48, balance of account. On the 5th September 1876 plaintiffs handed to the defendant 200 saws of English make but Japanese pattern, with the understanding that defendant should pay plaintiffs $4.50 for every saw sold by him. Defendant expressed his expectation to sell half the saws by the end of December, and the other half by the end of February, 1877, and it was arranged that until he had paid for 100 saws he should pay to the plaintiffs, as interest, the sum of $20 per month, and after the sale of the first hundred, and until the balance was sold, $10 per month. Defendant paid the interest as agreed up till the end fo March last, when the plaintiffs consented to the interest being reduced to one half, or $10 per month. At last plaintiffs, seeing that no saws were sold, demanded their return. when the defendant said that he had distributed them among workmen in the country, and would bring the money as soon as he was paid by his customers. Later on the defendant has, however, confessed to plaintiffs that he pawned 100 saws to a pawnbroker named Sakaiya, in Kanagawa, for 200 *yen*, and spent the money. The plaintiffs now demanded that the defendant be ordered to return the 100 saws pawned to Sakaiya, and as many of the remaining 100 as are in his possession, and further pay to plaintiffs $478.48 with interest from the 1st ultimo until date of payment, less $4.50 for each saw returned in good condition.

Defendant in his answer admitted the amount claimed, but denied malversation, stating that he had bought the saws in question, and had paid interest on the purchase sum. He added that he had now become a bankrupt, and demanded that plaintiffs' claim be included in the schedule of the rest of his liabilities.

For plaintiffs appeared Mr George Whitfield, the defendant appeared personally.

Before the proceedings commenced, the judge, observing that Mr Whitfield and his book-keeper, Mr Dallas, kept on their overcoats, ordered them to doff those garments. As the court room was extremely cold, having several window-panes broken and no other fire than a diminutive *hibashi* under the judge's chair, these gentlemen protested that they had intended no want of respect, but they were informed that it was against the rules of the Court to appear before it in an overcoat, and the order was insisted upon and obeyed.

Defendant was then examined, and, this done, the judge informed the plaintiff that if he, as stated in his petition, considered the defendant guilty of fraud, the case would have to be treated as a criminal one; otherwise judgment would be given as in a civil case.

The plaintiffs elected to prosecute criminally, and judgment in the civil case was reserved, until the criminal case shall have been decided.

MR. BRYCE'S ASCENT OF MOUNT ARARAT.

(Spectator.)

From the plain of the Araxes, where the Armenians place the lost Paradise of man, rises an extinct volcano, of immeasurable antiquity, its peak, 17,000 feet high, soaring suddenly from the platform, which is but two or three thousand feet above the sea; its snow-line at the elevation of 14,000 feet, treeless, waterless, solemn, and solitary, one of the sublimest objects on the face of the earth. It is Ararat, the mountain of the Ark, the ancient sanctuary of the Armenian faith, the centre of the once famous kingdom, now the corner-stone of three great empires. "On the top of its lower peak, Little Ararat, the dominions of the Czar, the Sultan, and the Shah, the territories of the three chief forms of faith that possess Western and Northern Asia, converge to a point. When in 1828 the Czar Nicholas defeated the Persians and annexed the territory round Erivan, his advisers insisted on bringing Ararat within the Russian territory, on account of the veneration wherewith it is regarded by all the surrounding races, and which is reflected on the Sovereign who possesses it." No mountain save Sinai has such sacred associations, and Sinai itself has less of legendary lore attached to it. Persians, Tartars, Turks, and Kurds regard the mountain with reverence as genuine as that of the Christian races, for its majesty, its solitariness, and because they all believe in the Deluge and in the Patriarch, "faithful found." They are all equally persuaded that "Massis" is "inaccessible;" they are not to be convinced by any testimony, not that of Parrot, of Aftonomof, or of Abich—who respectively ascended Ararat in 1829, 1834, and 1845—of General Chouzk and his party, and the Englishmen who ascended in 1856; and it now appears that they reject that of Mr. Bryce, who performed, in September of last year, the extraordinary feat of ascending the mountain of the Ark, alone.

The narrative of Mr. Bryce's ascent fills one with wonder and delight, fires one's imagination like an astronomic discovery, and communicates to one something of the thrill and awe of the loneliness and immutability of the scene on which the solitary man gazed, when he stood on the little plain of snow which forms the summit of Ararat, "with a vividly-bright green sky above it, and a wild west wind whistling across it, clouds girding it in, and ever and anon through the clouds glimpses of far-stretching valleys and mountains away to the world's end." It was only from dawn till dark, but an immeasurable experience, one of those which seem to free the spirit from bonds of time and space, lay between those boundaries, for him who left on the plain and on the lower slopes

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of the mountain scenes such as they had witnessed from immemorial time, the nomad Kurds "watering their flocks at the spring, pitching their goat's-hair tents in the recesses of the lonely rocks, chanting their wildly pathetic airs, with neither a past to remember nor a future to plan for,"—and who climbed, with body and mind strained to the utmost pitch of exertion and excitement, to that platform of eternal snow, to stand, a feeble, solitary, exulting, cowering atom in the vastness between the cloud-veil of Ararat and the light-flooded sky.

Mr. Bryce had set out on the ascent from Aralykh, with a companion and an escort of six armed Cossacks, accompanied by an interpreter; but the Cossacks failed them early in the undertaking, having no notion of the importance of time, no notion of carrying baggage, and a propensity, perfectly good-humoured, but ruinous to the purpose of the expedition, to sit still, smoke, and chatter. The interpreter was obliged to abandon the party at Sardarbulah, or "the Governor's Well," the only high permanent camping-ground on the mountain, and the one spot in all the landscape where there are trees. With their companions the travellers had thenceforth no means of communication, and they were at their mercy completely, yet they felt no fear of them, and incurred no danger from either Kurds or Cossacks, only after a certain point both became equally useless as guides, for the former never go higher on the mountain than the limits of pasture, and the latter have no motive to go nearly so high. When they had reached a height of 12,000 feet, and everything lay below them, except Little Ararat opposite, and the stupendous cone that rose from where the friends were sitting, its glittering snows and stern black crags of lava standing up perfectly clear in a sea of cloudless blue; when they had noted the landmarks carefully, and agreed to meet about nightfall at that spot, having a notion that the Cossacks, who were now widely scattered about the slope, would at least bring them safely down into the plain, the travellers parted, and Mr. Bryce commenced his solitary ascent of the awful peak, held by the Armenians to be guarded by angels from the profaning foot of man, and by the Kurds to be the haunt of Jinn who take vengeance on mere human disturbers of their devil's revelry. At eight o'clock he started, carrying with him his ice-axe, some crusts of bread, a lemon, a small flask of cold tea, four hard-boiled eggs, a few meat lozenges, on the perilous journey, whose dangers were of that most formidable kind, the unknown, and climbing away to the left along the top of a ridge, came to a snow-bed, lying over loose, broken stones and sand, so fatiguing to cross that he almost gave in on the far side of it. There he found solid rock, however, and the summit of Little Ararat began to sink, and that meant real progress. At ten o'clock he was looking down upon its small flat top, studded with lumps of rock, but bearing no trace of a crater. Up to this point one Cossack and one Kurd had accompanied him—they were mightily amused by the ice-axe, and curious as to its use—but the Kurd stopped now, shivering on the verge of a long, treacherous snow-slope, in which steps had to be cut; and afterwards the Cossack, who had crossed the snow-slope, looked up at the broken cliff above them which had then to be scaled, and shook his head. Mr. Bryce made him understand by pantomime that he was to return to the bivouac below, bade him farewell, and set his face to the great peak, Little Ararat now lying 1,000 feet below the eye. He climbed the crags which had appalled the Cossack, and emerged on a straight slope of volcanic stones, which rolled about so that he slipped down nearly as much as he went up; and here the breathlessness and fatigue became extreme, owing to the thinness of the air "the practical question was whether, with knees of lead, and gasping like a fish in a boat, he would be able to get any farther." There was no rashness in Mr. Bryce's great courage. He sat down, ate an egg, and resolved that when three o'clock should come, or he should come to a "bad place," he would turn back, let the summit be ever so near. And as there is no more brag about his story than there was rashness in his courage, he says simply that such was the exhaustion of his legs and his lungs, the bad place or three o'clock would have been almost welcome.

Going on again, he turned and got on another rock-rib, working his laborious way over toppling crags of lava, until perhaps the grandest sight of the whole mountain presented itself. At his foot was a deep, narrow, impassable gully, in whose bottom snow lay, where the inclination was not too steep. Beyond it a line of rocky towers, red, grim, and terrible, ran right up towards the summit, its upper end lost in the clouds, through which, as at intervals they broke or shifted, one could descry, far, far above, a wilderness of snow. Had a Kurd ever travelled so far, he might have taken this for the Palace of the Jinn. Then came the struggle between the imagination, longing to feast itself upon the majesty and the wonder of the scene, and the exigencies of the tremendous task of the ascent; Mr. Bryce found that the strain on the observing senses seemed too great for fancy or emotion to have any scope. This was a race against time, in which he could only scan the cliffs for a route, refer constantly to his watch, husband his strength by morsels of food taken at frequent intervals, and endeavour to conceive how a particular block or bit of slope would look when seen the other way in descending. Climbing on and on, sometimes erecting little piles of stones to mark the way, like Poucet without his brothers; so absorbed that the solemn grandeur of the scenery impressed him less than on many less striking mountains, the solitary traveller consumed the precious hours until he found himself at the top of the rock-rib, and on the edge of a precipice, which stopped farther progress in that direction, but showed him, through the clouds which floated around him—real clouds, not generally diffused mist—the summit barely 1,000 feet above him. To accomplish that distance, he had to choose between two courses, both almost impracticable; the first was to return to the long slopes of rolling stones which he had deserted, get up the cliffs at the top, and so on to the upper slopes of rock or inclined snow which lead to the summit. This involved a renewal of the terrible labour he had already found almost unendurable. The second was to turn back and descend into a vast snow-basin, lying south-east of the summit, and whose north-west acclivity formed, in fact, its side; which was so steep as to require step-cutting, and a "likely place for crevasses." The hours were wearing on; a night upon the mountain would probably mean death to the brave man (whose clothing was insufficient even for the day-time, for his overcoat had been stolen on a Russian railway); the decision had to be quickly taken. He decided for the snow-basin, retraced his steps from the precipice, climbed into the basin along the border of a treacherous ice-slope, and attacked the friable rocks, so rotten that neither feet nor hands could get firm hold floundering pitiably, because too tired for a rush. All the way up this rock-slope, where the strong sulphureous smell led Mr. Bryce to hope he should find some trace of an eruptive vent, it was so "delightfully volcanic," but where he only found lumps of minerals and a piece of gypsum with fine crystals, he was constantly gazing at the upper end of the toilsome road for signs of crags or snow-fields above. But a soft mist-curtain hung there, where the snow seemed to begin, and who could tell what lay beyond? The solitude must indeed have been awful then, for everything like certainty and calculation had ceased. From the tremendous height, Little Ararat, lying he did not know how many thousands of feet beneath him, looked to the climber like a broken obelisk. And he could only imagine the plain, a misty, dreamlike expanse below. Did he dare to think of the human life, of the peaceful tents, the cheerful fires, the voices away there in the depths of distance, as he stood alone amid the eternal snow, with mists to the left and above him, and a range of black precipices which shut in the view upon the right, and just below him clouds seething like waves about the savage pinnacles, the towers of the palace of the Jinn, past which his upward path had lain. Only one hour was before him now; at its end he must turn back,—if, indeed, his strength could hold out for that other hour. He struggled on up the crumbling rocks, now to the right, now to the left, as the foothold looked a little firmer on either side, until suddenly the rock-slope came to an end, and he stepped out upon the almost level snow at the top of it into the clouds, into the teeth of the strong west wind, into cold so great that an icicle enveloped the lower half of his face at once, and did not melt until four hours afterwards. He tightened-in his loose light coat with a Spanish neck-scarf, and walked straight on over the snow, following the rise, seeing only about thirty yards ahead of him, in the thick mist. Time was flying; if the invisible summit of the Mountain of the Ark were indeed far off now, if this gentle rise stretched on and on, that summit must remain unseen by him who had dared and done so great a feat that he might look from its sacred eminence. He trailed the point of the ice-axe in the soft snow, to mark the backward track, for there was no longer any landmark, all was cloud on every side. Suddenly he felt with amazement that the ground was falling away to the north, and he stood still. A puff of the west wind drove away the mists on the opposite side to that by which he had come, and his eyes rested on the Paradise plain, at an abysmal depth below. The solitary traveller stood on the top of Mount Ararat, with the history of the world spread beneath his gaze, and all around him a scene which reduced that history to pigmy proportions, and man himself to infinite littleness.

Mr. Bryce has given to the world a wonderful word-picture of that amazing and awful spectacle, of that "landscape which is now

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what it was before man crept forth on the earth, the mountains which stand about the valleys as they stood when the volcanic fires that piled them up were long ago extinguished;" but he could not tell us what were his thoughts, his feelings there, what the awe and yearning that came over him in that tremendous solitude, where "Nature sits enthroned, serenely calm, and speaks to her children only in the storm and earthquake that level their dwellings in the dust." His vision ranged over the vast expanse, within whose bounds are the chain of the Caucasus, dimly made out, but Kazbek, Elbrus, and the mountains of Daghestan visible, with the line of the Caspian Sea upon the horizon; to the north, the huge extinct volcano of Ala Göz, whose three peaks enclose a snow-patched crater, the dim plain of Erivan, with the silver river winding through it; westward, the Taurus ranges; and north-west, the upper valley of the Araxes, to be traced as far as Ani, the ancient capital of the Armenian kingdom; the great Russian fortress of Alexandropol, and the hill where Kars stands,—peaceful enough when the brave climber looked out upon this wonderful spectacle. While it was growing upon him, not indeed in magnifience, but in comprehensibility, "while the eye was still unsatisfied with gazing," the mist-curtain dropped, enfolded him and shut him up alone with the awful mountain-top. "The awe that fell upon me," he says, "with the sense of utter loneliness, made time pass unnoticed, and I might have lingered long in a sort of dream, had not the piercing cold that thrilled through every limb recalled me to a sense of the risks delay might involve." Only four hours of daylight remained, the thick mist was an added danger, the ice-axe marks were his only guide, for the compass is useless on a volcanic mountain like Ararat, with iron in the rocks. The descent was made in safety, but by the time Mr. Bryce came in sight of the spot, yet far off, where his friend had halted, "the sun had got behind the south-western ridge of the mountain, and his gigantic shadow had fallen across the great Araxes plain below; while the red mountains of Media, far to the south-east, still glowed redder than ever, then turned swiftly to a splendid purple in the dying light." At six o'clock he reached the bivouac, and rejoined his friend, who must have looked with strange feelings into the eyes which had looked upon such wondrous sights since sunrise. Three days later, Mr. Bryce was at the Armenian monastery of Etchmiadzin, near the northern foot of Ararat, and was presented to the archimandrite who rules the house. "This Englishman," said the Armenian gentleman who was acting as interpreter, "says he has ascended to the top of Massis" (Ararat). The venerable man smiled sweetly, and replied with gentle decisiveness, "That cannot be. No one has ever been there. It is impossible."

THE HOTEL OF THE FOUR WINDS.

(The World.)

Every wind brought customers to Madame Dijon. They came from Upsala in the North, from Melbourne and Sydney in the South, from Canton in the East, and from many other places in the West; but all with the lightest of purses. Madame's establishment was the international hotel of impecuniousity. The bulk of her customers, however, hailed from under the star-spangled banner; and hence her hotel, in the streets of the Four Winds by the Luxembourg Gardens, was specially adapted to American manners and customs, and could boast hominy, beans and bacon, and, I think, griddle-cakes, and other national aids to indigestion, in its bill of fare. On *fête*-days Madame Dijon would gratify her guests by hanging out the stars and stripes. "Chantez moi le Yankee Doodle, Monsieur Ulysse," would she say to Mr. Ulysses Slap from Ohio, when that sallow citizen looked sad. Thus she kept the national *fêtes* of Yankeedom, and punctually professed enthusiasm about American independence in July; for on these occasions her guests made a wild leap from her *petit bleu* to her Ay Mousseux, a dreadful compromise between champagne and eau de seltz.

It was a wonderful hotel to which the four winds blew guests. They came trooping across the long yard under our windows twice a day—at noon and at six in the evening—on their way to the shambling, noisy, steaming *salle-à-manger*. They were boarded by the week or month at the rate of a trifle over half a crown per diem; and for this they had a breakfast of two *plats* and a dessert, and a dinner of soup, salad, three *plats* and a dessert. Bread was at their absolute discretion and they could have a little *carafe* of wine for five sous. 'This is very blue to-day,' said Monsieur Ulysse one morning to Madame Dijon, holding up his glass to the light; and the brisk little body retorted, 'It will recall to you, Monsieur Ulysse, the *beaux cieux* of your great country.' Ulysses laughed and drank: Sometimes we were startled with a furious beating of knife and fork handles upon the tables of the *salle-à-manger*. Madame Dijon had gratified her guests with a national dish. Sometimes resounding cheers told us that it was a popular guest's birthday, and that Madame Dijon's Ay Mousseux at four francs was being uncorked. Sometimes two or three American medical students had invited a few friends from the Ecole de Médecine with their *étudiantes*. These hospitalities generally happened on Sunday morning, the ladies being at leisure. They were hard-working needle-women, flower makers, boot-closers, and getters-up of fine linen. The *étudiante* who was temporarily devoted to Monsieur Ulysse made roses, and only roses, from the beginning to the end of every year; while her friend, who was mated to a Prix de Rome, was a daisy-hand. They worked very hard, lived in heated rooms, ate very frugally; but they laughed and sang and danced through their Sundays, and sometimes through their Mondays; and they wore exquisite linen and pretty dresses, neither loud nor aping those of their betters; and, their holiday spent with their lords, they returned demurely, patiently, contentedly—Laure to her roses, Berthe to her daisies. Madame Dijon cleared her *salle-à-manger* after the dance and the supper of *galette* and wine, and admonished her students that they must be very quiet for some time to come, or her respectable lodgers would give her warning.

The respectable lodgers at the Four Winds were a humdrum set of people, such as you might find in any economical *bourgeois* quarters on the left bank of the Seine. The first floor was occupied by a young French *ménage*, the head of which had just lost half his wife's *dot* on the Bourse. They were economising, and hiding away from their rich acquaintance. On the same floor was an English family, bent on an economical life. On the second floor was an artist who had become *rangé*, having been admitted to the Salon and been spoken of by Théophile Gautier, and who, on the strength of these honours, had married a modest little body, from his *pays*, with fortune enough to furnish their rooms, and buy the *pot-au-feu*. Opposite them, on the same flat, were three young ladies, who were feather-dressers by trade—a business that appeared to involve many calls from young gentlemen—*courtiers* in feathers, we presumed—and late hours. These ladies' hearts seemed to be as light as their plumes; some said that their morals were as fragile. This Madame Dijon indignantly denied; but then madame's ideas were not severe in this particular.

Every morning, betimes, we remarked an old lady in a dingy dressing-robe, and with black lace tied over her head, drawing water in a bucket in the courtyard. She was as wrinkled as any old gipsy, and her hands were dried until they looked like claws. Glancing at her you would have taken her to be an old gentleman's nurse, or even a *femme à tout faire*. But on a close inspection, and after marking the respect with which the *concierge* and others in the hotel addressed her, it became plain that she was not accustomed to draw water in the courtyard.

Madame de Grandsire was a marquise, and of an old *souche*. The widow of the Marquis de Grandsire, who had figured at the court of Charles X., and a daughter of the ancient Breton house of De Fortenbras, she took the punishment of the world with a brave light heart. She had married Hector de Grandsire on emerging from the Sacré Cœur, and had passed direct from the quiet of a convent to the bustle and glitter of a court. Her *dot* was one becoming a De Fortenbras. In her marriage *corbeille* lay all the sumptuous fripperies proper to her rank, and to the position of her husband. That bit of lace tied coquettishly about her wrinkled face was a *chiffon* saved from the *corbeille*, and it comforted her as she carried the bucket of water to the third floor of a house in which, in her youth, she would not have put her foot, save on one of her rounds of charity. But the sharp pinch of misfortune had brought her to be a dweller—and of the humblest rank—in the hostelry of the impecunious. She had graced her husband's *salons* under the Bourbons, and she graced her *mansarde* under the Empire. She never complained, nor moped, nor sighed for the old times; but with a stately curtsy accepted what the gods provided, and felt herself as much the marquise with a bucket as an ostrich fan. She lived with her daughter, who gave music-lessons, who never forgot that she was a De Grandsire, and who looked down with infinite disdain on the *bourgeois* families who employed her. We became, very gradually, intimate with the marquise and her daughter; and they presented to us such a picture of dignity under all the lowering influences of poverty as our own great army of beggars on horseback might study with advantage.

Such a *ménage* as that which the Marquise de Grandsire set up in the third flood of the Hotel of the Four Winds could not be managed in England. Society would have had nothing to do with it. Our *nouveaux riches*, who are getting the upper hand everywhere, would

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laugh it to scorn. But see how the sometime gentlewoman of Charles X.'s court showed herself superior to fortune.

The Marquis, her husband, had dissipated his wife's fortune and his own when he embarked for America on some new speculation, leaving wife and child dependent on relatives. He was never heard of afterwards. The pittance on which the Marquise and her daughter were compelled by the niggardliness of their kindred to live did not certainly exceed two thousand francs, that is eighty pounds, a year. Madame not only lived on this, but she managed to go out into the world, appear at quiet *soirées*, and even receive her intimate friends. The lady who filled the bucket in the courtyard in the morning swept her own rooms, cooked her own dinner, and made her own bed. She cast off the shabby dressing-gown in the afternoon, had her hair dressed by her daughter, and, wrapped in her lace and furs (a French woman who once possesses these things never parts with them), went gaily forth to pay visits in the afternoon, or to spend a gay evening, among her equals. In their sight and in her own, her poverty did not derogate from her dignity.

Madame was so rigid an economist that nothing would persuade her to exceed the sum allotted for each day's wants. A little coffee, some eggs, a *bouillon*, a herring, an *orgeat* on cold nights—these were the simple elements of the daily fare of the two ladies. Their heads covered with warm *capuchons*, and cosy in the furs of their days of splendour, they walked to and from their balls and routs on winter nights, and we could hear their laughter as they went upstairs in the small hours to their third floor.

'Je n'ai pas encore organisé ma toilette d'hiver.' said Madame de Grandsire, sitting in state in her poor little *salon*, to a visitor who was pressing her to accept an invitation.

The organisation was one that required skilful fingers and an inventive head. Mademoiselle was in the simplest robes, and she had aunts who made her presents, but Madame had to rely entirely on her own resources. 'People don't make presents to an old woman of sixty,' she would say, with a laugh, as she went over her lace for the fiftieth time, and took counsel on the possibility of adapting it to the fashion of the day. 'With good lace one is always dressed,' was a motto of hers. While poverty had left the dignity of the Grandsire ladies intact, it had hardened their pride. They shrank with horror from any favour or service that appeared to indicate a knowledge of their straits. Madame de Grandsire never thoroughly forgave Madame Dijon for having, one Christmas morning, begged the Marquise and her daughter to accept some beef and plum-pudding, which she had prepared for her English and American customers. The old lady, who dined that day on a herring and an egg, shook with anger when she described to us the liberty which had been taken with her.

Madame de Grandsire was a puzzle to Mr. Ulysses Slap of Ohio, when he saw her, as he crossed the hotel-yard to his breakfast, busy at the pump. The old *concierge* touched his hat to her; the feather-dressers, passing out with their work, respectfully wished her good-morning; the postman, saluting her, handed her a letter with a coronet upon it. And yet she looked like a woman who had not a cent in the world! A Marquise in that fig! It was a most excellent joke to Mr. Ulysses Slap.

And Monsieur Ulysse was to Madame de Grandsire one of those rude young boarders whose gross manners Madame Dijon tolerated because it was her *métier* to feed them. Had Madame de Grandsire ever come in with Monsieur Ulysse while she was drawing water in her old dressing-gown, and with what hair she had in curl-papers, she would have retorted upon his swagger with the phrase of her old friend M. Guizot (whom she had received more than once at her table), that he could never rise to the height of her disdain.

Mr. Slap laughed outright when Laure the rose-maker told him that the old lady was a *grande dame*, and that it was not *gentil* on his part to poke fun at her. His American friends laughed with him at the bare idea of human dignity without a'mighty dollars, of rank without the 'fixings.' And they never could be persuaded to regard Madame de Grandsire in any other light than 'the old woman who fills her bucket every morning in the courtyard.' Madame Dijon protested that Monsieur Ulysse and his friends were *des bons enfans*, but Madame de Grandsire insisted that they were *des mals élèvés*; and so the two ladies parted. The Marquise went away, and died in an attic in the Faubourg St. Honoré, nearly opposite Lord Lyons's kitchen windows; and lately the papers had a touching account of the funeral of poor Madame Dijon, at which many of her grateful boarders attended. For she was good to the stranger in difficulties, and patient to her own hurt towards the student who could not pay his bill.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, December 12th, 1877.

THE WAR.

Despatches report that Osman Pacha attempted from Plevna to break through the Russian forces and make for the direction of Widdin, but was unsuccessful in his efforts.

The struggle was most heroic, and the Turks only capitulated after great slaughter had resulted.

The Russians captured forty thousand prisoners besides twenty thousand sick. The garrison in Plevna at time of capitulation were dying of cold and hunger.

It is semi officially stated that Russia will continue to prosecute the War.

LONDON, December 10th, 1877.

THE WAR.

Despatches report that after severe fighting on the 9th December, Plevna surrendered unconditionally. Osman Pacha was wounded.

LONDON, December 9th, 1877.

THE WAR.

Despatches report that the Turkish troops attacked the Russian forces at Rahowitza, but were compelled to fall back.

The Russians have captured Stataritza turning the Turkish right wing.

The Russian Press proposes the following as conditions of Peace:—

Independence of the Principalities.

The cession of Batoum and Kars.

Free passage of the Dardanelles.

FRANCE.

Mounsieur Dufaure has relinquished his mission of forming a new Cabinet, and Mounsieur Batbie has been summoned by the President to form a new Ministry.

LONDON, December 9th, 1877.

THE WAR.

Despatches report the Russian loss up to the 17th November, as estimated at 74,858 men.

According to unofficial Turkish accounts, Plevna is amply provisioned.

A fresh Russian attack made on Plevna has been repulsed.

FRANCE.

The Republican leaders disavow any negotiations with Monsieur Dufaure, in consequence of which a serious crisis is apprehended.

LONDON, December 8th, 1877.

THE WAR.

The Capture of Elena by the Turkish Troops frees Hainboghaz and the Slivno Passes?

A Russian attack is expected to be made on the forces of Suleiman Pasha, who with a Turkish Army corps is advancing on Tirnova.

The Turks have occupied Popkoi and Keerova?

FRANCE.

Monsieur Dufour has undertaken to form a new Ministry.

London, 30th Nov., 1877.

Lord Derby has stated that he differs from the prevalent opinion that the Euphrates Valley is the true route to India, and that he sees no reason for the British Government to depart from its policy of neutrality, but that meditation will be employed if occasion offers.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

Villapurum, 4th November.—The Pennar river has overflowed its banks. The line between 102 to 107 miles, is breached in several places. Passengers, luggage, and parcels cannot be booked from the north beyond Villapurum, from Punrutty. The interruption is likely to last a week at least.

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Negapatam, 5th Nov.—There was heavy rain again last night. The line breached at miles 112 and 157. The line must be closed against the public use between Vyampetty and Ayalore for a week from to-day, to enable the Engineers to repair the breaches.

London, 15th November.—Advices from Constantinople state that the relations between Turkey and Servia are in a most critical condition, and that war between the two countries is regarded as imminent.

London 10th Nov.—At the Lord Mayor's Banquet last night, at the Guildhall, the Earl of Beaconsfield, in returning thanks for the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers alluded to the splendid example of national sympathy displayed by the people of England in coming forward as they had done to the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Southern India. With reference to the Eastern Question, he said that England had never swerved for one moment from her policy of conditional neutrality, and that neither the honour nor interests of England required us to engage in the contest now raging; our neutrality must, however, cease if British interests are assailed. Events have shown that the independence of the Ottoman Empire is indisputable. The noble Earl, in conclusion, counselled patience, and said he hoped soon that England, in concert with other Powers, would be able to secure the peace and independence of Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

Madras, Oct. 23.—It is believed here that Mr. John Bright's and Lord Salisbury's remarks portend great changes in the Indian Army, including the abolition of the Madras, and Bombay Commander-in-Chiefships, Adjutant and Quartermaster Generalships, and the Military Secretaryships of the Government. It has transpired that Sir Neville Chamberlain is maturing the scheme for hastening the retirement of the veteran Madras sepoys. It is supposed that our forty infantry regiments, now of doubtful efficiency and much under officered, will be converted into twenty regiments fully officered and with picked men. Nothing is yet known regarding the reduction of the European regiments in Madras.

Calcutta, Oct. 29.—The Jowakis, on the night of the 25th, attacked the guard of the 22nd Regiment over the Commissariat Stores at Shahkot near Cherat, killed a Havildar and five men, and wounded six. The Jowakis left one man dead.

Bombay, Nov. 1.—At two this morning, the premises of Messrs Thacker and Co., late Thacker, Vining and Co., the eminent publishers, were discovered to be on fire. The fire burned till five and the building was completely gutted. Nothing was saved but the account books. Nothing was insured. The loss is reckoned rather under a lakh.

Sir R. Temple arrived in Bombay this morning.

Simla, Nov. 3.—The supplement to the *Gazette* of India to-day, contains a notice prohibiting the publication of lotteries and race sweeps. Local Governments and administrations are requested to see the orders of Government carried out.

London, Nov. 5.—Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Cape Colony, has issued a proclamation, deposing Kreli, a Kaffir Chief, and annexing his territory, called Kauskei, to the British Empire.

The latest advices from Armenia state a heavy snow fall has prevented the Russians at Olti from marching to turn Erzeroum.

London, Nov. 6.—The stormy weather which has set in is checking the advance of the Russian army of Dobrudscha on Silistria. The Turks have been strongly reinforced at Orchanie. The latest advices from the seat of war in Armenia state that the Russians have commenced the siege of Kars. The *Daily Telegraph* states that the Russians on the 6th (?) instant made an attack along their whole line on the Turkish positions before Deviboyun, where Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar is strongly entrenched, and that the Turkish centre was broken and compelled to retreat. During the engagement, which lasted over ten hours, Ahmed Mukhtar was slightly wounded. Rumours which have been current lately of foreign mediation in the Russo-Turkish war have been authoritatively denied.

London, Nov 7.—The *Morning Post* states that the Turks have abandoned and the Russian occupied Erzeroum, and that the Turks are retreating on Erzinghan and Trebizond.

The United States House of Representatives has adopted free coinage, a standard silver dollar, making the same a legal tender. The Mansion House Famine Relief Fund is closed. It amounts to £446,000.

Paris, Nov. 7.—There is a rumour of a conspiracy in Constantinople, which has been discovered, and arrests made.

London, Nov. 8.—A Russian official despatch states that General Tergukasow on the 4th instant defeated the combined forces of Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar and Ismail Pasha at Deviboyun. After nine hours continuous fighting, the Turkish troops retreated in disorder.

London, Nov. 8.—Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar has sent a despatch in which he admits the engagement at Deviboyun on the 5th instant, and states that the Turks subsequently retreated to Erzeroum. The Russian official despatch states that the Russians have captured one hundred waggons and carried off a large number of cattle from the Turks at Ivratza, north of Orchanie. General Skobeloff telegraphs that on the 5th instant, he approached the Turkish positions to the south of Plevna and cannonaded them. The Russian army corps in the Dobrudscha, commanded by General Zimmermann, is apparently settling into winter quarters at Kustendjie.

A German telegraph clerk has been murdered near Adrianople, and the German Ambassador at Constantinople has instructed the Porte to enquire into the matter.

London, Nov. 9.—Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar describes the fighting on the 5th instant as an attack on his right wing, which was repulsed, but that his centre succumbed to the Russian attack. Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar is fortifying his positions around Erzeroum.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

My first's a voice that's harsh and out of time,
My second hails from a much warmer clime,
Both now describe a sort of belt or band,
By joining issue in this favoured land.

1.
Who has the gift of this will often seem
To be a wiser man than wise men deem.

2.
I do this, even as you amass
Love and affection for a pretty lass.

3.
An everlasting art that's worth the learning,
It is better far than burying or burning.

4.
Somewhat sheepish, but typical as well
Of greater innocence than tongue can tell.

5.
This is I own a puzzler if you will,
Though but another name for I-Colm-Kill.

6.
Urbanity some scarcely understand,
Would this be more deserving at their hand?

FUJIYAMA.

TRIPLE ACROSTIC.

In days of old my last were reckoned
By superstitious folks quite clever,
For they professed to read my second
And tell the future's fate; but never
Did their absurd pretensions ere exceed
The bare solution of my first, indeed.

1.—While birds sing blithely in brake and bower
Swiftly we glide o'er the rippling stream,
Or lazily drift till the sunset hour
Closes the charms of a summer dream.

2.—If for a why you substitute an eye,
Then you will leave incorporality.

3.—But cut a letter off—the operations' slight—
And then I'll overpower you with light.

4.—In Greece, in the glorious days of old
I was welcom'd and eargerly sought,
For by me was the worth of an article told
Whene're it was sold or bought.

5.—My composition oft entails anxiety and care,
And yet with fervent kisses I am welcomed by the fair.

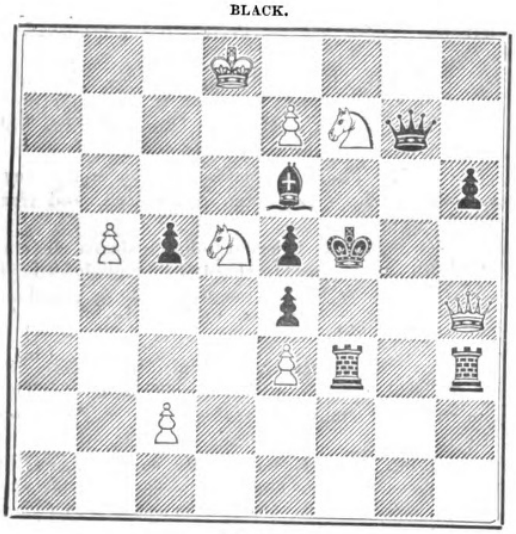
6.—By chemists' art the rudest things of earth
To subtlest essences must oft give birth.

7.—If, in conclusion, you should guess this light.
'Twill demonstrate that for the whole you're right.

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PROBLEM,
by M. Caloi.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in 4 moves.

Solution of G. W. P.'s problem of last week.

White.	Black.
1.—Kt. to Q.'s 3rd.	1.—K. takes Kt.
1.—Q. to K.'s 8th.	2.—K. moves.
3.—Q. mates.	
	1.—K. to B. 5th.
2.—Q. to K. 5th.	2.—K. takes Kt. or K. to [B.'s 6th.
3.—Q. mates.	

Correct answers received from W. B. M., Tôkiô and C. B. Yokohama.

Answers to Chess Problem and Acrostics are solicited.

Trials of Reaping Machines.—A very interesting exhibition and trial of reaping machines took place on Lord Kinnaird's farms of Little Powgavie on Wednesday last, when four machines were tried, including that of Mr. Walter A. Wood. A self-delivery reaper of Burgess & Key's make was exhibited, and worked well. The new self-delivery reaper of Messrs. Howard of Bedford, called 'The Simplex,' was also tried. The cutting of this machine is simply perfect, and it sheaves beautifully. The draught is also peculiarly light—one pair of horses can work it all day with the greatest ease. The body of this machine is made of wrought iron, with steel gearing, which, while ensuring strength, combines lightness. The large wheel is morticed, and this prevents clogging, and by a simple ratchet the knives can be very easily raised or lowered. There is also a switch gear for regulating the sheaving. The crank shaft is bored hollow, so as to lead the oil to the connecting-rod that works the knives. The work done by this machine was admitted by all the experienced agriculturists on the ground to be of the most superior description. This machine had been tried a few days previously in East Lothian on a very heavy crop of oats, which it cut admirably. These oats were laid and twisted, in such a manner as to test its powers to the utmost.—*From the "North British Agriculturist," September* 26th 1877.

FOR SALE,

At the Office of this Paper,

IN PAMPHLET FORM,

The British Consular Trade Reports

FOR THE OPEN PORTS,

AND

SUMMARY OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN,
FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Price, One Dollar.

Yokohama, September 26, 1877. tf.

THE

LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE
COMPANY.

CAPITAL
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 *(Times 8th March,* 1864*).*

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester with branch offices at 14, King William Street, E.C., London; Liverpool; Glasgow; Birmingham; Bristol; Leeds And Newcastle.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, November 20, 1875.

THE

MERCHANTS
MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS, at the current rates.

MALCOLM, WILLCOX & Co.
No. 73.

Yokohama, 19th November, 1875.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, One-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—The market is firm for good spinnings of *Yarns* 16/24 and 28/32, and prices have slightly advanced. 38/42 are dull, but there is a very good demand for 16/24 reverse twist. In *Shirtings* some business has been done at continued low prices. Other articles are not attracting much attention.

Grey Shirtings:—						
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	...	$1.45	to $1.75
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	...	1.80	to 2 20
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	...	1.60	to 2.35
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	...	2.00	to 2.52½
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	...	1.40	to 1.57½
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	...	1.10	to 1 25

White Shirtings:—						
60 to 64 reed	40 yds.	35 in.	per pce.	...	2.20	to 2.40
Turkey Reds	24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb.	...	0.65	to 0.80
Black Velvets	... ...				7.25	to 8.25
English Drills	14/15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in.	...	2.40	to 2.65
Taffachelaes	12 yds,	43 in.	...	...	1.80	to 2.25

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	... ...	per picul...	$28 00	to	32.50
No. 28 to 32	... ...	per picul...	$31 50	to	35.50
No. 38 to 42	... ...	per picul...	$37.00	to	39.50
Reverse Twist 16-24	... ... ,, ...		$34.50		

Woollens.—A little more activity has been experienced during the past week, but so far without any quotable improvement of prices. For superior qualities of *Black Plain Orleans* some demand exists at somewhat better prices. *Mousselines de Laine* are firmer; transactions continue, however, on a very small scale, as buyers do not respond to the advanced rates asked for.

Plain Orleans	... ...	40—42 yds.	32 in.	...	5 60	to 7.00
Figured Orleans	... ...	29—30 yds.	31 in.	...	4 25	to 5.50
Shimagoro	... ...	30 yds.	30 in.	...	3.75	to 5.25
Italian Cloth	... ...	—30 yds.	32 in.	...	0 25	to 0.32
Camlet Cords	... ...	29—30 yds.	32 in.	...	5.75	to 6.00
Camlets Asstd.	... ...	56—58 yds.	31 in.	...	—	
Lastings, Japan	.. ..	22—30 yds.	32 in.	...	12.00	to 18.00
Plain Mousselines de Laine		—30 yds.	30 in	...	0.17	to 0.18

Figured Mousselines de Laine	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.25	to	0.28½	
Multicolored ,,	...30 yds.	30 in...	0.28	to	0.37½	
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	...48 in. to 52 in...	0.80	to	1.20		
Presidents	... ...	...54 in. to 56 in...	0.60	to	0.65	
Pilots	... ...	...54 in. to 56 in...	0.45	to	0.55	
Union	... ...	...54 in. to 56 in...	0.60	to	0.80	
Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs....	per lb ...	0.40	to	0.45	

Sugar.—Some 3,000 piculs of Brown Sugar have been settled at a decline of 10 cents per picul. White Sugars show no alteration.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	... ...	per picul...	$4.20			
,, in basket	... ...	,, ...	$4 05			
Taiwanfoo in bag	... ...	,, ...	$4.10			
do. in basket	... ...	,, ...	$4.00			
China No 1 Ping-fah	... ...	,, ...	None			
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	....	,, ...	$7 60	to	$8.20	
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	... ...	,, ...	$7.10	to	$7.50	

China No. 4 Kook-fah	... ...	per picul...	$6 60	to	$7.00	
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	... ...	,, ...	$6.00	to	$6.50	
,, No. 6 E-pak	... ...	,, ...	$5.10	to	$5.60	
Swatow Brown	... ...	,, ...	None.			
Daitong	... ...	,, ...	$3.70	to	$3.90	
Japan Rice	... ...	,, ...	$2.10	to	$2.60	
Kerosene Oil, nominal	... ...	noml. ...	$4.00			

Kerosene Oil.—The market is quiet at about $4.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—A brisk demand has continued for this article during the week. A slight check, however, took place upon receipt of disquieting political news from France, but this was of short duration, business has been resumed, and the market closes very active.

Quotations remain unaltered, but the tendency of prices is decidedly upwards, and many of the most desirable parcels are held off the market for a further considerable advance. The inferiority of the bulk of Hank Silk now in stock and coming forward, is very generally remarked.

Settlements for the week are 950 bales of Hanks, and 250 bales of Oshius and other sorts. The stock is barely 2,000 bales.

		In London at 4s. 0d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.05 per kilo.*
Hanks,—Superior ..... Nominal.	$600	21/5	59.00
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$580 to 590	20/9 to 21/1	57.00 to 58.00
,, Good No. 2	$560 to 570	20/1 to 20/5	55.50 to 56.50
,, Good all round No. 2½	$540 to 550	19/5 to 19/9	54.00 to 55.00
,, Medium No. 3	$510 to 530	18/6 to 19/1	51.00 to 53 00
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$480 to 500	17/6 to 18/2	48.50 to 50.50
Oshius,—Extra	—	—	—
,, Best	$560 to 570	20/1 to 20/5	55.50 to 56.50
,, Good	$530 to 540	19/1 to 19/5	53.00 to 54.00
,, Medium	$500 to 520	18/2 to 18/10	50.50 to 52 00
Hamatski,—Good to Best	$470 to 480	17/2 to 17/6	47.50 to 48.50
,, Common to Medium	$450 to 460	16/6 to 16/10	45.50 to 46.50
Kakeda,—Extra and Best	$630 to 650	22/5 to 23/1	62.00 to 64.00
,, Good	$580 to 600	20/9 to 21/5	57.00 to 59.00
,, Medium	$500 to 550	18/2 to 19/10	50.00 to 55.00
Filatures	$630 to 750	22/5 to 26/4	62.00 to 73.00

Tea.—An extensive business in this staple has been done during the closing week, influenced in no small degree by reports of an impending re-imposition of duty in the United States. Settlements reach the large total, for this period of the season, of 3,800 piculs.

The natives having received early information of the proposed alteration in fiscal affairs in America, stiffened their holding prices, and quotations are from $1 @ $2 higher than in our last issue. Stocks continue only moderate.

Common	$11.00 to $12.00	Fine	$23 00 to $26.00
Good Common	$13.00 to $15.00	Finest	$28.00 to $32.00
Medium	$16.00 to $17.00	Choice	$36.00 to $38.00
Good Medium	$18.00 to $21.00	Choicest	—

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling rates have remained very steady throughout the past week, with only a moderate business doing.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	3s. 11⅞d.	
,, Bank Bills on demand	3s 10⅞d.	
,, Private 6 months' sight	4s. 0⅛d.	to ¼
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	4.90	
Bank 6 months' sight	5.00	
,, Private 6 ms. sight	5.07½	
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	¼	% dis.
,, Private 10 days' sight	⅛	,,

ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	73	
,, Private 10 days sight	73½	
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	93½	
,, 30 days sight Private	95½	
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand ...	94	
,, 30 days sight Private	96	
Kinsatz	413	
Gold Yen	389½	

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec. 9	Tanais	De la M'celle	French str.	1735	Hongkong	Dec. 2	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 11	Gaelic	Kidley	British str.	2652	San Francisco	Nov. 16	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 11	Sumida Maru	Gorlach	Japanese str.	896	Hakodate	Dec. 7	Coal	M. B. Co.
„ 11	Nagasaki Maru	Ringk	Japanese bq.	402	Kobe	„ 4	Coal	M. B. Co.
„ 12	One	Morgan	British bq.	523	Cardiff	May 24	Coal	M. M. Co.
„ 12	Zanzibar	Gardiner Fox	British str.	1460	Hongkong	Dec. 2	General	Findlay, Richardson & Co.
„ 13	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1200	Shanghai & ports	„ 6	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 13	Bombay	Briscoe	British str.	1327	Hongkong	„ 4	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 14	Eme	Asals	British bq.	731	Kobe	„ 8	General	L. Kniffler & Co.
„ 15	Tamaura Maru	Dithlefsen	Japanese str.	558	Kobe	„ 13	General	Government Service
„ 15	Messenger	Gilkey	American ship	1027	Hakodate	„ 10	General	Japanese

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Dec. 9	Wakanoura Maru	Wynn	Japanese str.	1346	Kobe	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 11	Sunda	Reeves	British str.	1704	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
„ 12	Nagoya Maru	Conner	Japanese str.	1260	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 13	Parmenio	Abbott	British bq.	369	Amoy	Wheat	Ed. Fischer & Co.
„ 13	Gaelic	Kidley	British str.	2652	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 13	Suminoye Maru	Nye	Japanese str.	852	Hakodate	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 15	Kestrel	Comd. Theobald	H. B. M's gun-vessel	562	Kobe	——	——

Vessels in Harbour.

Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	From.	Arrived.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.							
Bombay	Briscoe	British steamer	1327	Hongkong	Dec. 13	P. & O. Co.	
Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese steamer	1200	Shanghai & port.	Dec. 13	M. B. Co.	Shanghai
Tibre	De Girard	French steamer	1726	Hongkong	Nov. 25	M. M. Co.	Hongkong
Thabor	Pendered	Japanese steamer	600	Kobe	Oct. 9	Lighthouse Department.	
Tanais	De la M'celle	French steamer	1735	Hongkong	Dec. 9	M. M. Co.	
Zanzibar	Gardiner Fox	British steamer	1460	Hongkong	Dec. 12	Findlay, Richardson & Co.	
SAILING SHIPS.							
Annie W. Weston	Winsor	American barque	740	Put back with cargo [damage	Oct. 19	Ed. Fischer & Co.	
Alice	Law	British barque	650	New York	Nov. 9	Ed. Fischer & Co.	
Alice M. Minott	Withmore	American ship	1100	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Nov. 30	Walsh, Hall & Co.	
Ceylon	Kelly	American barque	750	New York	Dec. 5	Cornes & Co.	
Eme	Asals	British barque	371	Kobe	Dec. 14	L. Kniffler & Co.	
Jupiter	Johnson	Russian schooner	50	Kurile Island	Nov. 8	Captain	
Lotte	Haskerl	Russian schooner	25	Kurile Islands	Oct. 26	Captain	
Laura. A. Burnham	Phillips	Am. barkantine	600	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Dec. 2	Carl Rohde & Co.	
Maid Marion	Forrest.	British brig	289	Nagasaki	Nov 27	Ed. Fischer & Co.	
Messenger	Gilkey	American ship	1027	Hakodate	Dec. 15	Japanese	
Newman Hall	Slater	British ship	1523	Cardiff	Dec. 2	O. & O. Co.	
Nagasaki Maru	Ringk	Japanese barque	402	Kobe	Dec. 11	M. B. Co.	
Otsego	Cook	Am. schooner	52	Kurile Islands	July 19	H. Cook	
One	Morgan	British barque	523	Cardiff	Dec. 12	M. M. Co.	
Pauline	Tyrer	British barque	472	London	Nov. 9	Gittschow & Co.	
Reindeer	——	British schooner	—	Nagasaki	—	F. D. Walker	
Tori	——	British schooner	52	Kurile Islands	Oct. 21	Captain	
Willard Mudgett	Dickie	American barque	875	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Oct. 13	Walsh, Hall & Co.	New York

Vessels on the Berth.

Destination.	Name.	Agents.	To be Despatched.
Hongkong	Tibre	M. M. Co.	December 18th
Shanghai...	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	December 19th
San Francisco...	Belgic	O. & O Co.	About December 20th
Hongkong	City of Peking	P. M. S. S Co.	About December 24th
San Francisco	City of Tokio	P. M. S. S. Co.	About December 31st
New York	Willard Mudgett	Smith Baker & Co.	Quick despatch

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Shipping Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer *Tanais* from Hongkong.—From Naples: Mr. Dell 'Oro. From Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs Inouyé, Messrs. Adolf, and Durand.

Per Steam-ship *Sunda* for Hongkong.—Colonel and Mrs. Spilsbury, Revd. Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fye Tong and 2 children; 12 seamen, R.N., and 4 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Gaelic*, from San Francisco for Yokohama: Miss L. A. Valantine, Miss R. N. Valantine, Miss. S. A. Taylor, Miss F. Kuechele, Messrs. R. Faber and J. Macgregor. For Hongkong: Mr. E. Alford; 506 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Sir J. Rae Reid and servant, Miss L. E. Valentine, Miss R. W. Valentine, Mrs. Thomas and daughter, Colonel Nokii, Mr. and Mrs. Santo, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Messrs. Morioka, Hara Kitamura, Mitsumura, Imai, O'Osu, Tsunaga, Higashi, Litchfield, Susaki, Skimura, Marunaka, Mutsu, Akira, Tedzuka, Marunaka, Sawers, Barlow, E. H. M. Gower, Fukami, Fukugawa, D. Appleton, Sakis, Kimura, Goodison, Caswell, Nozaki, Ishi, Kojima, Kagawa, Fujioka, Takashima, Sasaki, Makino, Nagamura, Takamori, Yamada, Ono, Rgwlinson, Smith, Robins, Tashiro, and Masuda.

The Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai and way ports: Mr. and Mrs. Mini, Mr. and Mrs. Ness, Mrs. Penny and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gah, Mr. and Mrs. Katow, Messrs Wm. Cowles, U.S.N.; C. F. Meyerisk, C. Maries, Yoshinaga Haramichi, Mayeda, Osaka, Matsumura, De la Camp, Mitsui, Takahashi, Ishisaka, Miura, Fukugawa, Ohta Okura, Kawagoya, Harada, Shikuro, Utsumi, Matsumoto, Hadkeyama, Waita, Yohota, Mirura, Iye, Hirao, Kawaya, Iwo, Asuka, and Kanguchi; 4 Europeans, 2 Chinese, and 346 Japanese in the steerage. For America: Mr. White; 1 European in steerage.

Per *Gaelic*, for Hongkong: Messrs. Thomas Walsh, John Pitman and servant, B. Faber, E. Alford, and A. N. Bearse; 510 Chinese and 2 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Bombay*, from Hongkong.—Mr. Levy, Mr. Li-sin-tong, and 1 Chinese on deck.

CARGO.

Per Steamship *Sunda* for Hongkong:—

Silk for England	...	457 bales.
France	...	236 „
Italy	...	102 „
Total	...	795 bales.

Per Steam-ship *Nagoya Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure	... $3,200.00

Per Steam-ship *Bombay* from Hongkong.—

General	... 600 pkgs.
Sugar	...1,275 „
Total	...1,875 pkgs.

REPORTS.

The *Gaelic* reports: Left San Francisco Nov. 17th at noon; had North Westerly winds with heavy seas for ten days, moderate variable winds for seven days; and light breezes from N.E. and S.E. to arrival at 8 a.m. on the 11th December. Signalled the P. M. S. S. *China* at 3 p.m. on the 9th instant steering East.

The British steamer *Zanzibar* reports: Left Hongkong at 8 p.m. December 2nd; experienced strong moonson to the Formosa channel, and strong gales from Turnabout to the coast of Japan; thence fresh Northerly winds to port. Passed the barque *Eme* off Sagami, bound in.

The *Bombay* reports: Left Hongkong December 4th at daylight; experienced strong monsoon through the Formosa Channel, and fresh northerly gales to the coast of Japan. On the night of the 12th instant between Oosima and Omai-saki had a heavy northerly gale with monutainous sea running, lasting 12 hours; thence to port fresh northerly winds and moderate weather, arriving at midnight on the 13th December.

The *Eme* reports: Left Kobe Dec. 8th; had variable winds and fine weather in the Kii Channel, and thence westerly winds to Rock Island, where, on the night of the 12th inst, met with a severe gale from the North, veering to East and South East, with a heavy southerly sea running. The gale lasted until the afternoon of the 13th when it lulled, and continued moderate to arrival in port at noon on the 14th Dec.

The *Tamaura Maru* reports: Left Kobe December 13th at noon. The *Banri Maru* in tow of the *Kumamoto Maru* had left an hour previous, and when passed by the *Tamaura Maru* in Isumi Straits at 3 p.m. was hugging the northern shore. During the afternoon passed a 3-masted schooner with mizen mast gone (thought to be the late *Snap*), bound towards Kobe. Toward dusk observed a wrecked junk on the starboard bow, on her beam ends, but with her mast holding, which was tossing about in the heavy swell; steamed towards her in case some of the crew might be still clinging to her, but found her abandoned. One anchor had been let go and apparently was still holding her, as, in her then position about 4 miles W.N.W. of Cape Hino, there was but 17 fathoms of water. Owing to the increasing darkness and the heavy sea running was obliged to leave her. Experienced fresh N.W. winds and fine weather to Cape Sima and moderate weather to port.

The Chinese frigate *Ha-yin* was in Kobe when the steamer left.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7 Three months, $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
„	F. Algar, 8 Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
„	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

La Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes. (Limited.)

Incorporated with le Lloyd Francais and la Compagnie Francaise d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs. 17,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, at current rates.

No Policy Fees charged.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.

Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES AGAINST FIRE at current rates.

SIBER & BRENNWALD,
Agents.

Yokohama, 5th February, 1877. 1m.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

Godowns,	First-Class.....	12 Months...	1½	per Cent.
"	"	6 " ...	1	"
"	"	8 " ...	¾	"
"	"	1 " ...	½	"
"	"	.....10 Days.....	⅓	"

They now Charge, viz:—

Dwelling Houses in the Settlement	First-Class p. a	.....2½	per Cent.
	Second-Class "	3	"
Dwelling Houses on the Bluff.....	First-Class p. a.	.....1½	per Cent
	Second-Class "	2	"

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16, 1871.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. Ph. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE Undersigned on behalf of this Company are prepared to accept FIRE RISKS at Current Rates, and LIFE RISKS on Home Terms, and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, 18th September, 1877.

INSURANCE.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates, at Yokohama and Tôkiô.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon almost all descriptions of Property at the current rates of premium.

Total Sum insured in 1876, £248,980,367.

Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

WILKIN & ROBISON,
Agents,
Yokohama and Kobe.

Yokohama, January 25, 1877. tf.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements of the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

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Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

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W. CRAWFORD & CO.

75, CARTER LANE, SAINT PAUL'S,

LONDON, E.C.,

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WE beg to draw your attention to avery important English Invention we have on hand, viz.:

WOOLLEN BLANKETS

OR

COVERINGS,

OF ALL SIZES COMBINED WITH AN

AIR PILLOW.

It will be found most necessary and useful for Military Men, Travellers, Invalids, for use in the Hospitals, &c., &c., possessing amongst others the following advantages:—

It is the finest substitute for a Bed.

The Pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease.

It will pack up in a very small compass, and can be carried about without any inconvenience.

Price from 15s. to 35s. each.

When ordering the above article, please remit the amount of your order to

W. CRAWFORD & CO.

August 22, 1877. 6ms.

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EFFICACIOUS REMEDY is **PANCREATIC** EMULSION.—The original and Genuine prepared only by **SAVORY & MOORE,** 143, New Bond-st., London. Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

July 28, 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE  MARK.

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HATS AND HELMETS.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS,

Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in

Hot Climates.

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BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the **IMPROVED-BREECH,** STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

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EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,

d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

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THE UNDERSIGNED requests everybody who reads this to collect JAPANESE, SHANGHAI, FIJI, and PHILLIPINE POSTAGE STAMPS and to remit them to him, for which they will be WELL PAID by return of Post.

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Care of FRAU DR. MÜLLER,
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Hamburg.

HAYWARD TYLER & CO.

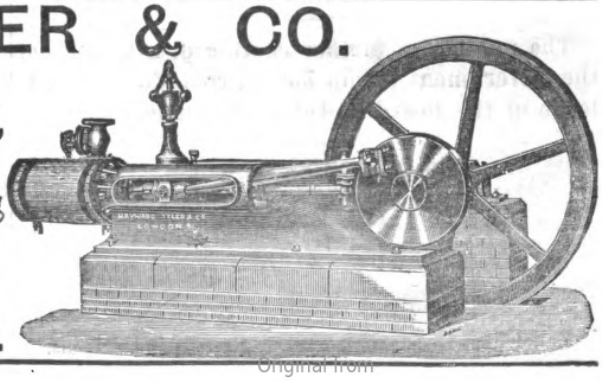
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ENGINES AND BOILERS,

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With Rider's Automatic Valve Gear for ensuring Economy in Steam and Fuel.



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MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex. Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See "Times." July 12th, 1864.

The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet refeshing sleep relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the excretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and time when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cure, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholics, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," December 31st, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Cholorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from "Medical Times," January 12th, 1866.—"Chloro dyne is prescibed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as CHLORODYNE, from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article. "Pharmaceutical Journal," August 1st, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the word "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

The public are further cautioned, a forgery of the Government stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

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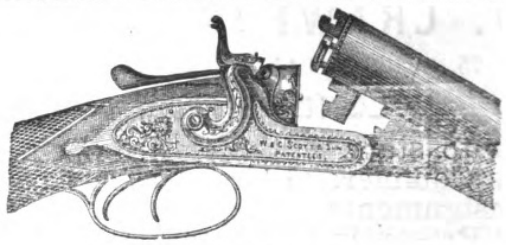
J. T. DAVENPORT,

83, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottle at 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Yokohama, December 15, 1877. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL and DIPLOMA OF HONOUR awarded, CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, Philadelphia, 1876. For excellence of Materials and Workmanship in their PREMIER QUALITY and medium grades. Their New PATENT TRIPLEX action and COMPENSATING LUMP.

The attention of Sportsmen is requested to the above new system of action. Its superior strength and solidity imparts greatly improved shooting powers. Hard hitting being the desideratum required is obtained by this powerful Gun.

Prices of the TRIPLEX: £22.10.0, £30.0.0, and £37.10.0. This latter is our highest quality and is marked "THE PREMIER QUALITY."

Excellent DOUBLE-GRIP BREECH-LOADERS at £8.10.0, £12.0.0, £16.0.0 and £20.0.0. Shooting guaranteed.

OUR PATENT TOP LEVER with PURDEY solid double bolt. Shooting guaranted. Sound plain finish £15/0/0. Well finished, good materials £21.0.0. Cases and implements £4, £6 and £8 extra.

In the New York International Gun Trial competition, 1873, the Committee awarded our guns the Diploma, being declared first for points of merit of action, materials, proportion and shooting qualities.

Extract from Forest and Stream, New York, December 26th, 1876. Contributed by one of the judges of awards of guns at the Centennial. "The crowning glory of the display was the case of W. & C. Scott & Son. This firm has sent more good guns to this country during the past few years than any other, and they especially commend themselves to American sportsmen from the fact that they furnish good guns, honestly made, and of high shooting powers at very moderate prices. Their TRIPLEX ACTION combines, in the highest degree, strength with simplicity, and it must rapidly secure the favor of all who test its merits."

OUR PATENT COMPENSATING LUMP strongly recommended; should be ordered on every gun (cost, 30 shillings extra). For the Sportsman abroad, this invention is invaluable, being secured against the joint becoming loose after several years wear.

CHOKE BORED GUNS.—Slight, Medium or Full.

BREECH LOADERS in all systems from lowest qualities.

SINGLE and DOUBLE MUZZLE LOADERS.

Makers of the NEW SWINBURN-HENRY Sporting Express and SWINBURN-HENRY RIFLES and Carbines taking Government Ammunition. This Rifle is a great improvement on the Martini.

SNIDERS Military and Sporting. MARTINI RIFLES.

DOUBLE EXPRESS RIFLES .450, .500, .577 Bore.
SUPERIOR REVOLVERS.

Chief Address, Manufactory,
Premier Gun Works,
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

LONDON OFFICE,
10, Gt. Castle St.,
REGENT CIRCUS.

Yokohama, September 22, 1877. 3ms.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 48.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded.* This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

DEATHS.

On the 18th December, at No. 17, Tsukiji, Tôkiô, FREDERICK C. HAYES, aged 26.

At Yokohama, December 18th, FRANÇOIS PERREGAUX, aged 43 years.

Notes of the Week.

The most important event of the past week has been the arrival on the 16th instant of the Chinese frigate *Hai-an*, having on board the members of the Chinese Embassy to Japan. The Embassy consists of their Excellencies Ho and Chang, the Consul Fan, Vice Consul and suite of interpreters, secretaries of Legation and officers, in all sixteen persons. A large number of persons assembled to witness the landing, which did not however take place until three o'clock on the following day, and was effected in a very quiet and unostentatious way. Their Excellencies Ho and Chang, accompanied by Dr. McCartee, the Chinese Consul and Vice Consul, and a few members of their suite, proceeded in Government steam launches to the English hatoba, where they were received by the *Kencho* officials, and the principle members of the Embassy proceeded thence in carriages to the *Kencho* where they stayed for a short time and then adjourned to the *Machigaisho* where tiffin had been prepared for them. That concluded, their Excellencies visited the building near the Railway Station known as the *Gaimusho-shito hojo*, which by order of the Government has been placed at the service of the Embassy as a temporary residence, until a permanent one has been decided upon. Their Excellencies expressed their approval of all that had been done for their accommodation, but in consequence of all their baggage being on board the *Hai-an* they decided to return to that vessel for the night. During the morning their Excellencies were visited by the Captains of the foreign men-of-war lying in the harbour, and the usual salutes were exchanged.

During the passage from Kobe the *Hai-an* fell in with six survivors of a wrecked Japanese junk, who lashed to spars had been floating about for three days, and rescuing them from their perilous condition landed them at this port. When discovered by the frigate they were almost dead through exposure; while near by the dead body of one of their companions floated, lashed to some planks. The junk, rice laden, had foundered in the late fierce gale of the 11th-12th instants, which has been felt along the whole eastern coast.

As will be seen from a paragraph which we published in this morning's issue and which was copied from the Shanghai *Courier*, the Honble George French, late Chief Judge at Sierra Leone has been appointed Chief Judge of the Supreme Court at Shanghai. We have since heard a report to the effect that the judicial establishments for China and Japan are henceforth to be separate and that Mr. Goodwin has been appointed judge of the Court for Japan. If this be the case, and we have good reason for believing the report to be correct, we trust that ths community may soon have the pleasure of welcoming back a gentleman whose rare attainments and social qualities won for him universal regard, and whose temporary absence has been a great loss to his friends.

In another portion of to-day's issue will be found a letter from our correspondent of the 8th instant, "Renaisance (sic.) du Japon," which we insert without change of spelling or phraseology (lest we should be accused of garbling) in the hope that its perusal will afford our readers as much amusement as it has afforded ourselves. Our correspondent appears to be as fond of the phrase 'Quid pro Quo,' as Wamba was of his 'Pax vobiscum,' but does he know what it means? When the treaties with Japan were first made there was a quite sufficient 'quid' for every 'quo.' With few exceptions every exportable and importable article was subjected to duty, not high it is true, but of almost universal imposition. At the same time foreigners were only allowed to dwell within a cramped concession, and not permitted to breathe the air or walk the ground to pluck a flower or catch a butterfly outside of the ten *ri* limit. For ten years the most cowardly species of assassination was practised with the view of frightening us out of the country, and some of the very men now in power did all they could to bully the Shôgun into expelling "the ugly barbarian." In fact, one of the principal accusations brought against the Shôgunate in 1868-9 was that the expulsion had not been effected. In a word, if we curtailed the sovereignty of Japan—then a congeries of sovereignties rather than an empire—so far as foreigners were concerned, the Japanese had the satisfaction of curtailing our liberty of movement, and our freedom of action in many other respects as well, to at least an equivalent extent. At the present day we are subject to restrictions and disabilities that do not affect foreigners in any other part of the world, and we have not seldom to put up with an insolence and injustice upon the part of native officialdom unparalleled in any country with which we are acquainted and for which our representatives can usually procure us no redress. Now we have no wish to rake up the past or enquire

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whether in 1859 we were justified in making the treaties then accepted by the Japanese, as far as we know, without any objection on their part other than the objection to make any treaty whatever. That we did not listen to that objection the Japanese cannot complain to-day. But whatever the rights of Japan may have been twenty years ago, she is now, we fully believe, and we have explicity declared in this journal in the most unmistakeable language, entitled to be treated in every respect—save possibly that of jurisdiction over foreigners, for which she appears not to care to take the little trouble necessary to qualify herself—as a civilised European power would be treated, and ought to be accorded complete freedom upon questions of tariff. But the 'quid pro quo' argument is altogether the wrong one to make use of. The question is one of right, not a mere bargain, and will be so considered and treated by the foreign powers.

The strictures upon the note to our angry correspondent's not very amiable communication inserted in our issue of the 8th instant, we altogether fail to understand either the appropriateness or the drift of. The facts we asserted are perfectly true, and we simply pointed them out. The letter stated generally that silk sent to Europe paid duty. We showed that the statement should have been qualified by the exception of Great Britain. Some 200,000 lbs., at the most, of Japanese tea are imported into Europe, where no one will touch it knowingly, and where it is used chiefly, we believe, for adulterating or imitating Chinese tea. A duty, it is true, and a high one, is levied npon it in England, but precisely the same duty is levied upon tea produced in India, some 30 million pounds of which are annually imported into Great Britain. With us it is perfectly well recognised that all customs duties are economically objectionable, and only some dozen articles (apart from alcoholic liquors) are accordingly dutiable in England. When a perfect mode of assessing an income tax shall have been discovered, we do not doubt that the whole of the customs will be abolished, the whole indirect taxations of the country indeed done away with, save the excise on alcoholic liquors and perhaps tobacco, which will be continued, as it is to some extent now imposed, less as a means of revenue than as a measure of public health and morals. The abolition of the tea-duty has often been proposed and Mr. Bright's famous 'free breakfast table' will probably at no distant period become an accomplished fact. One of the principal arguments advanced for the retention of the duty is, that it forms the only means (apart from excise duties) of extracting from the working classes their proper contribution towards the expenses of Government. We have not space to go through the whole of our correspondent's letter, nor, indeed, should we fatigue our readers with this notice, were it not that the erroneous views expressed by 'Renaisance etc.' seem to be shared by an influential section of the ruling class in this country. We think 'Renaisance etc.' is misinformed when he asserts that but little of Japanese silk goes to Great Britain. We are under an impression which we cannot, however, verify at the moment, that fully one half of the silk exported is sent to London. Nor do we see any hindrance to the imposition of discriminating duties; such duties are with ease collected in England on the wines of different countries under special treaties. If any favoured nation clause be an impediment, it ought to be abolished, it ought indeed never to have been inserted in the treaties. Let Japan offer to adopt the 'quid pro quo' system with England, tax what we tax at the same rates ,and leave untaxed what we leave untaxed, and we make no doubt we should accept the offer.

In referring to the export of *kobans*, our correspondent forgets that if foreigners paid much less for them than they were worth in Europe, they paid much more for them than they were worth in Japan. Japan had chosen to isolate herself from the rest of the world, and in that way and in other ways had to expiate her folly. Her expiation of two centuries of selfishness is indeed probably not yet complete.

We must now take leave of our correspondent, assuring him that the mode of discussion he has adopted would spoil the best cause. Vapid rant about British avarice, British cunning, British we know not what, commands no attention whatever. We simply say to Japan and to the world, Here are our goods, will you buy them? We make no attempt to force them on any one, we only ask for the freedom to be accorded to us we accord to others. Thus far, at least we may with justice claim to be the fairest-minded people in the world. The great object of our correspondent seems to be to excite or to show hatred of a friendly nation. If he meets with any success in the former enterprise we do not envy him it. His admiration and his hatred are equally matters of indifference to us. He talks of the "noble British blood" shed in Japan by skulking murderers, and the phrase is the truest one in his letter. The humanity and the good feeling of his sneers at the unfortunate victims of Japanese assassins we leave others to judge of. What the Japanese standard of morals and good taste may be we know not—we are only sure and thankful it is not our own. The practice of exacting blood money we are far from admiring, though a negligent Government perhaps may justly be held as equally liable with a negligent railway company. But where the assassin is caught and punished there can be no doubt no indemnity ought to be demanded from the Government. We have freely criticised what we consider open to objection in our correspondent's letters, because we think it our plain duty in the present crisis to do what we can to ensure a temperate and sensible discusion of the questions involved in the revision of the treaties, and though we desire that the completest justice should be shown in all our dealings with the Japanese, we have not the remotest intention of flattering or pandering to the conceit of young Japan. Violent epithets and indiscriminate abuse with or without bad logic never helped any cause, and our correspondent's advocacy of a cause, good in itself, would excite less amusement but command more attention if conducted on different principles from those he has chosen to guide himself by.

Referring to a recent statement made by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* to which we drew attention at the time, to the effect that if the Japanese Government wanted to purchase machinery which could be supplied by a foreign country for a million *yen*, but which would cost twelve hundred thousand if made by a native manufacturer, it would be better for the country if it were to procure it from the latter source, a writer under the signature of *Soroban* addresses to the *Hiogo News* an excellent letter, in which he clearly sets forth the fallacy of such reasoning. We cannot do better than quote his argument at length. One of our contemporaries upholds the statement of the native writer on the ground that while the Government pays $200,000 more than it needs have paid, $1,000,000 remain in the country which would otherwise have left it. To this *Soroban* replies as follows:—

"Now I am not going to open up the whole discussion of free trade and protection, but I just want to put down something which it has occurred to me would grow naturally out of such a state of things as is here advocated, and which I hope will occur to the Japanese also before it be too late. I am speaking to those who would shut out foreign manufactured articles altogether by a practically prohibitory tariff, and I give them the credit of discerning that this practically means commercial isolation, for they can hardly be so ignorant as not to know that a country which desires to export its own products and to take no products of any other country in exchange, that is, nothing but the precious metals in the form of a *medium of exchange*, can never do any amount of trade worth mentioning. Commerical isolation, then, being established, where does the Government get the $1,200,000 which it is to pay for the machinery? It has only one legitimate source of revenue—the taxes—so that on this one transaction the people would be taxed $,200,000 more than need be to make a profit for one native manufacturer. Nothing is *added* to the wealth of the country either then or at any future time by the transaction; for reciprocal trade having been killed, the products turned out by the machinery must be sold *in* the country *to* the people, who will have to pay more for those products than if the machinery had cost less, and are therefore practically taxed twice over for the same thing. It seems to me that to say that the country as a whole is richer for this kind of proceeding is nonsense—it seems to me only that while the taxes on labour are increased, so likewise will be the price of every manufactured article The United States have been trying hard to prove to the world that what I may call "isolation by protection" is the right system, and though I cannot expect all your readers to be as familiar as I am with the state of affairs in New York,

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I would point to what is within the knowledge of all men who read—the recent gigantic revolt there of labour against capital—as one of the fruits of the system, so far. But what I would like specially to point out to the Japanese is that they have already tried the system, in fact only a few years ago left off a trial of it which lasted about two hundred and fifty years—and that one of the principal results of that remarkable experiment in political economy was the degradation of labour right down to the ground, at the hands of privileged classes, amounting to one sixteenth of the nation, who lived in comparative idleness and luxury, governing by the power of the sword alone. I should have thought that after such an experience as that of the working of "isolation by protection," it would be about the last political nostrum which the people of Japan would be likely to swallow."

A noticeable feature in Japanese streets and indeed along the high roads or bye roads wherever a native hostelry or way side inn may be situated, is a flag, one may say a series of flags, attached to bamboo staffs, bearing the letter E in most cases repeated two, three and sometimes four times. In the centre of the flag a well known Japanese character signifying, "to transmit," "to communicate" is conspicuous, but while to the uninitiated this may mean anything, there is no mistaking the familiar letter of our own alphabet, and its appearance amongst the cabalistic signs general throughout Japanese streets has prompted many enquiries, hitherto however with but unsatisfactory results.

The following explanation has now been furnished to us by a Japanese who vouches for its accuracy, but at the same time admits that to the people generally the letter carries no significance whatever. Before giving the explanation we may refer to one of the numerous queries that have been made in respect to it which displays some ingenuity on the part of the manufacturer.

In consequence of the flag bearing these letters being exhibited at forwarding agencies or parcels' delivery offices, it was conceived that there might be some connection financially with the well-known Bankers Mitsui, and as three E's appeared more frequently than two or one, the idea presented itself that it was a play on the words Mitsu-i. The letter E being arrived at as expressing the sound of the last syllable, and the word "*mitsu*" being translatable into "*three*." Unfortunately for the originator of this solution, the flags were seen to have four letters almost as often as three, and in many cases the number was less.

The real explanation would appear to be this. Certain Japanese caught at the signification of the word express, a word in common use both in England and America as applied to agencies and offices charged with the transmission of goods. Some few accordingly adopted the first letter as a sign for such offices in Japan, joining with it the Japanese characters above referred to meaning "to transmit" or "communicate." The sign has now become so general as in a great measure to have lost its import, and it may be frequently seen displayed on *jinrikishas* and coolies coats.

Six years ago Monsieur Edmond Planchùt, a French traveller, wrote as follows in an account of his travels published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*:—"When after leaving the Far East, I took passage for Europe upon the fast sailing steamer *China*, and rehearsed in my mind all I had learned and heard about this beautiful land of Japan, I resolved on my arrival in France I would recommened to that class of youth of my country who, with courage, aim to rise above a mediocrity without horizon, to imigrate thither. With enterprise, courage, and honesty, they could not fail to succeed in this Scotland of the East. Success would be all the more probable because Japan, as compared with other countries, has been but little explored." Monsieur Planchut would find abundant cause to moderate his ecstacies at the present time, and we only hope for their own sakes that none of the courageous youth were influenced by his glowing descriptions of this then imagined El Dorado of the Eastern seas. But Monsieur Planchut is not the only one who has been deceived by the false promises of the mirage.

In the recently published work on Russia by Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace, occurs the following passage:—

"As with individuals so with nations. By accepting in a lump a foreign culture, a nation inevitably condemns itself for a time to intellectual sterility. So long as it is occupied in receiving and assimilating a flood of new ideas, unfamiliar conceptions and foreign modes of thought, it will produce nothing original, and the result of its highest efforts will be merely successful imitation." How true are these remarks is clearly demonstrated in the case of Japan, where we have before our eyes a striking example of the results of a nation casting away as a childish thing all the originality that has been the outcome of ages of isolation, and giving itself over to weak imitations of what is foreign in art, dress and modes of life. As yet the new era is too young to admit of such imitations being successful. Take Japanese art for example. In a review which was lately published on Mr. Bousquet's admirable work on Japan, it was shown how with the especial facility of Japanese for imitation, the intercourse with foreigners has almost ruined native talent, and extracted from the ancient art of the country a great deal of what commanded the admiration of the world when its peculiar excellencies first became known. Where are now to be found among modern productions those delicately chiselled bronzes whose every ornament, no matter how insignificant, bore impress of originality of conception and loving touch of a master's hand? Where can we find, except in old examples, those pictures, which while conventional as far as regards the form of the objects delineated, surprised with the daring of their colouring, while they charmed with the tenderness and beauty of their harmonies? The exquisite porcelain, the wonderful metal work, the priceless lacquer; what master hands are engaged at the present time in keeping up the deserved reputation of Japan for these, her special arts? In their place are horrible Birmingham bronzes, pictures in imitation of bad foreign styles whose colour sets one's teeth on edge, nightmare productions in the shape of vases and lacquered furniture that find a market one is at a loss to know where. It is true that all nations, which like Japan are suddenly confronted with the magician of modern civilization, are dazzled by the temptations held out to them, and are apt to follow blindly the first impulse to exchange old lamps for new ones, only to discover too late that in what they so readily abandon lies the original power that has charmed the world, and that the glitter of the new in their unaccustomed hands soon wears off, leaving but a poor and worthless imitation."

Tosa can scarcely be a pleasant place to visit nor the paradise of policemen. According to the *Akébono*, when any travellers go there and take up their quarters at a hotel, the *samurai* of the place walk in and endeavour to get up a discussion. They also throw stones in at the windows. The police stationed there likewise come in for a share of these attentions, and if any attempt at arrest is made, the *samurai* at once hide themselves in secure places. Last month the photograph of the Emperor was exhibited to the people in the public garden. The *samurai* availed themselves of the occasion to create a row by throwing stones at the troops of the garrison, and causing a fight which was only quelled by the intervention of the members of the Tôkiô police stationed at Kôchi. On the nights of the 22nd and 23rd of last month, the *samurai* met in large numbers at the temple of Hachiman and held a festival, saying that it was to drive away the cholera. They became so noisy that the *Kencho* authorities ordered them to desist, but they would not listen to them. Finally the police were sent to restrain them but they only threwr stone at them, until at last the police were compelled to use their batons freely and captured several of the party, the police sergeant leading his men with drawn sword. After this the disturbance calmed down. At ten o'clock on the night of the 4th instant, five students of the *Risshisha*, assaulted some of the Police by running up against them. As might be expected a fight ensued which ended in the police being reinforced the five *samurai* arrested. At their day examination they refused to admit that they were in the wrong. They were accordingly deprived of sleep for three

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days and night, being subjected to constant examination, and at last admitted the offence. Again on the night of the 9th instant some students of the Nanyosha came and sang at the top of their voices before a branch police station. On being arrested they were followed by a large crowd of *samurai*, all members of the same society, and as the policemen were only four in number, assistance had to obtained from the head station. The whole crowd was then arrested including the head of the society, and are now undergoing examination.

By a few remarks that were made in the *Chôya Shimbun* recently, it would seem that the Government is contemplating further reductions of expenditure by a similar step to that of last January, namely, the dismissal of a number of officials from the various public departments. In order that these remarks may be understood it is necessary to give a short explanation of the Japanese superstitions regarding the origin of earthquakes, *jishin*. These phenomena are supposed to be due to the presence of a monstrous cat-fish (*namadzu*), who has his abode under the islands of Dai Nipon. This fish is generally kept from moving any portion of his body by the God named Kasuga Miyo-jin, who bestrides him and holds him down with all the force of his muscular arms. Occasionally, however, the monster endeavours to escape from the clutches of the God and causes great commotion and sometimes dire ruin by his struggles. A general dismissal of officials from Government departments is also known by the term *jishin* or earthquake. At the present time there is a common impression that such an action is contemplated, and although the Editor of the *Chôya* speaks thus jestingly, his utterances have a veiled meaning.

The following is the parable.

"The great cat-fish lashing out his beard and preparing his body for a death dealing throe, asked Kasuga Miôjin if he should begin.

Then said Kasuga Miôjin. "What are you about to begin again? What do you mean? The great storm has only just passed away and the lakes and seas have become tranquil. Do you then, regardless, intend to cause an earthquake?"

Replies the cat-fish "I know that it is wrong, but still as I have hardly any rice or money, and cannot provide for so many fishes of the seas and lakes, I must cause some great convulsion in order to extricate myself from my present troubles. "But why" asks the God "cannot you borrow some money from the monsters of the northern seas and southern climes?"

"It is easy enough to say borrow" answers the cat-fish "but how about repayment?"

"But" suggests Kasuga "cannot you manufacture those flimsy things?"

"No" says the cat-fish "I have already made large quantities, and it won't do to make any more."

"Then" says Kasuga "it would, I think, be better for you to try economy."

"I know that" replies the cat-fish, "but how can I strip myself of those golden scales which beautify my body, and don sea weeds in their place. I am terribly perplexed. Still an earthquake will be a step toward economy."

Then says the God "Well, if that is your object, an earthquake it shall be. But I wish to call your attention to one point. There must be no show of favouritism to certain places in the earthquake you are about to cause. You must shake the high places with the low, and when they have crumbled beneath the shock, you must not be in a hurry to reconstruct them. Thus you will cause the fishes of the lakes and seas to believe that it is a fairly administered earthquake. But if you do not act in this manner you will find that such a convulsion is not economical, though it be repeated once a month, or many times in a year. You only keep the fish in a constant state of alarm, and lose their confidence and zealous service.

"Yes! yes!" says the cat-fish, "I will act exactly as you advise."

"But your 'yes' cannot always he relied on" says the God.

"Of course not" replies the cat-fish, "but as to the earthquake it shall most certainly take place."

From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 17th.

The *Kumamoto Maru* left Kobe at noon on the 13th December, with the *Banri Maru (Dumbarton)* in tow. She had a fresh N.W. gale in the Isumi strait, and moderate N.W. winds to Omae-saki; thence strong N.E. winds to Cape Sagami and moderate weather to port. The *Kumamoto Maru* brought 620 wounded soldiers, many of whom had to be borne in stretchers while disembarking yesterday, their situation being most uncomfortable, lying in open cargo boats under a heavy rain, from which they were only protected by a covering of blankets.

According to the *Chôya*, His Ex. Okubo Toshimichi was on the 14th instant raised to the rank of *Shosanmi*.

The Messageries Maritimes Mail steamer *Volga* left Hongkong on Saturday the 5th instant, at noon, with mails from Marseilles up to 4th of November.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says there is to be a thorough change made in the division of the wards of Tôkiô, and consequently in the numbering of the houses.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Though no great inconvenince arose from the amalgamation of the Miôtô *Ken* with the Kôchi *Ken*, yet the people of Tokushima in Awa (lately part of the Miôtô *Ken*) announce that they intend to petition the Government that their district may be restored to the Miôtô *Ken*, or else that all the four provinces of Shikoku may be made made into one *Ken*, with the *Kencho* established in some central place.

Tuesday, 18th.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun*.

Yamazawa Shingo, a Japanese military student who has for some time been studying in France, wishing to see the war, obtained an appointment as Lieutenant, and was sent to the Russian Army. Lieut. Yamazawa giving proofs of great bravery in the field, has been decorated by the Emperor of Russia.

From the *Akébono Shimbun*.

Those persons under the jurisdiction of Osaka *Fu* who request to be permitted to trade with Korea, are gradually increasing. Up to the 11th of this month 180 persons have been received this permission.

A person returning from Owari says that the ex-Governor the *Ken* had given strict orders that the people living under his jurisdiction should wear their hair in foreign style, and that men and women should not ride together in *jinrikisha*. When a new Governor was appointed the same order was adhered to, but when the First Secretary of the *Ken* became chief judge he determined that such orders should be relaxed. He therefore had a large *jinrikisha* made in which he rode with his wife. Since then the people are gradually commencing to follow his example.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

On the 15th instant the following persons were rewarded at the *Daijôkuwan*:—Mr. Hayashi, Junior, Vice Minister of Home Affairs, with 3rd class of the order of merit; the 4th class of the order of merit to Messrs. Sekiguchi, the Governor of Yamaguchi *ken*, Watanabe the Governor of Fukuoka *ken*, Iwamura the Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, Kagawa the Governor of Owake *ken*, and Tomioka the Governor of Kumamoto *ken*.

Wednesday, 19th.

The P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, left Hongkong at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

From the *Chôya Shimbun* we learn that the *Tsukuba Kan* is to proceed to Australia. She will be commanded by Captain Matsumura, and will have on board forty naval cadets, besides her crew of three hundred all told. She will probably leave in a few days, and is expected to return to Japan in about six months time. The *Seiki Kan*, the vessel which was built at Yokoska, will also start for a cruise to Europe very shortly, and will be manned solely by Japanese, so that it will be the first instance of a man-of-war, built in

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the East and manned by Asiatics, visiting European waters.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

A telegram was received on the 14th instant from Osaka stating that the publication of the *Osaka Nippô* had been suspended.

The Governor of Shimane *Ken* lately petitioned the Department of Home Affairs that all bankrupts might be deprived of the privilege of being appointed to any local offices, such as those of *Kucho* and *Kocho*, or as custodians of Shintô Shrines, and his petition has been acceded to.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

As mostly all the special work connected with the recent war has been finished, many of the officials of the Department of War will, it is expected, be dismissed next month.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Small-pox is prevailing in Ehime *Ken*. Nine persons have been attacked by the disease, which in two cases has resulted fatally.

Thursday, 20th.

An inquest was held at Tsukiji, Tôkiô, on the 19th instant, before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Coroner, and a jury, on the body of Mr. F. C. Hayes, who shot himself on the previous evening. The result of the enquiry was that the jury returned a verdict that "deceased shot himself while in a state of temporary insanity."

The *Akébono Shimbun* says that extensive repairs of the Yodo, Shinano and Toné rivers have been determined upon by the Department of Home Affairs. Two foreign engineers and a large staff of Japanese have already started for their destinations, and work will be commenced at once. The expense of the projected repairs will be very great, but by no means unnecessary.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The Prime Minister has notified that cotton undershirts and drawers manufactured in Japan, can be exported free of duty.

On the 18th instant Nakahara Hisao and twenty others, who were accused of attempting to assassinate Saigo and other chiefs of the Private School party, were brought up for examination at the Kiushiu Special Court. They will probably be confronted face to face with the Satsuma officials who examined them in Kagoshima, in order to clear away any doubts about their innocence that may remain in the minds of the people.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Some of the exhibitors at the National Exhibition have laid a complaint before the authorities with regard to the awarding of medals and honourable mentions. It would appear that some mistake has been committed, for the authorities have set at work to make investigations.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Two thousand eight hundred pounds of silver from the mines at Ikuno, in the province of Tajima, have been sent to the Osaka Mint. The mine is now expected to become fairly productive of the above metal.

Much rain has fallen in the Ishikawa *Ken* since the latter part of last month, and the floods occasioned by it have done much damages to the fields and river embankments in the provinces of Etchiu and Kaga.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

From the Takamine copper mines, in the province of Yamashiro, 500 *kuwamme* (about 4,200 lbs.) of pure copper, seventy bags of green vitriol and a large quantity of copper dust were mined during the last month.

As the Imperial Palace at Akasaka is to be connected by telegraph-wires with the Telegraph Department, H. E. the Minister of Public Works attended the palace on the 18th instant with a foreign telegraphic engineer, who set up an operating machine within the private apartments.

Friday, 21st.

Judgment was delivered in H. M.'s Court on the 20th instant, in the case of Bradfield *versus* North, the conclusion of which is in the following terms:—"Judgment must therefore be for plaintiff in the sum of $3,000, the amount claimed, and for interest thereon, less the sum of $977.96, and interest admitted to be due from the plaintiff. The parties have in their pleadings fixed the interest at ten per cent. per annum. The order will therefore be that the defendant does pay to the plaintiff the sum of $2,268.30 on the 31st December, instant, together with taxed costs of suit, less the costs of the counterclaim up to the 12th of October."

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and *Hôchi Shimbun* of yesterday contain the following particulars about Korea:—When the King or any member of the Royal family dies, the whole population are by law bound to dress in white for the space of three years, though in some cases the full term of mourning is reduced by a few months. It would therefore be advisable, in the event of the death of one of the Royal family, for Japanese merchants to send white cotton cloth to Korea. Owing to the drought the past year has been one of great scarcity, and numbers have fallen victims to famine. To so great an extent, indeed, that human skeletons are to be found all over the country, and in some instances human bones have been mingled with the bones of cattle and sold as such. Tigers are numerous, and are frequently seen in the spring and autumn. A woman living within four miles of the Japanese factory was carried off only a little time ago, and part of her remains found but a short distance from her place of residence. Gold is obtained from washings, and has been extensively exported. The export of gold was, indeed, forbidden by the Government, but owing to the distress caused by the famine this prohibition has fallen into disuse, and gold is now openly exported. The Korean officials, besides, now fear that any attempt to enforce this prohibitory regulation would lead to complications with the Japanese. During the month of October the value of imports at the port of Fusan was 3,780 *yen*, and of exports 8,635 *yen*. Most of the Japanese resident at Fusan belong to Nagasaki, only one-tenth of their number hailing from Tôkiô.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

On the 17th instant, their Excellencies the German and Italian Ministers and their families were entertained at a dinner at the residence of H. E. Iwakura.

On the 21st instant their Excellencies the Ministers of France and Belgrim will be entertained at dinner at Hamagoten by H. E. Iwakura.

The *Saikio Maru* brought up 120 Satsuma *shizoku*, who are to be tried for complicity in the late rebellion.

Saturday, 22nd.

According to the *Akébono Shimbun*, the Kiôto *Fu* authorities lately requested information from the Finance Department, if banks can be established of which the *kuazoku* and *shizoku* bonds form the capital. The Finance Department replied that such banks could be established, but their authority to issue bank notes would be limited in extent to one-fifth of the value of the bonds forming their capital.

From the *Mainichi Shimbun.*

Mr. Watanabe, the Governor of Fukuoka *ken*, took his passage in the *Hiroshima Maru* on the 20th instant, with the intention of returning to his *Ken*, but on the receipt of a telegram from one of the Government Departments, returned to Tôkiô that same evening.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

In Osaka there are 61,323 children now attending the Primary Schools.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, the President, and all the members of, and officials belonging to, the *Genrô-In*, assembled on the 20th instant for the ceremony of closing for the year according to the usual custom.

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CHRISTMAS.

OLD FATHER CHRISTMAS is once more at our doors, and though his coming has been heralded by raw and bitter weather in lieu of the genial frosts and warm sun that we are commonly fortunate enough to enjoy at this season, we must not the less extend to him the hearty English welcome which his merry old face asks for and merits In these days of sore struggle for existence, when the mind is constantly on the tenterhooks of suspense, when all feel the present uneasy and the future uncertain, it is difficult to throw off the anxieties of life, even for a day, and the careless abandonment with which our forefathers could enjoy the feasts that lent animation to their less bustling lives is past and gone with them. It has become the fashion, indeed, to rail against Christmas as a dull time of forced enjoyment, and the intrusive insistance with which the vendors of Christmas fare and Christmas goods solicit us to make merry for their advantage rather than for our own, does, perhaps, somewhat tend to check the merriment natural to the season, and to lead us to suspect that we are less spontaneously than conventionally hilarious. But surely it were better to enjoy the good things provided for us without too curiously enquiring into the motives of those who provide them; what matters it how the plums come into the pudding so long as they are there; need the talk round the well laden board be less cheerful because we are told in a hundred ways that the occasion is a cheerful one. Our forefathers were wiser than their descendants; they could let the present absorb them, and, for a space at all events, both forget the disappointments of the past and neglect the doubts of the future, to concern themselves only with pleasant memories and happy anticipations. Modern life does not allow of so complete a withdrawal from the world-struggle, and we must be content to take our pleasure with a grain of sadness. We can meet each other, not determined to be merry, but with our hearts simply open to the influences of the season—the merriment unsought is the surer visitor. No yule log throws its ruddy flicker from our hearths, no *caput apri* is brought with joyous chant and merry gesture into the presence of the assembled guests, no brimming wassail bowl is sent round the expectant circle, but the friendly grasp, the kindly sentiment yet remain to us. Many of those who are dear to us are far away, and the old familiar faces of our childhood cannot greet us here, but the absences are common to us all, and the community should be a bond of sympathy closer to draw the intimacy of friendship. It is a time to bury the hatchet and to forget discords, a birthday of renewed intercourse for those whom mischances of circumstance or temper have thrust apart. It is the feast of good fellowship, for flow of of good humour and interchange of hearty well-wishing, and as such alone and apart from other motives, right worthy of being kept up and honoured. It is an anniversary on which for twenty centuries the hearts of men have been opened to unselfish influences, and the contest of life forgotten in the sympathy of a common humanity. For twenty centuries, say we,—nay, from a hoar antiquity. At this season, from time immemorial, the ancient Latins worshipped the primeval god of their race, the teacher of the arts which raise man above the brute, the old god Saturnus, the Sower. They worshipped him by an entire abandonment to the enjoyment of the fruits of the earth he had taught them to till, to the joys of the social life he had enabled them to know, and at the festival of the Saturnalia all ancient Rome agreed to an absolute suspension of every occupation but that of making merry.

By one terrible blot, but by one only, does this Christmas see the fair face of the world flecked, and even that is illumined, though it be but scantily, by a far gleam of light. The snows of the Balkans are reddened with brave blood; across the wintry winds vibrate the cries of poor weary men wounded to death, sacrificed to the cruel policy of smooth-tongued diplomatists and obstinate fanatics. A sanguinary civil war, fruitful of mistaken heroism, has swept over this land, followed by a terrible plague, and the victims of the savageness of man and nature are to be counted by tens of thousands. None of us will refuse in the midst of our gaiety a regretful tribute to the memory of the multitudes whom war and pestilence have made their prey, or forget to hope that the day may be near when politicians will combat the one with the same ardent devotion and signal success with which the men of science grapple with the other.

But our main business is to let ourselves enjoy the merriment of the season, with an enjoyment tempered by the recollection of the misery so many thousands have endured and are still enduring. Let us strive to throw off the worries of business if only for the day, and our human nature will effect the rest. Friends cannot come together without—be but their minds unpreoccupied—each becoming filled with the added good spirits of the rest. Christmas day is the one day of the year upon which pleasure is a duty, and abandonment to the former involves the discharge of the latter. Much that helps to make a Christmas in England jolly, especially a country Christmas, we cannot have here. The merry drive through the keen air, the joyous rattle over the hard roads through the wintry landscape, the hearty welcome extended to uncles and aunts and pretty or stalwart cousins by the old folk and the shyer young folk, the crowd of familiar faces round the glowing fire and the ample board —all these are pleasures we can only have the memory of and not repeat ten thousand miles from home. No chime of church bells heralds in the merry day, no holly with its sombre green flecked by the bright red of clustered berries can adorn our dwellings, and although we can hang up the mistletoe, there are no bonny country cousins to inveigle beneath it, and let reap from pretty lips the reward, that even the most prudish may sanction, of our craft or daring.

But all these are adjuncts, incidents rather than essentials of Christmas enjoyment. We may be less merry than we might be in the midst of our home circle, but we may fairly enjoy the time if we will but let ourselves taste its pleasures, and we cordially wish our readers a merry Christmas and many a merry one to follow, expressing for the morrow's morrow the wish, so seldom needed in this country, of the sweet singer of 'The Temple'

"Unfold thy face, unmask thy ray,
Shine forth bright sun, double the day,
Let no malignant misty fume,
Nor foggy vapour once presume
To interpose thy perfect sight
This day which makes us love thy light
For ever better."

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JAPANESE POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A LITTLE reflection will show that the present popularity among the ruling classes in this country of the balance of trade fallacy, ought in no way to be a matter of wonder. The fallacy, indeed, is far from being extinct even in the chief of commercial countries—England—and in America, commonly put forward as the least trammelled by ancient errors and prejudices among the nations of the earth, meets with still more favour than in Europe. Only a very small proportion of any mercantile community is acquainted with the philosophy of commerce. The daily details of business fatigue and occupy the attention, and little energy and leisure are left to study the broad principles upon which alone the commerce of the world can be, in the long run, successfully carried on in these days of restless progress. The laws of political economy are not rigidly true, but are approximations to the truth, and are liable to constant interruption from unforeseen causes—wars, droughts, floods, unusual harvests and gluts and exhaustions of the market of the world. It is solely with these occasional and temporary phenomena that the ordinary merchant has to deal in making his calculations; only the wealthiest houses can afford to rely upon the eventual operation of the normal laws of commerce to extricate them from the difficulties the fluctuations of human affairs from time to time create. Hence the ordinary merchant busies himself rather with the accidents than with the laws of commercial intercourse, the turns of the market are to him the chief matters of interest, while the financier or the economist, without neglecting the minor events of the commercial world, bases his calculations or his arguments less upon these than upon changes of a deeper character and more permanent nature. It is easy, then, to understand how money came to be regarded as the only real wealth, and how it is that it is still regarded, even in such commercial countries as England and America, by a very considerable proportion of the trading community as the principal element of wealth. In money all gains and losses are estimated, and in ordinary language the wealth of an individual or even of a nation is commonly expressed in monetary terms. The economist who takes a comprehensive survey of commerce, recognises the fact that the flow of wealth in the shape of gold or silver into a country involves a past or future equivalent outflow of wealth in the shape of produce or manufactures from that country, and that the mere increase of the precious metals is no real gain unless it represents a purchasing power greater than what was possessed by the merchandise exported. But by most persons engaged in mercantile pursuits, such general considerations are lost sight of, and the tangible fact of an increase of the article of all most easy to barter for other articles, and in terms of which wealth is familiarly reckoned, is alone dwelt upon. To the individual a mere increase of cash does mean, in many instances, corresponding increase of wealth. It may be given to him or may be earned by his labour, and in both cases is clear gain. If he gets it in exchange for material objects it may or may not be gain, but it at once converts into usable what was only dead or potential capital. Merchandise is often in the hands of the merchant of little more use to him than gold in Saturn, but the moment he converts it into money he can avail himself of it in any part of the world, and what was dead becomes living capital capable of engendering wealth. What wonder, then, if he take money as being not merely one element of wealth but the main element—indeed the only real wealth—and extend the argument from the individual to the state. It is, however, easy to expose the fallacy involved in such an extension, and one of the most wonderful facts in the history of mankind is the pertinacity with which a fallacy, a hundred times demonstrated to be such, is clung to. Such pertinacity, it is true, is common enough in matters of religion, science and philosophy, but in such matters the interest—the pecuniary interest at least—of the individual or the state is hardly concerned, while questions of political economy touch the pockets of all, and must, constantly, be consciously or unconsciously answered in one way or another by merchants and politicians.

Gold and silver, of course, form no part of consumable wealth except so far as they are used in the arts. They simply constitute a means of facilitating barter, and the accumulation of gold and silver in a country beyond its trade-needs, involves not a gain but a loss, save so far as the metals are the produce of its own mines. Nay, even when the precious metals are the produce of its own mines, if they are retained in the country to an extent greater than what is sufficient to subserve its commercial wants, a loss must be suffered, because such a policy involves the conversion of labour into dead capital. People cannot feed, clothe or house themselves with gold and silver, and if a country possesses at any time more of these metals than she wants for her arts and her commerce, the sooner she parts with the surplus for investment abroad, or for the importation of necessaries or even luxuries, the better. The whole question, then, is not whether the money value of the exports should be greater or less than the money value of the imports, but whether the outflow of the precious metals is so great as to hinder the operations of internal and external commerce. If the Japanese export what is worth to them six millions and import what is worth to them ten millions, they are in nowise injured by this apparent excess of imports. We say apparent, because if the exports pay for the imports there is no real excess. Where the imports are paid for partly out of hoards, there may be a real excess, but the excess works no injury to the country, for the hoards must be used to become useful. As a matter of fact, however, the exports must in the long run pay for the imports; hoards can never to any but a very insignificant extent, and for a very short time, be available for foreign trade. But although an excess of imports is *per se* indicative of a profitable trade, if, through such an excess, the stock of precious metals falls below a particular point, a real harm, chiefly to the internal trade of the country, may result, a harm greater, it may be, than the benefit resulting from the imports.

It will perhaps be argued that if it is good for the Japanese to import more money value than they export, it must also be good for foreigners to export from Japan more than they import into the country. But the silk and tea exported by foreigners, when trade is healthy and not ruined by unwise speculation, are worth much more to the foreigner than they are to the Japanese, and together with the other exports, under normal conditions

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represent in value to the foreigner more than the imports represent to him, but less than the imports represent to the Japanese. Of course this argument does not hold exactly true as between Japan and any particular country, but it is approximately at least, true as between Japan and the rest of the world. In the long run foreigners only sell to Japan what Japan can pay for with her own exports, when trade is healthy to the benefit of all parties, on either side an exchange being effected of their disposable excess of merchandise. Thus it is that commercial intercourse between different countries becomes possible; if the gain were all on one side it would of necessity cease. Thus it is, too, that two countries trading with each other may, indeed if their trade is mutually profitable must, both have an excess of imports in monetary value. The exports of Japan, to take a concrete instance, have a certain value in Japan but a greater value in England. The imports from England have there a certain value, but a greater value in Japan. Hence, what have a less value in Japan than in England purchase what have a less value in England than Japan, and what have a greater value in England than Japan are paid by the latter for what have there a greater value than in England. If what has a certain value in Japan were paid for by what has a less value there, a loss would result to Japan. Yet this is precisely what Japanese editors, apparently with the approval of the Government, are clamouring for.

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Treaty Revision.

(Nichi Nichi Shimbun, December 20th, 1877.)

Ever since the draft of the circular letter respecting Treaty revisions from our Government to the Japanese Ministers at the various Foreign Courts transpired in the *Herald* newspaper, this has been a question much discussed, but as the said draft is still a diplomatic secret, we are unable to inform our readers what progress the negociations have made since then. According to public rumour however, the proposals contained in it refer solely to the right of Customs Taxation, and it manifests an intention of allowing the stipulations of the original Treaties to stand so far as the question of extra territoriality is concerned. We are inclined to believe this rumour, but as we have never seen a complete copy of the draft we cannot speak with certainty on this point. Without reference, however, to special secrets, the public, in discussing the question of the Revision of the Treaties, have assembled about it their sharpest spear-point of argument, and each writer has severally given expression to his own views. There are points of difference among them, it is true, but if we observe the substantial gist of their arguments, it is this. They all agree in being eager to devise means for the restoration of our rights as an independent nation, so that the prestige of this country may be maintained and the preservation of peace and security may be ensured.

This is the position in which the question now stands, and now is the time for us newspaper editors who are the mediums of public opinion to devote our closest attention to it. We shall not fail to bring to our readers' notice any proposal or any opinion which has a bearing upon it.

In listening attentively to the arguments of both natives and foreigners, and noting the differences among them, we observe that for the most part those writers who argue chiefly from principles contend that in this matter of the present revision it is necessary that we should recover at once both our great rights viz: of jurisdiction and taxation, while those whose reasonings are based on facts maintain that in the present revision the best plan is for us to endeavour to recover our right of customs taxation, and to wait until our civil and criminal law is reformed before claiming the restoration of our right of jurisdiction. This difference is not confined to the articles of native writers. We observe that the views of foreigners are distinguishable into two classes in the same way. Judging from present circumstances, however, we think with regret that we must after all confine ourselves [to the results anticipated by the latter class of writers.

Now amongst those writers who are eager to cancel the stipulation of extra territorial rights at the earliest possible moment, some are in favour of adopting a modification of the new Egyptian treaty and establishing mixed Courts; others prefer to imitate an ancient known institution, and to establish Courts of Equity for the trial of all civil cases in which natives and foreigners are concerned. But we have heard that the gentlemen learned in law who were sent by the Government to Egypt for the express purpose of observing the working of the Egyptian Courts have reported that their advantages were equalled by their disadvantages, and that they were unsuitable for adoption in Japan. Again the proposal for the institution of new Courts of Equity has no doubt its advantages, but it is feared that if these Courts were established con-currently with the ordinary Courts there would be a clashing of jurisdictions. We believe that neither of these two proposals has yet been sufficiently discussed, and it is impossible at present to pronounce definitely in favour of either. If both are rejected, what is then to be done?

Again, in regard to the revision of the Tariff, there are some foreigners, who, (though not even they think it unfair) would wish to establish a certain limit, and are averse to transferring entirely to this country the right of custom's taxation. This idea, however, is contrary to natural principles, and as it proceeds from a selfish desire to encroach on the rights of another country, it can never be carried into execution, and if we consider that even among foreigners there are only a very small number who take this view, we see how little is the chance of its adoption. It is manifest that if we except these few, the united opinion of Japanese and foreigners is in favour of the right of customs taxation being restored to Japan in its entirety on the occasion of the present Revision, so that there is no reason for over-anxiety as to the results of the negotiation. Now when this right has been restored to us, what is the next step? No doubt the Import Tariff will be revised, and additional duties imposed. But here the protectionist steps in, and urges that in order to encourage home production, duties of from 50 to 100 per cent. should be imposed on imports until the good effects of protection are visible. Again the advocates of free trade will maintain that although for purpose of revenue an increase of duties is required, these duties should be as light as possible, that even granting that a protective duty might be levied on manufactures, the production of which there is some special reason for stimulating, protective duties in general are inadvisable. There is no sign of these two views becoming harmonized. Which is the more suitable for Japan under present circumstances?

Again in the collection of duties, there are two systems, that of specific, and that of ad valorem duties. In the former case, the duty is levied at so much per catty, or foot, as for instance tobacco which is 3.75 momme per catty, cotton yarn which is 75 momme per picul. Ad valorem duties are levied at so much on the original value of the article, as glass and wines and spirits which pay five per cent. on their original value. Both systems are combined in the present Tariff, specific or ad valorem duties being charged according to the kind of merchandize, but this combination is fruitful of much trouble to the customs officials, and seems inadvisable. Again in the case of specified duties, no note is taken of the quality of the goods, so that articles of fine quality and high price are lucky in being charged a low duty, while coarse and cheap articles on the other hand are subjected to a burdensome tax. Nor is the ad valorem system free from objection. To prevent the customs officials from being deceived by fraudulent invoices furnished them by importers, it is necessary to employ a staff of valuators. When the time comes therefore for the revision, will a system of specific or of ad valorem duties be adopted, or a combination of them retained as at present.

These are questions on which public opinions has not yet formed any definite conclusion, and they seem to be very important points. Another point is strongly urged by some—viz., that foreigners should not be allowed to travel in the interior, and others suggest that in addition to the present entrance and clearance dues, harbour tonnage, and light dues should be imposed. There are questions on which our readers should form an opinion, and we therefore put them forward in order to elicit their views.

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PROTECTION.

(Mainichi Shimbun, 17th December.)

Those who have a great liking for all that is foreign, and continue to purchase articles of foreign manufacture, are blind to the consequences of their acts, and cannot for ever continue in the same course. And yet such is the inclination that the Japanese show at the present time.

Again supposing that we decide not to purchase anything that is foreign, but to consume entirely the productions of our own country. That would prevent any increase of our manufactures, and would prove in no way beneficial to the people. Such is the course that China is pursuing to day. The Chinese are endeavoring to manufacture such foreign articles as they find necessary for their use (with the exception of opium,) in order that they may stop importation from other countries. Of the two courses the latter is the better but it is not calculated to increase the development of our resources or tend to the welfare of the people.

It has been for some time our intention to discuss this question which we shall now proceed to do.

Productions may be classed under three heads. The natural productions of a foreign country; the natural productions of our native land, and those productions which are common to both. Now those productions which are grown only in a foreign country should be imported into ours, as any attempt to grow them here would only end in loss, while we should direct all our efforts to increasing the growth of those which are peculiar to our own land. As to those which are common to both countries, their value depends mainly upon the skill displayed in their working up, and therefore each must try and excel the other. The productions of foreign countries which we can use with advantage should therefore be purchased from those countries in such quantities as may be required for our consumption. Those productions peculiar to our own country, which may be in demand abroad, we ought to develope by all means in our power, and promote all industries that may tend to such an end. Then again with regard to those articles which are common to both countries, we should endeavour in every way to excel in their production or manufacture, for here is where real competition is found. Commerce conducted on these principles may be considered as the true mode of trading, and will benefit both foreign countries and ourselves.

But if on the other hand, in accordance with the views of those who wish that all foreign articles should be imitated in Japan, we try and rival the natural productions of foreign countries, we shall find that not only do we incur loss, but that the attainment of the object is an impossibility; while should we decide not to use any articles of foreign production we may certainly keep our money in our own country, but the people generally will be put to much inconvenience. To explain our argument by an example. We know that woollen, cotton and silk goods stand first among the items of trade. Now woollen goods are peculiar to foreign countries, while silk, though produced to some extent in Italy and France, may be said to be peculiar to Japan and China, and year after year we send large quantities to western countries. Now cotton is a staple common to foreign countries and to Japan, and the demand for and value of this article depends upon the skill with which it is manufactured. Woollen goods being the production of foreign countries, and their use being very convenient to our people, there is no reason why we should put any protective duty on them, but permit them to come freely into our country, as it would be absurd to attempt to develope such an industry to any extent among ourselves. Cotton on the other hand being an article common to both countries, and its value and demand depending on the skill with which it is wrought up, we should do our utmost to increase its production in our own country, and check its import from abroad. The silk industry should likewise be encouraged, silk being a native production.

But in case we should act according to the rule laid down by those who say that Japan should be her own manufacturerer, we should be unable to develope even the silk industry, which is a product of our own country, and if on the other hand we were to allow no foreign articles whatever to come into the country, without regarding whether their importation was beneficial or not to Japan, we should not only cause much inconvenience to our countrymen, but check the developement of our own productions, for when imports decrease, exports decrease in about the same proportion, and this cannot be the proper way of carrying on trade.

When we glance at the condition of trade in these various articles, we find that woollen goods hold a high position abroad, while with regard to silk we enjoy only one half the benefits of the industry, as we produce the raw silk and silk worm eggs, and then export them to foreign countries, where they are worked up and developed, that being the part of the work that should be done by ourselves. With regard to cotton goods we find that those of native manufacture are depressed by those imported from foreign countries, and thus we lose the benefits we ought to enjoy from what is one of the staple products of Japan. We thus possess only about one sixth of the benefit which should accrue to us from our own productions. It is no wonder then that our country is poverty stricken.

Now arguing the matter in this manner, the people will see the importance of the question. What we want to prove is that everything should be done to promote the industries of our own land, and exchange the results for the productions of other countries, so that mutual benefit may result, and this is the true principle of trade. If our native manufactures are fully developed by protection, we need have no fear of our goods suffering by competition with those of foreign countries. Thus can we retain our wealth. This is an unanswerable argument.

When we compare the different industries of various countries, we find some in advance of others, and that the country which is at the head in manufacturing controls the markets of all the others. A protective tariff is therefore of the greatest importance to Japan, for supposing even that the manufacturing powers of all other countries is equal, Japan is twenty per cent. below them, and to make up this difference we must have recourse to protection. Such a duty will directly protect our industries and indirectly those of foreign countries, for when the industries of one country are below that of another, a balance is obtained by means of protection, and no trade can last that has lost its balance.

OUT OF BOUNDS:

Being an Account of a Recent Trip into Shinshiu.

(Continued.)

The inn at which I found myself at Matsumoto, supposed to be kept by one Maruta on the Kiunaka Machi, was altogether an extraordinarily conducted establishment. In the first place there was no master, he having died some months previously, and it was accordingly in the hands of five old women who did nothing but sit in the sun in various parts of the lower apartments, unpicking and re-making old dresses. I have said that our welcome was a warm one, but it proceeded entirely from a good looking young fellow, who it, appeared, was an adopted son of the late innkeeper, and had recently come from Tôkiô to wind up the estate. He was engaged to a girl, the daughter of the house, a modest, rather interesting looking young person of fifteen, but with a frightened and melancholy aspect as befitting one who was perpetually being bullied by the five old women, to whom she seemed a perfect slave. She was likewise much given to styes on both eyes, and had a tendency to sore corners to her mouth, which did not add to her cheerfulness of expression.

Then although the room allotted to me on the second story at the back of the house was very clean and had a pleasant out look, I found it was the only habitable guest room. The whole place had been, I imagine, in course of re-erection when the owner died, and had thus been left unfinished. My room was only shut in by paper slides which did not tightly close, so that except for the name of the thing, I might just as well have slept in the open air, all the other rooms on the same floor being free to the four winds of heaven, and only partially protected by a roof. The position of the room was, however, so pleasant, overhanging the clear brawling little river which runs through the town of Matsumoto, and looking over the outer moat of the old castle with its rugged firs and white watch towers on the moss grown wall, and so clean, and—a great point in Japanese inns—sweet smelling, that I determined to remain. I was waited on entirely by the adopted one, a bright, good humoured, wholesome looking youth, whose good will and politeness went far to make up for deficiencies in accommodation and *cuisine*.

In answer to that first question put by all travellers, "When will the bath be ready?" I received answer, that not expecting visitors they had not prepared one, but that if the gentleman did not mind, he—the adopted one—would conduct him to a very good bath house, which would not probably be crowded. The gentleman, willing to go

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any length rather than lose his evening tub, consented, and in Japanese clothes and on high clogs, set out for the bath, which was about half a mile distant, and at the bottom of an extremely muddy and out of the way alley. I must confess that after I had got in and saw the number of bathers present, I felt very much like returning unwashed, but remembering that clean hot water can do no harm when one is protected by one's own soap and towels, I nerved myself to the ordeal, and made a bolt upstairs, where those who choose to be extravagant to the extent of an extra *tempo* can secure the comfort of dressing and undressing in private in a neat matted room, presided over by a damsel who hands you tea and takes care of your watch and valuables.

A Japanese bath house consists of a wide wooden floor, sloping slightly to a gutter in the centre, which carries off the surplus water and divides the ladies' bathing room from that of the gentlemen. In many bathing houses I believe this constitutes the only division. In the one in which I now found myself, there was a slight bamboo screen which gave about the same privacy as would have been afforded by a piece of tape. In the centre are various wooden cisterns of perfectly clean and almost boiling hotwater, kept constantly filled by a pipe from a large reservoir. At the back, shut in by screens so low that you have to stoop very low to enter these *penetralia*, are two huge cisterns of hot water, where every bather parboils himself for a few moments. At the entrance sits the money taker, who lends a cake of soap to those who choose to pay a few cash extra for its use, while the walls are divided into a number of square boxes where the bathers place their clothes. In the undressing here below there is no privacy whatever, and though the men use one side of the bath house and the women the other there is no further attempt at seclusion. But for all this there is not the slightest violation of decency or propriety, and an unseemly action or remark is an offence unknown. What if a gentlemen does ask a lady on the other side of the gutter to hand him a dipper or a tub, or a lady request a gentleman to pass the soap. Bows and thanks pass between them with as much ceremonious grace as if they were arrayed in the most rigorously proper dress, yet they do not throw off their good breeding with their clothes. A state of undressedness is to the Japanese in the public bathing houses as innocent as the fashion which prevailed in Eden before shame was discovered, and the costume of a Japanese lady at her bath is in a certain sense les objectionable than "the naked truth" of Western ball rooms. I feel it necessary to say a few words on this somewhat delicate subject, inasmuch as one of the supposed great proofs of the immorality of the Japanese which is so often brought forward, is this promiscuous use of bath houses. Surely Japanese might bring forward, were they so inclined, far stronger proofs of western immorality, not the least of which would be our readiness to see evil which really only exists in our own impure minds.

Never have I been more impressed with a sense of the true politeness and innate good breeding of the Japanese, than on this first occasion of a visit to a public bath house. They never permitted the least expression of surprise to escape them with reference to the presence of a foreigner among them. Nor did they apparently pay the slightest attention to me. I had come there to wash, and it was no business of theirs why I had come, as long as I behaved myself, or that my skin was a shade whiter than theirs. I did not, of course, seek to enter the public bath tub which occupied the further recess. In an on quiring spirit I put my head beneath the screen, but was glad enough to withdraw it nearly suffocated with the steam and heat. Outside, abundance of clean hot and cold water, vigorously applied by my servant, gave me as good a tub as I could wish for. It is wonderful how the Japanese can get into such hot baths. I could not bear my hand even for a moment in the water they used, and though I can bear witness to the excellent effects of a fairly hot bath in dispelling the fatigues of a trying day's journey, surely its constant and excessive use must have a weakening effect. I was glad, however to see that some of the younger men followed the foreign plan of a cold douche, which called forth vigorous remonstrances from the ladies if they unexpectedly came in for a share. I may add that I had to make use of this bath house, which was beautifully clean, on the two following evenings of my stay at Matsumoto, as the bath-tub at the inn, like everything else in that mismanaged place, was discovered to be broken beyond repair, and that on each occasion I experienced the same respect and polite disregard of my presence.

In the morning my young host, who devoted himself entirely to my service, only permitting his betrothed to bring what was required as far as the door of my room, insisted on being my guide to the sights of Matsumoto. They are neither great nor numerous. The town is a fairly bustling, lively place, with plenty of good shops where can be found abundant supplies of such European goods as paper collars, slate pencils, comforters, underclothes, soap, cheap scents and little French fancy articles. The principal business of the place, however, consists of cotton and cotton goods, with a certain amount of silk and cocoons, to buy which it was the general impression that I had come. Everywhere on the road, commencing at Kôfu, I had been the object of numberless inquiries as to whether I was not on a silk buying expedition. On my servant's replying in the negative, it was at once decided that I must be diamond hunting. I have omitted to relate that at Kôfu I was waited upon by two venerable Tôkiô gentlemen, who had been for two months searching the mountains for these precious productions. They showed me some of the treasures they had found. One specimen of quartz undoubtedly contained gold in a minute quantity, which they stated had been discovered high up on some distant mountain, to which they promised to guide me if I would give them my opinion as to the possibility of future paying developments. I was compelled, however, to decline, and to further disappoint them by telling them that all their other specimens were absolutely valueless, and that what it pleased them to consider a "diamond" was a very ordinary piece of white crystal. So, after getting me to write down in English the names of all the precious stones that exist, they somewhat saddened left me.

The first wonderful sight which my guide thought fit to take me to visit in our tour round the town, was a well situated in an extremely dirty part of the town, and containing anything but wholesome looking water. It in no way differed from ordinary wells, except that its mouth was of larger circumference, and all my enquiries and those of my servant failed to elicit any other information than that it was "a famous well." Why famous, or what are its special qualities I am to this day entirely ignorant. Then we visited some old and not particularly interesting temples, and then it was time for lunch. My experience of the cooking at the inn was already such as warranted me in taking my meals elsewhere, and accordingly at the most famous *unagiya*, or eel pie shop in Matsumoto, we regaled ourselves. With Lady Jane I could say

> "Eels a many I've ate; but any
> "So good ne'er tasted before.
> "(They 're a dish too of which I'm remarkably fond)."

And for them Matsumoto is specially famous. Neither elsewhere have I ever eaten rice that was so perfectly prepared. The price was, however, in proportion to the excellence. After tiffin we visited the old castle, which would well repay all students of Japanese history for a visit. The residence of the *Daimio* has been destroyed, but the fighting tower remains as it was in the days of its grandeur; also most of the other buildings, though they are gradually falling into decay. It required but little imagination to people the tottering *yashikis*, with the rotting mats still lying on their broken floors, and the moss grown walks strewed with the bright fallen leaves of autumn, with the haughty vassals of a proud Lord, while without pretending to undue sentiment, he who knows somewhat of the former times, may find plenty of food for thought and conjure up many a picture of dead and gone events as he sits in the top room of the seven storied strong old fighting tower. Below are the dark-tiled, dolphin-crested roofs, and the deserted gardens of the castle, with its neglected shrubberies, its fiery crimson maples, and grey stone walls overgrown with many coloured creepers, over which the wind-beaten firs stretch their crooked arms to reach the glassy waters of the moat. From the loop holes on each of the four sides, guarded with their heavy iron-bound slides, and from the arrow slits with

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their metal doors, one beholds a lovely panorama, including the town of Matsumoto, with its neat white plastered godowns gleaming amid the plantations of mulberry and groves of *sugi*, while far away into the blue distance stretches the fertile plain, the domain of the former lords of the deserted castle, bounded by towering snow capped mountains. How solid, too, the beams and flooring of this old tower, which one can well imagine resounding with the tramp of the warriors as they mount the well worn steep stairs. There, too, is the gate and doorway as massive and strong as in the feudal days, and there even remain the very names, written by their own hands on the spear rack which stands at the entrance, of those who have shared the fate of feudalism. It is a ghostly, gloomy impressive old place, and one of the very few of these ancient landmarks of history remaining in so perfect a condition.

In the evening I walked to the little village of Asama, distant one *ri* from Matsumoto, where there are a number of hot springs. I could not discover that they had any single source, but apparently gush out of the ground in many places. The water is very hot and tasteless, but I could detect a very faint odour of sulphur. The little village is full of public baths, open free to everyone which as usual seemed to be well patronised. Indeed, at all places where hot springs abound in Japan, I have ever failed to discover that the inhabitants of the place follow any pursuit beside that of sitting in the bath with their visitors. The next day I devoted to seeing the schools, which are very extensive buildings, one for boys and girls having, I was informed by an official, about fifteen hundred pupils. It was of the usual order of architecture but evidently much more solidly constructed than other buildings that I have seen of similar character. It is two stories high, with lofty central tower, and stands in a large and very neatly kept court, enclosed by a high well built railing. The portico is very wonderful, being surmounted by two large and remarkably chubby cupids, evidently copies of those attached to the cheap coloured prints so largely sold in Tôkiô, and like them holding a scroll on which is written the name of the school. The other school is smaller but built in far better taste, and is, I was told, used by the higher classes. Also in some of the outer buildings of the old castle, there are about three hundred students, so that Matsumoto has no lack of educational advantages. I judged it to be a town rather larger than Kôfu, but although anything but a dull place, it retains more of the old time look, and there are fewer signs of foreign innovations, which may be accounted for by the singular freedom from fires that it has enjoyed. The rest of the daylight I devoted to sketching the old castle, and then, as it turned out a pouring wet night and I was unwilling to go out to seek a dinner, I determined to cook my own, the old women, aided by the adopted one and his betrothed failing to produce anything more tempting than some fishy warm water which they termed soup, some slices of *daikon* garnished with pickled turnip tops, and cold rice. It was with much trouble that the materials for the feast could be collected. For nearly three quarters of an hour did I have to wait for a small quantity of white sugar, which delay was—my servant either truthfully or sarcastically explained—caused by my not accompanying the order with the ten cents necessary to pay for it; an omission on my part which necessitated one of the old women going to the pawn shop with one of her gowns in order to raise the requisite funds. But after long delay, I managed to get some extremely tough beef, which I made into a native stew, and also to concoct what I at first intended should be an omelette, but which for certain reasons after I had turned it out I thought better to call a pancake, as it obstinately refused to rise, and gradually assumed the consistency of sole leather. These dishes, supplemented by large quantities of *matsutaki*, furnished an abundant if not degistible meal. My youthful host, who to my secret annoyance would remain while I played *Soyer* in this very amateur manner, largely diminished the amount of beef in my stew, by continually partaking of portions under pretence of seeing if it were done. The well known perversity and evil mindedness of pots and pans declared themselves as usual by boiling over when wanted to simmer, and by growing suddenly stone cold if taken off the fire for a moment, also in burning and scalding fingers on the least provocation and creating in the mind of the cook an almost irrepressible desire to shy everything out of the window, and after anathematizing all persons alike guilty and innocent, to go sulky and supperless to bed. Under the circumstances, I consider that I achieved a grand success over my temper and my materials, and though my servant admitted that he perferred Japanese cookery, he hastened to assure me that my gastronomical attempts were "*makoto-ni umai.*"

In the evening came to my room unannounced numbers of unknown, but perfectly polite gentlemen, all with the same questions about mining and diamond hunting. It was in vain that I told them that I was not in search of a New Eldorado; that I did not expect to pick up a Koh-i-noor. My protestations were useless. If I was not after silk what was I after, if not diamonds? Was I a merchant? No. Was I a naval or a military man? No. Was I a *yakunin?* No. Then why should I go into the heart of the mountains in cold weather, if it was not to spy out the mineral wealth or look for deposits of precious stones. Once more had I to inspect and pass my opinion on all kinds of worthless bits of mineral. Again and again did I tell them the names and colours of all precious stones. I had to tax my memory (and burden my conscience) with statements about the largest diamonds in the world, their weight and value, and to my astonishment found that they were in no way comparable to one that had recently been found somewhere in Shinshiu, no one could positively say where, and sent to Tôkiô for valuation. This apocryphal story I had first listened to at Kôfu, and here it was again with many variations. The facts as given were somewhat vague, but there was no doubt in the mind of any one present that such a magnificent diamond had been discovered, and taking my statement about the Koh-i-noor as a basis for valuation, there was a unanimously expressed belief that the lucky finder of this star of Japan "would be ten times as rich as Mitsui."

They would not go, these guests of mine. I stood them *saké* all round several times and they seemed firmer fixed than ever. Nay, fresh arrivals kept coming in, announcing themselves with the most respectful of bows and the politest of salutations, and adding to the thick cloud of tobacco smoke which almost hid their presence from me, and through which the candles shone blue and dim. There was no retreat possible on my part, until at last about half-past eleven, regardless of good manners, I endeavoured to give a broad hint that I was tired of delivering lectures on Brazilian and South African diamond fields, by appearing to become deeply absorbed in the Globe edition of Shakespear, which, with a Japanese dictionary, constituted my travelling library. Short sighted being that I was, this brought on me a fresh volley of questions. "What honoured book was that?"

"The book of a famous English writer."

"Although it was indeed impolite, on what subjects did he write?"

"Well, dramatic pieces—*jorori*—and plays for acting."

"And how did English actors behave, and what voice did they assume, and if not too troublesome would I give a specimen of acting? Ah, if I only please would consent. Yes, my servant said I often acted at the English theatre in Yokohama with other gentlemen; would I not gratify them now?"

It was in vain that I expressed my dislike to raise my voice and indulge in such gestures as acting would compel me to use. No refusal or apology was listened to, until at last in despair of ever having any peace, I grasped a broad bladed cooking knife that lay on the floor, and siezing the Japanese nearest to me, I threw him down or a pile of quilts and mattrasses, while, flourishing over him the dreadful weapon, with rolling eyes and horrid guttural growls, accompanied by a demonstration of rage that would have put to shame Macready in his wildest moods, I thundered out the words that first caught my eye:—

"Liaro r.r.r. and slave...er!
* * * if thou speakes't false
Upon the next tr.r.r.ree shalt thou hang alive...er
Till famine cling thee."

I had never bargained for the sensation I caused. The house literally rose at me, for away went paper slides and over went the candlesticks as my frightened audience disappeared in every direction.

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The unfortunate victim of my fury happened to be my host, and as soon as I released him, he threw himself into such an abject attitude of entreaty that my strength left me, and I was so overcome with the emotions caused by the scene that I could for some time offer no explanation. Of course it ended in my calling them all back,—though some came tremblingly—and standing some more *saké*. But I had only to begin to roll my eyes and growl to cause anxious looks to be turned to the staircase, and whilst they thanked me for the entertainment I had afforded them, they expressed a strong wish that I would refrain from giving any more examples of tragic acting.

So we kept dreadful hours, and I foresaw that my setting out the next morning would be late in consequence.

CHAPTERS OF JAPANESE HISTORY.

The Suspended Ceiling.

It happened in the days of the second Shôgun Hidetada, a son of Iyeyasu the great founder of the Tokugawa dynasty, who was enjoying the peace and prosperity so dearly won by that great general and noble statesman. Such was the tranquillity of the country after nearly a century of bloody strife and national disorder, that, as the Japanese saying is, "there was no breath to stir a ripple." The event now to be related is the only one that occurred to trouble the peaceful reign of Hidetada.

Now the Shôgun loved his younger son Tadanaga far better than his firstborn Iyemitsu, and was desirous of making him his heir. Many of his officers and retainers, divining their Lord's wishes, upheld him in his opinion and frequently advised him to act according to his inclination. But Hidetada possessed sufficient judgment to see that it would be imprudent to set aside the just claims of his eldest son, and that besides being a violation of the rights of family, and of the expressed will of the great Iyeyasu, it would inevitably lead to trouble. He thus put aside his desire, and in the 9th year of Genwa (1623) he abdicated in favour of his eldest son Iyemitsu. It may be here remarked that the great qualities of his grandfather seem to have descended to Iyemitsu, who proved himself a worthy successor of the first Shôgun, none of his successors having surpassed him in statesmanship and general administrative ability. At the same time the favourite son of the ex-Shôgun Hidetada was sent to the castle of Sumpu, and created lord over the greater part of the province of Suruga, (thenceforth called Suruga Dainazon) Kodzuke-no-suke Masadzumi, the *daimio* of Utsunomiya, and Hiraiwa Kadzui-no-kami Chikayoshi, the *daimio* of Gunnai, both of whom, and especially the latter, had rendered great services to Iyeyasu, being appointed his guardians.

Now a certain officer named Honda, who either from a special liking for the young Prince Tadanaga whose guardian he had formerly been, or more probably from a wish to obtain influence in the Bakufu by ingratiating himself with both the ex-Shôgun and Tadanaga, had been one of the most prominent among those who had urged Hidetada to make Tadanaga his succesor, grew daily more anxious to carry his wishes into effect. So intensely did his heart burn with this desire that he would allow no consideration to restrain him from carrying out his plan, and seeing no other way of accomplishing his purpose, he determined to attempt the life of Iyemitsu, even if the plot should end in his own destruction and the ruin of his family.

Honda commenced by disclosing his plan to a friend Hirasawa. Now this Hirasawa was a man into whose soul no thought of treachery had ever entered, and who had always been noted for his devotion to the House of Tokugawa; but such was the influence of the arguments brought forward by Honda that he finally promised his aid in the carrying out of the scheme. The next step was to persuade Torii Sakiô-no-suke Sadatsune, the *doimio* of Yamagata in Dewa, to join in the conspiracy. As all these were men who had rendered such great and faithful services to the Tokugawa cause, their loyalty was entirely unsuspected by the Shôgun or by any members of the Bakufu.

Years rolled on, and no fitting opportunity presented itself for the carrying out of their cherished plans, until in the 4th month of the 8th year of Kanyei (1636) it was reported that the Shôgun was about to leave Yedo and proceed to Nikkô pay a visit to the tomb of his grandfather Iyeyasu. Hirasawa at once communicated with Honda and pointed out that at last the time was come for the accomplishment of their scheme. Honda then said, "I have long pondered over certain measures, which if adopted, will, I am confident, ensure success. Hirasawa replied that he, too, had formed a plan, which was to invite the Shôgun to pay a visit to Honda's castle in Utsunomiya, during his journey to Nikkô.

This, it appears, was the very course Honda had determined upon adopting, and which they mutually agreed to follow. It was therefore arranged that Honda should proceed at once to Yedo, and thence to Utsunomiya to make the necessary preparations, while Hiraiwa managed affairs in Sumpu. Honda therefore set out for the capital of the Shôgun, and procuring an interview with him, stated that he was on a visit to his castle at Utsunomiya, and hearing that His Highness was about to procede to Nikkô, begged that he would honour him by a visit, Utsunomiya being half way to the Sacred Mountain. The Shôgun, with no suspicion that in these tranquil times any plot was laid against his life, gave a favourable reply and accepted the invitation. Honda then taking his leave, proceeded with all haste to his castle. On arriving he assembled all his chief retainers and laid his plans before them. After deep consultation, it was decided that a room, set apart for the use of the Shôgun, should be constructed with a false ceiling suspended by ropes and weighted with heavy stones, arranged in such a manner that on cutting the ropes the whole mass should fall and crush the Shôgun beneath it.

To construct this diabolic apparatus all the most skilful carpenters in Utsunomiya were engaged, one of Honda's most trusted retainers, by name Kawamura Yukiiye, being appointed to superintend the work. By him Honda was strongly advised not to content himself with the death of the Shôgun, but to take measures that would ensure the certain destruction of all the powerful nobles and retainers who would accompany him to Nikkô, such as the Regent, Ii-kamon-no-kami and the rest, "For" said he, "if only the Shôgun be slain the Bakufu authorities may be induced to send such a force against you as shall sweep away you and all your house." Honda, however, refused to lend himself to such a scheme of wholesale murder, saying that if Iyemitsu was killed the only one that could succeed him was Tadanaga, and that as long as this, the sole wish of his heart was accomplished, he cared not what might happen to him or his House. He further added that he did not compass the death of the Shôgun from any feeling of hatred to his person or his Government, but solely from the respect and love he bore Tadanaga.

In the course of a short time a beautifully fitted bathroom, with a death-bearing ceiling, was completed, and Honda daily awaited the arrival of the Shôgun. The carpenters engaged on the work had never been permitted on any pretence whatever to step outside the castle gates, and now that their work was finished they were ordered to remain in the castle until after the arrival of the Shôgun. They wonderingly accepted their imprisonment, which was made to them as light as possible, as they were well cared for and feasted each day on the best of everything. Now among the carpenters who had been employed on the treacherous work, was a handsome young fellow named Yotaro, who was in love with the daughter of a wealthy man named Joyemon, who lived in the same village of Shiwomura but a short distance from Utsunomiya. This girl, who was as clever and accomplished as she was beautiful, had been brought up surrounded by every luxury, and her father, a wealthy and proud man, was in no way inclined to give her in marriage to an ordinary mechanic. Yotaro had therefore promised his love that he would work with the utmost industry at his trade, and thus place himself in such a position that her father could no longer refuse his consent to their marriage.

Now Yotaro having finished work at the castle, chafed against the detention, which prevented him from seeing her to whom all his heart was devoted. At last, unable

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any longer to control his impatience, he went to the gatekeepers and implored them to allow him to leave the castle, promising to return in a short time, The gatekeepers, notwithstanding the strict orders they had received to let no one go out from the castle, could not resist his entreaties, for his good looks and joyous temper made him a favourite with all, and his reputation for trustworthiness was well known. They therefore allowed him secretly to leave the castle, and he at once made his way in all haste to the dwelling of his future bride. After the first delighted greeting was over, in answer to her enquiries he told the maiden all that had transpired at the castle, and the nature of the work on which he and his fellow workmen had been engaged; also how strict orders had been given that no one should pass the outer gates until after the arrival of the Shôgun, and that he had only succeeded in getting away by stealth and must return at once before his absence could be discovered.

But at the castle, during Yotaro's absence, it happened unluckily that Kawamura called a muster of all the workmen, and finding, Yotaro missing demanded the cause of his absence. When he learned that he had left the Castle and gone to a neighbouring village he was furious, and fearing lest any hint of the plot should be disclosed, he at once gave orders for the execution of the unhappy carpenters, which order was immediately executed, and when poor Yotaro returned in all haste to the castle from his stolen interview, it was only to meet the same cruel fate as his unfortunate companions.

Now one of the gatekeepers of the castle, becoming alarmed at orders given for the execution of the unhappy carpenters, whose lot he feared he might perhaps be called upon to share, secretly deserted his post, and not knowing that it had been carried out, went to the families of the murdered men and informed them of the approaching fate of their relatives. The latter, grieved beyond measure at the intelligence and being yet in doubt if so cruel a command would actually be carried into effect, made their way in a body to the castle, petitioning for the lives of their fathers or husbands or brothers or sons, on whom they depended for their support. Kawamura, on being informed of their arrival, ordered them to be brought into his presence, and there informed them that the crime committed by the workmen was unpardonable, inasmuch as they had broken into the storehouse and stolen the treasures kept within. He further told them that although the sentence had not yet been carried into effect, owing to the anticipated arrival of the Shôgun, the criminals would certainly be put to death as soon as His Highness had departed. So, filled with grief, the families of the workmen had to return to their desolate homes.

When Joyemon's daughter heard of the fate that had befallen her lover, she was maddened with grief and refused all comfort, weeping incessantly. And thus did she reason:—Yotaro is a man to whom the idea of stealing would never have occurred. The tale is false, and in all this tragedy is some deep mystery concealed. Then she remembered the tale of the bath room with its cunningly contrived ceiling, which she had heard from her lover when he secretly visited her so few short hours before his death. So writing a letter with all the particulars which she could call to mind, and stating that without her lover life was worthless, she stabbed herself and died. This letter her grief-stricken father found by the side of her body, and having read, determined on revenge. With this view he set out to disclose the whole plot, and thus cause the destruction of his lord Honda, whose scheming had brought about all this wretchedness.

On the 13th of the fourth month the Shôgun left Yedo, and by the seventeenth, the day that Joyemon had discovered the letter, was close to Utsunomiya. Ii-kamon-no-kami, who rode in advance of the procession, had advanced as far as Honda's castle gates, when Joyemon approached him and requested him to grant an immediate interview, stating that he had a matter of the gravest importance to communicate. His request was granted, and Joyemon showed his daughter's letter and stated his suspicion. At first Kamon-no-kami did not believe the tale, but being a sagacious man, he deemed it advisable to be on his guard lest the Shôgun should be allowed to fall into a trap. Thanking his informant therefore, he at once decided on his mode of procedure, and gave orders to his retainers by means of which the plot, if any existed, should be evaded. What his plans were will be presently related.

At this juncture Honda came out of the castle and proffered a welcome to Kamon-no-kami. And now it seemed as if everything was about to favour the fulfilment of his wicked plan.

By this time the Shôgun had arrived at Ishibashi, which is distant only about two leagues from Utsunomiya, and was proceeding or his way, when a messenger arrived suddenly from Yedo, bearing a letter from the council stating that the ex-Shôgun Hidetada had been suddenly siezed with a dangerous illness, and requesting that His Highness would return immediately and attend his father.

His Highness, greatly surprised at the receipt of such intelligence, desired Kamon-no-kami to attend him at once, and on his arrival with Honda, the Shôgun handed him the communication which, as he supposed, had just been sent to him from Yedo. Kamon-no-kami, on reading the letter, which he had himself composed and caused to be written, advised the Shôgun to return without loss of time, urging that he could at any time visit the tombs at Nikkô, or even send a deputy to present his offerings, but that it was imperative upon him to be present at what might prove to be the death-bed of his father. Then turning to Honda, he told him how keen was the Shôgun's regret that by the occurrence of such an outward circumstance he should be deprived of the pleasure of enjoying his hospitality, after all the preparations that he had made at his castle for the reception of His Highness. He, however, begged that he would accompany him on his return journey to Yedo. Honda was in despair at this unlooked for failure of his plans, but concealing his disappointment, he promised to accept the Shôgun's invitation, and returned to his castle.

One of the attendants of the Shôgun, named Itakura, was appointed to act as the deputy of the Shôgun, and to proceed to Nikkô to present prayers and offerings. The real intention of his journey, however, was that in accordance with Kamon-no-kami's secret instructions he might stop by the way at Honda's castle, and try and find out something of the suspected plot. In the mean time Kamon-no-kami had relieved the mind of the Shôgun from its anxiety respecting his father's condition, by privately informing him that the letter was false, and why it had been written. It was then suggested that His Highness should remain at Ishibashi for that night, and set out on his return to Yedo the following morning. But Ishikawa Hachiyemon, one of the advisers of the Shôgun, disapproved of the Shôgun remaining even one night at Ishibashi, saying that a man like Honda, who was capable of concocting so deep laid a plot, might not hesitate to make an immediate and open attack, and that it would be better that His Highness should set out secretly without delay, leaving his escort to follow in the morning. Adopting this advice, Kamon-no-kami said that he would immedately send on one Matsudaira Echizen-no-kami to announce in Yedo that the Shôgun would leave Ishibashi early on the following morning, so that necessary preparations might be made for his reception. But actually the Shôgun took his place in Matsudaira's *kago*, and with a small guard commanded by Ishikawa started at midnight for Yedo, while Matsudaira was to take his place in the morning in the *kago* of the Shôgun. This fact was kept secret from all members of the escort except Ishikawa.

Now Ishikawa, who was a man of immense strength, made the *kago* bearers run with all speed, not even allowing them time to take their food. They managed to keep up until noon of the next day, when all had given in exhausted but one. Ishikawa himself therefore took the pole in front and carried the *kago* for two hours, by which time they had advanced as far as Kuri, when the man who had hold of the hinder end of the pole could go no further. Ishikawa, then pulling the pole well forward, hoisted the *kago* on his shoulder, and thus carried it until seven o'clock in the evening, where he arrived at the great gate of the Shôgun's palace at Yedo. When he announced the return of the Shôgun, and demanded admittance, the gatekeepers went to Matsudaira Idzu-no-kami who had command of the palace during the Shôgun's absence, and asked him whether they should open the

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gate, but he replied that he had no knowledge of the return of the Shôgun, and that the great gate could by no means be opened at night. This refusal so enraged Ishikawa, that with the pole of the *kago* he broke open the small side gate, and would have forced an entrance, but the men on guard threatened to kill him if he used further force. Fearing, therefore, that in the scuffle which might arise if he persisted in his attempt that the Shôgun might receive some injury, he took the *kago* round to one of the gates in the rear of the palace, and there managed to obtain admission, and as soon as the Shôgun got out of the *kago* he was at once recognised, all the people in the palace being greatly surprised at his unannounced return. The following day Matsudaira Echizen-no-kami arrived with the Shôgun's train, and entered the palace in great magnificence accompanied by all the high officials.

Itakura, the deputy sent to Nikkô, very soon returned, having received unmistakable proofs that the plot had actually been laid, and that it had for its object the raising of Tadanaga to the Shôgunate. He had also ascertained that Torii, the Daimio of Yamagata, was an accomplice with Honda. On learning these facts Ii Kamon-no-kami immediately issued orders to Honda to collect his forces and proceed to chastise Torii, who had been detected in a traitorous plot against the life of the Shôgun, at the same time issuing similar orders to Torii with respect to Honda. At the same time he sent Ukio-no-suke Shigenaga, at the head of three hundred men, to lie in wait for both Honda and Torii, at a place between the towns of Utsunomiya and Yamagata.

Honda had no alternative but to obey the orders of the Bakufu, but feeling sure that Torii would offer him no resistance, he set out at the head of only a few men for Yamagata, not to attack Torii, but to hold a consultation with him, and if possible arrange some means for breaking out into open rebellion against the Shôgun. Torii, believing the same of Honda, had started out from Yamagata with similar intentions when they were both captured on the road by Ando and brought prisoners to Yedo, where they were confined in the *yashiki* of Kamon-no-kami.

On examination it was found that Torii, although an accomplice, had taken no active part in the plot. He was therefore ordered to be kept in confinement, and although his estates and title were forfeited, his son was granted an estate of considerable extent at Nibu in Shimotsuke. Honda, traitor though he had proved himself, was, not disgraced by the sword of the executioner, but was permitted to perform *seppuku*. His family were, however, degraded, and his retainers punished according to the part they had taken in the plot. The other accomplices, Hiraiwa and Sadanaga, both committed suicide when they heard that the plot was discovered.

The case of Ishikawa Hacheyimon presented great difficulties. Although he had rendered excellent service to the Shôgun, by bringing him to Yedo in safety, yet the crime that he had committed in attempting to force an entrance into the palace was unpardonable. He was therefore banished to a small island at the mouth of the Sumida-gawa, still known by the name of Ishikawa-jima. but was afterwards rewarded with an estate of four hundred *koku* per year.

We understand that Mr Kwok A-cheong is to become the purchaser of the P. and O. S. S. *Bombay*, the purchase-money is said to be $30,000. She will be fitted with new boilers by the West Point Foundry and have a thorough overhauling.—*China Mail.*

A telegram from New York arrived last night announcing the arrival of the *Glenartney* on the 5th instant, fifty-two days from Shanghai, including stoppages at Amoy, Singapore, etc. We believe this is the fastest run that has been made from here to New York. The *Loudoun Castle's* time is sixty or sixty-one days, of which five days were lost at Singapore owing to an accident, but even with this the *Glen's* time is the best.—*Shanghai Courier.*

The charges by Mr. Myers late U.S. Consul-General at Shanghai, against Mr. Seward the U.S. Minister to Peking, have, we are informed, been formally drawn up, and placed in the hands of Mr. W. M Springer of Illinois, who was to present them at the earliest day possible and ask for an investigation. It is probable the Committee on Foreign Affairs will be directed to deal with them.—*Shanghai Courier.*

Correspondence

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[All letters intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith and will be subjected to a rigid excision of all personally offensive or scurrilous matter. To this rule no exception will be made under any circumstances whatever.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

QUID PRO QUO.

No. 2.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Tôkiô, 15th December, 1877.

Sir.—You together with the Editor of the ***Japan Daily Herald***, seem to think that the argument in favour of the independent right of Japan to regulate her own import tariff, and to cleim a *quid pro quo* for each and privilege which she grants to other nations; is somewhat invalidated by the simple mistake of enumeration dutiable imports into Great Britain made in the ***Nichi Nichi Shimbun***, and which the Editor of the ***Mail*** wrongfully thinks we have followed in our letter of the 7th instant published in his paper of the 8th.

But we would now inform you our learned opponents that we do not rest our arguments, upon any such slender foundation, but that the point is rather that the British Government claims and exercises the right to lay imposts upon goods imported into that country, to make those duties heavy or light, or to admit certain articles free of duty, in the free and independent exercise of the national sovereignty, as shall seem to them best to conduce to their own domestic interests, without any regard for the advantage or disadvantage of any foreign nation.

If the Government of Great Britain believed that British trade would be benefited thereby, it would not hesitate for one moment to put a high duty upon silk as it now does upon Tobacco, Spirits, Tea etc.

Great Britain in making treaties with other powers does not resign its own interest, and advantages in favour of other nations, without a *quid pro quo*, and that was the real points of the argument in the "***Nichi Nichi Shimbun.***"

But in our article of the 7th instant, published in the *Japan Weekly Mail*, of the 8th we did not speak of our silk and tea as imported into ***Great Britain***, but we said "Our silk and tea, when imported" into ***Europe***, pay far heavier duties," etc.

And considerable quantities of our teas do find their way into some parts of Europe, and our silk but little of it goes to Great Britain where it is duty free, but the great bulk of it goes to other European countries where it does pay high import duties. So we were quite accurate in our facts after all, the Editor of the ***Japan Weekly Mail*** to the contrary notwithstanding.

And as in commercial treaties we cannot well be expected to discriminate in favour of Great Britain against France, Italy and other Continental European countries, therefore, in the consideration of questions of national sovereignty, and of reciprocity, when we find one nation imposing high tariffs upon our tobacco, tea and wines, and another nation fixing a high tax upon our silks, we are compelled to include all in one when we come to consider what taxes we shall levy foreign goods imported into our country. If Great Britain persuade our in any way induce France and Italy and other countries to admit our silk and rice duty free, and France or Italy can induce Great Britain to admit our Tobacco Saké and tea free of duty, then it will be time for us to consider what *quid pro quo* we can give to them in return. But while all these Sovereign states exercise their independent rights to foster and protect their own domestic interests regardless of our interests or advantages, we must insist upon the justice of our claims to the same free exercise of our national sovereignty for the protection and advancement of our own domestic interests. No brave Briton would stand by and see a slave or a prisoner who was bound hand and foot, attacked and brutaly beaten by some merciless ruffian. When a fight begins amongst British Coolies, how quickly they form a ring and cry out, "stand back"! "One at a time"!! "Fair play,"!!! But

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still even British Statesmen and Diplomatic agents constantly endeavour to bind our nation fast, hand and foot, and then allow the whole world to attack us at once in the great commercial strife, in which all others beside ourselves are quite free of hand and limb to buffet us as they please !!!

No! No!! Messrs. *Mail* and *Herald*, we will not allow you to raise a dust about some trifling error of words, with which to blind us, and so hide from our view the real point of our argument ;

In the days of "Old Japan," when the eyes of our people were but half open as they were just begining to arouse themselves after long centuries of sleep, your national representatives often succeeded in leading us away from the real point at issue, as well as in frightening and bullying us into false positions, by which you gained your own selfish ends to our great sorrow ! But now a broader light has dawned upon us, and "New Japan" can no longer be frightened with twilight ghosts and hobgoblins and made to run away while you gather up the golden "Kobans" and all our other treasures and fly off like birds of prey over the sea with your ill-gotten gains ! ! Our people no longer lie in wait to shed noble British blood for which you used to demand such a high price and for which we were compelled to pay such heavy indemnities ! ! We now see more clearly our own rights and the proper means of protecting them ! We now mean to treat you all as men like ourselves, and not as either gods or devils, and we expect from you reciprocity and equality of international rights and privileges !

Your Home Government cannot assert the right or the power to regulate the tariffs upon the trade of its colonies. Each one of the Colonial Governments claims and exercise these rights for itself, as we see in Canada, the West Indies Australia, India and other dependencies of the British crown, where the tariffs are as various as the names and localities of the several colonies. This being the case with your own Home Government and its dependencies, with what face then do you come to this Empire of the Eastern Sea and demand of us that we shall disregard our own domestic interests for your sakes ?

We think any one who can boldly make such unreasonable demands, and persist in trying to support them with all kinds of sophistry without a single blush, must indeed have faces of brass, or hearts of stone ! In your little British Islands you cunningly manage to admit duty free such foreign products as you need in your own domestic manufactures, but upon such foreign goods as you know your people will have even though they be heavily taxed you put on a great duty and so you manage with shrewdness to raise nearly as much duty under the banner of "*Free Trade*" as the United States is able to raise under a *Protective Tariff!*" We do not find fault with you for this, but we think it will serve us as a good precedent, helping us to lay claim to a like free exercise of our own sovereign rights, in the fostering and protection of our own domestic interests.

If you come to us with sincere and generous offers, to give us a fair *quid pro quo* for what you wish to get from us, we shall be most happy to listen to your proposals, but if you come demanding great concessions for which you are willing to give little or nothing in return, we must say as we have said before, "emphaticaly No !" to all such unfair and unreasonable offers. Our people have a saying "*Go-bu, Go-bu,*" which means half and half, or, an equal division, or in other words *quid pro quo*, and we beg of you to study these words earnestly for a while, and see if you cannot find in them an equal applicability to Japan, as that which you suppose them to have for Western nations !

And believe me,
Yours reciprocally now
and forever mistaken,
RENAISANCE DU JAPON.

[We can vouch for the genuineness of the above letter which at first sight reads like a cruel joke at the expense of this country. But our Correspondent must refrain from personalities, and above all must practise the supreme virtue of brevity.—ED. *J.W.M.*]

INQUEST.

Tokio, 19th December, 1877.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., *Coroner*,
and
W. B. MASON,
G. E. GREGORY,
J. CROSBY,
} *Jurors.*

An Inquest was held this day at the Tsukiji Hotel touching the death of F. C. Hayes.

J. Hall, of Tsukiji, deposed.—I happened to be standing at the front door of Mr Hayes' house yesterday afternoon at about five minutes to 5. I was talking to a Japanese about private business, when a Japanese boy came out of Mr Hayes' house and asked me to go upstairs, as his master was lying in bed all covered over with blood. I went into the hotel and asked Mrs Blockley's brother, Mr Allman, to go upstairs with me. When we got into his bedroom, we found three Japanese boys there and Mr Hayes lying in bed all covered with blood. When I saw him he was still alive. I came downstairs and ran out for Dr Faulds, who at once came over with me, and we went up to Mr Hayes' bedroom together. After remaining in the room a short time with Dr Faulds, he asked me if I would be good enough to fetch Dr Manning, who lived at Takanawa. I did not get back until about a quarter past seven, so I was not present when Mr Hayes died.

By a Juror :—I saw a revolver lying on a chest near the bed. I suppose the boy put it there. Mr Hayes did not speak to me. He was breathing with difficulty. I was in the Yedo Hotel about 10 minutes before the boy called me. I did not hear the report of the revolver. The boys went up before I did.

By the Coroner :—It must have taken place while I was in the Hotel. The room was full of smoke. I went to call Mrs Blockley and her brother before going upstairs to see Mr Hayes.

By a Juror:—I did not ask the boys whether they were present when Mr Hayes shot himself. They did not tell me so. Two boys were at the bottom of the stairs. I did not clearly understand what they meant at first, so asked again of the cook, and on learning the state of the case I went up. I do not know whether Mr Hayes was alone or not when he shot himself. I did not see the revolver until Dr Faulds came.

Tomojiro Hatsushiba, cautioned to speak the truth, said : I am a native of Obamamura, Hizen. I was employed as Mr Hayes' servant. My master's illness commenced on the 10th of this month. He has throughout ate but little. On the 11th he was able to get up, but since then he has been obliged to keep his bed. His illness seemed to be of the character of diarrhœa. A Japanese doctor came about half past one o'clock one day. He was the doctor that lives just beyond the Seiyoken Hall and is called Kumogawa. On the 14th or 15th, I cannot exactly remember, Dr Faulds came to visit Mr Hayes. Dr Faulds did not come yesterday, that is, of course, until after the accident. My master obtained medicine and pills from Kumogawa which he took. Mr Takahashi came about nine in the morning and stayed until about half past four. The report of firearms was heard about half an hour after. I went into Mr Hayes room twice after Mr Takahashi left, alone, and then came down and was sitting smoking and talking with the cook when the report was heard. I then rushed upstairs and found Mr Hayes gasping for breath and bleeding profusely ; his hands were closed, and the revolver was lying on the floor beside the bed. I ran downstairs and out of doors and called Mr Hall, who happened to be standing there. He sent us (cook and myself) upstairs to hold Mr Hayes' hands. The Yedo Hotel cook also went up with us. Then Mrs Blockley came and shortly afterwards Dr Faulds. Shortly after this my master died.

By a Juror :—I was down below with the cook when the report was heard. The third party came after.

H. Faulds, M.D., sworn :—I was called to see Mr Hayes on Friday the 14th. He complained of pain in his upper part of the head and of sleeplessness; his pulse was rather stronger and faster than usual but he had no appearance of fever about him. I prescribed a sleeping draught. I got a note from him the next day saying that he had had no sleep and that he wished me to see him again. He still complained of severe pain in the upper part of his head and of not having had any sleep. I felt strongly persuaded that he was mentally excited and asked him the question and pressed him for an answer, but he said "no." I injected morphine under the skin. Next day I had a note signed by Mr Bottomley saying I need not come round again unless specially requested. Last night, about 5 o'clock, I went to see Mr Hayes. There was no apparent disorder about the room. Mr Hayes was lying, with his head in a pool of blood, on the bed. The lower part of his face was covered with blood. He was lying in what might be called an easy and natural position, with his hands over the bed-clothes, which were not disturbed; his head was little over toward his right. There was no weapon in his hands, nor did I notice any immediately about him. A revolver was found on a large box near the window, looking as though it had been carefully placed there. It could not have been dropped where it was from his hands, I think. His eyes were closed and the pupils were natural. Blood was issuing from his nostrils and mouth in considerable quantities, also bloody froth. He was breathing heavily and slowly and with great difficulty, making a loud rattling noise as of blood in the lungs, etc. I saw no external marks of violence, but on opening his mouth the tongue was found blackened; the teeth were quite uninjured. I examined the palate and found that there was some injury there. While attempting to examine it he made a violent start and caught my finger. I got a cork and inserted it between his teeth and made efforts to stop the bleeding, and immediately sent for Dr. Manning. Mr Hayes died

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in about twelve or thirteen minutes after my arrival. The revolver was not smeared with blood, but I found some very minute specks of blood on it that seemed fresh. I made a post mortem examination to-day with Dr. Manning. (Here Dr. Faulds gave a long description of the wound and general condition of the head and body). There was no evidence to prove that death was due to chronic disease, as the deceased appeared to be well-nourished and healthy.

By the Jury. There were some opaque spots on the brain, probably the result of inflamatory action, which might account for the pain. I can hardly conceive it possible that the wound could have been inflicted by anyone else. The teeth were uninjured

C. J. Manning, M.D. M.R.C.S., sworn:—I saw Mr Hayes at a about 8.15 p.m. He was lying on the bed dead, but the body was still warm. The bed clothes about the head and chest were covered with blood, and blood-stained froth was oozing from his lips. I made a post mortem examination to-day with Dr. Faulds. On opening the head I found a wound at the back of the palate large enough to admit one's finger, and taking an upward, outward and backward direction, towards the left ear but rather in front of it. There were no marks of injury about the lips or the teeth. The vessels of the brain were congested and contained dark-coloured blood. The conditions were the same as stated by Dr. Faulds, and the only conclusion I can draw is that the deceased died of an injury inflicted by his own hand.

Jno. W. Hall, of No. 67 Yokohama, said.—I was very well acquainted with the deceased. I saw him the day before yesterday when he informed me that he had been low for some days, suffering fearful pains in the head, obtaining no sleep and being able to take only little or no nourishment. I remained with him for about half an hour. He occasionally wandered a good deal in his speech. He asked why some one who is now in England had not been to see him and several other such questions. He said he was better then than he had been, and he hoped with a proper course of dieting that within a few days he would be all right.

After the Jury had been addressed by the Coroner, the foreman returned the following verdict:—That deceased shot himself while in a state of temporary insanity.

Law Reports.

IN THE JUDICIAL COURT OF KANAGAWA.

Before Mr. ASAINA KANSUI, Vice-President.

Saturday December, 15th; 1877.

H. GRAUERT *vs.* MARUOKA & Co.

(Adjourned from the 28th August last.)

This was a claim of $2,800 damages for breach of a charter party, by which the German barque *Madagascar* had been chartered by defendants from plaintiff.

Plaintiff and defendants appeared personally

To-day the Court room was properly heated.

After more than an hour's waiting, the case was at last called, when His Honour delivered the following

JUDGMENT.

(Translation.)

The plaintiff tried to prove the responsibility of Maruoka *alias* Araki Yahei for executing the charter party of the *Madagascar* by the facts: that at the time of the contract one Kikuchi Shozaburo, manager of Yahei's establishment, was present; that in front of that establishment a board was hung up with a notice of the sailing of the said vessel, and that the said Kikuchi Shozaburo had, in presence of one R. Bleifuss, one of plaintiff's witness, acknowledged the charter, Misaki Hambei, the defendant has also stated that the charter was made after consultation with Kikuchi Shozaburo, Maruoka's manager.

On the other hand, the said Kikuchi Shozaburo stated, that he was present at the time of the charter, to see how the matter was going on, and that he hung out the board with the notice of sailing, only for the purpose of inviting passengers and to obtain freight, but of course not to show that the vessel was chartered by his firm, and he denied ever having acknowledged the charter in the presence of Bleifuss.

There is thus no proof to show that Kikuchi Shozaburo was concerned in the charter, nor is there any evidence that the charter is Maruoka's *alias* Araki Yahei's. Consequently the above allegations, as well defendant's as plaintiff's, are inadmissible

The plaintiff claims both from Maruoka, *alias* Araki Yahei, and from Misaki Hambei the sum of $2,800, with the proviso that if Misaki should prove to be the *banto* of Maruoka's firm, then the latter alone be condemned to pay the said sum. From this it would appear that at the time of the charter plaintiff did not know whether he contracted with one or with two persons. But Misaki Hambei is not Araki Yahei's *banto*, nor is he his agent, and consequently Araki Yahei is not alone to be ordered to pay the sum claimed. Moreover, there is no proof that Araki Yahei had anything to do at all with the charter party.

For these reasons it is found that the charter was made between plaintiff and Misaki Hambei, who signed and sealed the contract.

Under these circumstances the sum of $2,800, which is claimed by plaintiff as damages for breach of contract, must be paid by Misaki Hambei solely, who is hereby ordered to pay the said amount to plaintiff.

YOKOHAMA SAIBANSHO.

15th day of 12th month, 10 year of Meiji.

IN THE TOKIO SAIBANSHO.

Before YAMAMOTO MASAKI, *Hanji.*

Monday, December 17, 1877.

THE NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY *vs.* MASUYE JIROBEI.

This was a claim for $3,691.26, a debt arising from a consignment of silk, made by defendant to plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs were represented by Mr. M. Dames; defendant appeared personally.

Plaintiff stated that they, in the month of April, 1870, were requested by defendant to transmit for him 25 bales of silk to the Netherlands for sale there; that they received 16 bales on the 22nd April, and 9 bales on the 27th of the same month, and that they, on the first named day, advanced defendant $8,970, and on the second $4,650. Defendant consigned his silk to plaintiffs, because he, as a Japanese merchant, was unable himself to effect a sale in the Netherlands, and the plaintiffs advanced the defendant the current-price less 10 per cent., the account to be finally balanced after the silk had been sold in Holland. The plaintiffs were to be credited with 2 per cent. commission, and 5 per cent. interest on the advances paid; all the expenses connected with the shipment and sale were also to be deducted from the proceeds of sale, and the surplus, if any, to be handed to the consignor who, on the other hand, would have to indemnify the consignees, if the proceeds of sale proved insufficient to cover the advances and expenses, such being the rules of consignment Plaintiffs shipped the silk by mail steamer on the 14th May, 1870, but by the time the invoice arrived at its destination the war had broken out between France and Germany, and not only had prices in consequence gone down very much, but manufacturers stopped buying altogether. In May, 1872, the market again rose, and the plaintiffs sold 16 bales, keeping back nine, in expectation of still higher prices; but the market fell again Waiting for higher prices, plaintiffs held on until the month of October, 1874, but instead of going up the market went down, and to avoid greater loss, the plaintiffs sent the silk to London, where it was sold at public auction on the 8th October, 1874, with great loss. It has been contended by defendant that plaintiffs, when they found the market so bad, ought to have reported the state of affairs to defendant, and not to have sold the silk until after consultation with defendant. But no such stipulation had been made. When the plantiffs became defendant's consignees, it was, of course, understood that they should use their best endeavours in the interest of the owner of the silk, and no one could anticipate such extraordinary ill luck as had happened. In consequence of the Franco-German war nearly every merchant in Europe suffered unforseen losses. This was not the first time that the plaintiffs had acted as consignees for defendant, they had done so several times before, for instance in 1869, and they had, on the 8th January, 1870, handed defendant the proceeds of that consignment, viz $12,069.97. If the present consignment had turned out less profitable, that was no reason why defendant should refuse to indemnify his consignees, and plaintiffs now claimed that defendant be ordered to pay the balance of their account, $3,691 26.

The defendant admitted having consigned 25 bales of silk to plaintiffs in April, 1870, and received an advance of $13,220, and also that he, previously to this, had, in January, 1870, received $12,000 from plaintiffs, but he considered himself not liable to pay the balance of plaintiffs' account, because it was incomprehensible why the plaintiffs did not sell the silk immediately on its arrival in Holland, but only sold it after three years had elapsed, when the market was extremely low. If the prices had gone so very much down in consequence of the outbreak of the war between France and Germany, the plaintiffs ought to have consulted with defendant, but they did no such thing, but sold the goods as they pleased. and the defendant ought not to be held responsible for the loss incurred by them.

JUDGMENT.

The defendant pleads that the plaintiffs did not sell the silk consigned to them immediately on its arrival at its destination, but only sold it when the market had become exceedingly low, and for this reason he demands that the plaintiffs' claim be dismissed. But defendant did not, at the time of consignment, make any special stipulations with regard to the sale of the goods, he simply consigned his goods to the plaintiffs, and he cannot excuse himself from bearing the loss consequent upon a fall in the market prices. When the silk arrived in Holland, the war had already broken out between France and Germany, and there can be no doubt of its having had a depressing effect upon the European markets, which sufficiently justified the plaintiffs in postponing the sale.

For these reasons the defendant is ordered to pay $3,691.26 to plaintiffs as claimed by them.

TOKIO SAIBANSHO.

17th December, 10th year of Meiji.

IN THE YOKOHAMA SAIBANSHO.

Before Mr. ASAINA KANSUI, Vice-President.

Tuesday, December 18th, 1877.

WM. SAMUEL CANNON *vs.* SHU-ICHI ICHO, ITO SHIKOJIRO, NAKAYAWA TAMAHEI, and YANAGIWA TAIJIRO, officers of the *Kaigi-Kioku* Yokohama.

This was a claim for 7,689 *yen*, damages for non-delivery of 46,600 silk-worms'-egg cards, bought by plaintiff, but non-delivered on account of the unlawful interference of defendants, who had arrested the seller.

Plaintiff and defendants appeared personally.

Plaintiff, who is a resident of Tokio, stated in his petition that he,

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on the 26th November last, made a contract with one Arai Sakichi for the purchase of 46,600 silk-worms'-egg cards at 3½ cents each, the total purchase sum being 1,621 *yen*; he paid 25 *yen* as bargain money, and was to pay the balance of the purchase sum and take delivery the following morning. When he had paid the bargain money and got a receipt for it, in rushed the four defendants, belonging to the *Kaigi-kioku*, and arrested Arai Sakichi, who was thus prevented from delivering the cards. Plaintiff had already sold the cards at 20 cents a piece to an Italian merchant, named Mr Andreas, living at No. 77, Yokohama, and by not being able to effect that sale he has suffered a loss of 7,689 *yen*, which sum he now claims.

Plaintiff said in Court that, as far as defendants, in their answer to his complaint, had stated that he had only bought 25 cards, that was an untruth, because he had in fact bought 46,600 cards. Defendants had further said that they arrested the 25 cards because they were not stamped, but five of them were stamped; on what plea were they arrested? It was in a tea-house in Kanagawa, near the railway station, that he struck the bargain with the Japanese cartoon seller; the 25 sample-cards were there, and there he paid 25 *yen* bargain money on the purchase of 46,600 cards, not on only 25 cards, worth merely a few *sen* each.

After having examined the defendants, and two witnesses produced by plaintiff, His Honour intimated to the latter that it would be neecessary for him to hear the evidence of the cartoon seller, Arai Sakichi; and of the police officer, whom he understood had been present in the tea house.

The case was therefore adjourned *sine die*.

AN APOLOGY FOR BLUEBEARD.

(The Examiner.)

Professor Zeller, the illustrious author of the 'History of Greek Philosophy,' once published an essay to clear the character of Xanthippe, the wife of Socrates, from the aspersions which have long rested upon it. He shows conclusively that most of the charges brought against that lady are of late origin and of doubtful authenticity, and that the judgment of Socrates himself, the aggrieved party, upon his wife, was of a very different kind from the legend of calumny which after ages have built up. He likewise points out, with a candour worthy of a philosopher, that Socrates must have been a husband to try the patience of an even more submissive wife than Xanthippe is alleged to have been. For Socrates, amid a race of men which has fixed the type of manly beauty for all time, was grotesquely ugly. He was a man who neglected a bread-winning profession in order to spend his days in the unpopular task of convincing his fellow-citizens that they did not know what they were talking about. He was, what women cannot abide, an oddity. His hours were irregular; the company he kept was dubious; his habits were unaccountable; the money he gave to his wife was probably limited in quantity. And what woman could tolerate his imperturbable calmness under conjugal reproof, the polished irony of his repartees, his practice, most exasperating of all to the feminine mind, of always asking for a reason, his frequent exhortations to self-knowledge, and the intimations which he sometimes let fall, that he valued her temper as an exercise to his own equanimity? What fair-minded man could expect from a woman that she should have an eye for the unsurpassed gifts of character and intellect which lay hidden under this provoking exterior? Thus, by applying the historical method, and letting his consciousness play freely round the subject, the distinguished critic has dispelled the prejudice which once existed against this misconstrued woman, and thrown much unexpected light on the domestic relations of a man who must have been fascinating to anybody rather than to his wife. But Xanthippe is unhappily not the first or the last whose relations in married life have been judged harshly and ungenerously. A still more conspicuous instance of the shallow censoriousness of the world is to be found in the measure which has been meted out to the unfortunate Bluebeard.

An impartial investigation of the life and fate of this luckless but interesting character will not fail to show that, at the worst, if he erred at all, he was more sinned against than sinning; and that there is, indeed, every reason to hope and trust that, in his conjugal department, he was wholly and absolutely blameless. Let us briefly state the facts known about him, and the conclusion which these facts appear to warrant.

In the first place, the misfortune of his situation must be taken into account. His beard, it is recorded, inspired such extreme horror that few men, and no woman could at first look it without a shudder. Of what avail were his wealth, his influential position, and those social powers of which he gave frequent proof, when he was sentenced to the aversion of one-half the human race by his natural infirmity? The isolation to which this affliction condemned him must have made the craving for sympathy and affection all the more irresistible. There is ample proof that, notwithstanding the abhorrence caused by his beard, he was a man full of social charm. Even before his last unfortunate marriage, four women had already consented to become his brides. It is notorious that young ladies prefer a pair of epaulettes or a well-trained moustache to all the cardinal and theological virtues. What force, then, must there have been in this man, with none of the prestige of uniform or beauty, to have won so many female hearts! But the scene of his mental accomplishments only embittered the feeling that he was physically a shocking anomaly among mankind. That he had slain his first four wives will presently appear to be in the last degree improbable—but they had undoubtedly disappeared. We are not left without the means of conjecturing how. Smarting under his misfortunes, and robbed of almost the last shred of faith in human (and female) nature, he nevertheless resolved to make one final throw for domestic happiness and peace.

Hard by dwelt a widow lady with two sons, both absent in the army, and two daughters of great beauty. It was to this tranquil home that Bluebeard turned for something which might make him forget the past. His addresses, however, were not, for the first moment, received with much favour by the maidens. Bluebeard seems to have behaved admirably. When questioned by the mother as to which of the two was the object of his attentions, he replied, with a calmness and impartiality of judgment which did him honour, that it was immaterial. But the Immaterialist was not destined to be happy. Soon, indeed, a brief gleam of sunshine broke through the cloud. Bluebeard's perseverance, the kindness which he lavished on the ungrateful girls, the splendid receptions which he gave them at his country seat, did, in fact, make an impression upon one of them—the younger sister—who consented finally to the marriage. The fatal knot was tied. The honeymoon appears to have passed off without any misunderstanding. But at the close of the first month of marriage business summoned Bluebeard from home on a journey of some length. Attempts have been made to represent this voyage as a mere feint to deceive his wife; but his traducers may be defied to bring forward a single fact in support of this view. Indeed, the perfect—the touching—confidence which he showed in her is enough to refute it. The trusting husband put the key of every room, of every drawer, of every box and casket, including that which gave access to his money, his jewels, and his private papers, into his wife's keepings. One key only—the too famous key—he strictly charged her not to use. Had not his conscience been void of offence with regard to his former wives, it is ridiculous to suppose that he would have taken this step, which otherwise must almost infallibly have led to his detection and punishment. Why he—who knew too well what women, from Eve downwards, have been like—entrusted her with the key, cannot be said with certainty. He seems to have wished to test her obedience. It is possible that even in the first weeks of marriage he may have observed in her signs of weakness, of frivolity, of womanish curiosity. For him, set apart by nature to exceptional suffering, marriage must be everything or nothing. Had she stood the test, the autumn of his life might have made some amends for its blighting spring. He went and left her; and no sooner was he out of sight than forgetful of his commands and her own promises, regardless of every other key and lock, she went straight to the door of the forbidden chamber. For awhile she stood there in hesitation, not unmixed with a tremulous anxiety balancing between duty and curiosity. At last—and of course—the latter won the day. She unlocked the door, entered the room, and there saw four decapitated women, hanging to as many nails. At the shock of this unexpected sight she let fall the key; and the stain of blood which it bore when she picked it up, no washing, scrubbing or scraping could remove. The sequel may be told in a few words. Bluebeard, the day after his departure, was met by letters which informed him that his business was done. Joyfully he returned home, and after embracing his wife with effusion, asked her for the keys. All were returned to him except the one marked with the tell-tale crimson. The husband's suspicions were justly aroused. He demanded the missing key. The wife, confused and trembling, declared that it was mislaid, and asked for time to find it. Time was granted. At length delay, evasion, and subterfuge ceased to serve her turn. The key was at last produced, with its irrefragable evidence of the wife's disobedience. Then at last Bluebeard's self-control gave way. Snatching up a carving-knife which lay near, he was about, it is alleged, to inflict upon her a punishment which his calmer judgment would have shown him to be somewhat in excess of the offence, when she stayed his hand by a prayer for time to make her peace with heaven. In the very whirlwind of his passion, the indignant husband found room for mercy. Time was granted, and, in the interval, as is well known, the brothers were, with the connivance of her sister Ann, brought into the castle, and Bluebeard himself was overpowerd by superior numbers and put to death.

Now, what proof is there that Bluebeard killed his former wives, or deliberately planned the murder of the last? To take the second point first. His treatment of her, up to the time of his return from the journey, is described as uniformly kind and affectionate. Nay, more; it was that of a man who, though he may have noticed certain defects in her character, still trusted her fully. We are so accustomed to look at his conduct in the light of our own uncharitable prepossessions, that a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts has the air of special pleading. Surely there are neater and quieter ways of getting rid of a wife than chopping off her head in open daylight, in a house with several people in it, and close to the king's highway. The truth of the matter probably is that Bluebeard, in a transport of not unnatural indignation, caught up the first weapon which came ready to his hand, with the object, possibly, of doing no more than the frighten the disobedient woman. That, even in the midst of his just incensement, he was open to the appeal of pity, is conclusively proved by the respite which he granted her—a respite for which he himself paid dearly. Taking the severest view of his case for which the facts offer the faintest justification, no honest jury would bring him in guilty of anything worse than an attempt at manslaughter when in a state of temporary insanity. The poor man, in fact is to be pitied, not blamed. The unfavourable view of his conduct towards his last wife is founded on the gratuitous assumption that he was blameworthy in his relations with the other four. But of this there is no proof. There is, indeed, no reason to think that the decapitated women, whoever they were, had been murdered at all. In the first place, to repeat the argument used above, who ever heard of such a clumsy way of giving people their quietus? Bluebeard was of all men precisely the one to treat murder as a fine art, to choose the most dexterous and scientific means of committing it. Nor, again, is it conceivable that one wife after another would

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have fallen by his hand, without the friends of the murdered women setting the police on the assassin's track. It is equally unlikely that after one or two had disappeared, nobody knew where, others would have been found ready to take their place. Nor is there any evidence that the women hanging on the nails were, after all, the missing wives Bluebeard was far too clever a man to dispose of them in this way; and, if he were not, the law would long before his fifth marriage have had something to say to him. It is more than probable that the unhappy women, disgusted with the personal appearance of their husband, and too shallow and frivolous to understand the great qualities to which his abnormal hairy development blinded them, had absconded with certain officers from the neighbouring barracks, where it is known positively that the two brothers were stationed. It is notorious of what exploits in this department military men are capable. Possibly, indeed, or rather probably, the very two men by whom the blood of the injured husband was at last shed were themselves the wicked agents by whom his domestic peace had been already four times ruined. To anyone who impartially and conscientiously weighs the evidence on both sides, this is the explanation which will most commend itself. Many difficulties are removed by this hypothesis. It explains why the brothers, ever on the watch for an opportunity to rid themselves of one whom they had so grievously wronged, turned up at the precise moment when they could give some plausible colour to their deed of violence. It explains why, two to one against Bluebeard, and better armed, they did not deliver him up to justice, and incur the risk of public exposure, but slew him on the spot and silenced the one voice which would have marked them out for infamy. And, on the other hand, it sets the generous affection of Bluebeard, which could fix itself on a woman from whose family it had already received such irreparable wounds, in a halo of romantic glory. The one hitch—and it is a very trifling one—lies in the problem as to the hanging corpses. Since they did not belong to the former wives, nor were they the bodies of murdered women at all, what were they, and how did they come there? This is a difficulty; but without difficulties there would be no such a thing as faith.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, December 20th, 1877.

THE WAR.

Despatches report that the German Government has refused the proposal for mediation made by the Porte.

ENGLAND.

The opening of Parliament will take place the 17th January next, when the *Standard* states the Ministry will propose an increase of the British Army and other changes.

Conservative journals, Austrian and German, support Russia.

Real danger to British interests is apprehended.

LONDON, December 18th, 1877.

THE WAR.

Despatches report that the Italian Government has accepted the proposal for mediation made by the Porte. It is, however, believed that the Turkish proposition for mediation will not be successful.

The Russian troops are advancing on Gabrova.

LONDON, December 17th, 1877.

SERVIA.

Despatches report that the Servian Army has been ordered to cross the Frontier.

THE WAR.

The Circular Despatch received from the Porte solicits mediation, and proposes collective intervention of the Foreign Powers in order to stop further bloodshed.

The conditions it is prepared to offer for Peace are not stated.

LONDON, December 16th, 1877.

THE WAR.

Despatches report that the attack to be made by the Russian troops on Erzeroum is imminent.

The British Consul has left Erzeroum in charge of the archives of his Consulate.

SERVIA.

Servia has declared war against Turkey.

ENGLAND.

The *Morning Post* states that the Cabinet Council was convened to consider the Circular Despatch received from the Porte, wherein it intimated its willingness to accept the mediation of the European Powers.

The Queen has gone on a visit to Hugenden.

LONDON, December 16th, 1877.

ENGLAND.

A Cabinet Council has been held to consider the consequences likely to result from the fall of Plevna.

Parliament has been prorogued until the 17th January next.

Mr. Garthorn Hardy has stated that he considers peace impossible without British intervention.

FRANCE.

M. Batbie was unable to form a Cabinet.

M. Dufaure has succeeded after great difficulty in forming a new Cabinet.

LONDON, 4th December, 1877.

Perfect communication exists between Erzeroum, Trebizonde and the interior.

The Russian troops are wintering on the plain of Passin. Their advanced guard is at Deve Boyun.

The Turkish Troops at Orchanie and the adjacent positions are falling back upon Sophia.

At a Conservative demonstration, Sir Stafford Northcote, repeated the statement that England's policy was one of conditional neutrality, and declared her readiness to mediate when able.

CHRISTMAS DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

First to the ladies, then to high and low,
Both rich and poor, then every friend or foe,
To all the nations that on earth do dwell,
To those at home God knows we love so well,
To all beside, whoe'er they chance to be,
That in the mind's embrace we've failed to see,
We wish much joy, good will, and peace sublime,
At this recurring interval of time.

1.
Like this and that my first and last appear,
For Christmas these, those for the New Year.

2.
A great impediment you'll find this light,
It blocks all progress, and obscures the sight.

3.
A Californian town, who finds the name,
May be induced Eureka to exclaim.

4.
The burthen of this light must rest with you,
The language may be dead, the weight is true.

5.
If but indebted, then you surely know
It just amounts to this, you simply owe.

6.
Spring, summer, autumn, winter, which you please,
It gives a relish when not one of these.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Where youths of muscle and of sure eye
For words of praise from lips of ladies vie.

1.
I oft afford quartets a costly joy,
Of India hight recorded thought destroy.

2.
Take but one letter from a fell disease,
And me in Latin you may guess with ease.

3.
Wherewith the sex hath oft its smilings mask'd,
And warriors hostile crania's thickness task'd.

4.
An honourable support of perfect man,
Yet what is ne'er an honourable man.

5.
Let but these letters a Dutch stream embrace,
And me you may in every mirror trace.

FUJIYAMA.

ANSWER TO TREBLE ACROSTIC OF DECEMBER 8TH.

A		L	a	S
U	rb	A	nit	Y
L	o	N	do	N
D	ama	G		E

Correct answer received from "A Canny Scot."

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC OF DECEMBER 15TH.

G	a	B
A	m	O
E	mbal	M
L	am	B
I	on	A
C	ourtes	Y

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Memo of explanation.

"Gaelic and "Bombay" by landing each European Mails in Yokohama produce the circuit of the globe. They meet here to-day.
'*Out of time*' refers to the "Gaelic" being several days late.
'*As you amass*' is a play on *amo, amas* I love, thou lovest.
'This is *I own a* puzzler' is a play on Iona.
I-Colm-Kill is the ancient name for Iona.

Correct answer received from C.

ANSWER TO TRIPLE ACROSTIC OF DECEMBER 15TH.

Riddles.	*Oracles.*	*Wizards.*
1.—R	O	W
2.—Immate	Rialit	I (y)
3.—D	A	Z (e)
4.—Dra	Chm	A
5.—Love	Lette	R
6.—Ether	Ealize	D
7.—Succe	S	S

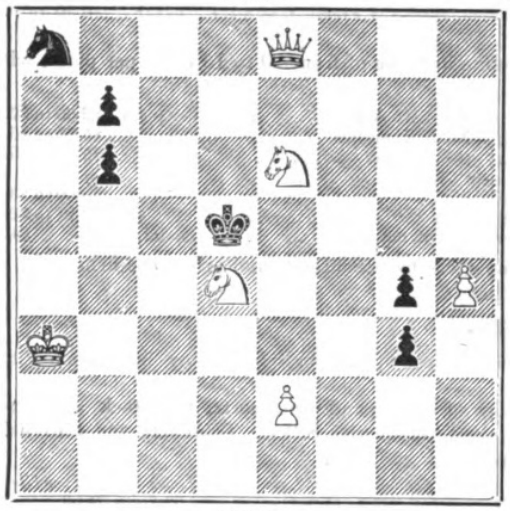
Correct answers received from C., and Fujiyama, (almost in a state of Volcanic Eruption.)

PROBLEM,

by C. CALLANDER.

(From the Westminster Papers).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

SOLUTION OF M. CALOI'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—Q. takes P., ch.	1.—K. takes Q.
2.—Kt. to K.'s 6th, ch.	2.—K. takes Kt.
3.—P. to Q. B.'s 4th, ch.	3.—K. takes Kt.
4.—P. to K.'s 8th, becoming a Kt. mates.	

Correct answers received from W. B. M., and W. H. S., Tôkiô; C. B., and Q., Yokohama.

Answers to Chess Problem and Acrostics are solicited.

THE "JAPAN MAIL."

A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY Edition, $12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, $24: Six months, $13: Three months, $7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers *viâ* San Francisco. Per annum, $12; Six months, $7. Three months. $4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
,,	F. Algar, 8 Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
,,	Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
NEW YORK	A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO ..	White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
HONGKONG	Lane, Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
HIOGO & OZAKA...	F. Walsh & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

LONDON
ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS.....	12 Months...	1½	per Cent.
,, ,, ...	6 ,, ...	1	,,
,, ,, ...	3 ,, ...	¾	,,
,, ,, ...	1 ,, ...	½	,,
,, ,, ...	10 Days.....	/1	,,

They now Charge, viz:—

DWELLING HOUSES in the Settlement	FIRST-CLASS P. A	2½	per Cent.
	SECOND-CLASS ,,	3	,,
DWELLING HOUSES on the Bluff.....	FIRST-CLASS P. A.	1½	per Cent
	SECOND-CLASS ,,	2	,,

GUTSCHOW & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16, 1871.

The "Java" Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Company, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£3,000,000
Total Annual Income.....£ 400,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Polices AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—A good general business has been done at hardening prices. In *Yarns* large transactions are reported and quotations show throughout an advance, closing very firm. *Shirtings* are in fair enquiry, and rates have improved. *T. Cloths* move in small lots. Of *Velvets* some sales are reported at current rates. Other articles are unchanged.

Grey Shirtings:—					White Shirtings:—		
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.45 to $1.85	60 to 64 reed 40 yds.	35 in.	per pce. ... ... 2.10 to 2.30
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.90 to 2.30	Turkey Reds 24 yds.	30 in.	2—3 lb. per lb. ... 0.65 to 0.82½
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.65 to 2.35	Black Velvets		... 7.25 to 8.25
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.10 to 2.52½	English Drills 14/15 lbs.	40 yds,	30 in. ... ... 2.45 to 2.70
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40 to 1.57½	Taffachelass	12 yds,	48 in. ... ... 1.65 to 2.00
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10 to 1.25			

Yarns.—

No 16 to 24	per picul...	$29 00 to 32.50	No. 38 to 42	per picul...	$36.50 to 39.50
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$32 50 to 35.50	Reverse Twist 16-24 ... ... ,, ...		$34.00

Woollens.—The better feeling in this market reported in our last has been fairly maintained, although prices advance only very slowly. Plain *Mousselines de Laine* continue in demand, and some transactions at somewhat better rates have taken place. *Unions* and *Pilots* are a little lower.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds.	32 in.	...	5 60 to 7.00	Figured Mousselines de Laine	...30 yds.	30 in... 0.25 to 0.28½
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds.	31 in.	...	4.25 to 5.50	Multicolored ,,	...30 yds.	30 in... 0.30 to 0.40
Shimagoro	30 yds.	30 in.	...	3.75 to 5.25	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	...48 in.	to 52 in... 0.80 to 1.20
Italian Cloth	—30 yds.	32 in.	...	0.25 to 0.32	Presidents	...54 in.	to 56 in... 0.60 to 0.65
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds.	32 in.	...	5.75 to 6.00	Pilots	...54 in.	to 56 in... 0.45 to 0.55
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds.	31 in.	...	—	Union	...54 in.	to 56 in... 0.60 to 0.72
Lastings, Japan...	22—30 yds.	32 in.	...	12.00 to 13.00	Blankets, scarlet & green	6 to 8 lbs...	per lb ... 0.40 to 0.45
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds.	30 in.	...	0.17½ to 0.18½			

Sugar.—Rates for all descriptions show a further decline in value of from 10 to 15 cents per picul, with very little enquiry.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul...	$4.00	China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...	$6.60 to $7.00
,, in basket	,, ...	$3.90	,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	...$5.80 to $6.30
Taiwanfoo in bag...	,, ...	$4.00	,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	...$5.10 to $5.50
do. in basket...	,, ...	$3.90	Swatow Brown	,,	... None.
China No 1 Ping-fah	,, ...	None	Daitong	,,	...$3.60 to $3.70
,, No. 2 Ching-pak ...	,,	...$7 60 to $8.00	Japan Rice	,,	...$2.10 to $2.60
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	...$7.10 to $7.30	Kerosene Oil, nominal	noml. ...	$4.00

Kerosene Oil.—The market has advanced since importers have sold out, and prices are firm at $4.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—A large demand, which has caused a further rise in prices of 721 per picul, may be reported for the past week.

Settlements amount to 900 bales of Hanks, and 300 bales of Oshius and other sorts, the stock being reduced to 1,500 bales comprised for the greater part of medium and low quality Silks. Total settlement to date are 17,000 bales, as against 18,200 baies to same period last year.

		In London at 4s. 0½d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.10 per kilo.*
Hanks,—Superior	Nominal.		
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$630 to 650	22/6 to 23/2	62.75 to 64.50
,, Good No. 2	$600 to 620	21/6 to 22/2	60.00 to 62.00
,, Good all round No. 2½	$580 to 590	20/10 to 21/3	58.00 to 59.00
,, Medium No. 3	$550 to 570	19/11 to 20/7	55.50 to 57.00
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$520 to 540	18/11 to 19/7	52.50 to 54.50
Oshius,—Extra	$490 to 510	17/11 to 18/7	50.00 to 52.00
,, Best	—	—	—
,, Good	—	—	—
,, Medium	$520 to 560	18/11 to 20/3	52.50 to 56.00
Hamatski,—Good to Best	$490 to 510	17/11 to 18/7	50.00 to 52.00
,, Common to Medium	$450 to 470	16/7 to 17/3	46.00 to 48.00
Kakeda,—Extra and Best	$660 to 680	22/6 to 24/2	65 50 to 67.50
,, Good	$620 to 640	22/2 to 22/10	61.75 to 63.75
,, Medium	$580 to 600	20/11 to 21/6	58.00 to 60.00
Filatures	$650 to 750	23/2 to 26/6	64.50 to 74.00

Tea.—Business continues brisk in this staple, settlements for the interval since date of last mail report reaching the large total of 7,500 piculs, which is much in excess of usual settlements at so late a date in the season.

Prices are in consequence very firm, and a rise of $1.00 to $1.50 has been for the moment established, but holders of stock seem anxious to realize before the New Year, and are inclined to meet purchasers on fair terms.

The *Messenger* has been laid on for New York at £1.10/ per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Common	$10.00 to $12.00	Fine	$21.00 to $24.00
Good Common	$13.00 to $15.00	Finest	$27.00 to $32.00
Medium	$16.00 to $17.00	Choice	$34.00 Nominal.
Good Medium	$18.00 to $20.00	Choicest	—

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—There has been a large business doing throught the past week at daily varying rates, which close firm at quotations.

Rates close as follows:—

STERLING—Bank 6 months' sight	4s. 0d.	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72⅞
,, Bank Bills on demand.....	3s. 11d.	,, Private 10 days sight.....	73¼
,, Private 6 months' sight.....	4s. 0⅛d. to ¼	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand.....	94
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	4.90	,, 30 days sight Private.....	96
Bank 6 months' sight	5.00	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand...	94½
,, Private 6 ms. sight.	5.10	,, 30 days sight Private..	96½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight.....	⅛ % dis.	Kinsatz	411
,, Private 10 days' sight.....	1/8 ,,	Gold Yen	389½

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec. 15	Vsadnick	Capt. Novoselsky	Russ. corvette	1059	Hakodate	Dec. 12	—	—
„ 15	Kumamoto Maru	Drummond	Japanese str.	1240	Kobe	„ 13	Coal	M. B. Co.
„ 15	Banri Maru	Carter	Japanese str.	944	Kobe	„ 13	Ballast	M. B. Co.
„ 16	Hai-an	Capt. Wan-i-tsa	Chinese frigate	2800	Kobe	„ 12	—	—
„ 17	Bertha	Langley	British str.	1421	Hongkong	„ 8	General	Gütschow & Co.
„ 18	Belgic	Meyer	British str.	2652	Hongkong	„ 10	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
„ 18	Toyoshima Maru	Hubbard	Japanese str.	597	Kobe	„ 16	General	M. B. Co.
„ 19	Shinagawa Maru	Frahm	Japanese str.	908	Hakodate	„ 15	General	M. B Co.
„ 21	Abercarne	Evans	British ship	1087	Hongkong	Nov. 23	General	Ed. Fischer & Co.
„ 22	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & ports	Dec. 14	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Dec. 16	Elisabeth	Capt. Von Wickede	Germ. frigate	2150	Honolulu	—	—
„ 18	Tibre	De Girard	French str.	1726	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
„ 19	Tori	Kamminga	British schr.	52	Guam	General	Captain
„ 19	Hiroshima Maru	Burdis	Japanese str.	1200	Shanghai & port.	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
„ 21	Pauline	Tyrer	British bq.	472	Kobe	General	Gütschow & Co.

Vessels of War in Port.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	Commander:
AMERICAN—Alert	4	541	Sloop	Commander R. Boyd
BRITISH—Modeste	14	1405	Corvette	Captain Buller, C.B.
„ Sylvia	—	877	Surveying vessel	Commander Aldrich
FRENCH—La Clocheterie... ...	12	1990	Corvette	Captain Reynier
RUSSIAN—Vsadnic	8	1059	Corvette	Captain Novoselsky
CHINESE—Hai-an	20	2800	Frigate	Captain Wan-i tsa

Vessels on the Berth.

Destination.	Name.	Agents.	To be Despatched.
San Francisco...	Belgic	O. & O. Co.	About December 23th
Hongkong	City of Peking	P. M. S. S. Co.	About December 24th
Kobe	Zansibar	Findlay, Richardson & Co.	About December 24th
Hongkong	Bombay	P. & O. Co.	December 25th
Shanghai...	Saikio Maru	M. B. Co.	December 27th
San Francisco	City of Tokio	P. M. S. S. Co.	About December 31st
New York	Willard Mudgett	Smith Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
New York	Messenger	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Bertha*, from London :—Captain and Mrs. Cotter, and Captain Crighton.

Per Steam-ship *Tibre*, for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Milnes and child, Messrs. A. Joardan, Meyerink, Chung Sang, A. Durand, J. Ostensen P. Claussen, O. Kikudzi, Wabeshima, S. Hidesaburo, K. Hiromichi, M. Niroku, O. Takudzo, Asada, Tannanka, Chimitzu, and Simbata Yonekitchi.

Per Steam-ship *Belgic* from Hongkong.—For San Francisco: Mrs. Marshall in the cabin; and 151 Chinese in the steerage. For Yokohama: Miss Okini, and 3 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Lieut. von Knobloch, Mrs. Bonger and child, Mr. and Mrs. Halmhuber, Mrs. Machi Hara and 2 children, Mrs. Grayham, Miss Shaw, Miss Jurodo, Mr. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Tani, and 18 Japanese in cabin.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. Pelikan, (Russian Consul), Messrs. A. Reimers, Cooper, Maclay, Rogers, G. Kies, Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. Ide, Mr. and Mrs. Takahashi, and 32 Japanese in cabin; 4 Europeans, 6 Chinese, and 195 Japanese in the steerage.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports :—

Treasure	$63,270·00
„	Yen 10,628.00

Per Steam-ship *Tibre* for Hongkong.—

Silk for France	...1,018 bales.
England	509 „
Italy	70 „
Total ...	...1,597 bales.
Waste Silk	149 bales.
Cocoons	98 „

Per Steam-ship *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and ports :—

Treasure	$22,000

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Bertha* reports :—Left Hongkong December 8th; had contrary wind and three severe northerly gales during the passage. Sighted a full rigged ship off Satano-misaki, heading to the North-eastward.

The Steam-ship *Belgic*, reports: Sailed from Hongkong December 10th at 3 p.m. Experienced strong N. E. monsoons to latitude 32 degrees North, thence to port fine weather; arrived at Yokohama on the 17th December at 8 p.m.

The *Abercarne* reports: Left Hongkong on Nov 22nd. Had a strong N E monsoon and rough weather in the China Sea, light winds off Chichakoff, and fresh N E winds on the Japanese coast. Experienced a strong current setting eastward between Rock Island and port. Made the passage in 28 days.

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INSURANCE.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents at this Port, and are authorised to accept up to $50,000, on First Class risks at the rate of

One and a-half per Cent per Annum.

FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 10, 1871.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates, at Yokohama and Tôkiô.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon almost all descriptions of Property at the current rates of premium.

Total Sum insured in 1876, £248,980,367.

Claims arranged by the Local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

WILKIN & ROBISON,
Agents,
Yokohama and Kobe.

Yokohama, January 25, 1877. tf.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements of the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

to the extent of $45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

INSURANCE.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Capital—fully paid up - - - -	Tls. 420,000
Permanent Reserve - - - - -	,, 230,000
Special Reserve Fund - - - -	,, 75,000
Total Capital and Accumulations this date - - - - - - - - -	Tls. 725,000

POLICIES GRANTED on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at Current Rates.

Subject to a charge of 12 *o/o* for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSINESS, in proportion to the premium paid by them.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, November 5, 1877. tf.

Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER A.D. 1720.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, in the above-mentioned Companies at current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1875.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Content in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. t.

Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES AGAINST FIRE at current rates.

SIBER & BRENNWALD,
Agents.

Yokohama, 5th February, 1877. 1m.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

W. CRAWFORD & CO.

75, CARTER LANE, SAINT PAUL'S,

LONDON, E.C.,

Beg to state that they are open for any Commercial Transactions, as to Consignments, for Granting Drafts, and Presenting Commercial Bills for Acceptance and Payment. For Buying English Goods at a very small Commission and Forwarding Goods to any place in England or the Continent.

WE beg to draw your attention to avery important English Invention we have on hand, viz.:

WOOLLEN BLANKETS

OR

COVERINGS,

OF ALL SIZES COMBINED WITH AN

AIR PILLOW.

It will be found most necessary and useful for Military Men, Travellers, Invalids, for use in the Hospitals, &c., &c., possessing amongst others the following advantages:—

It is the finest substitute for a Bed.

The Pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease.

It will pack up in a very small compass, and can be carried about without any inconvenience.

Price from 15s. to 35s. each.

When ordering the above article, please remit the amount of your order to

W. CRAWFORD & CO.

August 22, 1877. 6ms.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT OF

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS — TRADE MARK

NOURISHMENT in the MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-st., London, and all

Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

July 14, 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADWELL'S

BREECH LOADING ORDNANCE COMPANY, CARLSRUHE.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the IMPROVED-BREECH, STEEL RIFLED ORDNANCE, largely adopted in Europe and America: Inventors of the new Star ring artillery shell.

The Broadwell System is now applied to the Krupp Cannon.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders and undertake contracts, on behalf of the Company, for ORDNANCE of any calibre, at the Company's tariff.

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,
d. w. & m. SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN.

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED requests everybody who reads this to collect JAPANESE, SHANGHAI, FIJI, and PHILLIPINE POSTAGE STAMPS and to remit them to him, for which they will be WELL PAID by return of Post.

CHARLES RAYNER,
Care of FRAU DR. MÜLLER,
Sct. Annen, No. 7,
Hamburg.

TRADE  MARK.

ELLWOODS'

HATS AND HELMETS.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS,

Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in

Hot Climates.

24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, LONDON, S.E.

HAYWARD TYLER & CO.

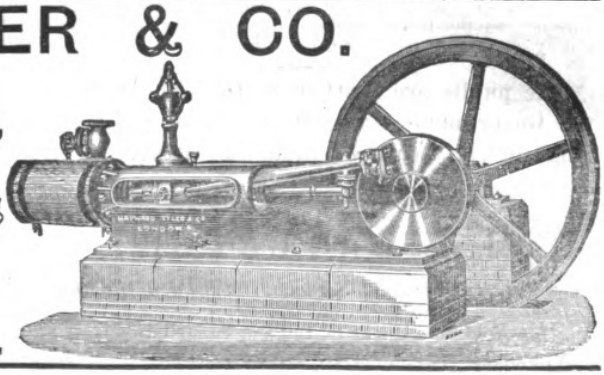
ENGINEERS AND MAKERS OF

SODA WATER MACHINERY,

ENGINES AND BOILERS,

HORIZONTAL ENGINES

With Rider's Automatic Valve Gear for ensuring Economy in Steam and Fuel.



84 & 85, WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE,

COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex. Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See "Times." July 12th, 1864.

The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODENY

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet refreshing sleep relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the excretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and time when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cure, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholics, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," December 31st, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Cholorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from "Medical Times," January 12th, 1866.—"Chloro dyne is prescibed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases"

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as CHLORODYNE, from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article. "Pharmaceutical Journal," August 1st, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the word "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

The public are further cautioned, a forgery of the Government stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

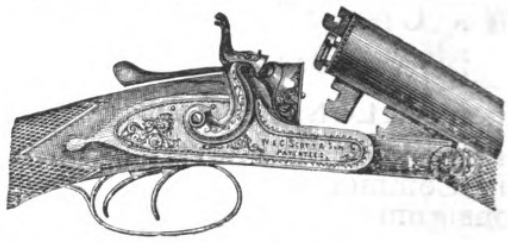
J. T. DAVENPORT,

83, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottle at 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Yokohama, December 15, 1877. 26ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL and DIPLOMA OF HONOUR awarded, CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, Philadelphia, 1876. For excellence of Materials and Workmanship in their PREMIER QUALITY and medium grades. Their New PATENT TRIPLEX action and COMPENSATING LUMP.

The attention of Sportsmen is requested to the above new system of action. Its superior strength and solidity imparts greatly improved shooting powers. Hard hitting being the desideratum required is obtained by this powerful Gun.

Prices of the TRIPLEX: £22.10.0, £30.0.0, and £37.10.0. This latter is our highest quality and is marked "THE PREMIER QUALITY."

Excellent DOUBLE-GRIP BREECH-LOADERS at £8.10.0, £12.0.0, £16.0.0 and £20.0.0. Shooting guaranteed.

OUR PATENT TOP LEVER with PURDEY solid double bolt. Shooting guaranted. Sound plain finish £15/0/0. Well finished, good materials £21.0.0. Cases and implements £4, £6 and £8 extra.

In the New York International Gun Trial competition, 1873, the Committee awarded our guns the Diploma, being declared first for points of merit of action, materials, proportion and shooting qualities.

Extract from Forest and Stream, New York, December 26th, 1876. Contributed by one of the judges of awards of guns at the Centennial. "The crowning glory of the display was the case of W. & C. Scott & Son. This firm has sent more good guns to this country during the past few years than any other, and they especially commend themselves to American sportsmen from the fact that they furnish good guns, honestly made, and of high shooting powers at very moderate prices. Their TRIPLEX ACTION combines, in the highest degree, strength with simplicity, and it must rapidly secure the favor of all who test its merits."

OUR PATENT COMPENSATING LUMP strongly recommended; should be ordered on every gun (cost, 30 shillings extra). For the Sportsman abroad, this invention is invaluable, being secured against the joint becoming loose after several years wear.

CHOKE BORED GUNS.—Slight, Medium or Full.

BREECH LOADERS in all systems from lowest qualities.

SINGLE and DOUBLE MUZZLE LOADERS.

Makers of the NEW SWINBURN-HENRY Sporting Express and SWINBURN-HENRY RIFLES and Carbines taking Government Ammunition. This Rifle is a great improvement on the Martini.

SNIDERS Military and Sporting. MARTINI RIFLES.

DOUBLE EXPRESS RIFLES .450, .500, .577 Bore.
SUPERIOR REVOLVERS.

Chief Address, Manufactory,
Premier Gun Works,
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

LONDON OFFICE,
10, Gt. Castle St.,
REGENT CIRCUS.

Yokohama, September 22, 1877. 3ms.

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THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I. No. 49.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omisson to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

It is a mistake to suppose that those connected with the Sisyphus task of conducting a newspaper do not require occasional relaxation, but alas, they seldom get a chance to indulge in it. At the New Year when all the world is playing holiday, circumstances favorably combine to allow of several days' well earned rest. There are no mails due, no business and no native papers. We have therefore much pleasure in announcing that, in common with our contemporaries, we shall publish no morning paper on Monday and three following days, and we feel convinced that the public will not begrudge us the holiday.

The news in Japanese circles is of the most meagre character, everything being seemingly at a standstill in view of the approaching New Year's holidays. The only item of interest is the visit on the 28th instant of the Chinese Ministers to the Mikado, when His Majesty addressed them in the following terms, "Your mighty Emperor has chosen you as Ambassadors, and appointed you the bearer of a letter by which the close friendship of His Majesty of China is shown. This gives me great pleasure. I believe you to be moderate in your views and experienced in the duties which it is your task to perform, and that you will bring the two nations into closer bonds of union. I pray for the peace and prosperity of your country."

Owing to the great inconvenience that has been felt by the community in the matter of exact time since the discontinuance of the weekly noon gun, Mr. Rickett, the agent of the P. and O. Co., has kindly undertaken that at five minutes before noon on Monday, the 31st, a flag shall be hoisted at the main of the S. S. *Malacca*, and that at noon precisely the flag will be lowered and a gun fired from the steamer.

A mail will be closed at the Imperial Japanese Post Office for Hakodate, by the *Takachiho Maru*, at 6 p.m. to-morrow, Sunday, the 30th instant.

A contemporary takes exception to a statement in our last issue that 'for ten years the most cowardly species of assassination was practised with the view of frightening us out of the country.' The statement in its bare expression is certainly true. Between 1859 and 1869 a terrible series of murders were undoubtedly perpetrated, and but very few of any of these were brought about by the folly or wrong-doing of the victims. In addition, many attempts at assassination, some inchoate, others proceeding as far as a scuffle, were made during the same period, and of by far the greater number of these attempts no record whatever exists. Most of us who knew the country between 1862 and 1866 are perfectly aware of these facts, and the writer of these lines was an eyewitness of three several instances of attempted assassination occuring within the space of a single year, of which no official report was ever made.

Nevertheless, the statement excepted to by our contemporary leads, as it stands, to conclusions of far too sweeping a nature. Assassination is at all times a cowardly practice, whatever the motive may be, and those that took place between 1859-69 in this country were no exception to the rule. But the motive was not in itself usually an ignoble one. A sort of fanaticism allied to, though nor identical with patriotism, commonly actuated the assassin, who nevertheless chose the most contemptible means of effecting his object. Nor do we believe that the Government of the conntry in any way, directly or indirectly, lent their sanction or approval to the practice. In fact, we are convinced that the Shôgunate almost from the beginning was anxious to maintain and extend intercourse with foreigners. We are equally sure that no preference existed on the part of the people of Japan, taken collectively, for such a mode of getting rid of the 'ugly barbarian', and the statement in question ought to have been so expressed as not to contain any possible implication of the Government or people of Japan in the cowardly and treacherous system of a fanatical party. But Japan cannot escape a certain responsibility for crimes, the authors of which, if not applauded' were not condemned, either by the Government or the people, and only in a very few instances punished; crimes, too, that the conduct of the very party now in power may fairly be said to have rather encouraged than deprecated the commission of. We trust there will be no occasion to refer to these matters again. We have no desire whatever to rake up the past, and we think both the public of this country and foreign residents would do well to order their intercourse upon the facts and requirements, of the present, in accordance with those rules of morality which ought to hold as much between nations as between individuals.

The friends of General Van Buren will be glad to learn that the slanders which appeared against him in some of the American papers, and which he went home to disprove, have been treated with the contempt which they merited by the State Department, and that the perpetrators have failed in their purpose of doing the object of their spite any injury.

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The State and Navy Departments are, or very properly pretend to be, entirely ignorant of the existence of any complaints against the conduct of General Van Buren in his capacity of Consul General at Yokohama, which originated only in the malice of some enemy, and to which it is surprising that the *Times* and other prominent American papers should have given publicity without first knowing on what grounds they were preferred.

The *Times* now publishes the following special despatch with reference to the matter :—

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Nov. 22.—A paragraph containing a statement of complaints against Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, Consul-General at Kanagawa, Japan, was sent from here to *The Times* in April last, which subsequent information shows did Gen. Van Buren a great injustice. The paragraph was published in the belief that the complaints alluded to had been, or would be, brought officially to the notice of the State Department. No charges of the kind were made, however, and there is reason to believe that the report to which The Times, in common with some other papers, gave currency, had their origin in the malice of some enemy of Gen. Van Buren. The statement referred to was that naval officers who had returned from Japanese waters made complaints against Gen. Van Buren, charging him with immoral and scandalous practices, general dereliction of consular duties, and with imposing unusual and cruel sentences upon American seamen taken before him for judgment. It now appears that no such reports were ever made to either the State or Navy Department. Such complaints are not only unknown to the State Department, but Gen. Van Buren presents evidence of a conclusive character that they were unknown in Japan. Capt. Young, of the flag-ship Tennessee, at Yokohama, writes to Gen. Van Buren : " I have never heard one word from either officials or civilians reflecting upon your private character, and so far as I know it is unexceptionable. Officially, you stand high ; I have always found you prompt and zealous in attending to your consular duties, and very considerate in awarding fines and punishments to seamen who have been brought before you for irregularities on shore. I never heard a complaint from any man attached to this ship. On the contrary, the men express themselves as satisfied with your sentences." Gen. Van Buren has also a paper signed by 15 of the most prominent Naval officers at the Yokohama Station, which is dated on board the Tennessee, and says : " We believe these attacks emanate from personal malice, and we desire to bear our best testimony, not only to the marked ability and justice with which you have conducted the affairs of your office, but to add to that testimony an expression of entire confidence in your fidelity honor, and uprightness as a gentleman and patriotic American." There is an abundance of evidence that Gen. Van Buren, instead of being liable to the charges reported against him, has a very high social and official character, and that in Japan, as at home, his private life is above reproach.

It is stated that General Van Buren will return shortly to resume his official duties at Yokohama.

At the present time both in this country and in America the question of Tariff Reform seems to be occupying the largest share of public attention, and while American writers preach protection and high duties for Japan, it is only necessary for them to look at home and see what the workings of the doctrines have resulted in. The *Nation* has a most able article on Tariff Reform, which we regret space does not permit us to quote at length, by which it appears that the new Committee of Ways and Means is strongly inclined to lower the present tariff. The writer commences his article by stating that there has been for some years. " A growing belief among the class (by far the largest in every community) who never trouble themselves with abstract views aboutany thing, that high duties on imports have not been producitve of any high degree of prosperity to the country. This belief is shared by not a few manufacturers who joined in securing for us the present tariff, and who once suposed that their interests depended upon the rigid maintenance of such legislation. It is noteworthy that nobody desires any increase of protective duties just now, although many oppose any medding with the subject whatever. The protectionist doctrinaires of the Carey school, and the protected interests which have so far got the better of their neighbours in the adjustment of duties that they can keep their heads above water in the surrounding sea of bankruptcy, are firmly opposed to any change. Subsidies to steamship lines are the remedy they propose for the unsatisfactory state of our foreign trade. Anything which looks to compensating anybody out of the public treasury for any losses he may sustain in cotton spinning, or ship-building, or otherwise, meets their approval. Cheap freights to South America at the public expense would undoubtedly help some of our suffering and over-crowded industries. If Government would undertake to lay down American goods at Rio, Calcutta, Melbourne, Hongkong, and other convenient places without any freightcharge at all, they would be helped still more, and the perfection of the system would be reached if Government would pay a portion of the cost of the goods sufficient to enable the manufacturer to undersell the grasping Briton. In this way France has nearly crushed out the English sugar-refiners, and what France has done on a small scale, we might do on a large one. The plan of putting the entire cost of running a steamship on the letter-bags is susceptible of a high state of development, and it is evident that protection, having drained the tariff to the very dregs, is looking that way for a new stimulant."

As yet it is doubtful what means will be adopted to save the revenue, and at the same time to " relax and unbend the monstrous system that protection has riveted upon the country " proving how difficult it is for a nation to cast off this Old Man of the Sea, who has once been permitted to lock his arms around her neck, paralysing her energies and strangling her commerce. As we pointed out last week, all customs duties are economically objectionable, but there may be cases where the general objections to such imposts have less application, and while certain duties may be comparatively little felt by the consumer, they may produce a considerable revenue to the Government. This fact the Americans are at last recognising, and while it is under consideration to reduce all existing duties by twenty-five per cent., it is proposed to re-impose the tax on Tea and Coffee, which it is estimated will yield a clear gain of $25,000,000 to Revenue. " The duties on Tea and Coffee " says the writer " were repealed at the instance of the protectionists at a time when the revenue was in excess of the wants of the Treasury, and when duties on something had to be withdrawn. Lest the burden should be taken off blankets, carpets, salt, quinine, spool-cotton, calico, copper, or something else producing little revenue but much taxation, they united in putting upon the free list the two articles which yielded the greatest revenue with the least taxation. In this enterprise they were assisted by sundry demagogues of free-trade extraction, who are now discovering, or pretending to discover, that the repeal of the tea and coffee duties never benefited the consumers at all. The truth of the matter is that tea and coffee are articles of such general and constant use that a very large sum can be realized to the Treasury from them by a tax so small that the public are not made aware, by any change in retail prices, when it is put on or when it is taken off. To sacrifice such a source of revenue was something worse than a blunder ; and tariff reform, which consists not merely in repealing and lessening duties but in adjusting them so that the largest fiscal results shall be achieved with the least burden to the people, should begin by reimposing these duties, and thus making it possible to remove duties now exacted from the tools and materials of industry, which constitute the basis, or pretended basis, for a large part of the protecting duties on manufactures. If the Committee of Ways and Means has tariff at heart, it will begin by clearing up the underbrush of raw materials, such as wool, hides, copper, hemp, linseed, fibres, alkalis, dyestuffs, and chemicals, and thus obtaining a clear view of the foundation of our manufacturing system, which is at present so choked and obscured by weeds and parasites of every description that nobody knows the reason of anything, although everybody complains of hard times, and the manufacturing operatives suffer grinding misery under the highest tariff ever known to the present generation."

A meeting of the members of the Yokohama Race Club and Yokohama Racing Association was held at the International Hotel this afternoon, for the purpose of amalgamating as a Racing Club under another name, and so dissolving the two rival bodies who have for too long represented a divided racing community. This purpose has now, fortunately, been accomplished, and we shall soon know the Club and Association no more, but shall look to the new Yokohama Jockey Club for the future management of racing matters here. We congratulate the whole community that the breach has at length been healed, and that there is now nothing to prevent good feeling existing among those who indulge in the noble sport. The meeting was well attended, and was

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presided over by Mr. Dennison the Acting U. S. Consul-General. The first business was to decide on a denomination for the new Club, after which those present proceeded to vote for a committee, the result being that the following gentlemen were elected:—Messrs. Keswick, Fischer, Cruickshank, J. A. Fraser, Center, Allen, Evers, Kirkwood, Monbel, A. Barnard and de Boinville. This Committee will proceed at once to draw up rules for the governance of the new Club, which they will lay before the members at an early date.

We beg to call attention to a letter which appears elsewhere in our columns, addressed to us by Mr. Bramsen on the subject of the transliteration of Japanese words. Mr. Bramsen complains, and, with all respect to the opinion of those gentlemen whose authority on the subject cannot be questioned, we think with reason, that the mode recently adopted of rendering Japanese words into English equivalents will be apt to confuse the general reader. Those who are unaware of the reason why what is generally known as Kôbe should properly be written Ka-u-be, or why what is commonly written and pronounced Ôsaka, should be changed into O-ho-za-ka, will be not a little bewildered by the recent innovation. If consuls in future trade reports adopt the new system of transliteration, we shall have the Foreign Office and others who may be interested in them utterly befogged, and probably see statements in the papers to the effect that new ports have been opened in Japan. We thank Mr. Bramsen for calling attention to the subject, and we entreat those gentlemen who have by unremitting study vanquished the difficulties of the Japanese language, to be as considerate as they can to their weaker brethren, and not to sacrifice intelligibility to absolute correctness, except in scientific works addressed to those who have sufficient acquaintance with the language to understand this erudite method of transliteration.

With the introduction of newspapers apparently follows the infliction of news-boys, loud voiced, glib-tongued, skilful in invention. The Japanese Government shows itself in advance of Western Governments—and in some other minor matters the latter might with advantage follow its lead—by immediately setting to work to abate the nuisance, for we read in the *Chôya Shimbun* that the Minister for Home Affairs has issued a notification to the Bureau of Police to the following effect; that whereas the sellers of newspapers in Tôkiô are given to cry out at the top of their voices what is not contained in the journals, the police should take measures to put a stop to such proceedings.

The *New York World* states that the Hon. Francis Plunkett, formerly British Secretary of Legation in Japan, and afterwards chargé d'affaires at Washington, gave a farewell dinner recently in that city, previous to his return to England, his successor Mr. Victor Drummond having arrived.

Men are no longer to have the monopoly of executing arduous pedestrian feats, and Weston and Gale will have to look to their laurels, as woman, who seems bent on invading all those walks of life which man has hitherto monopolized, is determined to compete with him on what might surely be considered his own ground. A Miss Von Hillern, on the 22nd of November, at Philadelphia, completed the task of walking 144 miles within 50 hours. The time actually occupied in walking was 35 hours 8 minutes and 45 seconds, the rests amounting to 12 hours 40 minutes and 51 seconds. After this who will doubt the story of Atalanta's race?

The *Athenæum* has some very sensible remarks on the use of soda water, which although they are addressed to Indian readers have equally pertinent application to drinkers here. The writer points out how many people who abjure the drinking of water on the ground that it is prejudicial to health, uniformly supply its place by soda water, believing that with that they are perfectly safe. That this is a great mistake is proved by the number of cases of alarming illness, which are traceable to some poison, either vegetable or mineral, contained in the soda water bottle. Although aerated waters of native manufacture are more likely to contain poisonous elements than those put up by known makers at home, these latter are not entirely free from suspicion, and are too often prepared from impure and tainted water. The *Court Journal* some time since remarked that "nothing can exceed the flatness and nauseous flavour of some of the aerated waters of commerce when once the gas has been allowed to escape." As the writer in the *Athenæum* remarks, such a change is not due to metallic changes; but must be caused by the water itself. It is even thought that some of the numerous cases of typhoid fever which have lately occurred among the upper classes in England may be traced to the same source. Another very fruitful source of discomfort, if not of actual illness, after drinking soda water is to be found in lead poisoning arising from the pipes used in its manufacture, and the use of uncleansed, lead-topped syphons in the place of the old fashioned glass bottles. The soda water manufactured by Chinese and native makers both in Tôkiô and Yokohama, and which but a short time since was largely consumed both in restaurants and in the houses of foreigners at Tôkiô, is altogether bad, and we are acquainted with several cases where those who drank of it suffered severely. Where it is so largely used as here, too much care cannot be taken in investigating its quality.

It is satisfactory to learn that the prospects of the crops in India continue good, and that with the exception of one or two districts the rainfall has been everywhere abundant. Prices continue to fall, and the numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitious relief diminished in one week in November by the number of 277,029.

After all there is nothing new under the sun, and it is seldom that the spirit of research which distinguishes the present day does not discover that every so called modern invention is in some sort a repetition of something long ago existing. According to one of the American papers, the principle of the telephone has been known and applied by the Camaroons on the West Coast of Africa from time immemorial, and thus it is an old servant of the earliest times of civilization. In October 1865, Mr. Jones sent a drawing and description of the instrument to the London *Athenæum* with the following remarks:—"By the sounds produced on striking the instrument the natives carry on conversation with great rapidity, and at several miles distance. The sounds are made to produce perfect and distinct language, as intelligible to the natives as that uttered by the human voice, and which I had the means of testing on several occasions. The instrument is in universal use among the Camaroons, and up in the interior, in the Abo and Budi countries, a part of Central Africa not yet visited by Europeans. I visited this part of Africa in 1859; my coming was generally announced beforehand to the different villages by the 'Elliembic.' I questioned some of the oldest inhabitants as to the inventor, but none of them could tell me, further than that they supposed it must have been some of their great-grandfathers. This most ingenious invention, therefore, must have been in existence before telegraphs were dreamed of in England"

A correspondent writes to us as follows:—"On December the 21st the hoisting engines, machinery and various pumping engines, connected with the Heigori Blast Furnaces at Kanaishi, were set in motion by Mr. Casley for preliminary trial, and were found to work most satisfactorily. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood came in crowds to see the, to them, extraordinary sight of powerful motion produced by no visible means, some declaring it to be a miraculous work of the Deity. Considerable excitement prevailed but good order was kept."

The *Hiogo News* states that Kagoshima is rapidly rising from its ruined state and recovering its prosperity, and thinks that much is due to the generous action of the Government in

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assisting those who suffered by the war, irrespective of political sympathies. Doubtless this must have an excellent effect, as also the moderation and clemency which it has shown toward those who took part in the rebellion. There are few Governments that would have acted with so great leniency under similar circumstances.

It is evidently dangerous to joke with or attempt to cheat your barber out of his just dues That he is as cunning as Shylock and far more powerful for evil while he holds your unresisting face with one hand and his razor with the other, let the following anecdote from the *Decoan Advertiser* of the 9th November show. Last Saturday, at Shumshabad, a Brahmin engaged the services of a barber. After completing his work he demanded payment, whereupon the Brahmin refused to pay him there and then. "I don't care much about the payment," said the barber, "as I have shaved you half and half." Well, if you shave me properly," said the Brahmin, "I will then pay you." The barber set to work, and after scraping at the Brahmin's cheek for some seconds, all of a sudden cut off his nose by way of satisfaction and in full settlement of his dues!

The Indian student, unmindful of Ruskin's maxim to read but little poetry and never by any chance to write any, is much given to gushing in poetry. How successful he is in his literary efforts may be gathered from the following extract from the *Times of India*.

A Baroda poet has lately been addressing his young Prince in the language of the Power which raised that potentate to the throne. He commences, according to the *Pioneer*:—

Hail, ever hail, our unique boy-Prince,
Whom Mother Queen picked up from a field,
Far away, on village boys, he used to wield
The power of a boy who is strongly willed;
Long live our new-born Syaji Maharaja,
Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia,
And may thy Royal Line ever grown on;
On which many happy centuries may dawn.

After another burst of hails! ! to "our unique boy-king, whom Northbrook cleared out of a Ring" (a proceeding which refers apparently to some prize-fight, not hitherto chronicled), the bard goes on to describe the ends and objects for which the young Prince was placed upon the musnud, and the means by which these were accomplished:—

Hail, ever hail, our brave young Syaji
Brought to learn Statecraft and Geography.
From a village hut, to win a Kingdoms's glory;
Long live, &c., &c,

Like all intellectual athletes, our poet reserves his strength for the finish, and closes his ode with the following magnificent peroration:—

And let thou, in growing long-lived age, be graced
With conservatism pellucid, of old Syaji, decked
With essence exquisite, of humanities choicest,
A Lytton produces to blend the East with West;
Long live, &c., &c.

The *Osaka Shimpô* gives some statistics relative to the traffic of that city, by which it appears that there are 9,645 *jinrikishas*, 2,934 coolie carts, 583 farming carts, 348 ox carts, 2,483 small coolie carts, 1,340 trucks, 14 one horse carriages, and 14 riding horses, showing that the population is little given to equestrian pastime.

The editor of this same paper, which is an offshoot of the *Osaka Nippo*, seems fond of collecting statistics, for he further informs his readers that there are three thousand fighting dogs in Kochi Ken (Tosa), and that there are collected annually from this source taxes to the amount of twenty-five hundred *yen*. Dog fighting is the great sport in Tosa, and the people of that province go to Osaka to purchase dogs, very high prices being sometimes paid for animals of good breed.

The usual midnight mass was held at the French Church on Christmas Eve. The church was more elaborately decorated than on previous years, while the musical portion of the service which was under the direction of Mr. O. Keil, was, thanks to that gentleman's untiring exertions, rendered with far greater effect than on any former occasion. Sermons were preached by Abbé Pettier, in English, and by Mgr. Osouf, in French.

Some weeks ago we published some interesting particulars regarding the peculiar virtue attributed to the Eucalyptus or Blue Gum Tree. From *Nature* we learn that, in addition to its other properties, it is said to possess the valuable one of checking fire. "Encalyptus shingles are said to be fire proof. A tree of this species was exposed to the San Francisco fire of 1876 and is still flourishing. The notion is urged that the spread of fires in cities is checked by setting out such trees for shade and ornament. All varieties of the Eucalyptus are said to possess this valuable property." If such be the case the Japanese ought to do all in their power to promote the growth of this valuable tree, and thus do something towards checking the terrible conflagrations by which their towns are so lamentably often devastated.

A recent number of *Nature* announces the death of Mr. Robert Swinhoe F.R.S., of the China Consular Service. In 1860 Mr. Swinhoe was appointed Vice-Consul at Taiwan, Formosa, and to the full Consulship in 1865. In 1866 he was removed to Amoy. In 1871 he was Acting Consul at Ningpo, and then at Chefoo, where he remained until the October of 1873, when he had to retire from the service on account of ill health, dying on the 28th October last. Mr. Swinhoe will be best remembered as an ardent student of natural history, and to his researches, and to those of a fellow worker, M. Armand David, much of the knowledge of the fauna of China is due, which before the investigations of these gentlemen was supposed to possess little interest, all indigenous species having been destroyed by the teeming population. That Mr. Swinhoe proved the fallacy of such assumptions will be seen from the following extract:—

Mr. Swinhoe was a Fellow of the Asiatic Societies of China and of Bengal, as well as of many other societies, having been elected into the Royal Society in 1876.

By far the majority of Mr. Swinhoe's scientific communications—fifty-two in number—mostly on the mammalia and birds of China, are to be found in the *Proceedings* of the Zoological Society of London between 1861 and 1874. Other papers appeared in the *Ibis* and the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* within the same period. Among the most important of these are the "Catalogues" of the mammals and birds of China and its islands, in which are to be found descriptions of many new species of both classes, among which are St. John's Macaque (*Macacus sancti-johannis*), the Water Deer of Shanghai (*Hydropotes incruris*), the Mantchurian Deer (*Cervus mantchuricus*) Orange-bellied Helictis (*Helictis subaurantiaca*), the Superb Flying Squirrel (*Pteromys grandis*), Boyce's Stork (*Ciconia boyciana*), together with a great number of other birds, for a complete account of which we cannot do better than refer our readers to a work upon the birds of China, by M. l'Abbé David and M. E. Oustalet, published at Paris a week ago.

Michie's Deer (*Lophotragus michianus*) is the name given by Mr. Swinhoe to a small deer from Ningpo, with antlers more diminutive than many other species. This, or a very closely-allied species, was previously sent to Paris by Père David. and described by M. A. Milne-Edwards under the name *Elaphodus cephalophus*.

Mr. Swinhoe, besides the collections which he made, was indefatigable and particularly successful in his endeavours to send living animals from China to this country, and there are many species, including *Cervus swinhoii*, *Hydropotes incruris*, and *Ciconia boyciana*, which were first procured by him.

It will be some time, we fear, before so enterprising a naturalist as Mr. Swinhoe takes up his residence in China, and employs every available opportunity for the prosecution of his favourite line of research.

The *Chôya Shimbun* states that an the force of police in Yamagata *ken* has been increased by one hundred men, and that the extra expenses of the force in Owake *ken* for the past year amount to 17,330 *yen*.

We have just received the December number of our whimsical contemporary *Punch*—the "decumane number" as he is pleased to call it. The rest which his late unfortunate accident compelled him to take, has evidently been fruitful of the happiest results, and in the present issue we see our old friend thoroughly rejuvenated, and giving ample proof that time has not dulled his wit, neither has his hand lost its cunning. It is in every way worthy of the *Punch* of our griffin days.

We have received the Sixth Annual Report of the Postmaster General of Japan for the year ending June 30th, 1877. We shall take an early opportunity of passing it under review, but space forbids us at present to do more than acknowledge its receipt.

The Agent of the Northern Telegraph Co. informs us that the cable between Nagasaki and Vladivostock is interrupted. The Southern line is in working order.

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From the "Japan Mail Daily Advertiser."

Monday, 24th.

The *Genkai Maru* was towed from Yokosuka on Saturday afternoon; where she has been fitted with new boilers and received a thorough overhaul.

The second performance of Mr. Whites' acrobats took place on Saturday evening before a fairly good house. With a few exceptions the feats were the same as on the first occasion? All of which were done really well, especially the swinging on the cross ropes and balancing on the bamboo which must be seen to be appreciated.

The Southern railroad seems to be less successfully managed than the line between this port and Tôkiô, as we see by the *Osaka Nippo* that on the 18th instant a special train which left the Shichijô station at Kiôto at 7.55 a.m. before arriving at Mukô-Himachi station ran off the track, thus causing about two hours delay.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the 22nd announces the eggs of 308,130 unsalble silk cartons, now stored at the *Machigaisho*, are to be scraped off from the cards and destroyed within three days from to-day.

From he *Hôchi Shimbun.*

The Government has given an order to the Bureau of History in the Daijôkuan to compile a work on the recent rebellion Kiushiu from all documents relating to the above affair.

Certain merchants of Kobe chartered, for the sum of 2,000 *yen*, the English sailing vessel *Eurigo* to bring some goods from Kobe to Yokohama. The goods arrived safely on the 14th instant and 500 *yen* on account paid at Kobe with the agreement that the remainder should be paid in Yokohama, but on the arrival of the vessel at Yokohama, the Japanese merchants could not raise this sum, and although eight or nine days have passed it has not yet been paid. The Captain has informed the merchants that they are subject to a demurrage of 60 *yen* for every day's delay.

A fine tomb is to be erected over the remains of the late Seikuan In-no-Miya (the concert of the late Shôgun Iyemochi) at the cost of ten thousand *yen*.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

At Okurairi, in former Wakamatsu *ken*, a policeman was on his rounds from village to village when it commenced snowing. On seeing the foot marks made by the boots of the policeman, the people said that some strange animal was roaming about the neighbourhood, and many of the hunters in the neighbourhood loaded their guns and assembling to the number of about one hundred and followed the foot marks. The hunting party found that the foot steps which they traced led them to the residence of the chief man of the adjoining village. They all stood in front of the house, none of them being brave enough to enter, the villagers and the farmers expressed with grief to each other that all the inmates of the house had been eaten up by the beast. At last one more bold than the rest, volunteered to take a peep into the house and asked the others to have their guns ready. When this daring one peeped in he saw a policeman warming himself at the fire place. So they returned to their homes in gladness.

Wednesday, 26th.

After all her mishaps, the unfortunate steamer *State of Alabama* arrived at Hongkong on the 15th instant, and by late advices was to leave for Shanghai on the 18th.

The *Glengyle* also arrived at Hongkong on the 16th, and was to leave for Shanghai on the morning of the 18th.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun.*

It appears that the Chinese Ambassadors intend to live at the house formerly occupied H. E. Ito, now the property of Masuda Takashi, at Goten Yama, Shinagawa, Tôkiô. Dr. McCartee with some officials of the Foreign Office, went to inspect the house on the 24th instant.

The Judicial Department has established an office where those who wish to become public attorneys are to be examined.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* gives the following list of National Banks in Japan, with the amount of their capital, etc:—

Denomination and where established.				*Capital.*	*President.*
The	1st	National Bank	Tôkiô..... *Yen*	1,500,000	... Shibusawa.
,,	2nd	,,	Yokohama.. ,,	300,000	... Hara.
,,	3rd	,,	Tôkiô..... ,,	200,000	... Yasuda.
,,	4th	,,	Niigata ..... ,,	300,000	... Yagi.
,,	5th	,,	Tôkiô..... ... ,,	300,000	... Narahara.
,,	6th	,,	Fukushima. ,,	100,000	... Abe.
,,	7th	,,	Kôchi..... ,,	100,000	... Yuye.
,,	8th	,,	Toyohashi .. ,,	100,000	... Sekine.
,,	9th	,,	Kumamoto.. ,,	55,000	... Mibuchi.
,,	10th	,,	Kôfu ..... ,,	150,000	... Kuribara.
,,	11th	,,	Nagoya..... ,,	100,000	... Itô.
,,	12th	,,	Kanazawa .. ,,	200,000	... Obata.
,,	13th	,,	Osaka ..... ,,	250,000	... Kônoike.
,,	14th	,,	Matsumoto. ,,	100,000	.. Ôike.
,,	15th	,,	Tôkiô..... ,,	17,826,100	... Môri.
,,	16th	,,	Gifu ..... ,,	50,000	... Watanabe.
,,	17th	,,	Fukuoka.... ,,	105,000	... Sano.
,,	18th	,,	Nagasaki.... ,,	150,000	... Nagami.
,,	19th	,,	Uyeda ..... ,,	100,000	... Hayakawa.
,,	20th	,,	Tôkiô..... ,,	250,000	... Kojima.
,,	21st	,,	Nagahama.. ,,	100,000	... Shibata.
,,	22nd	,,	Okayama.... ,,	50,000	... Hanabusa.
,,	23rd	,,	Owake ..... ,,	50,000	... Komatsu.
,,	24th	,,	Iiyama ..... ,,	80,000	... Sakamoto.
,,	25th	,,	Tôkiô..... ,,	210,000	... Watanabe.

In all 25 Banks, having a gross capital of 22,726,100 *yen*.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The Chinese Ambassadors, Dr. McCartee and a few members of the suite, visited H. E. Okubo, the Minister of Finance, at his residence on the 24th instant.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

Ex-*Sangi* Soyejima intends to form a mercantile company in China.

From the *Hôchi Shimbun.*

Of the three millions of families in Korea, three millions of persons are said to have died through the famine last year.

Thursday, 27th.

We are without our usual San Francisco files by the *City of Peking*, and are therefore indebted to a private source for the few telegrams we are able to publish.

The third performance of the Japanese Troup of Acrobatic Artists at the Gaiety Theatre was fairly well attended, but not so well as the excellence of the entertainment warrants. The feats, wonderful in themselves, are executed with that finish, ease, and grace which lends such a charm to Japanese performances of this kind, while the spectator's pleasure is not in any way mixed with that fear of accident and bodily danger to the artists which is too often called forth in witnessing the not less clever, but more fool-hardy acrobatic tricks of European performers. A kind of trapeze business is something entirely new to us, and is remarkably clever, and the performance, indeed, from beginning to end is so good that it deserves to receive the patronage of the community.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

On the 25th instant the following sentence was passed upon the Satsuma rebel Nakayama, at the Special Kiushiu Court established at *Genrô-In*, Tôkiô:—"Nakayama Takamori, a *samurai* of Kagoshima *Ken*. You while acting as a police sergeant of the 3rd class in the Kagoshima *Ken*, by order of Nakajima Takehiko, the chief of the station, cruelly put Nakahara Hisao and others to torture, and forced them against their will to append their seals to the confessions drawn up by Nakajima and others. Moreover, you joined in the treason of Saigo Takamori and had charge of the transportation of the supplies of the rebels, and also collected troops to fight against the Imperial army. For these acts you are deprived of your rank and sentenced to hard labour for ten years." Other Satsuma *samurai* were also sentenced; Ebihara to one year's hard labour; Kunai to five years; Shiba, Miyo, Kodachi and Kôno to three years' hard labour, while Furukawa and Taniguchi were pardoned.

Nakahara Hisao and twenty-one others, who were accused of having determined to attempt the assassination of Saigo and other Satsuma leaders, were cleared of all suspicion of being implicated in such a plot,

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From the *Osaka Nippô.*

As upwards of 12,500 pounds of sulphuric acid are produced daily at the Osaka Mint, the importation of this article from abroad is no longer necessary.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The Nagasaki *Kencho* has applied to the Central Government for a sum of 20,000 *yen*, to cover the expenses of forwarding the rebel prisoners to Tôkiô, which sum has been granted.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

(Dai-Ni Koku-ritsu Ginko.)

Statement for the week ending 22nd December, 1877:—

Total Amount of notes (dollars) received by us from the *Shihei-rio*		1,200,000
On hand	91,035	
In circulation	1,108,965	
	1,200,000	
Security		1,108,965
In Foreign money :—		
In dollars	853,576	
In Bank notes and cheques	205,389	
Deposited with Foreign Banks	50,000	
	1,108,965	

Friday, 28th.

Messrs. Norton and Steele's troup of "Merry Makers" arrived here by the *City of Peking*, and intend to give a series of their Minstrel and Vaudeville entertainments at the Gaiety Theatre, the first of which will take place on Saturday evening next, the 29th instant. This troupe has been highly spoken of by the English and American press, and we have no doubt their performances here will be well worth visiting. We wish them every success.

The Tôkiô *Saibansho* closes to-day for the usual vacation, which formerly used to commence on the 25th of December.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* says that the Satsuma people used to be falsely accused of indulging in dog's flesh, but since the war the distress in Satsuma has been so great that it really has been used as food.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

On the 21st instant one thousand five hundred policemen, who returned from Kiushiu under the command of Police Inspector Watanugi, were drawn up in line at the gardens of the Fukiage Palace, where H. M. the Mikado addressed a few words to them, in recognition of their services during the late war.

The *Daijôkuan* notified the *Naimushô* on the 25th instant, that the annual allowance for the expenses of the police in Kôchi *Ken* (Tosa) would be increased to 43,068 *yen*.

Saturday, 29th.

The Chinese Ambassadors were received by H. M. the Mikado yesterday, and presented their credentials.

Messrs. Norton and Steele's troupe of "Merry Makers" give their first performance at the Gaiety Theatre this evening, and we hope will be rewarded by a bumper house.

The *Hôchi Shimbun* announces that the King of Loochoo will shortly visit Tôkiô, travelling from his kingdom in the *Taiyu Maru.*

The *Akébono Shimbun* states that Nakahara Hisao and the others, having been acquitted of all suspicion of complication in a plot to assassinate Saigo and other Satsuma leaders, have been restored to their former positions in the police force.

From the *Chôya Shimbun.*

The confessions of the rebels Nakayama Moritaka and others, together with full particulars of the trial of Nakahara Hisao and others, are to be printed and published by the Special Kiushiu Court.

From the *Akébono Shimbun.*

The Bonin Islands are to be surveyed. A branch *Saibansho* is to be established there, and the Islands will attached to one of the *Kens*, so as to be under its jurisdiction. There are at present five Japanese officials stationed at the Islands, and four Japanese policemen.

THE NEW YEAR.

YET a few revolutions of this tireless globe and another year will be added to the endless list of those that make up the past. 1877 will hardly be marked with white in the calendar of the world, or be looked back to with any gladness either by Europe or Japan. The storms of the physical world seem to have found their echo in the tumultuous passions of men, and the less happy moods of nature that the present year has witnessed have had their counterpart in the violent movements of mankind. Tempests, hurricanes and inundations have devastated whole regions, while even more terrible droughts have dried up the face of the earth and slain by a cruel and lingering death thousands of human creatures. But nature, ruthless as she has been, has been less pitiless than man, and the hapless multitudes whose bones whiten the defiles of the Balkans are the victims of the ambitions and the fanaticism of their fellows.

On the threshold of another year, we naturally pause for a moment ere we step into the unknown future, pregnant we cannot tell with what happiness and misery, and leave behind for ever the irrecoverable past, to take a hasty glance at the events of the twelvemonth that is slipping from our view, and hazard a wistful look into the dimness of the new epoch whose birth is at hand. It is fortunate that the coming year is not the mere sequel of its immediate predecessor, but the outcome of all precedent time, a *livraison* of the great book of history, whose contents may in some sort be divined, not from a perusal of the one to which it succeeds, but from a consideration of all antecedent portions of the record. The closed chapters of the world's history maugre their tale of crime and error, teach us the grand truth embodied in the beautiful myth of Pandora, and the world, shocked by the record of human misery, is yet justified by the whole experience of the past in nourishing hope for the future. In vain does mankind strive to render useless the beneficence of Nature, in vain do the nations of the earth make themselves the ministers of death and destruction, or essay by a selfish and narrow policy to hinder the development of the principle of fraternity, which alone can bring about the solidarity of interests that must precede the abolition of the barbarous militarism that constitutes the shame of the nineteenth century. The advance of the world in humanity and civilisation is slow but sure; despite many and grievious backslidings, there is an irresistible though unequal march onwards towards a better state, never the best attainable, but which, we may be sure, once realised affords mankind a wider outlook and a higher standard, never afterwards to be otherwise than temporarily narrowed or lessened.

For ourselves, all more or less directly interested in the prosperity of this country, the ensuing year presents a fair promise of improvement over that now close upon its death. The dangers incident to the infancy of a new nation have been well won through, and the successful quelling of the Satsuma rebellion has removed the last peril that beset the reconstructive efforts of the Government, while the rare moderation of the victors has not only affirmed their power but has signally proved their capacity as wise administrators after the best western model. The Japanese are far from being the angels their worst enemies under the assumed guise of friendship love to

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depict them, but the history of the Satsuma rebellion is, so far as the Government is concerned, one of the brightest pages in modern annals, and the humanity and prudence which have characterised the policy of the Imperial advisers towards the insurgents, both during and after the final collapse of the insurrection, constitute a strong claim on the part of Japan to the enjoyment of the full sovereign rights that are conceded even to the pettiest and most turbulent of South American republics; while the best assurance of an enlightened treatment of the difficult questions that the ensuing year may witness the discussion of, is afforded by the good sense displayed in connection with the Satsuma outbreak. These questions must be approached in a fair and moderate spirit on both sides, and despite the petulance of Japanese editors we have great hopes that the Government will neither be exorbitant in their demands nor illiberal in their concessions. They have gained the respect of the whole world, let them not forfeit it by an unwise adoption of a restrictive policy, distinctive of the barbarous ages of European history; a policy that cannot but tend to cramp the national life and dwarf the national conscience by inaugurating a system of isolation involving a return to the principles of the Tokugawa Shôgunate, in plain and positive contradiction to the spirit of the nineteenth century. Let the Government use their foreign advisers as sources of information, and base their policy wholly upon their own appreciation of the needs and interests of the country. They will thus, we feel confident, be led to a right decision in the end, and the intercourse between Japan and the rest of the world will be, not restricted by a foolishly selfish, but aided by a wisely liberal treatment of the questions that the approaching Revision of the Treaties will give rise to.

Finally, whatever the New Year may bring forth we must face the future resolutely. The earth is not less fruitful than of old, and the folly and perverseness of mankind are not absolutely constant terms. Men must work and women must weep to the end of time, but the work is not always without its reward, and the tears are succeeded by smiles.

Difficulties often loom larger through the mist of the future than their actual proportions warrant, and fortune, like a bully, not unfrequently fawns upon those who despise her threats.

" Biancheggia in mar lo scoglio,
Par che vacilli, e pare
Che lo sommerga il mare
Fatto maggior di se.
Ma dura a tanto orgoglio
Quel combattuto sasso;
E'l mar tranquillo e basso
Poi gli lambisce il pie."

The whole commercial world has had to endure a depression of four years' duration, and in Japan special causes have operated in producing a local aggravation of an universal evil. But some of these exist no longer; there are signs in Europe and America of the advent of a more prosperous era, and if we are prudent we may at the end of 1878 have reason to congratulate ourselves upon a more fortunate year than the one now closing. We most heartily hope such may be the case, and are prepared to welcome the coming year in the trust that neither the folly of men nor the unkindness of Nature may prevent it indemnifying us for the lean years we have passed through.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

IT is not difficult to understand the dead set made at the commercial system of England by those countries that have delivered themselves over, bound hand and foot, to the anachronismal demon of Protection. One has only to be better than one's neighbour to incur the accusation of being actuated by the worst motives. The simplest actions are looked upon with a distrust, not wholly feigned, and a policy the opposite of that followed by the detractors is sure to be execrated in proportion to its success. Thus the people of Great Britain are quite accustomed to hear themselves held up to the common hatred of the world as perfidious, ravenous, and unscrupulous apostles of the detestable and hypocritical doctrines of Free Trade. Free Trade stinks in the nostrils of Protectionists, not simply as a commercial heresy, but as part of a deliberately immoral commercial system, adopted by the strong with the express object of ruining the weak. No attempt is ever made to demonstrate the selfishness of an economical doctrine that places not the slightest obstacle in the way of the foreign trader, and permits him to compete in our own markets upon equal terms with ourselves. It is simply asserted that this seeming generosity masks a fell purpose, and that the whole commercial and political public of Great Britain are engaged in a vast conspiracy to ruin every nation they have intercourse with, by inundating them with cheap cottons and hardwares. The next generation, or, at furthest, the next generation but one, will recognise the singular wisdom and liberality of the British commercial policy of to-day, and wonder at the strange lapse of most of our contemporaries into economical practices retrograde on their character, and, in direct opposition to the current political thought of the period, sacrificing the interests of the many for the profit of the few. But for the moment we must bear the obloquy with such equanimity as we can command, and look to the applause of the future to indemnify us for the injustice of the present. In the long run the truth is sure to obtain full recognition, and the world will cease to find in the abolition of restrictions npon commercial intercourse the proof of a desire to monopolise trade. While most of our rivals are content to rail at us as Free Traders, it has been reserved for Japan to discover that we are not really free traders at all, but Protectionists of a pronounced character, and the recent utterances of the press of this country show to what a marvellous extent ignorance and malice can alter the import of the simplest facts. The tariff of Great Britain is, with an amusing confidence, cited in illustration of the novel thesis. Now that tariff is with a few wholly unimportant exceptions, which we shall presently note, absolutely nonprotectionist, and it may be worth while to demonstrate this truth at some little length.

Excepting tea, tobacco and alcoholic liquors or derivatives, there are but nine articles of produce or manufacture subject to duty in Great Britain. Of these three only, pickles which pay a nominal duty of one penny per gallon, playing cards which pay a little over threepence a pack, and gold and silver plate are manufactured in the United Kingdom. With the sole exception of plate, on which is levied a duty of seventeen shillings per ounce Troy, if gold, of one shilling and sixpence if silver, it can hardly be said that British manufactures are protected. Why so heavy a duty should be paid by plate we are unable to understand;

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the supposed desirability of taxing luxuries may possibly explain it—in our opinion a wholly insufficient reason, for excessive taxation of luxuries confines the enjoyment of them to the wealthy, without sensibly adding to the revenue. Of the remaining articles included in the tariff, coffee is, we believe, the only one produced within British dominions, and as precisely the same duty is charged on it whether imported from a British possession or not, it is clear the duty is in no way of a protective character. Tea pays sixpence a pound—a high duty which all parties in England are desirous of abolishing. But apart from alcoholic liquors, tea is the only article included in the tariff by taxing which the working classes can be compelled to furnish a contribution towards the expenses of the state, so long as no income tax is paid upon incomes of under £150 per annum. If while the income tax remains unaltered the duty on tea were taken off, the artisan or labourer would practically pay nothing whatever to the state, for the internal revenue collected upon railway passenger fares, and by means of the stamps duties and the duties on such tobacco as the labouring classes use, is hardly a burden upon the working man. Whether the tea is the produce of China, Japan or of a British possession, it pays precisely the same duty, and our teaplanters in Assam are not in the slightest degree protected against the competition of other tea producing countries. The same as the case with tobacco, very little indeed of which article is grown in any British Colony, while within the United Kingdom its cultivation is absolutely prohibited. If the protective principle is applied at all in the instance of tobacco, it is applied as against ourselves in favour of tobacco producing countries. Alcoholic liquors, again, pay a high duty, but the excise levied upon these within the United Kingdom is almost equivalent to the duty imposed upon them when imported. Thus the British manufacturer has no real protection against the competition of his foreign rival. There is a difference of threepence per gallon in favour of spirits of colonial manufacture, and to this slight extent the colonial manufacturer may be said to have an advantage,

It is clear then, that, with the very unimportant exceptions we have mentioned, the principles of protection have been wholly abandoned by Great Britain. The Customs are (with the exceptions referred to) regarded purely as a source of revenue, not in the least as a means of protection. Her industry stands on its own merits; she has learnt that with nations as with individuals an intelligent generosity is in the long run the best policy, and offers to every nation a freedom of commercial intercourse which no nation accords to her. The policy of isolation is a contemptible one, and is recognised as such by the best minds of every civilised people.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 23nd December, 1877.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,222 95
Merchandise, &c.	$1,107.88
Total	$7,330.83

Miles Open 18.

Corresponding week last week.

Passengers, Parcels, &c.	$6,584.64
Merchandise, &c.	$ 636.98
Total	$7,221.62

SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

THE KIUSHIU SPECIAL COURT.

("Chôya Shimbun," 23rd to 25th December.)

The task of suppressing an insurrection by fire and sword is not so great, as the difficulties which present themselves in meting out punishments to those who were concerned in it with such impartiality, that the offenders shall be made to feel that they acted wrongly and that the justice of the sentences passed on them shall be acknowledged in the future.

At the commencement of the present year the *samurai* of Satsuma broke out into open rebellion against the Government, but the latter acted with such promptitude, and the officers and men of the Imperial army displayed such bravery and judgment, that the power and daring of the rebels were checked before they gained full headway, and the disturbance was thus confined to four provinces. The insurgents had everywhere to retreat before the victorious Imperialists, and at Shiroyama the whole of the remaining rebel army was annihilated. Great credit is due for its speedy suppression, but as the whole country was fighting against the rebels, it was known from the first who would prove the stronger. The suppression of the Satsuma rebellion cannot therefore be deemed an act of the highest merit on the part of the Japanese Government. Still the manner in which it has treated the conquered is much to its credit, and we trust that all its judgments of rebel prisoners will be guided by the same spirit of justice, so that it may bear a good name in the future, and that the praise called forth by the merits of the army may pale before the admiration which it shall command for its treatment of the prisoners.

When the troops were sent to the South, the power of passing sentences on the rebels was placed in the hands of the Imperial Commander-in-Chief, and hence the establishment of the Special Kiushiu *Saibansho*. Mr. Kôno Toshikama, a member of the *Genrô-In*, has since been ordered to take charge of all matters relating to the trial of rebel prisoners while certain judges and other judicial officers have been appointed to the *Genrô-In* in order to assist him.

It is the duty of the *Daishin-In* (the Supreme Court) to try cases and to pass sentence, but when treason is involved special Courts are established to meet the requirements of the case, examples of which have already happened. But how is it that in the present case the trial of these men has been trusted to officials of the *Genrô-In*, whose duties are only legislative? Can it be that there was such a paucity of men in the *Daishin-In* and the *Saibansho* that Mr. Kôno and the others with him, who have great experience in law, got up a Special Court, and put the whole matter in charge of the *Genrô-In*. Supposing this to be actually the case, we cannot understand the reason why the judges and the officials of the *Daishin-In* should first have been appointed to offices in the *Genrô-In* and then commissioned to conduct the trials in the Kiushiu special *Saibansho*. But this is probably done in order that the Government may not be suspected of any injustice in the future.

In all civilized countries the greatest caution is exercised in conducting the trials of traitors so that the Government may not in the future lie under the imputation of exerting its power to oppress those who have rebelled against its authority. Wrongs suffered from Ministers can be complained of to the National Assembly which possesses the power of investigating the acts of officials

In the recent Satsuma affair, actual treason is shown, and the trials must be conducted with the greatest care. Moreover there are various opinions with regard to the cause of Saigo's rebellion. At all events the reason alleged by Saigo as the true cause was that Okubo, the Minister of the Interior, and Kawaji, the Chief of Police had sent Nakahara Hisao and others to assassinate him, the then Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army. It was of course necessary for the Government to suppress the rebellion by force, but in taking a simple view of the facts, Saigo has accused two prominent members of the Administration of a crime. Thus on one hand it was necessary to send the army to suppress the rebels, and on the other to have the officials tried before a legislative body in order that the minds of the people might be cleared of all existing suspicion.

Do the people remember the pretext given by Saigo Takamori for taking up arms? Oyama Tsunayoshi, the then Governor of Kagoshima *ken*, notified to various *ken* that Police Sergeant Nakahara Hisao and others had returned to their homes, bearing a secret order to assassinate the Commander-in-Chief, and that Saigo at the head of an army would proceed to the capital to demand an explanation from the Government.

During the war the minds of the people were occupied with the

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conflict and they took very little heed of the above facts, and when peace was proclaimed they were so rejoiced that they thought very little more about the matter. But now they will gradually begin to reflect whether these reports are true or not.

We cannot think that Saigo's rebellion was the work of a day or two, but as his views differed from those of the Government that he intended to rise on the first opportunity. As for the secret orders given to Nakahara, the story was made up as a pretext for Saigo's action and those who are aware of the existing state of things do not believe that it is true. But the reason why investigations should take place is that the Government may be cleared from the stain of suspicion. Assassination is resorted to in uncivilized countries, but abhorred by civilized nations, so that when assassinations take place one is grieved to think that cowards capable of such actions exist, and when such foul acts are attempted by prominent men, no words can describe their baseness. Before a country becomes civilized assassinations often occur, and many cases are recorded both in Japanese and Foreign histories. But in Europe and America they are no longer tolerated, the people of those countries maintaining that the greatest of evils arise from these the vilest of acts. Assassins maintain that though they act wrongly good will result. But under such circumstances officials are prevented from making proper use of their abilities. The Japanese Government having seen the error of assassination, punished those who attempted the life of Iwakura *Udaijin*, and is still in search of the man who murdered the *Sangi* Hirosawa.

Thus there cannot be the least doubt that no secret orders for the assassination of Saigo Takamori were issued. But among the masses there may be some who think that what the Satsuma rebels said is true. Moreover in view of our foreign intercourse, when foreigners observe with such attention what transpires in our country, we have no idea in what light they might view all this. Therefore to convince both our own and foreign nations that the Japanese Government is worthy of confidence, the trials of these men must be conducted on the fairest principles. The Government has also seen the necessity of this, and have had Nakahara and others examined. We are pleased at the caution displayed and foretell that the day is not far distant when the innocence of Nakahara will be made known.

OUT OF BOUNDS:

Being an Account of a Recent Trip into Shinshiu.

(Continued.)

The next morning, as I had anticipated, owing to the previous night's unwilling dissipation, I did not get away until late from this unconducted, forlorn, bathless, masterless, mistressless hotel, my young host attentive and polite to the last, and the five old women sitting as calm and unconcerned as the Fates, at their work of unripping and remaking old garments. For the first *ri* the road was somewhat heavy from the rain of the previous night, but after that it was of firm white sand, winding through scented pine forests and scattered groves growing daily more brilliant in autumn glory. At several points the road had been swept away, and the adjoining land covered with rocks and sand, sometimes for a breadth of half a mile, by the torrents that had poured down from the hills. The mountains loomed cold and sullen through the gray atmosphere, which threw up the varied colouring of the foliage with startling brilliancy, affording many a tempting subject to the painter. My destination was Ōmachi, distant nine and a half *ri* from Matsumoto, which I was informed was the only place where I could find decent accommodation in this little travelled region. The villages through which I passed no longer displayed the air of neatness and comfort which I remarked on first entering Shinshiu, but again presented the usual tumble down plank-and-paper aspect of the ordinary Japanese village. The people, however, in this part of the country are a remarkably sturdy, well looking lot, with clear ruddy complexions, and fair skins, though it cannot but be regretted that measures are not taken here, as elsewhere in Japan, to remedy the pocket handkerchiefless condition of the children. Many of the men are tall and well made, and appear to be a far stronger and better grown race than those I have seen in other provinces. The dress of the farming class is also somewhat different, both men and women wearing trousers, called *Yuki bakama* which are made full to the knee like the ordinary *hakama*, and then tight to the calf. It is thus almost impossible, when the heads are covered, to distinguish the male from the female portion of the community. From the sensation that my appearance evidently produced, I conjectured that foreigners' visits had been few and far between in this remote district, and on enquiry I found this to be the case. I remarked also that the people, although perfectly polite, were free from the usual servility of manner, and had more of that air of sturdy independence which one almost always find among mountaineers. The road, although as I have said broken up in parts by floods, is fairly level and very good, and *jinrikshas*, one of which conveyed my baggage the whole distance for sixty *sen*, ply over it. As one approaches Ōmachi the valley narrows, and through it tumbles the turbulent Takasegawa, which though not very wide when I crossed, shewed by the immense area of its rock strewn bed and the remains of former bridges, that when opportunity offered it could become a very formidable torrent indeed.

I reached Ōmachi just as the gloom of evening was deepening into night. A threatening, lead coloured night too, with now and then a spatter of rain and a cold damp gust from the sullen mountains that brought to mind Campbell's well known lines.

'For pallid Autumn once again
'Hath swelled each torrent of the hill;
'Her clouds collect, her shadows sail,
'And watery winds that sweep the vale
'Grow loud and louder still.

Ōmachi consists of two streets, a long, narrow and dirty one out of which runs at right angles a long, broad and clean one, with a clear mountain stream running down its centre, confined by a deep, stone built channel. About two thirds up this street on the left was the hotel, not a very inviting one to judge from the entrance, around which stood a number of pack horses and which had the look of a common country shop. I was agreeably surprised, however, on being conducted up stairs at the back of the house to find extremely well appointed and comfortable rooms, while the reception given me by the master of the inn proved to me at once that my lines had fallen in pleasant places, and this was fully confirmed by his subsequent treatment of me. Nothing was wanting on the score of cleanliness or attention. The *tamagozaké* was made to perfection, and the supper plentiful, varied, and to a man as hungry as I was, delicious. Even my servant exclaimed when he saw it, that it was indeed good to be here, and that we might do worse than tarry many days in such a house of plenty. Among other good things served to us were some capital little birds—*hi-wo-dori*—a "most toothsome morsel," as I find I have written in my diary. They are about the size of an English starling with long tail and dark, leaden coloured plumage. They were sent up split in half and fried, having been slightly sprinkled with soy. Cooked in foreign fashion I should think they would be delicious. Large quantities of them are caught in this part of the country, and at every inn or eating house I saw bunches of them hanging up. There is also another kind rather smaller with brown plumage, which I ate elsewhere, but which, possibly from want of skill in the preparation, were not as good as those at Ōmachi.

Do you know, by the bye, what is *tamagozake?* Then let me hasten to inform the future traveller that he may learn wherewith he may comfort his soul when he is "a man that hath no whiskee" and seeketh some spirituous solace on a cold night after a hard day's work. It is Japanese *saké*, with which the yolks of two new laid eggs are carefully mixed, and sweetened with white sugar. It is served hot, and the test of its perfection is that the eggs shall be perfectly mingled without curdling. I found it not only entirely harmless, but wonderfully comforting on cold nights, and admirable as a restorative after hard climbing and exposure.

At Ōmachi I stayed two days, and had the season been less advanced should have remained longer and made some excursions to various peaks which have never yet been trodden by a foreigner. They all, however, required that one should go provided with the means of camping out for one or two nights in the open air, and also a larger expenditure of energy than I had either time or inclination to give. I therefore confined myself to short excursions and to sketching the wild and beautiful

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scenery in the neighbourhood. The forms of the mountains are bold and grand, and there is a very Swiss look about the place as their purple scarred sides streaked with the early snows rise above the brown eaved houses and the dark fir woods. The beauty of the autumn coloring exceeded anything I had yet seen, the gnarled trunks of the pines being covered with creepers which dressed them in robes of vivid carmine and orange. The paths, too, are excellent, as they are of hard white sand, so that there is an entire absence of mud even in the heaviest rains.

Thus my two days passed only too rapidly, and I left the place with reluctance, my stay having been marred by one untoward circumstance only. And my suffering was entirely of my own seeking, for the same spirit which compelled Robinson Crusoe to wear a shirt when on a desert island, would not permit me to go unshaved even in the wilds of Shinshiu. My razors having suddenly become blunt with that same perversity which induces buttons to come off or bootlaces to break when assistance is impossible, I called in the services of a native barber. I found that the knight of the razor at Ōmachi was a woman, and with many misgivings did I entrust my face to her tender mercies. What saint it was who was flayed alive I cannot remember, but while she shaved I thought of that unfortunate, and of Marsyas, and of the archer who shot Cœur de Lion. I know, too, that I called on saints not in the calendar, and that if my tormentor had understood plain Saxon she would either have cut my throat on the spot, or have dropped the razor in terror and fled. My servant disappeared, and when I asked the reason of his thus abandoning me he touchingly replied, "I could not bear to see you suffer?"

And I did suffer, and doubtless must have been a very unbearable object while undergoing the torture. Not content with nicking and chopping and scratching and scraping my unfortunate face, and plucking out bristles by the roots, to say nothing of drawing upon the resources of her mouth when Euxesis proved insufficient for her fiendish purposes, she endeavoured to shave my eyebrows. When I objected to this she proceeded to operate on the nape of my neck. Driven thence she made my blood curdle by twiddling the razor in my ears, and then as a final horror, she played it skilfully in each nostril, causing me to shudder and sneeze in so violent a manner that it is a mercy some lasting injury did not result. And all this misery she was willing to inflict for the small sum of one *tempo*. The most irritating part of the proceeding was that she laid all my sufferings to the Euxesis, or "soap" as she was pleased to call it. How Japanese human nature can endure unlathered shaving I am at a loss to understand.

Each evening my room was the rendezvous of the heads of the village, who crowded in with minds full of wonderful treasures concealed in the mountains, "which the gentleman had doubtless come to explore" and with hands full of mineralogical rubbish "which doubtless the gentleman knew all about." One man had indeed a very interesting collection of specimens, most creditably got up, neatly arranged in a number of trays, each specimen labelled with the name of the district where found. Some of the stones were very curious and the owner claimed that he had specimens from every part of Japan. From him, too, I learned the true story of the wonderful diamond. It had been found by a farmer who had picked up a singular looking oval stone. Breaking it open, out dropped what he at once knew to be a diamond as it sparkled and would cut glass. All who saw it were astonished and were convinced that its value was enormous. The fortunate finder had forwarded it to Tôkiô and was expecting to receive news of its having been sold for an enormous price, as it had been pronounced there a genuine diamond. I have made a calculation since my return,—for I am not ashamed to say that I could not at once reduce *momme* into carats, without books of reference—and find from the figures given me that the weight of this jewel is four thousand three hundred and twenty nine carats, for which I trust the owner will receive a fair price. From what I could glean a brisk search was going on after more diamonds of similar magnitude, but unfortunately none were discovered whilst I was in the neighbourhood, or I should have purchased them on the spot.

My informant was very anxious that I should make an excursion to Kurotake, the highest point of the range of mountains lying between Hida and Shinshiu. It is distant a little over twelve *ri* from Ōmachi, and the scenery is, I was informed, extremely wild. It has, I believe, been once visited by a party of foreigners, who did not however attempt to reach the summit. For those fond of mountain climbing Kurotake would prove very interesting, as there is glory to be gained in overcoming the difficulties of its ascent and the view from the top should be superb. Crystals, white, pink and black, are found there in great quantity, one of the wonders expatiated upon being the wall of black rock from which they can be dug. The people all seemed mad on the subject of diamonds and diamond hunting, and could not be induced to believe that I had any other purpose in visiting their neighbourhood. They are convinced, they say, though I could not ascertain on what grounds they founded their belief, that diamonds exist and that they have been found. All my enquiries however failed to discover where, and no one could produce a specimen of what was supposed to be the precious gem. They also maintained that gold and silver exist in large quantities. A specimen of silver ore I was shown, but nothing at all resembling gold, though it is quite possible that it may be contained in these mountains. But in talking about these matters they were like children, building castles with their prospective riches. Poor things, one could not help wishing that in the future a little more of the "precious dross" may come from some quarter or another into their possession, giving them the means of becoming better clothed and better fed, and creating a want for that which does not seem to exist in the country districts of Japan, common comfort of living.

For what of comfort does the average Japanese know? While there is an almost utter absence of the keen piercing misery among the lower classes which is so sad to witness in most of the European countries, there is yet an equal absence of what we understand by comfort among the fairly well-to-do classes, such as small merchants and shopkeepers. Away from any of the great centres one scarcely ever sees a sign of foreign intercourse, or any change in the mode of living from that which has probably existed for centuries. The discomfort in which the people are content to live does not seem to be so much the result of poverty, (for although there is doubtless a sad dearth of money throughout the country, of absolute want or wretchedness as we understand the terms there is little trace) as from ignorance of anything better, and the absence of all apparent desire for increased comforts. But in this respect the people are strangely apathetic. All the members of a household are content either to sit shivering, with the tips of their fingers burning over the embers in a *hibachi*, and remarking to each other how cold it is, while these is wood in abundance to be had for the picking up, or else to remain blinded in a cloud of smoke from the open fire in the *irori*, because there is no chimney, while the paper on the slides is in ribbons, and the freezing wind finds its way unhindered to all parts of the house. Imagine the dolefulness, the weariness, the utter, useless wretchedness, in which the winter evenings are passed, with no light but that from the lamp which makes darkness visible, and no fire but that I have described. There is no conversation, no book, no life, no mirth; and so from year's end to year's end run out the gentle and harmless, but unenjoyed and profitless lives. If there be an absence of keen discontent, there is an equal absence of all that makes life worth the living. While there may be little positive wretchedness, household comfort in any sense is unknown and unsought for except in the large cities.

The Peiho river is now closed, and all the steamers engaged in the northern trade are either confortably laid up for the season, or seeking employment in other directions.—*Shanghai Courier.*

We learn that the refugees spoken of as on their way to Shanghai have begun to arrive, and that between two and three hundred are sheltered in an old temple at the South Gate. The authorities have with commendable promptness given them assistance, 40 *cash* to each adult and 20 to each child. Their clothes are old and ragged, and there is no sign of beds or bedding. But if the Chinese authorities give them as comfortable mat sheds as last year and regular rations, daily, their most pressing necessities will be cared for. It is to be presumed that the present Taotai will follow the example of his predecessor.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

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THE CASTLE OF YEDO.

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Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 22nd December, 1877.

Hardly any foreign traveller coming to Yedo can have failed to pay a visit to the Castle, which forms so large a portion of the city itself. Those, in particular, who have had the good fortune to visit it prior to the recent extinction of the feudal system hitherto prevailing in Japan, cannot fail to have been struck by the scenes that there met their view. The long lines of *Daimiôs'* mansions, with swarms of two-sworded retainers about the doors,—the broad streets, along which the trains of the various nobles, with brave following of horse and foot, were constantly passing to and fro,—and the stately towers and buildings of the Castle palace itself, appearing from amidst the trees in the centre of the lines of defence composed of wide moats, stone bastions, and massive gateways,—all formed a sight which, once seen, was never to be forgotten. And although, of later years, its glory has sadly departed, the towers and out-buildings well-nigh disappeared, and many of the gateways been completely demolished, there yet remains much to interest the antiquary. The broad causeways running along the sides of moats covered in the autumn months with lotuses in full bloom and in the winter time teeming with wild-fowl,—the stone-faced embankments,—the noble trees and beautiful gardens, still exist, to tell the tale of former greatness, and to carry back the thoughts of the visitor to the olden times when the Shôgun held his Court in the present metropolis of Japan. The Castle of Yedo will always be one of the most interesting localities in the city, and therefore the following notes relating to its foundation and subsequent history may not be unacceptable.

As, in the course of this paper, constant reference must necessarily be made to the various gateways of the Castle, each of which possesses a special name, it is perhaps as well to call attention in the first place to the accompanying plan of the whole enclosure. This plan, with the exception of the very central portion, has been copied from a large map of the city of Yedo published some years back and finally revised in 1852, so that it may be taken as representing the ground-plan of the Castle as it existed immediately prior to the commencement of Japan's nearer intercourse with foreign nations. It was not permitted to publish in any map the plan of the central line of defences, but a bird's-eye view of the Castle as painted on an old screen from the former Shôgun's palace at Kiôto, together with personal observation of the works still standing, have supplied the deficiency, and this plan may therefore be accepted as correct. The course of the moats is here laid down, and the sites of the *yashikis*, or mansions of the nobles, are also marked, with various minor particulars. Each gateway is numbered, and these numbers correspond to the names given in the following list, only a few of the entrances to the palace itself being doubtful.

LIST OF GATES IN YEDO CASTLE.

1 *a.*	(?) *Naka no Go-mon*.....	or,	Central Gate.
1 *b.*	*Naka Suzumé Go-mon*..	„	Central Sparrow Gate.
1 *c.*	(Name unknown.)		
2.	(?) *Ôté-san-no Go-mon*....	„	3rd Chief Gate.
3.	(?) *Ôté-naka Go-mon*.....	„	Middle Chief Gate.
4.	*Hasu-iké Go-mon*.....	„	Lotus-pool Gate.
5.	*Nishi hané-bashi Go-mon*..	„	Western draw-bridge Gate.
6.	*Kita hané-bashi Go-mon*..	„	Northern draw-bridge Gate.
7.	*Bairin-zaka Go-mon*.....	„	Plum-forest steps Gate.
8.	*Ôté Go-mon*.....	„	Chief Gate.
9.	*Hirakawa-guchi Go-mon*..	„	Hirakawa Gate (named from district.)
10.	*Také-bashi Go-mon*.....	„	Bamboo Bridge Gate.
11.	(Name unknown).....		
12.	*Momiji-yama Go-mon*.....	„	Maple Mount Gate.
13.	*Nishi-maru o ura Go-mon.*	„	Rear Gate to the Western Enclosure (as opposed to the Chief Enclosure of the castle).
14.	*Saka-shita Go-mon*.....	„	Gate below the steps.
15.	*Uchi Sakurada Go-mon*, (also called *Kikiyô Go-mon*, after the name of a certain flower).	„	Inner Sakurada Gate, (district).
16.	*Nishi-maru Ôté Go-mon*...	„	Chief Gate of Western Enclosure.
17.	Apparently unnamed; but this, and the one immediately preceding, are together known as the *Ni-jiu-bashi*.....	„	Double Bridge.
18.	(Name unknown).		
19.	*Soto Sakurada Go-mon*...	„	Outer Sakurada Gate, (district).
20.	*Hanzô Go-mon*.....	„	Hanzô Gate, (person's name).
21.	*Tayasu Go-mon*.....	„	Tayasu Gate, (named after one of the "Three Noble Families,"—*Go-san-kiô*—allied to the Tokugawa clan).
22.	*Shimidzu Go-mon*.....	„	Shimidzu Gate, (after another of the *Go-san-kiô*).
23.	*Kiji-bashi Go-mon*.....	„	Pheasant Bridge Gate.
24.	*Hitotsubashi Go-mon*.....	„	Hitotsubashi Gate, (after the third of the *Go-san-kiô*).
25.	*Watagura Go-mon*.....	„	Watagura Gate, (district).
26.	*Baba-saki Go-mon*.....	„	Gate before the race-course.
27.	*Hibiya Go-mon*.....	„	Hibiya Gate (district).
28.	*Sukiya-bashi Go-mon*.....	„	Sukiya Bridge Gate. (district).
29.	*Kaji-bashi Go-mon*.....	„	Blacksmith's Bridge Gate.
30.	*Gofuku-bashi Go-mon*....	„	Gofuku Bridge Gate (street).
31.	*Tokiwa-bashi Go-mon*.....	„	Everlasting Bridge Gate.
32.	*Kanda-bashi Go-mon*.....	„	Kanda Bridge Gate (district).
33.	*Yama-shita Go-mon*.....	„	Gate below the hill.
34.	*Saiwai-bashi Go-mon*.....	„	Good-luck Bridge Gate.
35.	*Atarashi-bashi*.....	„	New Gate.
36.	*Tora no Go-mon*.....	„	Tiger Gate.
37.	*Akasaka Go-mon*.....	„	Akasaka Gate (district).
38.	*Kui-chigai Go-mon*.....	„	Crooked Gate.
39.	*Yotsuya Go-mon*.....	„	Yotsuya Gate (district).
40.	*Ichigaya Go-mon*.....	„	Ichigaya Gate (district).
41.	*Ushigomi Go-mon*.....	„	Ushigomi Gate (named after a *Daimiô*).
42.	*Koishikawa Go-mon*.....	„	Koishikawa Gate (district).
43.	*Suidô-bashi*.....	„	Aqueduct Bridge.
44.	*Shôhei-bashi*.....	„	Shôhei Bridge (named after a place in China).
45.	*Suji-kaë Go-mon*.....	„	Slanting Gate (from structure of bridge outside).
46.	*Idzumi-bashi*.....	„	Idzumi Bridge (from the title of a *Daimiô*).
47.	*Atarashi-bashi*.....	„	New Bridge.
48.	*Asakusa-bashi Go-mon*....	„	Asakusa Bridge Gate (district).

The above is a list of the gates as they stood in recent times; but it must not be supposed that these have always existed, nor that the castle enclosure was in olden days of the same wide dimensions as at present. This large total has been obtained by many an addition to the original number, which was very small indeed. And this remark leads us back to the consideration of the earliest days of the Castle's existence.

The foundation of the Castle of Yedo was laid in the

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year 1456 A.D., during the reign of the 103rd Emperor of Japan, Go-Hanazono (1429-1464). The founder was Ôta Saëmon no Taiyu Mochisuké, commonly known as Ôta Dôku'an, a famous warrior of his age, and a chief retainer of the Uyésugi family, which at that time held supremacy in the east of Japan,—a member of it, named Uyésugi Sadamasa, being one of the then *Ku'anrei* or Governors of Kamakura, under the Ashikaga Shôgunate. Both Ôta Dôku'an and his father, Ôta Dôshin, seem to have possessed considerable skill in the construction of fortifications, and the castles of Kawagoyé and Iwatsuki,—both situated in the province of Musashi, some thirty miles to the north-west of Yedo,—are also stated to have been their respective handiwork. Some few Japanese authors assert indeed that Dôshin, and not Dôku'an, was the founder of the castle of Yedo, but these writers are decidedly in the minority, for nearly every work in which mention is made of the subject gives the younger Ôta the credit of the foundation. In particular, a book entitled *Shiudzu Gak'ketsu-ki*, (主圖合結記) which specially treats of Japanese fortifications, holds this view. Dôku'an's own residence was at Goten-yama, the rising ground in the rear of the present suburb of Shinagawa. He was stationed in this spot by the Kamakura authorities in order to guard against any attack from the East, during the troublous times then prevailing in this part of Japan. Round Shinagawa he placed a chain of small look-out stations, and the site of one of these, a lofty mound, still remains in the grounds of a *yashiki* formerly belonging to a *Daimiô* named Toki Iyo no Kami, at Takanawa,—till recently occupied by the British Legation. An inscription on a stone placed on the mound narrates this fact, and states that the name of the locality was changed to Kato by Dôku'an. But the skilful General could not but perceive the immense superiority of the present site over that which he then occupied. The numerous rivers here flowing into the Bay of Yedo afforded great facility for communication with the interior and for the transport and shipment of produce, and he was not slow in determining to erect a fresh castle higher up the coast. Only a few houses of fishermen then lined the beach, and for miles and miles inland stretched the wide plain of Musashi, covered only with reeds and sedge. The place was admirably adapted for making a stand against any army advancing from the East, and we find it recorded as a fact that in later times, whenever war broke out in this part of the country, the first care of the Commandant of Yedo Castle was to throw forward a detachment of troops to the bank of the branch of the Tonégawa which flows into Yedo Bay, in order to prevent the enemy from crossing that river. If successful in the field, these troops could inflict a severe check upon the advancing foe; if themselves worsted, they could always fall back on the Castle. Having thus selected a desirable position, Dôku'an forthwith began his work. A small book named "*Ochiboshiu*" (落穗集), which contains various items of interest with regard to the Castle, narrates that he first marked out, by means of leafy bamboos, the site upon which he purposed to build. Within the space thus enclosed were three small villages, called Chiyota, Takarata, and Iwaita. Dôku'an, on learning this from the villagers, remarked that all these names, as well as those of the department and the province, were words of good omen; and he hailed this circumstance as a fortunate sign of the future prosperity of his stronghold. It may be noticed, in this connection, that the Castle was commonly known as "Chiyota Castle" until it passed into the hands of the Tokugawa family a century and a half later on. Dôku'an commenced the work in the year 1456, and completed it on the 8th day of the 4th month in the year following, when he removed to the Castle and took up his residence there. After this the place rapidly increased in importance, and a large town soon rose up beneath the protecting shadow of the Castle walls. The following extract from a work entitled "*Kotei-ki*" (江亭記), a description of Yedo, published in 1476 (twenty years after the foundation of the Castle and during Dôku'an's lifetime,) gives an idea of the importance at that time deemed to attach to the locality, both from a military and a commercial point of view:

"The Castle of Yedo in the Province of Musashi was "first constructed by Ôta Sakingo Dôku'an. To the east "of the Hakoné Barrier there are few who can rival him. "He has always been the most influential man of his time, "—is both mighty in power and kindly in disposition, and "possessed of numerous accomplishments. During the "disturbances now prevailing, only three of the eight "Barrier provinces submit to the rule of the Sovereign; "the tranquillity or peril of those three depends on the "state of the province of Musashi alone, while the "tranquillity or peril of that one, again, depends on "the single Castle of Ôta himself. The locality in "which it stands is more prosperous than any other "province, both as regards products of sea and land, and "as being the resort of vessels and wheeled vehicles. "The ramparts around it are over 10 *jô* (*i. e.* 100 feet) in "height; they are steep and perpendicular, and consist of "firmly built stone walls for a distance of 10 *ri* (1 *ri* = "about 2½ English miles) in circumference. On the out-"side are wide moats and deep ditches, holding a large "quantity of water, but little of which is allowed to flow "by. Huge timbers are thrown across them, so as to "form bridges, kept for purposes of passage in or out "The gates are of iron, with barriers of stone, the pas-"sage-ways being also paved with the same. If, going "now to the left, and now turning to the right, one ascend "the Castle towers, the pavilion of the lord may be seen "in the midst, and in its rear his actual residence, with "guard-houses on either side. The towers and ramparts, "and the military store-houses or godowns for grain, the "stables, barracks, and other roofed buildings are very "numerous."

It is, of course, difficult to lay down with any great degree of accuracy the limits of the Castle at the time of its first construction, but its dimensions were certainly extremely narrow. From various passages, however, in the "*Yedo Meisho Dzuyé*" or "Pictorial Guide to the celebrated localities of Yedo," and in a small work entitled "*Tonoi-bukuro*," (published in 1839) containing various rules and hints for the guidance of the Castle guards under the Tokugawa régime, it would seem that Ôta Dôku'an's work comprised merely the very central enclosure of all as shown in the plan. In the year 1474, Dôku'an held a poetical meeting in the Castle, at which sixteen guests of literary renown were present. Many of the verses composed on this occasion are still extant, and that of Dôku'an himself particularly alludes to the view from his fortress. This verse runs as follows:—

"To my hut adjoins a fir-tree plain, and hard by rolls "the sea; the lofty peak of Fuji is seen from below the "eaves."

The "fir-tree plain" to which allusion is here made was a copse of firs inside the spot where the Tayasu Gate now stands; and at the time in question the present line of moat from the Watagura to the Hibiya Gate was "a sea-beaten beach, with only fishermen's huts thereon." We also read that the "plum-forest" from which the Bairin-zaka Gate afterwards took its name was only planted by Dôku'an four years later, in 1478. With regard to the general appearance of the lines of defence of the Castle, as at first constructed, no definite records have been preserved; but they cannot have been of any extraordinary strength. Without turning off into a dissertation upon Japanese fortifications in general, it may here be observed that, from the native works treating of this subject, it may be gathered that the ancient style of defences for strongholds in this country was very similar to that of the old Roman camps. First, a wide and deep ditch was dug; the earth thus displaced was then thrown up on the inside of the ditch, so as to form a firm embankment; and on the summit of this was placed a slight superstructure or rampart of wattled stakes. The entrance-gates were built of solid timbers, with heavy wooden doors, and were usually surmounted by a small platform whence archers could discharge their shafts. The description of the Castle as above quoted would therefore seem to be couched in rather more flowery terms than were warranted by the actual extent and appearance of the structure.

For more than a century after its foundation, the neighbourhood of the Castle was the theatre of civil war. The interminable feuds existing between the powerful families of the Ku'antô (the name given to the eight provinces east of the Hakoné barrier) kept this part of

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Japan in a state of anarchy, and all through this troublous period the Castle garrison played a conspicuous part. In 1477 Ôta Dôku'an was recalled to Kamakura, where military operations demanded his attention, and during his short absence Uyésugi Tomomasa, Miura Yoshiatsu, and Chiba Yoritané, all vassals of the Uyésugi family, acted as Commandants. In the year 1486, hostilities broke out between Uyésugi Akisada and Uyésugi Sadamasa,—Dôku'an's lord,—and some secret emissaries of the former contrived to slander the general to such an extent that Sadamasa ordered him to be put to death, and committed the Castle to the custody of one Soga Bungo no Kami. Next to him, Sadamasa's two sons, Tomoyoshi and Tomoöki, were in command. About this period, however, what was styled the "Later Hôjô" family was rising to supremacy in the Ku'antô, and in 1524 the Castle was attacked and taken by Hôjô Ujitsuna, when the above-named Tomoöki was completely routed, and fled away to the Castle of Kawagoyé. This is the only instance on record of Yedo Castle having sustained a siege.

The Castle remained in the hands of the Hôjô for many years later. This family, however, established their chief seat at the town of Odawara, not at Yedo, and the latter place was held by their retainers during the "four generations" of the house of Hôjô. These retainers belonged to the two families of Tôyama and Tominaga, and their command lasted until 1590. Several additions would appear to have been made to the Castle enclosure during this period, and to these reference is made later. There has, moreover, come down to modern times a copy of a diary kept by one Soboku, a famous poet; he describes therein a visit paid by him to Yedo in 1545, and the kind reception he met with at the hands of the Commandant, Tôyama Kai no Kami, who, amidst all the confusion of his preparations for an expedition against the province of Shimôsa, yet found time to entertain his guest, and to challenge him to a friendly contest of verse-making. Soboku also met here one Ôta Echizen no Kami, probably a descendant of the illustrious founder of the Castle.

In 1590, the family of Hôjô was overthrown, and the town of Odawara taken, by the famous Toyotomi Hidéyoshi, who bestowed upon his General, Tokugawa Iyéyasu, the eight provinces of Ku'antô, directing him at the same time to fix his residence at Yedo. The latter did so, and the Castle was the abode of generation after generation of the Tokugawa Shôguns, until the close of that dynasty in 1868. The history called "*Nihon Gu'aishi*" thus narrates the circumstance, and it is amusing to compare the description of the Castle, as therein given, with the flowery language already quoted above:—

"The Dainagon (Iyéyasu), after consultation with "Hidéyoshi, set up his residence at Yedo, and went "thither on the 1st day of the 8th month (of 1590). "* * * * The district of Yedo was bounded on the "East by the river Sumida, and on the South faced the "bay; to the West and North it adjoined the Plain of "Musashi. A general of the Uyésugi family, named "Ota Dôku'an, had first erected a Castle there. The "locality was flat and marshy, and over-grown with "reeds. The Castle enclosure was limited in extent, and "unsightly in appearance; the flights of steps were built "of old ship's boards. Honda Masanobu remarked, 'In "'such a place as this my lord cannot receive guests! "'I pray that it may be put in repair.' The Dainagon "laughed and replied, 'Do you entertain such a woman-"'ish idea as this? The question of repairs is one that "'can be deferred awhile.'"

True to his words, the first care of Iyéyasu was to provide for the safety of his new stronghold. In order the more effectually to secure this, he portioned out to his officers the lands in the vicinity, and established a regular cordon of fortresses, in the shape of a rough horse-shoe, around the Castle of Yedo, forming, as it were, the outworks to the main citadel. The "*Nihon Gu'aishi*" gives a full list, too long to be quoted here, of these fortresses and of the officers upon whom they were respectively bestowed. They were in all thirty-two in number, and foremost amongst them were Koga and Sékiyado in the province of Shimôsa, Iwatsuki and Kawagoyé in Musashi, and Odawara in Sagami, all of which have since continued to be the seats of *Daimiôs* until a few years back. Having thus displayed his generalship in strengthening his position, Iyéyasu was able to turn his attention to minor matters relating to his own Castle. The very first of these was the extension of his patronage to the temple of Zôjôji.

This temple, now better known to foreigners by the name of the district (Shiba) in which it at present stands, was in 1590 situated on the shore just to the east of the site afterwards occupied by the Watagura Gate. As Iyéyasu was riding into Yedo, and was approaching the main entrance of the Castle, the incumbent of the temple, one Genyo Son-ô, stood before his gate to see the procession go by. What followed is best told in the words of the priest himself, as recorded in the archives of Zôjôji, and reprinted therefrom in the "*Tonoi-bukuro*":—

"My lord, riding on horseback, was just passing in "front of the temple gate, when, strange to say, his horse "stood still, of himself, and would not advance. My lord "looked to left and right, and perceived a priest before "the gate. He gave orders to his attendants, say-"ing, 'Enquire what priest that is.' They therefore "questioned me, when I replied, 'The temple is of the "'Jôdo sect, and my own name is Son-ô.' But before "the attendants had repeated to him my answer, my lord "caught the words as he sat on horseback, and said, "'Then you are Son-ô, the pupil of Kanyo?'—(Kanyo "was the priest of the temple of Taijinji, in Iyéyasu's "own province of Mikawa).—I could only utter in re-"sponse an exclamation of surprise. 'Then I'll halt "'awhile at your temple,' said he, and he entered Zôjôji. "My lord next observed, 'I wish to take a meal by my-"'self in this temple to-morrow morning, but it is quite "'unnecessary for you to make any extensive prepara-"'tions,'—and with these words he went on his way. "True to his promise, he arrived early next day. I was "in the greatest delight, and offered him a humble repast. "Then said my lord, 'My sole reason for stating my de-"'sire to take a meal here this morning was as follows. "'For a general to be without an ancestral temple of his "'own is as though he were forgetful of the fact that he "'must die. Taijinji, in the province of Mikawa, has of "'course been the temple of my forefathers for generations "'back, but what I have now come to beg of you is to "'let me make this my own ancestral temple here, and "'to enter with me into a compact as priest and parish-"'ioner.' With tears of joy, I assented. He with all "reverence pronounced his acquiescence in the Ten "Buddhist Precepts, and then went back to the Castle. "After this, he was pleased to remove Zôjôji to Sakurada, "but on the grounds that it rendered the frontage of his "Castle too confined, it was shortly afterwards (in 1598) "removed once more to its present site to the west of the "sea-beach at Shiba."

In addition to the substantial benefits accruing to Zôjôji from the patronage of the Tokugawa family, there was also afterwards granted to each succeeding head priest of the temple the high privilege, on going to the Castle, of riding in his palanquin up to the very entrance-hall, instead of dismounting at the usual place, of which mention is made below.

Iyéyasu next turned his attention to the extension of the Castle enclosure, the erection of gates and bridges, and the excavation of the moats. The "*Yedo Meisho*" here remarks, "until that time it was merely a small "fortification, so, during the period Keichô (1596-1615) "the site of the Castle grounds was widened, and it was "made a grand structure as it at present stands, being an "immense Castle immutable for myriads of years." There can be no doubt that many additions had at this time already been made to the original structure as built by Ôta Dôku'an, and the description given in the "*Ochibo-shiu*" is sufficiently explicit to convey a tolerably good idea of the Castle at the moment when it passed into the hands of the Tokugawa family. The defences consisted of dry ditches of great width, and of grass-grown earthen embankments. In no part of the Castle were these banks faced with stone. The main entrance was where the Ôte-san-no Go-mon now stands, and hard by was a clump of trees and bamboos. The site of the present *Nishi-maru*, or Western Enclosure was then rough hilly ground, with very slight cultivation, and overgrown with peach

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and plum trees. This hill was very far separated from the *Hom-maru*, or Chief Enclosure, and a broad roadway led below the Momiji-yama in the direction of the present Hanzô Gate. At the spot where the outer Sakurada Gate now stands was a large wooden gateway, without any door, called the "Odawara Gate," which name was afterwards changed by Iyéyasu. Immediately below the then Chief Enclosure were two others, styled respectively the Second and Third Enclosures: these were separated by dry moats, one of which is said to have been forty yards in width. The buildings, although greatly dilapidated, still stood as of yore, and were made to serve the purpose of barracks for the retainers of the Tokugawa chieftain. They consisted, for the most part, of very small *yashikis*, although there were a few of tolerably large size. The roofs were not of shingle, but were formed of large planks of cedar-wood, brought from the the province of Kai and from the neighbourhood of Nikkô in Shimotsuké. The out-houses attached to the former pavilion in the centre were merely thatched with straw, but were very spacious. Two or three small temples also stood in different places within the enclosures. These temples were, by order of Iyéyasu, moved elsewhere; and he then widened the site of the Chief Enclosure by filling in the dry ditches immediately around it. Fresh moats were next excavated, the embankments were faced with large stones brought up in junks from the coast of Idzu, and the whole aspect of the Castle was so much altered that, to quote the words of the *Ochibo-shiu*, "it seemed as though there were left no trace of "resemblance to the former structure, and its general "condition was greatly changed." The Western Enclosure was next added, the intention of Iyéyasu being to erect therein a palace for himself, in which to reside after he had resigned the reins of Government into the hands of his son. But after the consolidation of his power by his crowning victory at Sékigahara, in the year 1600, he fixed upon Sumpu (Shidzuóka, in the province of Suruga) as his future residence, and the Sakashita and Momiji-yama-shita Gates were built: the new Western Enclosure was thus united to the Chief Enclosure, and the public no longer had free access, as heretofore, to the Momiji-yama and the Sannô Shrine placed thereon, of which mention is made below. The stone-work on the Western Enclosure was added by Hidétada, during the lifetime of Iyéyasu, and the earth from the moat around it was used to raise the level of the sea-beach where the towns-people's houses stood. Minute details as to the dates of the construction of the different gates, etc., would prove far too lengthy for insertion in this paper, but it may be briefly stated that with the exception of a considerable portion of the very outside moat, and a few of the gates, the Castle as it now stands is just as it was laid out by the founder of the Tokugawa dynasty. The remaining portion of the outside moat,—from the the wide pool called Tamé-iké (above the Tora Gate) to its junction with the Kanda river just to the west of the present Suidô-bashi,—was excavated by Iyémitsu, the grandson of Iyéyasu, in the year 1636. This pool at first furnished the necessary supply of water to the Castle;—it was stocked with fish from Lake Biwa and from the Yodo river near Kiôto, and it is said that these fish changed slightly in form after their removal. The course of the Kanda river was altered shortly afterwards, so as to afford a supply of water on the northern side of the Castle. In the period Manji (1658-61), under Iyétsuna, the fourth Shôgun of his line, the deep cutting in the moat between the Suidô-bashi and the Sujikaë Gate was widened by the *Daimiô* of Sendai, by order of the Shôgun, so as to make it navigable for boats, and thus free communication was opened between the Kanda river and the sea. From this spot down to the Asakusa Gate, willow-trees were planted along the inner bank of the moat, which was in consequence styled Yanagiwara, or the "Willow Plain"—the name it bears even at the present day. The modern Oté Gate was first built in 1659, and since then has always been considered the main entrance to the Castle. The "*Ochibo-shiu*" narrates that "on the evening of the "15th of the 8th month of the year in which this bridge "was constructed, the night being very fine, the members "of the Chief Council (*Gorôjiu*), by common consent, "spread on the bridge rugs of many colors, and matting, "and held a grand drinking bout, which they kept up "until midnight. There were consequently despatched "from the Chief Enclosure some of the gentlemen-in-wait-"ing, with a message from the Shôgun to the effect that, "having heard of their being assembled to gaze upon the "moon from the bridge, he was pleased to send them an "addition to their feast from his own table." The Babasaki Gate was added in 1711, under the circumstances mentioned hereafter.

So much for the history of the gradual growth of the Castle from its foundation to its completion. It is easy to understand that to a hostile army unprovided with siege artillery, it would have been well-nigh impregnable. On the lower ground immediately fronting the sea, the lines of defence consist of high embankments,—faced on the outside with large stones, roughly hewn, and fitted together without mortar,—rising up almost perpendicularly from the surface of the moats. On the higher ground in the rear of the Castle, the moats are very deep, wide trenches, originally dry, but now having several feet of water at the very bottom, and the lofty grass-grown ramparts thus formed are further strengthened on the inner side by a low stone-faced embankment on the summit. Above the embankments all round the Castle, there stood till a few years back a slight upper defence composed of upright wooden stakes supporting a thin palisade of bamboo work daubed with clay, and whitewashed on the outside. The gates are approached, in the lower Castle, by bridges, and in the upper part by causeways on either side of which is a sheer descent to the deep moat below. The gateways are nearly all of the same shape. They are built in the form of a square, and have substantial stone foundations rising to a height of several feet above the level of the ground. On this foundation is raised a plastered superstructure of similar style to that above mentioned. The entrance on the outer side of the square consists of a heavy wooden gate, the height varying from ten to eighteen feet, covered over with a narrow tiled roofing. The inner gates are much narrower, and composed of far more massive timbers, while above them stands a second story, with white plastered walls, and surrounded with loopholes. The room in this upper story projects far beyond the gate itself, and immediately above the entrance the planking of the floor was made moveable, so as to allow of missiles being hurled down therefrom on the heads of besieging foes below. The roofs are high, with long upturned eaves, and a large bronze ornament in the shape of a fish is placed upright at each end of the roof ridge. The foundations of some of these gates are remarkably well built as compared with the rough stone-work in other places, and as an example of strength the "*Yedo Meisho*" calls attention to the masonry of the Saiwai Gate. This was erected by the Tsugaru family, of Oshiu, and being the gate by which the Shôgun always left the Castle when proceeding to the Southward, special care was no doubt bestowed upon its construction. For beauty, the same book gives the palm to the Akasaka Gate, where a long and gradually ascending slope leads up to the entrance between a clump of magnificent trees overhanging the Tamé-iké on the right, and a high grassy bank rising from the moat covered with lotuses on the left; while two *Daimiô's* mansions on very elevated sites just within the gate, look down on the whole. On the battlements of the inner moats, small towers, two or three stories high, used to stand at every corner, and of these three yet remain. In the centre of all, on the summit of the high raised terrace occupied by the palace itself, towered aloft the huge keep or citadel, on a wide and solid stone foundation, and this was no less than five stories in height. But perhaps the best idea of the appearance of the castle just after its reconstruction in the earlier days of the Tokugawa rule is to be gathered from the description given in Dr. Kæmpfer's "History of Japan;" and though this is rather a long one, it may not be uninteresting to quote it here, seeing that the writer was himself an eyewitness of the scenes he therein describes. Dr. Kæmpfer visited Yedo in February 1691, and his description of the Castle, or "residence of the *Emperor*," as he erroneously styles it, is as follows:—

"The Castle is seated about the middle of the city. It "is of an irregular figure inclining to the round, and hath

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"five Japanese miles in circumference. It consists of "two enclosures, or fore-castles, as one may call them, the "innermost and third castle, which is properly the resi- "dence of the Emperor, two other strong well-fortified, "but smaller castles at the sides, and some large gardens "behind the Imperial Palace. I call all these several "divisions castles, because they are separately, and every "one by itself, enclosed with walls and ditches. The first "and outermost castle takes in a large spot of ground, "which encompasses the second, and half the Imperial "residence, and is enclosed itself with walls and "ditches, and strong well guarded gates. It hath so "many streets, ditches, and canals, that I could not "easily get a plan of it; nor could I gather anything "to my satisfaction out of the plans of the Japanese "themselves. * * * In this outermost castle reside "the Princes of the Empire, with their families, living "in commodious and stately palaces built in streets, "with spacious courts shut up by strong heavy gates. "The second castle takes in a much smaller spot of ground; "it fronts the third, and residence of the Emperor, and is "enclosed by the first, but separate from both by walls, "ditches, draw-bridges, and strong gates: the guard of "this second castle is much more numerous than that of "the first. In it are the stately palaces of some of the "most powerful Princes of the Empire, the Councillors of "state, the prime ministers, chief officers of the crown, "and such other persons, who must give a more immediate "attendance upon the Emperor's person. The castle itself, "where the Emperor resides, is seated somewhat higher "than the others, on the top of a hill, which hath been "purposely flatted for the Imperial palace to be built upon "it. It is enclosed with a thick strong wall of freestone, "with bastions standing out much after the manner of "the European fortifications. A rampart of earth is raised "against the inside of this wall, and at the top of it stand, "for ornament and defence, several long buildings and "square guardhouses built in form of towers several stories "high. Particularly the structures on that side where "the Imperial residence is, are of an uncommon strength, "all of freestone of an extraordinary size, which are "barely laid upon each other, without being fastened "either with mortar or braces of iron, which was "done, they say, that in case of earthquakes, which "frequently happen in this country, the stones yield- "ing to the shock, the wall itself should receive no "damage. Within the palace a square white tower rises "aloft above all other buildings. It is many stories high, "adorned with roofs, and other curious ornaments, which "makes the whole castle look at a distance magnificent "beyond expression, amazing the beholders, as do also "the many other beautiful bended roofs, with gilt drag- "ons at the top and corners, which cover the rest of the "buildings within the castle. The second castle is very "small, and more like a citadel, without any outward "ornament at all. It hath but one door, and there is but "one passage to it, out of the Emperor's own residence, "over a high long bridge. The third castle lies on the "side of this second, and is much of the same structure. "Both are enclosed with strong high walls, which for a "still better defence are encompassed with broad deep "ditches, filled by the great river. In these two castles "are bred up the Imperial Princes and Princesses, if "there be any. Behind the Imperial residence there is "still a rising ground, beautified according to the coun- "try fashion, with curious and magnificent gardens and "orchards, which are terminated by a pleasant wood at "the top of a hill * * *."

(To be continued.)

The price of rice is rising in Hongkong owing to the scarcity of supply. We hear the stock here is at present almost nil, and pending arrivals from Saigon, higher prices will have to be looked for. Canton, from all accounts, does not seem to be much better, as the stock there is said to be very limited. The *Howsang* imported some 3,000 piculs, but that quantity is a mere bagatelle in comparison to the requirements of the people.—*China Mail.*

At the meeting, held on Wednesday last, of the creditors of Messrs. Henry Gribble & Co., Edward Rogers, Esq., was appointed Trustee, and we are gratified to be able to announce that a higher dividend than was anticipated will probably be the result of the winding up.—*R. S. & Nagasaki Express.*

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting of the Society was held at the Tôkiô Dai-Gaku, on Saturday, December 22nd., Sir Harry S. Parkes, President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous Tôkiô meeting having been read and confirmed, it was announced on behalf of the Council that it had been determined to recommend to the Society the alteration of rule 26, changing the number of separate copies of a paper to be printed, to 50. This was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

It was announced that Thos. H. Tripler M.D., was elected a member.

The Corresponding Secretary stated that he had received an invitation from Mr. Davis, of the Geological Institution, Mass., to exchange transactions.

Dr. Murray stated that the Vice-Minister of Education had offered the Society the use of a room at the Tôkiô Shoseki-k'wan for their meetings. It was now used by the Tôkiô Mathematical Society, and together with the Recording Secretary, he had visited it, and found it in every way suitable. He proposed that the offer be accepted, and thanks be given to the Vice-Minister for his offer. This was carried unanimously.

Mr. McClatchie then read a paper on "The Castle of Yedo."

Dr. Murray called the attention of the Society to a map of Yedo believed to represent the condition of the locality at the time of the founding of the castle by Ôta Dôk'uan. He said that the grandfather of the present owner purchased it in a book stall. It is much injured by the weather and by insects, but is still entirely decipherable. It has on it several inscriptions, one probably engraved on the block and the others in manuscript. The engraved inscription is as follows:—

"This map of Yedo during the period Chôroku (1447-1460) was originally in the possession of Okubo, and it was copied by Se Sado during the reign of the Emperor Go-Hanazono-in (1429-1464) and the Shôgunate of Ashikaga Yoshimasa (1448-1472).

"The Castle of Yedo was built by Ôta Dôk'uan who was the chief-retainer of Uyesugi Sadamasa, Governor of Kuanto. He began the work in 2nd Kôsho (1456) and ended it on the 8th of 4th month of 1st Chôroku (1458)."

The date here assigned for the building of the Castle accords with that stated by Mr. McClatchie in his paper. And as the period when Se Sado is said to have copied the map, viz., the reign of Go-Hanazono, ended with 1464, and the map had existed in manuscript before that, it is quite certain that that it relates to a time little subsequent to the building of the Castle; and may be without improbability the map of the vicinity made at the time it was laid out.

Another inscription in manuscript relates to the manner in which the map was preserved. It runs as follows:—

"THE MAP OF YEDO DURING CHÔROKU.

"This map seems to have been in the possession of my ancestor and published by him many years ago. In the course of years the wooden block on which it was engraved came to be used as a shelf in a closet. Last year when a carpenter had taken down the shelf in order to make some changes in the room, he found the map cut on the block not injured except by some marks of nails. If I had put the shelf back as it was, it would have been of little service, hence I have mended the injured spots and put it again to its proper use, hoping that everybody will from this be able to understand the origin from which the present prosperous city sprang!

"*N.B.*—If any map shall differ from this even in a single point, it must be a counterfeit.

"Ôta Tokitoshi, his private property.
1st month of 4th Kokwa (1847)."

Taking the last year of Chôroku as the date of the map, it is now (1877) probably 417 years old, and believed to be the oldest authentic map of Yedo extant. There are other old maps of Yedo, one known as the *Keicho Map* about (1596), and another the *Sho-ho Map* about (1644.)

The most striking points in this representation of Yedo in its early days are, *first*, that at that time the present city was a large number of separate villages. Thus we have Kanda-mura, Yushima-mura, Hongo-mura, Ushigome-mura, etc., which then were distinct communities, but which subsequently were merged into one large town, the districts of which, however, perpetuate the village names.

A *second* noticeable point is the large area which since that time has been reclaimed from the water. Many of the streams which then spread out in broad marshy ponds have been turned to use in supplying the Castle moat with water, or have been excavated and made to do duty as navig-

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able canals. The site of the present University is here represented as covered with a pond of water formed by the expansion of the Kanda river. Since that time this river has been made in part to feed the moat and furnish a supply of water for the city, and the remainder provided with a new route to the Sumida river through the deep canal constructed by the *Daimio* of Sendai. The whole of the area now occupied by Tsukiji, the garden of Hamagoten and portions of the shore near the Shinbashi Station and southward, is still at the date of this map covered by water. The change has doubtless been produced partly by natural causes and partly by human agency. The rivers emptying into the head of Yedo Bay bring down with them vast quantities of detritus, which thus have in time materially shifted the shore line. He had been told by a gentleman resident in Tsukiji, that even within the past four years a great increase in the length of the sand spit at the river's mouth has been observed. The natural growth of the land was doubtless assisted by artificial means at some period, a fact which is preserved in the name Tsukiji, which means made ground.

There is a dotted line drawn across this map which is said to represent the route by which the famous hero Yoshiiye, often known as Hachiman-taro, i.e. the eldest son of the God of War, marched when on his expedition against the Northern barbarians, who under the leaders Takehira and Iyechira were defying the Imperial authority. The expedition took place in 1091, and is a favorite subject of Japanese art. There is in the Asakusa library a famous picture in the Gosé style, which he had seen, illustrating this expedition.

He would only add further, that with all due deference to the opinion of the gentleman who rescued this valuable map from the ignoble position of a shelf for his closet, he could not quite accept his claim for it of infallibility. He had made various efforts to compare it with others of known accuracy, but the distances are utterly unconformable. Taking the Castle, however as a centre, the directions towards various prominent objects are reasonably correct. Hence, he hazarded a conjecture that the general draft of the map was made by sketching from the heights of the castle, with little or no checking by means of measurement of distances. Taking it all in all, however, he thought it might be regarded as a valuable record of the history of Tôkiô, and trusted the members would pardon him for the time he had taken in giving an account of it.

Dr. Faulds said he had heard of a curious derivation of the word *shiro* (Castle). Some Japanese gentlemen were sailing on the Rhine, when they were struck with the resemblance of the word "*schloss*" when transformed into Japanese sounds to the word *shiro*, and thought that the latter must have come from Germany. He added that, curiously enough, his informant had not succeeded in finding the word occur in Japanese literature, prior to the early influx of western ideas. Perhaps some scholar here can throw light upon the subject.

Dr. Veeder remarked that the reference made in the paper to the widening of the deep moat known as the Sendai Hori by the *daimio* of Sendai, suggested a question which he hoped that Mr. McClatichie or some other gentleman present might be able to answer. It was well known that the current tradition in Yedo is that the *daimio* of Sendai was compelled to execute this great work at his own expense, as a penalty for a grave offence against the Shôgun. This was the account he had repeatedly heard given of the matter during the first four years of his residence in Tôkiô. But on visiting the localty about two years ago in company with the late Mr. Hatakeyama, the former Director of the University of Tôkiô, he was informed by him that this tradition was wholly an error; and that the truth appeared to be that the Shiyafugun, observing that the *daimio's* wealth and power were growing so great as to threaten to become a source of danger to the Shiyafugunate, sought at once to cripple to some extent the resources of the *daimio*, and greatly to strengthen his own Castle, by imposing upon him a task requiring the labour of vast number of men and a large the expenditure of treasure. Such a task was the widening of the canal referred to. It appears, also, from Mr. McClatchie's own statements respecting this matter, that the execution of this work, so far from being a penalty, was probably to some extent a voluntary work, in recognition of which certain distinctive privileges were conferred upon the *daimios* of Sendai and their retainers. If Mr. Hatakeyama's statements were correct, the performance of such a vast work in obedience to an absolute command, would be an interesting illustration of the absolute authority wielded by the Shôguns, and the implicit obedience rendered to that authority even by the most powerful princes of the empire. The question which he wished to ask of the author of the interesting paper to which they had listened was, whether in his investigation on the subject he had met with any trustworthy historic statements in relation to this point.

Mr. McClatchie in reply said that he had also heard the explanation give by Dr. Veeder, but as the members were aware, it was a most difficult task to verify a statement of such a nature. He had said in his paper that the privilege accorded to the retainers of the *Daimiô* of Sendai of passing through the gates with lighted fuses attached to their matchlocks, had "probably been given in return for the service rendered," but this was only a conjecture on his part.

Mr. Satow exhibited a Japanese printed book entitled *Oho-Yedo Dzusetsu Shifuran*, containing maps of Yedo of the periods 1558-1570 and 1624-1644. From the former it would appear that little change had taken place in the general character of the locality since the period described by Dr. Murray, but the second showed that in less than a century the city had assumed a great size.

The President observed that the labour and care which Mr. McClatchie had devoted to the subject of the paper would be fully appreciated by the Society. We learned from it that the principal growth of the city of Yedo was the work of little more than a century, that it was only a place of small extent at the end of the sixteenth century, and that a hundred years afterwards it had expanded to the large dimensions described by Kaempfer, which were scarcely inferior to those of the present day. The political condition of the country at that period, which made Yedo the centre of the Empire, accounted doubtless for this rapid development. The history of Yedo from the time that it passed into the hands of Iyeyasu might be said to be the history of the country itself, and the Castle, with its extensive walls and picturesque moats, formed probably the most durable monument of the genius and power of that great master-mind, which the country possessed. It was obvious, therefore, that any information that could be obtained, not only as to the construction of the city but also as to its traditions and the events which had occurred within its walls, would throw light on the recent history of Japan, and it would be seen, therefore, that the subject of the paper suggested a wide field of interesting and useful enquiry. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. MacClatchie, which was carried by acclamation.

The meeting was then adjourned.

By a private letter from the North, we learn that the long-pending Emigration Convention between Spain and China has been at last signed, and so far as China is concerned, ratified. It may, therefore, be expected that the Chinese Minister, who was appointed so far back as eighteen months ago, will shortly proceed to the three countries to which he is accredited, viz., the United States of America, Spain and Peru. Our informant says the Minister may brave the discomfort of a journey overland from Peking to Shanghai, in order that no time may be lost in fultilling the object of his Mission, but we must say an attempt of the kind would be a very trying ordeal, especially to an old men of over sixty, at this time of the year. But it is more probable that His Excellency will leave Peking when the river is opened again next year, and his departure from China may therefore be looked for towards the end of next Spring. We have seen a text of the Convention, and the terms seem to us to be fair to both parties.—*China Mail.*

We understand that the total applications for bonds under the new Chinese Loan have amounted to £3,700,000, of which about £1,000,000 was applied for in London, and nearly a similar amount in Shanghai. It was expected that it would be taken up readily, but we fancy the actual success has been greater even than the promoters anticipated.—*S. C. & C. Gazette.*

The British Steamer *Nemesis* of London changed her colours on Saturday, and will in future be known as the Belgian S.S. *Perusia* of Anvers.—*China Mail.*

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Correspondence

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[*All letters intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith and will be subjected to a rigid excision of all personally offensive or scurrilous matter. To this rule no exception will be made under any circumstances whatever.*

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

THE NEW SYSTEM OF TRANSLITERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Tôkiô, 22nd December, 1877.

SIR,—I observe in the issue of the *Mail* of the 15th instant, that at a meeting of the Asiatic Society, held at Yokohama on the 8th instant, Mr. E. Satow informed the audience, that in common with Mr. Aston and several other students he had arrived at the conclusion, that in transliterating Japanese words, each sign of the syllabary should be represented by a separate combination of letters, and that the Japanese spelling should be followed, sign by sign, instead of the system of transliteration by ear being used. He added, that this was an absolute necessity for scientific purposes, and included hereunder "the translation of Japanese texts, the study of etymology, and the compilation of grammars and dictionaries of the written language."

Acting upon the conclusion thus arrived at, Mr. Satow, in his treatise on "The Introduction of Tobacco into Japan" transliterates the Japanese names and words he has occasion to use, according to the syllables they contain, regardless of their pronunciation. Among the Japanese names for the tobacco plant, we thus find *Bimbau-sau*, "poverty plant," and *Ahau-gusa*, "fools herb," which if written as pronounced would be *Bimbô-sô* and *Ahógusa*.

The same system of transliteration is followed by Mr. Chamberlain in his charming paper entitled "The Maiden of Unahi." We here find *Setsutsu* for *Settsu*; and the name of the ancient Japanese work "Manyôshiu" is rendered as "Mañefushifu"; and so on.

A comparison of the two modes of writing the last quoted word ("Manyôshiu" and "Mañefushifu") will show, how radical the difference is between the system hitherto followed and the one now inaugurated by the gentlemen above mentioned. I am perfectly convinced myself that in a few works, such as grammars and dictionaries of the *written* language, a system such as the one under discussion is by far preferable to the one formerly used. At the same time, however, I cannot but look upon the innovation as a dangerous one, *unless it be strictly limited to works actually relating to etymology*. In all other treatises on Japanese subjects and in translations of Japanese texts, whether they be prose or poetry, as long as they are intended to throw light on the history and literature of Japan, and the character and habits of its inhabitants, I am of the opinion that the new system is entirely out of place. An overwhelming majority of the public, who read such papers, are not conversant with the numerous rules for the contractions, elisions and assimilations of the *kana* characters, nay, perhaps, are even unacquainted with the characters themselves. They are consequently utterly at a loss to make out the pronunciation of Japanese words, if written as now proposed by Mr. Satow. For instance, how many persons, when reading in a chapter of Japanese History that "*Taikafu*, some time after having defeated *Mouri*, prince of *Chiyaushiu*, laid plans for an expedition to *Teuzen*," would understand it to mean, that *Taikô*, after having defeated *Môri*, prince of *Chôshiu*, meditated an invasion of *Chôzen*? In fact, since Mr. Chamberlain's paper appeared in print, I have heard many people speak of the "Maiden of *Unahi*," with "*h*" aspirated, and I have met more than one person, who when reading that the Maiden's tomb was still shown somewhere between *Kaube* and *Ohosaka*, did not know where those places were, little suspecting that they were meant for *Kôbe* and *Ôsaka*; and yet, in the latter cases the difference between the two systems of transliteration is comparatively slight.

It seems to me that, except in works of a purely etymological nature, the principal object of transliteration should be to form a substitute for the Japanese character, that can be availed of by all, whether students of the written language or not, and that will enable everybody to write and read such Japanese words as will necessarily appear in any treatise on Japan and the Japanese. To ensure this, the system of transliteration should be as simple and easy to pronounce as possible, conditions that are certainly not fulfilled by the new system. On the contrary, if the new mode of transliteration is allowed to take the place of the former one in all scientific and literary works and treatises on Japanese matters, without distinction, it will virtually prevent those who are not scholars, if not from reading them, at least from deriving much pleasure or information therefrom; while on the other hand, the few, who understand the system and consequently are able to read the transliterated words correctly and retain their proper sound in their memory are those very persons, *who from their knowledge of the written language require no transliteration.*

I may add, that the new system, for other reasons than those already stated, is utterly impracticable for translating Japanese poetry, an assertion which is sufficiently borne out by the fact that Mr. Chamberlain, in the versified portion of the above mentioned paper, is compelled by the metre to employ the old system, for which inconsistency he makes a kind of apology in foot notes.

In connection with this subject allow me to relate the following short story.

A promising young sculptor, a countryman of mine, while studying in Rome modelled a statue, on which those to whom he first showed it, bestowed much praise. Only one or two slight modifications were suggested by the friends and carried out by the artist, and the figure was now pronounced by everybody to be as near perfection as attainable. The sculptor himself for some time looked upon the offspring of his genius with unmingled satisfaction; yet anxious to improve that, which was already unsurpassable, he began to search for defects, and was not long in discovering what he thought to be such. He commenced to make alterations, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends: the nose he thought too straight, and so altered it to suit his ideas; the form of the chin was not graceful enough, so he modified its curve; the position of the left arm seemed unnatural, and this also he remedied. Strange to say, the more alterations he made on the statue, the more he found were required, until one day it flashed across his mind, that the once beautiful figure was now ungraceful and not true to nature. In despair he flung his mallet at the clay, and thus destroyed in a moment the work he had been toiling at for years, and to perfect which had been his fondest ambition. Disappointed and broken-hearted he could never touch the chisel again, and he is now living the retired life of a Dominican monk in one of the monasteries of Rome.

The various phases through which the system of transliteration, that first appeared fifteen years ago in Rev. S. R. Brown's "Colloquial Japanese," has passed, remind me of the story of the statue. Dr. Brown's plan, in itself a good and comprehensible one, has been modified by Hepburn, Aston and Satow, until in the Dictionary recently published by the latter gentleman, we have at last got a system that can hardly be improved upon. This method should, I think, be followed as universally as possible and should not, except when quite imperative, be allowed to give way to such a system as the one now inaugurated. To endeavour to introduce the new method into other than strictly etymological and grammatical works, will, I fear, bring about a result similar to the fate that befell the statue: the whole system will become so unnatural and incomprehensible, as to prove almost useless in practise.

In conclusion I venture to express a hope, that the above named gentlemen and others, who by persevering labour and untiring investigation have acquired such a rich fund of knowledge, will do all that lies in their power to give the results of their researches and studies to others in as accessible a form as possible.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM BRAMSEN.

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FOREIGN REFUGEES IN LONDON.

(Saturday Review.)

The Vicissitudes of Families are a favourite subject with writers of the histories that verge on romance; but there might be far more exciting and pathetic reading in faithful narratives of the vicissitudes of individuals. No doubt one may draw impressive lessons of the instability of human greatness and the vanity of human ambitions from the slow decay of an ancient race, or the gradual descent of its lineal representatives from the dais of the castle to the chimney-corner in the cottage. But generally in these cases the family has had ample time to reconcile itself to its dwinding grandeur, and has subsided with slow-growing resignation from wealth and power to toil and poverty. We may listen to such a story with a thrill of interest, but there is little room for strong personal sympathy. With individuals it is altogether different. Whether their downfall may have been brought about by their misfortunes or by their faults, it s happily not in ordinary human nature to help feeling for the victim of some crushing change. If a man who was born with fair prospects is carried to a pauper's grave after a life of humiliation and wretchedness, we are more disposed to pity than to judge him. But it is not very frequently that our sympathies are appealed to by the publication of one of these melancholy tales. Men who have succumbed in such painful struggles seldom leave autobiographies behind them. Probably for the latter part of their burdensome existence they have made it their business to burrow out of sight, enveloping themselves and their proceedings in secresy. Nor do the relations and acquaintances who kept them at arm's length, or even those casual benefactors who capriciously reached them a helping hand, care to condescend on particulars which but rarely redound to their credit. The glimpses we get at such shattered lives are for the most part to be had in the proceedings of some Coroner's jury called in to pronounce a hurried opinion on the closing act in the eventful history. A case of this kind was briefly reported the other day in the newspapers. There was an inquiry held at the Vestry Room, Soho, on the body of the Count de Lally-Tollendal, who had been discovered dead in a coal-cellar. We fear that there was nothing very singular or exceptional in the circumstances, unless it is to be found in the fact that the deceased bore a well-known historical name. He was the greatgrandson of that Lally-Tollendal who, after distinguishing himself with the Irish brigade at Fontenoy, figured as Governor of the French settlement of Pondicherry in the gallant, though unsuccessful, campaigns against Clive, and who subsequently, in the words of Macaulay, "was dragged to the common place of execution with a gag between his lips." Thus there was a certain sad similarity between the life of the man who died in Soho and that of his more distinguished ancestor who was guillotined in Paris; but the parallel, so far as it goes, was all in favour of the latter. The refugee lingered out the latter part of his life in squalor, and died in the most abject misery. An officer of the Société de Bienfaisance gave evidence on the subject. He had known the Count for a considerable time as a pensioner of the Society. The Count did not stoop to beg, but he resigned himself to be helped. Nearly every day the old gentleman presented himself for the dole of bread, which was handed to him neatly done up in a parcel, and which he acknowledged with a courteous bow. He seems to have had no money at his command, or next to none, for he was indebted for occasional sleeping quarters to the charity of a tailor, who appears to have asked neither rent nor questions of him. It is fair to say that, according to the evidence, he was not actually starved; rather, like Prince David of Rothsay in the *Fair Maid of Perth*, he "ceased to exist." Thanks to inadequate nourishment, his bodily strength gave way, and it is clear that cold and other hardships had their share in hastening his end. We can easily conceive that the superfluities of his wardrobe had gone to the pawnbroker's and the doctor pronounced that the place where he lay was unfit for human habitation, and "that it was a mystery how any one could live in it for a night." We need make no surmises as to whether the old man's life was embittered by involuntary contrasts between his lot and that of the ancestors whose title he inherited. But, from the evidence of the Benevolent Society's officer, we may be sure that he was hampered in his struggle for life by the consciousness of his rank and his feelings as a gentleman. And what may have made the struggle in his case at once more intense and more exasperating was the belief that, if he could only hold out long enough, he might exchange starvation for riches, and regain a station befitting his rank. At least it is suggested that he was the next heir to a great inheritance, though it might be rash to pronounce too confidently on the grounds for this assertion.

Possibly the Count's case may have been an extreme one; no doubt it was unusually romantic; but we have no reason, as we have said, to believe it altogether exceptional. The quarters round Soho and Leicester Square must always conceal an extraordinary amount of suffering. The foreign refugees who take advantage of the privileges of asylum here have, as a class, no counterpart in English society. We have scapegraces enough, no doubt, who find themselves feeding upon husks with the swine, and with little hope of having fatted calves killed for them In the time of the Australian gold mania many disclosures came to light which were freely turned to account by newspaper Correspondents and writers of fiction. We heard of the sons of peers turning their clumsy hands to cookery, of baronets driving bullock drays and serving in suttlers' shops. At this moment doubtless there is many a solitary shepherd up the country in Australia and New Zealand who has held Her Majesty's commission or graduated with credit at a University. We do not suppose that the reflections of these men are of the most satisfactory or inspiriting character; but, nineteen times out of twenty, they have the doubtful consolation of knowing that they have only their own folly to blame; and, besides, they have strength and health to earn a sort of living. That they have their seasons of intense depression we may be sure; but at all events the body is clothed and fed, and in the distractions of an active out-of-door life they may learn to forget themselves, and even to be happy. When the body is alternately hard worked and tired out the mind must find alternate exhilaration and repose. But the fate of many of the foreign refugees in London must be a refinement of an Inferno on earth, and the only thing that can possibly help to cheer them is that hope is not entirely left behind. As they were banished by one turn of the political wheel, another revolution may possibly bring them home again. But in the meantime all is as cheerless as may be. Many of them were men in good positions, and already they are far advanced in life. Their habits, such as they were, had been formed; probably they were thinkers and students; possibly they were well to do and accustomed to luxuries. At least they lived in some comfort on their earnings as professional men, or were in the receipt of high wages as skilled artisans. That their prospects were suddenly clouded may have been due either to their patriotism or to less creditable causes. Either way, the consequences are the same, although in the former case they may find comfort in an approving conscience. They had to leave home at a moment's notice; and if they had little time to waste on packing, it was of the less consequence as they had to make their escape as unobtrusively as possible, and with the lightest conceivable baggage. Except for the clothes in which they stand up, they land in England almost as desitute as on the day they were born. Even Englishmen, with a home or hotel before them, must have experienced a depressing sensation on stepping out on a London railway platform on a damp morning after a holiday spent in the sunny South. Imagine what it must be to a man who has been lapped all his days in sunshine, and who sees his apprehensions as to our climate surpassed by the grim reality. He has no place to go to, no friends, no introductions, and the scanty sum in his purse must be carefully husbanded, since it is more than problematical when it will be renewed. Yet there is nothing for it but to give himself over to be pillaged by the cabman who drives him to the purlieus of Leicester Square. No wonder if, under the first impressions of that sombre quarter on a dripping day, he should recall to mind the reputed proclivities of the English to suicide. Nor do things improve on further acquaintance. The rare days of genuine in sunshine an English summer are but a pallid mockery of what he has been used to. The gleams that break the gloom of the interminable winter are ghastly reflections of his earlier memories. The weight of the leaden skies and of the damp-laden air lies heavily on a soul that is already sufficiently inclined to sink. The enclosures in Soho and Leicester Squares are somewhat less repulsive now than they used to be; but the blackened streets and the grimy sparrows are but a poor substitute for the Villa Reale, the Pincian, the Cascine, or the Tuileries. When he strolls out, the exile has to pick his way over slippery pavements, or wade through seas of mud, all splashed by passing cabs and omnibuses. As he slinks homewards, wet and weary, we shrink from following him into his sleeping den.

Even if one of these luckless strangers happens to be far better off than the mass of his exiled compatriots, his way of living is not to be envied. We have tried, from motives of curiosity, one or two of the foreign restaurants with which the refugees quarter of London abounds, but curiosity has been extinguished by the sight and smell of suspicious sauces and mysterious *entrées*. The cafés are as different from the gay establishments on the Boulevards as the watery compound of cloudy chicory from the fragrant essences of Tortoni or Bignon. But what have the crowd of foreign refugees to do with

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such parodies of luxuries as these? Like the unhappy Count de Lally-Tollendal, they have to live from hand to mouth, or rather, to starve as best they can. Only themselves and the more intelligent sergeants of police, or an occasional officer of some charitable Society, can guess how they keep body and soul together. You may see one of them under the glitter of the gaslights, shuddering in a threadbare frock-coat tightly pinned to the throat, hungrily eyeing the costermongers' barrows or the windows of the cheap butchers. To many of the better educated the loss of their books is nearly as painful as the deprivation of food; and they are conscious of accomplishments which ought to fetch their price. They are ashamed to beg, and they are innocent of the use of their hands; while they have been learning to their sad experience that their education and accomplishments are a drug. Considering that they find it so difficult to help themselves, it is well for their wives and families that they should be lonely, however it may add to their personal grief But it is hard to imagine a more miserable fate; they are eager to work, were it only to distract themselves, but chances of employment perpetually elude them in the most bustling city in the world; they are starving by inches in the midst of luxury, with scarcely a ray of hope to lighten their future. If they still cling to any shreds of self-respect, it is but added poignancy to the inevitable wretchedness. We shall not follow them further. Their best friends in their dying moments, if they are fortunate enough to find company at all, are probably the officials of the parish, with whom perhaps they have not even a common medium of communication; and a pauper's funeral closes the melancholy story. When one thinks of what they may have hoped to be, and of what they are, such lives and deaths are a melancholy commentary on the irony of destiny and the vanity of human wishes.

CONTENTS OF A FRENCH LADY'S VALISE.

(New York Herald.)

A most curious spectacle is the inside of a French lady's valise, that small or middling-sized travelling trunk which is kept in hand, and which is supposed to contain but a few indispensable articles for not over two days' stay with a friend in the environs.

We have had the good fortune to look into one of these, and after having described the toilet of the owner, an authentic list will follow of the appliances, without which, she informed us, no Parisienne could visit. Her *champetre* toilet was a checked gingham moss and pink coral. It was made with a long paletot opening on a Louis XV. vest, and trimmed with pink plisses made of lawn and edged with narrow lace. These tortuous rose borders were kept in order down the front by ribbon hirondelle bows. A bow à la hirondelle is made in the shape of a swallow. The sleeves are *engageantes* that is, open to the elbow, and here ornamented with a deep plisse, and inside a fall of lace and organdie. The same stood up around the throat. The hat was a *toit de chaume* or thatched roof, a flat shape, coming over the eyes. This protection to the skin is made of coarse straw and simply trimmed with green chenille gauze in which nestles a sparrow. Long Suede mittens, parasol and fan to match, both of pink foulard the latter hanging from a wide watered moss rib' on studded with three handsome silver initials. The jewellery was *or percé*. A strong perfume of ixora scented the atmosphere in which moved the *visiteuse*. The inside of the valise will reveal more of the lady's tastes.

At the bottom was a long curling-stick, not made of box-wood as formerly, but of a knot-handle, in which could be screwed and unscrewed a tapering hollow made of brass. The hollow is filled every morning with boiling water. Round this the false curls are brushed in spirals. The heat of the water is a substitute for curling-tongs, and to this novel invention is due the perfect crispness and gloss of the long anglaises which French ladies wear down to their waist. It also explains how they manage to get *coiffé* without singeing their hair. All puffs, marteux, &c., are dressed in the same way. Rolled neatly in a worked canvas envelope made in the shape of an old-fashioned housewife was a foulard night-mantle and night cap to match, both pale blue. We say night-mantle and not night-gown, because it was a mantle with a plisse all round, and long enough to touch the ground; It had a sailor's collar, and plisse frills round the wrist, and there was a breast-pocket for the handkerchief. But the nightcap revolutionized our preconcieved notions of this somnolent article, The blue one we mention was pretty enough in itself; a Charlotte Corday caul and fall only, it seems scarcely credible, just on the forehead, were neatly tacked underneath two false flat hair locks! The nose, not being slept on, the space above it is, of course, a safe part for fanciful decoration, and our imaginative Parisiennes, who abhor homeliness, fall asleep with a deep-rooted conviction that even then they are *coiffé*. Two pairs of stockings came next, but so fine and so open that they looked like soap-bubbles. Next to these lay a soft leather roll containing a pair of shoes with six microscopic buckles on bars down the instep; the heels were as pointed as pegs. The brushes, combs, scent-bottles, and toilet accessories, were in different compartments lining the top of the valise; but a note worth mention is that all the perfumery was of the same kind—all was scented with ixora. It is now the fashion to be tout à la violette, tout à l'opaponax, tout à la marechal, or tout of any other essence. but no scents are mixed; there is not one for the hair and another for soap or handkerchief. To be known by one's perfume is to resemble, in one respect at least, a flower.

The blotter was very ingenious; a French lady may be a very attractive person and yet not know all her irregular verbs; she therefore travels with a writingcase called *sous main dictionnaire*. This contains all indispensable writing materials and a map of the French chief towns, with their departments marked out at a glance; a view of the participles, their rules and exceptions, a lexicon of the difficult words and the proper forms of condolence, congratulation, &c. This *sous main*, or "under one's hand," is a wonderful help to certain tourists. Another indispensable is in the refreshment line. Parisiennes like bonbons; they never leave home without a sweet of some kind, and the fashion in the season is fruit pastilles, but they have the disadvantage of either getting dry or of melting. An ingenious inventor has foreseen this, and manufactured round boxes of crystal, into which fruit cakes are poured in a liquid state. Three or four spoonfuls of water obtained at a station are dropped on when wanted, and the fruit is restored to its natural flavour and colour. Pineapple, raspberry, and apricot are the favourites pastes eaten in this natural state; a small spoon is found under the lid of these new bonbonnieres. The portemonnaie was a small morocco pouch, marked with initials. The needlework was carre asiatique, quite a novelty for anti-macassars, doilles, table-covers, mats, &c., It is of the simplest material as far as groundwork is concerned, but of the richest description in point of embroidery. A square of printed calico is tacked on another of stout linen. All the squares of the design are filled in with a flower worked with Algerian floss; all the lines and blocks are followed down with either point russe, point de feston, or point de corail. The coloured called Madras, that is, yellow and chocolate, are the most original. Beautiful contrasting shades enliven the dark parts. It is impossible to detect the groundwork when a square is finshed. Some of the designs are kaleidoscopic, and look like the rose over cathedral porches.

One of Dentu's novels, in a yellow paper cover, lay on the top with a leaf cover which represented a Louis XV. heel and sole; the former for the holder, and the latter for the paper-knife. A pocket-handkerchief tidy was scented with ixora. It was made of fine cloth, worked with Breton designs and galloons. An ivory apple held puff and powder. The etui magique contained knife, scissors, pincers, and all the fine arts for cheek, eyebrows, and lips.

Thus in a moderate valise of the period we have found not only food for the mind and body, but art and comfort combined. Its investigation has given us as good an idea of the fashions as could a long article on the subject. It may here be noticed that French style exists to a greater degree at present than French fashions, for the latter have been greatly simplified since ladies go to bed in mantles and wear their undergarments by day in one single piece.

A number of outside accessories are now indispensable, and manufacturers of the *article Paris* are not idle.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, December 27th, 1877.

THE WAR.

The Emperor of Russia, in replying to an address from his subjects, said he considered that there remained yet much to be done, but that he hoped Russia would accomplish her mission.

The Servian troops have captured Appalanka, Leskovats, and Kurshumlie, and after eight hours heavy fighting crossed into Moravia, where they succeeded in taking Peunella (?) and Nish.

The bombardment of Erzeroum is imminent.

LONDON, 25th December, 1877.

THE WAR.

Despatches report that Suleiman Pasha has garrisoned the Quadrilateral, and the remainder of disposable troops are being concentrated at Adrianople for the defence of the City.

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It is believed that the Porte has resolved to continue the war to the last extremity.

The Russian forces are investing Erzeroum.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia met with a most enthusiastic reception on his recent return to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, December 24th. 1877.

THE WAR.

Despatches report that the proposal made by Turkey for mediation has failed, and that the German Ambassador at Constantinople has recommended the Porte to enter into direct negociations with Russia.

SERVIA.

The Servian Troops are marching against Widdin.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

The intended Russian attack on Erzeroum is impeded owing to snowy weather.

LONDON, 22nd December, 1877.

The London newspapers, with the exception of the *Times*, agree that a demand should be made calling for a vote on account of Military preparations.

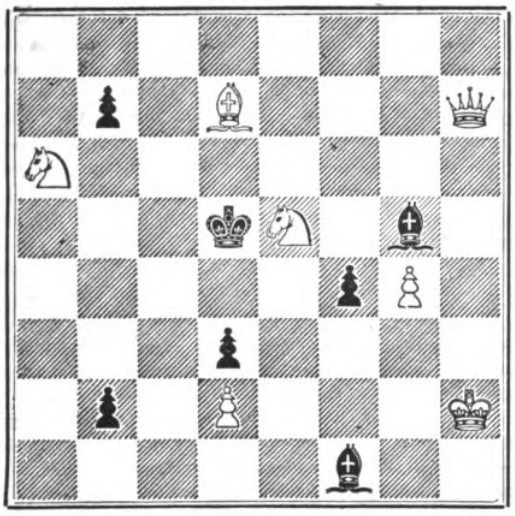
The Russian Government is mobilising an extra sixty thousand troops.

PROBLEM,

by W. S. PAVITT.

(Competing Problem.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 4 moves.

SOLUTION OF C. CALLANDER'S PROBLEM OF LAST WEEK.

White.	Black.
1.—K. to Q. Kt.'s 4th.	1.—Anything.
1.—Kt. to K. B.'s 4th.	2.—Anything.
3.—Kt. or P. mates.	

Correct answers received from W. H. S., Tôkiô; and Q., Yokohama.

TRIPLE ACROSTIC.

My third perplexes most folk, but is easy to my second,
My first, thereto appended, a pseudonym is reckon'd.

1.

Conspicuous o'er all my peers, and yet, confession risible,
I must admit that ne'ertheless I often am invisible.

2.

Consider well the last two words of my uncouth fifth verse,
I think you'll say it could not be grammatically worse.

3.

An officer, or captain bold, whose colour might be lighter,
But even then I question if he'd make a better fighter.

4.

Pray use me not, but if you wish another to attack,
Accuse him straight, and manfully, but not behind his back.

5.

Our glory has departed. But in the good old days,
We showed a profit, handsome, sure, and then could say "we pays."

6.

By nature hard as diamond, yet easy to be guessed,
As you will say when in these words I show myself confessed.

7.

In ages past my current swift defied the arts of man,
But now full trains, with human freight, my vanquish'd waters span.

8.

And now sweet Jane, or John, or Wilhelmina, or Orlando,
Finis coronat opus et solvitur ambulando.

ANSWER TO CHRISTMAS DOUBLE ACROSTIC OF DECEMBER 22ND.

Joyous Season.

J	oyou	S
O	bstacl	E
Y	reka	A
O	nu	S
U.		O.
S	easo	N

Correct answer received from C.

ANSWER TO SECOND DOUBLE ACROSTIC OF DECEMBER 22ND.

Rifle Range.

R	ubbe	R
I	r	A
F	a	N
L	e	G
E	y	E

Correct answers received from Fujiyama, Delta, and C.

Answers to Chess Problem and Acrostic are solicited.

JAPANESE
Acrobatic Troupe.

A MORNING PERFORMANCE FOR CHILDREN will be given at the

GAIETY THEATRE,

On

Wednesday Afternoon,

The 2nd January, 1878,

At 2 o'clock Precisely.

Admission 25 Cents.

No Adults admitted unless accompanying Children. Tickets can be obtained at the THEATRE from 10 to 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Yokohama, December 29, 1877. td.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

THE FOLLOWING DAYS will be observed as HOLIDAYS by the under-mentioned BANKS:—

TUESDAY ..... 1st January, 1878.
WEDNESDAY ..... 2nd „ „
THURSDAY ..... 3rd „ „

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,

JOSEPH RUSSELL,
Pro. Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,

L. C. MASFEN,
Manager.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,

ALF. L. TURNER,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, December 29, 1877. td.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Fabrics & Yarns.—We have again to report an active market with slightly higher prices. *Yarns*:—In 16/24 and 28/32 a fair business has been done, and quotations for 16/24 show an advance. For *Shirtings* a moderate demand continues, and rates have improved. *Velvets* are in good enquiry, but there have been only small transactions in *T. Cloths*.

Grey Shirtings:—						
7 lbs.	38½ yds.	39 in.	per pce.	$1.55	to	$1.90
8 lbs.	38½ yds.	44 in.	,,	1.90	to	2.30
8 lbs. 4 to 8½ lbs.	38½ ,,	39 in.	,,	1.65	to	2.35
9 lbs.	38½ ,,	44 in.	,,	2.10	to	2.52½
T. Cloth 7lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.40	to	1.57½
,, 6lbs.	24 ,,	32 in.	,,	1.10	to	1.25

Yarns.—

No. 16 to 24	per picul...	$30 00	to 33.00
No. 28 to 32	per picul...	$32 50	to 35.50

White Shirtings:—			
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in.	per pce.	2.10	to 2.30
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb.	per lb.	0.65	to 0.82½
Black Velvets		7.25	to 8.25
English Drills 14/15 lbs. 40 yds, 30 in.		2.45	to 2.70
Taffachelass 12 yds, 48 in.		1.65	to 2.00

No. 38 to 42	...per picul...	$36.50	to 39.50
Reverse Twist 16-24	,,	$34.00	

Woollens.—The position of this market has not changed materially during the past week. Plain *Mousselines de Laine* are fairly saleable, and prices are firm. Printed Goods remain very quiet. *Black Plain Orleans* show a better value, and Figured Goods are in demand. There is less doing in *Blankets*, whilst some sales of *Pilots* and *Unions* at quotations are reported.

Plain Orleans	40—42 yds. 32 in.	5.60	to 7.00
Figured Orleans	29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.25	to 5.50
Shimagoro	30 yds. 30 in.	3.75	to 5.25
Italian Cloth	—30 yds. 32 in.	0.25	to 0.32
Camlet Cords	29—30 yds. 32 in.	5.75	to 6.00
Camlets Asstd.	56—58 yds. 31 in.	—	
Lastings, Japan	22—30 yds. 32 in.	12.00	to 13.00
Plain Mousselines de Laine	—30 yds. 30 in.	0.17½	to 0.18½

Figured Mousselines de Laine	...30 yds. 30 in...	0.25	to 0.28½
Multicolored ,,	...30 yds. 30 in...	0.30	to 0.40
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy	...48 in. to 52 in...	0.80	to 1.20
Presidents	...54 in. to 56 in...	0.60	to 0.65
Pilots	...54 in. to 56 in...	0.45	to 0.55
Union	...54 in. to 56 in...	0.60	to 0.72
Blankets, scarlet & green 6 to 8 lbs.	...per lb ...	0.40	to 0.45

Sugar.—There is no demand for White Sugar, which has further declined. *Formosa* is almost unchanged, and only a small business has been done in it.

Sugar:—Takao in bag	per picul...	$4.00
,, in basket	,,	$3.90
Taiwanfoo in bag	,,	$3.90
do. in basket	,,	$3.80
China No. 1 Ping-fah	,,	None
,, No. 2 Ching-pak	,,	$7.50 to $7.70
,, No. 3 Ke-pak	,,	$7.50 to $7.70

China No. 4 Kook-fah	per picul...	$6.60 to $6.80
,, No. 5 Kong-fun	,,	$5.80 to $6.30
,, No. 6 E-pak	,,	$5.10 to $5.50
Swatow Brown	,,	None.
Daitong	,,	$3.40 to $3.50
Japan Rice	,,	$2.10 to $2.50
Kerosene Oil, nominal	nomi.	$3.90

Kerosene Oil.—Prices are weaker in consequence of arrivals from China, but there is a fair demand at $3.80 to $4.00 per case.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—During the week there has been almost a complete cessation of business, the cause for which must be attributed to the great uneasiness that prevails concerning the future course of events in Europe. Holders remain very firm in their demands, the majority declining to enter into further transactions until after the New Year. Prices show no alteration.

Total export to date is 16,598 bales. Stocks are augmented to 2,000 bales.

		In London at 4s. 0½d. per lb.	*In Lyons at f. 5.10 per kilo.*
Hanks,—Superior	Nominal. $630 to 650	22/6 to 23/2	62.75 to 64.50
,, Best No. 1 & 2	$600 to 620	21/6 to 22/2	60.00 to 62.00
,, Good No. 2	$580 to 590	20/10 to 21/3	58.00 to 59.00
,, Good all round No. 2½	$550 to 570	19/11 to 20/7	55.50 to 57.00
,, Medium No. 3	$520 to 540	18/11 to 19/7	52.50 to 54.50
,, Common to inferior No. 4 & 5	$490 to 510	17/11 to 18/7	50.00 to 52.00
Oshius,—Extra	—	—	—
,, Best	—	—	—
,, Good / ,, Medium	$520 to 560	18/11 to 20/3	52.50 to 56.00
Hamatshi,—Good to Best	$490 to 510	17/11 to 18/7	50.00 to 52.00
,, Common to Medium	$450 to 470	16/7 to 17/3	46.00 to 48.00
Kakeda,—Extra and Best	$660 to 680	22/6 to 24/2	65.50 to 67.00
,, Good	$620 to 640	22/2 to 22/10	61.75 to 63.75
,, Medium	$580 to 600	20/11 to 21/6	58.00 to 60.00
Filatures	$650 to 750	23/3 to 26/6	64.50 to 74.00

Tea.—Business has in a great measure been suspended since the 22nd instant, owing to Christmas holidays. Settlements for the interval are about 1,000 piculs, and present no feature to require special comment. Prices remain unchanged.

Common	$10.00 to $12.00	Fine	$21.00 to $24.00
Good Common	$13.00 to $15.00	Finest	$27.00 to $32.00
Medium	$16.00 to $17.00	Choice	$34.00 Nominal.
Good Medium	$18.00 to $20.00	Choicest	—

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—In the early part of the week rates advanced to 4/0⅜ for 6 m/s. Bank, but have since receded, with very little business doing.

Rates close as follows:—

Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight		4s. 0d.
,, Bank Bills on demand		3s. 11d.
,, Private 6 months' sight		4s. 0⅜d. to ½
On Paris—Bank Sight		4.90
Bank 6 months' sight		5.00
,, Private 6 ms. sight		5.10
On Hongkong—Bank sight		¼ % dis.
,, Private 10 days' sight		1¼ ,,
On Shanghai—Bank sight		72⅝
,, Private 10 days sight		73½
On New York—Bank Bills on demand		94
,, 30 days sight Private		96
On San Francisco—Bank Bills on demand		94½
,, 30 days sight Private		96½
Kinsatz		413
Gold Yen		389½

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Date left Port.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec. 22	Volga	Rolland	French str.	1502	Hongkong	Dec. 15	Mails, &c.	M. M. Co.
,, 22	Hiogo Maru	Christensen	Japanese str.	896	Kobe	,, 21	General	M. B. Co.
,, 23	Oceania	Firth	British bq.	435	Nagasaki	—	Coal	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 23	Duke of Abercorn	Binnie	British ship	1050	Shanghai	Dec. 13	Ballast	Ed. Fischer & Co.
,, 23	Oceanus	Brorsen	German brig	207	Shanghai	,, 7	Kerosene	Lane, Crawford & Co.
,, 24	Takachiho Maru	Sikemeier	Japanese str.	1407	Hakodate	,, 21	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 25	Lord of the Isles	Watt	British bq.	317	Takao	,, 5	Sugar	Chinese
,, 26	Malacca	Smith	British str.	1709	Hongkong	,, 18	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
,, 26	City of Peking	Tanner	American str.	5079	San Francisco	,, 4	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.
,, 27	Wakanoura Maru	Wynn	Japanese str.	1346	Kobe	,, 25	General	M. B. Co.
,, 28	Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & port	,, 22	Mails, &c.	M. B Co.
,, 29	City of Tokio	Maury	American str.	5057	Hongkong	,, 22	Mails, &c.	P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Dec. 23	Belgic	Meyer	British str.	2652	San Francisco	Mails, &c.	O. & O. Co.
,, 25	Bombay	Briscoe	British str.	1327	Hongkong	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co.
,, 25	Vsadnic	Capt. Novoselsky	Russ corvette	1059	Nagasaki	——	——
,, 27	Saikio Maru	Vroom	Japanese str.	1146	Shanghai & ports	Mails, &c.	M. B. Co.
,, 27	Alice M. Minott	Whitmore	American ship	1100	Kobe	Ballast	W. M. Strachan & Co.
,, 27	Duke of Abercorn	Binnie	British ship	1050	Owari Bay	Ballast	Ed. Fischer & Co.
,, 27	Zanzibar	Gardiner Fox	British str.	1460	Kobe	General	Findlay, Richardson & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steam-ship *Volga* from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Nordenstedt, Messrs. Baldwin, Katti, Nurtz, Nakamura, Kono, and Koshira.

Per Steam-ship *Belgic* for San Francisco.—Messrs. G. Farley, Junr., Wm. White, G. W. Pye, Sano; and 2 in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Bombay* for Hongkong.—Surgeon Ferguson, R.N., Messrs. Campion, R. N., Maries, R. Cooper, Snowden, Espey, Stokes, Sing Koy, Lim Poh; and 13 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca* from Hongkong.—From Southampton: Messrs. T. Obata, Mochinoki, Makamigata and Nabeshima. From Brindisi: Mr. Arnold. From Hongkong: 7 Chinese.

Per Steam-ship *City of Peking*, from San Francisco: Miss Gotz, Mr. M. G Moore, wife and family, Dr. H. H. Winn and wife, Rev. T. C. Winn and wife, Mr Nash Norton and wife, Messrs. Paul Fitzsimons, U.S.N., J. F. Twombly, H. S. Chipman, A. Platt, H. F. Kinnear, John Drew, E. F. Kirk, George E Ratcliffe, Carl Steele, and T. Mitsuaka. For Hongkong: Mr. J. Brander and wife, Messrs. John Higgin, and W. K. Robertson; 632 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—Miss A. Gotz, Mr. and Mrs. Bosman, Mr. and Mrs. Moore and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Nordenstedt, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Lieut. Mikami, Mr. and Mrs. Inouye, Lieut.-General Miura and wife. Messrs. J. A. Stewart, P. Fitzsimmons, P. Roulez, R. H. Elliot, J. Walsh, E. C. Kirby, E. S. Benson, T. Shann, H. N. Tileston and 20 Japanese in the cabin.

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Murray, Mrs. Grayham, Mrs. Gurado, Dr. Buckle, Dr Yates, Messrs. J. S. Fearon, E. C. Vruland, W. Evarts, Barnes Dallas, Pousset, Biddle, F. Low, Donkin, Litchfield, Ishikawa, and 12 Japanese in the cabin. 4 Europeans, 4 Chinese, and 178 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Steam-ship *City of Tokio*, from Hongkong.—For Yokohama: Mr. C. E. Hill, Mr. Ismael and servant. For San Francisco: Mrs. Loving.

CARGO.

Per Steam-ship *Volga* from Hongkong.—

From Europe, general	...2,120 pkgs.
From Hongkong, sugar	...1,921 ,,
Ditto general	... 289 ,,
Total ...	...4,330 pkgs.

Per Steam-ship *Bombay* for Hongkong.—

Silk for England	... 655 bales.
France	... 86 ,,
Italy	... 37 ,,
Total ...	... 778 bales.

Per Steam-ship *Malacca* from Hongkong.—

General	... 2,368 pkgs.

Per Steam-ship *City of Peking* from San Francisco.—

Treasure...	.. $397,304.00

Per Steam-ship *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports.—

Treasure	$6,000.00
,, ...	... *Yen* 21,700.00

Per Steam-ship *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports;—

Treasure	$11,500.00
,, ...	*Yen* 153,624.35

REPORTS.

The *Oceanus* reports: Left Shanghai on Dec. 7th; had fresh N. W. winds in the China Sea, and strong north and north-east winds on the Japanese coast. On the 18th inst., when off the Kii Channel, met with a fierce N.N.E. gale, lasting 14 hours.

The *Duke of Abercorn* reports: Left Shanghai on the 13th Dec, and passed the Saddles at 7 p.m. on the 15th. Had the wind from E.S.E. to N.N.E in the China Sea. Made Udsi-sima on the 19th, with a strong N.N.W. wind blowing. Passed Chimney Rock on the 19th, at 1 p.m., wind N.E. by N., fresh and squally, and made Satsuno-misaki light that night at half-past ten o'clock. On the 21st instant had a fresh gale from N. N. W.; made Oosima that day, bearing N. N. E. 25 miles. On the 22nd had baffling gales from N. W. to West, blowing in heavy gusts. Shortened sail to lower topsails and reefed courses. This weather lasted 16 hours, then moderated, and fell calm in the morning of the 22nd instant. On the afternoon of the 22nd had light winds, continuing to 4 p.m. on the following morning, when she was hove to, to wait for daylight. The wind freshening from Northwest, bore up at 6 o'clock for Kanonsaki lighthouse. Passed the Point at 7 a.m., and took a pilot half an hour later; was all day engaged in beating up to the anchorage, where she arrived at 7 p.m.

The *Malacca* reports: Left Hongkong December 18th and passed the *Sunda* and U. S. *Monocacy* that afternoon bound in. Had a strong monsoon; and on the 21st instant shipped a heavy sea which carried away part of the forward bulwarks. Had strong N.E. winds to Yokoshima; thence moderate weather to this port.

The *City of Peking* reports: Left San Francisco December 4th at 12 m.; had strong West and South-West winds with rough sea.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL and DIPLOMA OF HONOUR awarded, CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, Philadelphia, 1876. For excellence of Materials and Workmanship in their PREMIER QUALITY and medium grades. Their New PATENT TRIPLEX action and COMPENSATING LUMP.

CHOKE BORES ON GAME.

WE have received numerous letters testifying to the excellence of our Guns. The following are a few extracts.

The W. & C. SCOTT & SON No. 10 choke bore "is all its name implies." I have killed stone dead grouse flying at 92 yards, and at 50 and 60 yards it will kill every time. At duck shooting it is perfection.
Brainherd, Minnesota. T. P. C.

I have just returned from North Carolina (Currituck Sound). I cannot say too much in praise of my choke bore. I have killed ducks at 60 yards, dropping dead out of the bunches at that distance. I consider I have an extraordinary gun, and deem it my duty to speak in the highest praise of guns of your manufacture. Wishing you all the success you deserve.
Red Bank, N.J., 1877. G. A. W.

From Captain BOGARDUS, Champion Shot of the World.—The Breech-loader you furnished me with is the best *proportioned* and most *effective* gun I ever owned or used. Its shooting is perfect, and I have won every contest since receiving it including my late English matches. I fully recommend the Scott as the gun.

I have carried guns of your make from Nova Scotia to Florida, and from the Adirondacks to the Pacific, and find them all I could wish for.
Cazenova, N.Y. L. W. L.

The guns for myself and friends have safely arrived. I have now great pleasure in acquainting you that I am extremely glad in possessing them. I have tried them and they give me great satisfaction. My friends are also very pleased too.
Yedo, Japan, March, 1876. V. E. B.

I have just received the Two fine guns ordered for me by Mr. B. F. Stevens, London, and desire to express my entire satisfaction of them. Such fine weapons which while they do credit to a reputation already so well known as to need no establishing, deserve from me some expression of my appreciation of the manner you carried out my wishes. A more substantial evidence of my estimation of the gun is to be seen in the fact that I have this day directed Mr. Stevens to order another for me
G. R. W.
Paymaster U. S. Navy.
United States Flag Ship *Omaha*.
Callao, Peru, 14th June, 1877.

CHOKE BORED GUNS.—Slight, Medium or Full.

BREECH LOADERS in all systems from lowest qualities.

SINGLE and DOUBLE MUZZLE LOADERS.

Makers of the NEW SWINBURN-HENRY Sporting Express and SWINBURN-HENRY RIFLES and Carbines taking Government Ammunition. This Rifle is a great improvement on the Martini.

SNIDERS Military and Sporting. MARTINI RIFLES.

DOUBLE EXPRESS RIFLES .450, .500, .577 Bore.
SUPERIOR REVOLVERS.

Chief Address, Manufactory,
Premier Gun Works,
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

LONDON OFFICE,
10, Gt. Castle St.,
REGENT CIRCUS.

Yokohama, September 22, 1877. 3ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON,
And at LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER,

BILLIARD TABLE

AND

Billiard Room Furniture Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers and Gas Fitters,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN;

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, &c., &c.

Established 1814.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW BILLIARD BALL, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE THAN IVORY; DOES NOT CRACK OR CHIP.

MADRAS—Messrs. MCDOWELL & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
SHANGHAI—Messrs. HALL & HOETZ.

Yokohama, August 12, 1876. 52ins.

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I "ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a "Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the "sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, "to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are "most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative "properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which "satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I "gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; "and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured "in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a "fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great "that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World
May 17th, 1873. tf.

ENGLISH DOOR LOCKS.



ASK FOR

JAMES CARPENTER'S MAKE

NEAT, DURABLE AND CHEAP.

EVERY LOCK BRANDED

"JAMES CARPENTER, PATENTEE."

May be ordered through any importer of English hardware.

Sept. 8, 1877. w-26ins.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE MARK.

ELLWOODS'

HATS AND HELMETS.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS,

Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in

Hot Climates.

24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, LONDON, S.E.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH

BY TAKING

HOCKIN'S

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless, and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient* or *Brisk Purgative* according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly HALF A CENTURY proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers, or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of **Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers,** and the other ordinary ailments of life.

Agents—

BOMBAY, MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

16th June, 1877. 12 m—1f.

ASTHMA

AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. THE MOST



EFFECTUAL REMEDY IS

DATURA TATULA, prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-st., London, and Sold by them and all

Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

July 21, 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. CRAWFORD & CO.

75, CARTER LANE, SAINT PAUL'S, LONDON, E.C.,

Beg to state that they are open for any Commercial Transactions, as to Consignments, for Granting Drafts, and Presenting Commercial Bills for Acceptance and Payment. For Buying English Goods at a very small Commission and Forwarding Goods to any place in England or the Continent.

WE beg to draw your attention to avery important English Invention we have on hand, viz.:

WOOLLEN BLANKETS

OR

COVERINGS,

OF ALL SIZES COMBINED WITH AN

AIR PILLOW.

It will be found most necessary and useful for Military Men, Travellers, Invalids, for use in the Hospitals, &c., &c., possessing amongst others the following advantages:—

It is the finest substitute for a Bed.

The Pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease.

It will pack up in a very small compass, and can be carried about without any inconvenience.

Price from 15s. to 35s. each.

When ordering the above article, please remit the amount of your order to

W. CRAWFORD & CO.

August 22, 1877. 6ms.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

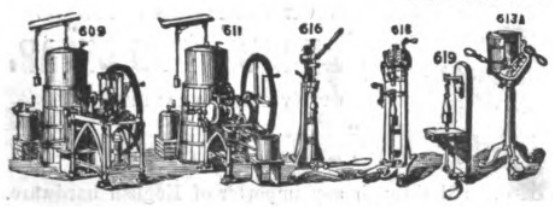
To the Proprietors of L. S.

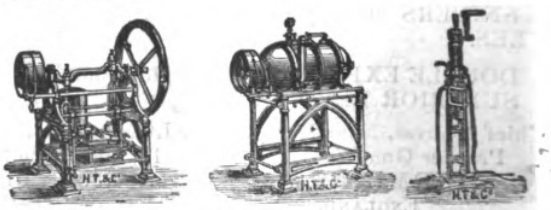
NORTON'S' CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

January 13, 1877. 13ins

SODA WATER MACHINERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT





HAYWARD TYLER & Co., 84 & 85, Whitecross Street, LONDON.

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